

The

H·A·L·C·Y·O·N

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE FRIENDS OF THE THOMAS FISHER RARE BOOK LIBRARY

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From the Golden Dog to the Barbarian: Wood Engraving and the Private Press in Canada

The English revival of wood engraving as a method of illustrating books began in 1910, when Noel Rooke was a teacher at the Central School of Arts and Crafts in London. Dissatisfied with the current method of photographic reproduction of his drawings, he had turned to engraving to achieve better results. Within a few years, an amazing number of skilled wood engravers were producing prints and illustrating books. The Society of Wood Engravers was founded in 1920; and in the

1920s and 1930s, the Golden Cockerel Press, the Gregynog Press, the Boar's Head Press and other private presses were using engravers like Eric Gill, Robert Gibbings, Blair Hughes-Stanton, Agnes Miller Parker and Gertrude Hermes to illustrate their books.

In the early 1930s, Kemp Waldie travelled to Europe with his wife Freida, where they studied private press production and started to collect Eric Gill's work. As Guy Upjohn has written elsewhere

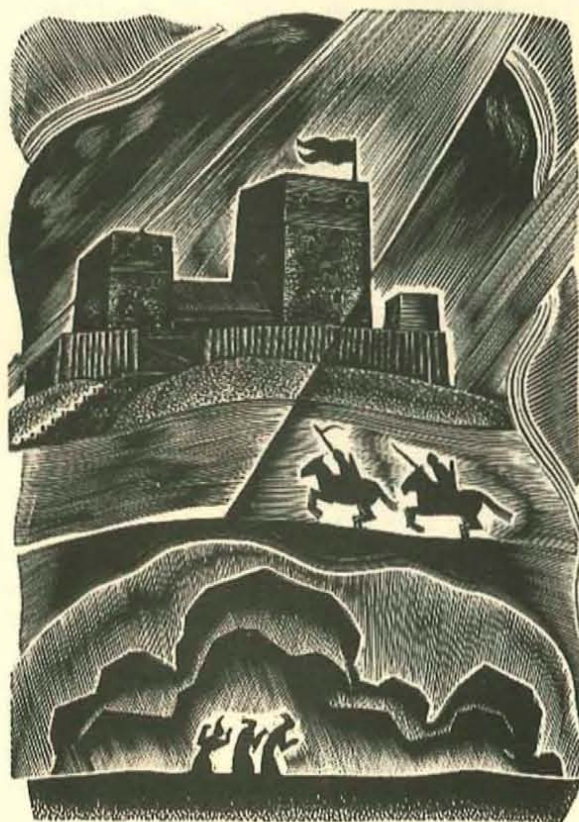
(*Eric Gill: His Life and Art*, 1991)—

"Kemp Waldie was interested in typography and printing techniques (which he learned as editor of *The Varsity* during his undergraduate years at the University of Toronto) and was tempted to try his hand at printing in Canada. Offended by what he considered to be low production standards among Canadian practitioners, he was stimulated by the work of the Golden Cockerel Press to attempt to raise standards in Canada by example, and in 1933 he founded the Golden Dog Press."

It seems understandable therefore that Waldie would turn to a Canadian engraver to produce wood engravings and drawings for some of his publications. Laurence Hyde was still a student at Central Technical School in Toronto when he was invited to contribute pen and ink drawings for *Første Jule*, a story of the Vikings who visited Greenland. Patricia Ainslie describes the illustrations thus:—"The landscape compositions were very simple, with massed dark and light forms and simple patterned areas. The drawings could have been executed as block prints, since they had the starkness and simplicity of the medium." (*The Wood Engravings of Laurence Hyde*, 1986).

Soon after completing these drawings, in fact, Hyde turned to wood engraving as his preferred technique. He worked on printmaking at Central Tech, and was further inspired by a demonstration of wood engraving given by Carl Schaefer. Hyde, like Kemp Waldie, was clearly impressed by the new British engravers, particularly by Eric Gill and Paul Nash, some of whose work was exhibited in Toronto in 1934. Hyde went to work at the Golden Dog Press in 1935 and produced there some of his finest work, a series of wood engravings to illustrate Shakespeare's *Macbeth*. Thirteen engravings were produced (with one used twice) and Waldie published these in 1939 as a wire-bound booklet with excerpts only from the text.

The *Engravings for Macbeth* was the final publication of the short-lived Golden Dog Press, but despite this "kick-start", the



Laurence Hyde. From Engravings for *Macbeth*.
Golden Dog Press, 1939

private press movement really did not flourish in Canada until the 1950s. Gus Rueter founded the Village Press in 1957, and he produced many linocuts (or rubber-cuts) to illustrate his books rather than engravings. he also hand-set *Kuthan's Menagerie of Interesting Zoo Animals* (1960) for Robert Reid's Nevermore Press in Vancouver. This book is one of Canada's finest private press publications, with the delightfully colourful and witty linocuts by Kuthan blending so well with the printed page.

It is the combination of text and illustration on the page which is so important in book production. One of the delights of the publications from the Aliquando Press is the beautifully designed juxtaposition of text and illustration. Will Rueter, Gus Rueter's son, established the Aliquando Press in Toronto in 1962 and, praise be, it still flourishes today. Wood engravings are frequently used to illustrate the books from this press. *The Shadow of the Year*, poems by Florence Wylie, with wood engravings by Rosemary Kilbourn, was published in 1976, and is an example of the Press's fine book-making. A recent collaboration with engraver Wesley Bates has resulted in *Emblemata Amatoria* (1994), with the illustrations printed in different colours, and a second joint venture has just resulted in the publication of *Half of Life: Eight Lyrics* by Friedrich Hölderlin (1995), with four engravings by Bates.

Wesley Bates has established his own press in Hamilton, Ontario, the West Meadow Press. He has said that the underlying reason for the press was to create projects where type and wood engraving can be used together. *To the Avon River, Stratford, Canada*, a poem by James Reaney, was published in 1991, with Bates's exquisite engravings printed in pale blue-green, with the river winding prettily beneath the text.

