VIII Nineteenth Century
(i) British History

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**General**  This has been a bumper year for urban history. Without doubt, one of the most impressive pieces of work to appear was M. Daunton (ed.), *The Cambridge urban history of Britain*, Vol 3: 1840–1950 (CUP, £90). A hugely ambitious project, this book is in part a testament to the vibrant nature of the urban history field at the end of the twentieth century. Yet it more than just an historiographical survey. The individual contributors also open up new seams of enquiry. There are sections on ‘Getting and spending’, ‘Images’, Construction’, ‘Circulation’ and ‘Governance’. Quite simply, it is a must-read for all historians of nineteenth-century urban Britain. Another important volume is Simon Gunn’s *The public culture of the Victorian middle class: ritual and authority in the English industrial city, 1840–1914* (Manchester U.P., £47.50). It is an impeccably researched study of the distinctive ‘high’ culture that was generated in the industrial cities of Birmingham, Leeds and Manchester in the mid-nineteenth century. In addition to representing a major contribution to the historiography of the middle class, the book also has much to say about the public cultures of Victorian ‘respectability’. Governance is also the subject of R.J. Morris and R.H. Trainor (eds), *Urban governance: Britain and beyond since 1750* (Ashgate, £49.50), a fascinating collection of essays that take as their theme the organization and legitimation of urban authority. The concept of governance is fruitfully employed as a means of asking new questions about the nature of power relations during a period of rapid urbanization. Such rapid urban growth was frequently cited by contemporaries as a factor which served to undermine the religiosity of the nation. I. Maver’s *Glasgow* (Edinburgh U.P., £18.95) is a lavishly illustrated book, much of which concentrates on the nineteenth century. The port’s economic growth, the explosion of civic pride and the continuing social problems which blighted the lives of its inhabitants are all discussed in a lively fashion. Clearly written and easily accessible, *Glasgow* is an impressive example of a book that manages to talk at once to the specialist and the interested layperson. A stunning study which seeks to comprehend the extent and nature of Victorian religion is K.D.M. Snell and P.S. Ell, *Rival Jersualem: the geography of Victorian religion* (CUP, £55). Drawing for the most part – but not exclusively – on the religious census of 1851, the authors provide detailed geographies of (amongst other denominations) the Church of England, Roman Catholicism and the nonconformists. Containing excellent maps and exhaustive analysis, this is a major contribution to the field. Another noteworthy text is T.C. Smout’s *Nature contested: environmental history in Scotland and Northern England since 1600* (Edinburgh U.P., £14.99). This is an important book that suggests how environmental history may become one of the most significant nodes of historiographical growth in the years to come. The author deals with a range of issues that have a contemporary, as well as a purely historical, resonance. Insights about the ways in which perceptions of nature could change over time, the birth of modern conservation ideas and the various changes to the landscape are presented in the author’s characteristically limpid prose.

**Social and cultural**  It has been another good year for historians of popular culture, with the sub-discipline of sports history once again showing itself to be in a healthy
state. M. Johnes, ‘“Poor man’s cricket”: baseball, class and community in South Wales, c. 1880–1950’ (International J. Hist. Sport, 17) considers the development of a particularly Welsh form of baseball that enjoyed much popularity in the great ports of South Wales. The author traces the ways in which the participants generated a sense of class and community identities. J.D. Campbell, ‘“Training for sports is training for war”: sport and the transformation of the British army, 1860–1914’ (ibid.) is an interesting examination of the manner in which the army utilized sports such as soccer, cricket and boxing in an effort to modernize, improve morale and generate an enhanced esprit de corps. J. Lowerson, ‘Sporting metaphors and new marathons: the vitality of the Victorian middle-class legacy’ (ibid.) illustrates how the nineteenth century cast a long shadow in sports history. He shows how the twentieth-century pastimes of birding and amateur astronomy have been made sense of using terms that the Victorian bourgeoisie would have understood and approved of. Meanwhile, J. Goulstone, ‘The working-class origins of modern football’ (ibid.) shatters the image we have of rugby and soccer in the era before the public schools got hold of the sports. Working-class versions of these games were more formal and less brutal than has generally been thought.

The trend towards allowing the middle class their place in the historiographical sun continues this year. M. Huggins, ‘Second-class citizens? English middle-class culture and sport, 1850–1910: a reconsideration’ (ibid.) argues that the lived experience of the sporting bourgeoisie was far more complicated and variegated than historians have assumed. The middle class could disagree amongst themselves about what constituted respectable and rational uses of leisure time. Rather less salacious than the title suggests, Huggins’ ‘More sinful pleasures? Leisure, respectability and the male middle classes in Victorian England’ (J. of Soc. Hist., 33) argues that leisure activities posing a threat to bourgeois respectability created arenas for the fluidity of class identity rather than class conflict while his ‘The first generation of street bookmakers in Victorian England: demonic fiends or decent fellers?’ (Northern Hist., 36) explores the ambiguous status of bookmaking as vice and (fledgling) legitimate business venture. The connections between popular culture, the stage and laissez-faire liberalism are revealed in T.C. Davis’s The economics of the British stage, 1800–1914 (CUP, £50), a well researched book, conceived within a Marxist-feminist paradigm, which covers such topics as the theatre, the circus, ballet, opera and the music hall. J. Moody, Illegitimate theatre in London, 1770–1840 (CUP, £37.50) is a pioneering study of the minor theatre and how performers attempted to find their way around the various laws which prohibited the staging of tragedy and comedy at the metropolis’s illegitimate theatres. Set within an analytical context of culture, economics and scientific paradigms, M. Hilton’s Smoking in British popular culture, 1880–2000 (Manchester U.P., £15.99) examines the complex factors which have made such a deadly and expensive activity so attractive to many.

The value of the local study for challenging dominant historiography is highlighted in C. Griffin’s ‘“There was no law to punish that offence”: re-assessing Captain Swing: rural Luddism and rebellion in east Kent, 1830–1’ (Southern Hist., 22). Contesting the pioneering work of Hobsbawm and Rude, Griffin grounds the outbreak of the ‘Swing’ riots within the context of local employment and social institutions to argue that the riots were both expected and preceded. In addition, he suggests that the number and spatial extent of the riots has been severely underestimated. Likewise, K. Walker’s ‘The first Severn tunnel’ highlights a previously unsung hero, the engineer Robert Tipping. Outlining Tipping’s ambitious scheme to build a Severn Tunnel, well before Brunel furrowed under the Thames, Walker also indicates the interplay of business, bankers, farmers and, importantly, the exchange of technological ideas in changing local landscapes (Local Historian, 30). Rapid urban and industrial growth provide the context for G. Rimmington’s analysis of ‘Methodism and society in Leicester, 1881–1914’ (ibid.) while M. Bee explores the organization and impact of ‘Co-operation in Berkshire, 1860–1913’ on small and conservative working-class communities (Southern
In ‘The southwestern deep sea fisheries and their markets in the nineteenth
century’ (ibid.), J. Rule assesses the influence of railways on the promotion and sale of
fish alongside the effect of newly accessible markets on local and national diets.
Continuing interest in local trade, I.D. Roberts’ ‘Iron-making in Redesdale and North
Tynedale in the nineteenth century: the problems of rural exploitation and diversifica-
tion’ (Northern Hist., 36) and B.R. Bennison’s ‘The size and arrangement of brewing
in northeastern England, 1800–1830’ (ibid.) both explore the multiple economic and
social factors affecting local community ventures and challenge orthodox perceptions
of a rural and urban segregation of business.

Another local study that has something to say about the ‘bigger’ historiographical
picture is C.S. Hallas’s ‘Poverty and pragmatism in the Northern uplands of England:
the north Yorkshire Pennines, c. 1770–1900’ (Soc. Hist., 25). This is an interesting
attempt at countering the common trend of choosing case studies from the southern
and eastern lowlands of England. Evidence from the north shows a far greater willing-
ness to employ informal means of relieving poverty rather than formal poor relief. G.
Howells, ‘Emigration and the New Poor Law: the Norfolk emigration fever of 1836’
(Rural Hist., 11) highlights the difficulties faced by those who advocated emigration as
an effective solution to wider social problems such as poverty. E.T. Hurren, ‘Labourers
are revolting: penalizing the poor and a political reaction in the Brixworth Union,
Northamptonshire, 1875–1885’ (ibid.) examines the crusade against outdoor relief and
concludes that, unsurprisingly, the poor lost out as a consequence. The author also
finds, however, that the rural labouring classes were politicized in ways rarely appreci-
ated by historians. The parish serves as the focus of attention for D. Spencer in his
‘Reformulating the “closed” parish thesis: associations, interests, and interaction’ (J.
Hist. Geography, 26). Spencer revisits the argument put forward by D.R. Mills in the
late 1950s which explored the relationship between landownership and the demo-
graphic characteristics of parishes, and takes Mills to task for his postivist treatment
of agency, space and time.

In Child sexual abuse in Victorian England (Routledge, £17.99), L.A. Jackson,
draws upon a wide range of qualitative sources to examine the ways in which child
abuse was located, debated, diagnosed and dealt with. An invaluable contribution to
the historiography of childhood, the book is not too surprising in its conclusions: con-
cern about child sexual abuse focused primarily on female children and few reported
cases of abuse resulted in criminal conviction. The inextricability of sexual conduct
from social status is the subject of S. Waddams’ Sexual slander in nineteenth-century
England: defamation in the ecclesiastical courts, 1815–1855 (Toronto U.P., £48.00).
Examining 3,020 cases of sexual insult, Waddams is able to make generalizations con-
cerning the sex and class of plaintiffs and defendants, the workings of legal institutions
and the expense (financial and social) of taking cases to court although, as a legal
historian, he avoids any in-depth cultural analysis of sexual insult. N. Daly, ‘Blood on
the tracks: sensation drama, the railway, and the dark face of modernity’ (Victorian
Studs., 42) ponders how the railway rescue scenario – in which a victim was tied to the
railway line and was snatched to safety at the last minute by a hero or heroine – came
to exercise such a powerful hold over Victorian imaginations. A. Vrettos, ‘Defining
habits: Dickens and the psychology of repetition’ (ibid.) explores nineteenth-century
notions of individual agency through a study of ‘competing narratives of mental
flexibility and rigidity’. R. Kinna goes in search of the intellectual origins of William
Morris’ demand that the work process be made more attractive in her ‘William Morris:
art, work, and literature’ ((J. Hist. Ideas, 61). Kate Campbell (ed.), Journalism, litera-
ture and modernity (Edinburgh U.P., £45) is a collection of essays which, taken
together, is an argument for taking journalism far more seriously than many historians
do. The influence of postmodern sensibilities is evident in a number of the articles,
with interesting assessments of the journalistic output of Mayhew, Arnold and Hazlitt
(amongst others).
N. Brown, ‘“A case of such familiars at home”: natural and supernatural in the work of John Anster Fitzgerald’ (J. Victorian Culture, 5) takes a look at the work of man who was obsessed with fairies. Paintings such as the ‘Cock Robin’ series are placed under the spotlight in an effort to better understand the ways Victorians conceived of the relationship between the human, natural and supernatural worlds. Art and agency are brought together in D.W. Thomas’s ‘Replicas and originality: picturing agency in Dante Gabriel Rossetti and Victorian Manchester’ (ibid.). Art exhibitions could at once strengthen a belief in agency as observers pondered the originality of the artist; at the same time art could point to the limits of human agency. From high art to popular music: J. Francmanis, ‘The “folk-song” competition: an aspect of the search for an English National Music’ (Rural Hist., 11) concentrates on the efforts of Frank Kedson to further the work of the Folk Song Society in first defining, and then preserving, examples of English folk songs. Meanwhile, ghost-hunting Tomoko Masuzawa finds the spectre of fetishism, supposedly consigned to heathenism or superstition, ‘everywhere’ in Victorian literature in ‘troubles with materiality: the ghost of fetishism in the nineteenth century’ (Comparative Studs. in Soc. and Hist., 42). And K. Newey, ‘Climbing boys and factory girls: popular melodramas of working life’ (J. Victorian Culture, 5) studies popular fiction and notes how melodrama emerged as a ‘significant element in the ideological debates over culture’ and became a crucial means of making sense of the ‘condition of England’ question.

Bird-lovers will be interested in R.J. Moore-Colyer’s ‘Feathered women and persecuted birds: the struggle against the plumage trade, c. 1860–1922’ (Rural Hist., 11). London was the hub of the international trade in bird feathers and skins, prompting the Society for the Protection of Birds to wage a determined campaign to stamp out the practice. In the end, however, the author notes that a wider shift in fashion played a major role in weakening demand for exotic bird feathers. Another unfortunate bird features in J. Fisher’s ‘Property rights in pheasants: landlords, farmers and the Game Laws, 1860–80’ (Rural Hist., 11). The author explores the reasons behind tenant farmers growing resentment with landowners and suggests that measures such as the Night Poaching Act of 1862 came to symbolize an ‘unacceptable degree of teneurial subordination’. The scourge of poachers everywhere, the new policeman, is at the heart of C. Emsley’s ‘The policeman as worker: a comparative survey, c. 1800–1940’ (Int. R. Soc. Hist., 45). This is an impressive historiographical survey which will interest not only historians of the police, of crime and of labour history, but also anyone seeking clarification about the virtues of taking a comparative historical approach.

Historians of the so-called Celtic fringe have again shown how their subject areas are far from being located on the historiographical margins. D. Allen, ‘“Is there a future for the past?” Trade unions, women, labour and labour history in the New Millennium’ (Scottish Labour Hist., 35) reports on a conference at which the future of Scottish labour history was pondered. A number of contributors to the debate thought that there were reasons to be cautiously optimistic. A. Croll surveys the state of the labour history of Wales in his ‘“People’s remembrancers” in a postmodern age: contemplating the non-crisis of Welsh labour history’ (Llafur, 8) and argues that Welsh historians should at least consider what might be positive about the postmodern turn. P. O’Leary, Immigration and integration: the Irish in Wales, 1798–1922 (Wales U.P., pbk £14.99) is a sparkling analysis, which at times deploys the discourse of Otherness to understand the experience of generations of Irish immigrants to Wales. Along the way, the author reveals the extent of the prejudice facing those unfortunates who were forced to leave their homes in the wake of the Famine. By the end of the period, however, many had made the journey from social outcasts to successful citizens. Postmodern insights are also applied in L. Proudfoot, ‘Hybrid space? Self and Other in narratives of landownership in nineteenth-century Ireland’ (J. Hist. Geography, 26) is a case study of a landlord’s ‘own private narrative of place, and the ways in which this was negotiated with his tenancy’. Proudfoot argues that a hybrid space was created
that did not conform to conventional colonial readings of élite landscape. J. Belchem’s *Merseypride: essays in Liverpool exceptionalism* (Liverpool U.P., pbk £11.95) has much to say about immigrants from the Celtic fringe, most especially the Irish. In the process, he continues his critical engagement with the postmodernists.

