

de pagina's over de post-Paleis-periode, met de sloop van de (later toegevoegde winkel-)Galerij, de bouw van De Nederlandsche Bank, en het plaatsen van de tweede toren. En natuurlijk is daar Wim T. Schippers' aanstekelijke initiatief tot een stichting die nog altijd de herbouw van het Paleis beijvert.

Hiermee raak ik evenwel aan een persoonlijker toets, met zelf een proefschrift over de reconstructie van de Paleis-programmering op mijn naam (1999), en als geweest, maar langjarige voorzitter van diezelfde Stichting tot herbouw en exploitatie van het voormalige Paleis voor Volksvlijt te Amsterdam. Recentelijk heb ik op zolder allerlei archiefdozen herschikt met daarin vele 'PvV'- nummers, een afkorting die tegenwoordig aan een geheel andere organisatie refereert dan eind vorige eeuw nog het geval was. Het moge symbool staan voor de hoeveelheid tijd er intussen is verstreken tussen mijn proefschrift en de nieuwe publicatie van Van Tussenbroek, maar ik vermeld dit tevens om te onderstrepen dat iedere nieuwe generatie een actueel boek verdient waarin het zo illustere Paleis-verhaal opnieuw wordt opgetekend.

Of zoals Gabri van Tussenbroek zelf schrijft: 'Het is belangrijk om de geschiedenis van het Paleis te kennen, om te begrijpen voor welke problemen de Nederlandse samenleving zich in het midden van de negentiende eeuw geplaatst zag.' En: 'Het Paleis laat zien dat er andere waarden bestaan dan louter financiële. Voor Sarphati was het een kwestie van prioriteiten, om niet alles in kosten en baten tot uitdrukking te brengen. Van die waarden, die niet in geld zijn te vertalen, is het Paleis het symbool.' Het is een les die nog maar weinig aan actualiteit heeft ingeboet, en Van Tussenbroek heeft deze, opnieuw, op bevolgen wijze in herinnering geroepen.

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Hilde Greefs and Anne Winter (eds.), *Migration Policies and Materialities of Identification in European Cities: Papers and Gates, 1500–1930s*. [Routledge Advances in Urban History, No. 2.] (Abingdon: Routledge, 2018). 320 p. ISBN 9781138351783.

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In the recent academic debate surrounding migration, the focus has shifted towards the idea of the securitizing of migration and regulatory practices concerning migratory movements. The recent book; *Migration Policies and Materialities of Identification in European Cities: Papers and Gates, 1500–1930s*, edited by Hilde Greefs, Associate Professor in History at the University of Antwerp, and Anne Winter, Associate Professor in History at the Vrije Universiteit Brussel, fits well with-

in the trend of researching regulatory practices of migration. The edited volume offers various case studies that examine the ways in which migrants were controlled by means of several regulation policies and identification practices within cities across time and space in Europe. To make the development of regulatory practices visible the book consists of twelve chapters, six of which concern the early modern period and include the examination of regulation and identification practices from Stockholm to Istanbul. The other six chapters focus on the modern period and include case studies from Budapest to London. The book is the result of two international workshops relating to urban agency and is part of a larger book series titled Routledge Advances in Urban History.

This volume aims to research the regulation of migrants from a local perspective. By placing the urban context at the centre of the research, the book strives to go beyond just researching regulatory practices from the level of the nation state. By focusing on migration policies in cities, regulatory practices can be traced back well before the formation of the nation state. Next to that, the essays in the book aim to innovate by not focusing on the regulation and control of specific migrant groups, but by taking a broad look at all regulatory practices. In doing this the book tries to identify similarities and differences in the evolution of migration regulation practises from the sixteenth century towards the twentieth century across Europe. In this sense it can also be established in which way migration control affected different migrant groups differently, according to origin, ethnicity, religion and gender. The volume also has the aim to review the interaction between various levels of governance when it comes to the formation of policies of identification and regulation. In the essays regarding policy practices in Bordeaux, Marseille, Budapest and Vienna, in the nineteenth century for example, the idea is disputed that the nation state was the only one that had an influence on the way in which migrants were regulated. It is argued that local authorities had great influence in shaping national migration policies through the local implementation and enforcement of such policies. Finally, the book also strives to include migrant agency by focusing on the way in which local interactions with migrants shaped the practices of identification, but also by indicating the ways in which migrants tried to circumvent the various policies.

The edited volume is successful in providing a comprehensive look at the different policies, materialities and practices of migration regulation and control in various parts of Europe. The contributions are complimentary and form a cohesive story. In essence the book thus gives a good insight into the development of regulation practices and the way in which interactions with different institutional levels played a part in the development of regulatory practices. The volume lacks however, in pointing out the various parallels between the case studies. The book would have had a greater impact if the editors had connected the various case

studies beyond the key themes introduced in the introduction. It is clear, for example, that there are strong similarities between the practices of control in early modern Venice, Turin and Frankfurt. The book, however, does not provide an overview of such similarities or an explanation for such connections in its conclusion.

The book would have also benefited from giving more detailed attention to the agency of migrants. Although the different contributions provide references to how migrants dealt with different migration policies and how they tried to circumvent them – see for example the chapters on migration policies in London, Berlin and Habsburg Austria – the reader is sometimes still left with questions as to how migration policies were formed from the bottom up and whether migrants adapted different strategies to circumvent regulations. If this had been given more detailed attention, the interaction between the migrants themselves and the development of migration policies would have become clearer.

The volume is successful in pushing the debate forward as it raises questions for future research about the connections between the regulatory practices of several cities in early modern and modern Europe. Next to that it raises questions about the strategies of migrants towards changing regulatory practices. All in all, the book is a valuable contribution to the debates surrounding urban history and migration control as it provides a comprehensive, long-ranging and cohesive overview of migration policies and materialities that have the aim to regulate and control migrants across time and space. It is therefore valuable within the recent trend of research that focuses on the securitization and regulation of migration.

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Bert Koene, *De mensen van Vossenburg en Wayampibo. Twee Surinaamse plantages in de slaventijd* (Hilversum: Uitgeverij Verloren, 2019). 256 p. ISBN 9789087047917.

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Over de Surinaamse slavenplantages Vossenburg en Wayampibo is nogal wat materiaal in archieven aanwezig. In verschillende studies over plantages tijdens de slavernijperiode in Suriname worden deze twee plantages genoemd. Een boek met de titel 'De mensen van Vossenburg en Wayampibo' is interessant omdat er altijd weer nieuwe inzichten en informatie opduiken over de situatie op de suiker- en koffieplantages in dat land ten tijde van de slavernij. De titel van het boek roept de vraag op over welke mensen het gaat: de slaven, de plantage-eigenaars of de (witte) opzichters. Koene vermeldt in zijn Woord vooraf, dat hij, 'meer in personen en voorvallen dan in bedrijfscijfers geïnteresseerd was bij het schrijven van