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A Short History of Renaissance and Reformation / Renaissance et Réforme

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A Short History of *Renaissance and Reformation / Renaissance et Réforme*

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On the masthead of its first issue, dated October 1964, the *Toronto Renaissance and Reformation Bulletin* that was to become the journal *Renaissance and Reformation / Renaissance et Réforme* (R&R) described itself in very modest terms indeed: “This initiates a bulletin to appear sporadically with news of interest to Toronto scholars working in the fields of the Renaissance and Reformation. Send any items you wish to have included to N. Z. Davis, Department of Political Economy, University of Toronto.”²

Such modesty was deceptive, for it understated what was, in fact, a remarkable moment for early modern studies in Toronto and, by extension, in Canada. The fall of 1964 saw the birth not only of R&R, but also of the Centre for Reformation and Renaissance Studies (CRRS) at Victoria University in the University of Toronto that would become the premier research centre in Canada for early modern studies, and of the Toronto Renaissance and Reformation Colloquium (TRRC) that gathered early modern scholars in the metropolitan Toronto area into a social network still active today.³ A fourth “birth” was that of the Centre for Medieval Studies at the University of Toronto, a university “department” that fosters both medieval and early modern studies at the university and collaborates generously and productively with R&R, the CRRS, and the TRRC. All four, therefore, are now celebrating their fiftieth anniversary: a

1. I would like to thank William R. Bowen, James M. Estes, Natalie Zemon Davis, John McClelland, James McConica, Amyrose McCue Gill, Julius Molinaro, François Paré, Alan Shepard, Germaine Warkentin, and the staff of Emmanuel College Library (Victoria University) for their insights and assistance in my research for this article. As the reader will soon realize, this is only a brief sketch of what is, in fact, a long and fascinating story that, one hopes, will one day attract a much better historian than the current one. In order to respect the privacy of the living, in this article I will provide life years only for the deceased.

2. *Renaissance and Reformation* 1.1 (1964): 1, reprinted below, pp. 50–52 in this issue. References to *Renaissance and Reformation / Renaissance et Réforme* will henceforth be incorporated into the text and indicated by the acronym R&R.

3. Essays profiling both the CRRS and the TRRC follow in this issue.

half-century of scholarship, collegiality, and innovative contributions to learning both in Canada and abroad.

An inkling that something new and wonderful was happening in Toronto in the fall of 1964 can be gleaned from reading between the lines and considering the news items published in that first issue of the *R&R* bulletin. The “Calendar of Events” opening the issue informs its readers that an “informal luncheon of [the] Toronto Renaissance and Reformation Colloquium” would be held on 30 October at the University of Toronto Faculty Club; this was to be followed by the “first dinner meeting” of the TRRC on 4 December, this time to hear Clifford Leech speak on “Marlowe’s French History.”⁴ This, *in nuce*, is the birth certificate of the TRRC, recorded for posterity on the first page of the first *R&R* bulletin. Between these two founding meetings of the Colloquium, the “Calendar of Events” announced four public lectures to be delivered at other venues at the university—one by art historian Francis Haskell,⁵ visiting from King’s College, Cambridge (“Canaletto and the Enlightenment”), and three on Martin Luther by the eminent French philosopher, Étienne Gilson⁶ (“The Starting Point of Luther,” 20 November; “Personal Experience and Theology,” 27 November; and “The Freedom of a Christian,” 4 December). While these scholarly events were taking place, there were plenty of other happenings scheduled for that fall that would have been of great interest to the early modern community. At the Colonnade Theatre, located on Bloor Street right at the edge of the university, Niccolò Machiavelli’s ground-breaking comedy *La Mandragola* (*The Mandrake Root*) was being presented in English under the direction of Jacke Morbin (5–14

4. Clifford Leech (1909–77) came to Canada from his native England in 1963 to serve as head of English at University College, University of Toronto (1963–74). A scholar of international reputation, he was a specialist of Elizabethan theatre, especially Marlowe. He conceived and then served as general editor of the Revel Plays series, a position he turned over to F. David Hoeniger in 1971.

5. Francis Haskell (1928–2000) taught art history at Oxford University from 1957 to 1995. One of his major contributions to the history of art was the emphasis he placed on how art was displayed and understood in a social context. See his obituary by Charles Hope, *New York Review of Books*, 24 February 2000, <http://www.nybooks.com/articles/archives/2000/feb/24/on-francis-haskell-19282000/>.

6. Étienne Gilson (1884–1978) was a very familiar figure in Toronto; in 1929 he had co-founded the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies (PIMS) at St. Michael’s College in Toronto and had remained closely associated with it until his death in 1978. On Gilson in general and on his years in Toronto see Laurence K. Shook, *Etienne Gilson* (Toronto: Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, 1984).

November).⁷ Literally around the corner, at the university's Edward Johnson Building, which houses the Faculty of Music, the Deller Consort was presenting a program of Renaissance and Baroque Music (19 November).⁸ While a tad late for the Renaissance or Reformation—though still very much of interest to early modernists—the Art Gallery of Ontario, located just south of the university, was hosting an exhibition of works by Canaletto (17 October–15 November); and the “Piccolo Teatro Italiano” of Toronto was staging Carlo Goldoni's comedy *Il Bugiardo* in the original Italian at the Crest Theatre.⁹ In short, there were plenty of events taking place at the university and in the city that pointed to Toronto's fascination for and interest in the early modern period.

Immediately after the “Calendar of Events,” the newborn *R&R* bulletin published a very significant note entitled “Happy News.” It was signed by F. David Hoeniger, of the English Department at Victoria College, and served as a birth announcement from a very proud father.¹⁰ In the note, Hoeniger informed readers that Victoria University in the University of Toronto was setting up a Centre for Reformation and Renaissance Studies:

A Center [sic] for Reformation and Renaissance Studies is being formed at Victoria on the Toronto campus. The aim is to build up a modest but

7. The Colonnade Theatre, located in the homonymous building at 131 Bloor Street, was built in 1964 and held 190 seats. It is no longer extant. I have not been able to identify Jacke Morbin.

8. Founded in 1948 by the English counter-tenor Alfred Deller (1912–79), the Deller Consort was among the most important performers of historically-informed early and Baroque music and was a major contributor to the revival of interest in early music during the mid-twentieth century.

9. The “Piccolo Teatro Italiano” was founded in Toronto in 1950 by a group of Italian immigrants; it was clearly modelled on the “Piccolo Teatro di Milano” founded just a few years earlier (1947) by Paolo Grassi and Giorgio Strehler. The Crest Theatre, located in a renovated movie theatre at 551 Mount Pleasant Road in Toronto, was founded in 1953; it opened its doors in January 1954 with an ambitious eleven-plays season that ran to June of that year. On the Crest Theatre, see Robin Breon, “The Crest Theatre,” in *The Canadian Encyclopedia* (electronic version), <http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/the-crest-theatre/>.

10. F. David Hoeniger graduated with a BA in English from Victoria College in 1946 and a PhD from the University of London in 1954. He taught at Victoria College from 1948 to his retirement in 1986. Among his many distinctions, he was the founding Director of the CRRS (1964–69 and 1975–79); founding President of the CSRS/SCÉR (1976); general editor of the Revels Plays (1971–85); and chair of the Victoria College English Department (1969–72). In 2004 he received the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Canadian Society for Renaissance Studies / Société canadienne d'études de la Renaissance (CSRS/SCÉR; for more on this organization, see its profile below in this issue).

attractive research library. The library will be “closed” like that of the Pontifical Institute [of Mediaeval Studies]. At present there are only a few fenced off stacks in the Victoria Library and a make-shift office, but we dream of a tasteful reading room in the not-too-distant future. (*R&R* 1.1, p. 1; for the full note, see below, pp. 50–51.)

Readers who have been fortunate enough to know Hoeniger personally will immediately recognize in his note his humble, colloquial tone imbued with an irrepressibly optimistic view of the world. This combination of humility and optimism soon became the guiding spirit of the newly founded research centre, of which Hoeniger was the first Director, and the *modus operandi* that allowed the CRRS to become, in time, a vibrant centre of excellence for early modern studies in North America. The goals outlined in the “Happy News” remain at the core of the centre’s mission: the management of a research library for advanced study in the early modern period; a strong focus on humanism as exemplified by Desiderius Erasmus of Rotterdam; a forward-looking willingness to take advantage of the latest technologies so as to assist scholars in their research; an unflinching commitment to the pedagogical mission of the university; active collaboration across the disciplines; and firm reliance on a network of scholars both young and old to advise on and support the work of the centre.

The next entry in the bulletin was signed by a young scholar trying to find her place in an academic world that was not, at the time, very supportive of women, or Jews, or left-leaning intellectuals, let alone a combination of all three! That young scholar was none other than Natalie Zemon Davis.¹¹ She had recently arrived in town as the spouse of a professor newly appointed to the Department of Mathematics at the University of Toronto (1962) and as an American intellectual fleeing the oppressive McCarthyism that, in the previous decade, had confiscated her American passport (1952) and prevented her for eight years from going to France to conduct archival research for her doctoral thesis on “Protestantism and the Printing Workers of Lyon.”¹² Forced to rely on

11. Natalie Zemon Davis is today a scholar of international fame and reputation, winner of the Holberg International Memorial Prize (2010), a recipient of the National Humanities Medal (2013), and a Companion of the Order of Canada (2012). Her many books and articles have revolutionized historical research in the late twentieth century.

