100 Books for 100 Years¹

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In the year 2001 the University of Toronto Press celebrated the hundredth anniversary of its founding. Those hundred years had seen many changes in its mandate and operations. It began as a printing operation, initially for examination papers and calendars, and as a rebinder of university library books; it shortly undertook to print manuals for faculty members. In 1910 its home became the basement of the University Library (now the Gerstein Science Information Centre). With printing business growing, discussion naturally followed about whether the Press was ready to begin publishing on its own account and over its own imprint. The Board of Governors of the University in 1919 authorized the establishment of a publishing department. The principle of peer review was recognized by the requirement that a manuscript proposed for publication had to be approved for content by a review committee of three as well as by a printing committee.

A significant expansion of activity became possible in 1920 when the Press constructed a building of its own in the southwest area of the campus; it would reach up three floors by 1926. The Students' Book Department moved from the Library as well, into part of the first storey. (This building, at 11 King's College Rd., is now the Engineering Annex.) In 1929 the Press took over the interests of the University Studies Committee, which had been responsible for issuing work by faculty members in a number of series, often in pamphlet or article form; the Library was the publisher and the Librarian the general editor. The most noteworthy development of these years before World War II was the creation of a journals program by the Press, which would include taking over the *Canadian Historical Review* (1929) and establishing the *University of Toronto Quarterly* (1931), the *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science* (1934), and the *University of Toronto Law Journal* (1934). These journals were of crucial importance for the development of Canadian

¹ A version of this essay was presented to the Bibliographical Society of Canada at its annual meeting in Montreal in 2001.

scholarship. They were then the sole medium for publishing at less than book length the work of Canadian scholars in their respective fields (the venerable *Dalhousie Review* and *Queen's Quarterly* were more general in content and audience). The encouragement of their presence, despite the perils of journal publishing for UTP, provided vital stimulation in the exchange of knowledge about Canada past and present and Canada's cultural interests. *UTQ* in its yearly "Letters in Canada" issue provided the first annual scholarly overview of our writers. Another significant impetus for the future was the appointment in 1932 of Alison Ewart (later Hewitt) from the Library as General Editor of the Press's publishing program. She would create an Editorial Department, and serve it until her resignation for family reasons in 1945. Mrs. Hewitt was an active member of the Dramatic Club of the University College Alumnae Association (which would develop into the Alumnae Theatre of today) and at one of its meetings in 1941 she told the present author, then uncertain about her future after completing her MA, that there was an opening in the Editorial Department. Professors A.S.P. Woodhouse and E.K. Brown, both my teachers and both associated with *UTQ*, supported my nomination for the post. My first assignment was to *UTQ*.

With the many shortages and handicaps of World War II over, the time came for the Press to give serious reconsideration to its publishing policy and program. Basing their recommendations on practices and policies of major American university presses (who served campuses and scholarly communities like U of T's), professors George W. Brown (History), A.S.P. Woodhouse (English), and V.W. Bladen (Political Economy) prepared a report that the University accepted and implemented as a promising publishing future. The momentum soon became clear, in new senior staff such as Eleanor Harman (1946) and a dynamic director, Marsh Jeanneret (1953), in a gradually expanding editorial department, a quickly increased list of publications with international as well as national connections, a gratifyingly fresh look in typography and design, and, in 1958, new larger quarters on campus (now the home of the Department of Alumni & Development, 21 King's College Circle). The Printing Division would move to a state-of-the-art establishment at Downsview in 1966. In 1951 the Press celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, hosting on that occasion an especially festive annual meeting of the American Association of University Presses (in which UTP has always been active). For its diamond anniversary in 1961 it issued *The University as Publisher*, edited by Eleanor Harman, still a

valuable history of UTP and discussion of scholarly publishing. Eleanor Harman would retire in 1975, Marsh Jeanneret in 1977. Harald Bohne became director, serving 1978–89. In 1989, a year before his death, Marsh Jeanneret published with Macmillan of Canada *God and Mammon: Universities as Publishers*, providing in it full accounts of UTP, its history and publications, which are important background for any study of its list.

The celebrations for the hundredth anniversary of the Press in 2001 began with an exhibition in February at the Robarts Library of the University of Toronto. That exhibition centred on a selection of 100 books, initiated by Bill Harnum (Vice-President, Scholarly Publishing, from 1992) and “chosen by a group of long-time press employees as the 100 most influential and important books” in its 100-year history. (The list appears at the end of this essay.) “They are not necessarily the best selling books of the 3,000 or so [UTP has] published but are a subjectively selected sample of books that have had a significant influence over a number of years – they are the core of [the] list.” (Some 1,500 of the 3,000 are still in print, as are 55 titles on the list of 100.) The locale of the exhibition was fitting for a press which began its life in quarters of the original University Library, as the Chief Librarian, Carole Moore, reminded the audience at the opening. Indeed much was owed in those early years to the editorial work for the University Studies Committee of W.S. Wallace, the University Librarian, 1923–54. But the fitness of place and occasion was more than one of physical congruity. A university library is the repository for all variety of stimuli to research which encourage scholars, who in turn motivate scholarly publishing. The 100-year list of titles bears witness to the research interests of many of the University of Toronto’s faculty and of others who have used the resources of this or other university and research libraries in their pursuit of knowledge.

