

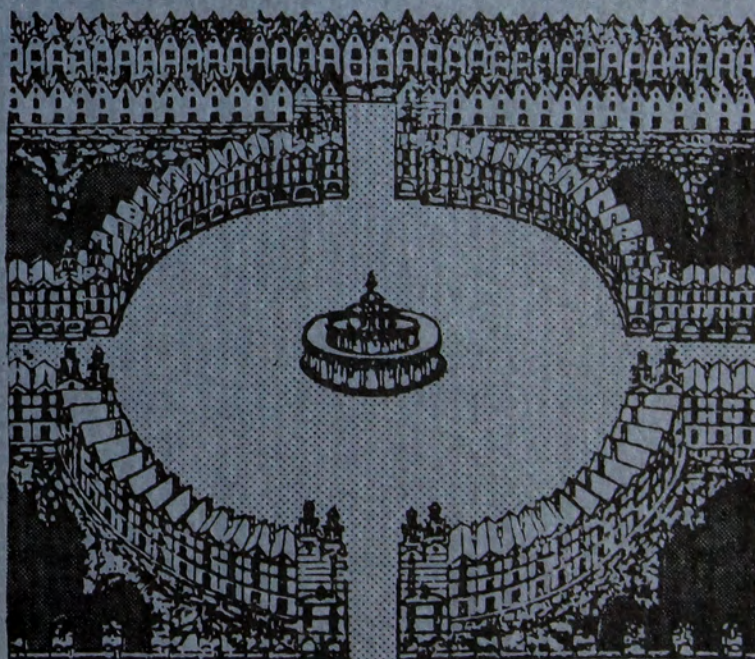
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## Chairman's Note

At the end of a year one is always tempted both to look back over events and to look forward to new developments.

1982 has seen three *Bulletins* under new editorship. An expanded and revised format has consolidated the progress made in Volumes 1-3, and I think we can be well satisfied with the more substantial Volume 4. Our Editor, John Sheail, is grateful for your many contributions and anticipates that the flow will increase.

Financially the Group is sound, though with no great reserves. We have been helped by income derived from advertisement mailing, and as the Treasurer, Philip Booth, remarks, at £4 a year PHG is good value for money. But do be prompt with your annual subscriptions; and if you can possibly pay by Bankers Order this is helpful to us, and I am sure to you. Payments are due on the 1st January.

Group meetings and conferences have been held during the year; these and other related gatherings have been fully reported in the *Bulletin*. These events provide some measure of cohesion amongst our membership. In addition there is the periodic reporting of our work and interests, all of which contribute to a wider appreciation of the developing field of study of which we are part.

You will know that my secretary acts as Distribution Secretary. In effect this means that Sue Elias assembles copy from the Editor and prepares and distributes the *Bulletin*, a thrice-yearly activity which galvanises us all into action. From the presentation of *PHB* you will know the great care with which all this is done. She and I also receive your subscriptions which we then record and pass on to the Treasurer.

Beyond these activities connected with the *Bulletin*, the workings of the Planning History Group are regular, ongoing concerns: correspondence with members, encouraging new membership, the entrepreneurial work of the Meetings Secretary, Tony Sutcliffe, business matters related to the Executive Committee and so on. All I can say is that at a time of extraordinary difficulty in British Universities, when spirits have been low, the affairs of the Planning History Group and the *PHB* have served to provide necessary spice.

All of which must mean that as a Group we can look forward to 1983 with some confidence and not a little enjoyment. All good seasonal greetings.

Gordon E. Cherry

## Treasurer's Note

Subscriptions fall due on 1 January 1983. Please pay promptly. The subscription rate for the coming year is still only £4.00, and with an enlarged and improved *Bulletin* represents even better value for money.

Payment may be by any one of the methods outlined on the enclosed sheet. Do think about subscribing by Bankers Order if you do not already do so. That way you can be sure of continuing to receive your copies of the *Bulletin*.

Philip Booth



A NEW THRESHOLD FOR URBAN HISTORY:  
REFLECTIONS ON CANADIAN-AMERICAN  
URBAN DEVELOPMENT AT THE GUELPH CONFERENCE

A conference with 130 participants, 30 sessions and a roster of historians, geographers, planners and sociologists from Canada, England and the United States promises to generate a wide-ranging exchange. Add the difficult-to-define topic of urban history as the focus of concern, and you are bound to create a patchwork, academic environment of scintillating insight and drab mediocrity; an environment not dissimilar from the metropolitan region itself. Such was the case at the Canadian-American Urban Development Conference held at the University of Guelph in Ontario, Canada, 23-29 August 1982. The purposes were twofold: to study the relationship between power and the evolution of urban society, and to view that relationship through a comparative framework based on divergent urban experiences in Canada and the United States.(1)

These over-arching themes represented the current redirection in urban history from the social concerns of the 1960s (questions of urban ethnicity, mobility and race) to the emerging concerns of the 1980s (questions of the impact that institutionalized political, economic and administrative power has upon a city's physical landscape and the people who live and work there). If urban historians primarily addressed their research questions from the 'bottom up' in the 1960s, they have begun to reroute their inquiries from the 'top down' in the 1980s.(2) But the conference illustrated that this turn-around is by no means complete, or as Anthony Sutcliffe so ably put it, the gods of Manuel Castells and David Harvey did not shine on the conference as brightly as one might have expected. Topics and approaches associated with the 'new' urban history of the previous decades were found in sessions devoted to working class communities, urban education, family structure, and the impact of technology on urban form.(3)

What the Guelph Conference revealed - to the surprise of no one alive in the field for the past five years - is that the study of urban history is in a period of transition. As Michael Frisch brilliantly described in his remarks at the closing session, the new social and urban history of the 1960s was born in the turbulent atmosphere of that decade and from a distrust of established political institutions that at their best seemed to ignore critical social issues, and at their worst appeared to be responsible for them. If the government suppressed the reformist spirit of the present then certainly it had done the same to the past. Careers and social activism coalesced for many American graduate students and young professors of the 1960s in an effort to 'liberate' past and present from 'established political institutions'.

The methods were as refreshing as the topics: oral history, quantification, the study of women, ethnic populations, mobility and demographic change.(4) Amid this dramatic alteration in the interests of professional historians, the city emerged as a container where social processes were played out; places that possessed analytical value only to the extent that they housed the people under study. This was not an unreasonable approach, but critics argued that it added limited knowledge to our understanding of urbanization because it failed to deal with the



city as a whole and rarely viewed its process of growth and change as a unique and definable entity. The city was ethnics; women; the consequence of technological change; the product of industrialization; but never the physical embodiment of the process of urbanization itself. (5) If the urban biographies of the 1940s were vehicles for the study of institutional change, mostly in the form of improved public utilities, then the new urban histories of the 1960s were simply devices for the analysis of social change. (6) Neither approach provided a clear path to a discussion of urbanization or the 'city building process'. (7) And because of a preoccupation with non-elites, the invisible people of the past, rarely did one study political power in relationship to a city's growth and development. Thus ironically the politically charged atmosphere of the 1960s often produced a historical literature devoid of direct political analysis of the urban process - or perhaps more precisely, a literature that celebrated the struggles of common folk in their efforts to survive and then strive against the dangerous whirlpool of urban industrialization.

As Frisch described at the conference, all the variables comprising the professional equation of less than two decades ago have changed. In the United States, the fervor for reform in urban policy has subsided, as programmes instituted during Lyndon Johnson's Great Society years have been discredited by a public that has grown cynical toward government initiatives and by the most conservative administration since Calvin Coolidge. In Canada, although policy change has not been as abrupt, the liberal government of Pierre Trudeau has been shaken by persistent problems of unemployment, inflation and skyrocketing budget deficits. A job famine among young history Ph.D.s has increased their desire to research relevant topics with a direct applicability to (or more accurately with a chance to provide a perspective on) contemporary urban issues. Concern over institutionalized public policy has increased among professional urban historians as their commitment to social reform has waned, a situation that may not be as paradoxical as it first seems. To study the established bases of urban political power is to recognise their primacy in the urban experience, a point of view that is at once less expansive and romantic, yet perhaps more sophisticated than that of the 1960s. If graduate students perhaps expressed their political viewpoints more forcefully in the streets of Chicago than they did in their dissertations or monographs, we now find their dwindling number of counterparts as members of zoning boards or planning councils with much less divergence between their studies and actions.

There is another important element to consider when assessing the redirection of urban history: the mobility studies of the 1960s did not deliver as promised. Yes, new fields of inquiry were opened and the masses of common people largely neglected by historians were finally given their due. But just as some activists believed that they could remake society, so too was there a belief among the new social and urban historians that they could rewrite history. And to a large extent they did. However, as this new subfield advanced and monographs on ethnicity, mobility and technological change became abundant, the methodology and conclusions grew stale. A preoccupation with statistical manipulation rather than a concern for what the numbers could reveal soon seeped into the historical research process. And when conclusions were drawn they often appeared to be self-evident: economic mobility from one generation to another, historians reasoned, was indeed part of

the American experience, but advancement was not as rapid as suggested by the nation's Horatio Alger mythology; the harsh realities of the industrial work place, historians discovered, were often mitigated by a strong sense of neighbourhood; and technology - although an enormous force in shaping the urban landscape - was not an independent variable, since the implementation of new methods of transportation and industrial production were often the result of economic and social conditions. How else could one explain, for example, the resistance to the electric trolley prior to 1893 (as Clay McShane did in his conference paper) despite the earlier availability of the technology. Why this disparity between invention and innovation? The need for new methods of transportation, McShane illustrated, would become pressing only when suburban realtors were looking for a 'technological fix' to bring undeveloped land at the city's edge closer to the downtown. (8) These conclusions serve as useful reminders, but they hardly constitute a radical re-interpretation in our understanding of the urban past. Perhaps most importantly, the new methods of history created a terminology that not only subdivided the discipline into different specialities but also set up language barriers that inhibited urban historians from communicating with the public, students and even each other. Eric E. Lampard captured the bewildering self-destructive quality of the new social and urban history when he called on his fellow-historians to stop 'quantifying'.

If Lampard's criticism went unheeded as a call for intellectual reason, then certainly by the late 1970s the accumulated effect of more tangible internal and external pressures was exerting an impact on the profession. The consequences of those changes could be found in the Guelph Conference where the two new directions of urban history were prominently on display: a growing interest in urban form and society as a product of political and economic forces, with special attention to the role played by government and corporate institutions in the creation of the urban environment; and wide-spread professional interest in urban architecture not only as an artistic expression, but also as a language of form that conveys a region's or nation's social values. Accompanying this changed direction is a heightened concern for the planning profession's relationship to twentieth-century urban development, another indication of the recent move to tie historical research to urban policy. Witness some of the session titles: 'The Evolution of Urban Systems'; 'The Politics of Planning'; 'Entrepreneurship and Government in Urban Development'; 'Builders and Architecture'; 'Elites and Community Power Structures'; 'Planning Resource-Based Communities'; 'Home and Housing'; 'American City-Center Planning'; and 'Canadian Provincial Planning Legislation'.

If one needs further proof of this new trend in urban history, you need look no further than the Canadian experience in historical research. Spared the social and political upheaval of the 1960s and vigorously concerned about the urban past only since the mid-1970s (thanks largely to the pioneering editorial work of Gilbert A. Stelter and Alan J. Artibise, who were responsible for organizing this most recent conference), Canada's urban historiography displays only vague signs of the dichotomy that seemingly has split urban historical thought in the United States into two distinct periods. North of the 49th Parallel, institutionalized political, economic and administrative forces shaping Canadian cities have always had a dominant interpretive role among their historians - a reflection of the dif-



ferent historical conditions present at the time of urban history's development in Canada during the 1970s.(9)

With a different course of analysis taking hold among North American urban historians, what lies ahead? Interpreting the past (despite the decided advantages of hindsight) is a difficult enough chore; predicting the future can be an exercise in futility, not to mention embarrassment. Yet, the near future in urban history promises to produce a literature that is more policy- and public-oriented than in the past, a literature that will be produced in part in non-academic settings. Writing in this environment will create serious questions for urban scholars not because contemporary issues will colour the questions they ask (despite contrary claims that has always been the case for historians), but rather because political and corporate officials understand the power of history and may prefer to overlook or reinterpret unpleasant aspects of the past. Will the racist attitudes behind federal housing policies, described by Kenneth T. Jackson in a recent *Journal of Urban History* article, find their way into a historical report prepared by a government historian?(10) Will the deliberate attempts to deny immigrants access to the political process be discussed in historical booklets distributed to local communities?(11) Will the preoccupation with historic structures now found among preservationists create a popular historical literature that is quaint and pleasing but lacking a critical perspective? Now that professional urban historians are replacing 'old men and women in tennis shoes' and information officers, the question arises as to whether they have won these positions at the cost of independent analysis.

I do not mean to imply that this dilemma is pervasive or inevitable; nor am I willing to conclude that the risks are too great to prevent historians from engaging in this kind of activity (if such is the case, as a historian for the Tennessee Valley Authority, I stand guilty). But I possess a haunting reservation that the integrity of historical inquiry concerning the city will be compromised without a concomitant improvement in public perception or policy. This is a critical issue that the new wave of public urban historians will have to confront; a battle in the bureaucratic trenches less stimulating than, but of equal importance to, the substantive matter that they will be researching in the archives, because it will determine ultimately how that research material is interpreted. This may be the price for relevancy (and to be more blunt, the price for jobs) that social and urban historians during the 1960s could ignore and those of the 1980s cannot. On one level, the profession can no longer afford the luxury of detachment. On another level, it is a challenge and opportunity that deserves strict attention, not only from those on the job hunt, but scholars ensconced in academia as well.

And what of those urban scholars who find themselves in university teaching positions? What are we to make of their recent interest in the politics and economics of urban development? It is certainly a reasonable approach that promises to tell us much about the process of urbanization. But will it be the core concept that unites the discipline; the issue that serves as a focal point of debate and gives urban history a distinctiveness which has evaded the subfield until now? Two questions arise: (1) if the political economy has determined the shape of cities (a statement with which I agree), what is it about the urban building process that makes it unique? For example, the political economy also has been a prime factor

in understanding diplomatic and social history. And certainly the forces of politics and economics extend beyond a city's boundaries, at least to the region which surrounds it. This approach could make urban history a vehicle for analysing political and economic change over time. The city would emerge as a large and complex stage where the political economy of twentieth-century industrialized nations was most dramatically discussed and debated. Although this approach provides a greater independent framework for understanding city building, it still does not create a state of autonomy for urban history. If, in the 1960s, the city was people, in the 1980s the city has become a reflection of economic process. (2) Even if we forego a discussion about the distinctiveness of urban history, how are we to respond to conclusions that capitalism and planning are incompatible, a conclusion found in a number of conference papers, including my own on the greenbelt town programme in the United States, and J. David Hulchanski's discussion of the trials and tribulations of Thomas Adams in Canada during the early part of this century.(12) However accurate they may be, are these conclusions not as self-evident as those made in the 1960s? Perhaps the question should be recast: instead of drawing macro-political conclusions about the limitations of planning in capitalist countries, we should acknowledge this as a given and focus our discussion at the micro-political level. The planning experience in capitalist Canada has been different than that of capitalist Great Britain or capitalist United States. What accounts for these differences? Urban historians, and more specifically historians of urban and regional planning should emphasize the distinctions within capitalist countries, using political antipathy toward planning as a point of departure rather than destination. Peter Smith's conference paper, 'The Americanization of the Alberta Planning System in the 1920s' hinted of the possibilities opened to historians who move in this direction.