A collection of wood engravings by North American artists is the latest work from the Barbarian Press in Mission, British Columbia. Crispin and Jan Elsted established their press in 1978, and it has to date published some sixteen books and many broadsides and pieces of ephemera. *Endgrain: Contemporary Wood Engraving in North America* (1995) is a massive undertaking. It contains 121 engravings printed directly from the wood, with articles on Canadian and American wood engraving and a bibliography. Like all the work from the Barbarian Press, this book is beautifully designed and printed, with specially produced patterned paper, by the American artist, John DePol, used to cover the boards and the slip-case, a title-page block by Ted Staunton, and two press marks by Nancy Jackson. Included is the work of many Canadian engravers who have contributed to publications from their own private presses or the presses operated by others.

No mention can be made in this short survey of all those important artists. To see some examples of their work, visit the exhibition, "Fine Printing: The Private Press in Canada", at the Fisher Library 18 April-16 June 1995, or at one of its stops as it tours across Canada for the next two years. Please read the catalogue of the exhibition and discover the delights produced by those who operate private presses. Even though most of these presses are not run as money-making ventures, your interest and support will be much appreciated.

Alan Horne,
Canadian Bookbinders and
Book Artists Guild



Top: Gerard Brender à Brandis. "Tulips" from *Endgrain*. Barbarian Press, 1995

Bottom: Wesley Bates. From *Emblemata Amatoria*. Aliquando Press, 1994

IT FAVOURS BUT OF LITTLE GAIN
WHEN THIEVES OF THEFT DO FIRST COMPLAIN.

I lately found my love asleep among the flowers green,
And gazing on her coral lips, her cheeks, and closed eye.
To stealing was I then inclined, a petty thievery;
It was a kiss I stole from her; she stole a heart from me.
Like as the silly mouse, the bait of bacon to obtain,
And catching it is caught herself, and so it put to pain,
Even so my love by this strange theft, she sleeping at her ease,
Yet robs the thief, so double gain she makes of me always.





Another Year of Wonderful Gifts

The year 1994, the tenth anniversary of the Friends of the Fisher Library, saw an unprecedented range of gifts being added to our collections; some of which were on display during November and December. Funds from David and Hilary Nicholls enabled us to acquire a Babylonian cuneiform tablet from 1789 B.C. Dr. Anthony MacFarlane presented the Library with the eight millionth volume to be added to the collection — Sir Hans Sloane's magnificent *A Voyage to the Islands Madera, Barbados, Nieves, S. Christophers and Jamaica*. (London, 1707-1725). Mark Seltzer turned over to us a collection of the works of Ernest Bramah which was assembled by his father. John Seltzer was a generous member of the Friends for many years. A copy of the very limited edition of the *Memoirs of G. Blair Laing* (Toronto, 1979) was donated by Mrs. Bessie Anderson, and the generosity of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce allowed us to add another limited edition to our Canadian literature holdings — Margaret Atwood and Charles Pachter's 'collaborative' effort: *The Journals of Susanna Moodie*, printed in 1980. Only 120 copies were issued.

Among the largest gifts last year was the impressive collection of British and American philosophy created by Professor John Slater. In 1990 Professor Slater donated to the Fisher Library a large collection of works by American philosophers. This past year he donated his equally large collection of all the important works of British philosophers, with additional works by their American colleagues. These two complimentary collections have provided the Library and the University with an outstanding collection in this field.

Another Friend of long standing, Professor Ralph Stanton, the donor of the Fisher's large Portuguese collection in

1988, is also a collector of early printed books and this fall saw the arrival of some 900 volumes from his collections. One of the outstanding items from this gift is the Library's eight millionth and first volume — *Die Cronica van der Hilliger Stat van Coellen*, better known as the Cologne Chronicle. This first history of that city was printed in 1499 and will be added to the Fisher Library's Incunabula Collection. It is beautifully illustrated with some ninety-two woodcuts, including one that shows the famous Cologne Cathedral during one of its many phases of construction. In addition, Professor Stanton's gift contains three copies of Hollinshed's *Chronicles*, and these are already being extensively

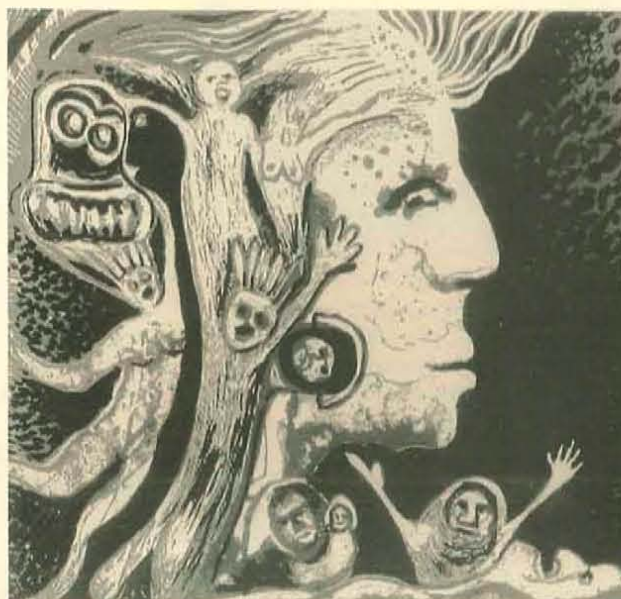
Another large gift was made just before the tenth anniversary celebration. Janet, Susan and David Archibald and Gillian de Auer, the heirs of the estate of C. Roger Archibald, donated an enormous map of the British and French Dominions in North America. Dated 1775 and drawn by John Mitchell, this first issue of the first edition is one of the most important maps of North America produced in the eighteenth century and is described in more detail elsewhere in this issue.

Mrs Elizabeth Collard donated two William Morris wall-paper sample books. These volumes are extremely rare internationally, unique in Canada and were previously exhibited in the Art Gallery of

Ontario as part of the William Morris exhibition "The Earthly Paradise" in 1993. This donation, combined with the volumes found in the Bert Kenny gift (1993), and the items already in the English Literature collection has resulted in the Fisher Library's decision to establish a special William Morris Collection, which will encompass all of Morris's output: literary, political and artistic.

