

Book Reviews

E. JUILLARD, A. MEYNIER, X. DE PLANHOL, G. SAUTTER, *Structures Agraires et Paysages Ruraux. Un Quart de Siècle de Recherches Françaises*. Annales de l'Est, Mémoire N° 17. 188 pp. University of Nancy, 1957. *Géographie et Histoire Agraires. Actes du Colloque International organisé par la Faculté des Lettres de l'Université de Nancy*. Annales de l'Est, Mémoire N° 21. 452 pp. University of Nancy, 1959.

These two volumes record the proceedings of the international conference in geography and agrarian history held at Nancy in 1957. Both are concerned with describing and analysing the structure of different rural communities and the influence of landscape upon the various types. Volume I is particularly valuable because it summarizes in the first twenty-two pages the early generalizations made by Marc Bloch, Roger Dion, and other scholars on the main types of agrarian community. It then discusses the explanations that have been offered for the organization of the three main types, and concludes with a long bibliography of French works of local history that have contributed to this debate. It is interesting to observe differences in the approach of English and French scholars to these problems. Some bold generalizations, based on somewhat slender information, were made by the French in the 1930's, and these gave the impetus to the many local studies which followed. Before Marc Bloch died, he considered that the framework of generalizations he had constructed was ready to be dismantled and rebuilt. In England, in contrast, the detailed studies have been accumulating in the last thirty years, but without any attempt as yet at a classification of the main classes of agrarian community. For this reason, the first volume of these proceedings deserves close attention from English agrarian historians. Much of the discussion on the basic French types is relevant to England, for we too have the same three groups of communities: the classic open-field areas with

nucleated villages; the enclosed areas with dispersed settlements; and the areas with irregular open fields—in England they consist often of small, sometimes a multitude of small, open fields—with nucleated communities who are less firmly wedded to communal rules of farming, and who can enclose their fields with little commotion. The debate among French scholars on the origin of these types ends inconclusively, as we must expect, but it is a comprehensive survey of the many points of view that have so far been put forward. Moreover, the French have taken to heart Charles Parain's proposition that the communities we study are not fossils from the prehistoric past but living, changing organisms, organisms that can transform themselves overnight, if they so decide. No debate on the origins of agrarian communities could start from more reliable premises.

The second volume describes some excursions that were organized for the members of this conference, and concludes with a number of short communications on the social structure of various regions in eastern Europe, France, Belgium, Italy, Scandinavia, Spain, and England. Particularly instructive is the contribution by Mr G. G. Elliott on the organization of open fields in Cumberland, for it demonstrates the futility of discussing the open fields of England as though they were all organized on the same system. "In Cumberland," says Mr Elliott—and, we might add, in many other parts of the highland zone as well—"pastoralism based on extensive common wastes was the mainstay of the agricultural economy." The open fields were managed on a rotation that included long leys, lasting five years out of ten on the best land in Cumberland, and nine years out of twelve on the worst, and were "designed to give the maximum amount of grazing over a period of years." In short, this system and that operating in the open fields of the East Midlands were poles apart. Other contributions on England and Wales are made by Dr R. Hilton

on West Midland enclosures, and Mr G. R. J. Jones and Professor Jones Pierce on Welsh open fields and tribal land arrangements. To the agrarian historian, these volumes are worth their weight in gold.

JOAN THIRSK

LORD ERNLE, *English Farming Past and Present*, sixth ed. with Introduction by G. E. Fussell and O. R. McGregor. Heinemann and Frank Cass, 1961. cxlvi+560 pp. 50s. A new edition of Lord Ernle's classic is bound to arouse the interest and expectations of all agricultural historians. Briefly the present volume consists of a reprint of the fifth edition, published in 1936 and edited and revised by Sir Daniel Hall, to which is added a critical and bibliographical introduction, extending to a total of 122 pages, by Messrs G. E. Fussell and O. R. McGregor.

Lord Ernle intended his book to be "a consecutive history of English agriculture, written from a practical point of view, and tracing the influence of the progress of the industry on the social conditions of those engaged in its pursuit." It soon became the recognized standard work, and was for long invaluable both as a quarry for textbook writers and as a major source for students, although I believe it has not been so much used in recent years.

