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[Aller au sommaire du numéro](#)

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Four recent French-Canadian volumes are reviewed in this issue (p. 157-8) by Paul W. Fox, of Carleton College, Ottawa. "Much French-

Canadian historical scholarship", he says, "is characterized by an avid interest in detail or by a rather romanticized rendering of the major theme". In the first category he places *Le Système scolaire de la province de Québec. I. Aperçu général*, by Louis-Philippe Audet; while *L'Evêque errant* (Mgr Charlebois, Bishop of Keewatin from 1910 to 1933), by Germain Lesage, "belongs clearly to the other category". With regard to *Les Cahiers des Dix*, numéro quinze, Mr. Fox says that Jean Bruchési's essay, "Champlain a-t-il menti?", will cause "a few eyes to pop, especially in Quebec where Champlain and his writings have always been above suspicion."

*Histoire du Canada français depuis la découverte*, by Lionel Groulx, the reviewer admits, "is neither romantic nor overly detailed". However he does indulge in a few criticisms. The three maps included "are not well done", and on the subject of Louis XIV he finds it hard to accept Canon Groulx's sentence, "Le jeune roi a plus que du génie — si le génie fait penser à quelque chose d'un peu désordonné — il a du bon sens" (p. 70). This is not surprising, since English-speaking historians in general regard Louis XIV, not as "la grande monarque", but as a very foolish monarch under whom the fall of France from her seventeenth-century position of greatness began. Mr. Fox says "Louis was no genius and he sometimes was wanting in common sense". The conclusion of his review, however, is that "the Canon's first volume in his series is informative and makes good reading."

There are a number of other interesting reviews of books. For example, on pages 163-4, Professor Richard M. Saunders, of the University of Toronto, discusses *L'Eglise catholique et la Révolution française. I. Le pontificat de Pie VI et la crise française (1775—1799); II. L'ère napoléonienne et la crise européenne (1800—1815)*, by André Latreille of the University of Lyon. Professor Saunders states that "there are profound differences between the French of Canada and the French of France... And in the different historical background of the two areas the chief dividing point is as much the French Revolution as the British conquest of Canada... Henceforth France at home moved rapidly away from France in Quebec." This, of course, is a traditional and popular theory among English-Canadians, and it leads him to state enthusiastically that "works such as this one of Professor Latreille should be read with great care in Canada". He has the highest praise for the volume, also, from the point of view of historical scholarship.

Grace Lee Nute of Saint Paul, Minnesota, discusses briefly *Louis Jolliet, vie et voyages (1645—1700)*, by Jean Delanglez, (*Les Études de l'Institut d'Histoire de l'Amérique française*). "Long research in French and Canadian archives", she says, "gives a sureness of touch to the author's treatment of his subject, which has been absent from all earlier accounts of Jolliet's life."