

des Chartes offre un excellent modèle, illustré par exemple par la mise en ligne des actes notariés de Pierre Christoffle pour l'année 1437 [<http://elec.enc.sorbonne.fr/christoffle/notes/note-001.html>]. Cette méthode de diffusion aurait sans doute invité une analyse encore plus profonde du corpus et fait une contribution encore plus importante à l'histoire de la médecine légale.

Par ce recueil, Porret et Brandli ont su démontrer la richesse et l'intérêt des rapports d'expertises médico-légales pour les histoires de la justice et de la criminalité, ainsi que pour celles du corps et de la médecine en Europe moderne. Bien que certains seront déçus de constater que seul un chapitre de ce livre est dédié à l'analyse de l'impressionnant corpus réuni dans la deuxième partie, Porret et Brandli permettent d'entrevoir le potentiel de ce type de document pour l'historien.

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BRYCE, Benjamin and Alexander Freund (eds) – *Entangling Migration History: Borderlands and Transnationalism in the United States and Canada*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2015. Pp. 246.

This volume represents the latest contribution to a growing body of scholarship that extends the study of migration in North America beyond analyses of single groups of migrants, such as the Loyalists or New England-bound French-Canadians who have received so much scholarly attention. The recent literature does not reject these types of studies, but instead integrates them within broader conceptual frameworks attentive to transnational connections, the special dynamics of borderlands regions, and the multiple scales at which migration systems develop, from the local to the global.

Entangling Migration History is a worthy addition to this scholarship, and offers a model for incorporating multiple theoretical approaches and spatio-temporal scales within a single volume. The collection of eight essays brings together transnational, comparative, and borderland approaches to the study of migration to Canada and the United States, though its chapters venture far beyond the two countries of Northern North America. It is bookended by a foreword by Dirk Hoerder and an epilogue by Erika Lee, which are helpful in contextualizing the book and pointing towards future research. Benjamin Bryce and Alexander Freund's introduction provides a useful primer on transnationalism, comparative history, and borderlands studies, and introduces the concept of "entangled history." Building on theories of *histoire croisée* and *histoire comparée*, such an approach "embraces all scales, ... decenters the nation," and encourages attention to migrants, networks, and the unfolding of historical processes across national borders (p. 2-3).

The first chapter, by José C. Moya, is a comparative study of early modern migration in Canada and the Americas as a whole and produces some intriguing conclusions. Most notable is his use of demographic data from a Université de Montréal project to argue that indentured servant migration to New France represented a much smaller percentage of total migrants than previously thought, and was less statistically significant than indentured migration elsewhere in the Americas. The datedness of some of Moya's secondary sources may provoke the raising of Canadianists' eyebrows—multiple citations of Harold Innis, H. Clare Pentland, and John Bourinot's 1909 *Canada under British Rule* are particularly glaring examples—but the chapter's contributions far outweigh these concerns, and point to exciting possibilities for further comparative work in Canadian migration history. Bruno Ramirez's essay also takes a comparative perspective, examining migration across the Mexico-U.S. and Canada-U.S. borders from 1915-1965. The chapter goes beyond the comparative frame by positioning both movements within a single system of North American migration. This turns out to be a particularly fruitful approach, allowing Ramirez to posit Canada and Mexico as fulfilling different but complementary immigration needs for the U.S. economy of the 1910s and 1920s. Mexican migrants primarily filled the demand for manual labour in American resource extraction economies (including agriculture), while Canada sent a much higher percentage of professionals, students, and "skilled" workers to the U.S. than any other immigrant-sending country. Ramirez also provides useful comparisons of the effects of immigration restriction and kinship networks on both groups of migrants.

Given the book's sensitivity to multiple and overlapping geographic scales, space is naturally a central concern. Randy William Widdis provides an excellent introduction to what he calls a "spatial grammar framework"—helpful reading for historians trying to think spatially—and applies the approach to an analysis of cross-border migration around the turn of the twentieth century. David C. Atkinson's chapter continues the theoretical discussion and presents the 1907 anti-Asian riots in Vancouver, British Columbia, and Bellingham, Washington, as occurring within borderlands of various scales: from the local communities where neighbourhoods were divided between Asians and whites; to national borderlands between alienated westerners and eastern federal governments; and to regional, imperial, and global levels.

Some of the contributions in *Entangling Migration History* push the definition of borderlands beyond the material spatial realm. Grace Peña Delgado explores the policing of women involved (or suspected of being involved) in the sex trade in the U.S.-Mexico border regions. The migrants described by Peña Delgado lived their lives not just in the borderlands between two countries, but also in the liminal spaces of citizenship, race, and morality. U.S. immigration agents were deeply shaped by ideas of morality and sexuality in their enforcement of border controls, which included the deportation of many sex workers. Janis Thiessen examines the transnational networks of radical Mennonites in 1960s North America, arguing that radical Mennonitism also existed in "religious borderlands," in dynamic relationships with the New Left and the mainstream of the Mennonite Church,

complicating assumptions of Manichean splits between radical and traditional wings of religious denominations.

Fittingly, a sense of entanglement pervades the volume, and the reader is continually reminded of the numerous and complex ways in which migrations in Canada and the U.S. are intertwined, mutually constituted, and enmeshed in global processes. Yukari Takai's chapter is a particularly striking example, exploring the transmigration of Japanese sugar cane workers from Hawaii to the West Coast of the U.S. and Canada. Hawaii, Takai argues, was a "crucial nodal point for Japanese transmigrations" (p. 142). Complex migration systems emerged as cane workers adapted to changing regimes of immigration control to find ways of settling on the North American mainland. Benjamin Bryce demonstrates the deep entanglements of German-speaking Lutherans in Ontario with their counterpart communities in the U.S. and Germany, arguing that the "institutional networks" of Lutheranism at regional, national, and transnational scales played profound roles in shaping the Ontario communities.

If there is one significant blind spot in a book so open to transgressing borders and shifting scales, it is in the lack of attention paid to migrants *within* national borders. The reader may wonder: how were intra-national migrations entangled with international ones? What insights might we gain from comparing these two types of mobility? To give just one example, how might we compare the "Great Migration" of southern Blacks to the northern U.S. with French-Canadian movement to New England? Indigenous Americans are also largely absent from the book, and there is little consideration of the entanglement of transatlantic migrations with the mobilities of aboriginal peoples. A smaller quibble is with the subtitle, "Borderlands and Transnationalism in the United States and Canada," which undersells a book that goes far beyond these two countries. It discusses other locations in the Americas (especially Mexico), as well as Japan and Germany. Despite these issues, *Entangling Migration History* represents a superb contribution to North American migration history. The book—either in its entirety or excerpted chapters—would serve well in graduate or upper-level undergraduate seminars, particularly as a way for instructors to present some of the core concepts and current debates in transnationalism and migration studies.

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Fox, James – *British Art and the First World War, 1914-1924*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2015. Pp 233.

British Art and the First World War, 1914-1924 is a compact, well-researched and illustrated national case study on the relationship between art, society, and the Great War in the United Kingdom. In six chapters, it chronologically examines the business of wartime art and the new relationships established between art and its