

its classrooms and on its retreats. At the same time, more of a scalpel is needed in subsequent volumes to cut away unnecessary detail. Surely our historiographical tradition has advanced beyond the point where we need to conclude that the Seminary's school directors acted as "des hommes éclairés et voués tout entiers à leur tâche d'éducateurs" (p. 141).

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FRANCES HALPENNY and JEAN HAMELIN, eds.—*Dictionary of Canadian Biography*. Volume V: 1801-1820. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1983. Pp. xxv, 1044.

The appearance of Volume V of the *DCB* and *DBC* (the eighth of twelve currently projected in the series) offers an occasion again to congratulate the entire project, including the able editorial teams that produced this volume, the several hundred historians and researchers who contributed, and the funding agencies that have made so accomplished a work possible—and at the remarkably low price of \$45. Both the approach of the *Dictionary* and its many virtues are now so well known that it almost suffices to say simply that Volume V fully maintains the standards of previous volumes. Its 500 articles, on individuals who died between 1801 and 1820, embrace the expected public officials (e.g., Peter Russell), religious leaders (e.g., Charles Inglis), businessmen (e.g., Alexander Ellice), fur traders (e.g., Peter Pond), and military officers (e.g., Sir George Prevost), along with a variety of others who may serve to represent such more numerous but harder-to-know categories of people as Indians, artisans, farmers, and criminals. Also included is a major article, one of the two longest in the volume, on Sir Frederick Haldimand, who died in 1791. As in previous volumes, an attempt has clearly been made to make of the whole a kind of pointillist history of its age; presumably with this in mind, more than a few articles are less lives than lives and times of their subjects. Among the shorter articles, a number, apparently because sources were few, rely more heavily than one might have wished on the rather limited evidence of estate inventories.

Most prominent of the volume's themes is war, from the Seven Years' War and the Conquest through the Revolutionary War, the Napoleonic Wars, and the War of 1812. Scarcely an individual in the volume was not significantly affected by war. Both well-known figures such as Sir James Craig, Sir James Yeo, Benedict Arnold, Tecumseh, and Thayendanegea (Joseph Brant) and, equally, the many Loyalists, army and navy officers, traders, and others found their lives fundamentally altered by the impact of war—in some cases largely through the reshaping of political and economic life that war brought about, but very often by the physical experience of danger, hardship, and loss. Almost as prominent is the not-unrelated theme of economic insecurity. To overcome it, many of those in the volume, including most businessmen, pursued economic diversification and general rather than specialized trades. Accompanying insecurity was, of course, debt. Many of the individuals profiled wrestled with its attendant problems at one time or another in their careers: not only those great and small whose enterprises actually failed, but even the successful and figures like Isaac Brock, much affected by his brother's bankruptcy in 1811, and Chief Justice John Elmsley, whose untimely death left his family apparently with liabilities rather than assets. Notable also in the volume, in the many articles on officials and the politically active, but seldom absent for more than a few pages anywhere, is the theme of patronage and clientage—a reflection of the degree to which eighteenth-century society was organized along chains of personal connections.

Volume V continues recent *DCB* practice by providing a 32-page section indexing articles by geography and career. The utility of such an index remains, however, far from clear. Given the necessarily general nature of so many careers in so risky an age and so new a society, and the frequency of geographical mobility that went with the age's turmoil, the index must necessarily be highly selective. Richard Cartwright, for example, appears eleven times in this section, yet his important roles in the early development of Upper Canadian education and in the fur trade are not indexed. Nineteen women are listed (p. 963), but the many references pertaining to women in articles on men are entirely neglected. To understand what this volume has to say about women in its era, it is highly relevant to know, for example, that Alexander Henry took his wife "quite against his will"; that François Baby, at age 52, took a 15-year old bride who proceeded to bear him 12 children; and that Duncan Fisher's wife Catherine was "as strongly Methodist as her husband was Presbyterian" and while he played an important part in the development of Presbyterian Montreal, she was at the same time a key founder of Methodism in the city. Those who look to the index under "women" will not find this or much other pertinent information.

A variety of names can be found under "Indian Affairs", but not John Graves Simcoe or Guy Carleton, in both of whose careers Indian diplomacy was an important dimension. The key role of a William Fairfield in founding the Ernestown Academy is missed in the list for education. One would not know from the geography by careers that the United States-focused fur trade was crucial to Isaac Todd. Experts will find these and other items despite the limitations of the "Index of Identifications". But ordinary readers who rely on these indexes will get at best a somewhat random selection of the relevant material in the volume. Nor do lists of over 150 names under "Business" or over 210 under "Law" or "Armed Forces" get anyone very far. Finally, the admitted anachronism of a geography which includes the "German Democratic Republic", the "Republic of Ireland", and "Alberta" well illustrates the artificiality of the exercise. If teachers and students need help in using the *DCB*, or sales representatives in selling it, there must be a better way (a separately published and more sophisticated study guide perhaps?) than this to provide it.

Standards of editing, bibliography, and factual accuracy are, as we have come to take almost for granted, extremely high in the volume. No explanation is offered, however, for the absence from Volume V of Part II of the introductory essay on the "Integration of the Province of Quebec into the British Empire", that Volume IV (p. xlviii) said would be included. It might also be noted that the Union of 1707 between Scotland and England is wrongly dated in the article on James McGill, and the term "cash flow" (p. 364) seems inappropriate to its age. Even the most querulous reviewers could find little else to complain of in this splendid volume. It is a most welcome addition to an outstanding work of scholarship.

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JEAN-PAUL BERNARD — *Les rébellions de 1837-38. Les patriotes du Bas-Canada dans la mémoire collective et chez les historiens*. Montréal, Boréal Express, 1983. 349 p.

Voici une œuvre qui s'imposait depuis longtemps et qui sera, comme le veut son auteur, d'une grande utilité pour les enseignants, leurs étudiants et même pour les chercheurs désireux de prendre une certaine distance par rapport à un ensemble d'événements qui n'ont cessé, pour les générations qui se sont succédées depuis 1837, d'être surchargés de sens. Bien sûr, on aurait aimé, tellement le sujet est central, que J.-P. Bernard, au lieu de confier