important maps published, but one-third of the thirty-eight maps in Armstrong's book also appear in *The Northpart of America*, and several others are by cartographers represented in the latter work. *From Sea unto Sea* provides only a very brief bibliographical citation for each map, and there are no footnotes or bibliography to the text. The text itself is an unusual combination of research, wild speculation, and florid prose that may amuse, but will not particularly edify the general reader.

This begs the question of what is needed in the literature of the history of cartography for North America. Unfortunately, we have had quite a number of books for the collector, such as these under review, and one can truly say that the early period to the mid-eighteenth century has been well covered in popular works. What we do need is more in-depth studies of the mapping of certain areas, the work of particular cartographers, the evolution of thematic mapping, carto-bibliographies for numerous areas and periods, and scholarly and analytical historical surveys. We can only hope for a similar investment in these areas in the near future by scholars, publishers, and granting agencies as we have seen here for the map collector and general interest reader.

**JOAN WINEARLS**
*(Joan Winearls is Map Librarian at the University of Toronto Library and is currently editing for publication a bibliography of maps of Upper Canada, 1783-1867.)*


This extremely useful, unassuming publication is the joint effort of the Central and East European Studies Society of Alberta (CEESSA), the Central and East European Ethno-cultural Groups in Alberta Study Project, and the Division of East European Studies, University of Alberta. Obviously not the work of the archetypal lonely bibliographer, *Local Histories of Alberta* was ‘designed primarily to research the history of the settlement in Alberta of peoples who came from Central and Eastern Europe.’ By following this design, with sound organizational methods and a utilitarian, functional approach, the participants have produced a many-sided work that will serve the needs of a variety of users.

To have compiled what, in my opinion, is a successful bibliography in this genre, several crucial decisions had to be correctly made. The compiler used a broad definition of local history, which was taken to mean ‘the history of a city, town, village, hamlet, district, specific area, school, church, or hospital, falling within the boundaries of Alberta.’ No date limitations were imposed save for the ‘end of 1979.’ The entries are arranged alphabetically, usually by main entry. The weaknesses inherent in this arrangement are more than compensated for by the six subject indexes provided: ‘Place Names in Alberta,’ ‘Ethno-cultural and Religious Groups in Alberta,’ ‘Church Histories [and] Denominations,’ ‘School, College and University Histories,’ ‘Hospital Histories,’ and ‘Title Index.’ We are all familiar with works where even one additional point of access would be welcome. A short collation and illustration statement is followed by an annotation for each of the 813 entries. These annotations make no stylistic pretensions, but are informative, concise summaries that will save
the researcher using this volume time and frustration.

With these decisions there are, of course, some qualified sacrifices. This is not a descriptive bibliography, though a location for each title is given. The work is spiral bound and processed without typesetting, but it opens nicely and is quite legible. One does wonder how effectively such a low-key publication can be distributed. Ironically, Ms. Krotki's work may suffer the same plight as more expensive limited editions in remaining inaccessible to the researchers who require it. It is a pity if this should be the case because *Local Histories of Alberta* fills inevitable gaps in Peel and Strathern. It deserves to be well used by genealogists, local historians, regional and urban geographers, sociologists, historians of religion, and those simply interested in the broad field of western Canadian history.

**REVIEW EDITOR**


Although he was known primarily as a medieval scholar and neo-Thomist philosopher, Etienne Gilson (1884-1978) exerted an important influence on the cultural life of France and the English-speaking world. In association with St. Michael's College in the University of Toronto, Gilson cooperated with members of the Congregation of Priests of St. Basil to found the Institute of Mediaeval Studies in 1929, dividing his time thereafter between teaching at the Sorbonne in Paris and acting as the Institute's director. To my knowledge, McGrath's bilingual bibliography of Gilson is the first work published under the auspices of the Bibliography of Philosophy in Canada Project. In recognition of Gilson's prominence, the Project investigators decided that it was worthwhile to devote a separate monograph to his publications. Not only has this proven so in terms of Gilson scholarship, but McGrath's bibliography has set a high standard of excellence for future bibliographies that the Project might decide to sponsor.

Comprising 1210 numbered entries (2106 individual items), McGrath's bibliography is a compilation of Gilson's publications as well as relevant secondary literature. Gilson publications are divided into eight sections: monographs, works edited, series edited, anthologies, scholarly articles, prefaces, articles of general interest, and book reviews. Works about Gilson are divided into five sections: monographs, theses, scholarly articles, general articles, and memorials and obituaries. There is another section, titled 'non-printed materials,' that lists disc recordings, audio tapes, video tapes, and unpublished typescripts. Arrangement in all sections is alphabetical. In addition to these sections, a list of abbreviations, a selected name index, and a subject index have been provided.

To a great extent, McGrath's excellent bibliography is derivative of James Edie's chronological checklist of 684 items contained in *Mélanges offerts à Etienne Gilson* [1959]. The Gilson collection at the Pontifical Institute houses copies of the items Edie recorded but also has works not cited by him, many of which were published subsequently. In superseding Edie's checklist, McGrath and her colleagues have diligently searched other library collections. They have extensively examined reference