

Paolo di Martino, Andrew Popp and Peter Scott (eds.), *People, Places and Business Cultures. Essays in Honour of Francesca Carnevali*. (Woodbridge: The Boydell Press, 2017). 266 p. ISBN 9781783272129.

DOI: 10.18352/tseg.1009

A group of business and economic historians has cooperated in a volume, which is a tribute to Francesca Carnevali (1964-2013). The volume has been published in the *People, markets, goods: Economies and societies in history* series and contains a set of nine chapters on various topics in business and economic history, complemented by texts that describe the work and life of Francesca Carnevali. The editors have included three chapters as introduction and reflection on Francesca Carnevali's legacy and a conclusion.

The purpose of the book is to honour Francesca Carnevali's work and the editors succeed in two distinct ways. First of all, the chapters by Paolo di Martino, Andrew Popp and Peter Scott are beautiful texts with a warm tone and elaborate overviews. Even when one has never met Francesca Carnevali, the core of her ideas are convincing: she conducts economic history with a focus on people, and as a discipline where people make a difference. From all the personal perspectives it become clear that Francesca Carnevali has made a difference for her colleagues too. The second way is the inclusion of a chapter co-authored by Francesca Carnevali and Lucy Newton about the production and sale of household goods – in particular pianos as a case study – in Great Britain in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. In the business historical tradition the chapter builds from primary materials and statistics a narrative about piano production and sales. The strength of the chapter is the combination of an appealing case study with a deep and original description of relevant concepts and their relations. The chapters contains many applications of theory, ideas and new findings, which have previously been overlooked because the primary materials are sparse and incomplete.

After the introduction, in Part II on historical business practices Andrew Popp kicks off with a chapter on Liverpool cotton brokers. The appeal of this chapter stems from inspiration it has taken from Francesca Carnevali's study on Providence jewellers. Then Alberto Rinaldo and Anna Spadavecchia investigate the political economy of small business finance in Italy in the second half of the twentieth century. Leslie Hannah contributes a chapter on banks and businesses in the UK before the First World War. Peter Scott and James Walker also study the UK, but focus on retailing in the interwar era. This part finishes with the before-mentioned chapter by Lucy Newton and Francesca Carnevali.

Part III contains four chapters with so-called emerging approaches in economic history. Matthew Hilton presents ideas on new developments in twentieth

century British economic history since the 2007 textbook of Francesca Carnevali with Julie-Marie Strange, referring in particular to recent work integrating economic and cultural history. Kenneth Lipartito critically discusses the use of concepts about social capital by historians and economists. His ideas about social capital in terms of processes of change are inspiring, but also inspired by the work of Francesca Carnevali. Chris Wickham contributes a chapter on the method of microhistory, which has been pioneered by Italian historians. Finally, Andrea Colli writes about comparative history and revisits the debate on the European corporation.

Overall, this book showcases the legacy of Francesca Carnevali as well as the potential of future business historical research, being both multidisciplinary and critical of conventional research.

Abe de Jong, Rotterdam School of Management Erasmus University

Richard Ivan Jobs, *Backpack Ambassadors. How Youth Travel Integrated Europe*. (Chicago/London: The University of Chicago Press, 2017). 360 p. ISBN 9780226462035.

DOI: 10.18352/tseg.1007

Backpacking is one of the most popular ways to travel, especially amongst young people for whom this practice has become an almost essential *rite de passage*. But how did backpacking develop? In *Backpack Ambassadors. How Youth Travel Integrated Europe*, Richard Ivan Jobs describes the history of youth travel and backpacking in (mostly Western) Europe. The main argument of the book is that youth travel fostered a European social and cultural integration during the period between the end of the Second World War and the end of the Cold War. Within this timespan a transnational travel culture was created, influenced by elements derived from youth culture, which became vital to the broader ideological trajectory of post-war Europe.

Jobs wrote a cultural history of youth travel from a 'bottom up' perspective by focusing on the personal experiences of the young, providing a new perspective on European integration, instead of a more top-down institutional approach. The author examined diaries, memoirs, journals, newspapers, magazines, reports and interviews in order to gather information about travel experiences of the youth and to research how youth travel influenced politics and society. The personal experiences are told alongside broader events and features in Western European history, for example the development of youth hostels, May 1968 and The Berlin Wall. The extensive archival research in an impressive number of countries (for example France, Germany, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy) makes *Backpack Am-*