Such an approach would not only find more utility among policy-makers and thus conform to the new direction among urban historians, but also would provide a suitable point for launching comparative studies. One of the major objectives of the Guelph conference was to compare the urban experience in Canada and the United States, or as succinctly stated in the brochure to determine 'to what extent does the border make a difference?' This proved the most difficult conference goal to attain: commentators struggled to relate themes that often vaguely fitted together; or wisely decided, as Patricia Roy did in the session on 'Urban Utilities and Services', that three excellent papers could stand on their own merits without her having to establish historical links that did not exist.(13) Presenting these problems does not constitute an indictment of comparative urban studies. Nor do I mean to suggest that attempts of this kind should be abandoned. Like public urban history, it is worth the risk. Yet, the discussion in many sessions revealed the difficulty of lining up papers in a comparative framework based on working titles and one page abstracts. The comparative analysis might have worked better if the research and writing was done by one person, but even then no substitute exists for imagination and wide-ranging conceptualisation - ingredients not different from those required for any good historical monograph. The fact that you need greater doses of these ingredients for comparative urban history makes it more difficult, not qualitatively different from the rest of the profession. And however simplistic it may seem, it is not comparative analysis per se, but how and why the comparison is made which determines the quality of the outcome.



There may be one subject area where comparisons are likely to consistently enlighten the discussion; that is, in an analysis of planning history. Here you have a ready-made comparison found in the archives where a rich international dialogue has existed since the time of nineteenth-century utopian socialists (and even before as the colonial New England towns may be seen as products of European ideas and American environmental conditions).

At the Guelph conference, one of the liveliest sessions was 'Planning Resource-Based Communities' where Oiva Saarinen and John Gardner compared the history of single enterprise (or what in the United States are commonly referred to as company-towns).<sup>(14)</sup> With common historical roots and economic goals, these unique communities provide an excellent historical laboratory for comparing the Canadian-American urban experience. Although virtually absent from the conference (except for the session on Canadian Provincial Planning Legislation, which ironically was one of the few without a comparative framework), the noted twentieth-century planner Thomas Adams provides an excellent opportunity for exploring planning history in Great Britain, Canada and the United States. Adams began his career in 1904 as secretary of the English Garden Cities Association; then in 1914 moved across the Atlantic to work as Town Planning Advisor to the Canadian Commission of Conservation; and reached the apex of his career as the Director of the Russell Sage Foundation's Regional Plan of New York between 1922 and 1932. Throughout his transcontinental career, Adams maintained a constant dialogue with other planning theorists and practitioners; his life's work intersected with that of Ebenezer Howard, Raymond Unwin, Lewis Mumford, Catherine Bauer, Frederic A. Delano and many others. It is within the professional planning community, whether in the 1930s or 1980s, that comparative analysis holds the greatest promise simply because the comparison is found within the historical record and not imposed on the past as 'afterfacts' by the historian. International research may prove as fruitful in studies on the cultural and social history of architecture since here again we are dealing with intellectual cross-currents and even a transnational language that forms an integral part of the development of architecture as both artistry and the physical embodiment of social ideals. Comparisons in ethnicity, demography and other historical elements popular within the profession during the late 1960s will prove, I believe, much less productive. The variables are too numerous; the research requirements too broad; and the linkages too vague for consistently insightful conclusions. The same may be true of historical works that interpret the differences in urban form and values as an expression of cultural preference.

The most provocative session at the conference was one appropriately titled 'Comparing Recent Canadian-American Urban Development'. Here presenters John Mercer and Michael A. Goldberg posited the intriguing hypothesis that the differences in the Canadian-American urban experience could be best understood by comparing the value structure upon which the constitution of each nation was built: 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness' for the United States; 'life, liberty and security' for Canada.<sup>(15)</sup> A tour of Toronto during the last day of the conference lent credence to this argument. The city's efficiency and tidiness contrast vividly with the chaos and decay found in urban centres south of the border. Yet, how are we to account for class and racial differences within this sweeping generalisation? And are we to assume that these national values are eternal and therefore outside the forces of historical change? The very boldness of the idea makes

it intriguing but to assign a shorthand cultural description to a nation of 25 million like Canada or 225 million like the United States may unjustifiably level the broad range of regional and social differences found within each nation. Toronto may be different from New York City but their points of similarity - despite the international border between them - may be greater than the similarities between New York City and Houston, or Los Angeles. This cultural preference approach may fall prey to the same problems that plague American studies or cultural history programmes. The broad generalizations about national character, startling at first, lose their glimmer upon close scrutiny and often cannot withstand the inspection of scholarly analysis.

'Whither urban history?' was the opening statement in a recent article evaluating trends within the field.<sup>(16)</sup> Whether intended or not, the double entendre has a sharp black comedy quality for a historical profession suffering from declining student enrolments and an ageing faculty. (At least in the United States, where denying younger faculty members tenure, not buying out those approaching retirement, has been the common practice for reducing faculty size.) Yet, the Guelph conference displayed a vitality and diversity that indicated a healthy intellectual state for the subfield of urban history, which enjoys certain distinct advantages over more traditional historical inquiries. It is a relatively new field where much of the intellectual terrain awaits explanation and cultivation. Other disciplines, notably urban geographers, planners and sociologists have a direct interest not only in reviewing the historical literature, but also in contributing to an understanding of the urban past. Urban studies also have a direct public applicability both in terms of citizen interest in housing and community development, and the perspective it can provide on contemporary urban policy. But whether urban historians nurture these advantages - and to what end - remains to be seen.

To view urbanization as a unique process, which has been a central question within the internal professional debate since the 1940s, will divorce the city from the political and economic forces that have given the urban environment its physical and social form. It leads to the assumption that urbanization is a natural process, although ironically manmade, which moves outside the forces of the political economy. Urbanism, as David Harvey has noted, is not an independent variable; rather it provides 'a vantage point from which to capture some salient features in the social processes operating in society as a whole - it becomes, as it were, a mirror in which other aspects of society can be reflected'.<sup>(17)</sup> Or to paraphrase Manuel Castells, the city is a stage where social classes and forces determine how urban resources are divided.<sup>(18)</sup> If urban historians choose to view the city in other ways then they will do a disservice to both the public and policymakers, as well as to themselves. The study of cities will reach an intellectual cul-de-sac where the inevitability of natural process will dominate the scholarly discussion as it does much of the public dialogue. The field will be flooded by narratives that describe, but fail to analyse, urban development. Or we will be left with a preservationist preception of quaint historic neighbourhoods and genteel social exchanges that cast a veil over the city's historic role as an arena of social conflict.

Thus the Guelph conference revealed that the new social and urban history of the 1960s was not so much misdirected as incomplete. To see the city as a container



where various social classes coped with a rapidly changing environment is a useful endeavour, but to complete the historical picture and analysis one must add the dimension of power, economic and political power that sets the rules through which the various urban players operate. The subfield of urban history has not been completely devoid of this approach: the work of Herbert Gutman, Sam Bass Warner, Jr., and most recently Alan Dawley, point in this direction; and David Harvey and Manuel Castells have studied urbanism from an explicit Marxist paradigm where politics, economics and class are inseparable from the process of urban growth. (19) There was a sense among the conferees, however, that the urban history of the 1960s was now being eclipsed by the new professional concerns of this decade, as if one scholarly approach could exist only at the expense of the other. Let us hope not.

The urban history of the 1980s calls for an analysis of institutionalized urban political and economic power in all of its facets - not only as it is expressed and implemented by those who rule, but also how it is interpreted by the powerless who must live with or combat these rules. The city is both individuals and institutions that vie for a share of limited urban resources. The agenda for urban historians in the 1980s is to analyse these personalities and organizations within the context of the political economy, a direction that would encompass questions of people and power, form and process. It would weld the concerns of urban historians of the 1960s with those of the 1980s. It would enlarge the urban arena to include all issues that fall within its boundaries and transform the study of the city into an approach that embodies the social and political processes operating in the whole of society. It would combine questions of theory with history's greatest asset - narrative, empirical studies. The agenda is an imposing one, but if urban history is to fulfill its promise, the process must begin under these assumptions. Although the conference at Guelph did not do so explicitly, its disparate components called for such an intellectual scaffolding. Indeed, the variety found in urban historical studies could prove its greatest asset, instead of its most discussed liability. (20)

DANIEL SCHAFFER  
Historian  
Tennessee Valley Authority

1. For a complete listing of the participants and papers, see the conference brochure 'Canadian-American Urban Development: A Comparative Urban History Conference', University of Guelph, Ontario.
2. The term 'bottom up' is derived from Jesse Lemisch, 'The American Revolution Seen from the Bottom Up', in Barton J. Bernstein (ed.) *Towards a New Past: Dissenting Essays in American History* (N.Y., 1968). Although applied to his analysis of the American Revolution, the term soon became associated with the full sweep of new social history monographs produced during the 1960s.
3. Discussions on the nature of American urban history are almost as voluminous as the topical monographs themselves. For the earliest discussions on urban history's methodology and approach, see William Diamond, 'On the Dangers of an Urban Interpretation of History', in Eric Goldman (ed.) *Historiography and Urbanization: Essays in American History in Honor of W. Stull Holt* (Baltimore, 1941). This was Diamond's influential critique of Arthur Schlesinger Sr.'s path-breaking article, 'The City in American History', *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* (June 1940). For the past twenty years, Eric E. Lampard has been a trenchant observer of trends in urban history, forcing urban historians to lift their heads from the archives and to think about where they are going.

See Eric E. Lampard, 'The history of Cities in the Economically Advanced Areas', *Economic Development and Cultural Change* (January 1955); 'American Historians and the Study of Urbanization', *American Historical Review* (October 1961); 'The Pursuit of Happiness in the City: Changing Opportunities and Options in America', *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society* (1973). For a critique of Lampard's earlier observations, see Roy Lubove, 'The Urbanization Process: An Approach to Historical Research', *Journal of the American Institute of Planners* (January 1967). For more recent observations on the state and future of urban history, see Sam Bass Warner, Jr., 'Urban History', *American Behavioural Scientist* (November-December 1977); Theodore Hershberg, 'The New Urban History: Towards an Interdisciplinary History of the City', *Journal of Urban History* (November 1978); Michael Frisch, 'American Urban History as an Example of Recent Historiography', *History and Theory* (October 1979); James E. Cronin, 'The Problem with Urban History: Reflections on a Recent Meeting', *Urbanism Past and Present* (Winter 1979-1980); Michael H. Ebner, 'Urban History: Retrospect and Prospect', *The Journal of American History* (June 1981). For observations by noted practitioners in the field based on insightful interviews, see Bruce M. Stave, *The Making of Urban History: Historiography through Oral History* (Beverly Hills, 1977).

4. The birth of the new urban history is usually traced to the 1968 Yale University Conference on nineteenth century industrial cities, which led to the publication of Stephen Thernstrom and Richard Sennett (eds.) *Nineteenth Century Cities: Essays in the New Urban History* (New Haven, 1969). The conference represented the culmination of an intense five-year period of intellectual ferment within the emerging subfield beginning with the publication of Stephen Thernstrom, *Poverty and Progress: Social Mobility in a Nineteenth Century City* (Cambridge, 1964).
5. Some of the most penetrating criticism came from the most prominent practitioners in the field. See Stephen Thernstrom, 'Reflections on the New Urban History', *Daedalus* (Spring 1971). Also see Laurence Veysey, 'The 'New' Social History in the Context of American Historical Writing', *Reviews in American History* (March 1979).
6. For examples of the urban biographies that dominated the field of urban history prior to World War II and during the postwar period, see Bessie L. Pierce, *History of Chicago*. Three volumes (N.Y., 1937-1957); Bayrd Still, *Milwaukee, the History of the City* (Madison, 1948); Blake McKelvey, *Rochester*, 4 volumes (Cambridge and Rochester, 1945-1961); Constance M. Green, *Washington*, 2 volumes (Princeton, 1962-1963).
7. The term 'city building process' is derived from Lubove, 'The Urbanization Process'. Lubove's article constituted a critique of Lampard's emphasis on demography as the key to urban historical studies; he called instead for an analysis 'of the process of city building over time' with an emphasis on technology and social change, as well as demography.
8. Clay McShane, 'Innovation in Urban Transportation: A Second View of the Horse-car, Trolley and Automobile'.
9. For examples of the current Canadian literature, see Gilbert A. Stelter and Alan J. Artibise (eds.), *The Usable Past: Planning and Politics in the Modern Canadian City* (Toronto, 1979) and *The Canadian City: Essays in Urban History* (Toronto, 1979).
10. Kenneth T. Jackson, 'Race, Ethnicity, and Real Estate Appraisal: The Home Owners Loan Corporation and the Federal Housing Administration', *Journal of Urban History*, (August 1980).
11. For example, the pioneering work of Samuel P. Hays could serve as a useful model for case studies of urban politics. See Hays, 'The Politics of Reform in Municipal Government in the Progressive Era', *Pacific Northwest Quarterly*, (October 1964) and 'The Changing Political Structure of the City in Industrial America', *Journal of Urban History* (November 1971).
12. Daniel Schaffer, 'Resettling Industrial America: The Controversy Over F.D.R.'s Greenbelt Town Program'; J. David Hulchanski, 'The Origins of Urban Land Use Planning in Ontario, 1900-1946'.
13. Max Foran, 'Electric Power and Natural Gas in Calgary, 1890-1930'; Mark Rose, 'Light and Heat in Denver and Kansas City, 1900-1940'; Douglas Baldwin, 'Mining Profits vs. Community Services: The Provision of Public Health and Fire Protection in a Northern Ontario Mining Town'.



