

At one point, for example, the authors claim that they have been able to “provide an updated interpretation and correlation of Tofino Basin Cenozoic stratigraphy with new integrated foraminifer and ichthyolith biostratigraphies and strontium age controls” (366). As momentous as this may be, I have no idea what the authors are talking about. Indeed, language such as this seems to reflect a determination in some chapters to maintain disciplinary norms rather than fully engage with readers from diverse academic and other backgrounds. As a result, many readers may prefer not to wade through all of the more than 500 pages included within *Coasts Under Stress*, but instead select chapters and sections that reflect their particular area of interest in coastal issues.

That being said, *Coasts Under Stress* is undoubtedly a monumental achievement in terms of pure and integrated research output. Anybody who is concerned about the state of Canada’s fisheries, the socio-ecological challenges facing rural coastal communities, or human health in coastal regions will find a wealth of meticulously crafted research material that illuminates and expands our understanding of key issues in their area of interest. The work of the Coast Under Stress Research Team has made Carson’s elusive coastlines that much more comprehensible to their readers, and in doing so they have begun to point the way toward sustaining the rich social and ecological health of these regions.

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*Essays in The History of Canadian Law*, Vol IX, *Two Islands: Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island*. Edited by Christopher English. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2005, ISBN: 0802090435

THE NINTH VOLUME IN THE Osgoode Society for Canadian Legal History’s well-received *Essays in the History of Canadian Law* series explores the legal historical linkages and distinctions between Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island and, in a more limited fashion, the degree to which this history corresponded to the rest of the empire. Editor Christopher English, coordinator of the law and society program at Memorial University, recognized that marrying Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island offered a pairing that some might find odd. He argues that a contrast of the two islands reveals continuities and idiosyncrasies that are valuable in of themselves while suggesting lines of comparison with other jurisdictions. In this, English is on solid ground and although the collection is a bit uneven, it deepens and broadens our sense of Canada’s legal history while offering scholars a challenge to build upon the work already done.

Containing 13 essays plus English’s introduction, *Two Islands* presents a five part survey of historiography, the administration of justice, property law and inheritance, legal status and access to the courts by women, and litigation in chancery

and at common law from the late eighteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries. Containing separate essays by English on Newfoundland and J.M. Bumsted on Prince Edward Island, the historiographical section offers a valuable sense of where the legal historical scholarship has been and where it might profitably develop in the future. Those familiar with the state of Canadian legal history will come away from these chapters with a sense that on both islands the discipline is still very much in its early days. With only slight exaggeration, the historiographical assessment and *Two Islands* as a whole resonates closely with the state of the legal historical discipline in Canada as was revealed in the first two volumes of *Essays in the History of Canadian Law*, published in 1981 and 1983. Like those early collections, this ninth volume indicates that the field carries a great deal of promise.

In concert with the historiographical treatments, Bumsted's contributions on politics and the administration of justice in early Prince Edward Island, Jerry Bannister on surgeons and criminal justice in eighteenth century Newfoundland, Bruce Kercher and Jodie Young's comparison of Chief Justice Francis Forbes in Newfoundland and New South Wales, David Bulger on the 47 year long chancery case of *Bowley v Cambridge*, and English's examination of the equally peculiar Cashin libel trial of 1947 are collection's strongest elements. Notwithstanding their distinctive topics and time frames, all of these chapters demonstrate thoughtful analysis and contextualization of primary sources pursuing subtle interpretations which place the legal history within local and broader contexts. Here we see the pull of broader trends in the law, legal interpretation and procedure answered by the push of local necessity, context, and a desire to fashion a legal world which had meaning for residents of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. For instance, neither Bannister's surgeons or Kercher and Young's Chief Justice Forbes set out to create distinctive local variants on how the legal system worked but the local setting effectively demanded innovation. At the same time, Bumsted's treatment of politics and justice, Bulger's unravelling of *Bowley v Cambridge*, and English's examination of the Cashin trial demonstrate that regardless of the peculiarities of time and place, events on the two islands played upon themes to be found almost anywhere in the English legal world.

Less successful are Nina Goudie's largely descriptive treatment of the northern circuit of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland in the early nineteenth century, Trudi Johnson's examination of inheritance and the Chattels Real Act of 1834, Michele Stairs's examination of intestacy law, Willeen Keough's treatment of plebeian women in the courts, Krista Simon's survey of women in the court of the Placentia District, and Laura Brown's discussion of the legal status of women in Newfoundland at the time of Confederation. Johnson and Keough are the strongest contributions of this group of essays and it must be admitted that Johnson's contribution is hobbled only by the fact that significant aspects of her examination are addressed in Kercher and Young's impressive treatment of Chief Justice Forbes. Through no fault of her own she seems to be returning to ground already covered.

Keough, whose chapter is drawn from her 2005 book on Irish women on the Avalon Peninsula, is well-stocked with fascinating material driven forward by sound questions but which, after setting an interpretative framework, retreats to a series of case studies. A similar character emerges in Goudie's chapter on Newfoundland's northern circuit and Simon's discussion of women in the Placentia district's courts, both of which employ descriptive case study methodology that too often produces a shopping list narrative. On the other hand, Brown's chapter on women's legal status in Confederation-era Newfoundland is based on five published cases and is unable to tease out how those legal precedents shaped the lived reality of women's status in the mid to late 1940s.

Christopher English's introduction argues that in the absence of a truly national legal history, we have adopted a view that is "modest, cautious, eclectic, and incremental" (8). To the extent that this is true of the broad field of Canadian legal history, it is certainly true of *Two Islands* which, buoyed up its strongest elements, signals the arrival of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island into the field of Canadian legal history. While there remains more to be done in elaborating and expanding our legal historical understanding of those two islands and their peoples, these future enquiries can be founded on an essay collection that successfully provides compelling examples of the quality scholarship that can be produced.

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Andy Jones, *Letters from Uncle Val*. Tors Cove: Rattling Books 2006, ISBN 9780973758689.

*LETTERS FROM UNCLE VAL*, is an epistolary novel whose elderly outporter narrator, Valentine Reardigan, lives with his daughter and her family in the suburbs of St. John's between 1987 and 1989. Originally a series of radio broadcasts on CBC during those years, it was written and performed by Andy Jones. The programme has now been made available on compact disc.

It is presented as a set of letters from Val to his friend Jack, who remains behind in their home outport. Val is a wry observer of the lives of the first generation urbanites. He makes a series of discerning comments upon his daughter, her husband, children, and dogs. (Remarkably, dogs in St. John's lack jobs, and are kept and fed just for being themselves). Through the series of 18 letters and the ups and mostly downs of Val's daughter's family, Val moves from being an outside observer of the ways of St. John's, through a period of nostalgia for a past life that contrasts with urban living, to a yearning for a return to the burbs when the plot exiles him to a downtown neighbourhood. The listener comes to know the family, and to recognize characters that we have known, even as Val and his contemporaries face the inevitable facts of aging and mortality. Val adapts to his new surroundings and becomes