More generally there have been some interesting contributions in the fields of Irish, Scottish and Welsh history. E. Malcolm, “‘The reign of terror in Carlow’: the politics of policing Ireland in the late 1830s” (*Irish Hist. Studs.*, 32) uncovers the sectarian tensions that were more of a feature of policing in Ireland during these years than historians have generally allowed. P. Gray, ‘National humiliation and the Great Hunger: fast and famine in 1847’ (*ibid.*), explores the meanings that accrued to a national day of fast and famine observed throughout Britain as a means of understanding the natural disaster that was the potato famine which afflicted Ireland and the Scottish Highlands.

A. Bielenberg, ‘Entrepreneurship, power and public opinion in Ireland: the career of William Martin Murphy’ (*Irish Econ. and Soc. Hist.*, 27) considers the public reception of Murphy, a critic of those advocating a free Ireland, and the opportunities open to Irish entrepreneurs during the late Victorian and Edwardian eras. R. Mitchison, *The old poor law in Scotland: the experience of poverty, 1574–1845* (Edinburgh U.P., £19.95) is a thoroughly researched and lucidly written account of the old poor law as it operated north of the border. Based on over twenty years research it is likely to remain the key work on the topic for years to come. M. Moss, J.F. Munro and R.H. Trainor, *University, city and state: the university of Glasgow since 1870* (Edinburgh U.P., £35) is an impressive institutional history which emphasizes the extent to which the city of Glasgow itself exercised an influence on the development of the university. C.W.J. Withers, ‘Authorizing landscape: “authority”, naming and Ordnance Survey’s mapping of the Scottish Highlands in the nineteenth century’ (*J. Hist. Geography*, 26) is an examination of naming as a social process. In this case, an English-speaking body tried to provide authoritative names to a Gaelic landscape. Local native knowledge proved crucial in the process. J.I. Little, ‘From the Isle of Arran to Inverness township: a case study of Highland emigration and north American settlement, 1829–34’ (*Scottish Econ. and Soc. Hist.*, 20) ponders the multiplex consequences of migration from Arran to Canada during the Clearances through a detailed case study. M. Freeman, ‘Employment in the Islay distillaries, 1841–1914’ (*Scottish Labour Hist.*, 35) takes a look at an industry long woven into to popular understandings of Scottishness. In contrast, R. Rees, *King Copper: South Wales and the copper trade 1584–1895* (Wales U.P., £14.99) explores an industry in Wales that is usually overshadowed by those of iron, steel and coal.

**Political** Much work on political history focuses on personalities and ideologies. Set within the context of the local political and economic climate, J. Markham examines new forms of political relationships in ‘James Clay; MP for Hull: a pioneering constituency member’ (*Northern Hist.*, 36) while P. Catterall ruminates on the origins, creation and subsequent reluctance to change ‘The British electoral system, 1885–1970’ (*Hist. Research*, 73). Concentrating on the relationship between New Radicals and local traditionalists, D.K. Leighton revises the continuities and contradictions of mid-Victorian politics, especially ‘municipal socialism’, in ‘Municipal progress, democracy and radical identity in Birmingham, 1838–1886’ (*Midland Hist.*, 25). Grounding his analysis in a critical survey of orthodox historiography, J.P. Parry’s ‘Disraeli and England’ engages with debates concerning Disraeli’s ideas of England as tied to his status as Tory democrat, opportunist and/or continentalist. Disparaging charges of naiveté, Parry paints Disraeli as a reactive and restorative pragmatist; conservative but not reactionary; and, purveyor of a heroic and individualist approach to ideological notions of ‘Englishness’ (*Hist. J.*, 43). D. Miller’s ‘John Stuart Mill’s civic liberalism’, attempts to redress the tendency to ignore the civic liberalism inherent in his subject’s philosophy and answers critics who suggest that the civic and liberal components of
Mill were inconsistent \cite{Hist. Political Thought, 21}. Meanwhile, G.K. Peatling’s ‘New Liberalism, J.L. Hammond and the Irish Problem, 1897–1949’ reads the historical scholarship of Hammond as a window into challenging orthodox views on the domestic focus of ‘new liberalism’. Indeed, he suggests that New Liberals contributed prolonged and intense support for the self-government of Ireland \cite{Hist. Research, 73}. Locating political philosophy within its specific historical context takes primacy in G.C. Corniel’s ‘Marx’s context’. Bound to pre-capitalist frames of reference, the early works of Marx achieved their ‘astounding acuity’ as a result of Marx’s fresh perspective on an unfamiliar capitalist context \cite{Hist. Political Thought, 21}. P. Lindsay brings Marx and Mill together in his essay ‘Overcoming false dichotomies: Mill, Marx and the welfare state’ \cite{ibid.} while ‘The first Darwinian left: radical and socialist responses to Darwin, 1859–1914’, by D.A. Stack, examines eight radical and socialist writers in a bid to tease out the paradoxical challenges to socialism posed by Darwinism \cite{ibid.}

G. Johnson had a busy year arguing that the Social Democratic Federation (SDF) has been grossly underestimated. In ‘British social democracy and religion, 1881–1911’ \cite{J. Ecclesiastical Hist., 51} he defends staunch SDF atheists against oversimplified charges that they mellowed with age to adopt a vague religiosity. Elsewhere, ‘Social Democracy and labour politics in Britain, 1892–1911’ \cite{Hist., 85} suggests that perceptions of an abandonment of a labour alliance in 1901 are based on misunderstandings of the dynamics and tactics of the SDF, while ‘Making reform the instrument of revolution: British social democracy, 1881–1911’ \cite{Hist. J., 43} urges a re-examination of those tactics. Highlighting the ‘linguistic turn’ and the recovery of a republican tradition (centred on concepts of virtue and liberty), M. Bevir’s ‘Republicanism, socialism, and democracy in Britain: the origins of the radical left’ surveys the impact of recent historiography on perceptions of the longevity of radical tradition in socialist ideology \cite{J. Soc. Hist., 34}.

S. Samuel, ‘British radicals and “legitimacy”: Napoleon in the mirror of history’ \cite{P. and Pr., 166} argues that historians have underestimated the role that Napoleon played in radical argument after Waterloo. M. Taylor, ‘The 1848 revolution and the British Empire’ \cite{ibid.} argues that far from emerging unscathed from the upheavals of 1848, the tumultuous events fuelled discontent in the colonies. Most notably, the colonies remained a significant burden in terms of military costs. I. Matthews and M. Cragoe – in ‘Comments and response on Matthew Cragoe’s “Conscience or coercion? Clerical influence at the general election of 1868 in Wales”’ \cite{ibid.} – debate the merits of Cragoe’s earlier article on 1868. Matthews argues that Cragoe should have made more of Welsh-language sources and analysed Nonconformist culture in a more sophisticated fashion. Cragoe doubts whether Welsh language papers differed markedly from their English-language counterparts. The History of Parliament project continues to bear fruit. T.A. Jenkins, ‘The whips in the early Victorian House of Commons’ \cite{Parl. Hist., 19} is a detailed study of three whips in action during a formative period in the office’s development. P. Salmon, in his ‘Local politics and partisanship: the electoral impact of municipal reform, 1835’ \cite{ibid.}, asks why did party triumph over provincialism and finds that the contested nature of registration politics was of central importance. Meanwhile, L.M. Powell, ‘Sir Michael Hicks Beach and Conservative politics 1880–1888’ \cite{ibid.} examines a key phase in the political career of a politician who was, above all else, an arch pragmatist. R. Brown, \textit{Revolution, radicalism and reform} (CUP, pbk £10.95) is another addition to the ‘Cambridge Perspectives in History’ and is a good general introduction to the political, economic and social developments of the period stretching from the late eighteenth century to the first part of the nineteenth century. Useful for sixth-formers and undergraduates alike, it contains a document study section on the ‘Condition of England’ question. Another Cambridge series, ‘New Studies in Economic and Social History’, is augmented by John E. Archer’s \textit{Social unrest and popular protest in England, 1780–1840} (CUP, £8.95). Also aimed primarily at sixth-formers and undergraduates, Archer provides an excellent introduction to a number of
forms of unrest including the Gordon Riots of 1780, Luddism, the radical political reform movement and Peterloo in 1819. Finally, volume 10 of the Transactions of the Royal Historical Society contains a special section devoted to the British-Irish Union of 1801 with important contributions by such scholars as William Doyle, J.G.A. Pocock and Peter Jupp.

Economic Two important books have appeared under the imprint of Cambridge University Press. E.J.T Collins (ed.), The agrarian history of England and Wales Vol. 7, 1850–1914 (CUP, £195) is a massive two volume history that manages at once to focus on highly detailed aspects of country life in England and Wales whilst at the same time paying due attention to the profound economic changes that were sweeping through the rural areas. It is a truly impressive piece of work. R. Woods’ The demography of Victorian England and Wales (CUP, £45) not only provides a new statistical and cartographic exploration of the 614 registration districts in England and Wales (a useful companion to his and Shelton’s earlier atlas of Victorian demography), it also offers a probing critique of the reasons for variable mortality rates in those districts.


A number of works address workforce structure and the nature of labour markets. E. Gordon and G. Nair examine ‘The economic role of middle-class women in Victorian Glasgow’ (Women’s Hist. Rev., 9), concluding that such women were able to achieve considerable economic autonomy despite the gendered restrictions under which they had to work. Turning to a work based almost exclusively on historiographical critique, K. Honeyman, Women, gender and industrialization in England, 1700–1870 (Macmillan, £15.50), examines competing perspectives on how industrialization created and contributed to gendered (and, of course, class) identities. The issue of self-help among working-class households is the subject of ‘Work and prudence: household responses to income variation in nineteenth-century Britain’ (Eur. Rev. of Economic Hist., 4) by S. Horrell and D. Oxley. The authors demonstrate that participation in self-help organizations, far from the preserve of families headed by male breadwinners, was more prevalent in families with multiple earners. A.J. Gritt explores the problems of measuring the distribution and decline of farm service in early nineteenth-century England in ‘The census and the servant: a reassessment of the decline and distribution of farm service in early nineteenth-century England’ (Econ. H.R., 53). The labour market practices of nineteenth-century railway companies are examined by F.W.G. Andrews in ‘Employment on the railways in east Kent, 1841–1914’ (Transport Hist, 21), and by
Urban history  As already demonstrated in Dauntón’s magnificent edited collection for the Cambridge Urban History of Britain series, urban historians continue to produce interesting work. At a time when private-public initiatives are much in the news, it is fitting that one theme that is attracting much attention is the extent to which private interest clearly influenced much of the industrial and urban growth in Victorian Britain. How far this could clash with public interest is the focus of C. Smith’s ‘Urban improvement in the Nottinghamshire market town, 1770–1840’ (Midland Hist., 25). Acknowledging a growth in concern for urban improvement in early industrial Nottingham, Smith concludes that the elites sponsoring development schemes prioritized the aesthetic of environment over concerns with public health, thus extending the gap between the elite and the labouring population. Public and private also clash in J.M. Picker’s ‘The soundproof study: Victorian professionals, work, space and urban noise’ (Victorian Studs., 42). Picker’s analysis of the campaigns against invasive street noise by home professionals (male writers and artists) highlights several features of Victorian urban life: the class issues inherent in the use of space; perceived boundaries between public and private, work and leisure; and attempts to imbue fledgling occupational status with common meaning. For those interested in pursuing this relationship between public and private interests beyond the confines of the urban, J. Taylor’s ‘Private property, public interest and the role of the state in nineteenth-century Britain: the case of lighthouses’ (Hist. J., 44) allows a trip to the seaside. Taylor’s exposition of the shameless profiteering of lighthouse owners casts a shadow over their beacon. His reading of campaigns for the government to move lighthouse management to state hands concludes that the issue represented a crucial landmark in perceptions of the state as public guardian.

Returning to the less bracing atmosphere of the town and city, I.S. Black, ‘Spaces of capital: bank office building in the City of London, 1830–1870’ (J. Hist. Geography, 26) is a study of the development of specialized commercial office space. The ideological dimension of the built environment was brought to the fore by architects intent upon representing the new corporate values of the modern money economy in the urban landscape. Staying in the metropolis, S. Oliver’s excellent ‘The Thames Embankment and the disciplining of nature in modernity’ (Geographical J., 166), is an examination of the fusion of science with narratives of the ‘natural’. Oliver has written an intelligent and probing account of how nature is used as a figurative and a literal frame for culture. Meanwhile, modern ways of writing about the urban are analysed in R. Allen, ‘Munby reappraised: the diary of an English flaneur’ (J. Victorian Culture, 5). Allen taps into a growing recognition of the significance of the flaneur (as identified in such works as Judith Walkowitz’s City of dreadful delight), and sees Munby’s diary as a ‘self conscious contribution to traditions of urban writing in the first person’. In a similar vein, L. Hapgood, ‘The literature of the suburbs: versions of repression in the novels of George Gissing, Arthur Conan Doyle and William Pitt Ridge, 1890–1899’ (J. Victorian Culture, 5) is an interesting comparison of the three writers who appealed to that ever more significant reader – the suburbanite. The story of the various attempts to turn Merthyr Tydfil, the paradigmatic industrial frontier town, into a civic settlement are considered in A. Croll’s, Civilizing the urban: popular culture and public space in Merthyr, c. 1870–1914 (Wales U.P., £25). The study draws upon Foucauldian ideas in a critical fashion in order to generate new understandings of the the relationship between class, popular culture and public space. Élite and non-élite alike are seen as playing crucial roles in the creation of urban meaning. The history of the former are the subject of J. Smith’s, ‘Urban élites c. 1830–1930 and urban history’ (Urban Hist., 27) which reveals some of the dominant assumptions that have underpinned the historiography of the middle class in nineteenth-century Britain. The significance of
recent work – including Martin Hewitt’s work on Manchester – is discussed and new directions of study are identified. Hewitt elaborates further on some of the ideas contained in his book, *The emergence of stability*, in an article concentrating upon the free library in Manchester. His ‘Confronting the modern city: the Manchester Free Public Library, 1850–80’ (*Urban Hist.*, 27) puts the argument that whilst not ‘an especially successful disciplinary institution’, the nineteenth-century public library ‘may yet have been a significant mechanism of cultural disempowerment’.