At the opening of the Anniversary exhibition in February 2001 I was invited to contribute remarks, along with UTP’s present Director, George L. Meadows (appointed 1990), and I subsequently expanded these into a presentation for the Bibliographical Society of Canada at its annual meeting in Montreal that same year. This present contribution follows on from that presentation. It is thus verily an “occasional” paper. I spoke then, and write now, not as a representative or a historian of the Press. I must, however, in fairness indicate at this point that I have had years of association with its publishing program. I joined the Editorial Department in 1941,

having just obtained an MA (English Language and Literature) at Toronto. In 1957 I became Editor for the Press, and in 1965 Managing Editor. Then in 1969 I went as General Editor to the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography* (published by the Press), and in 1972 as Dean to the Faculty of Library Science (now the Faculty of Information Studies). At the Faculty I taught a course in Contemporary Publishing for some eighteen years. I went back to the Press, half time, from 1979 to 1984 as Associate Director (Academic), still maintaining my roles with the *DCB* and as a faculty member. In 1984 I supposedly retired (from the *DCB* in 1989). 1941/2001: the dates meant I have been a participant in, or an observer of, the history of UTP over 60 years. It is a daunting thought. But my interest in the relationships of scholarship and scholarly publishing has never declined and continues to provoke me to inquiry and reflection.

A word about the University of Toronto Press I joined in 1941 is needed as background for some of the comments I propose to make on the list of 100 titles. Its one building at the southwest corner of the campus then had the press room on the ground floor, the composing room on the second, the bindery on the third; offices on the second floor front, bookstore first floor front. The Editorial Department was, however, in three small offices in a corner of the second floor of the adjacent Baldwin House, a gracious house, later renamed more appropriately Cumberland House after the architect who built it (it is now the International Student Centre, 33 St. George St.). In that day it had a large garden along College Street, which was marked by a row of tall elms (all to disappear when the Wallberg Building was erected). Baldwin House was actually the home of the Department of History, with whom we editors, women, took tea every afternoon at 4 p.m. (And, I may say, were expected to take our turn in making the tea.)

These editorial quarters meant fortunate juxtapositions. The editors were in and out of the printing plant constantly, and we learned at first hand to understand and appreciate the skills of those who set type and stood at the frame, who prepared pages on the stone for printing, who ran the presses, who assembled and bound the printed sheets. At the same time we were in touch with an academic community: in Baldwin House we were able to listen and learn as the historians talked of their discipline; and we also worked with the academic editors of the Press journals, then our department's main activity. There you have the two sides of scholarly publishing. It is an *enterprise*, reliant upon technical skills of a high order (in house

or out of house) for its complex material – whether it be the intricacies of the *Canadian Journal of Mathematics* or the technical challenges of Russell Harper's *Painting in Canada* (the first high-quality colour printing in book work to be done in this country), or the presentation of a major study and catalogue raisonné of David Milne, or the innovative *Historical Atlas of Canada*. Scholarly publishing is also an economic as well as a technical challenge: to provide the circumstances under which its particular offerings to readers will have fruitful life. And here we come to the second side of scholarly publishing, to its reason for being: it is a reflection, and an integral part, of the exercise of scholarship.

Today, the University of Toronto Press operates in six divisions: Scholarly Publishing, with some 150 titles per year; the Printing Division, which serves scholarly publishing but also does work for other publishers and the University; the Distribution Division, responsible for warehousing and filling orders for UTP and 50 client publishers; the Journals Division, looking after 29 titles with a variety of services; the Reference Division – issuing *Canadian Who's Who* and *Canadian Books in Print* (the *DCB*, which is now self-administered and affiliated with the Department of History, is published as part of this division); finally, the Bookstore Division with seven locations around the campus. The printing plant I knew, with its monotype and linotype, and the printing plant of today at Downsview, are totally different. Sixty years have transformed the technicalities of printing. But those of us who knew that old composing-room, with its Scotch foreman from the Clyde, learned much that we would not have missed.

Size, however enabling, is not the real point, of course, for scholarly publishing. What matters is the changing catalogue of titles, the list. Its list is what designates, describes, validates a scholarly publisher, whether it be UTP or the other Canadian scholarly publishers that have come into the field from the 1960s. Its list shows a press's response to the movements of scholarship, its awareness of the patterns of ideas and discoveries, just as a university's library catalogues reveal the response of its librarians to what its scholars and students are about in their inquiries. The real development of UTP's publishing came when the university world in Canada started on a continuing transformation in the late 1950s with increasing enrolments, new universities, expanding graduate programs, many more faculty, new fields of disciplinary and interdisciplinary study, and emphasis on research and publication. From 1953, when Marsh Jeanneret became

Figure 1. The Press building, 11 King's College Rd., University of Toronto, built 1920, expanded to three floors in 1926.
Photo courtesy of the University of Toronto Archives.

Figure 2. Baldwin House (now called Cumberland House) at St. George St. and College St.; the first Editorial Offices of the Press were on the second floor, right. This photograph appeared in Eric Arthur's *Toronto: No Mean City* (1964), p. 150.

Figure 3. The Offices of the Press, 21 King's College Circle, University of Toronto, opened 1958. Photo courtesy of the University of Toronto Archives.

