

“coasting”), and snowshoes gave way to canoes and picnics. However, a two-year stay could not reveal the more fundamental rhythms of Canadian life which lay beneath the colonial amenities.

For anyone who has lived in Fredericton there is much with which to identify, in particular the weather; but we are no longer, for instance, constantly exposed to the danger of fire: “The coolness with which people regard being ‘burnt out’ here is amazing.” Of one man it was said, “the fire haunts him everywhere . . . fire follows him.” (p. 42) Mrs. Ewing made thrifty purchases at “burnt out” sales (as did the wife of this reviewer in a more euphemistic Fredericton “smoke sale” a century later).

In contrast to the sharp decline in documentary publishing by archival repositories, free-lance publication of correspondence and diaries (including facsimiles) is on the increase. *Canada Home* excels at this with exhaustive scholarship supported by a clean, elegant layout. The problem of transposing letters written at speed into print, involving decisions about abbreviations, punctuation, and illegibility, has been faced squarely to produce sensible solutions and compromises. (Is not the illegible word on page 89 likely to be “britches”?) Illustrations within the letters have been supplemented by others which were pasted into albums. Photos from other sources are also used effectively. Questions of interest remain, however. When were these letters received by the Sheffield Central Library? Did they remain long unregarded? One hundred and one letters have been published — how many others are there from Canada? It would be nice to know.

Hugh A. Taylor

School of Library, Archival and
Information Studies
University of British Columbia

The Collected Papers of Bertrand Russell, Vol. 1: Cambridge Essays, 1888-99.
KENNETH BLACKWELL et al, eds. London: George Allen & Unwin, 1983.
xxxiv, 554 p. ISBN 0-04-9200674.

The nucleus of the Bertrand Russell Archives at McMaster University was acquired from Russell himself in 1968; much further material has since been added. An edition of his *Collected Papers* was planned as early as 1969, although some items now published (not all of which are at McMaster) were not found until several years later. Usually an undertaking entitled “collected papers” consists very largely or entirely of writings already published. But in this first volume of Russell’s papers, unpublished material predominates. It might be thought, for example, that student essays and papers read primarily to student societies would scarcely merit inclusion. But the editors’ aim has been “to bring together all the shorter writings that record Russell’s own thoughts, whether or not they have been previously published.” This has been done in the belief that all such writings need to be taken into account and added to his published books for a full understanding of his views.

Cambridge Essays begins in fact more than two years before Russell arrived at Cambridge; the first item here published is a diary kept intermittently in 1888-89 by Russell while still living at Pembroke Lodge, his grandparents' house in Richmond Park on the outskirts of London. Orphaned at the age of three and brought up by his grandmother, Countess Russell, Bertrand experienced a lonely childhood; in retrospect, Pembroke Lodge seemed to him "like a family vault haunted by the ghosts of maniacs" — a sentence penned after the family doctor had confirmed his own suspicion that there was madness in the family. He found that the diary was, in consequence, his only means of "letting off steam" about, in particular, his religious views which were at odds with those of his grandmother. To conceal his thoughts from anyone who might casually glance at the diary, he wrote it in Greek characters and, for good measure, in a form of phonetic script; the reproduction here of its first page shows how effective this concealment must have been. Also from this period is a notebook containing essays written while attending a "crammer" as a preparation for the scholarship examination at Trinity College, Cambridge.

Next comes another diary whose entries span a period of four and one-half years before, during, and after Russell's time in Cambridge. There are further entries (*not* here printed) by Alys Pearsall Smith, Russell's first wife — into whose hands the diary finally passed in October 1894 shortly before their marriage — and in whose papers it remained. The diary contains detailed (though not daily) entries for May and June 1890, after which Russell notes: "Am going to give up keeping a regular journal and only to write now and then." Thereafter entries are spasmodic until the summer of 1893, when the emphasis is on his relationship to Alys, whose own contributions to it begin in February 1894. There is much of interest in this for Russell's development — as a person rather than a philosopher — though it seems permissible to regret the absence from the printed text of Alys' entries. The reader interested in the relationship of Russell and Alys at this time is likely to feel the need to refer to his autobiography for a fuller understanding, and to wish for the early publication of their correspondence.

Many years later in his autobiography, Russell wrote that from the time he entered Cambridge "everything went well." The diary confirms that this was how he felt at the time:

December 15. (Cambridge). The last evening of my first term. On looking back I am struck by the fact that it has been ever so much more successful than I expected. [He names some acquaintances he has made, who] all tend to engender in me a more healthy view of life and of humanity. . . My society is exactly what I should wish it.

His election to the Cambridge Conversazione Society, more generally known as "the Apostles," in his second undergraduate year gave him special pleasure. The diary by that time had fallen silent, but six of the papers he read to the Apostles survive and are here printed. Russell obtained a bachelor's degree in 1893 after three years' study of mathematics (a photograph of him in cap and gown at that time forms the frontispiece of this volume); he remained at Cambridge for a further year to study Moral Sciences (i.e., philosophy); several papers written for his tutors have been preserved from this period.

The next group of papers comprises writings on the philosophy of geometry associated with his dissertation for a Cambridge fellowship. Trinity College awarded him the fellowship in 1895. The dissertation itself is lost, but parts were published in various forms. The final group of papers in this volume deals with topics in political economy and reflects some uncertainty on Russell's part in the mid-1890s as to whether he should pursue a practical career or the life of the mind. As he later explained, he decided, after choosing non-Euclidean geometry for the subject of his dissertation, that "if my dissertation were thought sufficiently well of I would become a philosopher: if not, an economist with a view to politics." Lastly, printed as appendices, are outlines of two papers appearing earlier in the volume (to show Russell's working methods: "The crucial moment for me is when I make a brief synopsis"), a syllabus and published reports of a series of lectures at American universities in 1896, and a list of books read which Russell kept from February 1891 to March 1902.

Editing and production of this volume achieve a high standard. The editorial apparatus includes background information in the headnotes to each item or group of items, meticulous notes at the end identifying persons mentioned, explaining allusions, and discussing textual variants, and a chronology of Russell's life and writings to 1899. There is a commendable absence of misprints, something which deserves praise in days when too many works of scholarship are disfigured by sloppy proofreading. On page 247 the citation of the minutes of the Cambridge Moral Sciences Club should read "Cambridge University Archives," not "University Library": the Archives are housed in the Library building, but are separately administered.

A.E.B. Owen

Library Manuscripts Department
University of Cambridge

Ontario's History in Maps. R. LOUIS GENTILCORE and C. GRANT HEAD with a cartobibliographical essay by JOAN WINEARLS. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1984. Ontario Historical Studies Series. xvii, 284 p. ISBN 0-8020-3400-4 \$65.00.

Everyone with an interest in Ontario's history and cartography has reason to celebrate the publication of *Ontario's History in Maps*. The most imposing member of the burgeoning Ontario Historical Studies Series, it is, as the authors suggest, a fitting tribute to "the aspirations and achievements of the people of Ontario" and should promote interest in historical cartography. It is the finest provincial atlas of historical facsimiles and amply demonstrates that maps are more than a scientific record of observation and measurement. They often are works of art replete with the hope and imagination of past generations.

The authors have chosen to provide a topical framework for their presentation. In seven chapters, each with an historical introduction, the maps show "The Land Revealed," "Making a Province," "The Grand Design," "Taking up the Land," "Geology and Forests," "Circulation," and "Urban Places." This arrangement makes cross-referencing very important, and a system using