As a bibliographer, Morley is indeed one of the most exacting perfectionists I have ever encountered. However his strong points are also his downfall. In *Canadian Local Histories* he employs principles which are most applicable when dealing with rare books of the John Carter Brown Library genre or with the Gutenberg Bible, but which become a little incongruous when applied to common and insignificant books, and inevitably lead to exaggerations in the treatment of the material.

The methods used by the compilers have given rise to repeated listings of the same item. As one example I would offer Wood’s *Storied Province of Quebec*. This particular item consumes about three-quarters of a page of entry and description and is repeated word for word fifteen times. The same would apply to Channell’s *History of Compton County*, also entered about fifteen times. Numerous other items have been treated in the same manner.

Another exaggeration, possibly inevitable, is the use of locations. I find it both unnecessary and superficial that some exceedingly common titles are given the undue credit of having up to thirty locations. This approach becomes more of a census than an aid to researchers.

I have the impression that there are few important items which have escaped the diligent search procedure of the compilers, and it is fully evident that Volume II of *Canadian Local Histories* is a most welcome addition to the growing number of Canadian bibliographies. The typography of Volume II exhibits a marked improvement over that used in Volume I of the series. The actual treatment of the material follows the rules established by Morley in Volume I.

André Beaulieu, co-author of Volume II, lists on p. xix his own publication in co-authorship with Jean Hamelin, *Répertoire des publications gouvernementales du Québec, 1867-1964*, but neglects to mention their other excellent publication, *Les Journaux du Québec de 1764 à 1964*, published in Quebec in 1965. The reason for this, I suppose, is that periodical literature is not dealt with in the *Canadian Local Histories* series. Yet I feel that *Les Journaux du Québec*... contains more relevant information of a reference nature relating to the subject than do many of the items listed as source material in *La Province de Québec*.

Bernard Amtmann, Montreal

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**Ontario County Atlas Reprints, 1969-1972**

(This is a list of the Ontario county atlas reprints published by the spring of 1972, the subjects of the general review which follows. The source of the reprint is identified first, the original publisher and date being given in parentheses.)

Peter Martin Associates, available from Toronto Public Library, 46 St. Clair Avenue East, Toronto, Ontario:

92
York County (Miles, 1878): 1969, $17.50
Middlesex County (Page, 1878): 1970 imprint, 1971 release, $17.50

Mark Cumming, Port Elgin, Ontario:
Bruce County (Belden, 1880): 1970 & 1971 (4 printings), paper, $4.00
Carleton County (Belden, 1879): 1971, $12.50
Elgin County (Page, 1877): 1972, $10.50
Grey County (Belden, 1880): 1970, paper, $4.00 (O.P.)
Halton County (Walker & Miles, 1877): 1971, $9.50
Lincoln & Welland Counties (Page, 1876): 1971, $10.50
Peel County (Walker & Miles, 1877): 1971, paper, $6.00 (O.P.); 1971, hard cover, $9.50
Perth County (Belden, 1879): 1972, $10.00
Simcoe County (Belden, 1881): 1970, paper, $4.50
Muskoka & Parry Sound Districts (Page, 1879): 1971, $7.00 (O.P.); 1972, to be reprinted, $7.50

Mika Studio, 200 Stanley Street, Belleville, Ontario:
Brant County (Page & Smith, 1875): 1972, $12.50
Frontenac, Lennox & Addington Counties (Meacham, 1878): 1971, $12.50; 1972, reprinted, $12.50
Hastings & Prince Edward Counties (Belden, 1878): 1972, $12.50
Huron County (Belden, 1879): 1972, $12.50
Middlesex County (Page, 1878): 1972, $12.50
Northumberland & Durham Counties (Belden, 1878): 1972, $15.00
Ontario County (Beers, 1878): 1972, $12.50
Perth County (Belden, 1879): 1972, $12.50
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry United Counties (Belden, 1879): 1972, $12.50
Wellington County (Historical Atlas Publishing Co., 1906): 1972, $15.00
Carleton, Norfolk, Oxford, and York Counties, to be reprinted sprng, 1972, $12.50 each