Another donation that focused on artistic, rather than on literary endeavours, was that of Frances Dafoe. For many years associated with the

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Mrs. Dafoe was responsible for designing costumes for the Wayne and Shuster Show, as well as for Rich Little. This collection of sketches and swatches is a fascinating addition to our other manuscript collections of this nature — the Dora Mavor Moore Papers, the New Play Society, the Peers, Schwartz and Tovell Papers. The above mentioned Frank Peers Papers also arrived this year. Mr. Peers was involved in the development of Canadian broadcasting from 1922 through to 1989 and his files contain much of value



Margaret Atwood. "Further Arrivals", *The Journals of Susanna Moodie*. 1980. Gift of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

FURTHER ARRIVALS

After we had crossed the long illness
that was the ocean, we sailed up-river

On the first island
the immigrants threw off their clothes
and danced like sandflies

We left behind one by one
the cities rotting with cholera,
one by one our civilized
distinctions

and entered a large darkness.

It was our own
ignorance we entered.

I have not come out yet

My brain gropes nervous
tentacles in the night, sends out
fears hairy as bears,
demands lamps; or waiting

for my shadowy husband, hears
malice in the trees' whispers.

I need wolf's eyes to see
the truth.

I refuse to look in a mirror

Whether the wilderness is
real or not
depends on who lives there.

examined for textual variants. Hollinshed was the first important historian to compile a history of England, Scotland, and Ireland from a variety of sources and to present the facts in an objective manner. The Elizabethan dramatists drew many of their plots from this work, and more importantly, nearly all of Shakespeare's historical works are based on it, so these copies will become important additions to the Fisher's Shakespeare Collection. Other volumes will augment our holdings of items printed in England from the sixteenth through to the early twentieth centuries.

for researchers in the field. Another pioneer, though this time in the Canadian film industry, was Gordon Sparling, whose daughter, Caroline Ackerman, donated his large library on films in general and his personal files in 1990. Upon her father's death this year, Ms. Ackerman made a further contribution of prompt books, typescripts of plays and other items of interest stemming from her father's days as a student at Trinity College.

A most interesting addition to our general manuscript collection was *A bill for the funeral of Mrs. Diana Wright deceased, June 7, 1723*, donated by Mrs. Lillian Marcus. Submitted by Robert Bradford, a British cabinet-maker, who signed it as paid on June 15 of that year, the holograph details some of the expenses involved:

For a large elm coffin covered with black cloath and full of brass nales close set and a lead coffin inside	9.09.0
For a fine pink crape shroud & pillow	0.15.0
For 6 bearers to bring the body down & carrying ye corps to ye bearse & drink	0. 7.0
For 6 love favours	0. 6.0
For 24 pints of drink for ye pages & coachman & bearer	0. 2.6

In total the bill came to 41 pounds, 1 shilling; a not inconsiderable expense for the time! And yet we have not been able to discover who this lady was.

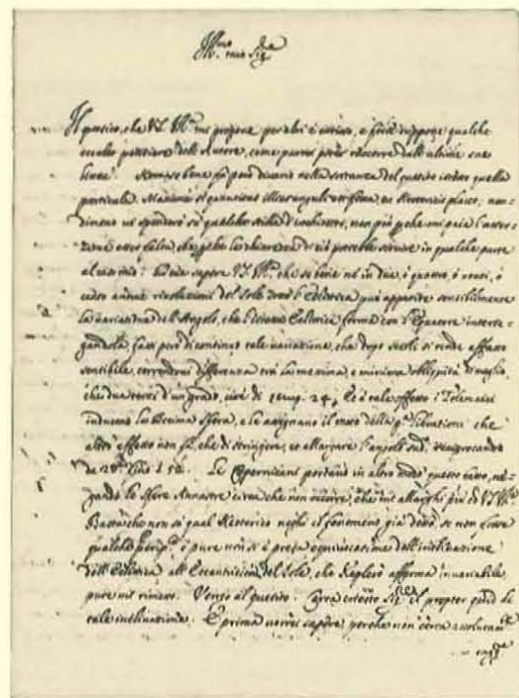
In the same vein, but of a later date, descendants of W.E.H. Massey, Mrs. Elizabeth Breithaupt and Mr. Walter Massey, added to the Fisher Library's Massey family items by donating photograph albums, news clippings on the death of W.E.H. Massey and four "In Memoriam" albums, three designed and illuminated by A.H. Howard, the fourth one by Edith E. Shaw. These will join other Massey family memorabilia in the collection of Vincent Tovell, another Massey descendant. Another interesting collection of memorabilia was donated by Roderick Stewart: photographs, correspondence and news clippings pertaining to Norman Bethune's years in China.

In 1993 the Fisher Library received a collection of the important editions of the works of John Stuart Mill from Professor John Robson. This year we were amazed to receive a holograph letter from Mill to William or John Wallace. Donated by F.L. Wallace, the great-great-grandson of John Wallace, the letter written by Mill (aged thirteen) and two of his sisters expresses their sympathy of the death of "Poor Spot". The kitten, owned by the addressee, was seemingly hanged by some of the cadets at Sandhurst, where both Wallace brothers taught. In the letter, Mills discusses his mathematical and other studies and those of his sisters, and the letter ends with elegies on the death of Spot written by each child. While the poetry is not quite on the level of Gray's *An elegy wrote in a country churchyard*, the letter is one of the earliest examples found of the work

of Mill and amply demonstrates his ability to express quite sophisticated concepts even at this early age. It is an invaluable addition to the Library's new Mill collection and a real "find" for Mill scholars.

The late Professor Stillman Drake, the pre-eminent and internationally known Galileo scholar, had a long tradition of donating works by Galileo to the Fisher Library. This year's gift from his widow, Florence Drake, is no exception. A five page holograph letter by Galileo, on his attitude towards Platonism, the system of Tycho Brahe and Keplerian orbits, it is only one of four Galileo letters in North America. First identified, researched and described by Professor Drake in an article in the 1986 issue of the *Journal of the History of Astronomy*, this letter is an outstanding addition to our Galileo collection. Galileo letters are rarely available, because his last student, Viviani, assiduously collected his correspondence right after his death and deposited it all in the Biblioteca Nazionale, Florence. We are indeed grateful to Florence Drake for donating this invaluable manuscript.