Figure 4. In 1966, the printing, warehousing, shipping, and accounting departments of the Press moved to new quarters at Downsview. The illustration shows a linotype machine being hoisted out of the second floor of the old composing room on King's College Rd., with one machine already on the truck below. From *Press Notes*, Aug.-Sept., 1966.

director, the Press responded with growing vigour to the challenge of providing a scholarly imprint that would attract and encourage the varied community of scholars in Canada. The list of 100 titles is a witness to that response, and a tribute to all of those who developed the editorial instincts, insights, and experience that would serve this community.

As an aid to reflection on this list I have spent time in UTP's boardroom with the 100 books spread out before me, turning pages, reading prefaces. Prefaces can tell you a great deal about how and why a book came to be and what it hopes to become. An introduction to a new edition records what effect a book had and continues to have. Acknowledgments will often tell you much about the intellectual background of the study awaiting the reader, and can be helpful as they record the academic associations, the library resources, and personal events that had a part in its creation. I am an inveterate reader of preliminary pages.

I found these 100 titles falling into several categories which helped consideration. Thus on the list you will quickly spot a very large contingent of works for Canadian history, political science, economics and social sciences – those fields have always been important for UTP. The humanities are represented by titles for English literature, literary biography, art, philosophy, and classics – again, continuing interests. Several signal works of interpretation have influenced contemporary thought profoundly – the works of Harold Innis and Marshall McLuhan, notably; or *Crestwood Heights* by Seeley, Sim, and Loosley, John Porter's *Vertical Mosaic*, Joy Parr's *Gender of Breadwinners*. UTP has not been a science publisher – few university presses are. Nevertheless a group of titles on this list have a scientific approach to subjects, and they have informed not only specialists but held a wider audience. Notice Urquhart's *Monarch Butterfly*, or Chapman and Putnam's *Physiography of Southern Ontario*. Another group I call the Unexpected – works that stemmed from a passion for their unusual subject by researchers who were not necessarily academics and that turned out to be harbingers of interests to come among writers and readers. Bibliographical undertakings are represented. Then there are the great editorial projects, some 11 of them on the list, representing Canadian-led cooperative ventures in international scholarship in the humanities that have brought this country renown. In recent years a significant group of studies of native peoples shows a response to lively contemporary concerns.

Let me turn now to some specific titles for each of these groups. I must inevitably be highly selective. For a few I draw, frankly, on some of my personal experiences; other editors would have their own stories. What I hope to suggest with this brief excursion, prompted by and determined simply by an anniversary celebration, is that studies of selections of titles, of more amplitude, could greatly illuminate scholarly intentions, execution, and results as they work out over time. They would help trace the movements of scholarship.

A scholarly press is not, by definition, a publisher of textbooks as such but sometimes texts are, in some way, works of inquiry, which are able to inform students year after year and so are continuously reprinted. One such was Vincent Bladen's *Introduction to Political Economy*, from 1941. It was intended for students who would go on with the subject, and those who would not, and for curious general readers. Bladen quotes from John Maynard Keynes to explain how he thinks economics should be regarded: It "does not furnish a body of settled conclusions immediately applicable to policy. It is a method rather than a doctrine, an apparatus of the mind, a technique of thinking." He applied the technique to Canadian examples. We might do well to remember his definition amid the media's fascination today with economists.

An early assignment for me after the war was R. MacGregor Dawson's *Government of Canada* (1947), which with many updatings is still in print. It has always been a stirring and sterling text. But when Dawson wrote it, it was amazingly, as he says, only the second comprehensive book on the government of Canada. Neither of those two books could be based, as a text normally would be, on specialized studies of aspects of the subject – there were none. Dawson went on to set up the Canadian Government series which took advantage of doctoral work of younger political scientists to fill the gaps. Thirty years later came number 20 in that series, Reginald Whitaker's *Government Party* (on the list). A similar need to fill gaps lay behind the proposal of John Meisel of Queen's for a series entitled *Studies in the Structure of Power*, which in the 1960s launched James Eayrs's analyses of defence strategies, and then the ground-breaking volume by John Porter of Carleton in 1965. Its title, *The Vertical Mosaic*, became a part of the language as a metaphor for the structure of "social class and power" in Canadian society. Meisel in his foreword predicted that its "massive amount of information" would "nourish the work of generations of future scholars," and it has done just this. The work is still in print. A

volume recording its influence appeared from UTP in 1998 with an eloquent tribute in the foreword to Porter's career as academic and scholar. *The Vertical Mosaic Revisited*, edited by Rick Helmes-Hayes and James Curtis, records a colloquium in which presenters discussed "the nature and significance of major changes ... in Canadian society and Canadian sociology over the past three decades, focusing ... on issues that were central to Porter's work."

