The author provides an excellent bibliography for the student who wishes to engage in additional reading. Given the price of the volume, one might have expected larger and more detailed maps along with more photographs. But the text is highly recommended for college-level classes, and especially for courses that are designed to highlight cultural and intellectual developments.

Memphis State University

Abraham D. Kriegel


Professor John M. Goldby and his associates on the faculty of the Open University, Oxford, have assembled and annotated an anthology of primary sources "designed to evoke the critical understanding" of students taking the interdisciplinary Arts Foundation course. Problems not covered in this course, therefore, are omitted, e.g., imperialism and foreign affairs. This collection, nonetheless, should be suitable as a collateral-readings book used in American universities for undergraduate studies in the same period.

The compilers have extracted documents from a variety of sources: correspondence, diaries, speeches, parliamentary and church reports, poetry and contemporary books, essays, and newspaper articles. These selections in turn focus on six broad topics: (1) historical and social background; (2) religion; (3) moral values and social order; (4) culture; (5) popular representation; and (6) town and country. But by choice the editor provides no prologues, fearing that they would bias the reader.

The student, of course, should not expect to find all things or everybody in a small volume of this genre. But some sins of omission boggle the mind of this reviewer. The chapter on religion, for example, does not mention Lord John Dalberg-Acton, the leader of the Liberal Catholic movement in Britain, nor Richard Simpson, his editorial colleague on the staff of *The Rambler*. And what happened to John Henry Newman, Bishop Nicholas Wiseman, and Henry Edward Manning, their Ultramontanist protagonists? The sections on moral values and culture ignore a whole galaxy of Christian socialists: Charles Kingsley, Frederick D. Maurice, Stewart Headlam, Henry Scott Holland, Hugh Price Hughes, and Brooke Foss Westcott, to name only a few. One hopes that if a second edition of this work is forthcoming, these lacunae will be filled.

Biographical notes on the authors and an index support this anthology. The book, in sum, is recommended for undergraduate courses in Victorian politics and/or European intellectual history of the period.

University of North Texas

Irby C. Nichols, Jr.


Both of these textbooks by English academics are histories of Victorian Britain, even though Mingay extends his chronologically to the beginning of World War II. They are essentially social histories, and treat overlapping but not identical topics.