12. See Davis’s contribution to this issue for a more detailed narrative of the events that led to her move to Toronto and for her interest in bringing to light the resources for early modern studies available

what was at hand, Davis had learned already in the USA to search locally and make the most of it—this she continued to do in Toronto. Over the next few years her quest for undiscovered Renaissance treasures in local Toronto and Southern Ontario libraries and private collections led to quite a series of bibliographical notes and short-title listings, the first of which appeared over her signature in the inaugural issue of the *R&R* bulletin—“Rare Books in Trinity College Library” (2–3). In it, Davis pointed out that “Trinity has an interesting group of sources for English religious history in the 16th and 17th centuries.” (*R&R* 1.1, p. 2) Then, after noting that “[a]t least 18 editions of the Bible or parts thereof can be found at Trinity”; that there is “a small group of humanist editions of classical authors”; that there are a number of early editions of works by Erasmus, Calvin, and Grotius as well as “a few works useful for the history of science”; and after lamenting that “The holdings in vernacular literary works by continental authors are scanty,” Davis informed her readers that

Miss Beatrice Saunders, the Librarian, will be glad to make Trinity’s rare books available to those who want to use them. A phone call ahead of time would be appreciated, since most of these books have been placed for safekeeping in a locked room. Not all of these works are catalogued in Trinity’s new catalogue. (*R&R* 1.1, p. 3)

Davis’s final comment about uncatalogued resources in Toronto libraries might well serve as the motto for the first few *R&R* bulletins. Although the university union catalogue was new, not all resources had been entered into it—nor would they be for many years to come (in fact some are still not entered). The *R&R* bulletin’s efforts to bring to light Toronto’s hidden rare book treasures thus helped, in a very fundamental way, to make Toronto a legitimate location for research in early modern European history, literature, and art. In the issues that followed, Davis informed her readers about quite a number of such undiscovered treasures and significant new acquisitions. She mentioned, for example, the University of Toronto Library’s acquisition of a collection of about twelve thousand books assembled by the late professor of French, J. Stanley Will, of

locally; see also her “How the FBI Turned Me On to Rare Books,” *New York Review of Books Blog*, 30 July 2013, <http://www.nybooks.com/blogs/nyrblog/2013/jul/30/fbi-turned-me-on-to-rare-books/>. Davis received her passport back in 1960 after the Supreme Court in the USA came down with a constitutional decision that made it possible for those who had lost their passport to get it back.

which “[a]pproximately 380 works [...] were printed before 1700,” adding that “[a] substantial proportion of these are edicts, memoirs, occasional pieces and religious tracts pertaining to the fortunes of French Protestantism from the outbreak of the Religious Wars through the 17th century” (*R&R* 1.2, p. 1).

In her effort to unearth and highlight local resources, Davis was joined by a number of older and younger scholars active in the area. In the second bulletin, issued December 1964, we find the newly arrived Paul F. Grendler writing a short note on “Some Italian Materials at the Pontifical Institute.”¹³ In it, Grendler pointed out that the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies (PIMS) held the 1557 *Opera omnia* of Giovanni Pico della Mirandola, the 1567 *Opera omnia* of Pietro Pomponazzi, sixteenth-century editions of works by Agostino Nifo and Tommaso de Vio, and “the complete works of Robert Bellarmine” (1). In that same issue, Allan L. Farris informed readers about a number of “Reformation Materials at the Knox College Library” (2–3).¹⁴

The effort to identify and publicize little known or unknown collections continued in the third issue of the bulletin, dated February 1965, with Davis moving far from her traditional interests in French history and Protestantism to point out that

The T. G. H. Drake Collection, bequeathed to the Toronto Academy of Medicine (288 Bloor West) in 1961, is one of the best of its kind in the world.¹⁵ The late Dr. Drake brought together 3000 antiques and 1500 rare books (about 150 of them printed before 1700) related to pediatrics and the rearing of young children. Actually the range of this extraordinary

13. Paul F. Grendler taught history at the University of Toronto from 1964 to his retirement in 1998. A specialist of the Italian Renaissance, he is the author of many fundamental texts on schooling and universities in Renaissance Italy, editor-in-chief of the prize-winning *The Encyclopedia of the Renaissance* (1999), and a former president of the Renaissance Society of America (1992–94).

14. Allan Leonard Farris (1920–77), a church historian at Knox College in the University of Toronto, died suddenly in the summer of 1977 after only one year in office as principal of Knox College. He published important works on Jan Hus, Jean Calvin, and the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

15. Ontario-born Dr. Theodore George Harwood Drake (1891–1959) was for thirty-five years closely associated with the Toronto Hospital for Sick Children. See the description of his bequest of “some 1500 rare books and more than 3000 specimens [...] to the Toronto Academy [of Medicine]” in Anon., “The T.G.H. Drake Pediatric Collection,” *Canadian Medical Association Journal* 84 (13 May 1961): 1081; see also Mary Spaulding, *Nurturing Yesterday’s Child: A Portrayal of the Drake Collection of Paediatric History* (Toronto: Dundurn, 2004).

collection is wide. It will appeal to anyone interested in the history of medicine and surgery, of women, of poor-relief and foundling hospitals; and to anyone wishing to investigate the psychological and cultural vistas opened by Philippe Ariès in his fascinating *Centuries of Childhood. A Social History of Family Life*. (*R&R* 1.3, pp. 2–3)

In a second article in that same issue, “The Jellinek Collection at the Alcoholic Research Foundation” (*R&R* 1.3, pp. 5–6), Davis ranged even further afield, letting readers know that there were fascinating works for the early modern history of behaviour (in general) and drinking (in particular) to be found in the library of the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario in Toronto. The collection had been assembled by the late Dr. Elvin Morton Jellinek (1890–1963), a native of New York City who had trained at the universities of Berlin, Grenoble, and Leipzig before leaving Yale to come to Toronto to join the School of Psychiatry. Jellinek was “a pioneer in the scientific study of alcoholism” who left an important footprint in Toronto. The collection, which he donated to the foundation in 1959, included “rare books on the social history of drinking. Some are books of customs and manners; some are political proposals in regard to drunkenness. Most of them can not be found at the University Library” (5). For early modernists, Davis pointed out that the collection included

two works on antique customs, compiled by Niccolò Perotti (printed 1513) and Thomas Dempster (printed 1612), [and] one of the earliest and most important Renaissance books of customs—Ioannes Boemus’ *Omnium Gentium Mores Leges et Ritus ex multis clarissimus rerum scriptoribus*. [...] The unusual *Praxis Medicinae Nova Ratio* by the physician Ioannes Heurnius (d. 1601) is also here. (*R&R* 1.3, pp. 4–5)

While the history of drinking and alcoholism may not, normally, be of interest to early modernists, the history of good manners in particular and behaviour in general certainly is, so Davis made it a point to say that the collection included “A few works on the manners of a gentleman” (6).

In the 1960s Toronto was very much a puritanical city (“Toronto the Good,” as it was then known); the consumption of alcoholic beverages was strictly controlled by the state and closely linked in the mind of the predominantly

Anglo-Saxon population of the city with inappropriate, if not even downright evil behaviour; perhaps this is why Davis concluded her article by pointing out that

the collection has four English works which are, characteristically, concerned about the dangers of drinking: *The Great Evil of Health-Drinking* (1684). A. Burnaby's *Two Proposals ... to Commons ... a duty on Malt* (1696), *An Impartial Inquiry into the Benefits and Damages ... of low priced Spirituous Liquors* (1751) and Henry Fielding's *An Inquiry into the causes of the Late Increase of Robbers* (1751) (6).

Subsequent issues of the *R&R* bulletin would include quite a variety of finding-lists, some of which were so extensive they had to be published over two or more issues. These included a census of emblem books in Toronto compiled by Beatrice Corrigan (*R&R* 2.3, 3.1);¹⁶ a listing of Toronto holdings of "Musical Treatises of the Renaissance" compiled by M. Rika Maniates (*R&R* 3.2);¹⁷ "A Finding-List of Renaissance Legal Literature" compiled by R. J. Schoeck,¹⁸ Natalie Zemon Davis, and James K. McConica¹⁹ (*R&R* 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, and 5.2); Stillman Drake's description of his own collection of rare books by and about Galileo and on the history of science in general: "A substantial collection of books relating to the history of scientific thought, privately owned but housed with the Rare Books and Special collections of the University of Toronto

16. Beatrice Corrigan (1903–77) taught Italian at the University of Toronto. Her 1932 PhD in Italian was the first doctorate granted in that discipline in Canada; she was an inspiring teacher and a driving force for Italian studies in Canada.

17. Toronto-born Maria Rika Maniates (1937–2011) joined the Faculty of Music at the University of Toronto in 1965. She was a specialist in Renaissance music and music theatre, focusing especially on Mantua and on Baroque music.

18. Richard Joseph Schoeck (1920–2008) taught English at St. Michael's College and served as chair of English at the University of Toronto.

19. Fr. James K. McConica, CSB, would later teach at St. Michael's College, eventually becoming (among his various posts) president of the University of St. Michael's College, *praeses* of PIMS, a Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, and chair of the board of the Collected Works of Erasmus (CWE) project. He is an Officer in the Order of Canada (2000) and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada; in 2006 he received the Lifetime Achievement Award from the CSRS/SCÉR. On McConica's early contributions to early modern studies and to the *R&R* bulletin, see his contribution to this issue.