14. Oiva Saarinen, 'Single Enterprise Communities in Northern Ontario'; John Gardner, 'The Architecture and Environment of the Model Company Town in New England'.
15. John Mercer and Michael A. Goldberg, 'Value Differences and Their Meaning for Urban Development in Canada and the USA'.
16. Deborah S. Gardner, 'American Urban History: Power, Society, and Artifact', *Trends in History*, (Fall 1981).
17. David Harvey, *Social Justice and the City* (London, 1973), 16.
18. Manuel Castells, *City, Class and Power* (N.Y., 1978), 2.
19. Herbert G. Gutman, *Work, Culture and Society: Essays in American Working-Class and Social History* (N.Y., 1976); Sam Bass Warner, Jr., *Streetcar Suburbs: The Process of Growth in Boston 1870-1900* (Cambridge, 1962); *The Private City: Philadelphia in Three Periods of its Growth* (Philadelphia, 1968); Alan Dawley, *Class and Community: The Industrial Revolution in Lynn* (Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1976).
20. Calls for this broad approach to urban history are not new. Roy Lubove's emphasis on the 'city-building process', which he argued would 'help clarify the elusive relationship between personality, social organization and environment', pointed in the same direction; although Lubove placed more emphasis on technology and less on politics and economics than I am suggesting here. See Lubove, 'Urbanization Process'.

## Meetings and Conferences

### URBAN MORPHOLOGY AND URBAN DESIGN

An eclectic group of nearly forty historical geographers, architects, planners and historians of various persuasions gathered at Lake Hall in the University of Birmingham for the summer meeting of the IBG Urban Geography Study Group on 5-6 July 1982. The growing literature of English urban morphological studies of the past twenty years has recently come to the attention of urban designers in Britain whose approaches have until now been dominated by the artistic/townscape approach of authors such as Thomas Sharp and Gordon Cullen, and the behavioural tradition of Kevin Lynch, Donald Appleyard and Jane Jacobs. This interest of planners and architects in urban morphology springs from an appreciation that the practice of urban design in other parts of Europe, particularly in Italy, France and Belgium, has a different and much more 'morphological' basis. The conference was intended to explore the links, parallels and divides between these two morphological approaches and precirculated papers ensured that a substantial amount of time was given over to discussion.

The conference opened with two papers by George Gordon (Strathclyde) and Tony Sutcliffe (Sheffield) which presented an outline of the geographical and historical contributions to urban morphological studies.

Michael Conzen (Chicago) presented a preliminary outline of his investigation into the morphology of the North American city before 1914. The study concentrated upon the cities of Boston and Omaha. Boston is the

most irregular city in the US in terms of its plan and has a developmental history of more than three centuries before 1914. By contrast Omaha was founded only in 1854 and was subject to a period of explosive growth reaching a population of 100,000 in only 37 years.

Three papers followed on urban conservation which served to raise many of the issues with which the conference was concerned in practical form. David Lowenthal (UCL) discussed the necessary balance between preservation and change in urban conservation; Deryck Holdsworth (Toronto) gave an eloquent demonstration of the way in which physical conservation in late nineteenth century areas of Toronto had intensified 'gentrification' of these areas to the detriment of their social conservation, and Robert Fennell (Chichester District Council) analysed the effects of a planning scheme in the north-west sector of Chichester city centre upon its morphology and townscape.

A group of papers from staff and students of the Oxford Polytechnic Joint Centre for Urban Design introduced participants to the morphological interests of planners and architects. Georgia Grzan-Butina detailed a research methodology for studying the development of urban form in an urban design context, applying the method to a number of Yugoslavian historic cities. David Whitham described recent developments in the techniques of housing-quality surveys and how these could be applied in historic towns, and Ivor Samuels summarised the work of a school of urban design architects in Italy who are largely unknown in the English-speaking world. Italy has consistently ignored the townscape techniques of English practitioners



with its emphasis on facadism and instead has followed the ideas of the 'Scuola Muratoriana', a group of architects trained in Venice under the late Saverio Muratori in the 1950s.

The conference concluded with two papers by Jeff Bishop (Bristol) and Brian Goodey (Oxford Polytechnic). Bishop described the results of recent research into the divergent perceptions of residents and professional architects and planners as to the urban design of Milton Keynes. Whereas the designers were convinced that divergence from the Master Plan had resulted in a poorer town, the residents conceived Milton Keynes as a series of discrete and highly imageable villages which worked outstandingly well. Goodey explored the possibilities of bringing the geographical techniques of plan analysis into compatibility with the requirements of urban design and of how people experience the plans of places in which they live and work. It was agreed that urban morphology was not yet able to tell planners and architects how to exercise a socially responsible design service to the community but that the need was as pressing as ever since historic towns were full of the visiting cards of individual architects passing through. The conference had opened new and useful contacts and all agreed that these should be maintained.

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#### THE ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT OF IRISH PLANNING

Planning history in Ireland is alive and well. Despite a small Group membership there, this must be the conclusion from the Dublin Conference

which took place in September 1982. Dr Michael Bannon had brought together a clutch of good papers and is to be congratulated for making the overall arrangements, so satisfactorily laced with typical Irish hospitality. The following notes do not pretend to be an adequate summary of all that transpired, merely a brief indication of the main thrust of the papers and a reminder of the ground covered. Copies of individual papers may be obtained from Dr Bannon at the cost of copying and surface mail.

Dr Arnold Horner began by describing the main features of urban growth in the Dublin region since the late 19th century, referring particularly to population change, and the expansion of the built-up area. Against this background he examined some of the main features of planning during the same period, commenting on trends, problems and themes in the development of the Dublin city region. He noted the great length of time which may elapse between the emergence of an idea and its acceptance and implementation. It took 50 years for the administrative reforms advocated in 1881 to be put into effect. It took 30 years after the first regional planning legislation before a regional plan was actually commissioned. Twenty years elapsed after the housing enquiry of 1914 before any appreciable campaign was mounted to tackle the housing problem. Abercrombie's plan was prepared in 1914, but a city planning section was not established until over 20 years later. Similar observations could no doubt be offered in respect of the planning of most cities, and Dublin seems to be no exception. During this long lead time Dublin is also characterised by a continuing conflict between the central city and its periphery. In 1880 the struggle

was between Dublin Corporation and the vested interests in the townships which surrounded it. Even today there is sharp opposition between the Corporation and the County Council. The nature of the institutional framework for city planning was to emerge on a number of occasions during the Conference as a major constraint.

Dr Mary Daly examined housing conditions in Dublin between 1880-1920, and described the genesis of housing reform. She remarked that the administrative structure and the financial basis for city housing policy at that time was virtually identical with that in England and Wales; the impulse behind philanthropic housing schemes was also similar. However, Dublin's socio-economic structure then differed considerably from most British cities, and its local administration concentrated on the assertion of Ireland's right to self-determination at the expense of local municipal interests. This provides an important context for the evaluation of the Dublin housing question. Of the existence of a serious housing problem there can be no doubt: the city's occupational and income structure was the basis of both poor housing and ill-health. Yet until 1913/1914 there is little evidence of urgency, either from the general public or the Corporation, for housing reform. This lack of political commitment contrasts markedly with the attention given to the social and economic problems of rural Ireland. Irish cities were politically weak, and even the Roman Catholic clergy gave more attention to the land question than bad urban housing. Dr Daly's paper is a high quality one, and was delivered with great panache.

Another paper on Dublin housing was given by Fred Aalen, who described the working class housing movement in the

city between the mid 19th century and 1920, once again a paper going into great detail which repays close reading. It gives a very thorough examination of the building of working class dwellings, the problems of the Dublin Artisans' Dwellings Company, the Iveagh Trust and other associations, together with the contributions of Dublin Corporation in its housing estates between 1883 and 1918. Aalen broadly confirms Mary Daly's thesis, namely that the urban housing problem did not become an important political issue until the eve of the First World War, when it was to find a place in Nationalist political campaigns.

Dublin's poor environmental conditions were repeated elsewhere, and Michael Gough's paper examined socio-economic conditions and the genesis of planning in Cork. At the end of the last century this city faced the most serious problems of unsatisfactory housing and sanitary conditions, confirmed by alarming statistics of fatal contagious diseases. Unemployment was high and abject poverty widespread. These shadows extended deep into the 20th century. The principal slum areas were not cleared before the 1930s and 1940s, and were not redeveloped until the 1960s. There was a continued reluctance to build in the low-lying parts of the city, and a continued aversion to high density living has meant that even today there is only one scheme of four-storey flats in Cork city and no tower blocks of any kind. The fear of disease haunted Cork for many years and has coloured official housing and planning policy to the present day.

The Conference then turned its attention to influences on planning and related development from outside Ireland. Dr Mervyn Miller, in a typically authoritative paper, reminded



us of the influence of Raymond Unwin, who had been invited to Dublin in April 1914 by the Dublin Housing and Town Planning Association to give a lecture on "How town planning may solve the housing problem". For the next two and a half years, he was closely involved in these matters, and the legal framework for the reconstruction of the city following the Easter Uprising of 1916. In fact, the Dublin Reconstruction (Emergency Provisions) Act was a weak one and did nothing to bring about the comprehensive restructuring of the city centre which Geddes' Civic Exhibition of 1914 had sought. However, the later development of the Marino Garden Suburb did owe something to Unwin, stemming from his first layout plan of 1914, although this was to be superceded by a plan prepared by O'Rourke, the Dublin City Architect, in 1919.

External influences show through the whole evolution of Irish planning, as Professor Kevin Nowlan showed in his paper which focussed on the years 1934-64. The Town and Regional Planning Act 1934 provided a framework within which each town and county council could, if it so decided, make a planning scheme for its area. This was very much in the British tradition. Ireland then missed out on the legislative initiatives in Britain during the '40s, and had to wait for the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act of 1963 for a duty to be imposed on town and county councils to make their plans.

Ken Mawhinney's paper considered a wider period of time (1920-70) to examine developments in environmental conservation. Once again, to

begin with, the point was made that for successive governments priorities lay elsewhere, in political and economic areas, particularly. Ideas, movements and initiatives formerly originated in Westminster now reached Ireland only after a considerable time lag, or some times not at all. Environmental societies which developed in Britain in the '20s and '30s did not enjoy the same success in Ireland. After 1945, however, the protection of areas of scenic landscape was a theme that was taken up. What has been called "that period of somnolence known as the emergency" was at an end. Finally, between 1960 and 1970, ideas for the protection of the physical environment gathered momentum, thus making the last decade stand in sharp contrast to the preceding years.

Turning to Northern Ireland, John Hendry considered the development of planning for housing, industry and amenity in the postwar period, looking particularly at the factors which led to the adoption of the Matthew Report of 1964. It is striking to reflect on the rudimentary nature of planning in the Province, the absence of any notable contribution to planning, and, from the outset, the dependence on British experience. Planning in Northern Ireland has been undertaken largely without the guidance of a wider national policy framework. Once again, the importance of the institutional framework is revealed: Hendry observed that the major impediment to planning in Northern Ireland was the continued failure to realise that British planning practice could only operate in the context of the British political system. To regard planning simply as a technical activity is to fail to recognise that planning is essentially a part of the political process itself.

Dr Michael Bannon, in giving the final paper, considered the changing context for Irish development planning between 1960 and 1980. Some very familiar observations unfolded: in spite of mandatory development planning legislation, the dream of an integrated hierarchy of plans has been forgotten and the grand strategy largely abandoned. There is now a growing disenchantment with all forms of planning. Some aspects of planning are viewed as disincentives rather than as catalysts to development. In the early '60s, Irish planning was inspired by the American approach with its emphasis on industrial development and business planning. Regional planning became a mechanism to disaggregate national plans. However, this new movement lacked any sound theoretical or philosophical base and there was little of relevance to the needs of Ireland. In this context, Bannon highlighted the experiences of the 1963 Act - initial enthusiasm for its implementation, followed by a realisation of failure and lost opportunities, in particular the omission of any reform of administrative structures so essential for the successful implementation of planning.

All in all this was a conference that confirmed two things: first, the close association between housing reform and the town planning movement at the turn of the century; and second the importance of the socio-political and institutional framework within which 20th century planning took root and developed. Irish planning was demanded by a range of urban and rural questions; it was stimulated, but then abandoned by Britain; finally, it has been the unintended victim of national politics.

GORDON E. CHERRY

#### WORLD CONFERENCE ON OLMSTED PARKS

The National Association for Olmsted Parks is organising its fourth National Conference in New York City between 21 and 26 September 1983. Although best known for his adaptations of the English landscape to urban parks, Frederick Law Olmsted drew inspiration and ideas from many sources, and experimented with plant material from many parts of the world. An important purpose of this First World Conference on Olmsted Parks will be to study and evaluate the influence of these forces on park construction in the past, and to determine more clearly its relevance to the present-day. More than a thousand persons are expected to attend. Further details are available from the National Association for Olmsted Parks, 175 Fifth Avenue, The Flatiron Buildings, New York 10010.

#### PLANNING HISTORY AND LONDON

Preparations are being made for a conference on the history of planning in London and its region, to be organised by Dr Patricia Garside and Dr John Shepherd in January 1984 at Birkbeck College, London. Further details will be published when available.

#### Book Reviews

*Spanish City Planning in North America*, by Dora P. Crouch, Daniel J. Garr, and Axel I. Mundigo. Cambridge, Massachusetts and London: The MIT Press, 1982. xxii, 298 pp. Illustrations, Bibliography, Index.

Urban communities were among the first institutions that Spaniards transplanted from the Iberian Peninsula to the New World. From the founding of Santo Domingo in the last years of the fifteenth century to the end of



the end of the Spanish colonial era cities and towns were focal points of the far-flung American possessions of Spain. The number of these communities is staggering. Their geographical and chronological extent covers the region from southern South America to northern New Spain, Louisiana, and Florida, and spans the course of over three centuries. Types of communities ranged from the smallest *plazas*, *puestos*, and *poblaciones* to chartered *villas* and *ciudades*. The geographical extent of these communities even reached the far northern frontiers of New Spain, Florida, and the Mississippi Valley: San Augustin, (1565), Santa Fe (1610?), San Antonio (1718), Albuquerque (1706), San Jose (1777), and Los Angeles (1781), to name only a few.

With all this diversity over time, space and environment, it is remarkable that the Spanish Crown early recognised the need for some urban planning and establishment of guidelines for the location and founding of settlements, as well as regulations for living conditions among the settlers (*poblanos*). With an urban tradition itself dating from Roman times, Spain adopted various regulations for the establishment of settlements in America. Beginning with the well-known royal ordinances of King Philip II in 1573, these guidelines were supplemented by the *Recopilacion de Leyes de los reynos de las Indias* (1681) for the whole empire and special requirements such as the "Instructions for the Establishment of the New Villa of Pitic in the Province of Sonora".

*Spanish City Planning in North America* is an important introduction to the study of an urban experience that has lasted more than five hundred years. It is an effort to bring together historians and urban planners, two professions

often having little awareness of each other. Dora Crouch is an architectural historian; Daniel Garr is a planner and historian; and Axel Mundigo is an urban sociologist in Mexico City. Each brings a special expertise to the part he or she has written, but as expected each reflects limitations of his or her field and area of specialization.