My association with R. MacGregor Dawson was to lead to further stimulating work with him when he undertook an official commission for a "political biography" of Mackenzie King. The first volume was published in 1958, but, unhappily, Dawson had developed a heart condition and died with his work still in page proofs. Sadly, I saw it through to publication, preparing the index at Eleanor Harman's Muskoka Cottage. Eleanor recounts in her book that I was so absorbed in it "a motor-launch burned and sank, its occupants being rescued from the water, some fifty yards" out from shore "without [my] being aware of it." MacGregor Dawson was a great loss. No one who heard his booming voice, intense with the energy of his living and thinking, has ever forgotten the sound. I was privileged to work with Blair Neatby who took over the second volume of the biography, and then with J.W. Pickersgill when he was authorized by King's executors to cover King's career for 1939–50 by a narrative of events making very extensive quotations from King's "own contemporaneous and unrevised record" of those events in his diaries. The first of his volumes, *The Mackenzie King Record*, came out in 1960. With their ample selections from King himself, the series served a most important historical purpose. Eventually Mr. Jeanneret arranged with the executors for the complete King journal to be made available on microfiche.

You will expect to meet on the Anniversary list the name of Harold Innis. Robin Winks has paid tribute to Innis's dedication to his scholarship, and to his love of bringing "interpretive order out of the factual chaos produced by his own massive research." Both were demonstrated in *The Fur Trade in Canada*, first published in 1930 and *The Cod Fisheries*, 1940. *The Fur Trade* increasingly over the years was recognized as "a landmark in western and Canadian history." In 1930 publication of *The Fur Trade* could not occur in Canada – with foundation support it was published by Yale University Press. UTP was the publisher, and I the in-house editor, for a revised edition in 1956 which was prepared by Mary Quayle Innis, S.D. Clark, and W.T. Easterbrook. It incorporated Innis's corrections

and marginal notes, on his copy, made in his minuscule hand – it also represented a complete rechecking of all the quotations and references by Mrs Innis, with startling discoveries about the dangers of transcription (in days before photocopy made such errors reprehensible). Yale reprinted this edition in 1961, with UTP associated, including a foreword by Robin Winks. Volume I of the *Historical Atlas of Canada* (1987) is dedicated to the memory of Harold Adams Innis and of Andrew Hill Clark (historical geographer, and a UTP author). In his preface R. Cole Harris, its editor, states that “the volume has tended to confirm Harold Innis’s general insights, if rarely his more specific contentions. As Innis maintained, the pattern of Canada has been taking shape for almost 500 years ... The early Canadian economy was dominated by staple trades in fish and furs that were dependent on long-distance transportation. From the beginning of the European encounter with North America, developments in the north, which led to Canada, were different from those farther south, which led to the United States. The country’s southern boundary is not a geographical absurdity ... We [the *Atlas*] have built on his foundation ... The result is a considerably broader view of the pattern of early Canada than Innis was able to offer.” “A considerably broader view”: that phrase can be underlined and emphasized for all three volumes of the *Historical Atlas* with their richness of historical and cartographical discoveries.

In his later years Harold Innis turned to communications, language, the relations of space and time. The whole world was now his stage, as he grappled with the implications of “marked changes in communications for Western civilization.” His reading was vast in scope, his style of presentation that of an idea file, giving, as Winks describes it, “a glimpse of a mind in process.” The circumstances of his writing *The Bias of Communication* (1951) and *Changing Concepts of Time* (1952) undoubtedly had an effect on his presentation. By the second one Innis’s cancer was far advanced but he would not relinquish the ideas that haunted him. I worked on both of these books; the text and proofs of the second went up to him with the help of his son. *The Bias* was reprinted many times, then given a new edition in 1991 after echelons of students had been reduced to well-worn borrowed copies. An introduction by Paul Heyer and David Growley presents and analyses Innis’s ideas and the influence of his long and living legacy. That legacy appears in the very title of a work on UTP’s catalogue for 2000: Gerald Friesen’s *Citizens and Nation: An Essay on History, Communication, and*

Canada. In it he links Innis's media studies "to the social history of recent decades." A sentence in his introduction reverberates: "This book outlines how the very acts of communication – the social contexts created by voice, writing, print, and modern electronic forms – establish a framework for citizenship and nationality and thus for Canada."

The ideas of the later Innis were to be taken up, and made into another distinctive interpretation of communication, by Marshall McLuhan. In 1962 came *The Gutenberg Galaxy*. McLuhan had been formulating his thoughts in seminars on the Toronto campus, and gradually a group of intrigued listeners, which included President Claude Bissell and W.T. Easterbrook, began to urge UTP to take an interest in this study of how, as McLuhan puts it, "forms of experience and of mental outlook and expression have been modified, first by the phonetic alphabet and then by printing." When the manuscript of the *Galaxy* reached us, it was like no other – it was, as McLuhan said in his prologue, "a mosaic image of numerous data and quotations," "the only practical means of revealing causal operations in history." It was, in short, full of what he called "probes" (Innis's influence is here, too). What, we wondered, was this manuscript's reception likely to be? With editor R.I.K. Davidson and designer Harold Kurschenka brilliantly capturing the thrust of the work, *The Gutenberg Galaxy* continues its pervasive influence to this day.