Library, [...] available to the faculty and graduate students of the University.” (*R&R* 4.2)²⁰

These listings of uncatalogued and generally unknown library collections were not limited to Toronto, but reached further afield into Southern Ontario, where the *R&R* bulletin was now circulating. Corrigan informed readers about “Rare Books at the University of Waterloo” (*R&R* 2.2); Davis highlighted “The Portuguese Collection of Ralph Stanton,” a private collection that included about ten thousand volumes on Portuguese literature and history, of which about 250 were published before 1700 (*R&R* 2.2);²¹ George McKnight described the “Pre-1700 Holdings in the Robert Addison Collection, Niagara-on-the-Lake” that contained 1,127 titles, of which 349 were published before 1700, and was “begun by Thomas Topping in the late seventeenth century, and expanded by William Beale and Richard Atkinson while housed at Whittelsey, near Cambridge, from 1704 until 1772. The library then passed into the hands of Robert Addison, the first Anglican missionary on the Niagara Frontier, who brought the collection to North America in 1792” and eventually donated it to the library of St. Mark’s Anglican Church in Niagara on the Lake (*R&R* 3.2); Thomas H. Cain wrote about “The Caselli Collection—Italian Renaissance Books, McMaster University” that consisted of about 180 books, mostly “bibliophilic” (*R&R* 4.3); and so on for several years and many issues.²²

20. Stillman Drake (1910–93) taught in the Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology at the University of Toronto. He is best known for his work on Galileo Galilei. Among his many honours, he is the recipient of the Galileo Galilei Prize (1984) and the Sarton Medal (1988).

21. Ralph G. Stanton (1923–2010) was at that time a professor of mathematics and founder of the Faculty of Mathematics at the University of Waterloo. In 1967, he transferred to York University in Toronto to start their graduate program in mathematics and then in 1970 to the University of Manitoba to serve as head of their Department of Computing Science. As the obituary in the University of Waterloo *Daily Bulletin* for 28 April 2010 noted, Stanton was “an avid bibliophile, amassing one of the world’s largest private collections of classical Portuguese literature, which he donated to the University of Toronto in 1988.” See the *UW Daily Bulletin* for 28 April 2010 (<http://www.bulletin.uwaterloo.ca/2010/apr/28we.html>) and the brief information on Stanton available in the description of the “Ralph G. Stanton fonds” at the University of Waterloo Library, Special Collections (<http://www.lib.uwaterloo.ca/discipline/SpecColl/archives/stantonrg.html>).

22. Thomas H. Cain “was born [in 1931] in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, and educated at the University of Toronto and the University of Wisconsin at Madison. From 1959 to 1966, he taught at Yale University, then became professor of English at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario.” See Nancy Roth,

The enormous effort evident in the early issues of the bulletin to identify and publicize pre-1700 bibliographical resources in southern Ontario was to remain a constant in *R&R* and among the community of early modern scholars in the Toronto area. When, in 1969–70, the bulletin underwent a major graphic and editorial renewal that would turn it into an academic journal, the new editors, John McClelland²³ and James M. Estes,²⁴ were keen to reassure their readers that, though the format and typography would change, “Our focus remains the same: the publicizing of research opportunities and resources in Renaissance and Reformation studies.” (*R&R* 6.1, p. 4). Both this focus and the endeavour it promoted were of vital importance to scholars in an age before electronic catalogues and databases, not to mention the Internet.

Looking back from the perspective of a half-century of developments, it is now evident that in her quest for locally held resources Davis was treading paths that were not yet beaten, but which would become standard ways and means for scholars in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. One of the reasons for her innovative interests may well be the fact that Davis was, as she notes in her own contribution to this issue, “a person on the margins,” and this made her the ideal candidate to spearhead—together with McConica, another “person on the margins”—a new way of doing research and working in the academy: interdisciplinary collaboration.

The *R&R* bulletin itself was clearly envisioned as interdisciplinary and collaborative. Within a year, Davis and McConica had drawn to their triannual newsletter a gamut of contributors from a variety of disciplines—Grendler (History), Farris (Church History), Victor Graham (French),²⁵ Julius

Awake My Soul! (New York: Church Publishing Incorporated, 1999), 75. His major work is *Praise in “The Faerie Queen”* (1978).

23. John McClelland taught French at Victoria College from 1964 to his retirement in 1999, and sport history in the Faculty of Kinesiology until 2003; he is an expert in sixteenth-century French literature and culture, and a leading scholar in the history of medieval and Renaissance sport.

24. James M. Estes was hired by Victoria College in 1962 to teach the Reformation in the History Department at the University of Toronto. He would later serve as Director of the CRRS (1979–85). Estes is an authority on Johannes Brenz and the German Reformation, as well as an annotator of Erasmus’s correspondence for the CWE series published by the University of Toronto.

25. Victor Ernest Graham received his PhD from Columbia University in 1953 and then moved to the University of Toronto where he taught French. Highly admired by his colleagues in all departments, he was selected to be the first chair of the TRRC (1968–69) after it had been managed by a “Steering Committee” (1964–68). In 1965, Graham was elected to the Royal Society of Canada. See Catherine

A. Molinaro (Italian),²⁶ Sybille Pantazzi (Art Gallery of Ontario),²⁷ Andrew Watson (Economic History),²⁸ and Hoeniger (English). The bulletin's second year (1965–66) included contributions from J. B. Black (St. Michael's College),²⁹ Estes (History), Cecil H. Clough (History),³⁰ McConica (St. Basil's Seminary), and Corrigan (Italian). The way was opened for collaborative efforts that would not only enrich a scholar's own research, but also facilitate large interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary projects such as the CRRS; the Collected Works of Erasmus in English (CWE) project, which was envisioned by the University of Toronto Press editor Ron Schoeffel³¹ and directed at first by R. J. Schoeck

M. Grisé and C. D. E. Tolton, "Victor Ernest Graham," in *Crossroads and Perspectives: French Literature of the Renaissance. Studies in Honour of Victor E. Graham*, ed. Catherine M. Grisé and C.D.E. Tolton (Geneva: Droz, 1986), 3–5.

26. Julius Molinaro taught Italian Renaissance literature at the University of Toronto. In 1977 he was elected into the Royal Society of Canada.

27. Romanian-born Sybille Oltea Yvonne Pantazzi (1914–83) was, for more than thirty years, the librarian at the Art Gallery of Ontario. An avid bibliophile and collector, she assembled an impressive collection of book jackets and book bindings well before our more recent interest in these artifacts. Her collection is now deposited partly at the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library and partly at the Massey College library, both at the University of Toronto.

28. Andrew Murray Watson taught economic history at the University of Toronto (1957–95), where he is now professor emeritus. He was educated at the University of Toronto, Oxford University, and the Université de Paris and is especially distinguished for his work on medieval Egypt and on agricultural history. See his web site at <http://andrewmwatson.com/>.

29. Fr. James Bernard Black (1926–95) was educated at the University of Toronto (BA 1949, MA 1956) and at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he completed a degree in Library Science. After being ordained to the priesthood in the Basilian Order (1955) and teaching at the Basilian College in the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon (1956–69), he returned to Toronto as Librarian at St. Michael's College (1969–95). As such, Fr. Black oversaw the planning and building of the John M. Kelly Library, which incorporated into its collection the pre-existing library of the Basilian Faculty of Theology and included the expanding PIMS library. He was, for a time, chair of the City of Toronto Library Board. I thank Fr. James K. McConica for all this information.

30. Cecil Holdsworth Clough received his PhD from Oxford University. After teaching in the Department of History at the University of Toronto in the early 1960s, he returned to England to assume the post of reader in Medieval History at the University of Liverpool. He is the author of various important books, among which *The Duchy of Urbino in the Renaissance* (1981). In 1977, the president of Italy conferred upon him the title of *Commendatore* (Knight Commander) in the Order of Merit of the Republic of Italy.

31. Ronald Martin Schoeffel (1936–2013) was educated at Cornell University and the University of Toronto, where he received his PhD. He also held a PhD *honoris causa* from the University of St. Michael's College (2001). A long-time editor at the University of Toronto Press (1963–2013) with an

as co-ordinating editor and chair of the editorial committee; and the Records of Early English Drama (REED) project,³² envisioned and directed by the Alexandra F. Johnston,³³ whose appointment to the Department of English was announced in the October 1967 issue of the bulletin alongside those of Allan Cameron (English), Stillman Drake (History of Science), Olga Zorzi Pugliese (Italian),³⁴ and Giuseppe Scavizzi (Art History).³⁵

The October 1967 issue of the bulletin also saw the arrival on the scene of Germaine Warkentin, who volunteered her help as editorial assistant to Davis and McConica.³⁶ Like the two editors she was assisting, Warkentin was also a “person on the margins”—in her case, after marrying and starting a family, she was returning to academia to complete a PhD in English, an unusual thing for a woman to do in the 1960s. Warkentin would eventually progress to completion and to a brilliant academic career, but for the moment she served to lighten the load of the two editors, mainly by checking materials presented

inexhaustible joy for life, he was deeply admired by everyone who knew him. The CWE project of the University of Toronto Press (51 volumes to date) was his idea and prospered throughout the decades thanks, to a great extent, to his unmitigated and enthusiastic support.

