

because of its antiquated marketing practices. This thesis is in contrast to the argument put forward elsewhere by the American scholar Edward Lorenz that the British shipbuilders' loss of market share was due entirely to higher costs fostered by obsolete work practices.

Michael Moss, Archivist, University of Glasgow provides the next chapter, a guide to the types of records generated by the shipbuilding industry. Each type of document is described and related to the function it served in vessel construction. Perhaps most useful for landlubbing archivists is his listing of the principal types of marine architectural drawings.

The two introductory chapters serve merely as an hors d'oeuvre to the main body of the guide. The list of shipbuilders' records covers 125 pages with 197 entries. Each entry has a standard format. Entries are arranged alphabetically by company name. This is followed by the location(s) of the firm's yard (or yards), a brief history, a description of the company's business, details on the surviving records and their location(s) and a listing of published works (if any) on the shipyard. Entries vary in length depending on the size of the builder and extent of extant records. The entry for Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co. Ltd. who built ships for Canadian Pacific among others is two and half pages long and lists records at five different repositories. In contrast the Montrose Shipbuilding Co., a builder of small craft from the 1890s to the end of World War I, gets a third of a page.

The main section on shipbuilders' records is followed by five pages describing the records of shipbuilders' trade associations. There are also three appendices listing the locations of classification societies records, public records relating to shipbuilding, and shipbuilding plans and photographic collections respectively. These additional inventories follow the same layout as the main portion of the book. The volume closes with separate indices for names, places, and subjects.

*The Shipbuilding Industry* is a worthwhile addition to the limited number of guides available on business and industrial records. The editor is to be commended for this fine volume. It is an essential reference for archives with marine collections.

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**Awaiting the Millennium: The Children of Peace and the Village of Hope 1812-1889.** ALBERT SCHRAUWERS. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. 300 p. ISBN 0-8020-6793-x paper / 0-8020-5021-2 cloth. \$17.95 paper / \$50. cloth.

The Children of Peace, a small sect, that spun from Quakers in 1812, barely survived the lifetime of David Willson, its spiritual leader, and never expanded from its narrow geographical base in northern York County, Ontario. Albert Schrauwers's multi-pronged analysis seeks to make sense of these people.

This study is based on assessment rolls, minutes of meetings (monthly and yearly) of Quaker meetings in York, diaries, journals and observations of several people, the extensive published writings of David Willson, and the many papers

and manuscripts gathered over the years by the York Pioneer and Historical Society; many of the latter records are available in original and microfilm in the Archives of Ontario, and with the Sharon Temple Museum Society. The longstanding and widespread fascination with the Children of Peace is noticeable in the recent theses by Janette Diceman, Thomas Gerry, and Schrauwers. Moreover, the Sharon Temple, its barrel organ, and Willson's study have been restored and are worth a visit on any pretext.

The surviving documents prompt a prosopographical approach; Schrauwers valiantly assembles information about all the people who supported Willson in the building of the temple. The narrow community base prompts comparison with utopian groups that flowered in America. The political dissent of the group suggests affinity with the Second Great Awakening. Less plausibly, Schrauwers also sees the group in revolt against an emerging market economy. Although Schrauwers is well-read on possible paradigms, the Children of Peace remain elusive.

We know that the Children of Peace supported the Rebellion of 1837 almost to a person. So did a great many others in York County. Although their religion coloured their politics, it remains doubtful that the split with the Quakers was political. We need, therefore, to explain their religious views. Similarly, links or suggestive comparisons with utopianism, the Second Great Awakening, and Quakerism do not establish causality. Schrauwers makes the Children of Peace appear to be a group of people responding to changing forces by tightening their control of whatever they can. The fact that they appear to be a dissenting group not unlike other dissenting groups may be instructive. A group that could not pass its ideas on to the next generation may prove impervious to historians.

Schrauwers also seems better able to understand group behaviour than that of individuals. Willson must surely be more a religious and philosophical thinker than a political one, or someone in revolt against a market economy. This is not the last word on the Children of Peace, but it is certainly the most refreshing. Schrauwers has opened a lot of doors, in some small part because of his great familiarity with the archival sources. This book will be essential reading for anyone who wants to tackle the relationship of religion and politics in nineteenth-century Ontario.

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**Atlas of the Holocaust.** MARTIN GILBERT. Toronto: Lester Publishing, Canadian edition, 1993. ISBN 0-306-8018-X. \$24.95.

This book provides a geography of the mass murders of Jews during World War II. Written by one of the world's most distinguished historians, containing 314 maps, it traces better than any other account the deportations of Jews from all over Europe to the death centres at Sobibor, Chelmno, Maidanek, Treblinka, Belzec, and Birkenau, where they were gassed immediately, and to the dozens of slave labour camps including Auschwitz, where they were worked to death. At both of these "lagers," bodies were either cremated or burned deliberately in vast pyres or open pits. The entire history of the Holocaust is traced here, including the anti-