The apparent thesis of the work, as stated in the overview, is that Renaissance principles of legal, social and physical order through hierarchical organization were essential for the expansion and stability of the Spanish empire. Spanish communities responded to the needs of the conquests and diversity of settlements, but order and predictability were necessary for both settlers and the Spanish Crown. While this seems to be the central thrust of Mundigo's examination of the royal ordinances of Philip II, it is less so with the three city examples of Crouch and Garr, and it hardly seems evident in Garr's study of Alta California.

There are three major parts within the text. The first is an intensive study of and commentary upon the royal ordinances of Philip II, treating city planning, site selection, and political organization in a group of ordinances (148 in all) that is called the "most complete such set of instructions ever issued for the founding and building of towns in the Americas ..." (p.2). Mundigo, with Crouch's assistance, provides the reader with background concerning Zelia Nuttall's articles from the *Hispanic American Historical Review* (1921-2), corrects minor errors of that work which dealt with only the first 109 ordinances, and then extends beyond that to cover the entire 148 ordinances in summary form. The translation is

based upon a Mexican reprint of the original manuscript in Spain's Archivo General de Indias, which the author also examined. It is his conclusion that these ordinances were based upon Roman principles, especially the ideas of Vitruvius including the grid system of city planning. Mundigo is well aware of the fact that these ordinances served only as guidelines since Spanish communities varied from one to another. However, he seems unaware of the dynamic, ever-changing nature of New Spain's social structure in the colonial period, as noted by Lyle McAlister and other historians.

In the second part authors Crouch and Garr examine three cities established by Spain in the present United States: Santa Fe, St. Louis, and Los Angeles. They contend that since all three were founded after Philip II's royal ordinances, these communities reveal in physical form the influence of the city planning provisions of the "Laws of the Indies" by looking at how each city corresponded to and differed from the ordinances themselves. Certainly the traces are very faint in the St. Louis example and the reader wonders why the authors chose it while ignoring San Antonio, the only urban community north of the Rio Grande to attain *ciudad* (city) status. Since the portion devoted to Santa Fe is based largely upon selected secondary works and some published documents, it is the most questionable. Spanish influence "north of the Rio Grande" was not "relatively short-lived" (p.66) and there are contradictory statements concerning the founding date of Santa Fe (see page 72 and note 1, page 112, for example). Whereas the authors are familiar with monographs in the *California Historical Quarterly* (i.e. Harry Kelsey on the

founding of Los Angeles), they have not consulted scholarship in the *New Mexico Historical Review* on the founding of Santa Fe, documents in the Spanish Archives of New Mexico, studies of *genizaros* by Angelico Chavez, or urban research of New Mexico communities and presidios by Simmons, Moorhead, Adams, and others. There was no presidio in New Mexico before 1680, Mexican Indians who may have lived in Santa Fe were never called *genizaros*, and the province was recolonized in 1693, not during Diego de Vargas's reconnaissance expedition of the previous year.

The third part of the text "Disintegration in California" deals with the planlessness of Monterey, a sketchy chapter erroneously purporting to treat "The Presidio and the Spanish Borderlands Frontier" since it examines only the California presidios, and two previously published studies of Church-State boundary disputes and population and race in Hispanic California extending beyond the period of Spanish occupation. While these are informative and interesting topics and the two chapters reprinted from historical journals are soundly based upon primary sources, the reader is left wondering how all this pertains to Spanish urban planning. Why didn't the author (Garr) concentrate upon the Spanish founding of the two *pueblos* of San Jose and Los Angeles along with the *villa* of Branciforte? Why were such major works as those of Winther, Chapman, Temple and Kelsey, and the unpublished M.A. thesis of Ruth Staff at the University of California ignored?

Overall the three studies presented in this book provide a contribution to-



ward an understanding of Spain's urban planning experience in America. They concentrate upon subjects too often ignored in the Spanish colonial period and bring perspectives from both historians and urban planners. The 65 illustrations of manuscripts, maps and drawings of communities are excellent and add notably to the general value of the book. However, the work is too expensive and it is regrettable that for such a high price better editing could not have reduced the hazard accenting of Spanish words and misrendering of Spanish names (i.e. Costansó on p.208 and p.210; Castile on p.46; Domínguez in many places; Lamy and Cleve Hallenbeck on p.287; and Benavides on p.88). Although the work serves as an introduction to the study of Spanish urban planning and an important reference on the royal ordinances of 1573, it must be read with caution and in conjunction with others on the same general topic. This is especially necessary in view of some of the controversial sweeping generalizations that are made while ignoring the scholarship of others on the same or related topics.

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Tom Wolfe, *From bauhaus to our house*,  
Cape, London, 1982, 143 pp, £6.95.  
ISBN 0 224 02030 7.

'... has there ever been another place on earth where so many people of wealth and power have paid for and put up with so much architecture they detested as within thy blessed borders today'.

This is a hugely entertaining book. It has much to say that is germane to the current debate on the social role of building and the crisis which has

overtaken architecture on both sides of the Atlantic. Those readers who have revelled in the fun and excitement of Wolfe's earlier books will not be disappointed in this. It is an object lesson in how to enjoy writing and how to be outrageously partisan, without being boring or pompous. The flyleaf text is to the point:

'Today everyone is looking at the past fifty years of architecture with a new pair of eyes. The phenomenal Tom Wolfe is our guide back to Weimar Germany at the inception of the pervasive Bauhaus school of architecture, where we meet its genius, Walter Gropius who was crazed with "starting from zero". His Bauhaus featured pure things, clean things and a health food diet to which only lashings of garlic could lend any taste.'

In fact, Wolfe is our irreverent and opinionated guide back to much more than the Bauhaus. His polemic against the foreign importations of an international style to the United States of Frank Lloyd Wright, Sullivan and those other native born geniuses, could lead one to believe that Wolfe is some kind of freak cultural isolationist. He argues in effect that the leading architects of the day were the purveyors of alien doctrines in the marketplace of the nation, ever ready to abandon personal vision and originality for the sake of the latest social and intellectual fashions. The central proposition is that such fashions shaped aesthetic forms at the expense of clients and the users of buildings.

He sees post-modernism as the style in good currency, the fashion of the moment. It represents no more than tactical retreat from the strict functionalism of the modern movement's doctrines. It represents an attempt to appease the critics and is further

evidence of the way architects trim and tack. He is no more enamoured of the stylistic games being played by Philip Johnson on Madison Avenue than he is of Miles Van der Rohe ('Mies' to the faithful) or Le Corbusier ('Corb' to the worshippers). He has little stomach for an 'expensive summer house in the modern manner' and cannot understand why it 'looks like an insecticide refinery, driving the owners to the edge of sensory deprivation by the whiteness and lightness and leanness and cleanliness and bareness and spareness of it all'. He claims 'they became desperate for an antidote such as coziness and colour'.

In a sense the book is about this 'widespread desperation'. Hence the title, *From bauhaus to our house*. The demon king is Walter Gropius, the Silver Prince, 'White God No.1' at whose feet young architects went to study. 'Some, like Philip Johnson, didn't get up until decades later'. Distinctly waspish! European notions were fashionable. Yale and Harvard men cultivated the 'isms' of Europe. The inferiority complex of so many aspiring American intellectuals made them vulnerable to craft socialism, rational pretention and radical chic. The epithet 'bourgeois' meant whatever you didn't like in the lives of people above the level of hod carrier. The avant garde with their esoteric tendencies are the target for Wolfe's barbs. He sees their problems. The architects that do not build have to declare and declaim. They have to re-educate the workers to love modern architecture. Those that build have to accommodate themselves to fashion and market conditions. Thus according to this version of the intellectual history of twentieth century architecture was Frank Lloyd Wright

upstaged by the Europeans and especially that unspeakable man that thought homes were machines! The most important and undeveloped idea in the book, with which this reviewer is in sympathy, is that Wright's vision of a totally new and totally American architecture arising from the American land and the spirit of the middle west, was somehow lost in the rush to embrace the false prophets and their half-baked social theories. If Harvard was pure Bauhaus, Yale at least might have experimented. But the inspiration had to be provided by Europeans. In retrospect, the question is why?

Wolfe's flair for the fine phrase disguises the ruthlessness with which he pursues his quarry.

'... the reigning architectural style in this, the very Babylon of capitalism, became worker housing. Worker housing, as developed by a handful of architects, inside the compounds, amid the rubble of Europe in the early 1920s was now pitched up high and wide, in the form of Ivy League art gallery annexes, museums for art patrons, apartments for the rich, corporate headquarters, city halls, country estates. It was made to solve every purpose, in fact, except housing for workers.'

And so to the bottom line. The Apostates, Ed Stone, Saarinen, the real Americans - too parochial - too bourgeois; the work of Morris Lapidus or Portman; the live-wire act of Robert Venturi equally against 'bourgeois' values but for the middle-class suburbanites of Levittown. Wolfe follows Vincent Scully's estimate that Venturi had been the first to bring about change within the 'compound'. But in an important sense it was plus ça change.



And that is about it. The book's weakness is that it comes to no conclusions. It tails off with anecdotal references. It fails to confront the dilemma of an architecture that needs to re-establish its links with the quintessential America, with FLW, Saarinen, Sullivan and a handful of lesser known Americans, but also come to terms with a city structure and form which articulates the practical and social pluralism of this great continent, expressing its democratic spirit in the process. There is still no social theory worth the name, not even from Wolfe.

It is a splendid incisive account of a movement that has apparently run out of steam. But beneath the sophistication and the wit, there remain many unanswered questions and perhaps a sneaking suspicion that it is not too difficult to go for the jugular where architects and city planners are concerned. A book to be read, whether you are bourgeois or not.

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Felix Barker and Ralph Hyde, *London as it might have been*. London, John Murray, 1982.

This book appears to have been written for the general reader - or at least for the serious amateur. It is a valuable and extremely entertaining reminder that there was nothing inevitable about the fabric of the city which has been bequeathed to us. Choices and decisions were almost always required in assigning functions to significant places, and making designs for important buildings. On the evidence here, we can lament that some were never taken up - why not a

glass-clad Tower Bridge? We can thank our lucky stars that others never left the drawing board. As one might expect from the authors, a Keeper of Prints and Maps at the Guildhall Library and an ex-drama critic of the *Evening Standard*, the book is well researched, well written and handsomely illustrated. Even so, it barely scratches the surface of the wealth of meaning behind the title *London as it might have been*.

'Might have beens' are the 'discarded designs and rejected plans lurking like unhappy ghosts behind every important building in London'. In just over 200 pages, the authors offer a selection of the last four centuries' worth. They are grouped under headings like 'Whitehall Pleasure Domes', 'Experiments to the Glory of God', 'Palaces in the Air', 'Monuments to Genius', 'Pyramids, Mausoleums, and Anti-Vampire Devices', and the inevitable left-overs category, 'The Awkward Squad'. The penultimate of these includes a scheme for a Graeco-Roman *Grand National Cemetery* at Primrose Hill or Kidbrooke, Thomas Willson's *Great Pyramid* mausoleum with room for no more (and no less) than 5,167,104 dead Londoners, and the *National edifice to receive the monuments to illustrious men*, designed by Samuel Smirke and intended for the north bank of a Styxian Serpentine.

There are many, many more in less lugubrious vein. It is no surprise that so many were architectural exercises in sucking up to the great-and-the-good. There are designs for a huge royal palace in Whitehall, and a selection is reproduced of the 97 schemes for re-building the Houses of Parliament after the fire of 1834. There is one proposal for a Thames Viaduct Railway running down the centre-line of the river and for a direct - but naturally

much taller - crib of the Eifel Tower. Building actually started and the foundations now lie somewhere beneath the sacred turf of Wembley Stadium. Among this reviewer's favourites are a marvellously apt fantasy for a West End club by the appropriately named Arthur Beresford Pite, and several examples of the works of the dottily-persistent Colonel Sir Frederick William Trench, who was to 19th century urban design what Commander Boakes is to modern byelections. It is disappointing that the treatment of the County of London and Greater London plans is so sketchy, and is intended only to bemoan the fate of discarded road proposals. There is but a short summary of 'the Great Picadilly Circus Rumpus', arguably a prototype victory for environmental protest.

Although this is all very good fun and should not be missed, the notion of a 'might have been' is a significant one to the planning historian. It raises issues which, had they been more squarely faced and expanded upon by the authors, could have lent a clearer purpose and greater coherence to the book. One such is the nature of the criteria for selecting and analysing the vast and growing number of 'might have beens'. The GLC, the London Boroughs, and private architectural practices are adding to them all the time. By definition a 'might have been' is a design that was not built, or a plan that was not adopted, but the criterion might also take account of the degree of likelihood of its being realized, the subsequent importance of any technical or design innovations it embodied, or its value to the career of the architect or planner concerned. Beresford Pite could not have been serious about his fairy-tale

gentleman's club but the stir it created established him as an architect. Should the wider social and political significance of the 'might have been' be the guiding principle? All or any of these criteria and others could be used to guide discussion of *London as it might have been*. They could provide a more deeply satisfying basis for planning history than curiosity value alone. Whether it would turn out to be as entertaining is quite another matter.

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Ken Young and Patricia Garside, *Metropolitan London: Politics and Urban Change, 1837-1980*. London, Edward Arnold, Studies in Urban History 8, 1982. Pp xiv + 401, £25.00. ISBN 0 7131 6331 3.

Surely, the authors could not have known just how timely their work would prove to be; as it was published, the air was thick with rumour about the impending dissolution - or at very least castration - of the Greater London Council. But perhaps indeed the message is a timeless one: this magisterial study of the thorny problem of local government reform in London, from the Municipal Corporations Act to the present day, makes startlingly clear both the permanence and the intractability of the basic political considerations. The calculations of party advantage were essentially the same in the 1880s as they are in the 1980s. Only the basic social and political geography, to which those calculations are applied, has changed.

In the 150-year period of this study, two great upheavals occurred in London local government. The first, in 1888-1901, created first the London County



Council and then the 28 Metropolitan Boroughs; the second, in 1963, replaced them by the Greater London Council and the 32 London Boroughs. Young and Garside show that in both, exactly the same political forces were at work. In the 1890s, bitter Conservative opposition to the new LCC monolith - and fear of its progressive tendencies - brought about the creation of the Boroughs as counterweight. Yet in the following decade, viewing with alarm the LCC's pioneer efforts to build suburban estates for working-class voters outside its boundaries, Conservatives were already calling for a Greater London Council.

The second time around, in the 1950s, it was exactly the same Conservative body, the London Municipal Society, that reopened the whole question with a pamphlet calling for replacement of the LCC by a set of powerful boroughs covering Greater London, plus a general coordinating council. The author of that pamphlet, an ambitious if obscure politician named Enoch Powell, clearly viewed the latter as a strictly subordinate body; so did most Conservative opinion at the time of the Herbert Commission on London Local Government in 1957-60. It was a surprise, then, when a Conservative Government under Macmillan gave the GLC equal weight as a directly elected authority. The Conservatives in 1982, it seems, may rescind that error; thus does history, in London, come full circle.