32. Profiles of these two projects (CWE and REED) will appear in issue 37.4 of this journal.

33. Alexandra F. Johnston received her PhD in English medieval literature from the University of Toronto. After a brief period at Queen's University (Kingston), in 1967 she returned to the University of Toronto where she taught English medieval theatre until her retirement in 2004. She holds a doctorate *honoris causa* from Queen's, another from The Presbyterian College (Montreal), and a third from Victoria University (Toronto). She is also a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

34. Olga Zorzi Pugliese received her PhD from the University of Toronto in 1969 and soon joined the faculty in Italian Studies. She has published important work on Castiglione, Machiavelli, Renaissance Neoplatonism, and also on twentieth-century Friulian mosaicists in Canada. She has been Goggio Chair of the Department of Italian Studies (1997–2002), Director of the CRRS (2005–08), and president of the Canadian Society for Italian Studies (2005–08); she is the recipient of the Lifetime Achievement Award from the CSRS/SCÉR (2008).

35. Giuseppe Scavizzi was educated at the Italian universities of Turin and of Rome; he then moved to Canada to teach art history at the University of Toronto (Scarborough). He is an expert on late Renaissance and Baroque Italian paintings.

36. Germaine Warkentin received her PhD in English from the University of Toronto and soon thereafter became part of the faculty in the Department of English. A former Director of the CRRS (1985–90), she has published extensively in various areas—especially on English Renaissance literature, early Canadian exploration texts, book history, and modern Canadian poetry; she is the editor of *The Collected Writings of Pierre-Esprit Radisson* (2014) and (with Joseph Black and William Bowen) of *The Library of the Sidneys of Penshurst Place, ca. 1665* (2013); she is also a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

for publication. With that issue, in fact, the bulletin had grown from its original three mimeographed pages to twenty-nine pages; the next issue would be fifty-six pages long; the following one, forty-nine, for a total of 134 pages for the volume year—a phenomenal 1,116 percent increase from the twelve pages of volume 1 just three years previously.

This growth in size was brought about, in part, by the expanded scope of the bibliographies the bulletin was printing. The October 1967 issue was nearly completely devoted to the first part of the very extensive finding-list of “Renaissance Legal Works to 1700” compiled by Schoeck, Davis, and McConica—a list that would require four different issues to complete (see above). In their general introduction, the three compilers pointed out

that in most medieval and early Renaissance universities law was the leading faculty; that the lawyer-class was enormously wealthy and powerful; and that legal studies were a potent “civilizing agency.” No Renaissance and Reformation student therefore can afford to ignore the law, and in fact there has in recent years been a strong revival of legal scholarship in the Renaissance.

They then went on to explain how the list sought “to identify and locate legal works in the several Toronto collections, and that idea has been expanded to include Buffalo to the south and McGill [University] and Queens [University] to the east, with a scattering of libraries elsewhere.” (*R&R* 4.1, p. 1) In setting their sights over 700 km of geography (from Montreal to Buffalo via Toronto)—roughly the distance from Venice to Naples via Florence—the compilers were reflecting the wide dissemination the *R&R* bulletin was now enjoying. Within four short years, it had become an organ of communication for scholars from across southern Ontario and as far as the north-eastern USA and western Quebec. It now reported not only on events in Toronto, but also on events further afield, such as the second annual medieval and Renaissance conference at the State University of New York in Binghamton (4–5 May 1968) and the meetings of the North-Central Conference of the Renaissance Society of America (NCC-RSA) at McMaster University in Hamilton (10–11 May 1968). By then, a number of local and distant libraries were regularly receiving *R&R*, among them the National Library of Canada, the Toronto Public Library, various university libraries—such as those at the University of Toronto (Robarts, PIMS,

Pratt, Massey, etc.), York University, McMaster, Waterloo, Waterloo Lutheran University (soon to be renamed Wilfrid Laurier University), Huron College (London), Windsor, Trent, Queen's, Alberta, University of Victoria)—and then, outside Canada, important institutions such as the Folger Library, the Andover-Harvard Theological Seminary at Harvard, the British Museum in London, and the Centre d'études supérieures de la Renaissance in Tours, France.

The bulletin had thus become international in scope and had a mailing list "in excess of three hundred" (*R&R* 6.1, p. 1). By May 1969, the two founding editors were ready to turn the reins over to a new team that would oversee the bulletin's metamorphosis into a scholarly journal. On the first page of their final issue (*R&R* 5.3), Davis and McConica announced "New Plans for Renaissance and Reformation" and informed their readers that

Renaissance and Reformation has grown over the past five years from a few pages in length to a substantial size and from a readership of a few dozen to three hundred. With this growth, new arrangements have been made for its publication. Henceforth it will be printed by the University of Toronto Press and have a more convenient size. It will continue to come out three times a year. The cost will be roughly the same; precise details will be included in the subscription notices mailed out in September. The bulletin will continue to focus on resources for research in the period of the Renaissance and Reformation. Periodically, special printings will be made of major articles that have appeared in *R&R*, bringing them up to date—articles such as the finding lists of emblem books and of Renaissance legal literature.

The new editor of *R&R* will be Professor John A. McClelland of the Department of French of Victoria University in the University of Toronto. The associate editor will be Professor James Estes of the Department of History of the University of Toronto.

They will be aided by a Board of Advisors, made up of scholars at Toronto and also at other universities served by the bulletin. In this way it is hoped that research activities and resources at these universities will be more readily brought to the attention of the editors. The Board of Advisors is as follows: Thomas Caine [sic], McMaster University; Beatrice Corrigan, Italian and Hispanic Studies, University of Toronto; Natalie Z. Davis, Department of History, University of Toronto; F. David Hoeniger,

Department of English, Victoria University in the University of Toronto; Brayton Polka,³⁷ Department of History, York University.

The present co-editors want to thank the contributors of articles over the past five years for their good-humoured help and especially to acknowledge the work of Germaine Warkentin, editorial assistant for *R&R*." (*R&R* 5.3, pp. 1 and 17)

With the arrival of McClelland and Estes as editors and the hiring of the University of Toronto Press to typeset and produce the bulletin, *R&R* acquired a new professional "look" that included its iconic mauve cover, a title page, and a copyright page with the names of the editors and members of the editorial committee; the journal's mailing address (c/o CRRS, Victoria University); and information about current and past issue prices—in short, it began to look and act like a *bona fide* academic journal. In their first volume together, McClelland and Estes welcomed short news articles such as the one by Anne Jacobson Schutte (then at Lawrence College in Wisconsin) on the "Corpus Reformationum Italicorum." This was a very important project in Reformation studies because it opened a new, Italian window onto the Reformation. Launched in Italy by Luigi Firpo and Giorgio Spini, it enjoyed the collaboration of Antonio Rotondò (whose presence in Chicago a year earlier had been announced in the November 1968 issue of *R&R*) and John A. Tedeschi (at that time still at the Newberry Library). The two issues edited by McClelland and Estes also included traditional *R&R* articles on little-known collections of early modern books, such as J. Michael Hayden's on "Sixteenth and Seventeenth Century France in Saskatchewan" (*R&R* 6.1)³⁸ and Roberta Styran and Andrew Watson's very detailed and extensive "Books of 'Materia Medica' in Toronto Libraries: Herbals, Books of Simples and Compounds, Formularies, Pharmacopoeias, Etc., 300 B.C. to 1800 A.D." (*R&R* 6.2).³⁹

37. Brayton Polka received his PhD from Harvard University (1964) and taught Social and Political Thought at York University, where he is now senior scholar.

38. J. Michael Hayden received his Ph.D. in history from Loyola University (1963). After teaching for a few years at the University of Detroit, he accepted a position at the University of Saskatchewan (1966) where he is now professor emeritus. In 2001, he received the Master Teacher Award. He has published extensively on French social and religious history in the period 1500 to 1800.

39. Roberta "Bobbie" Styran received her PhD in medieval studies from the University of Toronto (1971). She taught medieval history at Brock University (1967–78) and then retired to be a freelance

In his recollections of his term as editor, McClelland indicates that Hoeniger was the *éminence grise* behind his and Estes's appointment. He then explains that other commitments cut short their work on *R&R*, though they did manage to give the journal "a more solid, serious appearance that began to encourage subscriptions from libraries across the continent and in Europe."⁴⁰

With issue 6.3 (1970) of the following spring, Julius Molinaro from the Department of Italian Studies took the helm of *R&R*. He was assisted by M. Rika Maniates (Music) as associate editor and by an editorial committee that consisted of Stillman Drake (History of Science), Harry R. Secor (French),⁴¹ Thomas H. Cain (English, McMaster University), Beatrice Corrigan (Italian and Spanish), Karl F. Helleiner (Political Economy),⁴² and John E. Priestley (York University).⁴³ Once again, the *éminence grise* behind this change in leadership was Hoeniger. Molinaro remained in charge for the next six years (1970–76). As he points out in his recollections of those years, his "primary concern as editor was to improve the design of the journal," but this did not prevent him from improving the contents as well, by publishing "the work of well known scholars and their followers."⁴⁴ One of these was his friend and renowned philosopher of communications Marshall McLuhan (1911–80), who gave his Cambridge thesis on Thomas Nashe to Molinaro for publication in the journal. As Molinaro tells it,

I divided [one of its chapters] into two parts—the first I titled "Cicero and the Renaissance Training for Prince and Poet" that I used in my first issue

historian and consultant. In 1992, she was received the McMaster Alumni Gallery Award. See her citation on the McMaster University Alumni website: <http://alumni.os.mcmaster.ca/s/1439/index2.aspx?sid=1439&gid=1&pgid=1743>.

