

MVSTG 4654: Medieval London

Spring 2015: Prof. M. Kowaleski

Report and Presentation Bibliography

Object and Site Reports: You must sign up for one Object report and one Sites report with Ms Cuenca (you can change topics as long as Ms Cuenca approves the switch). You can choose items not on the Report List as long as you get them approved by Prof. Kowaleski at least one week before the report is due. You can choose which report to do first; due dates are according to the first letter of your surname; see the Report Lists for details. See the separate instructions in the handout on Online Curated Exhibition for how to compile these reports and load them into the Omeka site. This bibliography is meant to help you find appropriate sources.

Presentation: Each presentation will be done twice: once by someone in the 10 am Discussion class and once by someone in the 11 a.m. Discussion class. Oral presentations are 8-10 minutes long (if you go over 10 minutes, Dr Kowaleski will make you stop) and should: (1) communicate facts and interpretations about the topic—since we will not cover these topics in any depth in the discussion or lectures, it is up to you to inform the other students about this theme. (2) Say something about the sources (whether documentary, archaeological, literary, etc...) that scholars have used to study this topic, as well as something about the methodologies scholars have employed. ‘Methodology’ means the assumptions, approaches (particular theoretical paradigms or scientific procedures), or specific exploitation (such as quantitative or digital) of particular sources (such as human bones, animal bones, chronicles, court records, etc...). Students may use handouts of maps, graphs or pictures or show a powerpoint(s) or website as long as copies of these are sent to Ms Cuenca by 10 p.m. the night before the presentation (so that she can have them ready for class the next day). Other students pose questions (part of the Discussion grade) after the presentation. The presenter also needs to give Dr Kowaleski the outline (or cards or script) that they spoke, and list the sources they employed in compiling the presentation at the end of the outline/cards/script they hand in.

How to Find Sources to Consult for Your Reports and Presentation:

- 1) Check the items listed in the Bibliography below to see if there are publications that cover your topic.
- 2) Search the online *Bibliography of British and Irish History*, a comprehensive bibliography of mainly historical works. To access it, go to the Fordham Library website, under Online Databases-B, *Bibliography of British and Irish History*. Use the search function to find relevant publications.
- 3) For archaeological works, search the Council of British Archaeology’s BIAB (British and Irish Archaeological Bibliography) at <http://www.biab.ac.uk/>)
- 4) Consult the footnotes and bibliographies of pertinent books and articles you have already found for more sources.
- 5) Google relevant search terms: doing so at Google Scholar could be especially effective in turning up other publications.
- 6) Consult Prof. Kowaleski—though she will want evidence that you have already tried steps 1-5...

Locating the Sources You Have Found:

- 7) Consult them online through the Fordham University Library website if they are Ebooks (such as Barron’s *Medieval London*) or if they are in an online journal. To check if Fordham has the journal online, put the name of the journal into the Search function for ‘Title or Periodical Title’, and go to the URL to find the specific article you want.
- 8) If you are searching for an article in a journal that Fordham owns but is not online, you can request a scan of that article delivered to your email account. Go to Library Services/Intercampus Loan/Document Delivery Service at , and click on the form, which is at <http://www.library.fordham.edu/services/intercampus.html> (which includes directions). Then click on the link to the Document Delivery Form, which is at <http://www.library.fordham.edu/forms/intercampus.html> and fill in ALL of the fields in the form with accurate information, or you will not get your scan. I have been told that they will also scan chapters in books. Note that this service is limited to 5 requests per user per day, M-F.
- 9) If the item you wish to check is not at Fordham, and it is a journal article or book chapter, you can order an electronic copy through Fordham Interlibrary Loan, at

<http://www.library.fordham.edu/services/illservices.html> . If you do not yet have an ILL account, click on the ‘First Time User?’ link at the bottom of the sign-in to set up an account.