**Medicine/Science** The urban has for long served as the major focus of study for historians of nineteenth-century medicine, unsurprisingly given that public health and high mortality rates are usually associated with the growth of urban centres. E.P. Hennock, ‘The urban sanitary movement in England and Germany, 1838–1914: a comparison’ (*Continuity and Change*, 15) argues that the main difference between the sanitary movements in the two countries was timing: Germans had to wait twenty-five years before they could enjoy the benefits of modern sanitation. Hennock proceeds by considering the demographic effects of this delay. *Body and city: histories of urban public health* (Ashgate, £49.50), edited by S. Sheard and H. Power, further illustrates the continued interest in the effects of urbanization. Featuring English, European and American essays, the collection offers some comparative insights into the personalities and problems within attempts to improve and reform British public health. Sheard’s own interests are further explored in ‘Profit is a dirty word: the development of public baths and washhouses in Britain, 1847–1915’ (*Soc. Hist. of Medicine*, 13). Concentrating on Liverpool, Glasgow and Belfast, Sheard demonstrates the influence of perceptions of disease and the body on ideas of cleanliness and the ways in which public health reform was inextricable from concern about municipal finance and profit. N. Durbach explores the explicit politics of public health in ‘They might as well brand us: working-class resistance to compulsory vaccination in Victorian England’ (*ibid.*). Taking the legislation instigating compulsory vaccination of working-class infants as her focal point, Durbach considers the body as a site for political protest in relation to perceptions of medicine as a form of political tyranny. Staying with the working classes, S. Cherry’s ‘Hospital Saturday, workplace collections and issues in late nineteenth-century hospital funding’ (*Medical Hist.*, 44) argues that working-class contributions to hospital coffers were motivated not by deference but, rather, the appeal of conscious self-help and the assertion of rights and demands for concessions or reform.

I. Crozier, ‘William Acton and the history of sexuality: the medical professional context’ (*J. Victorian Culture*, 5) argues that historians have for long misinterpreted the views of Acton, a venerologist usually cited to confirm the assumption that Victorians didn’t enjoy sex. For too long, Acton has been seen either as a charlatan or as a representative of an entrenched orthodoxy. However, if we locate him within a medical context he emerges as a professional trying to make a name for himself. The inscription of the body and illness with cultural meaning is inherent in A. Nicholl’s ‘Fenland ague in the nineteenth century’ (*Medical Hist.*, 44). Exploring the localized construct of a common disease, Nichol illustrates not only the morbidity and mortality, but, also, the significance of ague for lay notions of health and the personification of illness. The importance of writing histories of people in addition to those of eminent practitioners is particularly evident in M. Jackson’s *Borderland of imbecility: medicine, society and the fabrication of the feeble mind in late Victorian and Edwardian England* (Manchester U.P., £45). In this refreshing addition to the historiography of lunacy, Jackson examines individual stories of madness in relation to those of institutions and alienists to question assumptions and explore reconceptualizations of the ‘imbecile’. I. Loudon, meanwhile, confirms his position as one of the most authoritative writers on maternal and infant mortality with the publication of *The tragedy of childbed fever* (OUP, £40). Taking a chronological approach, Loudon outlines the character of the disease (not for the faint hearted), medical theories relating to its transmission and treatment, and the
impact of childbed/puerperal fever on families, leaving no doubt that this was, indeed, a tragic illness. Female pathology is also the focus of J.-M. Strange’s ‘Menstrual fictions: medical languages of menstruation, 1850–1950’. Drawing on a range of medical literature and lunatic asylum records, Strange argues that medical narratives of menstruation were inextricable from cultural conceptions of femininity (Women’s Hist. R., 9). Shifting focus towards medical and scientific analysis, M. Worboys’ Spreading germs: disease theories and medical practice in Britain, 1865–1900 (CUP, £37.50) presents a thorough and innovative reading of competing scientific paradigms related to the rise and consolidation of germ theory. Also concerned with science, J. Mertens’ ‘From tubal Cain to Faraday: William Whewell as a philosopher of technology’ illustrates that his subject’s configuration of the technical was more sophisticated than previously allowed (Hist. of Science, xxxvii) while E. Musselman’s ‘Local colour: John Dalton and the politics of colour blindness’ (ibid.) posits new methodological frameworks for thinking about colour blindness and locates the shifting place of local knowledge in natural philosophy. Given contemporary debate concerning the separation of science and the arts, G. Levine’s ‘Two ways not to be a solipsist: art and science, Pater and Pearson’ represents a timely exploration of the shifting but inextricable relationship between culture and science in the late nineteenth century (Victorian Studs., 42). G. Claeys, in his ‘The “survival of the fittest” and the origins of Social Darwinism’ (J. Hist. Ideas, 61), concludes that Darwin’s discoveries occasioned no revolution in social theory but instead represented a reconfiguration of existing ideas that had been formulated by Malthus and others.

Gender/women Much has been written about the prostitute and dangerous sexualities in Victorian Britain. P. Howell, ‘A private Contagious Diseases Act: prostitution and public space in Victorian Cambridge’ (J. Hist. Geography, 26) considers the fascinating case of Cambridge University which had its own private powers to deal with the problem of prostitution. Importantly, Howell questions how much the regulation of prostitution was a feature of modernity. In the process, he notes how this private institution responded in ways that closely paralleled the state’s Contagious Diseases Acts of the 1860s. Meanwhile, P. Bartley turns the critical gaze to those (mainly women) who involved themselves in the ‘rescue’ and reform of prostitutes. Drawing on a broad range of sources, Prostitution, prevention and reform in England 1860–1914 (Routledge, £15.99) is a coherent and focused analysis of the motives, methods and success rates of those seeking to save women from sin and expands upon Bartley’s discussion of the dynamics between urban improvement, Christian Evangelicism and social order in ‘Moral regeneration: women and the civic gospel in Birmingham, 1870–1914’ (Midland Hist., 25). Sexuality collides with consumerism in L. Sigel’s ‘Filth in the wrong people’s hands: postcards and the expansion of pornography in Britain and the Atlantic World, 1880–1914’ (J. Soc. Hist., 33). Exploring representations of gender, foreignness and class, Sigel argues that the cheap postcard democratized pornography and threatened to subvert ideas concerning the social order. L. Hall continues to contribute to the burgeoning history of sexuality with Sex, gender and social change in Britain since 1880 (Macmillan, £14.50). Taking a chronological approach, Hall weaves her narrative around cultural attitudes towards sex and gender, medical paradigms and legal-political debates. The result is a valuable read for those interested in the changing status of women, the major sexuality debates in late Victorian and Edwardian Britain, and their legacy for the twentieth century. The value of new archives for re-evaluating the perspectives of theorists and practitioners is evident in H. Oosterhuis’s Stepchildren of nature: Krafft-Ebing, psychiatry and the making of sexual identity (University of Chicago, £19).

A. Andersons’ ‘The temptations of aggrandized agency: feminist histories and the horizon of modernity’ represents a sophisticated analysis of the tension between laying claims to forms of feminine ‘power’ and the primacy of gender in modern ideologies.
In ‘Women and patronage in the late Victorian army’, I. Beckett challenges the tenacious idea of separate spheres by emphasizing the significant influence wives exerted over husband’s army careers (Hist., 85). More familiar for his promotion of self-help, Samuel Smiles emerges as a champion of women’s rights in A. Tyrell’s ‘Samuel Smiles and the woman question in early Victorian Britain’ permitting a re-assessment of gender relations, radicalism and Smiles’ own career (J. Brit. Stud., 39, 2). Staying with self-help, B. Blaszak The matriarchs of England’s co-operative movement: a study in gender politics and female leadership, 1883–1921 (Greenwood, £50.95) looks at the resources, the leadership and the conflicts between women and men involved with the movement. Seeing patriarchy as the overwhelming framework in which the movement operated, Blaszak is, perhaps, a little reluctant to acknowledge the achievements and relative value of the Women’s Co-Operative Guild not only to those who founded and managed it, but, also, to the many working-class women who benefited from involvement with it.

Studies of representations are, once again, noteworthy. J. Rowbotham, ‘“Soldiers of Christ”? Images of female missionaries in late nineteenth-century Britain: issues of heroism and martyrdom’ (Gender and Hist., 12) is an exploration of the stereotypes that clustered around the ‘heroic woman’. Such representations affected the way in which female missionaries – who often found themselves in danger – were thought of as role models. A. Blunt, ‘Embodying war: British women and domestic defilement in the Indian “Mutiny”, 1857–8’ (J. Hist. Geography, 26) looks at the ways in which women victims and survivors of the Mutiny were represented in newspaper accounts, parliamentary debates and visual images. She finds that ‘discourses of defilement’ were place specific. A. Heilmann, ‘(Un)making desire: cross-dressing and the crisis of gender in New Woman fiction’ (J. Victorian Culture, 5) considers the ways in which the theme of cross dressing surfaced in late Victorian literature allowing writers ‘to challenge patriarchal essentialism by exploding the category of gender’.

Education The ideological function of education is a common theme this year. M. Evans assesses the influence of children’s books in contributing to (and reflecting) contemporary images of childhood in ‘Lessons in image making: schooling through children’s books’ (Hist. of Education Bull., 65). H.G. Williams, meanwhile, focuses on the career of the Rev. Harry Longeville Jones to explore the role of the state inspector in maintaining the cultural identity (and diversity) of children in Welsh schools in ‘Nation-state versus national identity: state and inspectorate in mid-Victorian Wales’ (Hist. of Education Q., 40). An early champion of cultural diversity, Jones resisted the state’s attempts to impose ‘English domestic imperialism’ on Welsh children. In a similar vein, W.E. Marsden examines the cultural, political and ideological influence of authorized school textbooks in ‘Poisoned history: a comparative study of nationalism, propaganda and the treatment of war and peace in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century school curriculum’ (Hist. of Education, 29). Rather differently, L. Goldman’s ‘Intelectuals and the English working-class, 1870–1945: the case of adult education’ (ibid.) recovers the aspirations of those figures who tried to recreate the political and intellectual milieu that gave rise to the adult education movement.

S.J. Smith, ‘Retaking the register: women’s higher education in Glasgow and beyond, c. 1796–1845’ (Gender and Hist., 12) re-evaluates the long held assumption that women were effectively excluded from higher education in the period before the 1870s. The Scottish evidence suggests the need for a re-periodization. G.W. Roderick and D.A. Allsobrook, ‘Welsh society and university funding, 1860–1914’ (Welsh Hist. Rev., 20) finds that the legend of the University of Wales being ‘the people’s university’ has much substance in truth as there is less evidence of financial support from the wealthy classes in Wales for higher education institutions than was the case in England.
Imperialism and national identities  The significance of a small coterie of poets, writers and cultural leaders for the creation of a specific Manx cultural identity which safeguarded political devolution is the subject of J. Belchem’s ‘The little Manx nation: antiquarianism, ethnic identity, and home rule politics in the Isle of Man, 1880–1918’ (J. British Studs., 39). Taking issue with Edward Said, D. Kennedy’s ‘Captain Burton’s Oriental muck heap’: the book of the 1000 nights and the uses of Orientalism illustrates how orientalism was a source of inspiration for Europeans who sought to challenge or enrich their own society (ibid.). In ‘Imperial dreams and national realities: Britain, Canada and the struggle for a Pacific telegraph cable, 1879–1902’, R. Boyce, highlights the fraught character of inter-imperial relations and the gap between imperial ideals and national realities (English Hist. R., 115) while R. Forman’s ‘When Britons brave Brazil: British imperialism and the adventure tale in Latin America, 1850–1918’ examines the diverse ways in which colonisers attempted to influence Brazilian culture (Victorian Studs., 42). S. Lahim switches focus to examine the experience of a transient Indian population in Britain in Indians in Britain: Anglo-Indian encounters, race and identity, 1880–1930 (Frank Cass, £42.50). Taking Indian (male) students as his case study, Lahim emphasizes that British attitudes towards the men were characterized by bewilderment at the status of colonial subjects who appropriated the habits of English gentlemen and beliefs that the students founded Indian Nationalism. Overwhelmingly, however, perceptions of the students were informed by a fear of the Other as sexual predator, leading to strict policing of gender relations between the students and British-born women. Cultures of empire: a reader, colonizers in Britain and the empire in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (Manchester U.P., pbk £16.99), edited by C. Hall, represents a collection of essays dedicated to establishing new narrative frames for the study of Empire. Divided into three sections, the book engages with theoretical constructs of Empire at home and abroad while pushing the chronological boundaries of ‘Empire’ to eighteenth century Britain and postcolonial Caribbean. A.M. Windholz, ‘An emigrant and a gentleman: imperial masculinity, British magazines, and the colony that got away’ (Victorian Studs., 42) considers the gendered nature of the angst that the loss of America could still cause a hundred years after the event. Meanwhile, R.G. Forman’s ‘When Britons brave Brazil: British imperialism and the adventure tale in Latin America, 1850–1918’ (ibid.) uses popular fiction to illustrate Britain’s political and economic connections with Brazil.

Demonstrating the appropriation of landscapes for political and cultural purposes, R.G. David’s The Arctic in the British Imagination, 1818–1914 (Manchester U.P., £47.50) explores the rich variety of representations of the Arctic in British society. Illustrating his thesis with an in-depth and enlightening analysis of travelogues, artworks, cartoons, school textbooks, board games and more, David charts the changing conceptions of the Arctic’s significance to Britain and Britishness. The cultural construction of identity through national history is R. Mitchell’s concern in Picturing the past: English history in text and image, 1830–1870 (OUP, £53). Exploring the language, images and symbols integral to mid-Victorian representations of England and Englishness, this lucid and original account deconstructs the motives for, and the meaning and influence of, picturesque (think ‘Merry England’) history. Rather differently, Defining the Victorian nation: class, race, gender and the reform act of 1867 (CUP, pbk £16.95), edited by C. Hall, K. McClelland and J. Rendall, posits constitutional definitions of nationhood firmly within the context of social and cultural politics. The contribution of a chapter by each individual author enables the reader to discern trademark perspectives. Far from being a disjointed collection of essays, however, this book indicates the importance of the interchange of ideas between cultural, gender and political historians.

Religious  If historians are familiar with Thomas Cooper the Chartist, Cooper the lecturer on Christianity is hardly known at all. T. Larson first identifies this historiographical
gap and then fills it in his ‘Thomas Cooper and the Christian apologetics in Victorian Britain’ (J. Victorian Culture, 5). D. Lovegrove, “A set of men whose proceedings threaten no small disorder”: the Society for Propagating the Gospel at Home, 1798–1808 (Scottish Hist. R., 79), convincingly argues that the Calvinist SPGH offered Scots a genuinely popular approach to religion and stood as ‘an agent and symbol of important changes in Scottish religion’. P.J. Walker, “A carnival of equality”: the Salvation Army and the politics of religion in working-class communities (J. Victorian Culture, 5) demonstrates how Salvationist beliefs about the spiritual world resonated strongly with long-standing plebian ideas thus helping augment the popularity of the organization. Attention is then turned to the intersection of popular culture, public space and the contest between the Salvation Army and its opponents. Contributors to Recusant History (25) have made sure that it has been a bumper year for bishop history. A number of authors ponder the lives, times and careers of various Catholic bishops, often considering particular aspects of their ministries in detail. Titles include V.A. McClelland, ‘Changing concepts of the pastoral office: Wiseman, Manning and the Oblates of St Charles’, G. Bradley, ‘In Vineam Domini: Bishop Briggs and his visitations of the north’, A. Hood, ‘Stirring up the pool’: Bishop Thomas Joseph Brown OSB (1798–1880) and the dispute between the hierarchy and the English Benedictines’, M. Clifton, ‘Bishop Thomas Grant as a government negotiator’, P. Doyle, “A tangled skein of confusion”: the administration of George Hilary Brown, Bishop of Liverpool, 1850–1856’, S. Foster, “In sad want of priests of money”: Bishop Amherst at Northampton, 1858–1879’, D. Lannon, ‘William Turner, first bishop of Salford, pastor and educator’, M Whitehead, ‘Educational turmoil and ecclesiastical strife: the episcopal career of Joseph William Hendren, 1848–1853’, P. Phillips, “Or else we shall be bound hand and foot”: Bishop James Brown and the oversight of seminaries’. S. Gilley, ‘The legacy of William Hogarth (1786–1866)’ (ibid.) considers the impact of Hogarth who is made to stand as a representative of the wider changes that were taking place in the Church. He cast a long shadow that stretched into the middle years of the twentieth century. A. Bellenger, “The normal state of the church”: William Bernard Ullathorne, first bishop of Birmingham (ibid.) examines the administration of Ullathorne and the resultant rapid growth of his the diocese of Birmingham.

