Urban History Review Revue d'histoire urbaine



Ivonoffski, Vrenia and Campbell, Sandra, eds. *Exploring Our Heritage: The Ottawa Valley Experience: Proceedings of a Heritage Festival, Arnprior, October 21-22, 1978.* Toronto, 1980. Available from Ontario Government Bookstore, 880 Bay Street, Toronto, M7A 1Y7

John Taylor

Volume 10, numéro 2, october 1981

URI : https://id.erudit.org/iderudit/1019103ar DOI : https://doi.org/10.7202/1019103ar

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Éditeur(s)

Urban History Review / Revue d'histoire urbaine

ISSN

0703-0428 (imprimé) 1918-5138 (numérique)

Découvrir la revue

Citer ce compte rendu

Taylor, J. (1981). Compte rendu de [Ivonoffski, Vrenia and Campbell, Sandra, eds. Exploring Our Heritage: The Ottawa Valley Experience: Proceedings of a Heritage Festival, Arnprior, October 21-22, 1978. Toronto, 1980. Available from Ontario Government Bookstore, 880 Bay Street, Toronto, M7A 1Y7]. Urban History Review / Revue d'histoire urbaine, 10(2), 62–62. https://doi.org/10.7202/1019103ar

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Space has not allowed me to mention all of the themes in *Moralism and the Model Home*. Perhaps its greatest contribution to our understanding of urban housing is the analysis of public perception of the roles to be played by homes and housing in society. It is here that Wright is at her synthetic best, skillfully interweaving the images and attitudes of workers, professionals, reformers, and others to uncover the dynamics of popular opinion. While the image of the role of the home, indeed even of household management, changed dramatically between 1873 and 1913, some of the attitudes formulated then remain important today. Victorian builders,

suggested a vision of America filled withindependent, attractive homes, each economical enough to be owned by its occupants. That vision had been an integral part of the American dream for countless immigrants from many countries. It would continue its hold for future generations (p.45).

Not only was this image important, but housing also came to be viewed as "a direct way to stabilize the society" (p.294).

Moralism and the Model Home is a first-rate book. It deserves a wide readership. A similar study for Canada would be useful, since it could shed considerable light upon the Canadian identity. In our country too, housing is deeply entrenched in middle-class dreams. We like to believe that our experience has been different from that of our American neighbours. A detailed study of Canadian images concerning housing could be very revealing in this regard.

Michael J.Doucet Department of Geography Ryerson Polytechnical Institute

Book Notes/Notes bibliographiques

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Discovery and conservation of heritage is a governmental growth industry. Some of its product is revealed in this 144 page volume, itself an outcome of a town and gown festival in the heart of the Ottawa Valley. The volume is not urban. Nor is it professional from cover to cover. Nor was it intended to be. Town and country; professional and amateur met in Arnprior in 1978 and meet in this collection. Of interest to urban historians or to professional historians or to both might be the following among the 33 articles:

Marilyn Miller, "The Opeongo Road: A Unique Historical Resource;" Julian Gwyn, "The Irish in Eastern Ontario: The Social Structure of Huntley Township in Carleton County, 1851-71;" Gaetan Vallières, "Franco-Ontariens in the Ottawa Valley;" C. Grant Head, "Nineteenth Century Timbering and Sawlogging in the Ottawa Valley...;" David Knight, "The Ottawa Valley and the Selection of Canada's Capital City;" and Carol Sheedy, "Aspects Professionnels et Socio-culturels de la Population de la Côte-de-Sable [Ottawa]."

John Taylor Department of History Carleton University

Morris, David and Hess, Karl. Neighbourhood Power: The New Localism. Boston: Beacon Press, 1975. Pp. 180.

This book is rapidly becoming a popular guide for the proponents of re-creating communities from the bottom up. It describes and recommends a variety of actions to be taken to re-establish human scale organization through building a community's sense of identity and returning political and economic power to the neighbourhood level: block parties, local ownership of neighbourhood media, co-operative businesses and housing, urban food production, etc. It recognizes limits to neighbourhood self-sufficiency, but the discussion of the inter-neighbourhood co-operation necessary to overcome these limits is weak and detracts from the general plausibility of the rest of the book.

Joy Woolfrey Ottawa

Cockburn, Cynthia. The Local State: Management of Cities and People. London: Pluto Press, 1977. Pp. 184.

At the turn of the century corporate growth and capital reorganization precipitated and at the same time provided models for new forms of municipal organization. This book is about the efforts of British local governments to respond to the crises created by the most recent wave of capital reorganization through the implementation of modern corporate management techniques. Popular scepticism about electoral politics has led to an increase in extra-parliamentary militancy. Local governments have expanded their corporate management strategy to try and encompass this through community development programmes and the creation of neighbourhood councils. Although it has too limited an historical perspective, this book is valuable for its insights into the role of the local state and for its attention to the efforts of workers to combat the reduction of the social wage (public expenditures on housing and collective services) through struggles at