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Economics 303Y1

THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE TO 1914

(Former Title: **The Industrialization of Modern Europe, 1750 to 1914**)

A BIBLIOGRAPHIC GUIDE TO SOME READINGS

for the academic year 2012 - 13

These bibliographic references *are entirely optional* and intended only to provide more general references for term essays; or they may be used as supplemental, voluntary readings and references to supplement the lectures (or better explain them).

The books (no articles) are listed in approximate chronological order of the course material (i.e. between 1750 and 1914), with topical sub-groupings, beginning with more general economic history surveys.

Library catalogue numbers have been provided for the more important books.

Most economic history books are catalogued with the prefix HC 240; those in British economic history, with HC 253, HC 254.5.

I begin with one book that does not fit into any of the following categories, but one that most students (who are not expert writers) are well advised to acquire for guidance in writing both essays and examinations in economics, as well as in economic history:

** Deirdre N. McCloskey, Economical Writing, 2nd edn. (Waveland Press, Illinois, ; formerly issued as The Writing of Economics (New York: MacMillan, 1987.) In just 63 pages. PE 1479 E35M33 1987.

I. THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE

** For a general compendium of world economic history, see:

Joel Mokyr, editor in chief; Maristella Botticini, assistant editor; Maxine Berg, Loren Brandt, Erik Buyst, Louis Cain, Jan de Vries, Paul Lovejoy, and John Munro, area editors, The Oxford Encyclopedia of Economic History, 5 vols. (New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003.)

This work is now on-line, as an electronic version at this website, accessible to members of the academic community of the University of Toronto. For off-campus use, you must supply your U of

T library barcode and pin number. Here is the URL:

<http://www.oxford-economichistory.com/?&authstatuscode=202>

A. BASIC TEXTBOOKS recommended for the course: but optional

1. Peter Mathias, The First Industrial Nation: An Economic History of Britain, 1700 - 1914, 2nd revised edn. (London: Methuen and Co, 1983). [First edition: 1969] 522 pp., but only 444 pp. of text. HC 253 M36 1983.

A very well written, well argued, and comprehensive survey, with often penetrating analyses, updated about a decade ago. Somewhat economics-oriented; but it is still written more from the viewpoint of an historian. Note that more than half of this course is on Great Britain, thus justifying a book solely on Great Britain, as the 'homeland' of modern urban industrialization.

2. David Landes, The Unbound Prometheus: Technological Change and Industrial Development in Western Europe from 1750 to the Present (London and Toronto: Cambridge University Press, 1969); 2nd revised edn, Cambridge University Press, 2003). In paperback, CAM 418: 566 pp., of which pp. 1-358 pertain to this course, up to 1914. HC 240 L35

This is indeed a most excellent, very readable, indeed often entertaining book; but from the point of view of this course, there are certain defects to be noted:

(a) much research has been done on many of the topics covered since it was written, before 1969; (b) commissioned originally by the Cambridge Economic History of Europe, for Vol. VI: part I, chapter 5 (1965), it is devoted to the relationship between technology and industrial development, and therefore has little to say about agriculture, trade, transport, money and banking, etc; (c) it omits Russia; and (d) it is written from the historian's point of view. The first chapter, however, is worth the price of the book; and will be very useful for the first term.

In many respects, however, it has been updated in his most recent book (maintaining many of the themes advanced in The Unbound Prometheus):

3. Stephen Broadberry and Kevin H. O'Rourke, eds., The Cambridge Economic History of Modern Europe, 2 vols. (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2010):

Vol. I: 1700 - 1870

Vol. II: 1870 to the Present

Just published (summer of 2010, this is certainly the most up-to-date and impressive collection of studies, by various renowned economic historians, on modern European economic history. The obvious problems are two-fold: (1) being a set in two volumes, it is rather expensive (about \$40.00 per volume); and (2) the second volume ends at the present day, while this course ends in 1914. Those students who are taking ECO 342Y, however,

might find volume II particularly relevant to that course (starting in 1914).

The approach of this new Cambridge Economic History of Modern Europe is thematic, dealing with various sectors of the economy across the European continent. While I myself used to adopt this approach, I have since decided that the national approach – organizing the course by the nation states of Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia – works better, because of the greatly enhanced role of the state and national economic policies after the French Revolution.

4. Derek Aldcroft and Simon Ville, eds., The European Economy, 1750 - 1914: A Thematic Approach (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1994). HC 240 E86 1994.

This collection of essays follows the same approach. Since it is in one volume, and ends in 1914, many students may find it a preferable alternative, and certainly a cheaper alternative. But it was published eighteen years ago.

Other recommended textbooks, or economic history surveys: not for purchase, but for library use only

5. David S. Landes, The Wealth of Poverty of Nations: Why Some Are So Rich and Some So Poor (New York and London: W.W. Norton, 1998). HC 240 Z9 W45 1998X
6. Clive Trebilcock, The Industrialization of the Continental Powers, 1780 - 1914 (London and New York: Longman, 1981). In paperback, 495 pp.; but chapter 5 (on Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Spain), pp. 292 -384, can be omitted. HC 240 T69 1981.

This book, which used to be a recommended text for this course, has long been out of print; and thus it is accessible only in the Library.

7. Alan Milward and S. B. Saul, The Economic Development of Continental Europe, 1780 - 1870, 2nd edn. (London: Allen and Unwin, 1979) [First edn. 1973], 548 pp. HC 240 M646 1979.

and its companion volume:

Alan Milward and S.B. Saul, The Development of the Economies of Continental Europe, 1850 - 1914 (London, Allen and Unwin, 1977), 555 pp. HC 240 M55.

These two books (nos. 6 and 7) are together obviously much too long and too expensive to be recommended as textbooks, though certainly they are worth consulting in the library. They do provide very full coverage; and like the Trebilcock, they proceed chiefly country by country, though with a few topical chapters (technology, population, trade). They also include various other European countries not considered in this course. Like the Trebilcock, their viewpoint is also that of economics-oriented economic historians; but, in my view, these books are not as well written as the Trebilcock.

8. Lee A. Craig and Douglas Fisher, The Integration of the European Economy, 1850 - 1913 (London and Basingstoke: Macmillan, 1997). HC/241/C73/1997X.