- 10) If the item you wish to check is a book not at Fordham, check to see if it is available online, by using Google and Google Scholar.
- 11) Consult them at a University of London library. The main library is at Senate House, located in Bloomsbury. Their catalogue is at <http://senatehouselibrary.ac.uk/> . All the University of London colleges also have their own libraries, though they are often specialized (e.g., Heythrop is best for philosophy and theology). Google the name of the college then add ‘university of London library’. For example, the catalogue for the Queen Mary College library is at <http://www.library.qmul.ac.uk/>

Tips:

- (1) You must use at least two different sources for the Reports and three different sources for the Presentations (these are *minimums*, not targets...). It is unlikely that you will find the best sources to use on the first try, and far more likely that you will need to look through five or six sources (or more) to find those best suited to your purposes. This searching process is what ‘research’ is all about.
- (2) You are allowed to use online materials (especially to find images or for printed items available online), but you need to be cautious in using website texts. On occasion a Wikipedia entry can be useful, but in no case should it serve as your main source. We will have a discussion of how to identify respectable websites in the coming weeks. Your grade will be lower if you rely too much on non-scholarly and inappropriate websites.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

The following resources should prove helpful in writing your reports and presentations, and in finding other sources and images.

Codes and Abbreviations:

* = on ERes for MVST 4654

+ = parts of these works are on Google Drive for Medieval London

! = especially useful for identifying other sources

@ = available online

BHO=British History Online, at <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/>

ILL: Interlibrary Loan

MOL: Museum of London (MOLA=Museum of London Archaeology, the older name of the group)

URLs given for online resources

General: (useful for Presentations, Reports, and Final Paper)

! +Barron, Caroline. *London in the Later Middle Ages: Government and People 1200-1500*. Oxford, 2001. The best survey of the history of medieval London. Ebook at FU Library, and chapters also available on London Google Drive.

!! @ *Bibliography of British and Irish History*, a comprehensive bibliography of mainly historical works. To access it, go to the Fordham Library website, under Online Databases-B, *Bibliography of British and Irish History*. Use the search function to find relevant publications.

@ *British Archaeology*. Bi-monthly, full-color magazine published by the Council of British Archaeology, the main archaeological association in the UK. The text (but not the fabulous pictures) are available for the issues from 1995 to 2012 at <http://www.britisharchaeology.org/archive>; summaries of more recent articles are also on the website. See also *Current Archaeology*. Monthly, full-color magazine that covers British archaeology in all periods. They do not offer free copies, but the website has much useful information about archaeology. Articles are especially accessible. <http://www.archaeology.co.uk/category/articles/news>

@ *London Archaeologist*. Journal published since 1968, 4 issues a year. Contents from 1968-2011 have been digitized and are available at http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/london_arch/volumes.cfm .

See also the main site at <http://www.londonarchaeologist.org.uk/issues.html> for contents of all issues, including last eight issues; articles from these more recent issues can be ordered through Fordham ILL or found at most London university libraries. Covers every major excavation and finds in London for the last 40+ years.

@ *London Journal: A Review of Metropolitan Society Past and Present*. 1975 - . Main journal for the history of London. Table of contents and abstracts of articles at <http://www.maneyonline.com/loi/ldn>, Available through Ejournals at Fordham Library

@ Matthew, H. C. G, ed. *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*. 60 volumes. Oxford, 2004. Most authoritative source for information on all famous figures in British history. Available online through Fordham.

@ MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) Resource Library, online at <http://www.mola.org.uk/resource-library/>. Searchable bibliography of published articles (most of these are only references—you will need to order them through Fordham’s Document Delivery if the journal is at Fordham, or through ILL if not at Fordham) and unpublished archaeological reports (called ‘grey literature’) on excavations in London. See also the search function for MOLA publications (click on ‘Inner London’ for Location and ‘medieval’ for period), which represent the most up-to-date research with copious illustrations, at <http://www.mola.org.uk/publications>. Some of the publications are listed below, but others cover hospital chapels, disease, London Bridge, Lundenwic, and many specific sites.

Objects:

+ Adkins, Roy and Lesley. *The Handbook of British Archaeology*. London: Constable, 1998. (there is also a revised edition for 2008, with Victoria Leitch). The chapter by Duncan Sayer with Chris King, @The Medieval Period’ is a pdf on our Google Drive; the chapter has short descriptions of all sorts of architectural features and objects (not necessarily from London).

Barber, Bruno, Christopher Thomas and Bruce Watson. *Religion in Medieval London: Archaeology and Belief*. London: MOLA, 2013. See for churches, monasteries, hospitals, cemeteries.

Clark, John. *The Medieval Horse and its Equipment, c.1150-1450* (Medieval Finds from Excavations in London). London, 2004.