40. See "Editors' Recollections," pp. 71–94, 73.

41. H. R. "Harry" Secor (1924–2000) taught French at Victoria College and was the second Director of the CRRS (1969–75).

42. Karl F. Helleiner (1902–84) came to Canada in December 1939 as a refugee from Austria via England. He taught at the University of Toronto from 1942 to 1970. See the brief description of his arrival in Canada and at the University of Toronto in Robert Craig Brown, *Arts and Science at Toronto: A History, 1927–1990* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2013), 106–07.

43. John Edward Priestley (1936–2011) taught French literature at York University for more than forty years.

44. See "Editors' Recollections," pp. 71–94, 76.

of the journal [*R&R* 6.3] and the second part, which I entitled “Ciceronian Program in Pulpit and in Literary Criticism,” I placed in my second issue [*R&R* 7.1]. (See Molinaro’s recollection, below)

Molinaro’s efforts at improving the quality of contributions and attracting not only fine scholars but also great articles to the journal were highly successful. Alongside McLuhan, who by 1970 had already published most of his major works and whose name was a household figure in the academy and in the popular imagination, Molinaro was able to attract to the journal the likes of Stillman Drake (with an article on “Early Science and the Printed Book”); Bodo L. O. Richter from the SUNY at Buffalo with an article on “Poetry into Prose: Ronsard and Belleforest” (*R&R* 7.3); Theodore S. Beardsley Jr. from the Hispanic Society of America with “The Classics and their Spanish Translators in the Sixteenth Century” (*R&R* 8.1); Sara Sturm (not yet Maddox) from the University of Massachusetts at Amherst with an article on “The Case of Lorenzo’s Authorship of the *Epistola a Federico d’Aragona*” (*R&R* 8.2); Edward J. Furcha from the University of British Columbia with “Reform and Revolution Among Sixteenth Century Radicals” (*R&R* 9.1); Elaine Limbrick from the University of Victoria with “Montaigne and Socrates” (*R&R* 9.2); Patricia Demers from the University of Alberta with “The Conspiracy and Tragedy of Charles Duke of Byron” (*R&R* 11.2); and so on, including many other well-established and rising new scholars from across the continent.

In 1974, a full two years before the bilingual Canadian Society for Renaissance Studies / Société canadienne d’études de la Renaissance (CSRS/SCÉR) would be founded (1976) and would join the TRRC and the CRRS as a co-sponsor of the journal, Molinaro opened *R&R* to bilingualism with its first article in French—J. M. De Bujanda’s “L’influence de Sebond en Espagne au XVI^e siècle” (*R&R* 10.2).⁴⁵ This was a visionary move that clearly pointed to the journal’s future as a bilingual Canadian publication with an international readership.

45. J. M. De Bujanda holds a doctorate in history from the Sorbonne and one in religion from the Università Gregoriana in Rome. He taught history at the Université de Sherbrooke (1969–2000) where he founded and directed the Centre d’études de la Renaissance (1969–98). A member of the Royal Society of Canada (1995), he is also a recipient of the Lifetime Achievement Award from the CSRS/SCÉR (2004). One of his most distinguished contributions to scholarship is his *Index des livres interdits* (11 volumes).

Molinaro also introduced a book review section to the journal. His first issue to do so (*R&R* 7.3, 1971) contained eleven book reviews, including Fredi Chiappelli's review of Grendler's ground-breaking *Critics of the Italian World, 1530–1560*; Geoffrey Stagg's review of Leonard Forster's highly influential *The Icy Fire: Five Studies in European Petrarchism*; and Danilo Aguzzi-Barbagli's review of Roberto Weiss's fundamental *The Renaissance Discovery of Classical Antiquity*. Subsequent issues were just as rich in book reviews and called upon scholars from across the continent and overseas to contribute to them, thus further raising the journal's international visibility.

Not one to sit on his laurels, Molinaro also introduced the concept of "special issues" to *R&R* with his 1971 monographic number on the Erasmus collection at the CRRS. This issue included a history of the collection as well as descriptive articles by Hoeniger, Douglas Bush,⁴⁶ W. T. McCready,⁴⁷ and Myfanwy Griffiths (*R&R* 7.2). Although Molinaro's example would not be followed for many years, the journal did eventually open its pages to include focused collections of articles emanating from conferences held in Canada, such as the special issue on *The Language of Gesture in the Renaissance*, edited by Konrad Eisenbichler and Philip Sohm from selected papers delivered at the homonymous conference held at the University of Toronto in 1983 (*R&R* 22.1, 1986); or the bilingual issue *Poetry and Religion, 1545–1600 Poésie et religion*, edited by Eva Kushner from a conference held at McGill University in 1985 (*R&R* 23:1, 1987). Occasionally special issues originated instead from an editor's own interest in a topic, such as the issue *Figures d'intellectuels. Parcours et discours* assembled by Hélène Cazes and Daniele Letocha (*R&R* 24.1, 2000). In his editorial introduction to the Cazes/Letocha issue, then editor Richard Hillman wrote that he was proposing "to supplement our regular issues [...] with a more extensive (if hardly vast) collection of essays devoted to a single theme," and claimed that this was "something new" for the journal (3); this,

46. As an undergraduate, Douglas Bush (1896–1983) studied Classics at Victoria College under Andrew James Bell (1856–1932), whose collection of sixteenth-century editions of the works of Erasmus would form the basis for the CRRS collection of Renaissance books. After completing his doctorate at Harvard (1924), Bush, a renowned Miltonist, was hired by his alma mater to teach in its English Department, which he did from 1924 to 1956 (except for the years 1927–36 when he taught at the University of Minnesota).

47. Warren T. McCready (1915–95) taught Spanish at Victoria College. I have not been able to identify Myfanwy Griffiths.

however, was not quite correct because already in 1971, 1986, and 1987 two previous editors (Molinaro and Kenneth R. Bartlett) had blazed the trail of special issues “devoted to a single theme” (*R&R* 7.2, 22.1, 23.1). What Hillman did do, however, that was a complete novelty for the journal and remains unique to this day was to publish an issue consisting of nothing but book reviews (*R&R* 26.3, 2002). Later editors—and, in particular, current editor William R. Bowen—further encouraged the publication of thematic issues, so much so that in the years 2010–13 seven of the journal’s sixteen issues were special issues devoted to a single theme or topic.⁴⁸

With the founding in June 1976 of the bilingual CSRS/SCÉR at the hands of two great Canadian scholars—Kushner⁴⁹ and Hoeniger—the journal underwent yet another series of transformations that led to its increased international visibility and academic reputation, not to mention to an increase in its sponsors and “owners.” Immediately after its founding, the CSRS/SCÉR struck a subcommittee to consider “the suggestion that *Renaissance and Reformation* be its official journal.”⁵⁰ The subcommittee consisted of the CSRS/SCÉR President, Hoeniger, and its Secretary, Pugliese. On Saturday, 18 September 1976, they met with representatives of the journal (Molinaro, editor; André Berthiaume,⁵¹ consulting editor; and Priestley, business manager), as well as with a representative of the NCC-RSA (A. Kent Hieatt, executive secretary).⁵² Strangely enough, there were no official representatives of the CRRS or TRRC at the meeting, and this in spite of the fact that these two organizations had been the primary sponsors of the journal up to that time. Those who were present were aware of these

48. See below, “Special Issues,” pp. 47–49.

49. Eva Kushner was educated at McGill University. A scholar of international reputation in both French Renaissance literature and Quebecois literature, she is the recipient of many awards and several honorary doctorates: she is a member of the Royal Society of Canada (1971); an Officer in the Order of Canada (1997); the first woman to serve as a university president in Ontario (1987); and the recipient of the Lifetime Achievement Award from the CSRS/SCÉR (2002).

50. See the Victoria University Archives (VUA), *R&R*, box 14, file 1, p. 1 for a copy of the journal’s application to the Canada Council under its programs in support of learned journals.

51. André Berthiaume taught French and Quebecois literature at Laval University. Aside from his academic career, he is also a prize-winning novelist.