The two basic questions, always intertwined, thus concern the size of the top level authority, and the relationship between it and the boroughs. Labour, particularly under Morrison in the 1930s, preferred a tightly drawn authority with plenty of direct power over areas of concern to its electorate, above all housing; thus

its policy of withdrawing from out-county housing estates, like Becontree, and concentrating on high-density flat building within its own boundaries. Conservatives, in contrast, favoured an extension of the boundaries (though their enthusiasm on this count tended to come in bursts) and strong borough control, above all on housing. Thus the GLC under the Conservatives pursued a strategy of a no-go area for public housing in the outer boroughs.

The final irony in this story concerns the boundaries drawn in 1963. Because of political pressure from powerful interests in Surrey and Hertfordshire the GLC area was cut back in comparison with the original proposals of the Herbert Commission. Thus, instead of the permanent Conservative majority that had been the original dream, there was a delicate political balance that in practice has produced a change of control at every election. And, in the process, several outer London boroughs have become solid areas of Labour support. It is just this new balance that evidently now so alarms Conservative ministers.

There is an unresolved question.

What, logically, would take the place of the GLC? The book provides an unambiguous answer: an indirectly-elected authority, with very restricted powers (fire engines, refuse disposal, roads) covering a wider area than the present GLC. But even this, on past form, would meet a lot of opposition from Conservative interests in the Home Counties, as well as a Labour storm. Anyone with an interest in the future of London government should immediately read this scholarly, intelligent and genuinely enthralling account of its past.

PETER HALL  
Department of Geography  
University of Reading

James Stevens Curl, *The Egyptian Revival*, Allen and Unwin, London, 1982. Pp 249, £30.00.

The Egyptian Revival has received much attention of late. James Stevens Curl's *The Egyptian Revival* is the third study on the subject to appear in the last four years. (The others were Richard G. Carrott's *The Egyptian Revival: Its sources, monuments and meaning, 1808-1858* published in 1978 and Peter A. Clayton's recent work on *The Rediscovering of Ancient Egypt: Artists and Travellers in the Nineteenth Century*.) To a greater or lesser extent all these works owe a debt to Pevsner and Lang's pioneering essay on the Egyptian Revival, but only Dr Curl has attempted to flesh out fully their skeletal framework in the *Architectural Review* of 1956.

Dr Curl's new study is the most comprehensive account of the Egyptian Revival to appear in print so far. In this work he traces the history of the revival from the period of the Roman Empire through to the present. Unlike most earlier accounts, he illustrates how Egyptomania gained ground at various points in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. In particular, he explores the Egyptianising elements in Art Deco and in more recent design work.

It is one of the special features of this book that it covers theatre design and the decorative arts as well as art and architecture. Dr Curl is altogether too modest when claiming that his book is merely 'an introductory study of a recurring theme in the history of taste'. This is a thoroughly researched and wide-ranging work that draws on an impressive range of sources. It is slightly marred, however, by a certain repetitiveness and

by a tendency to move from the speculative 'may' to the authoritative 'must' when tracing possible influences, connections and visual sources.

A work of such immense scope is bound to leave the specialist in one field or another slightly dissatisfied. *The Egyptian Revival* is essentially about the recurrent but partial use of Egyptian or Egyptianising motifs by artists, architects and designers, and consequently is of relatively limited use to the historian of planning. There are a number of references to civic design schemes, such as those of Sixtus V for Rome and Valadier's remodelling of the Piazza del Popolo, and to unfulfilled projects like Filarete's plans for Sforzinda and Sir Frank Baines' 1920 National War Memorial Plan for Hyde Park Corner - but these references are few and far between.

Although Dr Curl's book lacks the sharpness of focus which Professor Carrott brought to his study of the shorter period of 1808 to 1858 in America, architectural and design historians will find a rich quarry in this well-illustrated work - especially in view of its substantial and impressive bibliography. They may, however, balk at the price.

MICHAEL HARRISON  
School of History of Art and  
Complementary Studies  
City of Birmingham Polytechnic

## Publications

It is beyond the scope of *PHB* to provide a comprehensive abstracting service, but it is the aim to provide abstracts or brief commentaries on a selection of publications falling wholly or in part within the field



of planning history. To be of value, this section of *PHB* will depend on readers keeping an eye out for these publications, and letting the editor know of them.

A WINSTAN BOND, *The British tram: history's orphan* (The Tramway & Light Railway Society in cooperation with the Tramway Museum Society), 1980, 75 pp.

In the Walter Gratwicke Memorial Lecture, given in 1979 at the Science Museum in London, the author commemorated the centenary of electric traction by emphasising the importance of the electric tramcar and the technical and social factors with which it interacted. The application of the electric motor to urban transport brought about a revolution in the layout, economy and society of many towns and cities. In this richly illustrated booklet, the need for, introduction, impact and demise of the tramway system are outlined.

NEVILLE BORG, *Energy usage and activity in the West Midlands, 1951-1974*. Department of Transportation and Environmental Planning, The University, P O Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT, 1981, £18.50.

The report traces the changing patterns of fuel consumption and energy use in relation to levels and distribution of mainly urban activities between 1951 and 1974 in the West Midlands Standard Region of the UK, focussed on the central conurbation and the new towns of Telford and Redditch. The aim was to discover whether there were simple, measurable and useful relationships between energy consumption and levels of social and economic activity in a developed society, and whether such relationships might be relevant to the regional resource planning process.

*Built Environment*, Vol.7 (2), 1981. THE IMPORTANCE OF PLANNING HISTORY.

Planning history has been around for as long as there has been planning. Like all great makers of the future, Geddes and Abercrombie had a refined awareness of the past. As guest editor of this special issue of *Built Environment*, ANTHONY SUTCLIFFE has brought together six papers which serve to illustrate the new wave of self-conscious planning history. These are:

Looking backward? JAMES READ

The legacy of Le Corbusier and high-rise housing, ALEXI FERSTER MARMOT  
Interwar Britain: a study of government spending, planning, and uneven economic development, STEPHEN V. WARD  
The history of planning methodology: a preliminary sketch, M.J. BREHENY and P.W.J. BATEY

British planning methodology: three historical perspectives, R.J. MARSHALL and I. MASSER

Regional problems and policy in Britain: a case for reappraisal, PETER DAMESICK

In addition to the editor's introduction, 'Why planning history?', ALISON RAVETZ reviews the trilogy of planning histories published by Mansell in 1980.

*Modern industrial cities: history, policy and survival*, edited by BRUCE M. STAVE (Sage Publications: Focus edition 44), 1982, 307 pp, £6.50 paperback.

The volume brings together the papers given at a conference on 'The dynamics of modern industrial cities: comparative perspectives on order and disorder'. Together with extensive commentaries, they are organised under the headings of: the role of family and neighbourhood; class tension and the mechanisms of social control; the economy of cities; the survival of

industrial cities. Two papers have previously been published in the *Journal of Urban History*, namely: 'The street in the structure and life of the city: reflections on nineteenth-century London and Paris' by Francois Bedarida and Anthony Sutcliffe, and 'An ecology of family decisions: suburbanisation, schooling, and fertility in Philadelphia, 1880-1920', by John Modell. Other papers in the volume include: 'The spatial dimensions of social control: race, ethnicity and government housing policy in the United States, 1918-1968', by Kenneth T. Jackson, and 'Some elements of the housing reform debate in nineteenth-century Europe', by Lutz Niethammer.

*Population change and social planning*, edited by DAVID EVERSLEY and WOLFGANG KOLLMANN, Arnold, London, 1982, 486 pp, £45.00. ISBN 0 7131 6345 3.

This is the main report on two years' research by two teams based in the UK and the Federal German Republic on the social and economic implications of the recent decline in fertility. Among the contributions, Wolfgang Kollmann provides an historical background to recent developments in world population growth and population theory, and to population development in the United Kingdom and Federal Republic. John Ermisch investigates the causes of post-war fertility swings, and the trends in the labour market, housing and infrastructure. The volume concludes by looking at the policy implications of demographic changes, past and present.

DAVID TURNOCK, *The historical geography of Scotland since 1707: geographical aspects of modernisation*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge studies in historical

geography, 1982, 352 pp, ISBN 0 521 24453 6.

The first comprehensive view of the historical geography of Scotland since the Union, the book is divided into three sections, with breaks provided by the Napoleonic Wars and First World War. In a chapter on 'Planning for the Central Belt', the author examines the development of modern town planning, the conception of new towns, and some implications for that form of urban development.

PETER J. HUGILL, Good roads and the automobile in the United States, 1880-1929, *Geographical Review*, 72(3), 1982, pp 327-49.

The automobile, good roads and an automobile-oriented culture pervaded American life by 1929. No part of American life was untouched. The paper outlines the major technical and socio-economic elements that brought about this change.

Introduction of the foreign building line system and understanding of its functions, YORIFUSA ISHIDA and TAKAYUKI IKEDA, *Sogo Toshikenkyu (Comprehensive Urban Studies)*, 15, March 1982. (Japanese text with English abstract.)

The imposition of building or street lines followed the Urban Building Law of 1919, which was largely based on the Prussian concept of *Fluchtlinien-gesetz* (law of street lines), as enacted in 1875. The authors investigate the circumstances in which the Law of 1919 was promoted in Japan, and the extent to which it varied from the Prussian model in failing to provide for compensation payments or compulsory purchase. The first lecture on building lines was given in Japan by a Prussian



police captain in 1886. Two years later, a full translation of the Prussian law was published by the Ministry of Home Affairs. It made little immediate impact on the thinking of Japanese planners and architects. In the years leading up to 1919, local ordinances were made, affecting the height of, and distance between, buildings. Planners, and particularly architects, found it much more difficult to comprehend the need to impose building lines ahead of urban growth and the laying out of streets.

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Historical background and evaluation of the Town Planning Act 1968, YORIFUSA ISHIDA, *Toshikeikaku (City Planning Review)*, 119, April 1982. (Japanese text with English abstract.)

Investigates the historical background to the Act which transferred town planning from central to local government, involved the public more closely, drew a distinction between areas of urban growth and rural preservation, and introduced a system of planning consents. In a study of the post-war period, the author describes how the need to transfer powers to the municipality was first mooted in 1949 in the so-called Shoup Recommendation, and in several further commissions on local administration. On each occasion, the recommendation was ignored until 1968. The proposals put forward in the report of the Commission on Building Land Problems in 1967 were similar to those of the author's doctorate thesis of 1960. Not only must the unsatisfactory provisions of the 1968 Act be modified, but the ideology and competence of planning authorities improved.

(*Comprehensive Urban Studies* is the memoir of the Center for Urban Studies, Tokyo Metropolitan University, and is pub-

lished three times a year. *City Planning Review* is the quarterly journal of the City Planning Institute of Japan.)

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Ideology, planning theory and the German city in the inter-war years, JOHN ROBERT MULLIN, *Town Planning Review*, 53 (2), 1982, 115-30.

Whilst German town planning has long been hailed for its contribution to the health and prosperity of German cities, little attempt has so far been made to compare the town planning theories developed during the years of the Weimar Republic (1918-1932) with those of the pre-war National Socialist period (1933-39). This, and two further papers to be published in *Town Planning Review*, seeks to remedy the deficiency by exploring the town planning theories and ideologies that exerted so strong an influence on the planning process, namely the physical structures, site plans, and the housing-assistance programmes.

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LCC slum clearance policies, 1889-1907, J.A. YELLING, *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*, 7 (3), 1982, 292-303.

The paper examines the crucial role played by the London County Council in the development of housing policies in late Victorian England, focussing on the two distinct phases of the period of Progressive rule between 1889-1907. The policy fluctuations are examined in detail, and the status of slum clearance as a social reform is reviewed.

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*English cottages*, TONY EVANS and CANDIDA LYCETT GREEN, Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London, 1982, 160 pp, 132 full colour illustrations, £9.95. ISBN 0 297 78116 2.

The cult of the cottage has its roots

in the elaborate and often romantic cottages *ornes* built by the *beau monde* of the 18th century, and was developed towards the end of the Victorian era by Arts and Crafts Movement architects, who revived ideas of rustic simplicity. With an introduction by John Betjeman, the book highlights the variety of building materials and styles used, and includes a chapter on model villages and estate cottages.

## Notes and News

### WORKING PARTY ON HISTORIC PLANNING RECORDS

After extensive correspondence between members of the Working Party and interested parties, steps are being taken to apply for a substantial grant to fund a research project to establish and record the present situation with regard to both public and private records. Discussion has taken place on the publication of a guide to records in the British Isles and soundings have been made on the possibility of reproducing historic planning records on microfilm or microfiche. Further reports on the Working Party's progress will be given in future numbers of the *Bulletin*. The convenor of the Working Party is Michael Simpson, Department of History, University College, Singleton Park, Swansea SA2 8PP.

### JOURNAL OF URBAN HISTORY

This journal publishes articles on a wide variety of urban history topics, including the history of planning. The Associate Editor for Britain and Europe is Michael Simpson, Department of History, University College, Singleton Park, Swansea SA2 8PP, Wales. He will be pleased to re-

ceive manuscripts or suggestions for articles.

### VISITORS

Dr Richard Rodger of the Department of Economic and Social History in the University of Leicester is Visiting Professor of History in the Department of History at Kansas University until August 1983. His research interests are centred on housing history and related aspects of 19th century urban development in Britain.

### SEEN IN PASSING

The Kent Archives Office in Maidstone, Kent, England, received and catalogued in 1980 records deposited by the South Eastern Gas Board. These included the minute books, accounts and miscellaneous material of all the gas companies that had existed in the area of the Board up to the time of nationalisation.

Surely a cue for asking whether anyone would like to write an article on 'Planning history and the gas works' - or the 'power station' for that matter!

### THOMAS OLIVER LARKIN

Dr Harlan Hague, of the Department of History, San Joaquin Delta College, Stockton, California 95207, USA, has written to say that he is working on a biography of T.O. Larkin. John Hawgood edited a selection of letters entitled *First and Last Consul: Thomas Oliver Larkin and the Americanization of California* (first ed. Henry E. Huntington Library, 1962; second ed., Pacific Books, 1970) and it is possible that he might have still been working on Larkin at the time of his death. Dr Hague asks whether anyone knows whether this was so, and would be interested to hear from anyone who may



have custody of his research material. He would be glad to receive any unpublished research notes made during the preparation of *First and Last Consul*.

## New Members

### UK

Professor Michael Batty, Department of Town Planning, UWIST, King Edward VII Avenue, Cardiff CF1 3NU.

Mr G.S. Carlisle, Glenwood, Corntown, Near Bridgend, Mid Glamorgan, South Wales CF37 5BB.

Mr Brian Copley, 51 Ashley Close, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2JL.

