

**Burg, David F. *Chicago's White City of 1893*. Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky, 1976. Pp. xvi, 382. Illustrations. \$17.00**

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for preservation of ethnic identity than were German Catholics, a fact which explains, in part, the lower degree of Irish Church activism compared to that of German Catholics in New York.

Canadian historians might be interested in testing Dolan's thesis in our urban context. How, for instance does Dolan's work relate to post-famine Irish and French parishes in Montreal or, closer to the present, Italian, Portuguese, Polish or Anglo-Catholic parishes in centres like Toronto or Winnipeg? Historians interested in pursuing this issue would be wise to not only read Dolan's study but also to carefully examine his useful "Essay on Sources". [Harold Troper, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education].

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Burg, David F. Chicago's White City of 1893. Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky, 1976. Pp. xvi, 382. Illustrations. \$17.00.

In 1893, the year that marked the four hundredth anniversary of the landing of Columbus in the New World, Chicago was host to an exposition to mark the occasion. Although the World's Columbian Exposition was the fifteenth world's fair, it was of vastly greater scope than any of its predecessors. Chicago created a veritable new city. In this study of the "White City", the author shows America at a crossroads in its development. It was in the process of moving from a largely agricultural society to a predominantly urban and industrial one. The exposition was then an index of American values, achievements, and expectations in this era of profound and complex change. The exposition also demonstrated, perhaps for the first time, that both artistic capacity and technology were available to transform burgeoning industrial cities into well-designed centres of business, culture, and community.

Chicago's White City of 1893 deals with the multifaceted aspects of the fair - its architecture, artworks, music, technological achievements and so on. But the book's most important contribution is a discussion of the exposition's theme - the potentiality of fashioning the "Kingdom of God on Earth". While the most important and well-known after effect of the fair was the City Beautiful movement, its influence extended also to such ordinary concerns as well-lighted streets, efficient waste disposal, and honest government. [A.F.J. Artibise, University of Victoria].

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Bullough, William A. Cities and Schools in the Gilded Age: The Evolution of an Urban Institution. Port Washington, N.Y.: Kennikat Press, 1974. Pp. 193. \$12.50.

Urban historians in both Canada and the United States are increasingly turning their attention to the relationship between schooling and the social, economic and political dimensions of the urban landscape. American researchers can profit from the work of Stanley Schultz, Michael Katz and Marvin Lazerson on Boston educational development, Carl Kaestle and Selwyn Troen on the schools of New York City and St. Louis, plus the more comprehensive works of Joel Spring and David Tyack. Valuable beginnings in the Canadian context have been made by Katz, Susan Houston and Alison Prentice on mid-nineteenth century urban schooling, and by Neil Sutherland and Terrence Morrison on urban education at the end of the nineteenth century.

William Bullough's Cities and Schools in the Gilded Age is one of the less satisfactory contributions to this growing field of historical literature. Drawing on both the published works of other historians plus his own research on San Francisco schools, Bullough attempts to portray American urban schools and school systems in the last quarter of the nineteenth century - the so-called "Gilded Age".