52. VUA, *R&R*, box 13, file 1, “Rapport du sous-comité.” Copy of the minutes of the meeting, signed by Pugliese as Secretary of the subcommittee. The minutes are in French (probably a translation from the original English version, not conserved in the archive).

absences and of the fact that the two absent institutions had an important stake in the discussions by virtue of their historical role in the growth of the journal. As the minutes of the meeting report,

Le président [Hoeniger] a décrit la situation actuelle où se trouvent la revue et les sociétés intéressées: d'une part deux sociétés savantes, la CSRS/SCÉR, créée en juin 1976, et la "North Central Conference", qui existe depuis longtemps, ont exprimé le vœu de participer au subventionnement de la revue; d'autre part le "Toronto Renaissance and Reformation Colloquium" ainsi que le "Centre for Reformation and Renaissance Studies (Victoria University)" veulent bien continuer leurs subventions. Vu la diminution de subventions en provenance du Conseil des arts, le sous-comité se devait de résoudre le problème des diversités d'intérêts possibles au sein des sociétés mentionnées. De plus il lui fallait étudier la question du nombre d'auteurs canadiens par rapport aux auteurs étrangers qui figurent dans la revue. (VUA, *R&R*, box 13, file 1, "Rapport du sous-comité")

Clearly, the ad hoc committee was aware that there were problems all around: the journal needed help to cover the reduction in the subventions it had been receiving from the Arts Council; the two new societies needed a journal to increase their own "presence" and reputation in the academic world; the two current sponsors of the journal were adamant that they had a role to play and were not about to let go of the journal.⁵³ Reading between the lines, it seems an unfriendly take-over of the journal was underway. Having considered the situation, the subcommittee made three recommendations:

- (a) que la CSRS/SCÉR adopte *Renaissance and Reformation / Renaissance et Reforme* comme organe officiel de la société.
- (b) que la CSRS/SCÉR en coopération avec la "North Central Conference" et le "Renaissance and Reformation Colloquium" et le "Centre for

53. VUA, *R&R*, box 13, file 1, "Rapport du sous-comité." The CRRS had for many years been financially subsidizing the journal from its own budget to the tune of \$800 a year. The TRRC, for its part, had been making its mailing list available to the journal and encouraging its members to subscribe to it. Both institutions, therefore, had a long-established vested interest in the journal.

Reformation and Renaissance Studies” à Toronto accorde une subvention à la revue.

(c) que la revue adopte le format et l’organisation décrits dans ce rapport.
(VUA, R&R, box 13, file 1, “Rapport du sous-comité”)

Some of the revised formats the subcommittee recommended were devised to make the journal bilingual and thus to bring it in line with the CSRS/SCÉR’s own linguistic policy—a bilingual masthead and bilingual lists of editorial members and of sponsoring societies. Other proposed revisions were devised to provide wide representation on the journal’s managing body—these included the selection of a new editor who, for the moment, would come from the Toronto area, as well as the appointment of two book review editors (one for French and one for English); a business manager; two “members” from the CSRS/SCÉR (one of which had to be “Canadien français”); two representatives of the NCC-RSA; and two representatives of the TRRC and CRRS (though it is not clear if this last recommendation envisioned one or two representatives for each of the TRRC and the CRRS). Concerned about the number of articles in French and in English to be published in the journal, the subcommittee also recommended that, as a general rule, there should be twice as many articles in English as in French—in other words, a third of the articles ought to be in French. As is evident from these recommendations, in the fall of 1976 the journal ceased to be a local Toronto product and become a national Canadian entity.

With the following volume year (1977), the journal re-invented itself in line with the ad hoc committee’s recommendations. It now had a new editor, Richard W. van Fossen (Erindale College, University of Toronto);⁵⁴ a *Directeur adjoint* André Berthiaume (Université Laval); two book review editors (Ian Lancashire in Toronto and Claude Sutto in Montreal);⁵⁵ and an editorial board that included scholars from across Canada and even one from the USA—Peter

54. Richard W. van Fossen (1928–2009) taught English at Erindale College, University of Toronto (now University of Toronto at Mississauga), where he was also associate dean (1979–85).

55. Ian Lancashire received his doctorate in English from the University of Toronto, where he now teaches. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada (2007) and an international authority on English lexicography and the digital humanities. Claude Sutto taught history at the University of Montreal for over forty years. Much beloved by students and colleagues, he is the 1997 recipient of the university’s teaching award.

G. Bietenholz (University of Saskatchewan), Hieatt (University of Western Ontario), De Bujanda (Université de Sherbrooke), Hoeniger (University of Toronto), S. K. Heninger (University of British Columbia), Harry McSorley (University of Toronto), and Charles Trinkaus (University of Michigan).⁵⁶ The journal now sported a bilingual name and a new, professionally designed masthead. Van Fossen's first issue contained three articles in French and four in English, as well as four book reviews (three in English, one in French); it carried a double numeration—new series, vol. 1, no. 1 / old series, vol. 13, no. 1—a numbering system that has been followed for all subsequent issues. Although somewhat impractical and a source of confusion for scholars and librarians alike, the double numeration reflects the sense of “rebirth” that accompanied the newly refashioned and appropriated journal. *R&R* had dramatically changed its character and was now the official and bilingual journal of three societies and one research centre (TRRC, NCC-RSA, CSRS/SCÉR, and CRRS), each sharing copyright of the journal with the others. This “rebirth” was so profoundly felt that one subsequent journal editor, Kenneth R. Bartlett, all but dismisses the first thirteen years of publication and the fact that the journal began as the bulletin of one association (the TRRC) and writes that “From its inception, the copyright on the journal has been held by a collective of groups and institutions that represents both wide geographical areas and diverse interests.”⁵⁷ For him, that “inception” is clearly dated 1977, not 1964.

Alongside some obvious uncertainty over volume numbering and founding date, the 1977 restructuring of the journal created a rather byzantine

56. Swiss-born Peter G. Bietenholz received his PhD from the University of Basel. A specialist on Erasmus, humanism, and the radical Reformation, he taught history at the University of Saskatchewan for thirty-seven years; he is now at Simon Fraser University. A. Kent Hieatt (1921–2009) was a distinguished Chaucerian who taught English at the University of Western Ontario (now Western University) from 1969 to his retirement in 1989. Jésus Martinez de Bujanda is best known as the modern editor of the various Indexes of Prohibited books. He was also the founder and director of the Centre d'études de la Renaissance at the Université de Sherbrooke (1968–98), where he taught history. S. K. Heninger (1922–2008) taught English at the University of British Columbia from 1971 to 1982, after which he moved to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Fr. Harry McSorley, C.S.P., taught Religious Studies at St. Michael's College in the University of Toronto; he is particularly known for his work on Luther's theology and on ecumenical theology. Charles Trinkaus (1911–99) taught history at the University of Michigan; his work on Italian humanism was highly influential in the development of Renaissance Studies in the 1950s and '60s, and is still of fundamental importance.

57. See Kenneth Bartlett, in “Editors' Recollections,” p. 83.

arrangement between the journal and its sponsoring agencies that, in time, led to confusion about ownership; this, in turn, led to inevitable jurisdictional tensions. A 1991–92 exchange of letters between the new journal editor François Paré and then President of the CSRS/SCÉR Antoine Raspa brings to light some of these tensions.⁵⁸ In July 1991, immediately after taking over as journal editor, Paré had written to Raspa expressing his unease over the fact that the journal reported annually only to the society (not to all five of the copyright holders) and over the fact that the journal editor was an ex-officio member of the society's executive.⁵⁹ Paré saw this as a "lien formel" that privileged the society to the detriment of the other sponsors (who did not receive reports and on whose executive the journal editor did not sit). He thus expressed his wish to have the journal editor removed from the society's executive and proposed instead an annual information and consultation meeting ("une réunion annuelle d'information et de consultation") between the editor and the representatives of the five copyright holders to be held at the time of the annual meetings of the "Learneds."⁶⁰ Raspa was clearly not impressed by Paré's suggestions. In a letter of January 1992 he pointed out the important role the society played in the journal's national reputation and used the limited geographical outreach of another sponsoring body, the TRRC, to validate the society's privileged position within the journal's structures:

L'appartenance de la revue a peut-être été imprécisée trop longtemps. Une très large partie du prestige national et international de la publicité de la revue vient sûrement du fait que la SCÉR l'utilise comme "sa" revue scientifique. Le colloquium à Toronto [TRRC] peut avoir autant

58. François Paré teaches French literature at the University of Waterloo. He is a recipient of the Lifetime Achievement Award from the CSRS/SCÉR (2009) and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada (2010). Antoine Raspa taught French literature at Laval University.

59. VUA, R&R, box 14, file 8, letter dated 20 July 1991 from Paré to Raspa. The fifth copyright holder of the journal was the Pacific Northwest Renaissance Conference (PNRC) which had joined the other four copyright holders (TRRC, CRRS, CSRS/SCÉR and NCC-RSA) in 1984.

60. The "Learneds" or "Sociétés savantes" was the familiar term used to refer to the annual meetings of the Canadian learned societies under the umbrella of the Canadian Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences. This is now known as the "Congress" of the CFHSS that takes place annually around the end of May or beginning of June.

de membres que la SCÉR, mais ce n'est pas le colloquium qui obtient le prestige de la revue en Colombie-Britannique et dans les Maritimes.⁶¹

The two men met in early February to discuss the journal's relationship with the society. A few days later Paré followed up with a letter to Raspa in which he described their recent meeting as "notre réunion houleuse" (our stormy meeting) and added "J'étais, comme toi, je suppose, inquiet de la tournure des discussions et je pense que nous avons besoin de temps pour réfléchir aux meilleures solutions à envisager."⁶² Clearly, the discussion had gotten out of hand and the two men needed time to pause and reflect on what might be the best possible solution to their differences of opinion. In that letter, Paré also informed Raspa that, during this pause in their discussions, he would draft a "protocole d'entente entre la SCÉR et la revue, y compris une description des procédures à suivre lors du remplacement du directeur ou de la directrice de la revue. Ce protocole pourra être discuté en réunion de l'exécutif éventuellement." Adamant that such decisions should be reached collegially, Paré added that "Je consulterai, pour le préparer, les cinq membres de mon équipe de rédaction." Whatever protocol was reached, it quickly disappeared both from practice and from the written record—there is, in fact, no trace of it in the journal's archives—and the question of precisely how the journal's editor is selected remains unresolved. Uncertainty over the correct procedure for the appointment of the journal editor resurfaced as recently as the current year (2014), when another of the copyright holders (Lynne Magnusson, Director of the CRRS) asked what was the correct procedure for appointing or re-appointing the journal editor.