Theory and Method Whilst not always concerned directly with modern British history, History and Theory is, nonetheless, essential reading for anyone interested in history-craft. For the oral historian, L. White’s innovative, and perhaps controversial, ‘Telling more: lies, secrets and history’ aims to attribute ‘untruths’ and omissions with legitimate historical value (Hist. and Theory, 39). C. McCullagh, ‘Bias in historical description, interpretation and explanation’ (ibid.), and T. Pollman, ‘Coherence and ambiguity in history’ (ibid.) both question orthodox perceptions of writing and evaluating history. Any sign that debates concerning the relative virtues and/or evils of postmodernism might have begun to pale is swiftly countered by the ongoing (terse) discussion between K. Jenkins and P. Zagorin (ibid.). J. Pieters’ ‘New historicism: postmodern historiography and between narrativism and heterology’ (ibid.), meanwhile, sets out to demonstrate that new historicism can be defined as the ‘literary-critical variant’ of new historiography. Distinguishing between narrativist and heterological strands of post-modern historicism and evaluating the discursive and psychoanalytical methods associated with these respective strands, Pieters presents a searching critique of the theory and practice of new historicism. Also worth noting is a special forum on ‘Culture and explanation in historical enquiry’ (ibid.) whereby several thinkers examine conceptualizations of culture as meaning and structure.

Much less exciting, J. Meisel’s ‘Words by the numbers: a quantitative analysis and comparison of the oratorical careers of William Ewart Gladstone and Winston Spencer Churchill’ (Hist. Research, 73) stakes a claim for using databases of date, subject and location of political speeches to provide new ways of assessing the role of oratory in
public life. Admitting the limits of his own methods, Meisel’s project confirms the suspicion that rigid separation of quantitative from qualitative methods is rarely productive. Conversely, G. Weiner’s ‘Harriet Martineau and her contemporaries: past studies and methodological questions on historical surveys of women’ (Hist. of Education, 29) posits a convincing call to feminist historians to embrace new survey methods, such as prosopography (collective biography). Rather differently, P. Polkey concentrates on teasing out the multi-layered meanings of self, politics, gender and genre in ‘Reading history through autobiography: politically active women of the late nineteenth century Britain and their personal narratives’ (Women’s Hist. R., 9).

(ii) European History

Roger Price and Ian Farr

General In place of the massive and seemingly authoritative, but often dated, volumes, previously favoured by the university presses, the series for which T. Blanning has edited The Nineteenth Century. Europe 1789–1914 (OUP, £11.99) provides essays which offer both students and scholars concise but challenging and up-to-date surveys of their fields. In this case there are chapters on politics (Tombs); society (Heywood); economy (Ferguson); culture (Sheehan); international politics (Schroeder); and imperialism (Hopkins); together with an extremely effective introduction and conclusion by the editor. W. Simpson, M. Jones, Europe 1783–1914 (Routledge) provide a substantial and clearly organised basic textbook for A-level students. For reference purposes R Frucht, (ed.) contributes a useful ‘historic encyclopedia’ on Eastern Europe in the Nineteenth and Twentieth centuries (Garland, £75), and M. Chamberlain, The Longman companion to the formation of European empires 1488–1920. The globalisation theme is also central to W. Thompson, The emergence of global political economy (Routledge); and to a lesser degree to G. Richard, Le monde des affaires en Europe: de 1815 à 1918 (Paris, Armand Colin, F130), which focuses on economic elites, as well as to the contributions to P. Marguerat, L. Tissot, Y. Froidevaux, (eds) Banques et entreprises industrielles en Europe de l’ouest, 19e–20e siècles (Geneva, Droz). The failure of a previous attempt to achieve economic integration is explained by L. Einaudi, ‘From the franc to the Europe: the attempted transformation of the Latin Monetary Union into a European Monetary Union, 1865–73’ (Econ. H.R. 53). In The great train race. Railways and the Franco-German rivalry (Oxford, Berghahn, £40), A. Mitchell provides an important comparative study of rail construction and its implications for administrative organisation, economic competition and military strategy. The characteristics of technology transfer are also considered by O. Raveux, ‘Un technicien britannique en Europe méridionale: Philip Taylor (1786–1871)’ (Histoire, économie et société, 19); and with a stronger theoretical and statistical base by G. von Tunzelmann, ‘Technology generation, technology use and economic growth’ and R. Fremdling, ‘Transfer patterns of British technology to the Continent: the case of the iron industry’ (both in Eur.R.of Econ.H., 4).

The population of Europe, (Oxford, Blackwell) by M. Livi Bacci offers a stimulating essay on the inter-relationships between population, resources and disease. M. Labbé, La population à l’échelle des frontiers. Une démographie politique de l’Europe contemporaine (Paris, EHESS, €22.87) is more precisely focused on the impact of frontiers in demographic history, whilst C. Hudemann-Simon’s subject is La conquête de la santé en Europe, 1750–1900 (Paris, Belin, F130) and particularly the role of the medical profession. D. Geary courageously enters into the bitter debate on ‘Labour history, the linguistic turn and postmodernism’ (Cont. Eur.H.9), J. Farr offers
a multifaceted understanding of *Artisans in Europe, 1300–1914* (CUP, £15.95) which needed a more discriminating sense of chronology, and H. Cunningham a similarly wide-ranging consideration of ‘The decline of child labour: labour markets and family economies in Europe and North America since 1830’ (*Econ H.R.*, 53). B. Caine, G. Slugu provide an effective survey of the place of women in society in *Gendering European history* (Leicester U.P., £15.99) and J. Albisetti, a more specialised consideration of ‘Portia ante Portas: women and the legal profession in Europe, ca. 1870–1925’ (*J. of Social H.*, 33).


The importance of *The German question and Europe* (Arnold, £14.99) is reviewed by P. Alter, S. Freitag, P. Wende (eds), analyse and present a selection of reports from *British envoy to Germany* vol.I 1816–29 (CUP). Diplomatic efforts to maintain the peace in Europe in 1870 and 1905 are considered by P. Towle, *Democracy and peace-making. Negotiations and debates, 1815–73* (Routledge, £48) and the role of diplomats in the developing international crisis by M. Hughes, *Diplomacy before the Russian revolution. Britain, Russia and the old diplomacy, 1894–1917* (Palgrave, £45). In contrast G. Wawro offers a stimulating approach to *Warfare and society in Europe*


**Balkans** The *Balkan wars 1912–13* are considered by R. Hall as a *Prelude to the First World War* (Routledge, £15.99), whilst the role of *The Ottoman Empire, 1700–1922* (CUP, £12.95) is clarified by D. Quataert. The increasingly defensive attitudes of the empire’s elites is clear form S. Deringil, ‘There is no compulsion in religion: on conversion and apostasy in the late Ottoman Empire: 1839–56’ (*Comp. Stud. Soc. H.*, 42). P. Peckham considers cartographic claims as an aspect of nationalist discourse, in ‘Map mania: nationalism and the politics of place in Greece, 1870–1922’ (*Political Geog.*, 19). The growing willingness to defend personal honour through the courts rather than have recourse to a knife is explained by T. Gallant, ‘Honor, masculinity and ritual knife fighting in 19th century Greece’ (*American H.R.*, 105).


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monnaie et la théorie quantitative en France entre 1873 et 1914 are accompanied by studies of the work and influence of leading practitioners of the dismal science including Emile Levasseur (by N. Commerçon, B. Boureille); Léon Faucher (G. Jacoud); Cournot (F. Vatin); F. Bastiat (P. Solal, A. Zouache); and Paul Leroy-Beaulieu (M. Baslé and P. Hujon). I. Boussard examines the work of another influential practitioner in ‘Léonce de Lavergne, un libéral, un des pères de l’école d’économie rurale française (1809–80)’ (Cahiers d’histoire, 45). L. Le Van-Lemesle considers ‘Les économistes français du 19e siècle et la création d’entreprise’ – in J. Marseille (ed.), Créateurs et créations d’entreprises. Alternative perceptions are offered by M. Hewitson, ‘German public opinion and the question of industrial modernity: Wilhelmine depictions of the French economy’. (Eur. R. of Hist., 7)

Other contributors to the volume edited by Dockès are concerned with the assessment by government engineers of the cost effectiveness and economic impact of road improvement, and most notably with the work of Jules Dupuit (articles by A. Diemer; B. Grall; L. Baumstark and A. Bonnafous; and J-M. Glachane). Work on the development of communications also includes a major study by I. Backouche, La trace du fleuve. La Seine et Paris (1750–1850) (Paris, EHESS, F280) which stresses the importance of the river to the life of the city and within the pre-rail waterway network, and by S. Richez on ‘L’essor postal dans le Calvados au cours de la seconde moitié du 19e siècle’ (A.de Normandie, 50). Something of the social impact of improved communications can be gauged from C. Bertho, ‘Manières de circuler en France depuis 1880’; C. Thompson, ‘Un troisième sexe? Les bourgeoises et la bicyclette dans la France fin de siècle’; A. Buisseret, ‘Les femmes et l’automobile à la Belle Epoque’; and M. Flonneau, ‘Infrastructures et citadins: réflexions sur l’acceptation et l’impact de l’automobile à Paris au 20e siècle’ (all four in Le mouvement social). Developing networks are also the subject of J-P. Barrière, ‘Les réseaux notariaux du 19e siècle dans le département du Nord: une exceptionnelle permanence’ (R. du Nord) which shows how growing prosperity in the countryside increased the demand for notarial services, of F. Yonnet, ‘De l’utopie politique à la pratique bancaire. Les frères Pereire, le Crédit mobilier et la construction du système bancaire moderne sous le Second Empire’ – in Dockès et al.; and of A. Plessis, ‘Les créateurs d’entreprises bancaires en France du 19e siècle à nos jours’ (in Marseille ed.) In the same collection, H. Bonin considers the role of the ‘Banque et creation d’entreprise dans la France’; whilst, in the volume edited by Dockès, P-C. Pradier reflects on the impact of changes in company law, in ‘Le débat sur les formes d’organisation de la production: les économistes françaises et le droit des sociétés, 1860–1914’. In ‘Dynamique des systèmes techniques et capitalisme: Le cas de l’industrie électrique en France, 1880–1939’ (Histoire, économie et société, 19) F. Caron is primarily concerned with the impact on capital markets, a theme he again takes up in the Marseille tome, with ‘Création d’entreprise et innovation’, whilst P. Verley adopts ‘une approche démographique’ to this same process of ‘La création d’entreprise au 19e siècle’, and M. Hau considers ‘Industrialization and culture: the case of Alsace’ (J. of Eur. Econ. Hist.).

The focus shifts to particular industries, including textiles with two articles on proto-industrialization and de-industrialisation by C. Cailly, ‘Proto-industrialisation textile et développement régional rural, 18–19e siècles. L’exemple de l’industrie toilière du Perche’ and J. Maillard, ‘La disparition des fileuses rurales dans la manufacture choulaise au début du 19e siècle’ (both in A. de Bretagne, 107); S. Chassagne, ‘L’industrie de la schappe dans la région lyonnaise au 19e siècle: une création originale’ – in Marseille (ed.), Créateurs et créations d’entreprises, together with P. Leyland’s analysis of the inter-face between business and politics in ‘L’industrie amiénoise au 19e siècle et les seductions du protectionnisme’ (R. du Nord, 82). Watchmaking is the subject of E. Toillon, Besançon, ville horlogère (Tours, Alan Sutton, F130); printing and publishing of F. Eveno, ‘Fortunes et déboires des créateurs de presse’ and J-Y. Mollier, ‘La création d’entreprises dans le monde de l’édition du 18e au 20e siècle’;
building, that of A. Berthonnet, ‘De maçons creusois à entrepreneurs de construction: une approche sectorielle et régionale de la création d’entreprise’; and chemicals of S. Chauveau, ‘De l’officine au laboratoire. Comment les pharmaciens devinrent industriels?’ (1830–1914) (all in Marseille, ed.).


Social J-L. Ormières examines the links between demographic behaviour and cultural variables in ‘Natalité, fécondité et illégitimité en Anjou au 19e siècle’ (*Histoire, économie et société*, 19), whilst P. Brasme considers both the impact of socio-economic...

The density of the medical network is surveyed by A. Gérard, ‘La montée en puissance des réseaux médicaux dans le département du Nord au 19e siècle’ (R. du Nord, 82).


forme de sociabilité populaire: les sociétés de secours mutual dans le Nord sous la Monarchie de Juillet’ (R. du Nord, 82) and E. Praca, Les sociétés de secours mutuels et leur union dans les Pyrénées-Orientales (19e–20e siècles) (Canet, Llibres del Trabucaire). G. Jorland re-assesses the value of a much-used source in ‘Où est l’erreur? Les budgets ouvriers au 19e siècle selon Villermé’ (Histoire et mesure, 15), whilst the diets of the poor are considered by the contributors to Congrès des sociétés historiques et archéologiques de Normandie, Manger et boire en Normandie (Caen, Musée de Normandie, F150). Changing approaches to diet amongst the well-fed are discussed by C. Crossley, ‘Attitudes towards animals and vegetarianism in 19th century France’ in Cornick Crossley (eds), Problems.


Republic marked the success of the abolitionist movement described in Y. Bénot, M. Dorigny (eds), *Grégoire et la cause des noirs* (1789–1831) (St-Denis, Soc.française d’histoire d’outre-mer, F120) and L. Jennings, *French antislavery. The movement for the abolition of slavery in France, 1802–1848* (CUP).