Another possible alternative to Trebilcock's The Industrialization of the Continental Powers, 1780 - 1914

9. Joel Mokyr, The Enlightened Economy: An Economic History of Britain, 1700 - 1850, The New Economic History of Britain, ed. David Cannadine (New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 2009).

The most recent survey of British economic history in the Industrial Revolution era, by an outstanding economic historian; but it goes up only to the mid-19th century.

10. Joel Mokyr, ed., The British Industrial Revolution: An Economic Perspective, 2nd edn. (Boulder and Oxford: Westview Press, 1999). HC 235.5 B88 1993

A recent collection of essays on the Industrial Revolution, with an introduction by the editor, Joel Mokyr.

11. Robert C. Allen, The British Industrial Revolution in Global Perspective, New Approaches to Economic and Social History (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2009). A different approach from that taken by Joel Mokyr.

12. Roderick Floud and Donald McCloskey, eds., The Economic History of Britain Since 1700, 2nd edition, in 3 vols., Vol. I: 1700 - 1860; Vol. II: 1860 - 1939; Vol. III: 1939 - 1992 (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994). Revised and expanded from the first edition of 1981. HC 254.5 E27. The essays in the first volume have not been entirely superseded by those in the revised second edition, and are still worth considering. I myself keep both editions together, side by side, on my library shelf.

13. Roderick Floud and Paul Johnson, eds., Cambridge Economic History of Modern Britain, 3 vols. 3rd revised edn. (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2004): Vol I: Industrialization, 1700 - 1860; Vol. II: Economic Maturity, 1860 - 1939; Vol. III: Structural Changes and Growth, 1939 - 2000.

Again, together these books are also much too long and too expensive to be recommended as textbooks. Furthermore, some of the essays are rather difficult for third year students (and might thus discourage you from studying economic history); and not all are of good quality. But others are of very high quality indeed, and most are strongly 'economics'-oriented, with often very provocative analyses. All of the essays are very up to date; and this collection certainly should not be overlooked. But again, this third edition does not necessarily supersede or replace those in the first two editions.

14. C. H. Lee, The British Economy Since 1700: A Macroeconomic Perspective (Cambridge University Press, 1987). HC254.5 L46 1987.

This book is also quite up to date in its coverage, and provides an excellent even-handed survey from an economist's point of view. Only half of the book, however (chapters 1 to 7, pp. 1 - 141), concerns this course, i.e. for the period 1700 - 1914; the second half covers the twentieth century, from 1914 to the 1980s.

15. Peter Mathias and John A. Davis, eds., The First Industrial Revolutions (Oxford: Blackwell, 1989). HC 240 F53 1990

Another good if less recent collection of essays on the Industrial Revolution (the prime editor being the author of the number one recommended textbook).
16. Graeme D. Snooks, ed., Was the Industrial Revolution Necessary? (London: Routledge, 1994). HD 2321 W37 1994

A recent collection of six essays: by Snooks himself, E.A. Wrigley, R.V. Jackson, S. Nicholas, D. Oxley, and S.L. Engerman.
17. N.F.R. Crafts, British Economic Growth during the Industrial Revolution (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1985). HC 254.5 C73 1985

A very good to excellent survey, with penetrating economic analyses, by one of the leading 'economist' economic historians of this generation, by no means outdated.
18. Douglas A. Irwin, Against the Tide: An Intellectual History of Free Trade (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1995).
19. Charles P. Kindleberger, World Economic Primacy: 1500 - 1990 (Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 1996). HC 276 K55
20. Damsgard Hansen, European Economic History: From Mercantilism to Maastricht and Beyond (Copenhagen: Copenhagen Business School Press, 2001). Chiefly on the 20th century.
21. Timothy W. Guinnane, William A. Sundstrom, and Warren C. Whatley, eds., History Matters: Essays on Economic Growth, Technology, and Demographic Change (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2004). A festschrift for Paul David.
22. Leandro Prados de la Escosura, ed., Exceptionalism and Industrialisation: Britain and its European Rivals, 1688 - 1815 (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2005).

B. ECONOMIC HISTORY SURVEYS and GENERAL STUDIES

1. Carlo Cipolla, general editor, The Fontana Economic History of Europe, 6 vols. (London and New York, 1973 - 76). HC 240 F582.

Vol. II: The Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries (1974)

Vol. III: The Industrial Revolution (1973)

Vol. IV: The Emergence of Industrial Societies, 1700-1914 (1973).
2. E. E. Rich, Charles Wilson, Michael Postan, H. J. Habbakuk, Peter Mathias, Sidney Pollard, eds.,

The Cambridge Economic History of Europe, in 8 vols. HC 240 C3.

Vol. IV: The Economy of Expanding Europe in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, ed., E.E. Rich and C.H. Wilson (1967).

Vol. V: The Economic Organization of Early Modern Europe, ed. E.E. Rich and C.H. Wilson (1977).

Vol. VI: The Industrial Revolutions and After, parts 1-2, ed. H.J. Habbakuk and M.M. Postan (1965).

Vol. VII: The Industrial Economies: Capital, Labour, and Enterprise, parts 1- 2, ed. Peter Mathias and M.M. Postan (1978).

Vol. VIII: The Industrial Economics: The Development of Economic and Social Policies, ed. Peter Mathias and Sidney Pollard (1989).

3. Rondo Cameron, A Concise Economic History of the World: From Paleolithic Times to the Present (Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 1989). HC 21 C33 1989. A very good panoramic survey, written from an economist's point of view; but not universally sound or accurate. (A textbook briefly used in the older version of this course, as Eco 203Y).
4. Peter Kriedte, Hans Medick, and Jürgen Schlumbohm, Industrialization Before Industrialization: Rural Industry in the Genesis of Capitalism (original edition, 1977; English edition, trans. Beate Schempp, Cambridge, 1981).
5. L. A. Clarkson, Proto-Industrialization: The First Phase of Industrialization? (London: Studies in Economic and Social History Series, 1985). HC 240 C547 1985.
6. Jordan Goodman and Katrina Honeyman, Gainful Pursuits: The Making of Industrial Europe, 1600 - 1914 (London, 1988).
7. T. H. Aston and C.H.E. Philpin, eds., The Brenner Debate: Agrarian Class Structure and Economic Development in Pre-Industrial Europe (Cambridge, 1985). HD 1917 B74 1985.
8. Paul M. Hohenberg and Lynn Hollen Lees, The Making of Urban Europe, 1000 - 1950 (Harvard University Press, 1985). HT 131 H38
9. Jan De Vries, European Urbanization, 1500 - 1800 (London and New York, 1984). HT 131 D4 1984
10. Ad Van der Woude, Akira Hayami, and Jan De Vries, eds., Urbanization and History: A Process of Dynamic Interactions (Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 1990).
11. Donald Coleman, ed., Revisions in Mercantilism (London, 1969). HB 91 C628.
12. Charles Wilson, Mercantilism (London, 1958; reprinted 1966). HB 91 W72.
13. Eli Heckscher, Mercantilism, 2 vols. (1931, trans. Mendel Shapiro; revised edn. ed. by E. F.