Edward Phelps, 1777 Lakeshore Road, Sarnia, Ontario:
Middlesex (Page, 1878): 1972, $12.50

W.G. Lawson, Pickering, Ontario, available from The Book Store, 228 Charlotte Street, Peterborough, Ontario:
Ontario County (Beers or Belden, 1877; known with both imprints, but identical): 1970, $30.00

Dundas Valley School of Art, 132 Melville Street, Dundas, Ontario:
Wentworth County (Page & Smith, 1875): 1971, paper, $5.00; hard cover, $10.00

93
The county atlases of Ontario have been very well described, at last, in an excellent publication from the Public Archives of Canada: Miss Betty May’s *County Atlases of Ontario; A Descriptive Catalogue* (1970). Late in the book the author notes the first of the reprints — York County, by Peter Martin Associates Limited, 1969. In the three years that followed, the market has been overwhelmed by atlas reprints of varying price and quality, and in several cases in competition with each other. This frenzy of commercial activity has taken place at a time when old-line Canadian publishers are wailing at the wall, while abandoning this profitable, though specialized, field to minor, occasional, or emerging publishers. This development parallels in some ways the circumstances attending the origin of the volumes nearly a century ago.

County atlases in Ontario were a natural adaptation of an idea which originated in the United States in 1864, where, by 1880, over 500 books were brought forth. These first “coffee table” books were by and large snubbed by establishment literary publishers; as vanity books their solid merits were for three generations overlooked. It was to be expected that the phenomenon would be exported to Ontario, at the height of the boom and when the province was settled and wealthy enough to have a sense of history and a pride in material accomplishment requiring celebration in book form.

Between 1875 and 1881 Ontario was blanketed rather thoroughly with thirty-two books which, altogether, covered forty counties. Only H elucidated, Peterborough, and Leeds & Grenville went unrecorded, though Leavitt’s history of the latter area has some of the same features. Dufferin, constituted only in 1879, was included in three adjacent counties.

In the first five years the three main publishers, Belden (two brothers, Howard Raymond and Reuben Booth Belden), Page (Herbert Russell Page and a partner), and Miles, produced twenty books; a single one was published by Meacham. These twenty are the best output of the series. They followed a pattern: county history, biographies, subscribers’ directory, portraits and views, and, best of all, detailed topographical maps showing owners’ names. Many town plans were also included.

In 1880, having skimmed the cream, Page and Miles left the field to Belden, who brought out a standard *Illustrated Atlas...* with local supplements, neither so thorough nor so complete as the earlier productions. The most regrettable economy was in placing only subscribers’ names on the rural maps, and omitting entirely the town plots. In two years Belden produced ten books (and Parsell a single volume), mainly covering the fringe of prosperous settlement. By 1881 the work of the atlas makers stood complete; only in 1903 (Wentworth) and 1906 (Wellington) did other entrepreneurs attempt new editions.

The names Belden, Page, and Miles deserve to be writ large in the historiography of Ontario, yet they and their co-workers have been almost forgotten. Their county histories were preceded only by Croil’s *Dundas County* (1861) and, on a wider scale, by Canniff’s *Upper Canada* (1869), and were the first comprehensive attempt at a history of no fewer than forty Ontario counties. Reflecting, as they do, an optimistic view of events and valuable contemporary opinions, they are the undiscovered subject matter for a master’s thesis.
Compared with the tedious and exacting work of the original writers and publishers, the work of the reprinters has been relatively simple and infinitely more profitable, for contemporary records indicate that the atlas publishers barely survived in business. On July 31, 1969, the firm Peter Martin Associates Limited announced an agreement with the Toronto Public Library and the Lake Erie Regional Library System to reprint the entire series. York appeared in 1969, and Middlesex, with a 1970 imprint, made its belated appearance late in 1971; during this time undisclosed problems caused the termination of the series as planned, and transfer of the sales outlet to the Toronto Public Library, one of the backers. At five dollars higher than the nearest competition, the series appears, regrettably, to be checkmated.