Such uncertainty is not surprising, since history shows that every single editor has been appointed by a different subgroup of representatives of the journal's copyright holders. As we saw earlier, Hoeniger single-handedly appointed first McClelland and Estes (1969) and then Molinaro (1970) to the position, and this in years when he was not at the helm of either of the two sponsoring institutions (TRRC and CRRS). The record does not tell us who appointed Van Fossen in the fall of 1976, though it seems that this was probably Molinaro's own doing (perhaps in consultation or in concert with Hoeniger). In 1985, then

61. VUA, *R&R*, box 14, file 8, letter dated 18 December 1991 from Raspa to Paré.

62. VUA, *R&R*, box 14, file 8, letter dated 6 February 1992 from Paré to Raspa.

editor Kenneth R. Bartlett sought out and appointed Paré as his own successor.⁶³ In 1999, as Paré's second term was drawing to a close, an announcement was sent out asking for nominations for the position of journal editor; several were received, three finalists were considered, and a successor was chosen by committee—a procedure that may reflect, at least in part, the agreements reached between the Society and the journal in the wake of the 1992 protocol. This committee consisted of the outgoing editor François Paré, the President of the CSRS/SCÉR Brenda Dunn-Lardeau, and the Director of the CRRS Konrad Eisenbichler.⁶⁴ Although this time the process was much more formal and open than on previous occasions, not everything was completely in order—for example, the outgoing editor was a member of the committee that was to choose his successor, something that is not “best practice” in any organization, and the committee had no representative from the TRRC or the PNR; that is, half the copyright holders were not included in the process.⁶⁵ Despite these failings, a process had been set in place that would form the basis for the appointment of future editors: when Alan Shepard and William R. Bowen were appointed in 2003 and 2009 respectively, their appointments were discussed and approved by the CEOs of all current copyright holders.

If the byzantine structures devised by the 1976 subcommittee of the CSRS/SCÉR and set in place the following year were at times unrealistic and unmanageable, at other times they served to give the journal an amount of economic and intellectual autonomy that would not have been possible had the journal been strictly tied to (or “owned” by) a single organization. The arm's-length distance of the journal from its various copyright holders assured its economic well being, its intellectual versatility (not to say, vitality), and its managerial stability, while its affiliation with the copyright holders, on the other hand, contributed to its prestige and international outreach.

63. VUA, *Re&R*, box 14, file 8, letters of 13 August and 13 September 1989, both from Paré to Bartlett.

64. VUA, *Re&R*, box 13, file 2, letters dated 16 November 1999 from Paré to Glenn Loney and Elizabeth Sauer. In the documents, Eisenbichler is identified as “Curator” of the CRRS, but this is incorrect; Eisenbichler was Curator of the CRRS from 1979 to 1985; in 1999 he was its Director (a position he held from 1990 to 2000).

65. Starting with the 1992 volume, the NCC-RSA was no longer a copyright holder of the journal. By the late 1980s, the NCC-RSA had suffered a severe drop in memberships and participation to the point that it ceased to exist. A subsequent attempt in the late 1990s by Barbara Garner (Carleton University) to revive it proved unsuccessful.

With its newfound sense of “belonging” (on one side) and of freedom (on the other), the journal prospered. Under the gentle guiding hands of Van Fossen (1977–85), *R&R* increased its subscription base to a staggering eight hundred subscribers and became a truly international journal. The energetic leadership of Bartlett (1985–90) and Paré (1990–2000) continued and reaffirmed the journal’s international reputation. Richard Hillman (2000–03) took the journal’s editorship to France with him when he retired from the University of Western Ontario and moved to Tours, but difficulties in communication and the inability to meet in person either with the copyright holders or the journal’s staff proved to be an insurmountable problem. After three years, the copyright holders brought the journal back to Canada and placed it in the hands of Alan Shepard, at that time chair of English at the University of Guelph.

Distance from the home base was not the only problem afflicting the journal in 2003. A very significant discrepancy between volume year and year of publication was plaguing *R&R* and creating a variety of serious economic problems as well as a significant drop in reputation. The problem began back in 1987 when the journal’s publication schedule had begun to fall behind schedule—two of the four 1987 issues appeared in 1988. By the time Bartlett turned the reins over to Paré (1990), the journal was three issues behind. Ten years later, when Hillman became editor, the situation had deteriorated to the point that the journal was seven issues (nearly two years) behind schedule. Three years later, in 2003, it was two full years behind schedule (eight issues). This discrepancy seemed insurmountable, but the newly appointed editor, Alan Shepard, managed to turn the situation around by re-establishing its traditionally close connections with its sponsoring agencies; professionalizing the office by hiring the journal’s first part-time managing editor, Michael O’Connor; and, thanks to an agreement with the CRRS (at that time directed by Bowen), placing the journal’s editorial office at the CRRS. Production and distribution, which had already been professionalized by Molinaro in the 1970s, were once again placed in the experienced hands of Becker Associates in Montreal. Six years later, in the spring of 2009 when Shepard turned the editorship over to Bowen, he could claim that *R&R* was finally publishing “in the present” (see below, p. 86). In fact, that spring, the last issue of 2008 appeared in print and, later that year, the first issue of 2009 followed. Although not fully caught up, it was clear that the journal was well on its way to a full recovery. Under Bowen’s mandate the journal finally did catch up. The professionalization of the editorial

work, production, and distribution of the journal has also continued unabated. The major innovation Bowen introduced was to supplement the paper edition with online publication and the management of subscriptions through “Iter: Gateway to the Middle Ages and Renaissance,” the organization that now manages both the editorial and the business sides of the journal.

As *R&R* celebrates its fiftieth anniversary, it can look back at a half century of exciting developments and innovations that marked its growth from a humble, even self-effacing mimeographed news bulletin into a highly respected and widely distributed scholarly journal, available world-wide both in print and online. It can also take pride in the enormous contribution it has made to the advancement of early modern studies in Canada and in the community of scholars it has gathered, fostered, and published.

Appendix 1
Editors and Associate Editors

Editors		Associate Editors	
1964–1969	Natalie Z. Davis James K. McConica		
1969–1970	John McClelland James M. Estes		
1970–1976	Julius A. Molinaro	1970–1972	M. Rika Maniates
		1971	David Demson
		1972–1977	Richard W. Van Fossen
1977–1985	R. W. Van Fossen	1977	André Berthiaume
		1978–1984	Robert Mélançon
1985–1990	Kenneth Bartlett	1985	Claude Sutto
		1985–1998	Glenn Loney
1990–2000	François Paré	1990–1993	Simone Maser
		1994–2003	Diane Desrosiers-Bonin David Galbraith
2000–2003	Richard Hillman		
2003–2009	Alan Shepard	2003–2010	Lesley Cormack Guy Poirier
2009–2014	William R. Bowen	2010–2014	Hélène Cazes Konrad Eisenbichler

Appendix 2 Special Issues

Vol. 4, No. 1 (1967)

A Finding-List of Renaissance Legal Works to 1700.

By R. J. Schoeck, Natalie Z. Davis, and J. K. McConica, with the assistance of William Dean and others.

Vol. 7, No. 2 (1971)

The Erasmus Collection, Centre for Reformation and Renaissance Studies, Victoria University at the University of Toronto: A Catalogue of Its Most Important Materials, with a Contemporary Portrait of Its Collector, Andrew James Bell.

Chief Compiler W. T. McCready.

Vol. 22 (n.s. 10), No. 1 (1986)

The Language of Gesture in the Renaissance: Selected Proceedings of the Conference Held in Toronto, November 1983.

Edited by Konrad Eisenbichler and Philip Sohm.

Vol. 23 (n.s. 11), No. 1 (1987)

Poetry and Religion 1545–1600 Poésie et Religion: Selected Proceedings of the Conference Held in Montréal, Québec, April, 1985 / Colloque de Montréal, Québec, Avril 1985.

Edited by / Actes réunis par Eva Kushner and/et Guy Poirier.

Vol. 25 (n.s. 13), No. 1 (1989)

Confraternities in the Renaissance / Les Confraternités à la Renaissance.

Edited by William R. Bowen.

Vol. 36 (n.s. 24), No. 4 (2000)

Figures d'intellectuels. Parcours et discours.

Edited by / Dirigé par Hélène Cazes and/et Danièle Letocha.

Vol. 37 (n.s. 25), No. 4 (2001)

Literature and Religion in Early Modern England: Case Studies.

Edited by / Dirigé par Elizabeth Sauer and Jennifer L. Andersen.

Vol. 38 (n.s. 26), No. 4 (2002)

Quêtes spirituelles et actualités contemporaines dans le théâtre de Marguerite de Navarre. In memoriam Klára Csűrös.

Dirigé par / Edited by Olga Anna Duhl.

Vol. 39 (n.s. 27), No. 2 (2003)

France in Italy / La France dans l'Italie.

Edited by / Dirigé par Mawly Bouchard and/et Laura Willett.

Vol. 41 (n.s. 29), Nos. 2–3 (2005)

Early Modern God / Dieu.

Guest editor Michael O'Connor.

Vol. 30, No. 1 (2006)

La félicité chez Érasme.

Éditrice invitée Brenda Dunn-Lardeau.