Professor T.H. Elkins, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, Sussex BN1 9QN.

Mr Peter C. Gould, 407 Heneage Road, Grimsby, South Humberside DN32 9NG.

Dr Lynn Pearson, 138 Selwyn Road, Rotton Park, Birmingham B16 0HN.

Mr Keith J. Skilleter, 42 High Kingdown, Bristol, Avon BS2 8EW.

Mr G.C. Steeley, County Planning Officer, Planning Department, County Hall, Hertford, Hertfordshire SG13 8DN.

Mr A.B. Walker, Barhill Cottage, Erskine, Renfrewshire PA5 6AB.

Professor U.A. Wannop, 43 Lomond Street, Helensburgh, Strathclyde G84 7ES.

Dr J.A. Yelling, Department of Geography, Birkbeck College, University of London, 7-15 Gresse Street, London W1P 1PA.

### Non-UK

Mr Kohei Alcasaki, 1-205, 22 Kami-Minami, Hirano-ku, Osaka, Japan.

Miss J.M. Birss, School of Architecture, University of Natal, King George V Avenue, Durban, South Africa.

Mr I.G. Boothman, 25 Sandford Avenue, South Circular Road, Dublin 8.

Ms Claire Caffrey, 90 Georgian Village, Castle Knock, Co. Dublin, Ireland.

Mr Jonathan Coopersmith, 9201 Fox Meadow Lane, Potomac, MD 20854, USA.

Mr John F. Deatrick, 1237 Martin Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, USA.

Dr Yonifusa Ishida, 227 25-7 Moe-gino, Midori-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa, Japan.

Dr Norioki Ishimaru, 8-17 Asahi 3-chome, Mindmi-ku, Hiroshima 734, Japan.

Mr Hidenobu Jinnai, 4-13-10 Naritahigashi, Suginami-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

Mr D.E. Kellet, Resource Centre, Environmental Design, University of

Calgary, 2500 University Drive NW, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N 1N4.

Mr Kazu Shige Nakasa, 213 1977 Maginu, Miyamae-oku, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa-pri, Japan.

Mr Shunro Narazaki, 1-35-15 Kyodo, Setazayaku, Tokyo 156, Japan.

Mr K.I. Nowlan, Brownsbarn House, Kingswood, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin, Ireland.

Mr Sean O'Faircheallaigh, Planning Officer, Westmeath County Council, County Buildings, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, Ireland.

Professor Norman Pressman, School of Urban and Regional Planning, Faculty of Environmental Studies, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada N2L 3G1.

Ms Gail Radford, 7001 McCallum Street, Philadelphia, PA 19119, USA.

Mr Ryoji Sakurai, 152 Chanpole-griku-geidaigaku 51, Takaban 3-13-5, Meguro-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

Mr Peretz Wittman, Habad Street 40, Flat 2, Jewish Quarter 97500, Jerusalem, Israel.

## Notes and Articles

### NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING IN 19th CENTURY JERUSALEM - THE TAKANOT

From the middle of the 19th century Jerusalem experienced a rapid rate of physical development, outside the old city walls, initiated by members of the different communities (Moslems, Jews and Christians). It arose from a desire to overcome such problems as poverty, overcrowding, epidemics and the deterioration of the infrastructure in the old core. (1)

Parallel to this process, the reform and political changes in the Ottoman Empire contributed to an improvement in the general and personal level of security in Palestine. Thus city walls and gates became less important, allowing for the development of new suburbs outside the old cities. The character of the new suburbs was an indication of changes in cultural norms, and a wish to modernise and improve the standard of living. At the same time, such traditional traits as the segregation on a religious, ethnic or communal basis were preserved. These features were expressed both in the general layout and architectural style of the suburbs.

Within this general process of urban growth, there was a great difference between Jewish and non-Jewish neighbourhoods in the realm of preliminary planning and character of the new Jewish neighbourhoods. A physical, economic and especially social plan for each neighbourhood was published in booklets called *Takanot* (By Laws, Regulations). About 80 of these books or forms of the Jewish neighbourhoods of Jerusalem have been found covering the period of the late Ottoman rule and the Mandate (1855-1948). There may be as many as 100 in existence.

In a more general framework, these plans were quite advanced compared to European and American and, no doubt, Ottoman towns of the same period in terms of physical, economic and social planning on a neighbourhood scale. (2) On the other hand, they were an innovative continuation of the legal custom of community *Takanot*, common in Jewish tradition since ancient times. (3)

A preliminary analysis of these *Takanot* raises many questions, and no doubt the topic requires a profound and extensive investigation. Among the important subjects to be investigated we might mention the sources, ideological and practical motivations for their publication, their origins and the influence of other *Takanot* (not always connected with the founding of neighbourhoods), in the Jewish and non-Jewish world, and the amount of idealisation they express. We might ask whether the publishing of neighbourhood books is a unique phenomenon which occurred at a certain place and time and started parallel to the emergence of the Jewish neighbourhoods from the old city walls, or are other comparable procedures to be found elsewhere?

The first step should be a chronological examination of the *Takanot* of this type. This could aid in examining the evolution of the thinking expressed in the published *Takanot*. Are any significant differences evident between different time spans, such as the Ottoman period (up to 1917) versus the Mandate period (1917-1948), or any sub-periods within the two? It would also be interesting to compare



different editions published by the same suburb or association (sometimes up to four editions). It would be possible to discover how original each *Takanot* was, and how far the approach adopted in one neighbourhood was copied in part or entirely by another. Was there a diffusion of ideas to other places such as Jaffa, Tiberias and also the Jewish agricultural colonies, which adopted the custom and published their own *Takanot*? We might cite the three regulation forms of three of the first Jewish neighbourhoods that were built outside the old city walls - *Mea Shearim* (A Hundred Gates, 1874), *Even Israel* (The Stone of Israel, 1875) and *Mishkenot Israel* (Israel's Dwellings, 1876), which show a great similarity in form and content. An explanation for this may be the fact that some of the founders were the same people, but this needs to be examined more systematically.

Another line of comparison may be that of *Takanot* of suburbs that were built by different initiatives. Were the By Laws adopted by commercial companies selling houses to any Jewish buyer different in character and emphasis from those of public building societies or *Collelim* (communal organisations, that were formed on the basis of country, area, or town of origin)? Were the company regulations more concerned with the order of payments and physical layout, and less with social order and management?

Another question to be investigated relates to the legal and judicial validity of the regulations. Were they based on the Jewish *Halacha* (legal part of Jewish traditional literature)? Did they have any statutory validity in the eyes of the Ottoman rulers? Were they a substitute for the non-existence of regulatory planning under the Ottomans? We know, for example, that during the Mandate period the suburbs were registered as 'Mutual Associations', in accordance with the Cooperative Company Ordinance, published in the years 1920 and 1933. We should check the Ordinance and its influence on the regulations and the status of neighbourhoods as public bodies.

This brings us to the much wider subject of 'vision versus reality'. We might carry out a content analysis of the regulations - as reflecting certain social and physical concepts, and then examine the extent of their realisation in terms of spatial expression or in social frameworks of institutions, organizations and management.

The *Takanot* of the Jewish building societies and the neighbourhoods of Jerusalem are an excellent research source for the study of the exodus of residential neighbourhoods outside the old city walls. Topics of interest include reasons for leaving the old city (these are often mentioned - such as health and sanitation problems, and crowding), the purchasing of the land, land prices and previous owners, the prices of building houses of different types and standards, the rate of interest in those days, and the architectural planning (the general layout of suburbs, apartments, courtyards and public grounds and institutions).

As most of the neighbourhoods continue to exist, it is feasible, through field study, records and maps from earlier periods, to examine the extent to which the plans were realised, as well as investigating the evolution of changes and additions. They provide valuable insights into the initiators, founders and members of the different suburban frameworks.

Taking account of the history of modern town planning in Europe and America, it is apparent that such an extensive scale of neighbourhood planning (that includes physical, economic and social planning) during the second half of the 19th century, must be regarded as a most avant-garde phenomenon. My aim has been to present the reader with preliminary thoughts relating to 19th century urban and neighbourhood planning in a possibly unexpected area of the world, and to suggest comparisons with European planning of the same period.

RUTH KARK  
Department of Geography  
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

1. Kark, R. (1978) *Neighbourhoods of Jerusalem - by-laws and building in New Jerusalem*, Jerusalem (Hebrew);  
Kark, R. and Landman, S. (1980) The establishment of Muslim neighbourhoods in Jerusalem outside the old city during the late Ottoman period, *Palestine Exploration Quarterly*, 112, 113-135.
2. For comparison see: Cherry, G.E. (1970) *Town planning in its social context*, London; Cherry, G.E. (1972) *Urban change and planning*, Henley-on Thames; Friedman, J. and Weaver, C. (1979) *Territory and function*, London; Gans, H.J. (1968) *People and plans*, New York; Keller, S. (1968) *The urban neighbourhood*, New York.
3. Elon, M. (1973) *The Hebrew Law - its history, sources and principles*, Jerusalem (Hebrew);  
Levsky, A. (1974) *Jerusalem's Takanot - 17th to 19th century*, M.A. thesis, Bar Ilan University (Hebrew).



## WORK IN PROGRESS

Many members completed the questionnaires circulated with the last two issues of *PHB*. The information provided is reproduced below. If you have not returned your questionnaire yet, please do so. Your reply, together with the questionnaires completed by new members of the Group, will be published later. Some members have told us that they have not filled in their forms because they are not actively engaged in planning history at the moment. It has been revealing to discover how many fall into this category.

Within each entry, 'A' represents recent publications and activities, and 'B' work in progress.

We hope readers will find the returns valuable as a guide to the activities of fellow-members, the different aspects of planning history being investigated, and an aide memoire to recent books and papers published. Each member will draw his/her own conclusions about how well planning history is being covered by the membership. Some might think the subject has been rather narrowly defined. If so, does this reflect the limited perception of planning history generally, or does it mean the Planning History Group has still to recruit those looking more widely at the field of planning history?

Professor Alan F.J. Artibise, Department of History, University of Victoria, Victoria, B.C. V8W 2Y2, Canada.

- A1 *Shaping the Canadian urban landscape: essays on the city-building process, 1821-1921* Ottawa, Carleton University Press, 1982. (Co-edited with G.A. Stelter)
- A2 *Prairie urban development, 1870-1930*. Ottawa, Canadian Historical Association, 1981.
- A3 *Canada's urban past: a bibliography and guide to Canadian urban studies*. Vancouver, University of British Columbia Press, 1981. (Co-author G.A. Stelter)
- A4 Conservation planning and urban planning: the Canadian Commission of Conservation in Historical Perspective, in Roger Kain, ed., *Planning for conservation: an international perspective*. London, Mansell, 1981, pp 17-36. (Co-author G.A. Stelter)
- B1 Urban development on the Canadian prairies, 1870-1950.
- B2 Urban development in British Columbia, 1849-1960.

Mr Nick Bailey, Planning Unit, Polytechnic of Central London, 35 Marylebone Road, London NW1.

- B1 A study of the legal, administrative and political factors affecting development control practice in South Camden, London, from 1947 to the present. In a small part of London's central area, examines the way changes in development control practice are reflected in changes in the built form and socio-economic patterns.

Mr Philip Booth, Department of Town and Regional Planning, University of Sheffield, 6 Claremont Place, Sheffield S10 2TB.

- A1 *Development control and design quality*. Six reports, Sheffield Centre for Environmental Research, 1981. (With A.R. Beer)

- A2 *An inspector calls - the public inquiry process*. Fifty-five minute video programme, Sheffield Centre for Environmental Research, 1981.
- A3 *Building under licence: one route to low-cost housing for sale*. Housing Research Foundation, 1982 (at press).
- B1 Preparation of video training programme in service delivery for London Borough of Hackney.

Professor Neville Borg, Department of Transportation and Environmental Planning, University of Birmingham, P O Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT.

- A1 *Energy usage and activity in the West Midlands, 1951-1974*. Departmental Publication No.57, ISBN 0 7044 0573 3.
- B1 Consideration of stable energy supply networks.

Mr Timothy J. Brown, School of Land and Building Studies, Leicester Polytechnic, P O Box 143, Leicester LE1 9BH.

- A1 Housing, trades unions and planning history, *Planning History Bulletin*, 4(2), 1982.
- A2 *The value of class-based analysis for urban issues*, paper in the series of Birmingham Polytechnic Discussion Notes (forthcoming).
- B1 I am undertaking part-time research for a M.Phil./Ph.D. qualification at the Department of Planning and Landscape at Birmingham Polytechnic. The subject of study is the development of trades union initiatives in planning and housing policy with special reference to Coventry Trades Council. Part of this project is concerned with the historical development of town planning and housing policy and the influence of the trades union movement.

Dr Chris Carter, Duncan of Jordanstone College of Art, Perth Road, Dundee DD1 4HT.

- A1 The evolution of planning at the regional level in Scotland, 1945-1975, *Occasional Papers in Town and Regional Planning*, Duncan of Jordanstone College of Art, 7, 1982.
- B1 Cumbernauld New Town: its origins, designation and contributions to innovations in physical planning, 1956-1962. On a part-time basis over 2-3 years, this is a study of Development Corporation and Scottish Office files on Cumbernauld, together with published and unpublished literature and interviews.

Professor Gordon E. Cherry, Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, University of Birmingham, P O Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT.

- A1 *Pioneers in British planning*. (Ed.), The Architectural Press, 1981.
- A2 *The politics of town planning*. Longmans, 1982.
- B1 My planning history activities have the general framework of a concern for charting the course of 20th century development in British planning, ideas, policies and practice. More particularly I am working through the planning literature of the '20s and '30s with a view to preparing a paper on approaches to plan-making at the regional scale. Higher degree student supervision keeps me in touch with minds and energies more active than my own, notably Stephen Ward, Leith Penny, Derek Gunby and (recently) Mervyn Miller. An interest in biographical work has led to a study on Lord Holford (two year, Leverhulme) with Leith Penny at the coalface.



Mrs Christiane C. Collins, 448 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10027.

- A1 Presented paper, 'The Ringstrasse: boulevard, place, monument', at two-day symposium, 'Vienna since 1955'. Austrian Center, Minneapolis. (Proceedings to be published.)
- A2 Invited participant, 'When words fail: avant-garde German photography 1919-1939, in its social and historical context'. International colloquium, International Center of Photography, New York.
- B1 The involvement of Camillo Sitte (1843-1903) in the arts and crafts.
- B2 The career of Werner Hegemann (1881-1936). Hegemann's planning proposals for Buenos Aires and Rosario.
- B3 Functionalism in landscape planning: Leberecht Migge (1881-1935).

Ms H.M.T. Conway, 115 Palewell Park, London, SW14 8JJ.

- A1 *Ernest Race, furniture designer*. Monograph, Design Council, 1982.
- B1 The design and development of the municipal park, 1840-1880. For M.Phil./Ph.D.

