These essays represent the best of the Annales school in their critique of historical fact and event-oriented history, in the collaboration with other social sciences, in the replacement of history as narrative by history as problem, and in the attention to the present. Le Goff underscores the methodological problems inherent in the "new history" when he refers to the broadening of the domain of history, the documentary revolution, and the de-Europeanizing of history. For Le Goff "the paradox of historical science today is that if history has thus become an essential part of the need for individual and collective identity, it is precisely now that history is undergoing a crisis (of growth?). In its dialogue with other social sciences, in the considerable broadening of its problem, methods, and objects, historical science wonders whether it is not in the process of losing its way." Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie has contended that "while the death of history was being loudly proclaimed in certain quarters, it had simply gone through the looking-glass, in search not of its own reflection, but of a new world." [*The Mind and Method of the Historian* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press), 27.] This book will guide the initiated on that journey.

To illustrate the divorce between history and scholarship in the eighteenth century, Goff relates the tale of the abbé de Vertot (d. 1735) who was about to finish a work on the Turks' siege of Rhodes. When new documents were brought to him, he refused to look at them and replied "My siege is done—." This is a viewpoint one can share. For anyone who does not think his siege is done, this work will prove useful and fun. This insightful and learned treatise assumes interest and knowledge on the part of the reader and is not geared for the timorous or the timid nor for the undergraduate student.

Generally, the translation is well done, but some awkward sentences have crept into the English. For example, "it is incumbent upon professional specialists in memory—anthropologists, historians, journalists, sociologists—to make of the struggle for the democratization of social memory one of the primary imperatives of their scientific objectivity." An awkward paragraph on page 201 contradicts his meaning and the last sentence on page 210 is unintelligible. Some errors in proofing also surface, e.g. on page 139, as do a few inconsistent spellings, such as Ammien Marcelline for Ammianus Marcellinus. The note form may annoy many, for the author uses both the social science style of placing author and date in parenthesis in the text and the more traditional one. Lastly, the author fails to footnote a number of direct quotes (top, p. 11, p. 158, and top p. 204.) and to include in the bibliography some authors mentioned in the text. These technical errors do not significantly mar a lucidly written and persuasively argued work.

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Robin Neillands. *The Hundred Years War*. London and New York: Routledge, 1990. Pp. xv, 300. $29.95. Paper, pp. 370. $15.95.

The Hundred Years War, a series of sporadic campaigns stretching over 116 years, is best organized in eight periods of conflict, four between 1337 and 1396, and four between 1396 and 1457. What ties these campaigns together and distinguishes them from other conflicts between France and England is their focus on the English king's claim to the French crown. The simple part of dealing with them is the descriptive military narration, the complex part is tracing the familial and diplomatic circumstances shaping the alliances and motivations of the participants. Neillands does well enough with the former, not nearly as well with the latter.

The author of over forty books, some of them on modern military history, he is most at home with military narrative, and he stipulates at the outset that he does not have enough room

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for sustained exploration of economic, social, cultural, or intellectual history. He has walked the battlefields, traced the routes of armies, and studied the weaponry and tactics of the period to good effect. His chapter on arms and armies is the most illuminating in the book and his descriptions of battle are clear. Unfortunately, they are a bit thin, as is inevitable when cramming a 116-year war into 291 pages of text, and his grasp of the psychology and motivation of the medieval knight is spotty. Thus, the advance of the French knights at Agincourt on foot and on too narrow a front is not discussed or explained fully. Even worse, lack of space or eagerness to escape the Shakespeare Syndrome has led Neillands to accept at face value Henry V's orders to kill the prisoners at Agincourt without bothering to evaluate—as John Keegan did in *The Face of Battle* (1976)—the intent and mechanics of so curious a project. Yet Keegan is not even cited in his bibliography, which exhibits some other startling omissions: no mention of Herbert J. Hewit's *The Black Prince's Expedition of 1355-1357* (1958), E. F. Jacob's *Henry V and the Invasion of France* (1947), or D. Seward's *The Hundred Years War* (1982). Even for purely military history, these should have been consulted, and anyone tackling the conflict at all needs every bit of help available in making sense of the family relationships and property transfers that gave rise to the military encounters.

These are a problem Neillands has not quite solved. Summarizing them in the allotted space requires an unusually cogent and vivid exposition, but when he is not writing of battles, his narration is too often plodding and perfunctory. Moreover, the dynamic of the evolution of these relationships accounts for the discontinuities of the conflict, and it is those—the hiatuses and changes in strategy—that give the war its shape and coherence. They are only clear when changing motivations of the participants are highlighted rather than obscured in the telling. Since the tactics changed little throughout the war until very near the end, concentrating on campaign and battle pieces produces too much of a sameness as though the war were merely a chain of similar incidents, like a lengthy necklace of well-matched pearls.

It is hard to fault Neillands for giving us a string of pearls rather than a diamond brooch. Students and teachers alike will appreciate his military expertise, the eight maps located exactly where needed in the text, the 17 black and white plates and seven color plates, and the endpaper genealogies of English and French dynasties. Still, for an account that is more successful in conveying the context of the conflict, try Jonathan Sumption's *The Hundred Years War: Trial by Battle* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1991. Pp. 672. $36.95).

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Christopher Hill. *A Nation of Change and Novelty: Radical Politics, Religion and Literature in Seventeenth-Century England*. London and New York: Routledge, 1990. Pp. xii, 272. $27.50.

Christopher (J. E. C.) Hill is the grand old man of Tudor-Stuart English historiography. Born just before the Great War, in 1912, and now four score years of age, his long and distinguished career was capped by what is perhaps the most coveted of all British academic prizes, the Mastership of Balliol College, Oxford from 1965-1978, from whence he gradually retired from academe. What makes Hill's career so fascinating is that for a generation he was the leading Marxist scholar of England's travails as it moved from the medieval to the modern age, 1500-1700. Indeed, until 1957 he was a member of the British Communist Party.

How academic respectability could issue from Marxist scholarship is nicely illustrated by this collection of Hill's essays for they reflect historical thinking that is wide-ranging, intellectually lively, and only slightly dogmatic. All, save one, "Governments and Public Relations: Reformation to Glorious Revolution," have already appeared in print in some form.