The tortuous character of the debate on a constitution for the Second Republic is evident from J. Bart et al., *La constitution du 4 novembre 1848: l’ambition d’une république démocratique* (Eds. universitaires de Dijon, F240). The election of a Prince-President in December was followed by the coup d’état of December 1851 and the two plebiscites studied by the contributors to F. Bluche (ed.), *Le prince, le people et le droit. Autour des plébiscites de 1851 et 1852* (Paris, PUF) which appear unusually sympathetic to the author of the coup. Even if their analyses are open to challenge, however, they remain extremely informative. Note, in particular Bluche’s general study of ‘L’adhésion plébiscitaire’, together with H. Delyfer, ‘Une comédie de suffrage universel?’ These are supplemented by studies of the plebiscites in the east (G. d’Andau); Nord (L.Tilmant); centre (T. Poulichat); Corsica (M-P. Cervoni-Lapille); and of the Protestant response (C. Klein). In addition, F. Saint-Bonnet considers the ‘Technique juridique du coup d’état’; M. Pétroff the subsequent ‘L’éclipse du droit constitutionnel’; X. Derrieu, ‘Démocratie directe et plébiscite sous le Second Empire’. The personality and objectives of the man who would be emperor are reviewed by J. Boudon, ‘Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte: du jacobinisme au socialisme?’; J-P. Andrieux, ‘Le prince, le people et la nation’; and S. Mouré, ‘L’idée impériale’. An antidote to misplaced sympathy for the new authoritarian regime is provided by L. Devance, *Entre les mains de l’injustice. L’affaire Vaux et Petit (1851–97)* (Eds. universitaire de Dijon), which exemplifies the ability of local elites to employ judicial power to ‘punish’ political opponents, and S. Aprile, ‘Qu’il est dur à monter et à descendre l’escalier d’autrui. L’exil des proscrits français sous le Second Empire’ (*Romantisme*). The career of an exceptional military opponent of the new regime is outlined by J-M. Largeaud, ‘Le lieutenant-colonel Charras, soldat de la République?’ (*R. d’histoire du 19e siècle*).

Les députés du Second Empire.ю Prospopographie d’une élite du 19e siècle, (Paris, Honoré Champion) by E. Anceu is absolutely indispensable for an understanding of the workings of the regime. The publication in a new edition of all three volumes of Baron Haussmann’s *Mémoires* (Paris, Seuil, F295) is also to be warmly welcomed. F. Goldschmidt et al., *Le comte de Nieuwerkerke. Art et pouvoir sous Napoleon III* (Paris, Réunion des musées nationaux, F180) is the catalogue of an exhibition devoted to another eminent representative of the regime and powerful figure in the art world. Insights into the regime’s foreign policy are provided by a massive biography of a leading figure in the diplomatic world Aimable-Guillaume-Prosper Brugière, Baron de Barante (1782–1866), *Homme politique, diplomate et historien*, by A. Denis (Paris, Honoré Champion, F900), and R. Golicz, ‘Napoleon III, Lord Palmerston and the entente cordiale’ (*History Today*), whilst A. Pitt examines the development of liberal ideas in ‘A changing Anglo-Saxon myth: its development and function in French political thought 1860–1914’ (*French Hist.*, 14). The views of a constant and influential critic of the imperial regime are outlined by S. Gemie, ‘The Republic, the People and the writer: Victor Hugo’s political and social writings’ (*ibid.*) Evidence of the greater freedom allowed to critics as a result of liberalisation can be found in S. Le Men, ‘Une lithographie de Daumier en 1869, Lanterne Magique!!!!’ (*R. d’histoire du 19e siècle*).

S. Harrow considers the links between the author’s political journalism in 1868/70 and his literary work in ‘Exposing the imperial cultural fabric: critical description in Zola’s *La Curée*’ (*French studies*). J. Milner in *Art, war and revolution in France 1870–71. Myth, reportage and reality* (Yale U.P.), together with a much less ambitious, but again well illustrated book by R. Hoyndorf, W. Schneider, 1870. *La perte de l’Alsace-Lorraine* (Strasbourg, Coprus, F128) and the catalogue of the exhibition *La Commune photographiée*, edited by Q. Bajac (Paris, Réunion des musées nationaux) offer both insights into the experience of conflict, discussion of the provenance and of the value of paintings...
and photographs as evidence for the historian. G. de Broglie puts a positive spin on
the career of the incompetent Marshal MacMahon (Paris, Perrin, F149). Military
reform in the aftermath of defeat ensured that most young men would spend time in
the army, an experience described by O. Roynette, Bons pour le service. L’expérience
de la caserne en France à la fin du 19e siècle (Paris, Belin, €22,71). D. Hopkin uses
folkloric evidence to identify ‘La Ramée, the archetypical soldier, as an indicator of
popular attitudes to the army in 19th century France’ (French Hist., 14).
W. Fortescue, The Third Republic in France 1870–1940 (Routledge, £16.99) com-
bines narrative with a useful collection of documents on political and social themes. B.
Marnot considers the contribution of one influential socio-professional group to polit-
ical life in Les ingénieurs au parlement sous la 3e République (Paris, CNRS, €22.87).
Something of the importance of political friendships and informal social networks is
revealed by P. Nord, Impressionists and politics. Art and democracy in the 19th century
(Routledge, £12.99). The roles of three especially influential individuals are defined by
N. Bayon, ‘Jeunesse et genèse d’un groupe politique: le groupe gambettiste’
(R.d’histoire du 19e siècle); D. Watson, ‘A left-wing intellectual of the 1890s: Georges
Clemenceau’ in Cornick, Crossley, (eds) Problems in French history; and A. Soriot,
‘Une nouvelle école d’économie sociale à la fin du 19e siècle: le solidarisme de Léon
Bourgeois’ in Docksèt al. (eds), Les traditions économiques françaises. A dramatic
prelude to the separation of church and state is unveiled by R. Bourgeois, L’expulsion
des Chartreux 1903 (Presses univ. de Grenoble). Insights into the development of
socialism are provided by B. Delmas, who considers the role of Marx’s son-in-law in
the diffusion of his ideas, in ‘Paul Lafargue et la critique de l’économie politique’ in
Docksèt al., and by the contributors to C. Latta et al. (eds), Du Forez à la Revue
socialiste: Benoît Malon (1841–93) (Univ. de Saint-Etienne, F150). R. Magraw
considers the competing attractions of left and right for workers in ‘Appropriaing the
symbols of the patrie? Jacobin nationalism and its rivals in 3rd Republic France’ in
S. Berger, A. Smith (eds), Nationalism, labour and ethnicity 1870–1939 (Manchester
U.P., 1999), and B. Jenkins the links between ‘Religion and nationalism in late 19th
century France’ in Cornick, Crossley (eds), Problems. Defender of the universal values
of humanity and justice or pornographer and foreigner? J-F. Condette considers reactions
to ‘La translation des cendres d’Emile Zola au Panthéon. La difficile et posthume
revanche de l’intellectuel dreyfusard, juillet 1906-juin 1908’ (R. historique). The politics
of the extreme right are illustrated by J. Nobécourt, ‘Une affaire la Rocque en 1899.
Avant le P.S.F., Justice-Egalité’ (R. d’hist. mod. et contemp., 47), as well as by B. Goyet’s
analysis of the relationships between the literary and political outpourings of
Charles Maurras (Paris, Presse de Sci Po, F90). Differing republican and royalist
perceptions of history, together with the hostility towards Germany which they shared
in 1914 are evident in A. Calagué, ‘Entre mémoire et politique: Bouvines revisité à
sept cent ans de distance’ (R. du Nord, 82). J. Fulcher considers the significance of
‘Concert et propagande politique en France au début du 20e siècle’ (Annales, histoire,
sciences sociales).

The functioning of the administration at local level is considered by the contributors
to J-L. Marais (ed.), Les préfets de Maine-et-Loire (Presses univ. de Rennes, F120);
J-M. Guissin, ‘La dynamique d’une géographie administrative: sous-préfetures et
cantons, 19e-20e siècles’; and M-J. Lussien-Maisonneuve, A. Langlet, ‘L’institution
des architectes départementaux et municipaux et la concurrence des ingénieurs en
France au 19e siècle’ (both in R. du Nord, 82). M. Geny-Mothe, La chasse aux oiseaux
migrateurs dans le sud-ouest. Le droit face aux traditions (Paris, PyréGraph, F258)
illustrates the potential for conflict resulting from efforts to regulate hunting, given its
importance as a source of food and status in rural communities. W. Mellaerts identifies
the reasons for increasing recourse to the courts in ‘In the shadow of justice: popular
uses of the law in urban Normandy. c. 1880–1905’ (French Hist., 14). The problems
of policing are evident in F. Gaveau, ‘De la sûreté des campagnes. Police rurale et


The development of an intense competition to control the minds of the young is evident from S. Curtis, *Educating the faithful. Religion, schooling and society in 19th century France* (N. Illinois U.P.) and P. Rocher, ‘Valeurs du sport catholique, valeurs catholiques du sport. L’Eglise catholique et le vélo’ (Le mouvement social). Perceptions of lay teachers are examined by J-F. Chanet, ‘Vocation et traitement. Réflexions sur la nature sociale du métier d’instituteur dans la France de la 3° République’ (R. d’hist. mod. et contemp., 47), whilst one of the primary concerns of L. Clark, *The rise of professional women in France. Gender and public administration since 1830* (CUP, £40) is the development of a lay primary school inspectorate. Textbook publication is considered by J-Y. Mollier, ‘Diffuser les connaissances au 19° siècle, un exercice

The characteristics of popular culture in the countryside are considered by the contributors to Congrès des sociétés historiques et archéologiques de Normandie, Fêtes et réjouissances populaires en Normandie (Caen, Musée de Normandie, F150). Fascinating insights into the traditional oral culture are provided by M-L. Tenéze, G. Delarue, (eds) Nanette Lévesque, conteuse et chanteuse du pays des sources de la Loire. La collecte de Victor Smith, 1871–76. Le repertoire narratif suivi du repertoire chansonnier (Paris, Gallimard, €29.73). S. Gerson identifies the didactic features of urban festivals in ‘Town, nation, or humanity? Festive delineations of place and past in Northern France, ca. 1825–65’ (J. of Mod. Hist., 72). The decline of the traditional popular literature distributed by peddlars is described in M. Chaudren’s Colportage et communication à travers l’histoire d’un village commingeois (Nîmes, Lacour) and by L. Guillaume, ‘La difficile gestion d’un patrimoine: l’édition troyenne après la bibliothèque bleue’ in Delcourt, Parinet (eds), La bibliothèque bleue et les littératures de colportage. The development of alternative means of distribution is charted by C. Marenco, ‘Le libraire dans la ville, 19e–20 siècle’ in Couquery (ed.), La boutique et la ville. In Le fait divers en République. Histoire sociale de 1870 à nos jours (Paris, CNRS) M’Sil’s main concern is the social history of the ‘facts’, constructed by the press and their impact on popular opinion. M. Lagrée et al., take as a case study L’Ouest-Éclair. Naissance et essor d’un grand quotidien régional, 1899–1933 (Presses Univ. de Rennes). The contributors to M. Piarotas (ed.), Regards populaires sur la violence (Publications de l’Université de Saint-Etienne) consider the impact of literary representations of murder and assassination on public attitudes.

J-J. Gislain looks back to ‘Le premier débat sur la méthode historique (1857–68): Louis Wolowski et Léonce de Lavergne’ – in Dockès (ed.), Les traditions économique. A growing concern with personal mortality is evident in volume XI of Jules Michelet. Correspondance générale, so able edited by L. Le Guillou, and which covers the period 1866–70. Particularly interesting is the exchange with Edgar Quinet and comments on the progress of his Histoire du 19e siècle. The development, by the former démocrate-socialiste deputy, of a philosophy of history based on race is outlined by L. Rignol, ‘Anthropologie et progrès dans la philosophie de l’histoire d’Alphonse Esquiros. Les systèmes des fastes populaires’ (R. d’histoire du 19e siècle). In Women’s writing in 19th century France (CUP, £40) A. Finch provides a critical survey of the work of leading practitioners and of their social and political roles. Thinking about society was influenced by Le langage des crânes, analysed by M. Renneville in Une histoire de la phrénologie (Paris, Sanofi-Synthélabo), and by the Naissance d’une science humaine: la psychologie studied by R. Plas (Presses univ. de Rennes). The application of the new theories to social analysis is evident from B. Marpeau, Gustave Le Bon: parcours d’un intellectuel (1841–1930) (Paris, CNRS).

Perceptions are everything! M. Cornick, ‘Distorting mirrors’, considers ‘problems of French-British perception in the fin-de-siècle’ in Cornick, Crossley (eds), Problems in French history. Comparisons with the ‘other’ are often revealing of self-perceptions, as J. Portes makes clear in Fascination and misgivings. The United States in French opinion, 1870–1914 (CUP, £40). M. Staum examines the origins of the notion of the ‘civilising mission’ in ‘The Paris Geographical Society constructs the other, 1821–50’ (J.of Historical Geog., 26). C. Hancock considers the tourists’ experience in the ‘Capitale du plaisir: the re-making of imperial Paris’ in F. Driver, D. Gilbert (eds), Imperial cities (Manchester U.P.) whilst somewhat darker perceptions are presented by S. James, ‘Detecting Paris: the character of the city in Eugène Sue’s Les mystères de Paris (1842–43)’ and A. Smart, ‘The darkness and claustrophobia of the city: Victor Hugo


C. Steinwedel examines rapidly changing conceptions of political authority in ‘The 1905 Revolution in Ufa: mass politics, elections, and nationality’ (Russian R., 59) and L. Haimson the build up of potentially dangerous tensions in ‘The problem of political and social stability in urban Russia on the eve of war and revolution revisited’ (Slavic R., 59). The growth of international tension is evident from R. Bobroff, ‘Behind the Balkan wars: Russian policy towards Bulgaria and the Turkish straits’ (Russian R., 59)


Germany general  The latest prominent German historian to offer his very substantial reflections on the German past is H.-A. Winkler, Der lange Weg nach Westen. Vol. 1: Deutsche Geschichte vom Ende des Alten Reiches bis zum Untergang der Weimarer Republik (Munich, Beck, DM78). In a more consciously political interpretation than that of Nipperdey or Wehler, Winkler argues that Germany’s departure from Western norms was reflected in the construction of a nation-state in which there was both a critical deficit in political freedoms and also an unresolved yearning, among both elites and the German public, for a providential Reich. Although the latter perspective is provocative and interesting it does not wholly succeed in taking the study beyond what are by now rather tired views of German exceptionalism. For example, his views on the role of the Reichstag in Imperial Germany, or on the Germans’ encounter with democracy, will not generate the debate which is sure to follow the ideas and insights offered in a beautifully written tour-de-force by M. Anderson, Practicing Democracy: Elections and Political Culture in Imperial Germany (Princeton U.P., £15.95). In one of the most important books on German politics of the last generation, Anderson explores how voters in Imperial Germany exploited the freedoms given them in elections to learn some of the core practices of a democratic political culture. Always comparing Germany with the ‘franchise regimes’ of the late nineteenth century rather than with the democracies of the late twentieth, Anderson’s findings provide a refreshing antidote to every student essay that asserts democracy was imposed on Germany in 1918, or the proposition that, pace Winkler, Germany started with nothing in 1945. They might be compared with one or two of the essays in C. Lankowski (ed.), Breakdown, Breakup, Breakthrough: Germany’s Difficult Passage to Modernity. Festschrift for Andrei Markovits (1999, Berghahn, £15). They are certainly in significant contrast to the proposition
put forward in a rather uneven textbook by M. Seligmann and R. McLean, *Germany from Reich to Republic, 1871–1918* (Macmillan, £15.99), that German politics in this era revolved around the personalities of those who staffed the Kaiser’s cabinet, and the failures of Bismarck’s successors as Chancellor to resolve the dilemmas posed by Wilhelm II’s personal rule. The extent to which the emperor was really able to determine the political agenda and to control the political process, especially after the later 1890s, is astutely questioned in an intelligent and highly enjoyable new biography by C. Clark, *Kaiser Wilhelm II* (Pearson, £14.99), which also offers some valuable perspectives on the wider public impact of the monarchy in Germany’s political culture. The continuing revival of interest in the Kaiser is also reflected in a collection of essays by a distinguished group of German historians edited by L. Gall, *Otto von Bismarck und Wilhelm II: Repräsentanten eines Epochenwechsels?* (Paderborn, Schöningh). Gall has also been responsible for a new and affordable edition of Bismarck’s memoirs, L. Gall (ed.), *Bismarck. Gedanken und Erinnerungen* (Frankfurt, Ullstein, 1999), which includes a useful introductory essay by the editor. The relations between Bismarck and Germany’s other most flamboyant prince are explored in the article by D. Albrecht, ‘König Ludwig II. von Bayern und Bismarck’ (*H. Zeitschr.*, 270), while a second edition of Ludwig’s diary has been produced by S. Obermeier (ed.), *Das geheime Tagebuch König Ludwigs II. Von Bayern: 1869–1886* (Munich, Nymphenburger). The divisions within Germany epitomised by Bismarck and Ludwig are interestingly reflected in a fine comparative monograph by A. Fahrmeier, *Citizens and Aliens. Foreigners and the Law in Britain and the German States 1789–1870* (Berghahn, £47). Drawing on both administrative records as well individual case studies and travel accounts, Fahrmeier is able to provide a detailed examination of the practical consequences of alien status in liberal England, as compared to the much more restrictive German states, where all citizens of other German states were considered ‘foreigners’.