Vol. 30, No. 4 (2007)

Transformative Disorder: Scotland 1550–1650 / Désordres et transformations: Écosse 1550–1650.

Guest editors / Éditrices invitées Sarah Dunnigan and/et Elizabeth Ewan.

Vol. 31, No. 2 (2008)

Sub-Saharan Africa and Renaissance and Reformation Europe: New Findings and New Perspectives.

Guest editor / Éditrice invitée Kate Lowe.

Vol. 31, No. 4 (2008)

Henri III, la rhétorique et l'Académie du Palais.

Guest editor / Éditeur invité Claude La Charité.

Vol. 33, No. 3 (2010)

De Fabrica Artis Medicinae: Les redéfinitions de la médecine à la Renaissance.

Guest editors / Éditeurs invités Roberto Lo Presti and/et Florence Bourbon.

Vol. 34, Nos. 1–2 (2011)

Things Not Easily Believed: Introducing the Early Modern Relation.

Guest editors / Éditeurs invités Thomas V. Cohen and/et Germaine Warkentin.

Vol. 34, No. 3 (2011)

Variétés Bibliographiques.

Guest editor / Éditrice invitée Hélène Cazes.

Vol. 35, No. 1 (2012)

Gendering Time and Space in Early Modern England.

Guest editors / Éditrices invitées Alysia Kolentsis and/et Katherine R. Larson.

Vol. 35, No. 3 (2012)

The Material Culture of Debt.

Guest editors / Éditeurs invités Nicholas Terpstra and/et Mauro Carboni.

Vol. 35, No. 4 (2012)

Women's Translations in Early Modern England and France: La traduction au féminin en France et en Angleterre (XVI^e et XVII^e siècles).

Guest editor / Éditrice invitée Marie-Alice Belle.

Vol. 36, No. 4 (2013)

Buchanan polygraphe. In Memoriam Ian D. McFarlane.

Guest editor / Éditrice invitée Nathalie Catellani-Dufrêne.

Vol. 37, No. 3–4 (2014)

In Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary, 1964–2014 / En célébration du cinquantième.

Editors / Éditeurs William R. Bowen, Hélène Cazes, and/et Amyrose McCue Gill.

Ref

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Bulletin

PERIODICALS-READING ROOM
(Humanities and Social-Sciences)

Toronto

Renaissance & Reformation

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General Vol. 1, Number 1 October, 1964-69

Reference

This initiates a bulletin to appear sporadically with news of interest to Toronto scholars working in the fields of the Renaissance and Reformation. Send any items you wish to have included to N.Z. Davis, Department of Political Economy, University of Toronto.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Friday, October 30, 12:30 - 2:00 -- informal luncheon of Toronto Renaissance and Reformation Colloquium, Faculty Club

October 17 - November 15 --- Canaletto exhibition at the Toronto Art Gallery

October 31, 8:30 p.m. --- performance of Goldoni's Il Bugiardo in Italian, by the Piccolo Teatro Italiano, Crest Theatre (call Mr. Iannuzzi, RU 9-1171 for tickets)

November 4, 8:30 p.m. --- Francis Haskell of King's College Cambridge (and author of Patrons and Painters, A Study in the Relations between Italian Art and Society in the Age of the Baroque) will speak on Canaletto and the Enlightenment at the Ontario College of Art, 100 McCaul St.

Nov. 5-14, 9:00 p.m. --- Machiavelli's Mandragola (in English) directed by Jacke Morbin, Colonnade Theatre (925-4573)

November 19, 8:30 p.m. -- The Deller Consort performs Renaissance and Baroque music, Edward Johnson Building

November 20, 3:00 p.m. --- Etienne Gilson gives the first of a series of lectures on The Birth of the Lutheran Reformation: "The Starting Point of Luther" Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies (to be held at the Royal Ontario Museum)

November 27, 3:00 p.m. --- Gilson on "Personal Experience and Theology"

December 4, 3:00 p.m. --- Gilson on "The Freedom of a Christian"

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4 --- FIRST DINNER MEETING OF THE TORONTO RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION COLLOQUIUM --- PROFESSOR CLIFFORD LEECH WILL SPEAK ON "MARLOWE'S FRENCH HISTORY", FACULTY CLUB (details on time will be mailed)

December 11, 3:00 --- Gilson on "The Fly and the Elephant"

CENTER OF REFORMATION AND RENAISSANCE STUDIES AT VICTORIA UNIVERSITY

HAPPY NEWS: A Center for Reformation and Renaissance Studies is being formed at Victoria on the Toronto campus. The aim is to build up a modest but attractive research library. The library will be "closed" like that of the Pontifical Institute. At present there are only a few fenced off stacks in the Victoria Library and a make-shift office, but we dream of a tasteful reading-room in the not-too-distant future.

LIBRARY
NOV 22 1966
University of Toronto

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We begin with an Erasmus collection of about 260 volumes, many of them sixteenth-century, yet scrappy. We will improve it and build around it, concentrating on certain humanists and reformers. Much will be in microfilm but there will also be some rare books. At the same time we are starting an ambitious reference collection for the period 1450-1700. And in order to make the library "useful" as soon as possible, there will be smaller collections around certain graduate courses. As we expand, we will of course avoid competing in areas where the U. of T. library is strong; e.g. Italian drama.

This venture is being organized and developed by a Managing Committee of staff-members of Victoria and Emmanuel College. It has been made possible by a generous grant from the Board of Regents of Victoria University. As soon as we have something real to offer, we would naturally like to attract further funds. We will depend greatly on advice from knowledgeable colleagues and librarians, here and elsewhere. Erasmus bibliography is no simple matter. We are appointing some "Senior Advisers" and two graduate fellows, and will do some travelling. But many of you can help us. Contact any member of the committee: F. D. Hoeniger (chairman), J. W. Grant (vice-chairman), M. MacLure (chairman of the Victoria library committee), E. Rathé (Secretary-treasurer), W. T. McCready (committee's librarian), W. O. Fennell, J. E. Estes. We'll be glad to show some treasures when we acquire them to any who may read this. Fairfax' Tasso, Tchermersine and Kuczynski are our beginning.

F. D. Hoeniger.

RARE BOOKS IN THE TRINITY COLLEGE LIBRARY

Trinity has an interesting group of sources for English religious history in the 16th and 17th centuries. They include translations of works by Continental reformers, such as Luther, Marlorat, Martyr and Diodati, and works by Jewel, Whitgift and William Perkins. There are anti-Catholic polemics (such as An Oration and Sermon at Rome . . . by John Nichols and its Refutation, 1581), and tracts against the sectaries (such as a 1644 Infants Baptizing Proved Lawfull by the Scriptures).

At least 18 editions of the Bible or parts thereof can be found at Trinity. These include several Protestant Bibles -- some New Testaments in English, a French Protestant Bible of 1566, and an Italian Protestant Bible of 1607. An English translation of the Bible prepared by the Catholics at the English College of Rheims in 1582 and several Latin Bibles (four of them incunabula) can also be seen. A beautiful 1540 edition of the Psalter in Hebrew printed by Robert Etienne would be worth examining if only for the 16th century marginalia.

The Library has a small group of humanist editions of classical authors -- a 1476 edition of Plutarch in Latin, a 1513 edition of Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics with 16th- or 17th-century commentary in English handwritten at the back, Lucretius, Herodian, Cato and Varro. There are a number of editions of the Church Fathers -- Augustine, Gregory of Nazianze, Chrysostom among others.

Among 16th-century writers, Erasmus is represented by his edition of Aristotle in Greek (Basel, 1531) and three volumes of Paraphrases on the New Testament (Basel, 1539-40) as well as later editions. These are many folio

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volumes of Calvin's works printed in the 17th century. The Library also has Grotius' Opera Omnia.

The holdings in vernacular literary works by continental authors are scanty. I myself came across none in French or German. There is an interesting edition in Italian -- the Dialoghi del Sig. Speron Speroni, printed in Venice, 1596.

There are a few works useful for the history of science. They include some 16th-century editions of Euclid, Regnault's la botanique mise à la portée de tout le monde (1574), Gravesande's Latin Introduction to Newton (Leyden, 1721) and Newton's Chronology (printed the year after his death).

Miss Beatrice Saunders, the Librarian, will be glad to make Trinity's rare books available to those who want to use them. A phone call ahead of time would be appreciated, since most of these books have been placed for safekeeping in a locked room. Not all of these works are catalogued in Trinity's new catalogue.

N. Z. Davis.

The new Course in French Language and Literature is reserving one seminar hour each week for third year students to work on the 16th century

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Gwenda Echard, Dept. French, Atkinson College, 16th-cent. French humanism.
 Sister Geraldine, Loretto College, English Renaissance literature.
 Paul Grendler, Dept. History, 16th-cent. Italian intellectual history.
 David Kunzle, Dept. Fine Arts, Renaissance and Baroque art.
 J. M. R. Margeson, University College and Scarborough, Jacobean drama.
 John McClelland, Victoria, 16th-cent. French literature
 The Rev. T. M. McDonough, Trinity College, Theology, Luther.
 G. R. Sarolli, Dept. Italian Studies, Medieval literature, Machiavelli.
 Douglas Stewart, Dept. Fine Arts, Baroque art.
 Timothy Suttor, St. Michael's, Reformation Theology and History.
 John Tobin, Dept. English, Humanities, York University, Milton.