In his introduction to *Citizens and Nation*, Friesen writes of how "previous generations of Canadian historians have created widely circulated versions of a shared past," referring specifically to W.L. Morton's *The Canadian Identity* (1961). Morton has noted how its four lectures "attracted more interest than expected, largely no doubt because their theme proved to be so timely" (another reason, of course, was the power of his writing style). A second edition came in 1972, and the work has been a frequent reference in later discussions of its obsessing topic. Morton and Friesen share in another literary adventure: to follow the history of Canada's West. Morton's *Manitoba: A History* (1957) was intended to be read as a narrative; "my aim has been to tell the story." So well did he tell it that he created a classic, reprinted several times. Friesen's *The Canadian Prairies* (1984) was equally a fine rendition of the sweep of the western territories. (And the list includes another well-received study of provincial history, Jean Barman's *The West beyond the West*, 1991.)

Study of the Anniversary list shows other important contributions to the history of Canada. Indeed, speaking more generally, readers

have been enriched over the years by the impressive quality of much of the historical writing by our scholars appearing above Canadian and other imprints: quality that comes from insight into theme, a sense of structure in ordering it for the page, imagination and style in rendering it. I refer you to Carl Berger's *The Sense of Power* (1970), "a study in nationalist thought," which examines "the ideas and beliefs of a group of men in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, who called their cause imperial unity" and therefore seeks to determine "how they interpreted Canadian history, character, and destiny." The book would arouse interest well beyond its specific topic. Look at the year 1985, and three significant studies in three very different fields. Allan Greer published *Peasant, Lord, and Merchant: Rural Society in Three Quebec Parishes, 1740–1840*, which considers a long-neglected epoch in the history of the St Lawrence Valley when a traditional rural society had become firmly rooted; the book centres on one element of that society, the habitants, the settler-peasants. From Ramsay Cook that year came *The Regenerators*. His exploration "to discover and describe the nature of social criticism and social reform thought in English-speaking Protestant Canada" of the nineteenth century led him into the unusual company of "undeservedly forgotten non-conformists" as well as "better-known figures," and on to an examination of how an orthodox Christian "preoccupation with man's salvation was gradually replaced by a concern with social salvation." Again in the same year, 1985, came P.B. Waite's *The Man from Halifax: Sir John Thompson, Prime Minister*, saluted by reviewers as a biography of "wit and charm" that carries its "detailed knowledge of 19th-century political and social history" lightly but persuasively. Five years later appeared Joy Parr's *The Gender of Breadwinners: Women, Men, and Change in Two Industrial Towns, 1880–1950*, those towns being Hanover and Paris in Ontario. Her study of their industrial, domestic, and community life based on interviews and documents challenged "conventional views about the distinctiveness of gender and class roles," and that challenge was picked up quickly by others who admired and adopted her methods. Now look at Doug Owsram's *Born at the Right Time: A History of the Baby Boom Generation* (1996), a group "biography of the first twenty-five years of a generation" and a perspective on an era in which that generation had "a defining influence." The 100-title list thus provides much food for thought as it reflects the changing interests of our historical scholars and their readers. Moreover, that list reflects scholarship in

history other than Canada's: note, for example, Orest Subtelny, *Ukraine* (1988, reprinted; 2nd ed. 1994).

On any full catalogue of UTP imprints over some sixty years would be found many titles of scholarship in the humanities, often stemming from disciplinary interests of members or departments of the University of Toronto. Studies in literary criticism for literatures in English and other languages – and more recently in literary theory – come annually. Classics remains a presence. A Romance series has a long history; a “Toronto Italian Studies” program has just begun a vigorous life. Significant in current yearly catalogues is the major effort to present the life, letters, and writings of the late Northrop Frye in a *Collected Works*, the direction of which is centred at Victoria College in the University with editorial contributions from the home campus and elsewhere. In those current catalogues too you will find reference to a number of works related to the philosopher George Grant – an important biography by William Christian (1996), letters, readings, and a projected eight volumes of his published and unpublished writings. These two series are serious and extensive publishing commitments, which will make it possible to do major reassessments of the intellectual contributions of two writers who have had a profound and wide influence in cultural matters. Northrop Frye's name as an author does not often appear on the UTP list. His first great work, *Fearful Symmetry*, on Blake, was published in the United States, where he continued to have many academic and scholarly associations. These led to frequent invitations to deliver series of lectures, and he used the lectures as a means of developing his conclusions on literary topics that were of continuing concern to him. Three series of lectures, which were given in Canada, did come to the UTP imprint. Two were hosted by the University of Western Ontario; they resulted in *The Return of Eden: Five Essays on Milton's Epics* (1965) and *The Myth of Deliverance: Reflections on Shakespeare's Problem Comedies* (1983) – “deliverance” is a theme he was then making a central element in his studies for *The Great Code*. One set of lectures was delivered at the University of Toronto as the Alexander Lectures – in book form they became *Fools of Time: Studies in Shakespearean Tragedy* (1967).

But look back on the list to 1939, for Douglas Bush's *Renaissance and English Humanism*, which was his contribution to the same prestigious Alexander Lectures series of the University, a number of which have been published over the years by UTP. That book's very title is a reminder that the area of subject-matter to which it belongs

has always been a strength at Toronto and at UTP. Three years later, in 1942, came another book demonstrating a kindred interest: A.E. Barker's *Milton and the Puritan Dilemma* (which took its place in a series of Department of English: Studies and Texts, developed to demonstrate in these early years the quality of graduate research that attracted students to Toronto). One can point to another University, and Press, strength—medieval studies, which especially in the last thirty years of the 20th century and now in the 21st has been a magnet for interested persons in Canada, in the United States, and beyond.