As a standard work it displays several obvious defects. Its balance leans heavily towards the modern period—only a third of the book is concerned with the centuries between Domesday and 1700—and the treatment of medieval and early modern developments is decidedly sketchy. Ernle concentrated on the subjects which were the dominating themes in English agricultural history in his day: the open-field system and its decline, enclosures, the 'agricultural revolution', and the decline of small owner-occupiers. The last was his especial concern, for he feared that the domination of large estates "might some day make England the forcing-bed of schemes for land nationalization," while an increase in peasant ownership "was socially, economically, and agriculturally advantageous." He failed to bring out the full diversity of English farming.

In concentrating on the open-field system of the midlands, he neglected the varied field systems and farming practices of other regions; he is insular: over the whole book there is little reference to Wales, Scotland, or Ireland; in the agricultural revolution he exaggerated the contributions of individuals and underestimated the flexibility of open-field farming; and it may also be complained that the agricultural labourer disappears from the scene for extremely long periods.

In his use of sources Ernle was erratic, to say the least. Maitland, Leadam, Thorold Rogers, and A. H. Johnson he consulted, but Vinogradoff, Tawney, Gonner, and the Hammonds he ignored. He relied very heavily on contemporary farming books, on Walter of Henley, Fitzherbert, Young, and the *Reports* of the Board of Agriculture. These he studied thoroughly and deployed to great effect, but, as Mr Fussell points out, he made little or no use of the local histories, topographical writings, diaries, and publications of record societies that were available in his time. In the later editions he failed to incorporate much of the most important new research, and his book, ill-balanced and defective in 1912, became even more out of date as the years passed.

Ernle's strength was in description. His writing was both elegant and lucid, and as Mr Fussell says, highly picturesque. His colourful accounts of farming life may still stir the imagination. He was less impressive in his analysis of the economic forces bearing on agriculture, and it was here that his book was always weakest. Nevertheless, one can still read him with interest and profit. The discussions of the enclosure movement of the eighteenth century and the decline of the yeomen, for instance, are still valuable and to a large extent still valid. On the subjects he studied thoroughly he is a competent guide; and if textbook writers who drew on Ernle have sent countless students astray, this is mainly because they took up his generalizations and ignored the qualifications with which he surrounded them.

The importance of the new edition, however, lies in the two introductions which, we

are told, are "not devotional exercises" but "a guide to the findings and direction of recent scholarship." It is the value of these guides, of course, that will decide those who already possess an old copy of Ernle whether an investment in the new edition is worth while. Here it must be remarked first that the introductions show the same bias that characterizes Ernle's book. While Mr McGregor takes sixty-seven pages to deal with the agriculture of the last one hundred and fifty years, Mr Fussell has only fifty-five pages for a survey which begins in pre-history and ends in 1815. Secondly, the general usefulness of the introductions would be much enhanced by an index of the writers and subjects mentioned; as it is, one must search over a number of pages to find a particular reference.

Mr Fussell boldly shoulders the herculean task of discussing in so limited a space the English agricultural history of the centuries prior to 1815. It cannot be said that the result is satisfactory. Clearly everything cannot go in, but the choice of subjects to be excluded is certainly extraordinary. There is, for example, no reference to H. L. Gray's book on *English Field Systems*, and although Professor Postan's work on the *Famulus* appears, his equally valuable discussions of the fifteenth century are absent. In the early modern period the new ground broken by Dr Hoskins and Mr Barley on rural housing receives no attention, Miss Finch's important work on Northamptonshire landowners is also absent, while Dr Kerridge's contributions merit only the bare mention of his name. And what is one to think of a discussion of recent work on the eighteenth century which omits such names as Chambers, Habakkuk, and John? Mr Fussell blandly dismisses as unnecessary any discussion of the eighteenth-century enclosure movement, but is it in fact true that an up-to-date account of this is "easily accessible"?

However, a more serious weakness pervades the whole of Mr Fussell's survey. No unifying theme draws together his remarks, unless it be the gradual improvement of farming techniques, and there is indeed a great

deal on ploughs. The lack of a theme emphasizes the general failure to give to population and price movements the central importance which they have assumed in recent writing. It is with the changes in demand for agricultural products and land, and the influence of differential price movements on land use and farming techniques that much of the most valuable recent work has been concerned, on the middle ages, the early modern period, and the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Landownership and the agrarian structure are also awarded but scant attention. But it is precisely in the fields of population and price trends, and landownership, that the most striking advances have been made since Ernle was last in print. Mr Fussell's treatment is typified by his allotment of as much space to seventeenth-century gardening as to the controversy over the "rise of the gentry." On techniques Mr Fussell comes into his own, and one can only wish that his interests were less narrow.

