

Further reading

There is a substantial body of historical writing on eighteenth-century London, on the history of crime and punishment, and on the history of the Old Bailey and the *Old Bailey Proceedings*. For general background information on many of the topics covered in this book see the historical background pages of the *Old Bailey Proceedings Online* (<http://www.oldbaileyonline.org/history/>). The suggestions for further reading below concentrate on books available in print, although a rich body of periodical literature on all these topics also exists (see, for example, the *London Journal*). For a comprehensive bibliography relating to the Old Bailey and the history of criminal justice, see the bibliography in the *Old Bailey Proceedings Online* and for London more generally, *London's Past Online* (<http://www.rhs.ac.uk/bibl/london.asp>). All works listed below were published in London unless otherwise indicated.

Despite having been written over 80 years ago, the most authoritative history of eighteenth-century London remains Dorothy George, *London Life in the Eighteenth Century* (1925; 2nd edn, 1966, and still in print). In the last few decades this work has been supplemented by George Rudé, *Hanoverian London 1714–1808* (1971); Peter Earle, *A City Full of People: Men and Women of London 1650–1750* (1994) and *The Making of the English Middle Class: Business, Society and Family Life in London 1660–1730* (1989); Margaret Hunt, *The Middling Sort: Commerce, Gender and the Family in England, 1680–1780* (Berkeley, California, 1996); and Leonard Schwarz, *London in the Age of Industrialization: Entrepreneurs, Labour Force and Living Conditions, 1700–1850* (Cambridge, 1992). Two accessible recent collections of essays on eighteenth-century London history are Paul Griffiths and Mark S. R. Jenner, eds, *Londinopolis: Essays in the Cultural and Social History of Early Modern London* (Manchester, 2000); and Tim Hitchcock and Heather Shore, eds, *The Streets of London from the Great Fire to the Great Stink* (2003). For eighteenth-century histories addressed to a more popular audience, see Liza Picard, *Restoration London* (1997) and *Dr Johnson's London: Everyday Life in London in the Mid Eighteenth Century* (2001); and Maureen Waller, *1700: Scenes from London Life* (2001). Two excellent general histories of London are Roy Porter, *London: A Social History* (1994); and Peter Ackroyd, *London: The Biography* (2001).

The all-important desk reference work for the history of London is Ben Weinreb and Christopher Hibbert, eds, *The London Encyclopaedia* (1993).

More specialised studies that address the field in a useful, thematic way include Sheila O'Connell, *London 1753* (2003); Miles Ogborn, *Spaces of Modernity: London's Geographies, 1680–1780* (Guildford, 1998); Dan Cruickshank and Neil Burton, *Life in the Georgian City* (1990); Peter Guillery, *The Small House in Eighteenth-Century London* (New Haven and London,

2004); and Gretchen Gerzina, *Black London: Life Before Emancipation* (New Jersey, 1995). For the lives of the poor, see Tim Hitchcock, *Down and Out in Eighteenth-Century London* (2004); and Tanya Evans, *Unfortunate Objects: Lone Mothers in Eighteenth-Century London* (2005). Donna Andrew, *Philanthropy and Police: London Charity in the Eighteenth Century* (Princeton, New Jersey, 1989) examines the new charitable institutions of the metropolis.

General works on crime and criminal justice in this period include Clive Emsley, *Crime and Society in England, 1750–1900* (3rd edn, 2004); J. A. Sharpe, *Crime in Early Modern England, 1550–1750* (2nd edn, 1999); Malcolm Gaskill, *Crime and Mentalities in Early Modern England* (Cambridge, 2000); and Garthine Walker, *Crime, Gender and Social Order in Early Modern England* (Cambridge, 2003). For two excellent recent surveys of crime and justice in London published for a wider audience see Mark Herber, *Legal London: A Pictorial History* (Chichester, 1999) and *Criminal London: A Pictorial History from Medieval Times to 1939* (Chichester, 2002). For the key judicial institutions in London, see Donald Rumbelow, *The Triple Tree: Newgate, Tyburn, and the Old Bailey* (1982).

The starting point for any detailed history of criminal justice in England remains Leon Radzinowicz, *History of English Criminal Law and its Administration from 1750* (5 vols, London and Oxford, 1948–90); but for the eighteenth century this has now been supplemented by J. M. Beattie, *Crime and the Courts in England 1660–1800* (Princeton, 1986); Peter King, *Crime, Justice and Discretion in England, 1740–1820* (Oxford, 2000); Douglas Hay and Francis Snyder, eds, *Policing and Prosecution in Britain, 1750–1850* (Oxford, 1989); Douglas Hay et al., eds, *Albion's Fatal Tree: Crime and Society in Eighteenth-Century England* (1976); and John Brewer and John Styles, eds, *An Ungovernable People: The English and their Law in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries* (1980). For volumes specifically on the administration of justice in London in this period, see J. M. Beattie, *Policing and Punishment in London, 1660–1750: Urban Crime and the Limits of Terror* (Oxford, 2001); and R. B. Shoemaker, *Prosecution and Punishment: Petty Crime and the Law in London and Rural Middlesex, c.1660–1725* (Cambridge, 1991).