A large and significant commitment to the humanities was a *Collected Works* of John Stuart Mill, an undertaking daring for the UTP of the sixties which was just slowly coming of age as a scholarly publisher with international connections. The discussions preceding the project's initiation were long and complex, involving a planning committee (set up in 1959) which included members of the history, philosophy, psychology, political economy, and English departments as well as members of UTP. The idea of the project was considered sound given Toronto's traditional strength in nineteenth-century studies. Given also the then parlous state of access to Mill's vast output of major works, essays, and occasional pieces, the appropriateness of the undertaking was undeniable. The finances, the editorial necessities, the editorial structure of the volumes were all debated at length. As a member of the planning committee I was present at these discussions, and became grateful for my undergraduate preparation at University College which had included work in the English department in nineteenth-century thought (an emphasis of A.S.P. Woodhouse) and a memorable pass course with G.S. Brett of philosophy. F.E.L. Priestley headed the Mill project when it was launched in 1960 and the planning committee became an editorial committee. One of the most important decisions was to appoint John M. Robson, long a student of Mill, as Textual Editor. He would be responsible for establishing the text of all the volumes in a uniform presentation and assembling notes and annotations. The volumes would be organized by subject-matter. Each volume would have a scholar from its disciplinary field who would write a substantial introduction. Robson in 1971 was appointed the general editor of the *Collected Works* (M. Jean Houston would represent the Press's Editorial Department on the editorial committee). Robson's team of assistants, who called themselves "Millwrights," became models of how to provide careful editorial preparation; several of

them developed into scholarly contributors to the edition in their own right; several went on to other large editorial projects at U of T. With a steady persistence, and through financial crises, Robson brought the series to completion in 33 volumes in 1991. He has described his experience as “thirty years with the right project.” (See Jean O’Grady’s account of the project in *A Cultivated Mind: Essays on J.S. Mill Presented to John M. Robson*, edited by Michael Lane and published by UTP in 1991.)

Figure 5. “Miss Frances Halpenny, Editor of the Press, and Mr. Roy Pidgeon of the Press Room examining press sheets of the first forme of *The Earlier Letters of John Stuart Mill* edited by Francis E. Mineka, the first item to appear in the Press’s collected edition of the Works of John Stuart Mill.” From *Press Notes*, Sept. 1963; photo courtesy of the University of Toronto Archives.

It was in the 1960s that Canadian literature was finally recognized in our universities and colleges as a worthy subject for teaching and research. Research aids and reading guides were a clamorous need. The *Literary History of Canada* brought into being under the general editorship of Carl Klinck in a first edition in 1965, and a second in 1976, was a significant force in meeting that need. It provided an

essential overview of what body of work might be examined as literature of Canada in English up to 1972. Klinck was a heroic editor, finding and encouraging contributors, refusing to be daunted by financial resources that would appear meagre indeed in today's context for large projects of regular conferences, editorial assistants, and instant communication by fax and e-mail. I could watch, and try to help, his perseverance because I saw the first edition of the reconnaissance through the press, and prepared the index. The entries were on index cards, which I carried with me to the Learned Societies meeting in Charlottetown – no electronic aids then. The year was 1964, and Canada was preparing to celebrate Confederation: a fitting time for the volume. (I refer readers to my paper “*Literary History of Canada; An Essay in Co-operation*,” *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of Canada*, vol. IV, 1965.) Northrop Frye was a member of the editorial board of the *Literary History*, and when the first edition was planned he agreed to write a “Conclusion.” This he prepared after reading straight through the chapters when they reached proof. His long essay on the “imaginative legacy” he saw recorded in those chapters became a phenomenon in Canadian cultural and literary history, discussed and debated, never ignored. With related material, it would continue its life in *The Bush Garden*, published by Anansi in 1971. W.H. New as editor would take the *Literary History* survey on to 1984 in a fourth volume (1990). In introducing that final volume New pointed out that the assumptions and processes of literary history could be observed to be in redefinition, away from attention to “factual” discovery to the processes of interpretation” and the effects of social and cultural contexts. And so now the UTP Spring/Summer 2002 catalogue announces a comprehensive discussion in over 2,000 entries of new critical reflections, edited by New, concerning literature not only in English and French, but in other languages such as Yiddish, Haida, and Cree. The *Encyclopedia of Literature in Canada* will include in its broad treatment literary and social issues and events, professional institutions, film and television, literary awards, publishing and journalism, religion, gender, race, region, myth, and class. It promises to be a rich aid for scholars and for students and general readers. We are in a Canada of the 21st century.

Before I leave the area of Canadian literature let me turn back to 1981 and the appearance of Elspeth Cameron's *Hugh MacLennan*, a first in contemporary literary biography for Canada. She had been encouraged in the seventies to take up six years of research for this

genre in spite of the current dominance of thematic criticism in academic circles. MacLennan was unfailingly cooperative; her preface records the sympathetic help she received from a host of his associates and a range of consultants. The book was an able, finely tuned demonstration of the genre and an insight into how a career as a Canadian writer had been developed by her subject. Literary biography is now, happily, not a novelty on publishing lists in Canada.