If Mr Fussell may be charged with a neglect of landownership, this complaint certainly cannot be raised against Mr McGregor. For him landownership is at the core of the problems of English farming in the hundred years after 1815. His heart lies with the land reform controversy of the later nineteenth century, and he provides a provocative and acute analysis of the questions of aristocratic monopoly of the land, smallholdings, leases, and tenants' compensation. Beginning with a brilliant and tantalizingly brief account of Ernle's career—no "devotional exercise" this—Mr McGregor proceeds with a highly interesting account of the political background to *English Farming* and the author's motives in writing it. The relevance of this to the present edition is much reduced, however, by the statement that Ernle's "political convictions did not seriously distort his vision of the period discussed in Mr Fussell's Introduction," and that "in the new edition of 1936, edited by Sir Daniel Hall and now here reprinted, very little of Lord Ernle's original text relating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries remains."

Mr McGregor is concerned basically with the conflict between the two functions of land: the feeding of an expanding urban population, and the maintenance of the political power and social prestige of landowners. This conflict he sees as "a major determinant of change in the Victorian period, and its resolution helped to shape twentieth-century developments." In his view questions of "rotations, implements, sheds, and middens" are of very secondary importance in nineteenth-century agriculture, and detailed local studies of these things "must lead directly into sterile antiquarianism." In brief, Mr McGregor's argument is that the landlord-tenant system of the nineteenth century failed to achieve either social justice or economic efficiency. To preserve their political power, landlords refused their tenants the security of leases, while the pitiable condition of the agricultural labourers formed the blackest indictment of the landed interest.

But in advancing his case Mr McGregor plays down some highly relevant points. For instance, there is the heavy investment by landlords in the middle nineteenth century in such important aids to efficiency as drainage and new buildings, investment which in fact yielded only a very low return. No doubt some landowners (although not all) refused leases for political reasons, but there is plenty of evidence, as Mr McGregor himself indicates, that tenants of reputable proprietors felt perfectly secure on annual tenancies and indeed were rarely disturbed. Moreover, as Ernle pointed out, the uncertainties of agricultural markets in the nineteenth century following on the shock to confidence given by the post-1813 price fall—the first serious fall in prices that the existing generation of owners and farmers had known—created a lasting distrust of leases. Far from feeling the want of leases, many farmers would have nothing to do with them, and English farming made very considerable technical progress without their aid.

The plight of the labourers was at bottom the consequence of a combination of high fertility and low mobility. The Dorset labourer

quoted by Mr McGregor hit the nail on the head: "I tell you what it is, Sir; we are starving each other; we be too thick in our place; the best of us can't earn what will find us bread for our children and ourselves, let alone the clothing and the rent; when we be gone 'twill be better for they we leave." When at last they flocked from an over-full countryside their wages began to show improvement. In general, one feels that Mr McGregor's concern with the political and social aspects of land reform leads him to underestimate the economic factors at work and to ignore the real advantages of the English farming system. In 1870, after all, English farming still succeeded in feeding the majority of a population that had much more than doubled since the beginning of the century.

The very full and detailed bibliography (including important works on Scotland and Ireland) which Mr McGregor provides for the period from 1815 is excellent. It cannot be expected that everyone will agree with his assessments of individual sources, but he has provided a comprehensive guide to the printed materials which will prove indispensable to students of modern English farming. The only omissions of importance which I noticed were Dr F. M. L. Thompson's valuable account of great estates in the papers of the first International Conference of Economic History, the chapters in the recent *Wiltshire V.C.H.*, Mr R. J. Battersby's thesis on market gardening, and the Final Report of the Tribunal of Investigation (Cmd. 2145, 1924). Two small final points are that the remarkable growth in the number of owner-occupiers during the last forty years and the great breach of the 1930's in agricultural policy do not receive quite the attention which they merit.