Söderlund, London and New York, 1955).

14. David Grigg, The Transformation of Agriculture in the West (Oxford: Blackwell, 1992). HD 1415 G684 1992
15. David Grigg, Population Growth and Agrarian Change (London, 1980). HB 871 G82.
16. Ester Boserup, Population and Technological Change: A Study of Long-Term Trends (Chicago, 1981). HB871 B587
17. R. I. Rotberg, and T. K. Rabb, eds., Population and Economy: Population and History from the Traditional to the Modern World (1986). HB3585 P6581986.
18. Immanuel Wallerstein, The Modern World System, 3 vols. (New York, 1974 - 89). HC 45 W35 1974
 - Vol. I: Capitalist Agriculture and the Origins of the European World-Economy in the Sixteenth Century (1974).
 - Vol. II: Mercantilism and the Consolidation of the European World-Economy, 1600 - 1750 (1980).
 - Vol. III: The Second Era of Great Expansion of the Capitalist World Economy, 1730 - 1840s (New York: Academic Press, 1989).
19. Paul Bairoch, Economics and World History: Myths and Paradoxes (University of Chicago Press, 1993).
20. Brinley Thomas, The Industrial Revolution and the Atlantic Economy: Selected Essays (London and New York: Routledge, 1993).
21. Maxine Berg, ed., Markets and Manufacture in Early Industrial Europe (London and New York: Routledge, 1991).
22. Peter Mathias and J. A. Davis, eds., Innovation and Technology in Europe: From the Eighteenth Century to the Present (Oxford: Blackwell, 1991).
23. Joel Mokyr, The Lever of Riches: Technological Creativity and Economic Progress (Oxford and London: Oxford University Press, 1990). HC 79 T4 M648 1992
24. Derek Aldcroft and Simon Ville, eds., The European Economy, 1750 - 1914: A Thematic Approach (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1994). HC 240 E86 1994
25. Lars Magnusson, Mercantilism: The Shaping of an Economic Language (London and New York: Routledge, 1994). HB 91 1994
26. Thomas G. Rawski, Susan B. Carter, et al., Economics and the Historian (Berkeley, Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1996). HB 131 E258 1996X

27. David Hackett Fischer, The Great Wave: Price Revolutions and the Rhythm of History (Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 1996).HB 231 F48 1996X
28. Charles P. Kindleberger, World Economic Primacy: 1500 - 1990 (Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 1996). HC 51 K49 1996X
29. Sheilagh C. Ogilvie and Markus Cerman, eds., European Proto-Industrialization (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 1996). HD 2329 E95 1996X
30. Alice Teichova, Ginette Kurgan-Van Hentenryk, and Dieter Ziegler, eds., Banking, Trade and Industry: Europe, America, and Asia from the Thirteenth to the Twentieth Century (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 1997).
31. Glyn Davies, A History of Money: From Ancient Times to the Present Day (Cardiff: University of Wales Press, 1994).
32. Jared Diamond, Guns, Germs, and Steel: The Fates of Human Societies (New York: W.W. Norton, 1999).
33. David S. Landes, The Wealth of Poverty of Nations: Why Some Are So Rich and Some So Poor (New York and London: W.W. Norton, 1998). HC 240 Z9 W45 1998X
34. Richard Sylla, Richard Tilly, and Gabriel Tortella, eds., The State, the Financial System, and Economic Modernization (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 1999).
35. Philip D. Curtin, The World and the West: the European Challenge and the Overseas Response in the Age of Empire (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2000).
36. Maxine Berg and Helen Clifford, eds., Consumers and Luxury: Consumer Culture in Europe, 1650 - 1850 (Manchester and New York: Manchester University Press, 1999).
37. Kevin H. O'Rourke and Jeffrey G. Williamson, Globalization and History: The Evolution of a Nineteenth-Century Atlantic Economy (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1999).
38. Alison Games, Migration and the Origins of the English Atlantic World (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1999).
39. Richard Bonney, ed., The Rise of the Fiscal State in Europe, c. 1200 - 1815 (Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 1999).
40. Kenneth Pomeranz, The Great Divergence: Europe, China, and the Making of the Modern World Economy (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2000).
41. Peter Clark, ed., The Cambridge Urban History of Britain, Vol. II: 1540 - 1840 (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2000).
42. Eric Hopkins, Industrialisation and Society: A Social History, 1830 - 1951 (London: Routledge,

- 2000).
43. E.J.T. Collins, ed., The Agrarian History of England and Wales, Vol. VII: 1850 - 1914 (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2000).
 44. Hernando de Soto, The Mystery of Capital: Why Capitalism Triumphs in the West and Fails Everywhere Else (New York: Basic Books, 2000).
 45. Lee A. Craig and Douglas Fisher, The European Macroeconomy: Growth, Integration, and Cycles, 1500 - 1913 (Cheltenham and Northampton, Mass.: Edward Elgar, 2000).
 46. Philip D. Curtin, The World and the West: The European Challenge and the Overseas Response in the Age of Empire (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2000).
 47. Niall Ferguson, The Cash Nexus: Money and Power in the Modern World, 1700-2000 (London and New York, 2001).
 48. Angus Maddison, The World Economy: A Millennial Perspective, Development Centre Studies, Development Centre of the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (Paris: OECD, 2001).
 49. François Crouzet, A History of the European Economy, 1000 - 2000 (Charlottesville and London: University of Virginia Press, 2001).
 50. Douglass C. North, Understanding the Process of Economic Change (Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press, 2005).
 51. Jürgen Osterhammel and Niels P. Petersson, Globalization: A Short History (Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press, 2005).
 52. Robert C. Allen, Tommy Bengtsson, and Martin Dribe, eds., Living Standards in the Past: New Perspectives on Well-being in Asia and Europe (Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 2005).
 53. John H. Wood, A History of Central Banking in Great Britain and the United States (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2005).
 54. Giovanni Federico, Feeding the World: An Economic History of Agriculture, 1800 - 2000 (Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press, 2005).
 55. Tommy Bengtsson, Cameron Campbell, and James Z. Lee, eds., Life Under Pressure: Mortality and Living Standards in Europe and Asia (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2004).
 56. Angus Maddison, The World Economy: Historical Statistics (Paris: OECD, 2003).
 57. E. A. Wrigley, Poverty, Progress, and Population (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2004).