Another group of titles on the Anniversary list takes us in a different direction. They represent a gratifying reaction from readers to a publisher's hazard in venturesome undertakings. I have called this group the Unexpected. Take note of Frank Ellis's *Canada's Flying Heritage* (1954). Ellis was a pioneer Canadian pilot who built and flew his own aircraft at Calgary prior to August 1914. For many years he collected photographs and information about early flying in Canada. Then in 1941 he embarked on a major project to cover the whole of its story; he corresponded with some 6,000 persons around the world. A commercial publisher could not see a way to finance the manuscript's extreme length and copious illustration. It came to UTP. Was it, indeed, a publishable manuscript? – a free-lance editor, working with the author, gave it shape. Was this the type of work for our imprint? Was it, indeed, history in the truest sense of that word? We went to authorities, as usual. One was the head of the Department of Civil and Aeronautical Engineering at U of T, another the director of Mechanical Engineering at the National Research Council. Both were enthusiastic. The necessary large subsidy for the Press's resources came from Imperial Oil, encouraged by a senior executive who had been himself an early pilot. At the Press, Eleanor Harman among others gave this book dedicated and imaginative guidance. It was a great success, and went into a second edition.

Robert Legget was director of the Division of Building Research at the National Research Council when he turned his attention to engineer Colonel John By and the Rideau Canal which was his legacy. Legget was determined to tell its story and to obtain his due for Colonel By. That story was an epic of perseverance against challenges of swamp, bush, and rock. There was no question of this subject being appropriate for UTP to consider. But Legget had done something else – his account follows the course of the Rideau lock by lock, and draws the reader along its quiet course with stories of pioneers and fine pictures of the countryside. I worked closely with Legget as he found how to combine these two interests. *Rideau*

Figure 6. The approach to Chaffeys Lock from Lake Opinicon. From Robert Legget, *Rideau Waterway* (2nd ed. 1986), p. 139.

Figure 7. A typical illustration from Eric Arthur's *Toronto: No Mean City* (1964), p. 222. "This excellent office building" (erected 1905) was "demolished." It was built "when the Art Nouveau movement was sweeping Europe and Great Britain."

PROF. ERIC ARTHUR (on the right) receives the congratulations of HIS WORSHIP MAYOR GIVENS (left) during the reception held by the Press on October 22 to celebrate the publication of Professor Arthur's book, *Toronto, No Mean City* (\$15.00). Between the Mayor and Professor Arthur are MRS. HARRY DAVIDSON, who assisted with the research on the book, and MR. JEANNERET, Director of the University of Toronto Press. In greeting the guests, Mr. Jeanneret mentioned that they were celebrating the publication of a book which was already a best-seller, the advance sale having exhausted the first edition so that a new printing was ordered before the book was released to the public on October 3.

Toronto, NO MEAN CITY—On Display in Toronto

The Press's energetic Promotion Department despatched a photographer to make the rounds of the bookstores to record some of the many fine display windows featuring the book. On the left (above), the BRITNELL BOOK SHOP; on the left (below), SMITH'S BOOKSELLERS; on the right (below), the PARK PLAZA BOOKSHOP.

Figure 8. From *Press Notes*, Nov. 1964.

Waterway has been a steady inhabitant of the UTP list since 1955, reprinted five times before its revised edition in 1972 and thoroughly updated in a new edition in 1986. For travellers on the Rideau it has been the necessary companion, and one that goes well beyond the guide book format. Not long after its publication I took my parents on a motor trip with Legget's book as our guide. It was my father's last venture before his death. The Halpennys are eastern Ontario people and, like the readers to follow, my father rejoiced in familiar scenes this book had brought alive.

In 1964 appeared Eric Arthur's *Toronto, No Mean City*, a work of architectural history building on the writings of earlier historians of the city, the memories of citizens still alive to speak to him, thousands of photographs old and new, and his own insatiable visual and historical curiosity about what he saw as he roamed its streets. At a stage when we were working together on the book's page proofs, I raised with the author a concern that some readers, attracted by the wealth of illustration, might set out with their cameras on a Sunday morning to find the buildings. They would meet disappointment all too often. Eric Arthur added to many captions: "Demolished." The threnody of those captions caught every reviewer's attention, and would sustain the beginnings of a haunted conservation movement. Stephen Otto has continued the work of record that the 1964 *Toronto, No Mean City* began.

Two other books might be referred to here to show further what strong public response there can be to the published results of detailed research in Canada's past. One is '*Keep me warm one night*,' a survey project undertaken in the Royal Ontario Museum from the 1940s to discover and record textiles handwoven in Canada, with Mrs. K.B. Brett, then Harold and Dorothy Burnham, searching out the examples in myriad places. The results of a quarter-century of research were presented in a handsome volume (1972), a chapter of which sets the textiles carefully into the context of "the phases and waves of immigration that have led to the complex national mosaic that now forms the country." Collectors, researchers, and a curious public made the book a *vade mecum*. The title of the *Dictionary of Newfoundland English* (1982) might suggest a worthy but traditional compendium of critical scholarship. It is that, under the direction of G.M. Story, W.J. Kirwin, and J.D.A. Widdowson, making use in their presentation of entries of the rich resources in folklore at Memorial University and the sterling work of Agnes O'Dea for the university library's collections and the bibliography of the province.

