

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.

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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 concentrates 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 "imaginary 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. Especially 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 supplement their holdings, and an impediment to research. Nor should it be automatically assumed 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 boundaries.

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.

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