More specialised works on policing include Clive Emsley, *The English Police: A Political and Social History* (Harlow, Essex, 1991); Elaine Reynolds, *Before the Bobbies: The Night Watch and Police Reform in Metropolitan London, 1720–1830* (Basingstoke, 1998); and Andrew Harris, *Policing the City: Crime and Legal Authority in London, 1780–1840* (Columbus, Ohio, 2004). For the activities of Henry and John Fielding at Bow Street, see Anthony Babbington, *A House in Bow Street: Crime and the Magistracy in London, 1740–1881* (1969; 2000); and Martin C. Battestin with Ruthe R. Battestin, *Henry Fielding: A Life* (1989). On the introduction of lawyers into the Old Bailey, see J. H. Langbein, *The Origins of Adversary Criminal Trial* (Oxford, 2003); and Allyson May, *The Bar and the Old Bailey, 1750–1850* (North Carolina, 2003).

The history of punishment has also generated a series of important works. For executions, see V. A. C. Gatrell, *The Hanging Tree: Execution and the English People 1770–1868* (Oxford, 1994). For transportation, see Roger Ekirch, *Bound for America: The Transportation of British Convicts to the Colonies 1718–1775* (Oxford, 1987); Gwenda Morgan and Peter Rushton, *Eighteenth-Century Criminal Transportation: The Formation of the Criminal Atlantic* (Basingstoke, 2004); Robert Hughes, *The Fatal Shore: A History of the Transportation of Convicts to Australia 1787–1868* (1987); and Siân Rees, *The Floating Brothel: The Extraordinary True Story of an Eighteenth-Century Ship and its Cargo of Female Convicts* (2002). For the rise of imprisonment see Michael Ignatieff, *A Just Measure of Pain: The Penitentiary in the Industrial Revolution, 1750–1850* (1978; Harmondsworth, 1989).

There are several books about specific types of crime and social disorder. For theft, see Peter Linebaugh, *The London Hanged: Crime and Civil Society in the Eighteenth Century* (1991). For riot and public violence, see Robert Shoemaker, *The London Mob: Violence and Disorder in Eighteenth-Century England* (2004); Nicholas Rogers, *Crowds, Culture and Politics in Georgian Britain* (Oxford, 1998); George Rudé, *Paris and London in the Eighteenth Century: Studies in Popular Protest* (1970); John Stevenson, *Popular Disturbances in England 1700–1870* (2nd edn, 1992), chapter 4; and Jennine Hurl-Eamon, *Gender and Petty Violence in London, 1680–1720* (Columbus, Ohio, 2005). For prostitution, the best works are by Tony Henderson, *Disorderly Women in Eighteenth-Century London: Prostitution and Control in the Metropolis, 1730–1830* (1999); and Randolph Trumbach, *Sex and the Gender Revolution. Volume 1, Heterosexuality and the Third Gender in Enlightenment London* (Chicago, 1998). For homosexuality, see Netta Goldsmith, *Worst of Crimes: Homosexuality and the Law in Eighteenth-Century London* (Aldershot, 1998); and Rictor Norton, *Mother Clap's Molly House: The Gay Subculture in England, 1700–1830* (1992). For the gin craze, see Jessica Warner, *Craze: Gin and Debauchery in the Age of Reason* (2003).

Individual criminals and thieftakers have also found their biographers. The best biography of this sort remains Gerald Howson's, *Thief-Taker General: The Rise and Fall of Jonathan Wild* (1970), but this has been supplemented by a number of engaging volumes including Donna Andrew and Randall McGowen, *The Perreaus and Mrs Rudd: Forgery and Betrayal in Eighteenth-Century London* (Berkeley, California, 2001); John Brewer, *Sentimental Murder: Love and Madness in the Eighteenth Century* (2004) (about the murder of Martha Ray by James Hackman); James Sharpe, *Dick Turpin: The Myth of the English Highwayman* (2004); and Jan Bondeson, *The London Monster* (2000). Lucy Moore has pioneered a new form of popular collective criminal biography with her *The Thieves' Opera: The Remarkable Lives and Deaths of Jonathan Wild, Thief-Taker, and Jack Sheppard, House-Breaker* (London, 1997) and *Con Men and Cutpurses: Scenes from the Hogarthian Underworld* (2000).

Finally, eighteenth-century criminal narratives of the sort on which this book is based are the subject of a growing literature including Hal Gladfelder,

Criminality and Narrative in Eighteenth-Century England: Beyond the Law (2001); Gillian Spraggs, *Outlaws and Highwaymen: The Cult of the Robber in England from the Middle Ages to the Nineteenth Century* (2001); Philip Rawlings, *Drunks, Whores and Idle Apprentices: Criminal Biographies of the Eighteenth Century* (1992); and Lincoln B. Faller, *Turned to Account: The Forms and Functions of Criminal Biography in Late Seventeenth- and Early Eighteenth-Century England* (Cambridge, 1987).