Our Fothergill Collection continues to interest scholars and this year we received a manuscript notebook in Fothergill's hand. The gift of John Halliday, it was compiled between the years 1812 and 1816 and is chiefly on the study of natural history, one of Fothergill's life-long interests. It will be added to the fifty three other Fothergill items already owned by the Fisher Library. Our Tyrrell family collection also continues to grow steadily



Left: Holograph letter from Galileo, probably to Filippo Magalotti. ca. 1633. Gift of Mrs. Florence Drake.

Right: "Spanish Chestnut Tree at Great Canford" from John Hutchins. The History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset, vol. 3, p. 300, 1868. Gift of Michael Millgate.

and 1994 saw an important addition; the grandson of James W. Tyrrell, John D. Tyrrell, deposited some twenty-three boxes of correspondence, diaries, notebooks, survey maps, photographs and other materials relative to his career as an engineer, surveyor, explorer and mining promoter. This gift is of outstanding significance and national importance because of the crucial role played by James Tyrrell in the exploration and surveying of the Canadian sub-Arctic. Along with the photographs which constitute an unique documentary record of this part of Canada for the late 19th century, Mr. Tyrrell also donated examples of books published in the languages of northern native peoples and some early items pertaining to J.W.'s father, William and his activities in Weston. Our thanks to John D. Tyrrell.

It is not often that an author is willing to part with his manuscripts, drafts and proofs all at once. But Eric Wright, the creator of the popular police detective Charles Salter, did so this year. The donation represents the whole *oeuvre* thus far by one of Canada's most important writers of detective fiction. Published to critical acclaim in Canada, Britain and the United States, Wright represents yet another major Canadian literary figure whose papers are held by the Fisher Library.

On-going contributions to their personal manuscript collections were made by Stephen Gilbert, Crad Kilodney, David Mazierski, and David Solway, while new literary additions to our manuscript holdings included the papers of David Donnell, Graeme Gibson and Thomas York. Donnell donated drafts, galleys, and page proofs for his most recent works, *Water Street Days* (Toronto, 1989) and *China Blues* (Toronto, 1992). The latter received the City of Toronto Book Award in 1993. From Graeme Gibson came a collection of manuscripts of novels and other literary works in various stages of completion, dating back to 1969. Paul and Rachel York, the children of Thomas, contributed some 13 boxes of their father's papers. Thomas York (1940-1988) was a United Church clergyman who served in parishes in the mining and logging camps of British Columbia and the North West Territories and many of his stories are set in the places where he lived.

Other manuscript donations were received from Rachel Grover, who gave us



Biblia Ebraea. 1603. Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Hart Green.

ledger and account books from the Grover and Foley family businesses in Norwood, Ontario; Dr. Barclay McKone, who contributed typescripts of his experiences treating TB patients in Moose Factory and the Eastern Arctic; Mavor Moore, who continued to turn over more of his family papers to us; and Malcolm Ross. To all these donors, our thanks.

We would also like to thank those who donated printed materials. A Friend of long standing, Professor William Blisset, who has been most generous in previous years, again in 1994 added to our collection of works by the British artist David Jones, by donating six more volumes illustrated by him. We prize them for their beauty. Another "old" Friend, John Cambridge, remembers us each year. Two of his gifts this year were John Harrington's *The Commonwealth of Oceana* (London, 1656) and the London 1726 edition of a very interesting work — *Sadducismus Triumphatus* by Charles II's chaplain, Joseph Glanvil. Glanvil believed in witches and tried to prove their existence in this work. From Professor William

Dean came *A Topographical Map of the Township of Collingwood* by J. Fleming (Toronto, 1872). The Fleming collection of books on Niagara Falls and the Collingwood area came to the Fisher Library several years ago, but this map was not in that gift, so we are most grateful to have this addition.

The Fisher Library intensively collects books on books and we are always interested in fine examples of the art of the book. Therefore, we were very pleased to be offered last year nine limited editions published in Canada during the 1970's and 1980's. The gift of Colin Smith from the estate of his father, Desmond, these volumes are outstanding records of the talents of Canadian artists, designers, printers and bookbinders, and are moreover significant additions to a collection that has long emphasized Canadian graphic art, printing, publishing and binding.

Another area in which the Fisher Library is interested is that of architecture, therefore to have received this year from Mrs. Herbert Irvine a twenty-two volume set: *Les vieux hôtels de Paris* (Paris, 1920-1937), illustrating all the noble *hôtels particuliers* of Paris was a delight.

We are also grateful to other friends, old and new: Dr. Robert Brandeis, who seems to be filling the holes in our Penguin Collection single-handedly, Dr. Jennifer Brown, who continues to find items of interest from her late father's library, Susan Finlay for an eighteenth century manuscript *Tikkun leil Shavu'ot*, Professor Peter Heyworth for his two donations of books on English history and literature, Alan Horne for those wonderful posters, Professor Simon Langlois for his continuing interest in our Voltaire Collection, John Mappin for his amazing Canadian ephemera, Louis Melzack from whose bookshelves continue to come wonderful and arcane items, Professor Michael Millgate for a very fine third edition of John Hutchins's *The History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset* (Westminster, 1868), Professor William Nelson who added to the Fisher Library's collection of art books, Professor Hannibal Noce for adding to our already extensive Italian collections, Jon Pearce for inscribed copies of Canadian literature, Rabbi Gunther Plaut for a very fine copy of James Joyce's *Ulysses* (Paris, 1922) and other works, Dr. Morton Shulman for

works on Jewish culture and anti-semitism, Sonja Sinclair for her collection of taped interviews done in Czechoslovakia in 1966 and 1968, Dr. Josef Skvorecky for manuscripts and foreign language editions of his books, and Mr. Brian Watson, for a London 1611 edition of the *Bible*, bound with a 1638 edition of the Book of Common Prayer.

Not all our donations are gifts-in-kind: the Hannah Institute still continues to fund purchases for our medical collection and the Library's eight millionth and second volume, Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park* (London, 1814) was purchased by funds made available by George Kiddell. His generosity has allowed the Fisher Library to acquire the only first edition of Jane

Austen's works not previously held by the Fisher Library. Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Hart Green funded the purchase of a Hebrew Bible, printed in Cologne in 1603. Edited by Elias Hutter, the text has the unusual feature of having the root letters printed in thick type and the inflectional letters in hollow type. In addition to the cuneiform tablet mentioned above, David and Hilary Nicholls were also responsible for the Fisher Library's being able to purchase a very fine set of twenty woodblocks cut by Robert Gibbings for Viscount Grey of Fallodon's *The Charm of Birds* (London, 1927). Their generosity enhances this Library's extensive collection of modern British book illustration and will allow students and scholars to better appreciate

the process of wood engraved illustration.