Of direct relevance here are the essays on passports, residency and aliens in the Habsburg lands edited by W. Heindl and E. Sauerer, *Grenze und Staat: Passwesen, Staatsbürgerschaft, Heimatrecht und Fremdengesetzgebung in der österreichischen Monarchie 1750–1867* (Vienna, Böhlau). Another route into understanding the contrast between liberal modes of thought in Britain and the prevailing world-views in Germany is offered by S. Murray, *Liberal Diplomacy and German Unification* (Praeger, £61.50), in his study of the career of Robert Morier, the British Foreign Office expert on German affairs in the period leading up to unification in 1871. Another fruitful slant on German perceptions can be found in M. Hewitson, *National Identity and Political Thought in Germany. Wilhelmine Depictions of the French Third Republic* (OUP, £45). The author suggests we can learn more about how contemporaries conceived of the nation and of reforming Wilhelmine Germany if we appreciate the extent to which these were embedded in the broader discussion taking place about other political regimes of the time, one in which French-style parliamentarism was posited as the main alternative to German constitutionalism. Also of relevance here are the contrasts suggested in the nature of popular militarism by J. Vogel, ‘Military Folklore, Eigensinn: Folkloric Militarism in Germany and France, 1871–1914’ (*Central Europ. H.*, 33) and a comparison of tariff policies in both countries by R. Aldenhoff-Hübinger, ‘Les nations encrasées ...’. Agrarprotektionsmus in Deutschland und Frankreich, 1880–1914’ (*Gesch. und Gesellschaft*, 26). The historian best known for comparing Imperial Germany and the Third Republic in this period brings his expertise, and his enthusiasm for railways, to bear in A. Mitchell, *The Great Train Race: Railways and the Franco-German Rivalry, 1815–1914* (Berghahn, £47); he shows how the same technology, borrowed from Britain, was assimilated differently by the two continental powers as they engaged in an increasingly intense industrial and commercial rivalry. A different sort of competition, particularly intense in the age of imperialism, that between scholarly communities and historiographical cultures, is at the heart of the contributions to B. Stuchtey and P. Wende (eds), *British and German Historiography*
1750–1950. Traditions, Perceptions and Transfers (OUP, £60), although this did not necessarily prevent historians of the time profiting from each other’s work. Some of the most eminent members of today’s ‘guild’ of German historians reflect, rightly, on the significance for Germany of the ‘revolutions from above’ as well as the more familiar landmarks such as 1848, in R. Rürup (ed.), The Problem of Revolution in Germany 1789–1989 (Berg, £45). Further work on one of the greatest of those reformers from above, von Hardenberg, will be significantly facilitated by the appearance of an extensive selection of his diaries and reminiscences by T. Stamm-Kuhlmann (ed.), Karl August von Hardenberg, 1750–1822: Tagebücher und autobiographische Aufzeichnungen (Munich, Oldenbourg). Finally, this section would not be complete without giving the warmest possible welcome to the masterful and typically elegant history of German museum-building given us by J. Sheehan, Museums in the German Art World from the End of the Old Regime to the Rise of Modernism (OUP, £26.50).

Few are blessed with such a manifest ability to combine the history of ideas, institutions, and architecture and through that to show so convincingly how the museum reflected and shaped the place of art in German culture from the late eighteenth to the early twentieth century.

Politics and Culture  At the heart of some of the most rewarding studies of the year is the continued preoccupation with the nation and national identity. There could be no more engaging introduction to these issues than the collection of essays by D. Langewiesche, Nation, Nationalismus, Nationalstaat in Deutschland und Europa (Munich, Beck, DM25.90). One can only hope that this author’s happy blend of the conceptual and comparative with illustrative case studies will attract an English translation. Langewiesche’s emphasis on the need to explore both the meaning both of German nationhood in pre-modern times and also the development of a federalist nationalism are explored further by some of the contributions to D. Langewiesche and G. Schmidt (eds), Föderative Nation: Deutschlandkonzepte von der Reformation bis zum Ersten Weltkrieg (Munich: Oldenbourg). Meanwhile R. Speth, Nation und Revolution: Politische Mythen im 19. Jahrhundert (Opladen: Leske and Budrich, DM98) compares the relative effectiveness of nation and revolution – here understood not just in the Marxist sense – as political myths capable of forging collective identities mechanisms in Germany’s emerging political culture. Arguably more challenging to conventional wisdom on these matters is the monograph by M. Levinger, Enlightened Nationalism: The Transformation of Prussian Political Culture 1806–1848 (OUP, £41), who argues that the origins of German nationalism should be traced back to Enlightenment thought and suggests, with considerable success, that a better understanding of the role played by the concept of nation in political language should make us rethink the way we view Prussian politics in the Vormärz. The expression of national consciousness through musical and festive celebration is charted by H. Unverbau, Gesang, Feste und Politik: Deutsche Liedertafeln, Sängertafele, Volksfeste und Festmähler und ihre Bedeutung für das Entstehen eines nationalen und politischen Bewusstseins in Schleswig-Holstein 1840–1848 (Frankfurt, Lang), a work which bears comparison with some of the earlier essays in S. Behrenbeck and A. Nützenadel (eds), Inszenierungen des Nationalstaats: Politische Feiern in Italien und Deutschland seit 1860/71 (Cologne, SH-Verlag) which reinforce the Protestant character of some of the nation-building festivals in Germany. By contrast, in an intriguing essay on the great Niederwald monument on the Rhine, P. Mazon, ‘Germania Triumphant: The Niederwald National Monument and the Liberal Moment in Imperial Germany’ (German Hist., 18), argues that the towering figure of Germania represented a liberal high point of the Empire while simultaneously symbolising all of the contradictions in that liberal view of the nation. These forms and symbols of collective memory, and the importance of places of remembrance and commemoration in shaping a national identity, are stressed by R. Kosher, From Monuments to Traces. Artifacts of German Memory 1870–1900 (U. California P., $45), one
of the first full-length studies in English to engage with the recent German literature on the cultural significance of monuments, some of which is reviewed by D. Crew, ‘Remembering German Pasts: Memory in German History, 1871–1989’ (Central Europ. Hist., 33). Another equally literal form of nation-building, namely the construction of a new Reichstag building and of many other buildings for the new Reich administration, are examined by G. Hoffmann, Architektur für die Nation. Der Reichstag und die Staatsbauten des Deutschen Kaiserreichs 1871–1918 (Cologne, DuMont). He concludes that Germany embraced both neo-Renaissance and, under the influence of Wilhelm II, neo-Romantic and Baroque influences but never found an authentically German style for its public buildings. Competing visions of what constituted the nation also undermined the Kaiser’s efforts to turn the year of 1913 – the centenary of the Prussian uprising of 1813 and the 25th year of his reign – into a public affirmation that the monarchy embodied national unity, or so argues, J. R. Smith, ‘The Monarchy versus the Nation: The “Festive Year” 1913 in Wilhelmine Germany’ (German Studs. R., 23). Meanwhile, the manifold regional identities and traditions evident in the Germany of the period, and particularly the way in which these were invented and reinforced by local historical associations, are intriguingly assessed by G. Kunz, Verortete Geschichte: Regionales Geschichtsbewusstsein in den deutschen Historischen Vereinen des 19. Jahrhunderts (Göttingen, Vandenhoeck, DM 78), who reveals the contrasting political trajectories such enterprises might take. Recent work emphasizing how such local identities were very much part of the way Germans conceived their nation is reviewed perceptively by C. Applegate, ‘Heimat and the Varieties of Regional History’ (Central Europ. Hist., 33). Reinforcing our growing awareness of the regional complexities of nineteenth-century Germany is the very readable study of state-building by A. Green, Fatherlands: State-Building and Nationhood in Nineteenth-Century Germany (CUP, £45); focusing on the three kingdoms of Hanover, Saxony and Württemberg, Green’s analysis of themes as diverse as railway construction, the development of a modern educational system, and the role of monuments, museums and public festivities marks an important landmark in the history of German state formation. Of all the non-Prussian states Saxony continues to be the one which arguably continues to attract the most scholarly interest, as attested to by the quality of many of the essays brought together by J. Retallack (ed.), Saxony in German History: Culture, Society and Politics, 1830–1933 (Ann Arbor, U. Michigan P., $59.50), including a perceptive introduction by the editor. Other studies of Saxony include an important dissertation by A. Neeman, Landtag und Politik in der Reaktionszeit: Sachsen 1849/50–1866 (Düsseldorf, Droste, DM118), though one in which the author’s arguments about the nature of the the post-revolutionary reaction in Saxony tend to be submerged under too much detail. Also worthy of note is an examination of the revolutionary events in that part of Saxony ceded to Prussia, H. Peters, Der preußische Provinz Sachsen im Revolutionsjahr 1848 (Dessau, Anhaltische Verlagsgesellschaft). This should be consulted alongside the comparative study of Prussia’s provincial diets in the post-Napoleonic era by W. Schubert, Preussen im Vormärz: Die Verhandlungen der Provinzialandtage von Brandenburg, Pommern, Posen, Sachsen und Schlesien sowie – im Anhang – von Ostpreussen, Westfalen und der Rheinprovinz (1841–1845) (Frankfurt, Lang, 1999). The 150th anniversary of 1848 is still continuing to yield further regional studies, among them the substantial two-volume collection on events in the Palatinate by H. Fenske et al. (eds), Die Pfalz und die Revolution 1848/49 (Kaiserslautern: Inst. f. pfälzische Geschichte und Volkskunde), and a rather more lightweight volume by S.-M. Bauer et al., Ohne Gerechtigkeit keine Freiheit: Bauern und Adel in Oberschwaben. Bürger vereinigt euch! Pressfreiheit! Grenzenlose Bewegung am See 1848/49 (Stuttgart, 1999). For a very comprehensive and intelligent appraisal of the key trends to emerge from this flood of commemorative publications, it is essential to read the second part of the review by R. Hachtmann, ‘150 Jahre der Revolution von 1848: Festschriften und Forschungsberichte. Zweiter Teil’ (Archiv für Sozialgesch., 40).
The revolutionaries’ universal call in 1848 for press freedom reflected their frustration with the extent of censorship in the German states since the Carlsbad decrees. The impact of these decrees on the actual content of Germany’s most famous newspaper of the day is analysed from both an historical and a more media-studies perspective by E. Blumenauer, *Journalismus zwischen Pressefreiheit und Zensur: Die Augsburger ‘Allgemeine Zeitung’ im Karlsbader System (1818–1848)* (Cologne, Böhlau, DM58). A good sense of the intellectual and political ferment of these years is captured by U. Backes, *Liberalismus und Demokratie – Antinomie und Synthese. Zum Wechselverhältnis zweier politischer Strömungen im Vormärz* (Düsseldorf, Droste, DM118), who provides an authoritative account of how democrats’ responses to issues such as popular sovereignty, republicanism and constitutionalism both varied from and intersected with those of prominent liberal thinkers. Further insights into prevailing attitudes to constitutionalism can be found in C. Schmidt, *Vorrang der Verfassung und konstitutionellen Monarchie: Eine dogmengeschichtliche Untersuchung zum Problem der Normenhierarchie in den deutschen Staatsordnungen im frühen und mittleren 19. Jahrhundert* (Berlin, Duncker and Humblot, DM124). Another anniversary, that of Prussia’s ultimately abortive attempt at a union of German princes in 1850, is marked by two works on the Erfurt parliament: the first is a set of essays edited by G. Mai (ed.), *Die Erfurter Union und das Erfurter Unionsparlament 1850* (Cologne, Böhlau), the other a handbook by J. Lengemann, *Das Deutsche Parlament (Erfurter Unionsparlament) von 1850. Ein Handbuch: Mitglieder, Amtsträger, Lebensdaten, Fraktionen* (Munich, Urban and Fischer, DM128), whose undoubted value to future scholars is vitiated somewhat by the unacceptable number of proof-reading and other errors.