+Cowgill, J. and Margrethe de Neergaard, N Griffiths, Francis Grew. *Knives and Scabbards* (Medieval Finds from Excavations in London). London: HMSO, 1987.

@ Cowgill, J. and Margrethe de Neergaard, N Griffiths, Francis Grew. *Museum of London Online Collections*, Advanced Search at <http://collections.museumoflondon.org.uk/Online/SearchAdvance.aspx>. Put the name of your object in the Keyword search box, and hit enter. Use the other search functions to narrow your search.

Crowfoot, Patricia and France Pritchard and Kay Staniland. *Textiles and Clothing*. (Medieval Finds from Excavations in London, c.1150-c.1450). London, 2001.

Egan, Geoff and Justine Bayley. *The Medieval Household : Daily Living c. 1150-c. 1450*. (Medieval Finds from Excavations in London). London: HMSO, 1998; new edition, 2010.

Egan, Geoff and Frances Pritchard. *Dress Accessories, c. 1150-c. 1450*. London: HMSO, 1991; new edition, 2002.

Forsyth, H. R. with G. Egan. *Toys, Trifles and Trinkets: Base-Metal Miniatures from London 1200-1800*. London, 2005

! Gilchrist, Roberta. *Medieval Life: Archaeology and the Life Course*. Woodbridge: Boydell, 2012.

+Grew, Francis and Margrethe de Neergaard. *Shoes and Pattens*. (Medieval Finds from Excavations in London). London: HMSO, 1988.

Spencer, Brian. *Pilgrim Souvenirs and Secular Badges* (Medieval Finds from Excavations in London). London, 2010.

Sites:

Barber, Bruno, Christopher Thomas and Bruce Watson. *Religion in Medieval London: Archaeology and Belief*. London: MOLA, 2013. See for churches, monasteries, hospitals, cemeteries.

Jones, Robert Wynn. *The Lost City of London before the Great Fire of 1666*. Stroud: Amberley, 2012

@Keene, Derek and Vanessa Harding. *Historical Gazetteer of London Before the Great Fire Cheapside; Parishes of All Hallows Honey Lane, St Martin Pomary, St Mary Le Bon, St Mary Colechurch and St Pancras Soper Lane*. London, 1987. BHO.

+Kettler, Sara Valente and Carole Trimble. *The Amateur Historian's Guide to Medieval and Tudor London 1066-1600*. Sterling, VA: Capital Books, 2001 [gives basic information about most of the medieval London sites, including location and hours of opening]

@ MOL, *Medieval London Cemeteries*, website of the MOL Centre for Human Bioarchaeology at <http://archive.museumoflondon.org.uk/Centre-for-Human-Bioarchaeology/Database/Medieval+cemeteries/> . Descriptions and data on human bones collected from excavations of medieval London cemeteries.

Pevsner, Nikolaus et al. *Buildings of England: Pevsner Architectural Guides*. London. vol.1: *The City Churches* (1998); vol. 2: *South* (1983); vol. 3: *North West* (1998); Vol. 4: *North* (1998); vol. 5: *East* (2005); vol. 6: *Westminster* (2003). Invaluable gazeteer to every important architectural site. Originally meant to be portable (for field trips) when Pevsner compiled them in the 1950s-70s, but updated versions run to about 800 pages per volume! See also the 'Looking at Buildings' website for extensive description of architectural terms, styles, and history, run by Pevsner Architectural Guides: <http://www.lookingatbuildings.org.uk/index.html>

! Schofield, John. *London 1100-1600. The Archaeology of a Capital City*. Sheffield and Oakville, CT, 2011.

+Schofield, John. *The Building of London from the Conquest to the Great Fire*. 3rd edition. London: British Museum and MOL, 1999.

+Schofield, John. *Medieval London Houses*. Yale University Press, 1994 and second printing, 2003.

@Survey of London. London, 1900-2013, 50 vols., Definitive studies of the architecture, history and topography of London buildings and streets, organized by neighborhood. Also a Monograph Series. Most of the earlier volumes available on BHO, with recent content available at <https://www.bartlett.ucl.ac.uk/architecture/research/survey-of-london> . An older but still useful source (also on BHO) are the volumes of @ Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in London*. London: HMSO, 1924-30; I: *Westminster Abbey*; II: *West London*; III: *Roman London*; IV: *The City*; V: *East London*.