On the general value of the new edition two questions must be asked: does the Fussell-McGregor introduction succeed in revivifying Lord Ernle's classic as a standard text, and in any case is this the best way of doing it? To both questions the answer is No. For all its usefulness, the introduction forms but an imperfect guide to recent advances in Eng-

lish agricultural history, and the relationship between introduction and text is so tenuous that it cannot be pretended we have here a satisfactory substitute for an up-to-date standard work. We must have a new one-volume history of English farming in which the text itself is built upon the new lines of thought; but whoever seeks to stand in Ernle's place will certainly have to begin with this edition of the old masterpiece.

G. E. MINGAY

WAYNE D. RASMUSSEN (ed.), *Readings in the History of American Agriculture*. University of Illinois Press, 1960. xii+340 pp. \$6.50. It is in some respects a conservative estimate to say that the colonization of Europe and its agricultural development occupied 3,500 years. Part of the continent of North America was occupied by a variety of Stone-Age peoples when the white man first began to settle there some three hundred and fifty years ago. Today it is exploited as well as, if not better than, most of western Europe. The time factor of change has been reduced to one-tenth of its length in the Old World.

The variety of conditions—soil, climate, and elevation—is greater in the New World. There are no great deserts in Europe, nor any extensive areas of arid, waterless soil, with the possible exception of some parts of Spain. The climate of the United States includes the tropical south and the continental climate of the great plains, as well as the famous weather of California. As to elevation, the mountain ranges of America are higher and more extensive than those of Europe.

On their way west the pioneers met with all these varied conditions and overcame them. The methods adopted were as complex as the environment demanded, and were changed as advantage seemed to offer. The history of American agriculture is therefore noteworthy for the demands it must make upon anyone who attempts to describe all the successive events that the advent of the white man brought about.

There are several plans on which the attempt to tell this highly involved tale can be

based. The obvious one is to make of it a coherent narrative, little coherence as there may be in the successive happenings; but the writers who have already done this, such as Bidwell and Falconer for the north, and Lewis C. Gray for the south, closed their studies at the year 1860. There are a great many works dealing with smaller areas, and with different aspects of farming, both technical and economic. The changes in the past century have been even more rapid and sizeable than those of the previous two hundred and fifty years. This later period is covered by Dr Rasmussen in his *Readings*.

The make-up of the book is the familiar one of collecting significant extracts from contemporary documents, books, and (for the later dates) periodicals and other printed matter, and of introducing each extract by a commentary. The text and commentary here printed form a conspectus, as was the intention, of farming history in the U.S.A. It is a series of illustrative, descriptive sketches of the innumerable factors, technical and scientific, that must be combined to make a successful agriculture in any country.

I suppose it could almost be taken for granted that the first European colonists to arrive in America carried with them the notions of farming accepted and customary in their native countries. They might not have survived if they had not learned some lessons from the far less advanced natives. An Indian crop and system of cultivation are still in some sense the base on which the great American maize crop is grown. The Europeans made their contribution with new cereal crops, and by introducing horned cattle and horses. But significant as those (comparatively) far distant days were, it is in the last hundred and fifty years that the most marvellous progress has been made, and the whole of the continent brought into human use.

Agricultural societies for mutual instruction and aiming at 'improved' farming were formed in the U.S.A. at about the same date as they were in Europe, with the exception of the very early Society of Improvers in the Knowledge of Agriculture. Abortive attempts

to introduce the Norfolk four-course rotation were made late in the eighteenth century, but it was not suited to the soil and climate of the Atlantic seaboard. Tobacco, cotton, and sugar made the prosperity of the south, and Ruffin, amongst others, tried to formulate methods of treatment of soils worn out by a one-crop economy. Invention seems to have been a national characteristic of the Americans, or perhaps it was forced upon them by their environment. New designs of ploughs, the cotton gin, the reaping machine were the precursors of the mechanization of agriculture in that country. Scientific plant and animal breeding, the study of chemistry as applied to agriculture, all played their part in speeding up the rate of progress. Extracts from contemporary sources dealing with all these subjects, with the distribution of the land, the provision of agricultural education, indeed of everything that makes up the foundation of modern American farming, seem to be included in this admirable collection. Synoptic as this system is bound to be, the broad outline of progress of farming in the U.S.A. is here set forth. Would it be too much to look forward to a full-scale study of the subject from Dr Rasmussen's pen at some future date? His present enterprise indicates his ample qualifications for such a work.

