he had full access. It is most unfortunate that our rules on confidentiality have prevented
the publication of this thorough, well-informed, and highly perceptive study. Time has
made publication unlikely, but it has not erased the debt many other scholars owe
Professor Soward. The Department of External Affairs should now give this survey to the
Public Archives so that all may have ready access to this invaluable aid to scholarship.

John Holmes left the Department of External Affairs in 1960. George Kennan had left
the State Department a decade earlier. Kennan wrote in his diary when he resigned of the
utter confusion about foreign policy in the public mind! "Only the diplomatic historian,
working from the leisure and detachment of a later day, will be able to unravel this
incredible tangle and to reveal the true aspect of the various factors and issues involved." 
John Holmes, now a diplomatic historian, has unravelled many tangles and in doing so
has taught us much about that time and our own.

John English
University of Waterloo

The St. Andrew's Chronicles: An Account of Presbyterianism before 1879 in the
Belleville—Hastings County—Quinte Area. GERALD E. BOYCE. Belleville,
Ont.: St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, 1978. 183 p. (and bibliog., 57 p., separately
printed) ill. $9.00.

Sights and Surveys: Two Diarists on the Rideau. EDWIN WELCH. Ottawa:,
Historical Society of Ottawa, 1979. 53 p. ill (Available from P.O. Box 523, Station B,
Ottawa, Ont., K1P 5P6) $3.50.

For some time now, Gerald Boyce has been the historical voice of Ontario's Hastings
County. In The St. Andrew's Chronicles, Boyce continues that work. To be sure, he con-
centrates on the establishment, progress (or lack thereof) and development of Auld Kirk
Presbyterianism in Hastings County. But he gives colour, life and vividness to this history
by interweaving the regional into the ebb and flow of international Presbyterianism.
There are no tirades against the evils of drink, gambling and "burying the dead on
Sundays". Rather the church is a multi-faceted organization, in competition for souls with
the wilderness, the Free Kirk and American missionaries, other denominations and the
foibles of human character. The effect, though, is more of religiosity than religion, in a
style and language that suits the period.

The main feature of the book is its style and presentation, as the diary of an "imaginatory
chronicler". This presents various tests of credibility to readers more accustomed to
traditional approaches to historical writing. The chronicler reveals in personal and
intimate terms details about church life and society which even the most committed,
deeply religious and aware person might well not know, let alone record faithfully over a
period of almost sixty years. In most cases, the author handles the problems posed by this
format quite well; entries are skilfully crafted, and the text develops its own sense of
perspective, direction and flow. Yet, there are trouble spots. The opening and closing
entries refer to the chronicler's wish to "pass on to my grandchildren some of the modern
tales of the heroes of our Church", and to the discovery of the journals after the
chronicler's death by those grandchildren. In between, there is no mention made of any
family connection. It is also hard for the reader to accept the possibility of such a person
never holding church office, and only once travelling outside Belleville during the entire
period.

The bibliography cites sources for pictures and major original or published textual
material. Footnotes, and a complete bibliography are available in pamphlet form from St.
Andrew's Church. It is unfortunate that they were not included in the book. Without the
notes, readers could forget the chronicler's imaginary status, and assume the absorbing
text to be an original diary. The absence of notes also decreases the book's usefulness as a
school-text, as they separate the chronicler's bias and opinion from the historical
narrative. Boyce uses photographs and drawings drawn from private hands, small church
and museum archives, the Ontario Archives and the Public Archives of Canada. Especi-
ally interesting are five reproductions of Thomas Burrowes' sketches of Belleville and
Lake Ontario scenes in the 1830s. Picture credits, however, do not cite negative or picture
numbers for OA or PAC sources—an inconvenience for archivists wishing to supple-
ment their holdings, and an impediment to research. Nor should it be automatically as-
sumed that consumers don't want or need to know what and where all the sources are and
how they have been used. In books like this, full notes and bibliographies exemplify for
the public that archives exist for more than an academic elite. Also, the public would
better appreciate that the author's work began, rather than ended, at the parish boundar-
ies.

Number 1 in the Bytown Series offers an entirely different look at the past. In Sights and
Surveys, John Burrows' original survey notes for the Rideau Canal see the light of day
alongside portions of John McTaggart's well known but rare Three Years in Canada,
(London 1829). Clear reproductions of Burrows' maps and sketches enhance the text.
Edwin Welch's excellent introduction serves as a guide, and his editing offers direction to
others who might be contemplating similar ventures. One wishes the Bytown Series
success and looks forward to Number 2.

Kenneth W. Johnson,
Trent University.