To those unnamed; our apologies; it was not that your gifts were unappreciated, rather that space constraints prevented their inclusion and to you all, named and unnamed, thank you for making this an unprecedented year. Friends are reminded that the exhibition "A Pride of Gifts" will be on display again from 3 July to 15 September.

Luba Frastacky

Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library

Donors of Gifts in Kind to the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library, 1994

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Bessie I. Anderson
David C.R. Archibald
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Roderick Stewart
Richard Storr

Vincent Tovell
John D. Tyrrell

Wentworth Walker
F.L. Wallace
Andrew Watson
Brian Watson
Barbara Williams
Mary Williamson
Sheri Winestock
Eric Wright

Paul York
Rachel York



A Wealth of Activities

The Friends' Meetings 1994 - 1995

The Friends of the Library have enjoyed six talks on topics ranging from cyclotrons to early English gardens, a wonderful evening celebrating the tenth anniversary of the Friends, and two exhibition openings.

During the summer of 1994 the exhibition *Ownership of Books*, prepared by Philip Oldfield, displayed some of the more interesting examples from the Library's rich store of books associated with historical and literary figures, or eminent collectors.

On 3 October Professor Thomas Staley intrigued the audience with his tale of the history of the Text of James Joyce's *Ulysses*. Starting in Trieste, where Joyce conceived the novel, Professor Staley unravelled first the pre-publication history and then the complex history of textual corruption of this great novel of the twentieth century. The Friends were left marvelling both at the way errors were compounded in the succeeding editions and at the intensity of the current scholarly debate on the text of *Ulysses*.

Crispin Elsted fascinated the Friends with his enthusiastic description of the Barbarian Press on 20 October. Crispin and his wife Jan are co-proprietors of one of Canada's premiere private presses, the Barbarian Press. Commencing with a history of the Press, which was founded in England in 1977 and moved to Mission, British Columbia in 1988, Crispin illustrated his talk with slides depicting the Press and some of its major publications. He then gave the audience a preview of *Endgrain*, the Press's current project, which is nearing completion. This publication will include wood engravings by leading North American artists. Each engraver has selected an engraving and provided a commentary on it. Years in the making, *Endgrain* will certainly be one of the most significant private press publications of 1995. The evening's presentation was co-sponsored by the Canadian Bookbinders and Book Artists Guild and the Friends.

Dr. William Stoneman, Scheide Librarian at Princeton, presented the results of "The Scientific Analysis of the 36 Line Bible" on the evening of 8 November. The 36 line Bible recently acquired by Mr. Scheide is one of fourteen known copies and the only copy in North America. It



Professor Paul W. Gooch, Vice-Provost, Dr. Anthony MacFarlane, Heather Munroe-Blum, Vice President, Research and International Relations, and Carole Moore, Chief Librarian, with the eight millionth volume donated by Dr. MacFarlane.

had last appeared at auction in 1789. Dr. Stoneman described the cyclotron analysis techniques used to analyze the ink and paper of this Bible which was printed circa 1540. After a full week of testing at the University of California, Davis, and extensive analysis of the results, the research team concluded that the cyclotron analysis results corroborated the earlier theories of composition based on analysis of type and paper. The theories posit that the Bible was composed in four separate units which were being done simultaneously.

The highlight of the year was the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Friends and the gift of the eight millionth volume to the Library on 20 November. The event began at five with the opening of the exhibition *A Pride of Gifts: Donations from Our Friends, 1990 - 1994*, prepared by Anne Jocz and Katharine Martyn. Friends and guests were greeted by members of the staff and invited to enjoy the exhibition, the pleasant music of the Arbor Oak Trio, played on period instruments, and refreshments. Richard Landon, who spoke twice during the evening on interesting acquisitions of the last five years, took the opportunity to reveal some exciting recent gifts which came too late to be included in the exhibition. Among these were a letter written by Galileo, a rare first issue of a 1755 Mitchell map, a Hebrew Bible printed in 1603, and a

privately printed edition of Margaret Atwood's *Journals of Susanna Moodie* illustrated by Charles Pachter. The generosity of Dr. Anthony MacFarlane, Ralph Stanton, and George Kiddell was gratefully acknowledged by recognizing their gifts as the eight millionth, the eight millionth and first, and the eight millionth and second volumes respectively, added to the collections of the University of Toronto Libraries. These magnificent gifts and many others are more fully described in the exhibition catalogue and the article in the previous edition of *Halcyon*. The whole evening was a wonderful celebration of the generosity of our Friends and



Dr. William Stoneman presenting the scientific analysis of the 36 line Bible.



George Kiddell, donor of Jane Austen's Mansfield Park and the endowed Gryphon Lecture on the History of the Book, with Gayle Garlock, Director of Development and Public Affairs.

brought home to many of us how absolutely central these gifts are to the development of a renowned rare book collection such as the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library.

The new year's events began on 19 January with the opening of the exhibition *Elegant Editions: Aspects of Victorian Book Design* prepared by Marie Korey. The impressive exhibition was drawn from the Ruari McLean Collection of Victorian Book Design and Colour Printing in the Robertson Davies Library at Massey College. One of the rarities shown was one of three known folio copies of W. J. Stannard's *The Art Exemplar*, 1859. During the evening Douglas Lochhead, the first Massey Librarian, recounted his recollections of the acquisition of the collection. An exhibition catalogue with an informative text and impressive colour reproductions accompanied the exhibition. The

exhibition, the catalogue, and the reception were jointly sponsored by Massey College and the Friends.

In February Professor Douglas Chambers presented a captivating ramble through the formal and natural gardens of seventeenth and eighteenth century England, illustrating his lecture with slides taken from a variety of sources ranging from a gardener's diary of plantings to formal paintings where the background depicted a contemporary garden. Professor Chambers emphasized the cross disciplinary nature of his research which focused on the actual plantings and layouts of the gardens of the period. With architectural landscape recreations of these gardens, he was able to trace the influence of Italian, French and English styles upon some of the famous gardens of the age.