The year has also seen the appearance of several valuable works on political parties. Of these probably the most important is a major new history of the early decades of German Social Democracy by T. Welskopp, *Das Banner der Brüderlichkeit: Die deutsche Sozialdemokratie vom Vormärz bis zum Sozialistengesetz* (Bonn, Dietz, DM128). Part organisational history of early German Socialism, part cultural history of the everyday life of Socialist associations and part collective biography of the active members of the movement, this rich and exhaustive study not only breaks new methodological ground but also challenges the tendency to see developments in this period merely as a prelude to the formation of the SPD in 1875, especially in the argument that this movement was a popular radical-democratic, rather than essentially class-oriented movement. Such a perspective is rather at odds with the views of D. Groh, *Emanzipation und Integration: Beiträge zur Sozial- und Politikgeschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung und des 2. Reiches* (Constance, 1999, Universitätsverlag Konstanz), a book which essentially re-packages in one volume some of this author’s now long-established views of the party. Meanwhile the rather colourful career of the moderate Frankfurt Socialist, Max Quark, is helpfully told in the new biography by K. Gniffke, *Genosse Dr. Quarck. Max Quarck – Publizist, Politiker und Patriot im Kaisserreich* (Frankfurt, 1999, Kramer, DM56). At the heart of a welcome new monograph by A. Lauterbach, *Im Vorhof der Macht. Die nationalliberale Reichstagsfraktion in der Reichsgründungszeit (1866–1880)* (Frankfurt, Lang, DM68), is the co-operation between the National Liberals and Bismarck between 1867 and 1878 and the attempts by the party to make the executive more responsive to the majority parties in the Reichstag and to advance the rights of parliament through constitutional initiatives. The other party closest to Bismarck is analysed in depth by V. Stalmann, *Die Partei Bismarcks: Die Deutsche Reichs- und Freikonservative Partei 1866–1890* (Düsseldorf, Droste, DM118), who demonstrates convincingly how the party eventually subsided into insignificance as much through its inability, as a collection of reform-minded notables, to break out of its Prussian heartlands and meet the new electoral competition of the 1880s onwards as through any fateful dependence on the patronage of the Iron Chancellor. A companion to Stalmann’s work is M. Alexander, *Der Freikonservative
Partei 1890–1918: Gemässigter Konservatismus in der konstitutionellen Monarchie (Düsseldorf, Droste, DM98), who emphasizes how the rapidly waning fortunes of the Free Conservatives in the Reichstag remained something of a contrast to the more pivotal role they played within Prussia, although even here their mediating role was terminally undermined before the war. The minority of delegates to the 1871 Reichstag from Bavaria and Saxony who were not comfortable with either the National Liberals or the Free Conservatives formed a short-lived Liberal grouping which is the subject of H. Steinsdorfer, Die Liberale Reichspartei (LRP) von 1871 (Stuttgart, Steiner, DM148), a substantial study which concentrates very much on the thirty or so individuals concerned but has less to say about the role of this splinter group outside parliament. While the LRP did not survive beyond the election of 1874, the progressive Liberals of Imperial Germany continued to flourish. In a much-needed reappraisal of their role and significance, A. Thompson, Left Liberals, the State and Popular Politics in Wilhelmine Germany (OUP, £55), reminds us that the left liberals, often regarded as ineffectual and ineffective, had become the third largest party in German politics by 1914 and should not be seen as the inevitable casualties of mass mobilization and political polarization. These latter processes are the centrepiece of A. Griessmer, Massenverbände und Massenparteien im wilhelminischen Reich: Zum Wandel der Wahlkultur 1903–1912 (Düsseldorf, Droste, DM78), a study whose examination of nationalist agitation and the search for a national party of the Right is not quite so pioneering as its author might lead us to think, its careful use of local and regional sources notwithstanding. Given the emergence of a political mass-market, the attempts by the government of Wilhelmine Germany to influence public opinion became more critical; however, the interesting if rather analytically lightweight dissertation by G. Stöber, Pressepolitik als Notwendigkeit. Zum Verhältnis von Staat und Öffentlichkeit im Wilhelminischen Deutschland 1890–1914 (Stuttgart, Steiner, DM 88), shows the difficulties the regime had in mounting a concerted press and information policy. We have long known about the extent to which public debate in Imperial Germany was infused with anti-modern sentiments. K. Repp, Reformers, Critics and the Paths of German Modernity: Anti-Politics and the Search for Alternatives (New Haven, Harvard U.P., $55) rightly draws our attention to those economists, social reformers and political activists who embraced rather than rejected modernity and were willing to explore the potential for working with, and not against, the grain of modernisation. For a broader perspective on these issues one should note also G. Bollenbeck, Tradition, Avantgarde, Reaktion. Deutsche Kontroversen um die kulturelle Moderne 1880–1943 (Frankfurt, 1999, Fischer, DM68). The sample used by Repp yields rather more insights into the prevailing intellectual trends than the four examples used by B. Besslich, Wege in den ‘Kulturkrieg’. Zivilisationskritik in Deutschland 1890–1914 (Darmstadt, Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft) in her attempt to trace the roots of the cultural criticism about the fate of civilisation which emerged during the war. As for the origins of the war itself, the major addition to the literature this year is a lengthy re-examination of the character and diplomacy of the German-Austrian alliance by J. Angelow, Kalkül und Prestige: Der Zweibund am Vorabend des Ersten Weltkrieges (Cologne, Böhlau, DM118) which concludes, in line with other recent interpretations, that the alliance was a dynamic relationship in which Austrian interests were not wholly subordinated to the needs of Berlin. Meanwhile Germany’s interests outside Europe continue to attract scholarly attention. This is exemplified firstly by the detailed and careful by R. Tschapek, Bausteine eines zukünftigen deutschen Mittleafrika. Deutscher Imperialismus und die portugiesische Kolonien. Deutsches Interesse an den südafrikanischen Kolonien Portugals vom ausgehenden 19. Jahrhundert bis zum Ersten Weltkrieg (Stuttgart, Steiner, DM144), which provides the most complete examination to date of the Anglo-German negotiations of 1898 and 1911–12, and, secondly, by the methodologically more ambitious intervention of K. Mühlhahn, Herrschaft und Widerstand in der ‘Musterkolonie’ Kiautschou: Interaktionen zwischen China und Deutschland, 1897–1914.
(Munich, Oldenbourg, DM148), who develops a conceptual model of inter-cultural interaction to assess the German impact on Jiaozhou after its seizure in 1897. In similar vein P. Grosse, *Kolonialismus, Eugenik und Bürgerliche Gesellschaft in Deutschland 1850–1918* (Frankfurt, Campus, DM58), is not the first historian in the last few years to take as his starting-point the argument that the roots of Nazi racism can be traced back to the era of imperialism, when Germany’s short-lived colonial empire stimulated the emergence of new eugenic and biological conceptions of modern society. The role played by the German navy in exploring more remote territories and representing German scientific achievement is assessed by A. Griessmer, ‘Die Kaiserliche Marine entdeckt die Welt. Forschungsreisen und Vermessungsfahrten im Spannungsfeld von Militär und Wissenschaft (1874 bis 1914)’ (*Militärgeschichtliche Z.*, 59). In his *German Travel Cultures* (Oxford, Berg £14.99), Rudy Koshar traces the evolution of modern tourism, using a selection of travel guidebooks to Germany as his primary source. Central to the early part of his story are the Baedeker guides, whose various editions Koshar draws on to sustain his idea of a distinctive ‘national-liberal travel culture.’

**Society and Economy**  
The ability of the two major research projects on the German bourgeoisie to generate monographs and essay collections shows little sign of waning. This year the Bielefeld group, which tends to focus more on political behaviour and cultural norms than its Frankfurt rival, has been more productive in terms of publications. The supposedly new value system of the bourgeoisie is explored in a series of essays edited by M. Hettling and S.-L. Hoffmann, *Der bürgerliche Wertehimmel: Innenansichten des 19. Jahrhunderts* (Göttingen, Vandenhoeck and Ruprecht, DM58), a collection which gives a strong indication of some of the directions in which this project will go next. Some of these ideas are also reflected in the comparative study by M. Hettling, *Politische Bürgerlichkeit: Der Bürger zwischen Individualität und Vergesellschaftung in Deutschland und der Schweiz von 1860 bis 1918* (Göttingen, Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1999, DM98), although the principal focus is on the relative failure of the German middle classes, as distinct to their Swiss counterparts to impose their political values on the German Empire – scarcely a surprising conclusion to come from the Bielefeld stable! By contrast, M. Hurd, *Public Spheres, Public Mores and Democracy. Hamburg and Stockholm, 1870–1914* (Ann Arbor, U. Michigan P., $54.50) argues that the distinctiveness of the German bourgeoisie was its very strength, particularly in major urban centres, which made it reluctant to negotiate with ‘lesser’ social groups. In Stockholm, working-class efforts to partake of the bourgeois public sphere paved the way for liberal-socialist cooperation after 1900, whereas to the bourgeois and liberal elites of Hamburg such activity made the socialist threat all the more potent and one to be countered by all means possible. In similar vein the afore-mentioned S.-L. Hoffmann, in his *Die Politik der Geselligkeit. Freimaurerlogen in der deutschen Bürgertum* (Göttingen, Vandenhoeck, DM68) attempts to reconstruct the internal world of the Masonic lodge and assess its significance for the German *Bürgertum*, concentrating in particular on the dichotomy between the moral universalism and civilising mission preached by freemasons and the practice of excluding workers as well as Jews, Catholics and women. For a brief insight in English into some of these questions, see the same author’s article ‘Brothers or Strangers? Jews and Freemasons in Nineteenth-century Germany’ (*German Hist.*, 18). A further offshoot of this research has been the study of bourgeois philanthropists such as the successful Jewish textile entrepreneur who is the subject of O. Mattes, *James Simon, Mäzen im Wilhelminischen Zeitalter* (Berlin, Bostelmann and Siebelhaar, DM70). So extensive has been the output of the Bielefeld enterprise that it was felt appropriate to attempt some overall evaluation of its first decade’s activity; however, given that all the contributors to P. Lundgreen (ed.), *Sozial- und Kulturgeschichte des Bürgertums: Eine Bilanz des Bielefelder Sonderforschungsbereichs (1986–1997)* (Göttingen, Vandenhoeck &
Ruprecht, DM78), are either leaders or practitioners of the project, one inevitably approaches this particular exercise with some caution. Meanwhile, a comparable enterprise for the Habsburg territories continues apace with the appearance of H. Stekl (ed.), Bürgerliche Familien. Lebenswege im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert (Vienna, Böhlau, DM78), which centres on the patterns of mobility, occupations, mentalities and behaviour of seven families in Austria, Hungary and Slovenia, and, secondly, P. Urbanitsch & H. Stekl (eds), Kleinstadtbürgertum in der Habsburgermonarchie 1862–1914 (Vienna, Böhlau, DM98), where the emphasis is on the structures of middle-class political leadership in some smaller towns in the western half of the Dual Monarchy and on how these adapted to the modernisation of party politics and urban lifestyles. In the context of this ongoing research into the bourgeoisie of the German-speaking lands it is significant to note some recent efforts to explain the capacity for cohesion and renewal of the German aristocracy, rather than seeing it purely as the fateful obstacle to a triumphant bourgeoisie. The resulting hypothesis, an aristocratic project within bourgeois society, is ably explored by the editor in his introduction to H. Reif (ed.), Adel und Bürgertum in Deutschland (Berlin, Akademie, DM98), and will surely stimulate further work of this sort. Also of significance here are the essays in A. Hartmann et al. (eds), Eliten um 1800: Erfahrungshorizonte, Verhaltensweisen, Handlungsmöglichkeiten (Mainz, von Zabern, DM88), which succeed above all in seeing the German elites at the turn of the nineteenth century in a genuinely comparative light. The now well-established tradition of understanding the emerging middle-class elites through the close study of a particular family continues in the shape of the history of a textile family by U. Soénius, Wirtschaftsbürgertum im 19. und frühen 20. Jahrhundert. Die Familie Scheidt in Kettwig 1814–1925 (Cologne, Selbstverlag Stiftung Rheinland-Westfälisches Wirtschaftsarchiv, DM58), although here too significant attention is paid to education, values, cultural norms and to the maintenance of family discipline. Like previous examples of the genre, this is another book where the author’s immersion into a the rich family sources has triumphed over reasonable expectations of economy and synthesis. Genuinely more pioneering in both subject-matter and argumentation is R. Pröve, Stadtgemeindlicher Republikanismus und die ‘Macht des Volkes’: Civile Ordnungsformationen und kommunale Leitbilder politischer Partizipation in den deutschen Staaten vom Ende des 18. bis zur Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts (Göttingen, Vandenhoeck and Ruprecht, DM116), who analyses the significance for the development of early bourgeois liberalism of the militias raised in German towns during the Napoleonic wars and in the revolutionary turmoil of 1830 and 1848/9. He demonstrates how integral were ideas of a popular militia to a developing and flexible communal republicanism with which both reforming state bureaucracies and new urban social groups had to contend; in the process he undermines many received assumptions about an increasingly ossified lower middle-class in the first half of the century. Also worthy of mention here is V. Fischer, Stadt und Bürgertum in Kurhessen: Kommunalreform und Wandel der städtischen Gesellschaft 1814–1848 (Kassel, 2000, Verein f. Hessische Geschichte und Landeskunde).

