constater que ce n'est plus le cas dans ce dernier. Le nombre des sections consacrées exclusivement à un individu a plus que sextuplé. Ce traitement, en quelque sorte plus distinct des individus et de leurs œuvres rend plus difficile l'explication et la compréhension du fait littéraire qui se présente alors plutôt sous la forme d'une somme. À noter que cette remarque ne s'applique pas au quatrième chapitre (L'essor de la lecture) ni au septième chapitre (La réception) qui se distinguent nettement des autres. Les liens s'y font de façon plus étroite et l'on y sent plus l'explication que la description. Soulignons, en dernier lieu, l'ajout, dans ce tome, de bibliographies sélectives à la fin de chaque chapitre qui facilitent grandement l'accès à des informations supplémentaires sur un sujet particulier.

Les quelques points discordants que nous avons pu évoquer ici ne doivent pas pour autant rebuter le lecteur qui trouvera dans ce deuxième tome de La vie littéraire au Québec la meilleure synthèse sur ce que fut entre 1806 et 1839, la vie littéraire et, de façon plus large, intellectuelle de ceux qui se sont alors définis, pour la première fois, en tant que Canadiens.

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The principal purpose of this study, as expressed in the introduction, is 'to produce a social history of early Canadian literature.' The author states that the chronological span of the work, 1817–1850, was determined by 'its historical, as well as its literary unity,' although the dates seem to have a degree of arbitrariness. The historical determinants are identified as the end of the Napoleonic wars, more or less, including the war of 1812–14 fought in North America, and the economic and social climate brought on in the early 1850s by various technological and political changes, such as the transfer of the seat of government from Montreal to Toronto and the repeal of the British Corn Laws, which affected trade and immigration. Certain literary events are also observed as marking the end of the period of study, although only the demise of the important Montreal periodical, the Literary Garland, seems to be of much consequence.

Presumably the terminal year was derived from the basic research itself since a deductive method was employed and 'all the extant works whether published in book, periodical, or newspaper format' were examined and classified with respect to selected headings, data concerning authors, their backgrounds and intentions, and the 'publicly expressed expectations of Canadian literature.' The deductive approach is also suggested by the series of questions posed in the opening chapter. The literary unity could only be determined and meaningfully claimed, therefore,
by the author's examination of literature published well beyond the stated scope of this study. There is not much indication that this has been the case.

The Introduction includes at least two other stated purposes. The first is 'to correct some of our misunderstandings about our early literature.' The author, in fact, begins her Introduction by charging that when twentieth-century critics have considered pre-Confederation literature they have done so in a biased and judgemental spirit that has not given the literature its due; the critics have ignored the context in which it was written. Hence MacDonald's resolve is to identify much of the literature of the chosen period and, by commenting on aspects of its character and context, to bring it to light with the intent and hope of sparking 'further consideration and re-evaluation.'

Succeeding chapters of the book examine work by 108 identified authors. For analytical purposes, these are divided into four groups: native-born and foreign-born francophones, native-born and foreign-born anglophones. A number of anonymous pieces and newspaper editorials and reviews are also referred to. The writings of these people have been surveyed for information and opinion on eight broad topics: 'Writers and the Literary Life,' 'Distribution of Literature,' 'Social Expectations of Literature,' 'Confronting the Verities,' 'A Consciousness of Nationality,' 'Present Politics and Past History,' 'Literature and Landscape,' and 'Social Relationships.' A Conclusion reiterates and sums up the main findings, and there are four appendices. The first appendix is a list of books and periodicals that were apparently published between 1817 and 1850, copies of which have not been located. The second is a chronological list of books and other separately published works, followed by a similar list of periodicals mentioned in the text. The third appendix is comprised of several tables that offer data on the lives of the 108 authors, newspaper and book prices, and the content of periodicals. The fourth appendix includes biographical summaries of the authors, their works, and selected references for them. A bibliography of primary and secondary sources and an index follow.

Clearly this book represents a great deal of research in primary literary, journalistic and social documents. It is a resource in which specialists in nineteenth-century Canadian literature and history may find statistical and bibliographical information not readily available elsewhere, generous samplings of prose and poetry by many of the authors of the period, identification of the views, and expectations of those authors on a wide range of issues.