David Mason, whose career in antiquarian bookselling commenced in Toronto twenty eight years ago, delivered a discourse on his view of bookseller/library relationships to a packed audience on March 15. He began by paying tribute to Bernard Amtmann, the founder of the Canadian Antiquarian Booksellers Association, and to David Esplin, who was responsible for moving the University of Toronto into the forefront of institutional collecting. He paid gracious acknowledgment to his mentor in the trade, Jerry Sherlock, who was happily in the room, and spoke at length of working with Cicely Blackstock on building the collection of Canadian literature. David's witty and informative account of his life and times was received enthusiastically, and several members of the audience enquired when they might hear Part Two.

A reception on 18 April marked the opening of *Fine Printing: the Private Press in Canada*, an exhibition prepared by Alan Horne and Guy Upjohn. At the reception David Kotin spoke on the private press in Canada. Accompanied by a catalogue, this exhibition will travel across Canada for the next two and a half years. The exhibition, catalogue, and reception were co-sponsored by Canadian Bookbinders and Book Artists Guild and the Friends.

The first annual Gryphon Lecture on the History of the Book concluded this rich year in fine style. Richard Wendorf, Librarian of the Houghton Rare Book Library at Harvard, spoke on "Piranesi and Rossetti: Visual and Verbal Encounters." In his lecture, Richard Wendorf explored the interrelations between visual and verbal forms with the *Prima Parte* (Piranesi's first book of etchings) and the "sonnet portraits" of women that Rossetti painted a hundred years later. The annual Gryphon Lecture on the History of the Book has been generously endowed by George B. Kiddell, President of Gryphon Investment Counsel.

On 25 April the inaugural Gryphon Lecture on the History of the Book ended the year in fine style. Richard Wendorf, Director of the Houghton Rare Book Library and Senior Lecturer on the Fine Arts at Harvard University, spoke on "Piranesi and Rossetti: Visual and Verbal Encounters." He explored the interrelationships between visual and verbal forms within Piranesi's first book of etchings and the "sonnet portraits" of women that Rossetti painted a hundred years later. Our thanks to George Kiddell, President of Gryphon Investment Counsel for endowing this annual lecture series.

Mark your calendar for next year's events...

Planned Events for the 1995-96 Membership Year

(All lectures commence at 8:00 pm in the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library unless alternate times are specified.)

Wednesday 20 September

David Pelteret, Dean of Men, New College. *Of Books and a book Thief: Guillaume Libri and His Libraries*

Thursday 19 October

Benefits for Donors: *Tax Aspects of the Disposition of Collections — A Panel Discussion*

Wednesday 7 February

J. Edward Chamberlin, Professor of English, University of Toronto. *The Worthy and the Worthless: Books of the Eighteen Nineties*

March

The Gryphon Lecture on the History of the Book
Mirjam Foot, Director of Collections and Preservation at the British Library and distinguished historian of bookbinding. *Aspects of the History of Bookbinding and Decoration*

Wednesday 10 April

Fred Schrieber, New York antiquarian bookseller and scholar. *Publish and Perish: the French Scholar Printers of the Sixteenth Century*

Exhibitions 1995

17 April - 16 June

Canadian Private Presses

3 July - 15 Sept.

A Pride of Gifts (re-mounted)

