

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-

Jewish violence before the War, the precarious status of the Jewish communities in 1939, the railway routes to the death centres, the location of resistance groups, the pogroms, the death marches, the escape routes, and many other themes. Most maps include the numbers of dead in each area. As well as maps, the book contains a scholarly historical account of the process of destruction, many photographs (most of them taken by the triumphant German Nazis), and a substantial bibliography. Map-by-map and photo-by-photo the reader is brought graphically face-to-face with mass death—in the uniqueness of the Holocaust, in which an entire people, the Jews, were marked out for complete destruction. Gilbert maps even minor aspects of the Holocaust, such as Switzerland's turning back thousands of Jewish refugees in August of 1942 and the names of dozens of children under four deported to Auschwitz on 17 August 1942. It is all here in the starkness of detailed maps, photographs, and the accompanying text to inform us of the historical geography of the major event of the twentieth century.

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**Harriet Brooks: Pioneer Nuclear Scientist.** MARELENE F. and GEOFFREY W. RAYNER-CANHAM. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1992. 168 p. ISBN 0-7735-0881-3.

Research in the physical sciences became established in Canada during the two decades preceding World War I. The leading university in this venture was McGill, thanks largely to the generosity of its patron, William Macdonald, who donated the funds to build, equip, and begin operating the Physics and Engineering Building. A first sign of excellence was the contribution made by the faculty and graduate students of McGill University at the 1897 meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, surprising the international assembly at the week-long event in Toronto. The next milestone was the Nobel Prize awarded to Ernest Rutherford in 1908 for his research while at McGill.

Among those who helped to achieve such recognition was Harriet Brooks, one of a remarkable group of graduate students there. Brooks was an undergraduate at McGill before she began research in 1898 under the newly-appointed Rutherford. In 1901 a fellowship enabled her to spend a year at Bryn Mawr for further study; and in the next year she was at the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge on Rutherford's recommendation. Then, a year as tutor in McGill was followed by a position on faculty at Barnard College, Columbia University. That vocation was cut short after Brooks announced her engagement; even though she broke it off before submitting her resignation, she was left no alternative because she had signalled an inclination to marry, thus rejecting dedication to her work. Some months spent at the Curie Institute in Paris preceded her marriage to Frank Pitcher in 1907.

That, in brief, was the life of Brooks as a scientist. The authors ask why she has been overlooked, but their answers fail to refute the judgement of contemporaries that the great promise shown by the young Harriet Brooks was cut short by a career as society matron and horticultural enthusiast. While they have made good use of secondary material to describe the hurdles in the path of women in science,