The two main publishers of the reprints are Mika Studio, Belleville, and Mark Cumming, Port Elgin, Ontario. Between the Mika and the Cumming series, which may well, as announced, cover eventually the entire province, there are differences; yet in balance, their merit is about equal. For the purist, the Mika books are preferable. Size and weight are the same as in the original, and the pages are reprinted without variation. Several fine introductions by recognized experts from the regions covered improve the usefulness of Mika's books, while those in Cumming's are superficial. The technical quality of the printing is very good and has improved noticeably in the course of the series. All the books, however, suffer from some ugly black lines on some of the maps; they are coloured lines in the originals, and could easily have been filtered out if a little more care had been taken by the printers (note especially Wentworth, page 43, and Frontenac, pages 16-17), and from imperfect matching of separated sections of double-page maps. Of the Wentworth County atlas reprint, it need only be said that it is a bibliographical disaster.

At a price sufficiently lower to be competitive, the Cumming books are slightly reduced in size and greatly reduced in weight, making them much easier to handle and consult, especially for school children and elderly people. Cumming and Phelps are innovative in their editing of the local material; for example, Cumming doubles up portraits in his books which really makes them more effective than in the Mika volumes, while Phelps has added a contemporary map of the city of London, not in the original book. The creamy off-white paper stock in the later Cumming books (not used in the early paper-covered editions) is much easier on the eyes than the hard white stock used by Mika. The interior format of the Cumming volumes tends to appear slightly crowded, owing to the smaller page size, while the Mika books have a feeling of expansiveness. In both series, the absence of the original varied and sometimes heavy colouring is an advantage, for many minute details have emerged from behind the heavy shading.

These reprints will keep awake the historical spirit aroused in 1967. They are a fine service to elementary and secondary schools, where the teaching of local history augurs well for a permanent increase in historical awareness. Judging from the number of school and library orders, the books are finding ready acceptance. The value of fine original copies will be only enhanced by the publication of these facsimiles. While a few reprinted editions are already out of
print, the permanence of modern offset plates ensures that they will be with us for a long time to come. History has come back to the people.

Edward Phelps,
University of Western Ontario Library.


This issue of Ukrainica Canadiana is dedicated to its founding father, J.B. Rudnyckyj, head of the Department of Slavic Studies at the University of Manitoba. An authority of international calibre on linguistic onomastics and related fields, Professor Rudnyckyj has hundreds of scholarly and popular articles and several key books, including the only Etymological Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language, to his impressive credit. He was also the initiator of the Slavica Canadiana, Onomastica and Slavistica series.

The bibliography consists of a selected list of approximately seventy items published in 1970 in or relating to Canada. The text is in English and Ukrainian (in transliteration). The material is arranged under the following headings: general, religious education, social sciences, linguistic onomastics, arts, literature and history.

In view of the relative smallness of the Ukrainian community in Canada and the normal pressures of assimilation, its literary output as reflected by Ukrainica Canadiana has been rather impressive. Although one is not in a position to judge the quality of all the contents, they undoubtedly range from mediocre and amateurish poetry to solid, scholarly studies. What is impressive about these publications is the positive blend of Canadian and Ukrainian-oriented material. A student of Canadian history, particularly of the West, can find fascinating details about pioneer life in the vivid reminiscences of the Ukrainian settlers which abound in the eight annual calendar-almanacs listed in the booklet. The commemorative publications of the various Ukrainian social, cultural and political organizations (e.g. the Fortieth Anniversary of the O.U.N.) are equally useful tools for the study of ethnic history.

It is also interesting to note that the early and generally unavailable works of Ivan Ohiyenko (Metropolitan Iliarion) Kostyantyn i Mefodij and Ukrayins’ka Kultur’ have been reprinted by the Winnipeg-based Society of Volyn. It is a positive move, one deserving further encouragement.

Finally, the bibliography conclusively demonstrates that Winnipeg is still the Ukrainian publishing centre of Canada.

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