2 Oct. - 2 Jan.

David Jones, British Poet

Exhibitions 1996

15 Jan. - 29 March

Cooper & Beatty, Canadian Graphic Designers

15 April - 28 June

500 years of Italian Works and English Translations



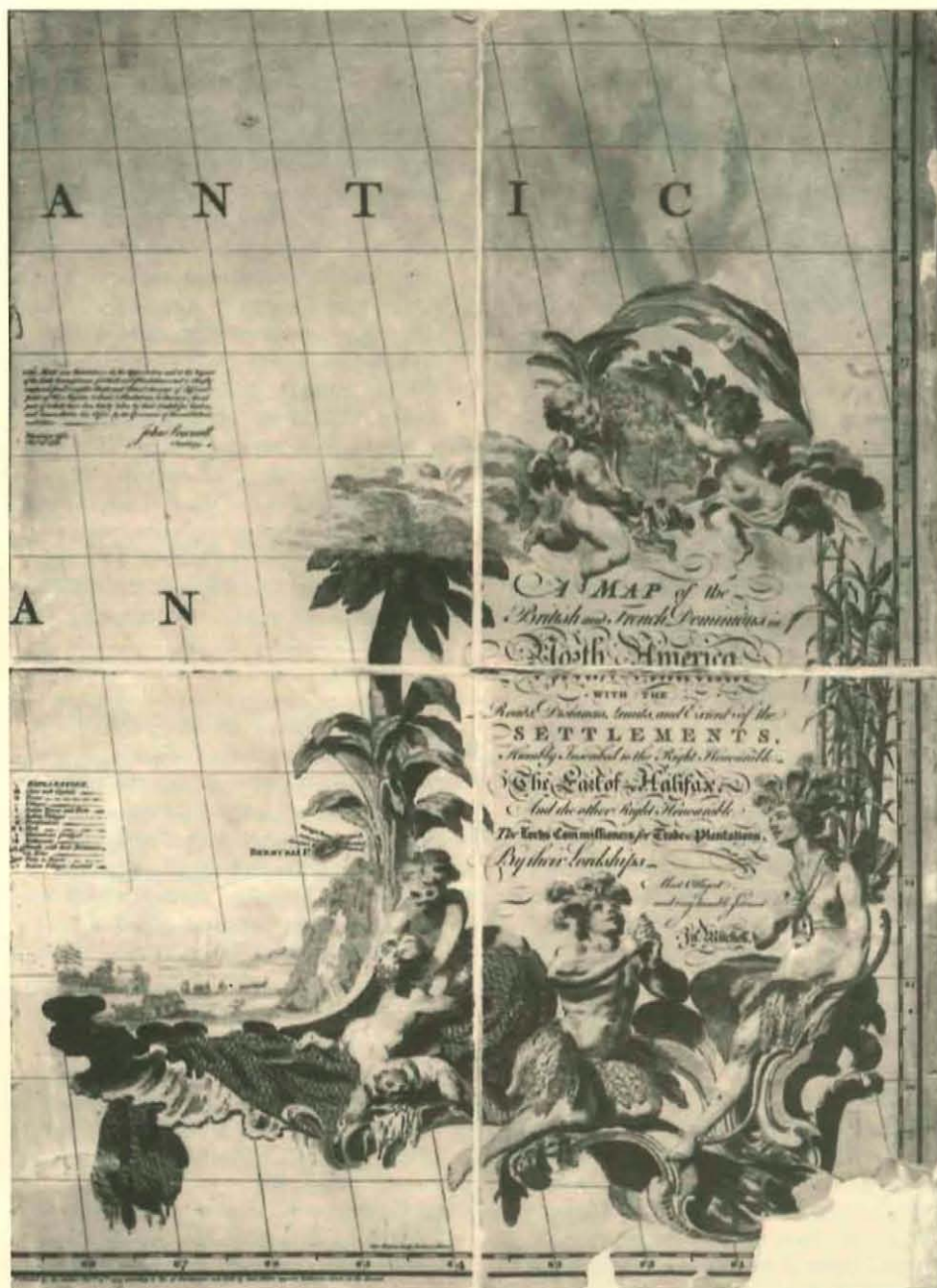
The Mitchell Map

A Map of the British and French Dominions in North America with the Roads, Distances, Limits and Extent of the Settlements, Humbly Inscribed to the Right Honourable The Earl of Halifax and the other Right Honourable The Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plantations, By their Lordships Most Obligated and very humble Servant Jno. MITCHELL. Tho: Kitchin Sculp. Clerkenwell Green. Publish'd by the Author Feby 13th 1755 according to Act of Parliament, and Sold by And: Miller opposite Katherine Street in the Strand.
Engraved Map printed from 8 plates, with some hand colouring, dissected and mounted on linen in 32 sections. Approx. 52 X 75 inches.

This is the description of an important early map donated to the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library in the Fall of 1994.

The gift is the *first edition first state* of perhaps the most valued map of North America produced during the eighteenth century. The original map was issued in seven or eight states to 1775 (although the date on all of them was left unchanged at 1755). In addition ten French, two Dutch and two Italian 'editions' or piracies of the map were produced from about 1755-6 to 1791.

Since there is no definitive descriptive bibliography of the Mitchell map, the various map states or issues are documented from the existing but often conflicting sources (Stevens and Tree, and Ristow¹). It is generally agreed, however, that the first state of the original map in 1755 can be identified by the incorrectly spelled names 'Miller' and 'Katherine' in the imprint, and the presence of two locations for the town of Leicester in Massachusetts. In the same year there was a second state of the map with the names corrected to 'Millar' and 'Katharine'; possibly also in the same year there was a third state issued with the correction of one of the 'Leicester' place-names to Worcester. A second edition so designated was published about 1757² and apparently under Mitchell's direction; a large block of text, consisting of a critical essay by Mitchell on sources and astronomical observations, was added in the ocean to the left of the cartouche, the shapes of



A Map of the British and French Dominions in North America. 1755. Gift of the Archibald Family.

both Nova Scotia and Newfoundland were changed, the Magdalen Islands were moved, and there were changes to the New England coastline. Around 1773 (several years after Mitchell's death in 1768) the plates were acquired by the firm of Jefferys and Faden, and the map was reissued with further changes in contours, boundaries and additions of place-names. The next two states ca. 1773-4, had minor changes to the imprint, several changes on the sheet covering New York state including new forts, various state boundary claims marked, and one of these states

has the addition of an international boundary in Lake Ontario. Finally, a state issued about 1775 shows a change in title to *A Map of the British Colonies in North America* to better reflect the new focus of the period on the Thirteen Colonies.

The map is a gift of the Archibald family from the estate of their father C. Roger Archibald. It is endorsed on the back with the name of an ancestor 'R.D. Chatterton 1845'. Richard Dover Chatterton emigrated from Bath as a young man and settled in Cobourg. He founded the *Cobourg Star* in 1831, and also printed

several books and pamphlets, including two with maps. Chatterton's niece Sarah Georgina Chatterton married John Henry Dumble and the map descended through the latter family to the Archibalds. Although there is no mention of the map in the family records it may be speculated that R.D. Chatterton brought it with him to Upper Canada. Alternatively he may have acquired the map in North America because of his interest in printing.

John Mitchell, the map's maker, was a doctor by profession, born in Virginia and educated in Edinburgh. Returning to Virginia, Mitchell made significant contributions to the scientific life of the American colonies in botany, zoology, medicine, agriculture and eventually politics³. He corresponded with many important scientific figures of the time such as Benjamin Franklin, John Bartram, Sir Hans Sloane, and the Earl of Bute. In 1746 he moved back to England for health reasons and became interested in writing a natural history of the colonies. Realizing that a map would be needed for this, he began its compilation by working carefully through earlier French and English sources, and completed the first draft in 1750. Since he was by then receiving support from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, the latter asked all colonial governors to send their most up to date maps to be used for a final revision. The map was finally fully revised, engraved by Thomas Kitchin and published on February 13th, 1755.

Mitchell later wrote a text to further develop his ideas on British claims in North America entitled, *The Contest in America between Great Britain and France with its Consequences and Importance*, which was published in 1757. A copy of this is already in the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library. It emphasizes Mitchell's concerns about the French claims to the back country between the Thirteen Colonies and the Mississippi River, areas claimed by each of the colonies and clearly shown on the map.

The map covers the eastern half of North America, and was the largest, most detailed and up to date map of its time, and a major statement about English claims in North America on the eve of the Seven Years War with the French. The map is very important for research because of the large number of place-names, the detailed road network (not shown on earlier maps), the boundaries, and the careful depiction of shapes for rivers, lakes and coasts. Conrad Heidenreich, a prominent researcher on

the mainly French mapping of the Great Lakes, has paid tribute to Mitchell's work for the Canadian section in stating that his 'sources are too numerous to mention'⁴. He emphasizes that the importance of the map rests on its enormous size for the period, and the skilful blending (which no one else at the time attempted) of the best French source maps, particularly those by Bellin and D'Anville, to create a major synthesis of the known geography of the area. The map was so important at the time that it was used as the basis for much later mapping by the British almost to the end of the century and was again copied in turn by French cartographers such as the Robert de Vaugondy family. Heidenreich rates the Mitchell map as one of the seven greatest maps (and the only British map) of the first part of the eighteenth century and, ironically, the one that best sums up the great mapping efforts of the French in the preceding decades.