G. E. FUSSELL

L. S. PRESSNELL (ed.), *Studies in the Industrial Revolution: Essays presented to T. S. Ashton*. The Athlone Press, 1960. x+350 pp. 42s.

The title of this *Festschrift* epitomizes Professor Ashton's own writings more aptly than it describes the contents of the volume. But it should not escape the attention of agricultural historians. Among contributions on early canals, the Wiltshire cloth industry, the Swedish iron industry, London bankers, the rate of interest, and the return to the Gold Standard in 1925, is to be found an essay by Dr A. H. John on the course of agricultural change, 1660-1760, which is well worth their attention. Ownership, tenure, and enclosure in the period between the Restoration and the

accession of George III have often been discussed, but our knowledge of the economic rather than the institutional history of agriculture in this period, of markets, of changes in prices and rents, and of the adoption of new techniques, remains imperfect. And it is this darkness which it is Dr John's concern to lighten. For grain, until the development of the canals and turnpikes, there were a number of regional markets, whereas the prices of other agricultural products everywhere were closely tied to those obtaining in London. Rents and wage rates also showed regional variations, but the evidence is still too scanty for adequate generalizations. Nor is the course of the movement of agricultural prices over the century easy to plot, though here a graph might have clarified the discussion. Dr John goes on to suggest that the new techniques based on the use of clovers, artificial grasses, and roots were adopted earlier and more widely than the textbooks state. As a result there was a remarkable increase of agricultural output, which, particularly in southern England, was stimulated from the side of demand as well, by the growing overseas market for grain. Then, in the middle of the eighteenth century, there came a distinct change. The long decline in food prices ended in 1762. From that date, under the stimulus of accelerated population growth, an increasing industrialism, and an improving system of transport, the upward movement of prices got under way. But agriculture did not respond to the demands made upon it, and this by diverting resources to industrial and commercial purposes may well "have been a contributory factor in launching England upon an industrial revolution." In this essay and in his more recent article on 'Aspects of English Economic Growth in the first half of the Eighteenth Century' (*Economica*, May 1961), which may well be read in conjunction with it, Dr John has most stimulatingly reopened discussion of the course of agricultural change between 1660 and 1760.

A second contribution of agricultural interest is the article by Professor J. D. Chambers on population change in Nottingham,

1700-1800. This is a case-study of a town with a growing population which decided not to enclose the surrounding common fields, and so, in Professor Chambers's words, "condemned itself to a period of unparalleled overcrowding and squalor."

Altogether this volume is a worthy tribute to Professor Ashton, who as scholar has made a unique and memorable contribution to the study of economic history in our generation, and as friend and counsellor has won the affection of many of us.

W. E. MINCHINTON

A. H. SMITH, *The Place-Names of the West Riding of Yorkshire*. English Place-Name Society, Vols. xxx-xxxv, 1961. xii+346 pp.; xii+322 pp.; xiv+278 pp.; xii+262 pp.; xii+222 pp.; xii+274 pp. 35s. each vol.

These six volumes have been sent for review and issued to subscribers as two trios, separated by several months. In some ways it is like reviewing the *Venus de Milo*; one knows that there is more coming along later. These volumes, the Preface tells us, are to be followed by a seventh. Although the Preface and book jacket mention only seven volumes, it seems from the fly-leaf as if there may be a Part VIII, a volume which is all index. No complaint! for the indexes to the county volumes with their thousands of major and minor place-names are one of the great services which the Place-Name Society has rendered to students of subjects like agrarian and local history, such an index being often our only available pre-Ordnance Survey gazetteer, especially for minor or lost names. A temporary, tiny substitute of three or four columns of township names is provided at the end of each of these volumes, as well as the usual key-map to townships and wapentakes. There are no distribution maps so far.

The historical introduction, the linguistic survey, the road-names, the river-names, and the systematic analysis of the elements and personal names are also to wait for Part VII. There is no explanation of this decision to send the cart out without the horse, and with

modern publishing conditions and the financial situation of learned societies under creeping inflation it is understandable that no date for completion is suggested. One can understand that an editor might want to take advantage of delays in order to have his Introduction as up to date as possible, but the decision to postpone the list of abbreviations and sources until Part VII is indefensible. These data have always appeared at the beginning of each county's volumes, and are necessary for a reader to make sense even of page 1 of Volume I where references like *YI*, *YD*, *YCh*, meaningful to those who may have laboured locally, must mystify those south of the Trent and some perhaps to the west and north. There can be no wait-and-see reason for denying this aid to readers at this stage. One cannot, for example, say whether Ogilby's *Britannia* was ignored, for there is no list of sources. But certainly his 'Celbey', between Aughton and Whiston, long a local topographical crux, is not even mentioned here. Nor is the township of Aston cum Aughton, correctly styled at 1, p. 158, given its proper name in the key-map and index; and 'Aughton' does not appear in the index in any form.

