directory are surely virtually nil. The Library Board and the co-operating agencies are to be congratulated for producing this readable and extremely useful and well-organized directory.

Gordon R. Selman

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A Guide to Sources in Educational History From the Private Manuscripts Section of the Archives of Ontario, prepared by Roy Reynolds. Toronto: An informal publication of the Department of History and Philosophy of Education, The Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (Educational Records Series No. 5), 197 pages.

This is the fifth of what is to be 9 sets of guidelines to Ontario educational history sources available in the Department of Public Records and Archives, Province of Ontario. The project was initiated by the Department of History and Philosophy of Education of the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education. The guidelines were designed to facilitate access to two hundred years of government records pertaining to educational matters in Ontario. Number 5 in the series focusses on privately-owned papers that have been collected and preserved in the archives relating to the history of Ontario. The papers of businessmen, politicians, lawyers, clergymen, military leaders, teachers and university officials, farmers, fur traders, artists, authors, and editors as well as papers of some organizations are available along with materials that have been microfilmed in the last few years. Like the others in the series, this volume indicates where the materials are, what form they are in and briefly describes their content.

There is no question that this volume will effectively shortcut the work of the historical researcher. The volume is organized alphabetically in terms of the individual or organization whose papers are available. Although they are easy to follow, the events must be organized chronologically by the researcher. The annotations are brief, but quite useful in summarizing the content of the documents. The appendices detailing the materials available in the Whitney and Ferguson papers are quite useful.

This volume is particularly well-organized and easy to use. The value of the O.I.S.E. project has become clearer to me as I have found reason to make use of the five volumes in this series and the *Guide to Educational Records in the Possession of County Boards of Education – Eastern Ontario*. They are not only useful from a historical perspective, but they are also useful to trace and understand issues that Ontario educators have faced over the past century,

and are still facing at the present time. The use of these volumes may not be commensurate with the amount of effort required to put them together, but for those who make extensive use of this kind of information, they are extremely helpful.

Alan J.C. King

(Dr. King, formerly of the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, Toronto, and now professor of educational sociology, Faculty of Education, Queen's University, is the author of several monographic studies on education. *Note:* A label pasted on the title-page, reading "Items relating to Education in Private Papers in the Ontario Archives", reduces the title given above to a subtitle — Review Editor.)

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A Bibliographical Study of Major John Richardson, by William F.E. Morley, With an Introduction by Derek F. Crawley. Toronto: Bibliographical Society of Canada, 1973 [i.e. 1974] xxviii, 144p. \$10.00 (free to members of the Society)

Major John Richardson's reputation as a Canadian novelist has been growing rapidly in spite of a persistent scarcity of his books. Mr. Morley's *Study* is a teaser, pointing up the deficiency. Richardson (1796-1852) was read more widely in the United States in paperback volumes than in Canada during the third quarter of the nineteenth century. A revival in his own country in the twentieth century started very well in 1902 with Alexander Clark Casselman's comprehensive and scholarly edition of *War of 1812* (1842), which included a biography of Richardson and a bibliography that is still the chief rival of Mr. Morley's *Study* of 1974. As the Major would have wished, *War of 1812* has been shelved under military history. It may be hoped that some copies of the recent facsimile reprint of Casselman may find their way into the literature section.

In 1906 a revival of one of the novels, *Wacousta* (1832), began in Canada as a number of Toronto publishers issued it with illustrations by Charles W. Jefferys, A.R.C.A. Reprints were made available until about 1930, when a gap in publication occurred, lasting until 1967. It is possible to know such things because Mr. Morley has made the record clear.

Now one can also state with confidence that Richardson's *The Canadian Brothers* (1840) was never republished in Canada, and that even specialists must search in a few Rare Book Rooms if they wish to see the text of the other novels, none of which has ever had a Canadian edition: *Ecarté* (1829) *The*