The book first explains the nature of human language and the sources of language change in broad terms. It then focuses on different types of language change from contemporary viewpoints, before exploring comparative reconstruction - the most spectacular success of traditional historical linguistics - and the problems inherent in trying to devise new methods for linguistic comparison. Historical Linguistics: Toward a Twenty-First Century Reintegration. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2013, xiii + 313 pp., 11 figures, 77 tables, £ 22.99/$ 39.99. Ringe and Eska’s Historical Linguistics succeeds in bringing modern theory to the study of language change - as many books bearing the same or a similar title have done before it. Combining theories of language acquisition and generative theory with Labov’s sociolinguistic approach to language change may seem a bit awkward at times, but there are passages where it works well (esp. chapters 2–6). I do agree with the authors that historical linguistics needs to be re-integrated or better, needs to stay integrated as one of linguistics’ core areas. more information - www.cambridge.org/9780521583329. Historical Linguistics Toward a Twenty-First Century Reintegration Bringing the advances of theoretical linguistics to the study of language change in a systematic way, this innovative textbook demonstrates the mutual relevance of historical linguistics and contemporary linguistics. Numerous case studies throughout the book show both that theoretical linguistics can be used to solve problems where traditional approaches to historical linguistics have failed to produce satisfying results, and that the results of historical research can have an