Professor Dora P. Crouch, School of Architecture, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y. 12181, U.S.A.

- A1 *Spanish city planning in North America*, with Daniel Garr and Axel Mundigo.
- A2 Creation of architecture, section of *Art and architecture thesaurus* (includes city planning and cities and towns).
- B1 The water system of Morgantina, Sicily, *American Journal of Archaeology*, (in press).

Professor J.B. Cullingworth, Department of Geography, University of Toronto, 100 St. George Street, Toronto, Canada M5S 1A1.

- A1 *A bibliography on rent control*, Research Paper 117, University of Toronto, Centre for Urban and Community Studies, 1980.
- A2 *Town and Country Planning in Britain*, 8th edition, completely revised and reset, Allen & Unwin, 1982.
- B1 Rent control in Ontario.
- B2 Land policies in Canada.
- B3 Urban and regional planning in Canada.

Dr James Stevens Curl, 5 Clifton Terrace, Winchester, Hants SO22 5BJ.

- A1 The introduction to a facsimile edition of John Claudius Loudon's *On the laying out, planting and managing of cemeteries, and on the improvement of churchyards*, originally published in 1843. Ivet Books Ltd., 18 Fairlawn Drive, Redhill, Surrey RH1 6JP.
- A2 *The history, architecture and planning of the estates of the Fishmongers' Company in Ulster*. Ulster Architectural Heritage Society, 181A Stranmillis Road, Belfast BT9 6DU.
- A3 *The Egyptian revival: a recurring theme in the history of taste*. Allen & Unwin, 1982.
- A4 *Model housing and healthy nations. The life and work of Henry Roberts (1803-76), architect*. Phillimore, 1982.
- B1 Research continues on the estates of all the London Livery Companies in Ireland.

Dr Michael Cuthbert, Department of Town Planning, Edinburgh College of Art, Lauriston Place, Edinburgh.

- A1 Major exhibition on Patrick Geddes in Edinburgh for Edinburgh Festival, 1982. Content and catalogue.

B1 Book on Patrick Geddes and the Outlook Tower.

B2 Book - selection of published and unpublished writings of Patrick Geddes.

Dr Richard Dennis, Department of Geography, University College London, 26 Bedford Way, London WC1H 0AP.

- A1 Community and the social geography of Victorian cities, *Urban History Yearbook*, 1981, pp 7-22. (With Stephen Daniels)
- A2 Stability and change in urban communities: a geographical perspective, in J.H. Johnson and C.G. Pooley (eds.), *The structure of nineteenth century cities*, Croom Helm, London, 1982.
- B1 Completing a book, *English industrial cities of the nineteenth century: a social geography*, anticipated publication by Cambridge U.P., late 1983.
- B2 Research on housing trusts and 'five per cent' companies in London, 1850-1980, particularly site selection and the social characteristics of tenants (see report on conference in *PHB*, 4(1) 1982).

Professor Gerhard Fehl, Schinkelstrasse 1, D 51 Aachen.

- B1 Forthcoming book edited jointly with Dr J. Rodrigues-Lores: *The early beginnings of modern urban planning in Germany (1815-1870)*.
- B2 Research under way (research grant by Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft) on the history of urban development control in Germany and Italy; joint project with Professor G. Piccinato, Venice.

Dr P.L. Garside, Department of Civil Engineering, University of Salford, Salford M5 4WT.

- A1 *Metropolitan London: politics and urban change 1837-1981*, Studies in Urban History 6, Edward Arnold, 1982. (Co-author Ken Young)
- A2 East and West: the world of London, in A.R. Sutcliffe, (ed.), *Metropolis*, Mansell, 1983.
- A3 Intergovernmental relations and housing policy in London 1919-1970, with special reference to the density and location of council housing, *London Journal*, Vol.9, No.1, Spring 1983.
- A4 RIBA lecture and public exhibition, 'E.C.P. Mouson: an architect in local authority housing, Islington 1919-1965', October 1982.
- B1 Definitions and remedies for overcrowding, 1919-1939. Conference paper, PHG/SSHM Conference, 'Planning for Health', Oxford, December 1982.
- B2 Social history of London 1750 to present. For CUP New social history of Britain: editor Professor F.M.L. Thompson.

Dr S.M. Gaskell, The City of Liverpool College of Higher Education, Liverpool Road, Prescott, Merseyside L34 1NP.

- A1 *Building control: national legislation and the introduction of local bye-laws in Victorian England*, to be published shortly by Standing Council on Local History.
- A2 The Development of a model village, in *Local Historian*, to be published in 1983.
- B1 *A century of model housing: the Great Exhibition to the Festival of Britain*, to be published for Design History Series, Pembridge Press, 1983.

Mr Andrew Gibb, Department of Geography, The University, Glasgow G12 8QQ.

- A1 *The development of public sector housing in Glasgow*. Centre for Urban and Regional



Research, University of Glasgow, Discussion Paper No.6, 1982.

- A2 *Glasgow: the making of a city*. Croom Helm, London, November 1982.
- B1 Housing conditions in Glasgow: 1750-1914. This will be a chapter in R.A. Cane and A. Gibb, (eds.), *The experience of the working classes in Glasgow, 1750-1914*. Probable publication date December 1984.
- B2 Post-war public sector housing in Scotland. Seminar paper to be published as part of a book by St. Andrews University, June 1983. (With D. MacLennan)

Mr John R. Gold, Department of Social Studies, Oxford Polytechnic, Headington, Oxford OX3 0BP.

- A1 *Valued environments: essays on the meaning of place and landscape*. London, George Allen & Unwin, 1982. (Co-editor J.A. Burgess)
- B1 With reference primarily to Great Britain, a study of 20th century images of the future city. The study will show how particular constellations of imagery were developed and propagated. Considerable use is made of mass communicated material, both printed and visual, in order to (a) indicate the climate of opinion at particular times; (b) examine the views of opinion leaders; (c) study the relationship between avant-garde ideas about the future city and 'popular' culture. The primary place of publication will be *The urban vision: twentieth century images of the future city*, London, Croom Helm.

Mr Brian Goodey, 14 Queen Street, Middleton Cheney, Banbury, Oxon.

- A1 Directing and reporting of Council of Europe's '21 Towns Project', a comparative study of the cultural planning process in 21 towns in 18 countries. Reports and monographs obtainable from the Council of Europe.
- B1 From September 1982 a study of the first 10 years of application of the 'Essex Design Guide' in the County of Essex, involving resident and market evaluation of private and public housing areas which, to varying degrees, have adopted the 'Design Guide' approach.

Mr P.C. Gould, 407 Heneage Road, Grimsby, South Humberside DN32 9NG.

- A1 "'Back to Nature' and 'Back to the Land' and the British Socialist Revival, 1880-1900", Sheffield University, M.Phil. thesis, 1982.
- B1 Back to Nature ideas in the Clarion Movement.

Dr F. Gray, CCE, EDB, University of Sussex, Brighton, BN1 9RG.

- B1 An examination of land use and planning in the Crawley area of West Sussex, particularly concentrating on the origins and implementation of the Crawley New Town planning proposals.

Mr Derek S. Gunby, 2 Dale End, Danby, Whitby, North Yorkshire YO21 2JE.

- B1 The formulation of the British town and country planning system, 1919-1947: a study in the development of local and national government town planning practice and ideology. Work towards a higher degree, Open University, part-time, commenced January, 1981. Three working papers available: The South Tees-side Joint Town Planning Committee: the early years, 1920-1930; Statutory town planning in the '20s: the experience of Thornaby, 1922-26; The North Tees Joint Town Planning Committee, 1920-1930.

Mr Dennis Hardy, Middlesex Polytechnic, Queensway, Enfield, Middlesex EN3 4SF.

- A1 *Plotlands of the Thames Valley*. Middlesex Polytechnic, Geography and Planning Papers, 1981. (Joint authorship with Colin Ward)
- A2 *Plots of freedom, Built Environment*, forthcoming publication 1982. (Joint authorship with Colin Ward)
- A3 Historical Adviser for BBC Radio series, 'Utopias' (1982).
- B1 Completion of manuscript, *Arcadia for all: the legacy of a makeshift landscape* for publication as a book by Mansell-Alexandrine Press. (Joint authorship with Colin Ward)
- B2 Visit to United States to investigate comparative plotland developments in the U.S.
- B3 Further articles arising from SSRC research project, 'The development of plotlands in South-East England'.

Mr Miles Horsey, Royal Commission on Historic Monuments of Scotland, 54 Melville Street, Edinburgh 3.

- A1 The story of Red Road flats, *Town and Country Planning*, 51(7), 1982, 177.
- A2 Crathie Court and Moss Heights - two prototype Glasgow highrise estates, *Bulletin of the Scottish Georgian Society*, 1982.
- B1 Research on council housing in Glasgow 1945-75 (and background material elsewhere in UK and other countries).

Dr Roger J.P. Kain, Department of Geography, University of Exeter, Amory Building, Rennes Drive, Exeter EX4 4RJ.

- A1 *Planning for conservation: an international perspective*. (Ed.), London, Mansell, 1981.
- A2 Military influence on European town design, *History Today*, 32, 1982, pp 10-15. (with Heather Norris)
- B1 My studies on the history of classical urban design and planning in France are continuing; the next 'instalment' is an article on park planning in Second Empire Lyon. A critical review of urban conservation policy in France appears in the October issue of *Town Planning Review* under the title 'Europe's model and exemplar still?'

Professor Josef Konvitz, History Department, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, U.S.A.

- A1 Spatial perspectives on port city development, c.1780-1980, *Urbanism Past and Present*, Fall 1982.
- B1 A study of the impact of wars on cities and of the role of cities in wars in the twentieth century, especially in the United States, Britain, France and the Low Countries.

Professor Donald A. Krueckeberg, Department of Urban Planning and Policy Development, School of Urban and Regional Policy, Rutgers University, Kilmer Campus, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903.

- A1 Serving as a Visiting Professor, Fall 1982 at the University of Texas at Austin, Texas, delivering a series of six lectures on American planning history over three weeks. Topics include: Frederick Law Olmsted and Daniel Hudson Burnham; the City Efficient vs Lewis Mumford; and Rexford Guy Tugwell and the heritage of New Deal Planning.



- B1 *An introduction to planning history in the United States.* New Brunswick, The Center for Urban Policy Research, 1982, approx. 235 pp. An edited collection with contributions by Peterson, Wrigley, Davis, Wilson, Birch, Funigiello, Bauman, Altshuler, Jacobs, Krumholz and Krueckeberg.
- B2 *The American planner: biographies and recollections.* New York, Methuen, 1983, approx. 450 pp. An edited collection of 18 chapters, expected to be released in February, 1983, includes an introduction plus chapters on Nolen, Marsh, Moody, Bassett, Bettman, Wood and Bauer, Norton, McKaye, Wright, Tugwell, Mumford, Bartholomew, Segoe, Woodbury, Eliot, Abrams, and women in planning from 1890 to 1980.

Professor Carol H. Krinsky, Fine Arts Department, 303 Main Building, New York University, Washington Square, New York N.Y. 10003.

- A1 *The Fred F. French Building: Mesopotamia in Manhattan, Antiques, CXXI, (1), 1982.*
- A2 *St Petersburg-on-the-Hudson: the Albany Mall, Art the ape of nature. Studies in honor of H.W. Janson.* New York and Englewood Cliffs, Harry N. Abrams, Inc. and Prentice Hall, 1981, pp 771-787.
- A3 *First Vice-President, Society of Architectural Historians, USA.*
- B1 *Book: Synagogues of Europe: architecture and history.*
- B2 *Preliminary work on a proposed exhibition on relations in architecture and city planning in New York and Chicago, mid-19th century to the present.*

Mr Brian Ladd, Department of History, Yale University, Box 2116, Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520.

- B1 I am beginning work on a dissertation on reform movements in selected German cities during the Imperial era (1871-1914), insofar as they sought relief in city government and hence became (or failed to become) components of the comprehensive city planning whose origins are traced to this period. This would include traffic planning, public health, housing and aesthetic reform. My interest is above all in intellectual history and therefore in the various attitudes toward the city and urbanisation.

Professor Andrew Lees, Rutgers University, Camden, New Jersey 08102.

- B1 *The city in European and American thought, 1820-1940.*

Mr Mark Long, Department of Civic Design, University of Liverpool, Abercromby Square, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool L69 3BX.

- A1 *Planning: birth or break?* Department of Civic Design Working Paper, 1981.
- A2 *Moral regime and model institutions.* Department of Civic Design Working Paper, 1982.
- A3 *Efficiency and the civic enterprise.* Mimeo, 1982.
- B1 Ph.D. - 'Modernisation' of the planning process in the 1960s: a survey and a case study. The historical survey has given rise to one paper: *Town planning and political agreement in the 1930s*, mimeo, 1982. The work will describe the particular alliance of political and professional forces that pushed for a 'modernised' planning process in the 1960s, and the development of a methodology appropriate to the task. The case study will follow this movement in the context of a midlands/northern industrial town (Coventry?).

Professor John Muller, Department of Town & Regional Planning, University of Witwatersrand, 1 Jan Smuts Avenue, Johannesburg 2001, South Africa.

- A1 *The Johannesburg Metropolitan Area*, in M. Pacione (ed.), *Urban problems and planning in the developed world.* London, Croom Helm, 1981. (With T.J.D. Fair)
- A2 *Promotive planning: towards an approach to planning for the disadvantaged*, in P. Healey, G. McDougall and P. Thomas (eds.), *Planning theory - prospects for the 1980s.* Oxford, Pergamon Press, 1982.
- B1 *Field of work: social reform in urban planning theory - its application in South Africa.* The work investigates the concept of social reform - taken as an incipient element of modern urban planning theory - through an analysis of reformist movements which developed out of tangible concern with the conditions of deprived classes in Great Britain and America in the 19th century, and proceeds to subsequent reform-based theoretical positions during the 20th century. A comparative assessment of the above with historical and present theoretical planning stances in South Africa is made.

Professor F. J. Mancus, Ronda Gral. Mitra 92<sup>o</sup>1<sup>o</sup>, Barcelona 17, Spain.

- A1 *Espacio urbano y sociedad: algunas cuestiones de metodo en la actual historia urbana.* *Arquitectura*, No.236, Madrid, 1982.
- A2 *Una introduccion a la historia urbana: Barcelona siglos X-XX.* (Programa de curso 3<sup>o</sup>) (Ambas en colaboracion)
- B1 *Colonizacion agraria en Espana (1855-1965): urbanismo rural y ordenacion del territorio* (tesis doctoral). En colaboracion con J.L. Oyon quien esta desarrollando otra tesis doctoral titulada: *la colonia agricola.* *Arquitectura y urbanismo rural en Espana (1855-1965).*

Dr Helen E. Meller, Department of Economic and Social History, The University, Nottingham NG7 2RD.