Mitchell's map is deemed by many historians as the single most important map in the political history of the United States, and in fact it is of major importance for the same reasons in Canadian history. Much of this impact has arisen because later states of the map, with important manuscript additions, were used in the boundary negotiations between the British and the Americans and in various Canadian provincial boundary disputes. For instance, it is thought to have been in use in the House of Commons during the debate on the Quebec Act of 1774. In 1782-3 officials from both the U.S. and British sides marked up copies of the map to show their particular positions on the interpretation of boundaries in the negotiations for the Treaty of Paris at the end of the American Revolution⁵. One of these is the famous 'Red-Lined Map' or 'King George's Map' used by Richard Oswald, the British negotiator, and now in the British Library, and another used by John Jay is now in the New York Historical Society. The map was in use again during boundary negotiations between Great Britain and the United States particularly concerning the northeastern boundary dispute in 1827, and in the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842. It has also been used in Canadian provincial boundary disputes such as the Newfoundland-Labrador boundary case of 1926-7.

The map, therefore, in its various states has played a major role both in the period of the conflict with the French in the Seven Years War and in the American Revolution, both of vital importance in the creation of the Canadian nation. For

Canada and Canadians the two most important states of the printed map are the first and the third or fourth of 1757, as they emphasize the conflicting English and French claims to various parts of the continent. The changes to the later states are relatively minor, and it is important to focus on the map as originally issued rather than twenty years later when, as a printed cartographic document, it was beginning to be outdated.

There may be only one or two copies of the first state of the map in Canada. Surveys of other libraries have revealed only one first state at the National Archives of Canada, a second or third state held by the Metropolitan Toronto Library and a later state at the University of British Columbia. A copy of the first state of the Mitchell map is of great importance not only because of its possible rarity but because it provides unambiguous information on the author's original intentions and is an important control mechanism for the study of later states. The map is a major addition to the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library and will provide researchers with an important document for the study of North America and Canada in the mid-eighteenth century, at a crucial moment in Canada's history.

Joan Winearls
Map Librarian

¹Henry Stevens and Roland Tree 'Comparative Cartography' [1951] in R.V. Tooley *The Mapping of America*. (London: Holland Press, 1980) 86-7; and Walter W. Ristow 'John Mitchell's Map of the British and French Dominions in North America' in his *A La Carte: Selected Papers on Maps and Atlases*. (Washington: Library of Congress, 1972) 102-13.

²British Museum, Dept. of Printed Books *Catalogue of Printed Maps, Charts and Plans*. Photolithographic edition to 1964. (London: 1967) vol. 1, p. 443.

³Most of the biographical information on Mitchell and details about the preparation of the map are found in Edmund Berkeley and Dorothy Smith Berkeley *Dr John Mitchell: The Man who made the Map of North America*. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1974).

⁴Conrad E. Heidenreich 'Mapping the Great Lakes: The Period of Imperial Rivalries, 1700-1760' *Cartographica* vol. 18 no. 3(1981) 95-102.

⁵*The American War of Independence, 1775-83: A Commemorative Exhibition Organized by the British Library* (London: 1975) 96, 154.

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Cuthbert King Mathews

Cuthbert King Mathews, nephew of the founder of The Bodley Head, Charles Elkin Mathews, and a Friend of the Fisher Library, died on 13th October 1994. The previous June he had celebrated his 102nd birthday. In 1916 he enlisted in the Fort Garry Horse of Winnipeg, part of the Canadian Cavalry Brigade, and spent two and a half years at the Front in France. During his long and productive life he was an avid student of ornithology and, in his last years, completed courses on the subject by correspondence from Cornell and from Baton Rouge. He assembled a large library of ornithological and other works, which he donated to the Library in 1990. Among them were Pliny, the Elder's *The Historie of the World, Commonly Called, The Naturall Historie*, printed in London in 1635, and *The Ornithology of Francis Willughby*, London, 1678, which was featured in the Pride of Gifts exhibition. Mr. Mathews is survived by two daughters, Elizabeth Mathews, who is also a supporter of the Library, and Margaret Kennedy.

David Nicholls

David W. Nicholls, a close Friend of the Fisher Library, died on Tuesday 4 April 1995. David graduated from the University of Toronto Schools in 1954 and from Trinity College in 1958 with a B.A. He married Hilary Warren in 1959. He worked as a Trust Officer for several trust companies. In 1989 he retired in order to devote himself to his vocation of photography. An avid photographer he was a licentiate of the Royal Photographic Society and Past President of the Toronto Camera Club (1986–1988) and the Greater Toronto Council of Camera Clubs (1990–1991). His work had appeared in several exhibitions including a solo exhibition in the Roberts Library in 1991.

David and Hilary encouraged the formation of the Friends of the Fisher

Library and remained stalwart supporters with their always gracious presence at meetings. The charm of David's conversation was enjoyed by all the Friends who had the pleasure of entering into a discussion with him. He will be missed by his many friends from the University community and the wider circle of the Friends of the Library.



David Nicholls (second from the right) with his wife, Hilary (on his left) talks with Friends at the tenth anniversary celebration.

Editor's Note

This issue was edited by Gayle Garlock with the assistance of Anne Jocz, and designed by Veronica Fisher, with photographs by Philip Ower. Comments and/or suggestions should be sent to Gayle Garlock, Director, Development and Public Affairs, University of Toronto Library, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A5 (416 978-7655).

The Halcyon: The Newsletter of the Friends of The Thomas Fisher Rare Book

Library is published twice a year in November and June. *Halcyon* publishes short articles on recent noteworthy gifts and acquisitions of the Fisher Rare Book Library, recent exhibitions in the Fisher Library, activities of the Friends and other short articles of interest to the Friends.

The editorial board of *Halcyon* includes Gayle Garlock, the editor, Anne Jocz from the Fisher Library and Veronica Fisher, Graphic Artist of the Library.

The

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