58. Michael D. Bordo, Alan M. Taylor, and Jeffrey G. Williamson, eds., Globalisation in Historical Perspective (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2003).
59. Douglas A. Farnie and David J. Jeremy, eds., The Fibre That Changed the World: the Cotton Industry in International Perspective, 1600 - 1900s (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2004).
60. Stanley Engerman, Philip T. Hoffman, Jean-Laurent Rosenthal, and Kenneth Sokoloff, eds., Finance, Intermediaries, and Economic Development (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2003).
61. Alfred Greiner, Willi Semmler, and Gang Gong, The Forces of Economic Growth: A Time Series Perspective (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2005).
62. Eric Jones, The European Miracle: Environments, Economic and Geopolitics in the History of Europe and Asia, 3rd edn (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2005).
61. Richard Easterlin, The Reluctant Economist: Perspectives on Economics, Economic History, and Demography (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2005).
62. Alice Teichova and Herbert Mathis, eds., Nation, State, and the Economy in History (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2002).
63. Roger Backhouse, The Ordinary Business of Life: A History of Economics from the Ancient World to the Twenty-First Century (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2002).
64. Joel Mokyr, The Gifts of Athena: Historical Origins of the Knowledge Economy (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2003).
65. Douglass C. North, Understanding the Process of Economic Change, The Princeton Economic History of the Western World (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2005).
66. Gregory Clark, A Farewell to Alms: A Brief Economic History of the World (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2007)
67. Jan de Vries, The Industrious Revolution: Consumer Behaviour and the Household Economy, 1650 to the Present (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2007).
68. Niall Ferguson, The Ascent of Money: A Financial History of the World (New York: The Penguin Press, 2008).
69. Douglass C. North, John Joseph Wallis, and Barry W. Weingast, Violence and Social Orders: A Conceptual Framework for Interpreting Recorded Human History (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2009).
70. Jeremy Atack and Larry Neal, eds., The Origin and Development of Financial Markets and Institutions from the Seventeenth Century to the Present (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2009).

71. Robert C. Allen, The British Industrial Revolution in Global Perspective, *New Approaches to Economic and Social History* (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2009).
72. Jan Luiten van Zanden, The Long Road to the Industrial Revolution: the European Economy in a Global Perspective, 1000 - 1800, *Global Economic History Series*, vol. 1 (Leiden and Boston: Brill, 2009).
73. Paolo Malanima, Pre-Modern European Economy: One Thousand Years (10th - 19th Centuries), *Global Economic History Series*, vol. 5 (Leiden and Boston: Brill, 2009).
74. David S. Landes, Joel Mokyr, and William J. Baumol, The Invention of Enterprise: Entrepreneurship from Ancient Mesopotamia to Modern Times, *Kauffman Foundation Series on Innovation and Entrepreneurship* (Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press, 2010).
75. Karl Gunnar Persson, An Economic History of Europe: Knowledge, Institutions and Growth, 600 to the Present (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2010).
76. José Luis Cardoso and Pedro Lains, Paying for the Liberal State: The Rise of Public Finance in Nineteenth-Century Europe (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2010).

C. SOME USEFUL COLLECTIONS OF ESSAYS IN ECONOMIC HISTORY

1. Eleanora M. Carus-Wilson, ed., Essays in Economic History, 3 vols. (London, 1954 - 62). HC 12 C3.
2. F. C. Lane and J. C. Riemersma, eds., Enterprise and Secular Change: Readings in Economic History (London, 1952).
3. Geoffrey Parker and Lesley Smith, eds., The General Crisis of the Seventeenth Century (London, 1978). D 246 G45.
4. Donald C. Coleman, ed., Revisions in Mercantilism (London, 1969). HB 91 C628.
5. Carlo M. Cipolla, ed., The Economic Decline of Empires (London, 1970). HC 39 C48.
6. D. V. Glass and D. E. C. Eversley, eds., Population in History: Essays in Historical Demography (London, 1965).
7. Sima Lieberman, ed., Europe and the Industrial Revolution (New York, 1972).
8. François Crouzet, W. H. Chaloner, and W. M. Stern, eds., Essays in European Economic History, 1789 - 1914 (London, 1969).

9. Barry Supple, ed., The Experience of Economic Growth: Case Studies in Economic History (London, 1963).
10. J. M. Winter, ed., War and Economic Development (London, 1975). HB 195 W33.
11. Roderick Floud, ed., Essays in Quantitative Economic History (1974).
12. Michael Flinn and T. C. Smout, eds., Essays in Social History (1974).
13. Charles Wilson, ed., Economic History and the Historian: Collected Essays of Charles Wilson (London, 1969). HC 12 W5.
14. Alexander Gerschenkron, ed., Economic Backwardness in Historical Perspective: Collected Essays (1962). HC 335 G386.
15. William N. Parker and E. L. Jones, eds., European Peasants and Their Markets: Essays in Agrarian Economic History (Princeton, 1975). HD 1917 E86.
16. Gary Saxonhouse, and Gavin Wright, eds., Technique, Spirit, and Form in the Making of the Modern Economies: Essays in Honor of William N. Parker (New York, 1984). HC 51 T45 1984.
17. A. J. Youngson, ed., Economic Development in the Long Run (London, 1972).
18. L. A. Clarkson (formerly T.C. Smout, and M.W. Flinn), general editor, Studies in Economic and Social History, prepared for the Economic History Studies, published by MacMillan Education Ltd. (London, England), including the following titles relevant to this course, listed alphabetically by author's surname. Each is about 50 - 60 pp. in length, with bibliographies:

Michael Anderson, Approaches to the History of the Western Family, 1500-1914

P. J. Cain, Economic Foundations of British Overseas Expansion, 1815 - 1914

S.D. Chapman, The Cotton Industry in the Industrial Revolution

Neil Charlesworth, British Rule and the Indian Economy, 1800 - 1914

J.A. Chartres, Internal Trade in England, 1500 - 1700

R.A. Church, The Great Victorian Boom, 1850 - 1873

L.A. Clarkson, Proto-Industrialization: The First Phase of Industrialization?