A reviewer has therefore neither index nor introduction from which he can begin to pass on to his readers any broad view of the historical and agrarian contents. It would have been interesting, for example, in the light of Mr Radley's article in this REVIEW IX, pp. 89-92, to explore the West Riding occurrences of *hollins* and cognate words, but as one cannot yet find them in an index, one would need to look in 139 separate townships in Volume I alone.

From the blurb on the jacket we learn that "the settlement and exploitation of the natural resources of the West Riding, the clearing of woodland, the drainage of marshland, and the reclaiming of moorland waste can be followed in the place-names and field-names." I quote in full since readers whose libraries throw away book-jackets or fail to preserve them under cellophane will not read these words.

A sample of the entries shows that the blurb is no overstatement. The first volume is not two pages old before we are in the Moors—not the moors of Haworth and Ilkley, with wind, prehistory, and heather—but the marshy moorland of Hatfield Chase, a 'heath-field' indeed: the barrier which pushed all north-south traffic well to the west and sent the great north roads flying west of York instead of the crowflight (Bawtry-Doncaster-York) which the railway can now take. Each of the volumes also has parishes which stretch up on to the Pennine tops and march with Lancashire and Derbyshire: here we reach Haworth (no Brontës yet in the place-names, only in the tea-shop names), with its Crag Quarries, Clough Hole, and Joshua Intake (but no Wuthering Heights). And there were Hollings and Hollins here (III, p. 262).

In a number of townships there are many

minor names which are printed in capitals. The usual practice, not departed from, I think, in the recent Derbyshire volumes, had always been to give a date and a source for each name quoted, even if the only source is the O.S. sheet. I cannot see the point of printing stark successive entries like RUSHBED TOP, SAND DELF HILL, THE SLACK, SOUTHLANDS (although again the Introduction may one day explain).

These criticisms will not, and are not intended to, deter anyone from buying these volumes or recommending them to libraries. Those who work in Yorkshire agrarian history just cannot do without them, and those counties which still lack a volume will envy Yorkshire, with all its Ridings in print even if not introduced and indexed yet.

M. W. BERESFORD

Books Received

- SIGURD ERIXON, *Svenska Byar*. Utan Systematisk Reglering. Nordiska Museet, Stockholm, 1960. xviii+266 pp., illus., + 87 maps in a folder. Kr. 120.
- A. G. DAVIS, *The University College Farm in the Agriculture of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. An Inaugural Lecture*. Oxford University Press, 1960. 44 pp. 4s.
- WALTER FIREY, *Man, Mind, and Land*. The Free Press of Glencoe, Illinois, 1960. 256 pp. \$6.
- PHILLIP O. FOSS, *Politics and Grass: the Administration of Grazing on the Public Domain*. University of Washington Press, 1960. x+236 pp., illus. \$4.50.
- GWYDDOR GWLAD, CYLCHGRAWN AMAETHYDDOL CYMRAEG. Rhif 4: Ebrill, 1961.
- Caerdydd, Gwasg Prifysgol Cymru, 1961. 62 pp. 2s. 6d.
- STAFFAN HÖGBERG, *Kungl. Patriotiska Sällskapets Historia*. P. A. Norstedt & Söners, Stockholm, 1961. 330 pp., illus. No price stated.
- JAMES C. MALIN, *The Grassland of North America: Prolegomena to its History*. 4th edn. James C. Malin, Lawrence, Kansas, 1961. viii+486 pp. \$4.
- MORTON PAGLIN, *Malthus and Lauderdale: the Anti-Ricardian Tradition*. Augustus M. Kelley, New York, 1961. 184 pp. \$4.75.
- FRIEDA WUNDERLICH, *Farm Labor in Germany, 1810-1945*. Princeton University Press, 1961. xvi+390 pp. 68s.