

mobility (p. 92). But in no degree is the Canadian "historical context" analyzed or even described.

Tepperman has obviously attempted to escape the more conventional mobility analyses. These admittedly tend to be rather banal statistics-laden manipulations of survey responses dealing in intergenerational occupational achievement. However, he simply does not manage a more satisfactory alternative. If he had taken the logical steps suggested in his work and developed an historical approach to Canadian society, longitudinally demonstrating structural mobility and mobility as renewal, he would have approached his apparent objectives. Had he explored the industrial, regional, and organizational character over time of Canadian society, as related to social class inequality and mobility, he could have achieved a stunning and welcome alternative to the existing literature. But he simply does not execute the lines of analysis to which he seems to aspire. Instead, we have at best a succession of prolegomena.

For those who choose to take a look for themselves, I have puzzled out a superior chapter ordering and selection. Begin with Chapter Four on careers, and carry on through Five and Six on deviant careers, stereotyping, and discrimination. In these chapters there is some indication of the book that might have been.

Dennis FORCESE,
Carleton University.

* * *

Mélanges d'histoire du Canada français offerts au professeur Marcel Trudel. Ottawa: Éditions de l'Université d'Ottawa, 1978, Pp. 250. Cahiers du Centre de recherche en civilisation canadienne-française, no. 14.

With the growing popularity in Canada of collections of essays dedicated by admiring colleagues and former students to masters of the discipline, the appearance of a volume of historical essays dedicated to Marcel Trudel was inevitable. Professor Trudel is probably the most productive historian writing in Canada today. With a dozen books, others written in collaboration, and scores of articles published during more than a quarter of a century some men might rest on their laurels. But since 1973 Professor Trudel has written half a dozen more very solid books, some of them definitive studies, and at least two more volumes are yet to come. Anglophone readers know Professor Trudel only through two brief articles that were published more than 20 years ago and *The Beginnings of New France, 1524-1663*, that appeared in 1973. Although welcome, this truncated version of his French-language, multi-volume history of the same period does not provide readers with a sufficiently comprehensive view of his work. Unfortunately this present volume does little to increase even his Francophone audience's understanding of Professor Trudel's place in contemporary Canadian historiography or appreciation of the magnitude of his contribution. The many articles cover topics from the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries and reflect his own wide range of interests, but their coverage does not always reflect his own depth of research and careful attention to detail. The essays are very uneven in treatment and form. Some are very synoptic and their inclusion is questionable, several are incomplete research notes and fewer than half are important and useful.

Professor Ouellett's discussion of seigneurial property and social groups in the Saint Lawrence valley, 1663-1840, is the most important, for his discussion of the breakdown of the social usefulness and influence of the old Canadian *noblesse*

during the British regime adds a significant dimension to his other published work. The assertion that the majority of seigneurs in New France were nobles and claims about their group identity directly challenge the work of R. C. Harris, C. Nish and others, and many will want to read the essay carefully. But, as is normal the reader may quickly become frustrated when he seeks to know how the author's many tables were constructed and his categories defined. Julian Gwyn's essay — the only one in English — on the influence of war and economic change on New England during the 1740s adds to the growing production of the Louisbourg industry and goes a long way to answer why heavy British military and naval spending in New England failed to overcome the growing financial insecurity in the region. Claude Lessard's article on the financial assistance provided by French religious institutions to the youthful Canadian church brings together a great deal of information from widely scattered sources, but could have been more usefully presented in tabular form. The data need to be linked to other sources of revenue, and the fluctuations in these revenues ought to be clearly shown and their significance discussed.

Among the briefer essays Nive Voisin's on the importance of local opposition from Nicolet to Bishop Lafleche's behaviour in his diocese during the 1870s and 1880s adds an important dimension to the growing literature on the "liberal" — "ultramontane" struggle in Quebec. John Hare's research note on habitant behaviour in the Quebec region during the American occupation is also interesting. Several other contributors also ought to have termed their essays "research notes" for some are incomplete and fail to draw conclusions.

The seventeen essays in this collection range in length from four to twenty-one pages which alone reveals the absence of a firm editorial hand. Had there been an editor, he might have written a proper introduction in honour of Professor Trudel. As the book stands, the important essay by Serge Gagnon on the historiographical transformation of the sixteenth century from the days of Narcisse Dionne to Marcel Trudel is the only one to refer more than superficially to the latter's work and reveal the significance of Professor Trudel's contribution to the modern reinterpretation of the history of early Canada. The present volume first appeared as a combined issue of the *Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa*, (January and April, 1977), and there is nothing to justify its re-appearance within separate covers. It is not a worthy or fitting tribute to Marcel Trudel.

James PRITCHARD,
Queen's University.