Our understanding of the Lower Silesian city of Breslau (Wroclaw) is significantly enriched by the prize-winning study of T. van Rahden, Juden und andere Breslauer: Die Beziehungen zwischen Juden, Protestanten und Katholiken in einer deutschen Grossstadt von 1860 bis 1925 (Göttingen, Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, DM78). By examining the social structure of Jews, Protestants and Catholics, associational life, marriage patterns, schooling and municipal politics the author is able to argue that there was a growing level of Jewish integration into Breslau society, and by adopting a multi-cultural perspective, that relations between Jews and others were not, for example, inordinately determined by antisemitism. The undoubted importance of these findings notwithstanding, many will ask how representative this city might have been. Both H. Pötsch, Antisemitismus in der Region. Antisemitische Erscheinungsformen in Sächsen, Hessen, Hessen-Nassau und Braunschweig 1870–1914 (Wiesbaden,
Kommission f. die Gesch. der Juden in Hessen, DM48), and, from a different perspective, the essays on Catholic anti-Jewish sentiment in many parts of Europe edited by O. Blaschke & A. Mattoli, *Katholischer Antisemitismus im 19. Jahrhundert. Ursachen und Traditionen im internationalen Vergleich* (Zurich, Orell Füssli), might suggest otherwise. So too does P. Panayi, *Ethnic Minorities in Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Germany. Jews, Gypsies, Poles, Turks and Others* (Harlow, Pearson, £17.99), who argues that all of the different types of states in Germany since 1800 have displayed a continuity of intolerance towards ethnic minorities, whether they be dispersed Jews and Gypsies, localised minorities such as Serbs, Poles and Danes, or the immigrants who began to enter Germany in the 1880s. But Panayi’s resolute empiricism is less persuasive on many of these issues, for example, than the carefully crafted research offered by van Rahden, whose approach is also in tune with recent emphasis on the need to see relations between Germans and Jews in the context of relations between Germans of different faiths, as discussed by O. Blaschke, ‘Das neunzehnte Jahrhundert: Ein zweites konfessionelles Zeitalter?’ (*Gesch. und Gesellschaft*, 26). Here Blaschke tries to break away from the tradition of ecclesiastical history of the sort still represented by M. Jung, *Der Protestantismus in Deutschland von 1815 bis 1870* (Leipzig, Evangelische Verlagsanstalt) and point us towards the type of research very helpfully reviewed by O. Heilbronner, ‘From Ghetto to Ghetto: The Place of German Catholic Society in Recent Historiography’ (*J. Mod. Hist.*, 72), and exemplified by the article of M. Gross, ‘The Strange Case of the Nun in the Dungeon, or German Liberalism as a Convent Atrocity Story’ (*German Studs. R.*, 23), who examines lurid convent atrocity stories, popular in liberal newspapers, in which unsuspecting young women were lured into convents and subjected to brutal sexual exploitation that led invariably to madness, murder or suicide. He goes on to suggest that the body of the sexually abused and imprisoned nun was a metaphor for liberalism’s conflict with the Catholic Church. In somewhat similar vein is W. Heinrichs, *Das Judenbild im Protestantismus des Deutschen Kaiserreichs: Ein Beitrag zur Mentalitätsgeschichte des deutschen Bürgertums in der Krise der Moderne* (Cologne, Rheinland-Verlag, DM58), who usefully applies Volkov’s oft-cited view of German antisemitism as a ‘cultural code’ to the varied periodical literature of the different strains of German Protestantism, including journals directed towards the clergy as well as those to parishioners; he reveals that certain stereotypes remained constant elements of the bourgeois mentality irrespective, say, of changes in the German economy. His findings are reinforced by those of M. Haibl, *Zerrbild als Stereotyp: Visuelle Darstellungen von Juden zwischen 1850 und 1900. Dokumente, Texte, Materialien* (Berlin, Metropol, 1999), who charts how, in the second half of the century, illustrators began portraying Jews in cartoons and caricatures and how quickly these negative and stereotypical images were reproduced in the illustrated magazines and broad-sheets of the period. That such stereotypes reinforced the difficulties faced by Jews as they sought, in an era of secularisation and emerging antisemitism, to forge their own identity within German society, is capably shown by K. Pickus, *Constructing Modern Identities: Jewish University Students in Germany 1815–1914* (Detroit, Wayne State U.P., 1999, $29.95). Relevant here is A. Brämer, *Judentum und religiöse Reform: Der Hamburger Israelitischer Tempel 1817–1938* (Hamburg, Döllin and Galitz). A conscious attempt to use our knowledge of the German bourgeoisie to broaden the history of enterprises and their role in public life is made, with largely successful results, by B. Wolbring, *Krupp und die Öffentlichkeit im 19. Jahrhundert: Selbstdarstellung, öffentliche Wahrnehmung und gesellschaftliche Kommunikation* (Munich, Beck, DM88). This must be read alongside the splendid portrayal of the growth of the Krupp industrial empire by L. Gall, *Krupp: Der Aufstieg eines Industrieimperiums* (Berlin, Siedler, DM49.90), who undermines many of the more melodramatic portrayals of this firm or misplaced assumptions about its dependence on governmental contracts, while recognising how it became, in effect, one of the pillars of the new
nation-state, particularly under the guidance of Alfred Krupp, whom Gall likens to one of his previous subjects, Bismarck, as another conservative revolutionary. More traditional in their approach to German technological advances are the detailed monographs on the Saxon textile industry by C. Frilling, *Studien zu Technikgenese und Technikfolgen im Kontext der industriellen Revolution und am Beispiel des Textilgewerbes im sächsischen Vogtland* (Langenfeld, Dietrich), and on road-building by U. Müller, *Infrastrukturpolitik in der Industrialisierung. Der Chausseebau in der preußischen Provinz Sachsen und dem Herzogtum Braunschweig vom Ende des 18. Jahrhunderts bis in die siebziger Jahre des 19. Jahrhunderts* (Berlin: Duncker and Humblot, DM138). The regional perspectives to the forefront in these works complement the the central theme of the synthesis by H. Kiesewitter, *Region und Industrie in Europa 1815–1995* (Stuttgart, Steiner), but will probably have less influence on the future historiography of Germany’s industrial revolution than the impressive dissertation by R. Banken, *Die Industrialisierung der Saarregion 1815–1914, Band 1: Die Frühindustrialisierung 1815–1850* (Stuttgart, Steiner, DM148), a critical contribution on a region of Germany hitherto widely neglected by economic historians. An essential accompaniment is a lengthy survey by P. Burg, *Saarbrücken 1789–1860: Von der Residenzstadt bis zum Industriezentrum* (Blieskastel, Gollenstein), of how the changes in the Saar transformed its principal city. Luddite and comparable reactions to technological innovation have been widely studied in Britain; this is not the case for the less frequent outbreaks of machine-breaking in Germany, so the notion that this violence was neither an irrational action against the march of progress nor the early manifestations of a proletarian consciousness, as demonstrated clearly and succinctly by M. Spehr, *Maschinensturm. Protest und Widerstand gegen technische Neuerungen am Anfang der Industrialisierung* (Münster, Westf. Dampfboot, DM48), will appear more ground-breaking to German historians than perhaps it should, well-grounded though the argument is. Direct contrasts between the English and German experiences are made by a team of international scholars in J. Vögele and W. Wolk (eds), *Stadt, Krankheit und Tod: Geschichte der städtischen Gesundheitsverhältnisse während der Epidemiologischen Transition, vom 18. bis ins frühe 20. Jahrhundert* (Berlin, Duncker, DM104), who explore how far there were common factors to explain the rapid improvements in urban mortality in the later nineteenth century. Another comparative study, this time on the different ways in which tuberculosis began to be tackled in England and Germany, by F. Condrau, *Lungenheilanstalt und Patientenschicksal: Sozialgeschichte der Tuberkulose in Deutschland und England im späten 19. und frühen 20. Jahrhundert* (Göttingen, Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, DM78), illustrates the way in which the study of the history of medicine in Germany is beginning to come closer to the way it is undertaken here. To be noted in this context is the more specialised monograph by S. Hähner-Rombach, *Sozialgeschichte der Tuberkulose. Vom Kaiserreich bis zum Ende des Zweiten Weltkriegs unter besonderer Berücksichtigung Württembergs* (Stuttgart, Steiner, DM136). From the same publisher comes a detailed investigation by L. Saurteig, *Krankheit, Sexualität, Gesellschaft: Geschlechtskrankheiten und Gesundheitspolitik in Deutschland im 19. und frühen 20. Jahrhundert* (Stuttgart, 1999, Steiner, DM168), into the controversies which emerged at the end of the century about sexually-transmitted diseases, as the state, medical practitioners and moralists expressed growing concern at the threats posed by syphilis and debated how they might be countered. Such an environment helps partly to explain the attitudes revealed by A. Lees, ‘Deviant Sexuality and Other “Sins”: The Views of Protestant Conservatives in Imperial Germany’ (*German Studs R.*, 23). Meanwhile, the attempts by the fledgling psychiatric profession to win prestige by becoming incorporated into military institutions, and the way these institutions wanted to deploy new techniques to aid recruitment and discipline, are carefully and skilfully diagnosed by M. Lengweiler, *Zwischen Klinik und Kaserne. Die Geschichte der Militärpsychiatrie in Deutschland und der Schweiz 1871–1914* (Zurich, Chronos). In line with much of this newer work on the professionalisation
of medicine and on the constructions of disease and illness is G. Eghigian, *Making Social Security Social: Disability, Insurance and the Birth of the Social Entitlement State* (Ann Arbor, U. Michigan P., $59.50). Instead of the more conventional history and politics of Bismarck’s schemes for accident and disability insurance here is an explicit analysis of the culture and operation of social insurance, as experienced by administrators, claimants, doctors, the state, trade unions and the insurance courts, and which involved complex and overlapping conflicts over, for example, the meaning of disability itself. Also representative of this trend is the article by T. Hommen, ‘Körperdefinition und Körpererfahrung. “Notzucht” und unzüchtige Handlungen an Kindern im Kaiserreich’, (Gesch. und Gesellschaft, 26). Much more straightforward in its treatment of German officialdom is the narrow but informative work by on women civil servants in the country’s most liberal state by G. Kling, *Frauen im öffentlichen Dienst des Grossherzogtums Baden. Von den Anfängen bis zum Ersten Weltkrieg* (Stuttgart, Kohlhammer, DM48.90).

**Italy and Spain**  The key text is J. Davis (ed.), *Italy in the Nineteenth Century* (OUP, £14.99), one of ‘The Short Oxford History of Italy’ series. The 9 essays by British and American specialists set Italian unification and the creation of an independent Italian state in the broader context of nineteenth-century European history. Challenging the view that the political failings of the Risorgimento and Italy’s economic and social backwardness paved the way for fascism in the twentieth century, the contributors stress how similar Italy’s social and political development was to that of other modernising European states in the same period. Such interpretations are increasingly reinforced by more systematic comparisons between Italy and Germany, such as the collection of O. Janz et al. (eds), *Zentralismus und Föderalismus im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert. Deutschland und Italien im Vergleich* (Berlin, Duncker, DM128). Also interesting in this respect is how Germans at the time viewed trends in mid-century Italy; they are the subject of a set of essays by A. Esch and J. Petersen (eds), *Deutsches Ottocento. Die deutsche Wahrnehmung Italiens im Risorgimento* (Tubingen, Niemeyer, DM104). Also attempting to overturn more conventional understanding is J. Dickie, *Darkest Italy* (Macmillan, 1999), who analyses the stereotypical representations of the Mezzogiorno, a persistent feature of Italian culture at all levels, in the era after unification. In these years the Mezzogiorno was widely seen as barbaric and violent or irrational, an ‘Africa’ in Europe; simultaneously it became an index of Italy’s modernity. Dickie argues that these stereotypes, rather than being a symptom of the failings of national identity in Italy, were actually integral to the way Italy’s bourgeoisie imagined themselves as Italian. One should not expect great analytical sophistication from C. Ross, *Spain 1812–1996* (Arnold, £12.99) since it is written explicitly for students taking Spanish language degrees. Essentially chronological in approach, and setting modern Spain into a wider European context, it focuses on the main events in political history, and only touches briefly on major socio-economic themes. By contrast one notes the diversity and thematic rigour of many of the twenty or so essays in J. Harrison and A. Hoyle (eds), *Spain’s 1898 crisis. Regenerationism, modernism, postcolonialism* (Manchester U.P., £42.50), a volume which examines the significance of probably the most famous year in modern Spanish culture, when the nation was forced to relinquish the surviving remnants of its once great empire. The contributors concentrate on the resulting crisis of Spanish identity, the generation of writers who responded to it and the gap which the disaster in Cuba exposed between tradition and modernity. Meanwhile R. Earle, *Spain and the Independence of Colombia* (University of Exeter Press, £37.50) reminds us that the wave of revolution in Latin America between 1805 and 1825 had already destroyed much of that Spanish empire: her study carefully charts the process of imperial collapse in one of these Spanish colonies, namely the Viceroyalty of New Granada, the future Republic of Colombia. Such developments were among the factors which
generated forces such as Carlism, whose history has been significantly enriched by the appearance of the study by J. Canal, *El Carlismo. Dos siglos de contrarevolución en España* (Madrid, Alianza Editorial). M. Flynn, *Ideology, Mobilization and the Nation* (Palgrave, £50.00) is one of the first systematically to examine Carlist nationalism not just alongside its Basque counterpart but also nineteenth-century nationalist politics in Ireland. The growing interest of European scholars in Spain and its complex history of nationhood and identity is also reflected in the article by L. Mees, ‘Der Spanische “Sonderweg”: Staat und Nationen im Spanien des 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts’ (*Archiv für Sozialgesch.*, 40). Contributing further to this debate is an exploration of the interaction between liberal politics and the emergence of a distinctive Catalan identity in mid-century by L. Fradera, ‘La Política Liberal y el Descubrimiento de una identidad distintiva de Cataluña (1835–1865)’ (*Hispania*, 105), who concentrates on the appearance of an embryonic provincial patriotism and its relationship to wider notions of Spanish patriotism in the period. In the same journal G. Urdáñez, ‘Progresismo y poder político en la España Isabelina: el gobierno de Olózaga a finales de 1843’ revisits the formation of the Olózaga government and its fall in 1843 as a means by which to examine further our understanding of Spanish progressivism in the ‘moderate decade’. Although much of the focus of the new synthesis by W. Callahan, *The Catholic Church in Spain, 1875–1998* (Catholic U. of America P., £42.50), is on the twentieth century and the Church’s role in the Civil War and under Franco, the author indicates how we should go back in to the previous century to understand the Church’s failure to recreate the Catholic Spain of a vanished golden age, particularly once its vision of a Spain forever Catholic was challenged by the forces of liberalism, republicanism, socialism and intellectual pluralism. C. Teixidor, ‘Los limites de la acción en la España del siglo XIX asistencia y salud pública en las orígenes del Estado Liberal’ (*Hispania*, 205), studies the first welfare legislation in Spain enacted after the system of poor relief by the Church was abandoned, and reveals the divisions within Spanish liberalism occasioned by the acts of 1849 and 1855. The distinctive features of the Spanish tobacco trades – their dependence on the state, their monopolistic character and the role of female labour – had a significant impact on political mobilisation in the industry, so argues F. Del Rey Reguillo, ‘La industria tabaquera española (1887–1939)’ (*Hispania*, 206). Another branch of Spanish trade and industry is analysed by J. Valdaliso, ‘The Rise of Specialist Firms in Spanish Shipping and Their Strategies of Growth, 1860–1930’ (*Business Hist. Rev.*, 74). Important arguments about Spanish industrialisation and modernity are raised by B. Sanchez-Alonso, ‘European emigration in the late nineteenth century: the paradoxical case of Spain’ (*Econ. H. Rev.*, 53).

**Scandinavia** Sweden was visited and toured in this period by a number of British author-travellers. M. Davies, *A Perambulating Paradox. British Travel Literature and the Image of Sweden ca 1770–1865* (Lund, 2000) suggests these writers gradually replicated an image of Sweden that resembled in many respects the way Europe defined the ‘Orient’ and Africa in this period; Sweden was projected both as reprehensibly underdeveloped in comparison to Britain and as an Arcadian idyll, free of the problems engendered by a ruthless capitalism. One of the factors behind the changes which did take place in rural Sweden is assessed by A Nilson et al. ‘Agrarian transition and literacy: The case of nineteenth-century Sweden’ (*Europ. Rev. Econ. H.*, 3, 1999). The year is marked by two significant studies of women. The first is a set of essays by P. Markkola (ed.), *Gender and Vocation: Women, Religion and Social Change in the Nordic Countries, 1830–1940* (Helsinki); the editor contributes both an introductory essay on the Lutheran context of Nordic women’s history and one on gender, women and social reform in Finland, while among the other pieces are ones on the emancipation debate in Sweden, women’s place in the Norwegian missionary movement and Lützen’s study of the cult of domesticity in Danish women’s philanthropy. The second is Y. Svanström, *Policing Public Women. The Regulation of Prostitution in Stockholm*
1812–1880 (Stockholm, Atlas Akademi), who charts how Stockholm, and Sweden as a whole, went from a non-gendered to a gendered control of venereal disease. This eventually developed into a ‘spatial’ control of public women, who, in the wake of the professionalisation of groups such as the police and physicians, became perceived as a group of professional prostitutes. One feature of the demographic history of the Swedish capital is traced by S. Hedenborg, ‘The World is Full of Sorrow: Infant Mortality in Stockholm, 1754–1850’ (*Scandinavian Econ. H. Rev.* 48).