P.L. Cottrell, British Overseas Investment in the Nineteenth Century

Ian Drummond, The Gold Standard and the International Monetary System, 1900 - 1939

M.E. Falkus, The Industrialization of Russia, 1700 - 1914

- M. W. Flinn, British Population Growth, 1700 - 1850
- T.R. Gourvish, Railways and the British Economy, 1830 - 1914 (1980).
- Robert Gray, The Aristocracy of Labour in Nineteenth-Century Britain, ca. 1850 - 1900
- J.R. Hay, The Origins of the Liberal Welfare Reforms, 1906 - 1914
- E.L. Jones, The Development of English Agriculture, 1815 - 1873
- John Lovell, British Trade Unions, 1875 - 1933
- Donald McCloskey, Econometric History (1987).
- Hugh McLeod, Religion and the Working Class in Nineteenth-Century Britain
- J.D. Marshall, The Old Poor Law
- G.E. Mingay, Enclosure and the Small Farmer in the Age of the Industrial Revolution
- Rosalind Mitchison, British Population Change Since 1860
- R.J. Morris, Class and Class Consciousness in the Industrial Revolution, 1780 - 1850
- J. Forbes Munro, Britain in Tropical Africa, 1880 - 1960
- A.E. Musson, British Trade Unions, 1880 - 1975
- P.L. Payne, British Entrepreneurship in the Nineteenth Century
- Roy Porter, Disease, Medicine, and Society in England, 1550 - 1860
- M.E. Rose, The Relief of Poverty, 1834 - 1914
- Michael Sanderson, Education, Economic Change, and Society in England, 1780 - 1870
- S.B. Saul, The Myth of the Great Depression, 2nd edn.
- A.J. Taylor, Laissez-faire and State Intervention in Nineteenth-Century Britain
- Michael Turner, Enclosures in Britain, 1750 - 1830
- J. R. Harris, The British Iron Industry, Studies in Economic History series (London: Macmillan, 1988).
- Michael Collins, Banks and Industrial Finance in Britain, 1800 - 1939, Studies in Economic and Social History (London: Macmillan Press, 1991).

Paul Slack, The English Poor Law, 1531 - 1782, Studies in Economic and Social History (London: Macmillan Press, 1991).

J.L. Anderson, Explanation of Very Long-Term Economic Development, Studies in Economic and Social History (London: Macmillan Press, 1991.)

Robert Woods, The Population of Britain in the Nineteenth Century, Studies in Economic and Social History Series (London: Macmillan, 1992).

Colin Heywood, The Development of the French Economy, Studies in Economic and Social History series (London: Macmillan, 1992).

Michael Sanderson, Education and Economic Decline in Britain, 1870 to the 1990s, Economic History Society series (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 1999).

D. THE NETHERLANDS (THE DUTCH REPUBLIC), 1660 - 1914:

1. Jan De Vries and Ad Van der Woude, The First Modern Economy: Success, Failure, and Perseverance of the Dutch Economy, 1500 - 1815 (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 1997): English translation of their Nederland 1500 - 1815: De eerste ronde van moderne economische groei (Amsterdam: Balans, 1995). HC 324 D4 1997
2. Jan De Vries, The Dutch Rural Economy in the Golden Age, 1500 - 1700 (New Haven, 1974).
3. Jan De Vries, Barges and Capitalism: Passenger Transportation in the Dutch Economy, 1632-1839 (Utrecht, 1981).
4. Jonathan I. Israel, Dutch Primacy in World Trade, 1585 - 1740 (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1989). HF 3614 I87 1989.
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 9. Maurice Lévy-Leboyer and François Bourguignon, The French Economy in the Nineteenth Century: An Essay in Econometric Analysis, trans. Jesse Bryant and Virginie Pérotin (Cambridge University Press, 1990), from: L'économie française au XIXe siècle: Analyse macro-économique (Paris: Economica, 1985).
 10. Guy Palmade, French Capitalism in the Nineteenth Century (1961; English edn. London, 1972).
 11. Marc Bloch, French Rural History: An Essay on Its Basic Characteristics (trans. Janet Sondheimer; English edn. Los Angeles, 1966). A classic.
 12. Eugen Weber, Peasants into Frenchmen: The Modernization of Rural France, 1870 - 1914 (Stanford, 1976).
 13. Roger Price, The Modernisation of Rural France: Communications Networks and Agricultural Market Structures, 1800 - 1914 (London, 1983).
 14. Annie Moulin, Peasantry and Society in France Since 1789, trans. by M.C. and M. F. Cleary (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1991).
 15. A. Dunham, The Industrial Revolution in France, 1814 - 1848 (1955).
 16. Charles Kindleberger, Economic Growth in France and Britain, 1851 - 1950 (Cambridge, Mass. 1964).
 17. Patrick O'Brien and Caglar Keyder, Economic Growth in Britain and France, 1780 - 1914: Two Paths to the Twentieth Century (London, 1978).
 18. François Crouzet, Britain Ascendant: Comparative Studies in Franco-British Economic History (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1990).

19. John H. Clapham, The Economic Development of France and Germany, 1815 - 1914 (1921; reissued 1963). A classic study.
20. Philip Hoffman, Growth in a Traditional Society: The French Countryside, 1450 - 1815 (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1996).
21. Christopher H. Johnson, The Life and Death of Industrial Languedoc, 1700 - 1920 (Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 1995).
22. François Crouzet, Britain, France and International Commerce: from Louis XIV to Victoria, Variorum Collected Series CS542 (Aldershot, Hants., Ashgate Publishing: 1996).
23. G. Béaur, Histoire agraire de la France au XVIIIe siècle: Inerties et changements dans les campagnes françaises entre 1715 et 1815 (Paris, 2000).
24. Michael Stephen Smith, The Emergence of Modern Business Enterprise in France, 1800-1930 (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2005).
25. Marc Flandreau, The Glitter of Gold: France, Bimetallism, and the Emergence of the International Gold Standard, 1848 - 1873 (Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 2004).
26. Jeff Horn, The Path Not Taken: French Industrialization in the Age of Revolution, 1750 - 1830, Transformations: Studies in the History of Science and Technology Series (Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 2008).