- A1 *Leisure and the changing city 1870-1914.* London, R.K.P., 1976.
- A2 *The ideal city.* Leicester University Press, 1979.
- A3 Several articles on Patrick Geddes, including: *Cities in evolution: Patrick Geddes as an international prophet of town planning before 1914*, in A.R. Sutcliffe, (ed.) *The rise of modern town planning 1890-1914*; Patrick Geddes, in G.E. Cherry, (ed.) *Pioneers in British planning.*
- B1 More work on Geddes - including a paper on his Indian reports, and a paper on his career and development in Edinburgh; completing a manuscript of book on Geddes. Collaborative project with Dr D.E.C. Eversley - to place planning concepts in their historical context. (Edward Arnold, Studies in Urban History)

Dr Stefan Muthesius, Fine Arts, UEA, Norwich NR4 7TJ.

- A1 *The English Terraced House (19th century).* Yale University Press, 1982.

Miss Heather E. Norris, 12 Richmond Road, The Botts, Frome, Somerset.

- A1 *Military influence on European town planning*, *History Today*, Vol.32, April 1982. (with Roger Kain)
- A2 Paper presented at the Annual Conference of the Institute of British Geographers, January 1982: extension planning following the removal of town defences in late nineteenth century Northern France: the provision of public parks in Douai, Dept du Nord.
- B1 A thesis on the influence of urban defences on town-extension planning in Northern France, 1858-1914.



Mr J.L. Penny, Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, University of Birmingham, P O Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT.

- B1 The life and work of W.G. Holford; two-year research project, funded by the Leverhulme Trust. Working as research associate in the Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, with Professor Gordon E. Cherry, who is in charge of the project.
- B2 The British town planning movement, 1909-1939. Ph.D. in progress, under the supervision of Professor Gordon Cherry.

Professor Giorgio Piccinato, 10 via del Collegio Capranica, 00186 Roma, Italy.

- A1 Lo stato della ricerca scientifica nel settore della pianificazione del territorio, introductory report to the conference organized at the Consiglio Nazionale della Ricerche, Rome, 1982.
- A2 Theorie und Praxis. Ideologie und technisches Instrumentarium in der Stadtplanung 1820-1914, in *Stadtbauwelt*, 66, June 1980.
- A3 La descentralizacion en la urbanistica moderna: notas para un reexamen de la tradicion disciplinar, in *Comun*, 3, 1979.
- B1 Recent changes in the urbanization process: the case of Venetia, field research at the Dipartimento di Urbanistica (since 1982).
- B2 Town planning and the construction of cities in Europe, historical research on the forms and the processes of production of the industrial city, in co-operation with the University of Aachen (starting now).

Mr Hugh Prince, Department of Geography, University College London, 26 Bedford Way, London WC1H 0AP.

- A1 Currently editor of *Journal of Historical Geography*.
- A2 Victorian rural landscapes, in G.E. Mingay (ed.) *The Victorian Countryside*. Vol.I, London, Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1981, pp 17-29.
- A3 Revival, restoration, preservation: changing views about antique landscape features, in David Lowenthal and Marcus Binney (eds.) *Our past before us*, London, Temple Smith, 1981, pp 33-49.
- A4 Modernization, restoration, preservation: changes in tastes for antique landscapes, in Alan Baker and Mark Billinge (eds.) Cambridge, CUP, 1982, pp 33-43.
- B1 The preservation, restoration and alteration of gardens in England from the sixteenth century to the present day. The research represents a broad interest in the maintenance of historic landscapes and attitudes towards the past, expressed in gardening, architecture, planning, art and literature.

Mr Graeme Purves, Department of Town and Country Planning, Edinburgh College of Art, Lauriston Place, Edinburgh EH3 9NA.

- B1 I am currently in receipt of a Robert Hurd scholarship from the Saltire Society to allow me to research into the life and work of Sir Frank Mears, the pioneer Scottish planner.

Dr Alison Ravetz, 14 Rokeby Gardens, Leeds LS6 3JZ.

- A1 Review article on the trilogy 'Planning and the Environment in the modern world' (Mansell, 1980) for *Built Environment*; sundry other reviews.
- A2 Contribution to BSA Conference, Manchester, April 1982, on 'Space and gender'.
- B1 (Early stages) book on women in the city, during the period of urbanisation.

Dr Dieter Rebentisch, Georg-Speyer-Strasse 19, D-6000 Frankfurt 90, West Germany.  
B1 A book which will include chapters on National-Socialist planning and "Neugliederung". The provisional title is: German government and administration during the Second World War.

Professor Mark H. Rose, Program in Science, Technology and Society, Michigan Technological University, Houghton, Michigan 49931.

- A1 The landscape of energy and transport, in Daniels, G.H. and Rose, M.H., (eds.) *Energy and transport: historical perspectives on policy*, Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, CA, 1982. (With George H. Daniels)
- A2 The Federal Highway Administration, in Donald R. Whitnah (ed.) *Government agencies*, Greenwood Press, 1983.
- A3 American highway politics, in W. Graebner and Leonard Richards (eds.) *The American record*, Vol.II, Knopf, 1982.
- B1 I am at work on energy choices and the social-spatial development of five cities (Denver, Kansas City, Wichita, Tulsa, and Oklahoma City), 1900-1940. I am seeking (a) to explain the role of central gas and electric utilities in facilitating the outmigration process; and (b) to explain the significance of urban change for gas and electric operations in terms of engineering and organization.

Mr A.J. Scrase, Department of Town and Country Planning, Bristol Polytechnic, St Matthias Site, Oldbury Court Road, Fishponds, Bristol.

- A1 Two pieces on the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979.
- A2 Three articles on Wells in the county journals over the next 18 months.
- A3 Institutional ownership and leasehold tenure in the city.
- B1 Research on the development of the town of Wells (Somerset), in order to assess continuity hypothesis in relation to Wells and examine a town which has declined in status since the Middle Ages. It is also intended to assess the performance of existing methods of identifying and preserving the historic legacy.

Ms Elizabeth G. Sharp, 92 Coronation Avenue, East Tilbury, Essex RM18 8SW.

- A1 Read paper entitled 'Land-use policy formulation and implementation in the urban fringe - the north Middlesex green belt estates, 1920-1950' at Anglo-Dutch symposium on living conditions in remote and peri-urban areas in North West Europe, held at UEA, 3-5 September 1982, run by Rural Geography Study Group, IBG and Ruraal-Geografisch Overleg.
- B1 Completing Ph.D. thesis (University College London) on the acquisition of the London green belt estates - a study of inter-authority relations.

Dr John Sheail, Institute of Terrestrial Ecology, Monks Wood Experimental Station, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire PE17 2LS.

- A1 *Rural conservation in inter-war Britain*, University Press, Oxford, 1981, 263 pp.
- A2 Wild plants and the perception of land-use change: an historical perspective, *Biological Conservation*, 24, 1982, pp 129-46.
- A3 Underground water abstraction: indirect effects of urbanization on the countryside, *Journal of Historical Geography*, 8, 1982, pp 395-408.
- A4 The Mineral Workings Act and the restoration of ironstone-workings in Northamptonshire, England, 1936-51, *Town Planning Review*, in press.
- B1 Planning history and water management.



Mr M.A. Simpson, Department of History, University College, Singleton Park, Swansea SA2 8PP.

- A1 Meliorists versus insurgent planners and the problems of New York, 1921-1941, *Journal of American Studies*, 16, 2, (August 1982), pp 207-28.
- A2 Thomas Adams in Canada, 1914-1930, *Urban History Review*, Canada, October 1982.
- B1 Thomas Adams (full length biography)
- B2 Planning in Massachusetts, 1900-1940.

Professor J.R. Smallwood, Jnr., Department of History, North Texas State University, Denton, Texas 76203, U.S.A.

- A1 An American way to conservation: comments on Federal river basin development. In Roger Kain, (ed) *Planning for Conservation*, London, Mansell, 1981, pp 159-176.
- B1 A history of river basin development in the United States.
- B2 Texas water politics.

Professor Marcel Smets, Institute of Urban and Regional Planning, Celestijnenlaan 131, B-3030 Leuven-Heverlee, Belgium.

- A1 Unvolledige kennismaking met het werk van Charles Buls (Incomplete overview of the work of Charles Buls), *Wonen-TA/BK*, 7, 82, pp 24-27.
- A2 De recente stedenbouwkundige geschiedschrijving in België omtrent negentiende en twintigste eeuw (The recent urban historiography in Belgium on 19th and 20th century) *B.T.N.G.*, 3, 1982, to be published September 1982, 37, type-writtenpaper and notes. (With R. de Meyer)
- B1 Guest editor of special double issue on the reconstruction of Belgian towns after the First World War: to be published in *Wonen-TA/BK*, Amsterdam, November 1982: with contributions on the reconstruction of Ypres (H. Stijnen), Roeselare (M. Smets, J. Maes), Leuven (P. Uyttenhove), Dendermonde (M. Smets, K. Verbruggen).
- B2 Guest editor of special issue of *Storia Urbana* on the Belgian urban historiography on 19th and 20th century: to be published January 1983, with contributions by M. Smets and R. de Meyer (critical overview), C. Lis (housing in Antwerp: 19th century), M. Smets (the planning of the Rue Blaes around 1850), R. de Meyer (the planning of the Antwerp south quarter 1860-1885), P. Uyttenhove (the reconstruction of Leuven: 1914-1920) and P. Lombaerde (the extension of Ostend around 1860).

Dr Roger Smith, Department of Town Planning, Trent Polytechnic, Burton Street, Nottingham.

- A1 *East Kilbride: the biography of a Scottish new town*, HMSO, 1979.
- B1 Changing planning policies in Nottingham.

Professor Anthony Sutcliffe, Department of Economic and Social History, Sheffield University, Sheffield S10 2TN.

- A1 *Towards the planned city*, Oxford, Basil Blackwell, 1981.
- B1 The political economy of large British cities, 1870-1914.
- B2 An economic survey of the Sheffield region since 1945.

Dr Iain C. Taylor, Athabasca University, 14505-122 Avenue, Edmonton, Canada.

- B1 Edmonton/Strathcona social history project, 1880-1906. An examination of data sources available for a comprehensive urban social history.

Mr Kevin R. Thomas, Department of Planning and Landscape, City of Birmingham Polytechnic, Birmingham B42 2SU.

- A1 Small firms, town planning and economic regeneration policies in local government. (DOE research contract)
- B1 Conservation policies in recent planning history, from 1940 to the present - in particular the progress of attitudes to, and proposals for, historic buildings and areas in town centre redevelopment.

Mr Michael Turner, Hailey Wing, Reed Mews, Exeter EX4 4QR.

- B1 Ph.D. 'writing up' on the nature of urban renewal following fire damage in late seventeenth-century and eighteenth-century English provincial towns. This includes a study of the changes in architecture and street-plan introduced in six 'fire Act towns': Blandford Forum, Northampton, Southwark, Tiverton, Wareham and Warwick.

Dr A.J. van der Valk, Planologisch en Demografisch Instituut van de Universiteit van Amsterdam, Brederodestraat 112 III, 1054 VH Amsterdam.

- A1 *Urban planning and rural conservation in The Netherlands (1900-1960)*. Published in the Dutch language; English summary available.
- A2 *The work of H. Cleyndert Aazn, a pioneer in planning*. Published in the Dutch language.
- A3 *The history of education in urban planning and demography at the University of Amsterdam*. Publication expected in the Dutch language.
- B1 The publication of a bulletin for people interested in planning history in The Netherlands on behalf of the Working Party for the History of Urban Planning (Werkgroep Geschiedenis van de Stedebouw).
- B2 Plan-making and implementation. A study of the general expansion plans of Amsterdam in the second half of the nineteenth century. This study is meant to be a Ph.D.

Dr J.W.R. Whitehand, Department of Geography, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT.

- A1 (ed) *The urban landscape: historical development and management*. Papers by M.R.G. Conzen. Institute of British Geographers Special Publication No.13, Academic Press, 1981, 166 pp.
- A2 Fluctuations in the land-use composition of urban development during the industrial era, *Erdkunde*, 35, 1981, pp 129-140.
- B1 The study of changes during the last 100 years to the built-form of selected town centres on a plot-by-plot basis, giving especial attention to the firms initiating and implementing these changes, notably property owners, architects, consultants, builders and civil engineering contractors, and specialised contractors.

Dr Allan M. Williams, Geography Department, Exeter University, Exeter EX4 4RJ.

- A1 Conservation planning in Oporto: an integrated approach in the Ribeira-Barredo, *Town Planning Review*, 51, 2, 1980, pp 177-194.
- A2 Bairros clandestinos: illegal housing in Portugal, *Geografisch Tijdschrift*, XV, 1, 1981, pp 24-34.
- B1 Urban planning and housing in Portugal.
- B2 Development of built-form in Lisbon and Oporto.



Dr Adrian Winnett, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Bath, Bath BA2 7AY.

- B1 The political economy of British town planning 1820-1920 - a study of the views and influence of economists on planning. (Part of a larger study of the interaction of utilitarianism, romanticism, and idealism in the social criticism of economists during this period.)

Dr J.A. Yelling, Department of Geography, Birkbeck College, Malet Street, London WC1.

- A1 The selection of sites for slum clearance in London 1875-1888, *Journal of Historical Geography*, 7, 1981, pp 155-165.
- A2 LCC slum clearance policies, 1889-1907, *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*, 7, 1982, pp 292-303.
- A3 The compensation question in Victorian slum clearance. Paper given to conference on the housing market in England and Wales, 1860-1930. Historical Geography Research Group, November 1981.
- B1 Slums and slum clearance in London, initially in the period 1875-1914.

Assistant Professor Teresa Zarebska, 03-477 Warszawa, Szymanowskiego 4 m 30.

- A1 Publications: Zamosc miasto idealne i jego realizacja (Zamosc, the ideal town and its realization) in J. Kowalczyk, (ed) *Zamosc miasto idealne*, Lublin, 1980, pp 7-77. The reconstruction of Laisz, Poland, following its destruction, in Roger Kain (ed.) *Planning for conservation*, London, 1981, pp 75-96.
- A2 Teaching: history of town planning and problems of preservation of historic urban areas. Membership of the Council of the Society of Polish Town Planners and presidency of its section of Protection of the Cultural Environment.
- B1 Storia dell'urbanistica in Polonia (History of town planning in Poland) - text prepared for *Storia urbana*.
- B2 Manual of the history of town planning for students of architecture - early phase - collection of materials.

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- A1 *Schweizer Museen* (Urbanism and institutional architecture: museums, the case of Switzerland). Ex Libris, Zurich, 1981.
- B1 *Nineteenth century sources of Le Corbusier's planning ideas*. ETH Publications, Zurich. (Late 1982)