Regrettably, its usefulness, or potential usefulness, is likely to be confined chiefly to its statistical and bibliographic offerings. That is because it is not a well-written or well-organized work. It ought to have been subjected to very careful and thorough editing, but this appears not to have been the case. The weaknesses that mar it include frequent and serious grammatical errors, inaccurate and inconsistent punctuation, poorly structured sentences, sentence fragments (see pp. 80, 87, 88, and 131), redundancies, and weak paragraphs. The range and frequency of such features are unacceptable in a scholarly publication. Perhaps, if the organization of the material had strong redeeming qualities, one might try to overlook the grammatical and punctuation lapses, but it does not. It is a book that summarizes a great deal of prose and poetry, but too often the
summarizing has a random character about it rather than good evidence of carefully planned direction and connection.

The grammatical and punctuation problems occur frequently; they include the use of hyphens where commas or semi-colons are appropriate, misuse and inconsistent use of colons and semi-colons, comma splices, lack of agreement between pronouns and antecedents, subjects and predicates, and shifts in verb tense within the same sentence. To cite one needless inconsistency, sometimes the colon is correctly used to set off an illustrative quotation, but on many other occasions the period is used, inappropriately, to serve the same purpose. Surely, in a book that uses many quotations, the author ought, at least, to be consistent. In many other cases, long quotations are awkwardly used as sentence parts; along with erroneous punctuation, they make for some very strange constructions [see p. 121, for example].

Furthermore, the presentation of findings is often poorly organized. For instance, on p. 57, content that should be in a footnote is included in the text in a way that breaks the continuity of the matter being presented. A single-sentence non-paragraph concerning an appendix that tabulates the content of English-Canadian religious periodicals disrupts paragraphs on other features of periodical content. Two pages later, there is a long paragraph on the literary content of those same English-language religious periodicals. Why was the information on the tabulation not put in the more appropriate place?

The lack of a desirably tight organization is revealed in other ways. At the beginning of Chapter Six, it is stated that immigrant English critics 'wanted Canada described . . . as a specific place with a happy future' and 'native-born French critics wanted Canada described as the home of a collectivity with a glorious past.' On the next page the question, 'What is Canada?,' is posed and the answer for the native-born stated as a probability, 'a laconic, matter-of-fact, "home".' On p. 157, the question is asked again and the answer given: 'to the immigrant writers it was a generally pleasant place with a future, though not a country they regarded as home; to the native-born, it was home and it had a past and present which concerned them.' On the next page the same ideas are repeated in slightly different ways, but again we are told that '[i]n the spiritual geography of its sons Canada is at the centre of the world, while it is at the outer edge of the immigrant's globe.' It is true that the last few paragraphs of the chapter are summaries of ideas previously dealt with, but surely the main ideas could have been asserted and supported once in a series of cohesive paragraphs.

Even on a larger scale, the book is unnecessarily repetitious. The ideas noted in the preceding paragraph concerning self-assurance 'about Canada and places and things Canadian' are stated in the Introduction, along with a number of other conclusions issuing from the deductive process, and again in the Conclusion, Chapter Ten. Such ideas are stated at least four times in the course of the book. A more concentrated or economical organization might have permitted a deeper analysis of some of the author's significant findings.

One such significant idea emerges in contradictory fashion in Chapter Ten. For instance, at the beginning of the chapter [p. 249], the author states that 'Regional variations had little effect on expressed ideas . . . .' Yet, on pp. 253–54, we are told
that 'regional differences were important factors in determining the reading material of the ordinary literate Canadian, thus influencing the ideas about literature held by those Canadians whose avocation was creative writing, and also influencing the expectations their fellow citizens had of Canadian literature.' Thereafter, 'Canadian literary reviews take on a regional cast' (p. 255), and regional features are said to 'confirm in a literary context the work of historians who have written about regional distinctions in the political and economic life of this period' (p. 254). These are important, if contradictory statements, about which it would be helpful to know more.