I. GERMANY, 1750 - 1914

1. Gustav Stopler, The German Economy, 1870 - 1966 (1967).
2. Alexander Gerschenkron, Bread and Democracy in Germany (1943).
3. Thorstein Veblen, Imperial Germany and the Industrial Revolution (1915; reissued 1954).
4. W. O. Henderson, The State and the Industrial Revolution in Prussia, 1740 - 1870 (London, 1958).
5. Martin Kitchen, The Political Economy of Germany, 1815 - 1914 (1978).
6. Richard Tilly, Financial Institutions and Industrialization in the Rhineland, 1815 - 1870 (London, 1966).
7. Knut Borchardt, Perspectives on Modern German Economic History and Policy (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1991.)
8. Ulrich Wengenroth, Enterprise and Technology: the German and British Steel Industries, 1865 - 1895, translated by Sarah Hanbury Tenison (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994).

9. W. R. Lee, ed., German Industry and German Industrialization: Essays in German Economic and Business History in the Nineteenth Century (London and New York: Routledge, 1991).
10. Gary Herrigel, Industrial Constructions: The Sources of German Industrial Power, Structural Analysis in the Social Sciences vol. 9 (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 1996).
11. James M. Brophy, Capitalism, Politics, and Railroads in Prussia, 1830 - 1870 (Columbus: Ohio State University Press, 1998).
12. Jörg Vögele, Urban Mortality Change in England and Germany, 1870 - 1913 (Liverpool: Liverpool University Press, 1999).
13. Jürgen Kocka, Industrial Culture and Bourgeois Society: Business, Labour, and Bureaucracy in Modern Germany (New York and Oxford: Berghahn, 1999).
14. Toni Pierenkamper and Richard H. Tilly, The German Economy During the Nineteenth Century (New York: Berghahn, 2004).
15. Sheilagh Ogilvie and Richard Overy, Germany: a New Economic History, Vol. 3: Since 1800 (London: Arnold, 2003).
16. Caroline Fohlin, Finance Capitalism and Germany's Rise to Industrial Power (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2007).

J. RUSSIA, 1750 - 1914

1. Paul Gregory, Before Command: An Economic History of Russia from Emancipation to the First Five-Year Plan (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1994).
2. M. E. Falkus, The Industrialisation of Russia, 1700 - 1914 (1972).
3. Peter Gatrell, The Tsarist Economy, 1850 - 1917 (New York, 1986).
4. W. L. Blackwell, ed., Russian Economic Development from Peter the Great to Stalin (New York, 1974). Collected essays.
5. Olga Crisp, Studies in the Russian Economy Before 1914 (London, 1976). Collected essays.
6. P. I. Lyashchenko, The History of the National Economy of Russia to the 1917 Revolution (English edn. 1949). The best known official Soviet economic history of Tsarist Russia.
7. Jerome Blum, Lord and Peasant in Russia: From the Ninth to the Nineteenth Century (New York, 1961).
8. Theodore von Laue, Sergei Witte and the Industrialization of Russia (New York, 1963).

9. J. P. McKay, Pioneers for Profit: Foreign Entrepreneurship and Russian Industrialization, 1885 - 1913 (London, 1970).
10. Arcadius Kahan, Russian Economic History: the Nineteenth Century, ed. Roger Weiss (Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press, 1989).
11. J. N. Westwood, A History of Russian Railways (London, 1964).
12. Peter Gatrell, Government, Industry and Rearmament in Russia, 1900 - 1914: the Last Argument of Tsarism (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 1994.)
13. Thomas C. Owen, Russian Corporate Capitalism from Peter the Great to Perestroika (Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 1996).
14. W.E. Mosse, An Economic History of Russia, 1856 - 1914 (New York: I.B. Tauris, 1996).
15. Esther Kingston-Mann, In Search of the True West: Culture, Economics, and Problems of Russian Development (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1999). Essentially on the Russian peasantry from 1762 to 1917.
16. Judith Pallot, Land Reform in Russia, 1906 - 1917: Peasant Response's to Stolypin's Project of Rural Transformation (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1999).
17. Anthony Hewood, Modernising Lenin's Russia: Economic Reconstruction, Foreign Trade and the Railways (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 1999).
18. Yanni Kotsonis, Making Peasants Backward: Agricultural Cooperatives and the Agrarian Question in Russia, 1861 - 1914 (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1999).
19. David Moon, The Russian Peasantry, 1600 - 1930: the World the Peasants Made (London and New York: Addison Wesley Longman, 1999).

K. INTERNATIONAL TRADE, FINANCE, AND THE 'NEW IMPERIALISM'

1. S. N. Broadberry and N. F. R. Crafts, eds., Britain in the International Economy, 1870 - 1939, Studies in Monetary and Financial History (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992).
2. William Ashworth, A Short History of the International Economy Since 1850 (London, 1952).
3. James Foreman-Peck, A History of the World Economy: International Economic Relations Since 1850 (Toronto, 1995). Earlier edition: 1983.
4. A. G. Kenwood and A. L. Lougheed, The Growth of the International Economy, 1820 - 1990, 3rd edn. (London and New York: Routledge, 1992).

