

“unofficial” ships’ badges on the gunshields started in 1941 and spread rapidly from ship to ship. The badge was often a cartoon-like painting depicting an imaginative interpretation of the ship’s name. For example, H.M.C.S. *Drumheller* was adorned with a devil figure sitting in flames while pounding away at a drum!

With the gunshields now gone, the authors have had to rely on photographs from public and private collections to compile this collection of ships’ badges. The illustrations, over 120 in number, are black and white only, and feature a brief explanation of the badge. The book also includes a short introduction in which the origins, significance, and fate of gunshield graffiti are explained. Lynch and Lamb succeed in throwing some light on a small corner of Canadian naval history by documenting this unique form of popular art.

**The Canadian Military Experience 1867-1983: A Bibliography.** O.A. COOKE. Ottawa: Department of National Defence, 1984. 329 p. ISBN 0-660-52649-2 \$11.95 pa.

Compiled by Owen Cooke of the Directorate of History, Department of National Defence, this extensive bibliography lists published books on Canada’s military history since 1867. This edition is a revised and much enlarged version of one which first appeared in 1979. The bibliography includes about 2500 different entries divided into six categories, and within each category into three or four chronological periods: bibliographies; defence policy and general works; separate sections for naval, land, and air forces, 1867-1967; and a final section on the Armed Forces since 1968. The book is indexed in a very useful manner by services, branches, formations, and units for quick reference. Articles, theses, and published works relating to the pre-Confederation period have not been included nor has poetry and fiction. A comprehensive military history bibliography encompassing all forms of literature would be too massive an undertaking, but perhaps a selection of the most important works in these fields could be included in any future edition. The present edition is, nonetheless, a valuable addition to the reference shelf.

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**The Canadian City: Essays in Urban and Social History.** GILBERT A. STELTER and ALAN F.J. ARTIBISE, eds. Ottawa: Carleton University Press, 1984. 503 p. ISBN 0-88629-018-X \$14.95 pa.

This collection of essays on urban society is an enlarged and revised edition of an earlier volume published in 1977. A number of the essays are reprints from various journals while others were prepared expressly for this publication. In this edition, there is new emphasis on subjects such as the family, social structure, immigration, and religion. Other sections are dedicated to urban growth, physical environment, and urban reform and government. The editors have provided new introductions to each section and while discarding four earlier essays, have added eight new ones for a total of twenty. Also deleted is a section devoted to a selection of recent publications in Canadian urban history.

The essays, which are excellent and very informative, are documented with copious footnotes; many also have charts, tables, maps, or photographs. Readers will find, however, that the volume is marred with annoying typographical errors and errors in syntax. The Carleton Library Series has enjoyed a fine reputation over the years. It is unfortunate that the editors were not more diligent with their red pencils during the compilation of this otherwise fine and instructive volume.

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**Union List of Manuscripts in Canadian Repositories, Supplement for 1981-1982.** PETER YURKIW, ed., ANDRÉE LAVOIE, asst. ed. Ottawa: Public Archives of Canada, 1985. xxv, 616 p. ISBN 0-666-53090-2 \$20.00.

In 1961, the Public Archives of Canada began the task of compiling a list of manuscript collections held by Canadian repositories. The purpose of the project was to provide the researcher with a guide to archival sources, together with a brief description of their significance and location. The initial version of the *Union List of Manuscripts in Canadian Repositories* was introduced in 1968 and appeared in revised form in 1975. At that point, the decision was made to create occasional supplements to the main edition. The current publication represents the fourth such supplement.

The size of this particular supplement confirms the general success of the PAC's canvass of archival repositories throughout Canada. The number and size of the volumes which make up the *Union List of Manuscripts* also indicate the publication's major flaw. In order to find listings of manuscript collections relating to a particular individual, for example, a researcher must check through five volumes. The editors of the guide are aware of this problem, and, as well as collecting information for future additions to the *Union List*, they are researching new ways of presenting the data which may involve microfilm production and computer transmission.

**Manuscripts: The First Twenty Years.** PRISCILLA S. TAYLOR, et al., eds. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1984. xv, 429 p. ISBN 0-313-24281-X.

This publication represents a collection of articles taken from the quarterly journal *Manuscripts*. The American Manuscript Society, which was founded in 1948, has published the journal since 1953. Most of the articles are aimed at the collector rather than the archivist. The first section of the book is devoted to suggestions on how collectors should assemble documents or related items. The emphasis here is on autographs. The second section of the book deals with areas in which to collect. Other sections discuss historical documents and penmanship. A final section attempts to link collecting with the broader pursuit of historical understanding. In general, however, the tone of the articles is antiquarian and, in general, geared to an American audience.