There are also far too many short paragraphs, indeed, often single-sentence paragraphs, that indicate a lack of strong organization and consolidation and substantiation of findings. One of the shortest occurs on p. 162: 'Louis-Joseph Papineau was also the butt of numerous poetical assaults, all written in English.' Some examples are cited in a footnote, but if the topic is of such little consequence that it is not worth substantiating as a fully developed paragraph, perhaps the whole idea belongs in a note.

On other occasions statements are left hanging and unfinished. At p. 143 it is observed that John Richardson is untypical of native-born authors in 'his defensiveness,' but we are not told how. On p. 148, reference is made to the patriotic poems of J.H. Hagarty and Susanna Moodie, but what poems and where are not made clear. On p. 241, it is stated that David Chisholme introduces 'another theme' concerning Indians, but we are not told what it is. On p. 208, the reader is told that Adam Kidd's 'attitude to Indian religion' has already been 'discussed,' but one must go back to pp. 113 and 120 to find two sentences concerning 'the natural religion of the Indians.'

Generally, then, the assessment of the literature is very superficial, and, perhaps, this superficiality is inherent in the character of the book. Nevertheless, this reader wishes that some of the findings that are of little consequence had been given short shrift for the sake of more sustained attention to significant matters. As a case in point, I would mention the distinctions observed on p. 138 between the immigrant's conception of where centre is and the native-born person's 'unstated assumption that Canada was the centre of the world.' It would be nice to see an adequate substantiation of such matters, but it would seem that MacDonald is content merely to point to such possible areas of investigation.

The author is, in addition, inconsistent in the selection and treatment of material. After announcing on p. 212 that Anna Jameson's Winter Studies and Summer Rambles... is outside the scope of the study, she proceeds to give it attention. John Richardson's Wacousta, as a book published in England, is also outside the scope of the study, but it, too, is given attention on more than one occasion. There are similar deviations in mention of works by Susanna Moodie, Mary O'Brien, and Anne Langton that lie outside of the parameters of the study and yet are cited. Why then is there no consideration of Catharine Parr Traill's The Backwoods of Canada, one of the classics of emigration and settlement literature?

I regret that I have had to write such a carping review, but the weaknesses and flaws in the presentation and organization of MacDonald's material detract from
whatever value lies in her findings and prohibit enjoyment of the reading of her book.

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The Waterloo Regional Heritage Foundation has chosen to recognize the twentieth anniversary of the Regional Municipality of Waterloo by sponsoring Elizabeth Bloomfield's annotated bibliography on Waterloo County history. The result is a comprehensive work which should prove to be an invaluable resource for historians, genealogists, librarians, archivists, municipal staff, representatives of heritage organizations, and educators. The bibliography is the initial product of the Waterloo Regional Project.

Dr. Bloomfield, a Guelph-based geographer and historical research consultant, has been involved for a number of years in the development of computer-assisted methods to create information databases and research tools for urban, business, and regional history. She has directed the Guelph Regional Project and the Canadian Industry in 1871 Project. Her research associates, Linda Foster and Jane Forgay, are professional librarians. Procedures used in the creation of the Waterloo County bibliography were based on those developed for the Guelph Regional Project, which in 1990 won an award of merit from the American Association for State and Local History for its innovative research tools, *Guelph and Wellington County: A Bibliography of Settlement and Development Since 1800* (1988) and *Inventory of Primary and Archival Sources: Guelph and Wellington County to 1940* (1989).

*Waterloo County to 1972* provides a printed listing of the 4,531 entries in the computerized Waterloo Regional History database, currently available on CD-ROM in the Doris Lewis Rare Book Room at the University of Waterloo's Dana Porter Arts Library and in the Grace Schmidt local history room at Kitchener Public Library. Virtually all items included in the bibliography were located and personally examined. A diverse range of sources was consulted: local histories, journals and magazines, books, printed reports, theses, newspapers, directories, gazetteers, and, of particular importance, the annual reports of the Waterloo Historical Society, published continuously since 1913. Each entry includes bibliographic information, a brief physical description of the item, location codes for libraries within the Region of Waterloo, a summary of the contents, and an indication of the time period covered.