5. D. K. Fieldhouse, The Theory of Capitalist Imperialism (London, 1967)
6. D. K. Fieldhouse, Economics and Empire, 1830 - 1914 (London, 1973).
7. Anthony Brewer, Marxist Theories of Imperialism: A Critical Survey (London, 1980). JC 359 B74.
8. R. Owen, and B. Sutcliffe, eds., Studies in the Theory of Imperialism (London, 1972). JC 359 09.
9. D. C. M. Platt, Foreign Finance in Continental Europe and the USA, 1815 - 1870: Quantities, Origins, Functions, and Distribution (London, 1984).
10. Herbert Feis, Europe the World's Banker, 1870 - 1914 (New York, 1965)
11. Rondo Cameron and V. I. Bovykin, eds., International Banking, Foreign Investment, and Industrial Finance, 1870 - 1914 (London and New York: Oxford University Press, 1990).
12. Giulio M. Gallarotti, The Anatomy of An International Monetary Regime: The Classical Gold Standard, 1880 - 1914 (Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 1995).
13. J. Braga de Macedo, Barry Eichengreen, and J. Reis, Currency Convertibility: The Gold Standard and Beyond (London: Routledge, 1996).
14. R. Bayoumi, Barry Eichengreen, and M.P. Taylor, eds., Modern Perspectives on the Gold Standard (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 1996).
15. Barry Eichengreen, Globalizing Capital: A History of the International Monetary System (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1996).
16. Andrew Morrison, ed., Free Trade and Its Reception, 1815 - 1960: Freedom and Trade, vol. 1 (London: Routledge, 1998).
17. Solomos Solomu, Economic Cycles: Long Cycles and Business Cycles Since 1870 (Manchester and New York: Manchester University Press, 1998).
18. Edward R. Wilson, Battles for the Standard: Bimetallism and the Spread of the Gold Standard, 1870 - 1914, Modern Economic and Social History, Variorum Publications (London and Brookfield, 1999).
19. Michael D. Bordo, The Gold Standard and Related Regimes: Collected Essays (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 1999).
20. Peter T. Marsh, Bargaining on Europe: Britain and the First Common Market, 1860 - 1892 (New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 1999).
21. R. C. Mitchie, ed., The Development of London as a Financial Centre, 4 vols. (London: I.B. Tauris, 2000).

II. ECONOMIC THEORY AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

Economic Theory and Econometrics in Economic History Literature

Most of the textbooks listed above involve only minimal economic theory; and the few exceptions, such as Floud & McCloskey, and Lee, do not involve any mentally taxing theory, and very little econometrics. Most students, I suspect, will find this relative absence of complex theory, calculus, and econometrics to be more of an advantage than a disadvantage, since most undergraduates do not handle theoretical problems well in economic history, and are often perplexed on encountering econometrics. At this point let me reassure the majority of students that you are not required to employ either theory or econometrics in any essay or examination. To be sure, employing them correctly and cogently will undoubtedly enhance the quality of your work; but do not use these theoretical tools unless you are absolutely certain of them.

Those who would welcome more theory and econometrics will not, however, be disappointed. You will encounter as much as you want in the current journal articles that are assigned in the readings/essays lists for each term. Let me repeat that the prime reading obligations for this course are journal articles for tutorial topics, and not the textbooks, while reiterating my promise that you are not responsible for complex theory or econometrics.

I fully realize that the reactions of many students in encountering econometrics (and calculus) and complex theoretical propositions in this journal literature is often a mixture of dismay and terror. In such cases, my advice is as follows: (a) read around the econometrics, etc., which are chiefly designed to provide numerate, mathematical support for literary claims that are written in perfectly intelligible English; and/or (b) consult one or more of the following guides.

A. Econometrics and Quantitative Methods in Economic History

- * 1. Charles H. Feinstein and Mark Thomas, Making History Count: A Primer in Quantitative Methods for Historians (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002).
- * 2. Pat Hudson, History By Numbers: An Introduction to Quantitative Approaches (London: Arnold; and New York: Oxford University Press, 2000).
- * 3. Donald N. McCloskey, Econometric History, Studies in Economic and Social History Series (London: Macmillan, 1987). HC 21 M43 1987.

This is a very short, highly readable, and most valuable introduction to the very subject. pages.
- 4. Roderick Floud, An Introduction to Quantitative Methods for Historians (London, 1973). For the novice in the field.
- 5. C. H. Lee, The Quantitative Approach to Economic History (London, 1977). A more sophisticated approach.
- 6. G. R. Hawke, Economics for Historians (Cambridge, 1980).
- 7. Edward Shorter, The Historian and the Computer (New York, 1975).
- 8. Mary Morgan, The History of Econometric Ideas (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1990).
- 9. Jon Stewart, Understanding Econometrics (London, 1976). A good, short introduction to the subject for those who have not yet had a course in econometrics. For more advanced textbooks, consult the following two:
- 10. J. Johnston, Econometric Methods (New York, 1963 for 1st edn.; and various subsequent editions).
- 11. Jan Kmenta, Elements of Econometrics (New York and London, 1971).
- 12. A. Koutsoyiannis, Theory of Econometrics, 2nd edn. (Totowa, N.J., 1977).
- 13. Charles H. Feinstein and Mark Thomas, Making History Count: A Primer in Quantitative Methods for Historians (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2002).

B. Theories of Economic Growth and Economic Development as applied to European Economic History

- 1. Douglass C. North and Robert Paul Thomas, The Rise of the Western World: A New Economic History (Cambridge, 1973).

2. Douglass C. North, Structure and Change in Economic History (New York, 1981).
3. Nathan Rosenberg and L. E. Birdzell, How the West Grew Rich: The Economic Transformation of the Industrial World (London, 1986).
4. Nathan Rosenberg, Exploring the Black Box: Technology, Economics, and History Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1993).
5. Nathan Rosenberg, Inside the Black Box: Technology and Economics (Cambridge, 1982).
6. Sir John Hicks, A Theory of Economic History (London, 1969).
7. J. D. Gould, Economic Growth in History: Survey and Analysis (London, 1972).
8. Bert F. Hoselitz, ed., Theories of Economic Growth (New York, 1960).
9. Maurice Dobb, Studies in the Development of Capitalism (New York, 1947). From a Marxist perspective.
10. Immanuel Wallerstein, The Modern World System, 3 vols. (New York, 1974 - 89).
11. Max Weber, General Economic History (1923; English trans. by Frank Knight, New York, 1961).
12. Carlo M. Cipolla, Before the Industrial Revolution: European Society and Economy, 1000 - 1750 (London, 1976).
13. Joseph Schumpeter, Imperialism and Social Classes: Two Essays (New York, 1951).
14. Joseph Schumpeter, The Theory of Economic Development: An Inquiry into Profits, Capital, Credit, Interest, and the Business Cycle (Cambridge, Mass. 1934; reissued New York, 1961).
15. Joseph Schumpeter, Business Cycles: A Theoretical, Historical, and Statistical Analysis of the Capitalist Process (1939; abridged English version by Rendigs Fels, New York, 1964).
16. Karl Polyani, The Great Transformation: The Political and Economic Origins of Our Time (London, 1944; reissued New York, 1957). An anti-capitalist but non-Marxist interpretation of modern industrialization. A classic (to be used with care).
17. W. W. Rostow, The Stages of Economic Growth: A Non-Communist Manifesto (Cambridge, 1960). Also a classic (to be used with care). HB 199 R6.
18. W.W. Rostow, ed., The Economics of Take-Off Into Sustained Growth (London: Macmillan, 1963). HB 199 R58.
19. W.W. Rostow, The Process of Economic Growth, 2nd edn. (Oxford, 1962). HB 199 R 65 1962.
20. W. Arthur Lewis, The Theory of Economic Development (London, 1955).

