

Margaret Lucille Kekewich, ed. *Princes and Peoples: France and the British Isles, 1620-1714: An Anthology of Primary Sources*. New York: Manchester University Press, 1995. Pp. xiv, 257. Cloth, \$69.95; ISBN 0-7190-4572-X. Paper, \$24.95; ISBN, 0-7190-4573-8.

Kekewich is a Staff Tutor in Arts and a Senior Lecturer in History at the Open University, specializing in Early Modern British and European history. She developed this anthology for her Open University course of the same title, for use with two secondary accounts: Robin Briggs's *Early Modern France 1560-1715* and Barry Coward's *The Stuart Age: England 1603-1714*.

Princes and Peoples is a curious collection of primary documents from both sides of the channel. She mixes smallish doses of political, religious, and social writing of the period. She also attempts to challenge her readers to consider crucial historiographical questions about the quality, nature, and usefulness of her documents. Perhaps this emphasis on analyzing documents carefully is the book's strength.

After the list of only six illustrations, the acknowledgments, and two simple maps of Great Britain and France (that are curiously separated by the backsides of one page), she attempts to justify her book in the general introduction. She raises several objections to such a unique collection and deftly answers them all--but she omits the major objection: using this anthology for any course but hers.

Three parts compose the bulk of this eclectic book: I: Traditional Society and the Civil Wars, 1620-1660; II: Society and Culture, 1620-1714; and III: Parliaments and Kings, 1660-1714. Why eclectic? Well, among the snippets are John Chamberlain to Sir Dudley Carleton on the plague and a royal feast (1625) and Pierre Bayle's "Concerning Obscenities" in his *Historical and Critical Dictionary* (1699). The usual folks are here: Lilburne, Milton, Richelieu, Colbert, Filmer, Clarendon, Pascal, Hobbes, Locke, the Levellers, Louis XIV, Saint-Simon, and Bossuet--but no Pepys. The usual political documents are here: Nantes, the Bill of Rights, Putney Debates, and Act of Union. Also here are poor rates, stage directions for a production of *The Tempest*, *Nu-Pieds* poems, and testimonies of peasant unrest. The final section is the most overtly political as it tests the Whiggish theory that England and France parted ways in political style, with England turning to a constitutional monarchy under Louis XIV. Overall, it is an admixture of famous and obscure documents, of traditional and non-traditional historical themes.

Something for everyone and nothing for anyone. I'm sure that the collection works well in Kekewich's own course, which uses these documents to supplement a curriculum that includes Briggs and Coward, a booklet of illustrations, offprints, a course guide, a glossary, a chronological chart, and two video cassettes with eight television programs. I'm at a loss as to how I might use the anthology unless I taught Kekewich's course as detailed at her home page at the Open University Website (<http://www.open.ac.uk/OU/CourseDetails/a2201.html>).

Teaching History 22(2). DOI: 10.33043/TH.22.2.95-96. ©1997 Charlie McAllister

I come away as hungry from this anthology as from a huge buffet table, where there are many fine dishes in small portions served uniquely by a chef with too many agendas for a single meal.

Catawba College

Charlie McAllister

Eric J. Evans. *The Forging of the Modern State: Early Industrial Britain, 1783-1870.* London & New York: Longman, 1996. Second edition. Pp. xv, 486. Paper, \$24.95. ISBN 0-582-08953-0.

Clive Emsley. *Crime and Society in England, 1750-1900.* London & New York: Longman, 1996. Second edition. Pp. x, 312. Paper \$22.95. ISBN 0-582-25146-X.

New editions often suggest that a book has justified a publisher's investment; they also provide authors an opportunity both to correct inevitable errors and to bring their efforts up to date. Here are two worthwhile and sophisticated books, each intended for classroom use, that have been given editorial second wind. Evans's textbook takes into account recent research, with special attention to the Industrial Revolution and its consequences (i.e., about social change and whether there actually was an Industrial Revolution in late eighteenth and early nineteenth-century Britain). He has reduced some—but not all—of the Anglocentric nature of his earlier effort; he has added a new chapter that discusses the degree to which the four national parts of the United Kingdom are genuinely national; and he has paid more attention to women's history (wisely) by the superior route of revising the whole rather than with an appendage-like afterthought. Emsley, whose subject is given scant attention by Evans (or by other textbook authors, for that matter), has added a chapter on crime and gender that makes for fascinating reading, especially insofar as female criminality was perceived and on the evolution of general (mostly *male*) attitudes toward prostitution and abortion.

While there is a rationale for the terminal dates Evans employs, 1783-1870 might not be practical for courses that include all of both the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; also, some historians might question 1783 relative to the subtitle in that the Industrial Revolution in Britain started earlier, and that 1783 has nothing to distinguish it with regard to economic change. But the wise teacher and student will use this book not only for its breadth and detail, but for its invaluable reference additions: Three of the book's four sections are preceded by a "Framework of Events," a year-by-year summary of significant activities; a 70-page "Compendium of Information," which includes a complete list of each British government, all measures for parliamentary reform, all legislation covering factory and industrial reform, and statistics on local government, public health, poor law, and education; graphs and charts on the economy; a series of maps; and a helpful (but not annotated) bibliography.

The narrative rests on a healthy mix of older and/or standard secondary sources and newer ones published in the last decade. Among the many concise and clearly-articulated