

to legislation are needed desperately to cut the Gordian knot of overproduction, overexploitation, and overconsumption in the world of sugar” (p. 338).

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Jo Turner, Helen Johnston, and Marion Pluskota (eds), *Policing Women. Histories in the Western World, 1800 to 1950* (London: Routledge, 2023). 288 pp. ISBN 9780367558192.

DOI: 10.52024/cvk72885

The historiography on police forces in the modern and contemporary eras is nowadays a well-established area of research. Since the pioneering studies of the 1970s and 1980s, there has been a notable expansion of detailed investigations across Europe, the United States, and other parts of the Western world. Despite differences in chronology, themes, and national historiographical approaches, this body of research shares several common characteristics. Authors like David Bailey, Clive Emsley, Livio Antonielli, and Jean-Noël Luc have long emphasized the importance of a comparative approach to highlight the differences and similarities in the development of European and Western statehoods. In addition to this method, two other significant aspects of police studies stand out. The first is the emphasis on the everyday practices of territorial control, focusing on the social interactions between populations and police forces – essentially, a bottom-up history of law enforcement as it was lived and enacted. The second aspect is the social history of the police, examining the sociological characteristics of those employed within these institutions and the relationship between cultural perceptions, police actions, and public behavior.

Amid these inquiries, the book *Policing Women: Histories in the Western World, 1800 to 1950* stands out as a useful contribution to the field. The book aims to re-examine policing practices in the Western world by focusing on the interactions between women and the police during a period of increasing professionalization of law enforcement institutions. By concentrating on these encounters – and, often, clashes – *Policing Women* delves into issues such as criminalization and social marginalization, the influence of gender in shaping both public

behavior and police actions, and the intersections between public enforcement reforms and private initiatives favorable to the conditions of women. This perspective highlights aspects of policing that are often overlooked in traditional research, which has predominantly concentrated on the inclusion of women within police forces rather than on women's interactions with law enforcement bodies. While the former is mentioned in some essays within the volume, the latter serves as the main focus of most chapters.

Edited by Jo Turner, Helen Johnston, and Marion Pluskota, the book presents a collection of thirteen essays, preceded by a methodological introduction, offering insights into women's experiences with the police in various Western contexts. With the exception of the historiographical introduction, each contribution (based upon original archival research) is a case study – such as the insightful Beathe Altammer's essay "Policing Migrant Women: Patterns of Mobility, Control and Expulsion in the German Empire, 1870-1914" – or, more rarely, a comparative analysis of different Western urban or rural contexts

Beyond the diverse approaches and topics covered, at least four major themes emerge in the book. The first is the critical role of gender categories and their interaction with social factors such as poverty and origin in shaping policing practices. For instance, Louise Jackson and Rian Sutton, in their analysis of the policing of women in urban Scotland between 1890 and 1950, demonstrate how factors like poverty, gender, and prior offenses significantly influenced not only the judgments of the press and judiciary but also the actions of the police, who often had broad discretionary powers in deciding whom to prosecute. The analysis of the policing of women's drunkenness and disturbing the peace shows that in urban Scotland, factors such as recidivism, poverty, vagrancy, and begging were among the primary motivations that prompted police officers to prosecute. The issue of the discretionary powers held by the police in enforcing law – and the extent to which these powers were shaped by social and gender criteria – recurs frequently throughout the essays. For example, Guy Woolnough's text examines these dynamics in both urban and rural areas of northern England, while Tamara Myer's text on Canada discusses how cultural, gender, and racist criteria influenced police actions.

The second theme that runs throughout the entire volume is the police's focus on repressing and controlling behaviors deemed problematic in public spaces. The control of women's behavior and moral attitudes appears to be a primary concern for the police. For

example, Craig Stafford's essay on the policing of female drunkenness in northern England and Jo Turner's essay on mid-nineteenth-century England highlight how the focus on behavior significantly influenced the practices and categories adopted by the police. They also emphasize the centrality of local perceptions – such as the characteristics of neighborhoods and populations – in shaping the police's repressive (or non-repressive) choices. The third theme, evident in at least some of the texts in the volume, is the focus not just on the influence of police practices on women, but on women's ability – or attempts – to define the gender and professional roles of men in uniform from the outside, through insults and social behavior. This theme is explored, for example, in Marion Pluskota's essay on Amsterdam, Bologna, and Le Havre, which seeks to move beyond the traditional approach of police masculinity studies. Instead of concentrating on top-down efforts by police managers to impose certain behaviors on policemen, the essay examines how societal expectations and demands influenced the professional conduct expected of men in uniform. A final theme that can be discerned in the text, though it is less thoroughly explored, is the more traditional focus on the entry of women into the police force. This theme is the central subject of Elizabeth Evens' essay on African-American policewomen and the contemporary debate surrounding their presence. In some essays, this topic is also linked to private press campaigns advocating for the protection of women's morality and well-being, as seen in Katie H. Hemphill's essay on the policing of sex workers in Baltimore.

Certainly, the book successfully demonstrates continuity and recurring patterns of territorial control across an extended and pivotal period for the professionalization of police forces in many Western countries. The exploration of the relationship between women and the police presents a novel and fruitful perspective, balancing legal and statistical analysis, revealing the significant potential of studies that integrate the analysis of territorial control practices with evolving perceptions of gender. Hence, it could be significant and useful, in the future, to consider exploring these themes and research methodologies in contexts not covered, or seldom covered, in the book, such as Iberian contexts or France, whose police system – while constituting the reference model for most nineteenth-century European countries – is only briefly addressed in the introduction and some comparative texts.

Additionally, just to mention some caveats: a more thorough engagement with some elements of the available French and Italian

historiographies could have provided a better understanding of certain institutional issues and related gender elements in some Western countries. For instance, Italian research extends beyond institutional profiles or the Risorgimento period, encompassing a broader range of time periods and topics. A more thorough exploration of studies on the Carabinieri and their role in major urban areas – where they were often more visible and active than civil police forces – could have, for example, offered valuable insights into this military police force's urban engagement, its daily interactions with women, and the influence of gender categories on its actions in cities.

In sum, *Policing Women* represents a useful addition to the historiography of contemporary policing. It provides a novel perspective on how gender criteria, categories, and norms have influenced some Western policing forces, while exploring an issue – the interaction between women and Western law enforcement bodies – that shaped the police professionalization patterns between 1800 and 1950.

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Amanda C. Pipkin, *Dissenting Daughters. Reformed Women in the Dutch Republic, 1572-1725* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2022). xiii, 264 pp. ISBN 9780192857279.

DOI: 10.52024/j09any70

The Further Reformation (*Nadere Reformatie*) was a pietistic religious movement within the Dutch Reformed Church in the seventeenth century. It was a Dutch Calvinist counterpart to Lutheran pietism in Germany and to Puritanism in England, and was greatly influenced by the latter. Its adherents championed a more fervent interior piety than the standard orthodoxy of the church, as well as a stricter, more demanding set of morals and manners. In traditional historiography it has been closely associated with certain ministers and theologians, with Willem Teellinck identified as the originator of the movement and Gisbertus Voetius as its most powerful advocate. In this book, Amanda Pipkin builds on more recent work by Fred van Lieburg and other scholars to reveal the important role played by women in the Further Reformation.