

If scholars working on Japan want to make their work accessible to those in other areas or disciplines, they have to be still more precise. For even the mention of the popular Saigo Takamori without any explanatory note will leave "outsiders" perplexed.

Both books under review suffer from some inaccuracies of indexes. In *Deference and Deference*, Sargent cited on p. 53 is not listed under "References" and neither the above-mentioned Honma Tatsunosuke nor the priest Bunrin appear in the index. Under Kamo-ya Bunji p. 93 is not listed. In *Peasant and Protest* I was unable to find Oshio Heihachiro, to whom several pages of text are dedicated, in the index.

Apart from the above criticism both books are well researched and well written and fill an important gap in Western works on Japan. The great difference of approach to related topics makes the comparison of these two volumes not only a stimulating exercise in exploring popular protest in Tokugawa and early Meiji Japan, but also a worthwhile topic for any course on historical methodology.

Beatrice M. Bodart-Bailey  
University of Ottawa

\* \* \*

JEREMY BLACK — *The British and the Grand Tour*. London: Croom Helm, 1985, Pp. 273.

This book, using for the first time a wide variety of unpublished sources, seeks to explore the eighteenth century British experience of "the joys of foreign travel". Although originally intending to limit its discussion to the Grand Tour *per se*, the climax in the education of the man of fashion, Black decided to include all British tourists, whether students, diplomatists or merchants, to his study. Ranging from chapters on transport to the arts to details about love, sex, gambling and drinking, this study holds out the promise of both pleasure and enlightenment.

Though the topic is fascinating and the scholarship daunting in detail, the volume is disappointing. There are several problems both minor and major with it. The most unimportant, although still enormously irritating, is the lack of editing and consequent sloppy word usage. Thus, on p. 28, in the space of five sentences, two sets of travellers and one journey are described as "impressive". Surely another equally suitable word could have been discovered to convey the sense intended. A similar fault, though less common, is the repetition of stories throughout the text. A good editor's hand, and eye, should have eliminated these annoying flaws.

A map would also have been very useful. Much of the book is given over the recollections and descriptions of journeys made from one spot to another, and a visual representation of the distances and difficulties involved, i.e. rivers, mountains etc, would have allowed the reader to follow the adventures of these hardy travellers with more confidence and sympathy. Perhaps North American parochialism is at fault, but is it unreasonable to ask where Chalon, Lunéville, Helvoetsluis or Laon are?

There are more serious problems however of historical setting, motive, and temporal change. For we are neither introduced to the travellers as a group or as individuals, never told if we are hearing their own voices recounting travels and travails, or those of others writing home for or about them. And they are a wildly disparate bunch. Some were diplomats posted abroad, others young men looking for adventure, still others were on art buying expeditions, while others again travelled for medical or financial reasons. Some were on their own, some with their tutors, others with their spouses or others' spouses. Some were on their first glorious venture abroad, revelling in new sights and sounds, in new experiences and pleasures. Others were jaded travellers, whose discrimination was greater and whose enthusiasm correspondingly less. In a word, they shared no common background or purpose and thus it is perhaps naive and certainly negligent, to expect what they said about their

experiences to be usable to the historian *as it stands*, without sorting or evaluation. Such an analytic process does not appear in the volume.

What the reader really needs to make sense of these accounts is a context or contexts, a setting in which to understand the experiences of different types of travellers. What, for example, was the nature of the international marriage market, and why might an aristocrat decide to put him or herself onto this market, rather than sell domestically? No clue is given. What motives led mercantile heirs to go abroad and how did systems of international finance and trade utilize British tourism? Again, no response. Who were Britain's ambassadors and envoys abroad, and what, in addition to dispensing hospitality and keeping a watchful eye on visiting Britons, was their function? How were they chosen and what criteria used in their assignment? We are never told. What, if any, were the effects of romantic novels with European settings like Mrs. Ann Radcliffe's *The Italian*, or *The Mysteries of Udolpho* on the tourist trade? Did lady tourists flock to crumbling Italian castles or were they content to stay in their warm drawing rooms vicariously enjoying the thrills and dangers of foreign travel? Finally did such travel have any significant effect on English life, on manners, architecture or taste? We are left wondering.

This is a marvelous topic and its history still remains to be written.

D.T. Andrew  
University of Guelph

\* \* \*

ROBERT BOTHWELL — *Eldorado: Canada's National Uranium Company, 1926-1960*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1984. Pp. XIII, 470.

DUNCAN MCDOWALL — *Steel at the Sault: Francis H. Clerque, Sir James Dunn, and the Algoma Steel Corporation, 1901-1956*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1984. Pp. x, 326.

Tom Traves concluded his introduction to a recent collection of essays on Canadian business history with the hope "that the birth of a clearly defined new field will soon be a fact rather than a wish." One obvious and traditional centre point for such a field is the company history. Canadian historiography is sprinkled with company biographies. Most often, however, they have been written by journalists who have emphasized colourful details, dominant personalities and humorous anecdotes at the expense of a systematic analytical perspective. Quite often, too, such histories have been of the commissioned variety designed to pay tribute to past and passing captains of industry. While the two company histories under review here fit neatly into neither of the above categories, they still fall short of providing the essential centre point for "the birth of a clearly defined new field."

This in no way means that both studies are other than superior examples of a particular approach to Canadian business history. Other reviewers of these books have amply testified to that fact. In this review, however, what is primarily at issue is the question whether or not the approaches Bothwell and McDowall employ are sufficient for defining a new sub-discipline.

How could company history become a centre point for such a discipline? A brief look at the evolution of this genre in American historiography is instructive. In the United States, in the 1930s, company history seemed the best way to explore America's business past. The Hidy's, Allan Nevins and others wrote multi-volume company histories in the belief that as individual units such studies had value and that taken together they could provide the basis for over-arching syntheses. For a number of reasons, however, no one could fashion a completed mosaic from these discrete efforts. The books possessed no common conceptual frame, other than that perhaps of a whiggish hagiography. The knees of even the most energetic reader buckled under the mass of anecdotal detail embedded in them.