Primary Sources:

You will become more familiar with these during Discussions that draw on the *Primary Source Reader*. Most of the early primary sources for medieval London are available on BHO. Others have been printed by the London Record Society (<http://www.londonrecordsociety.org.uk/publications/>); many of these have also been digitized for BHO. You are encouraged (but not required) to use primary sources in your presentations and reports.

How to Find Images:

- If you are doing an Object report, download the picture of the object on the MOL website and use that as your main Collection image. The online search function is at <http://collections.museumoflondon.org.uk/Online/>
- Additional images are at the Museum of London's Medieval London Gallery, under Themes, at http://archive.museumoflondon.org.uk/medieval/?_ga=1.219138905.1124362923.1417069594
- Use Google Images to find your object or site. If that fails, do a general Google search. But see the note below about the need to track the source/copyright holder of all images that you find.

- To find more maps, search Google Images but insert the word ‘map’ before the name of your object or site. Also feel free to use any of the maps on the lecture powerpoints. *Index of Christian Art*, a massive online database of almost 80,000 medieval images from manuscripts, sculpture, carvings, and other media. You need to access it through VPN (go the Library Databases, under I for Index, then click on the VPN link, which will launch a program called Network Connect—when that loads, click on Fordham Library and go back to the Databases under I and you should be able to get to the online database. Click on Advanced Search in the top menu. Well worth the extra steps...
- Search (box at upper right) Wikimedia Commons, an online repository of free-use images, sound, and other media files, at http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Main_Page. It is a good idea to preface your search words with ‘medieval’ to narrow your search to the right period.
- Search for images in the illuminated manuscripts at the British Library, at <http://www.bl.uk/catalogues/illuminatedmanuscripts/searchsimple.asp>. Insert ‘800’ as the start year and ‘1540’ as the end year.
- Search the online catalog of images (called CORSAIR) at the Pierpont Morgan Library, at <http://corsair.themorgan.org/cgi-bin/Pwebrecon.cgi?DB=local&PAGE=kbSearch>. Be sure to choose ‘Medieval Images Only’ in the right-side box. The Guided Search option allows more precise searches.
- The Artstor Digital Library is a nonprofit resource that provides over 1.8 million digital images in the arts, architecture, humanities, and sciences with an accessible suite of software tools for teaching and research. Involves a learning curve, but the resources there make it worthwhile. Must be accessed through Fordham. <http://www.artstor.org.avoserv.library.fordham.edu/index.shtml>
- Search the Online Gallery at the British Library (upper right side of page), at <http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/index.html#>. Preface your search word(s) with ‘medieval’ if you get a lot of hits that are not medieval. You will find a lot of manuscript images this way (better for objects than for sites), but you might need to sort through a lot to find what you are looking for. Also try to get an image from England, though if this proves impossible, you could use an image from another country.

Note on Google Images, Pinterest, Blogs, etc.

Although it is possible to find relevant images by simply searching on Google Images (or a site like Pinterest), keep in mind that you have to track the original source of the image, that is, the person or group that holds copyright or from whom other sites get the image. If the image is a medieval drawing or manuscript illumination, you will need to give the archival reference, which usually consists of the name of the library or archive, the shelfmark (the name of the collection and number the library or archive gave it), and the page or folio number on which the image is located. Uploaded images must not only site the archival reference, but also give the URL where the image was found.

All images also need to include a caption or description (in the Omeka Description field) that names the image and contextualizes it. Photos on the MOL website of your image can simply include the name of the object in the description, but if you upload an image (from a medieval drawing, painting, sculptural relief, etc...), depicting the object, you will need to say something about the image itself (who made it, when, what further information about the people who use or made the object is offered by this image, etc.). It is possible that your description of the image relies in part on other sources that you will need to cite in the Sources metadata field for this image. If you upload a nineteenth-century drawing of a medieval street (because the street then looked more like the medieval street than it does today), then you need to say this in the Description field. Photos scanned from a book should give proper bibliographic information about the book (including the page where the image is located).

All Site reports must include one map among their images that locates where the object was found, or where it might have been used if the object was not found in London. See the separate Map instructions for how to do this.