21. Jacob Van Duijn, The Long Wave in Economic Life (London, 1983).
22. François Simiand, Recherches anciennes et nouvelles sur le mouvement général des prix du XVIe au XIXe siècle (Paris, 1932).
23. Charles P. Kindleberger, Economic Laws and Economic History (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1991).
24. Andrew Tylecote, The Long Wave in the World Economy: the Present Crisis in Historical Perspective (London: Routledge, 1992).

C. Some Economic Theories of Money and Their Relevance to Economic History:

(a) In Textbooks of Recent Vintage

1. Richard G. Lipsey, An Introduction to Positive Economics, 4th edn. (London, 1975), part 8: 'The Importance of Money in the Circular Flow,' pp. 587-634.
2. R. Dornbusch, S. Fischer, and G.R. Sparks, Macro-Economics: First Canadian Edition (Toronto, 1982), chapters 7 ('Demand for Money'), 8 ('Money Supply Process'), and 13 ('Inflation, Output, and Unemployment').
3. L.P. Sydor, E.K. Grant, J.N. Benson, D.A.L. Auld, Macroeconomic Foundations (Toronto, 1979), chapters 11-14, 19-20, especially pp. 208-22.
4. Edwin Mansfield, Principles of Macroeconomics (New York, 1975), Part Four: 'Money, Banking, and Stabilization Policy'.
5. Kenneth Boulding, Economic Analysis, 3rd edn. (New York, 1955), chapter 16: 'Macroeconomic Models: Models of Monetary Circulation and Exchange,' pp. 308-31; also chapters 17-18.
6. A.G. Hart and P.B. Kenen, Money, Debt and Economic Activity, 3rd edn. (New York, 1961), chapters 11-14.

(b) Essays and Monographs: Recent and Classic

1. Robert J. Gordon, ed., Milton Friedman's Monetary Framework: A Debate with his Critics (Chicago, 1977), especially:
 - (a) Milton Friedman, 'A Theoretical Framework for Monetary Analysis,' pp. 1-62.
 - (b) Don Pantinkin, 'Friedman on the Quantity Theory and Keynesian Economics,' pp. 111-31.
2. Milton Friedman, ed., Studies in the Quantity Theory of Money (Chicago, 1956), especially: 'The Quantity Theory of Money: A Restatement,' by Milton Friedman, pp. 3-24.

3. John Eatwell, Murray Milgate, and Peter Newman, eds., The New Palgrave: Money (New York and London: Norton, 1989). Essays collected from the same editors, The New Palgrave: A Dictionary of Economics (New York, 1987).
4. Jerome L. Stein, Monetarist, Keynesian, and New Classical Economics (New York and London, 1982).
5. Charles Kindleberger, Keynesianism vs. Monetarism and Other Essays in Financial History (London, 1985).
6. Jacob Frenkl and Harry G. Johnson, ed., The Monetary Approach to the Balance of Payments (Toronto, 1977).
7. D.E.W. Laidler, The Demand for Money: Theories and Evidence (1969).
8. Michael D. Bordo and Lars Jonung, The Long-Run Behavior of the Velocity of Circulation: The International Evidence (Cambridge, 1987).
9. John Maynard Keynes, The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money, 1st edn. (London, 1936), chapters 17 ('The Essential Properties of Interest and Money'), 19-21, 23.
10. J.M. Keynes, A Treatise on Money, 2 vols. (London, 1930).
11. J.M. Keynes, A Tract on Monetary Reform (London, 1923).
12. R.G. Hawtrey, Currency and Credit, 3rd edn. (London, 1928).
13. Edwin Cannan, Money: Its Connexion with Rising and Falling Prices, 4th edn. (London, 1926).
14. D.H. Robertson, Money, (London, 1922, 1929; and reissued Chicago, 1957 and 1962 with introduction by Milton Friedman).
15. Alfred Marshall, Money, Credit and Commerce (London, 1923), Book I, chapter 4.
16. A.C. Pigou, 'The Value of Money,' Quarterly Journal of Economics (1918) reprinted in F.A. Lutz and L.W. Mints, eds., Readings in Monetary Theory (Chicago, 1951).
17. Irving Fisher, The Purchasing Power of Money, 2nd edn. (New York, 1913).
18. Knut Wicksell, Interest and Prices (1898), and Lectures, Vol. II (1906).

(c) On the History of Monetary Doctrines and Theories

1. Mark Blaug, Economic Theory in Retrospect, 3rd edn. (London, 1978), chapter 14: 'The Neoclassical Theory of Money, Interest, and Prices,' pp. 645-64 (with an important bibliography).

2. Joseph Schumpeter, History of Economic Analysis (New York, 1954), Part I chapters 6 ('Value and Money'); Part II, chapter 7 ('Money, Credit, and Cycles'); and especially Part IV, chapter 8 ('Money, Credit, and Cycles'), pp. 1074-1138.
3. H. Hegeland, The Quantity Theory of Money (London, 1951).
4. J.C. Gilbert, 'The Demand for Money: The Development of an Economic Concept,' Journal of Political Economy (April 1953).
5. D.E.W. Laidler, The Demand for Money: Theories and Evidence (1969).
6. E. Eshag, From Marshall to Keynes: An Essay on the Monetary Theory of the Cambridge School (London, 1963).
7. Don Pantinkin, Money, Interest, and Prices, 2nd edn. (1965) and Studies in Monetary Economics (1972). Combines historical studies with original economic analysis and criticism, so that these works belong in the previous section as well.