The delight as well as benefit of the finished work's users has been that in its generous entries, with copious quotation from sources, the distinctive voice of Newfoundland rises from the pages. A people's whole life can be felt.

A university press is not normally a publisher of science. There are specialized imprints which deal with its disciplines from medicine to physics, biology to genetics. But those working in the sciences may turn their attention to subjects in such a way the result can be served by a university press. The Anniversary list has a number of such titles. In 1951, for instance, came *Physiography of Southern Ontario* by L.J. Chapman and D.F. Putnam, "a description of the surface" of that area and the geological forces that determined it, over which the authors had often tramped and driven to get a first-hand sense of the scientific explanations. Early in the 1950s, I, a novice, was introduced to limnology, the study in inland waters of "relations between living conditions and biological phenomena," when UTP took on a translation by D.G. Frey and F.E.J. Fry of a highly important work in German by Franz Ruttner. *Fundamentals of Limnology* certainly aroused my layperson's interest (I could never thereafter look at a pond in the same uninformed way) and it satisfied the needs of students in limnology for many years. E.B.S. Logier's *Snakes of Ontario* (1958) was intended "mainly for young readers"; he believed that "any attempt to educate the public into reasonable thinking about snakes ... must start with the children"; his book would become a fixture on the cottage shelves of the province. F.A. Urquhart's *The Monarch Butterfly* (1960) tells the always intriguing story of its life and migration to which the author contributed the pioneering discovery of the roosting sites in Mexico. The Monarch's story has never lost its interest and is still not fully understood – when I was preparing an earlier version of this survey in the spring of 2001 the *Globe and Mail* carried a lengthy review of *Four Wings and a Prayer: Caught in the Mystery of the Monarch Butterfly* by Sue Halpern (Knopf Canada), in which Urquhart's name still has its recognized place. Loris Russell became interested, apart from his professional concerns as a scientist, in studying early Canadian lighting, recognizing that because Canada, a northern country, "has always been faced with the prospect of many hours of darkness during the winter months," "lamps and other lighting devices have had a special significance." He pursued contemporary records such as journals, letters, and memoirs of pioneers and sought out advertisements in newspapers as well as the material objects

ice *n* *DC* ~ *n* 1 *a*, *b* *Nfld* (1819–; 1964) for sense 1; for combs. in sense 2: *OED* ~ bird 1 (*Nfld*: 1620); *EDD* ice sb 1 (2) ~ candle; cp *OED* chock sb¹ 5 *naut* for ~ -chock; *DC* ~ clamper (1945); cp *EDD* gall sb² 6 [spot] ‘through which springs of water constantly ooze up’ Do So D; cp *DC* ~ master (1853–) for sense (a); *DC* ~ pan (1918–), *O Sup*² (1901–); *DC* ~ pilot (1934–); ~ pole (1850–), *O Sup*² (*Nfld*: 1906–); cp *Cent* ~ saw (1890). Numerous other combinations, and many synonyms, are listed alphabetically elsewhere.

1 The ice-cover formed by the southward drift of the arctic ice-floes off Labrador, the northeast coast of Newfoundland, and the Gulf of St Lawrence; these floes as the breeding ground of the harp and hooded seal-herds, the objects of the annual seal hunt; esp in phr with *at*, *for*, *to*, etc.

1819 ANSPACH 428 In the same spring [1811], an unusual number of schooners and boats belonging to [Conception Bay] were totally lost at the ice, several of the mariners perished, some were carried away on the fields of ice in sight of their more fortunate companions. [c1845] 1978 *Haulin’ Rope & Gaff* 21 “The John Martin (2)”: Come all ye jolly fishermen agoing to the ice, / Oh, beware of the *John Martin* and don’t go in her twice. 1850 *Weekly Herald* [Hr Grace]

Figure 9. The opening lines of the entry for “ice.” From *Dictionary of Newfoundland English*, ed. G.M. Story, W.J. Kirwin, and J.D.A. Widdowson (1982), p. 263.

Figure 10. Torrential types of animals on a rock. From Franz Ruttner, *Fundamentals of Limnology*, trans. D.G. Frey and F.E.J. Fry (1953), p. 202.

Figure 11. F.A. Urquhart's *The Monarch Butterfly* was published in June 1960. The author cuts the cake at a reception at the Press, with Eleanor Harman, Assistant Director. The book is featured in a display at Britnell's Bookstore. From *Press Notes*, July 1960.

Figure 12. The Eastern Massasauga. From E.B.S. Logier, *The Snakes of Ontario* (1958), p. 56.

Figure 13. The Walker barn near Coldwater, Ontario. From John I. Rempel, *Building with Wood* (rev. ed., 1980), p. 204.

themselves. The result was *Heritage of Light* (1968); in 2002 a reprinting of the late Dr. Russell's book, with a new introduction, is being planned. Another diligent search for our past, by John I. Rempel, this time seeking the heritage of building in wood, was carried out with years of his own physical observation of it as well as support given by specialists in history of many kinds. His research was reported in *Building with Wood, and Other Aspects of Nineteenth-century Building in Central Canada* (1967), so well received by a varied readership that it was reprinted twice and went into a second, revised edition in 1980.

In 1967 Canada had its Centennial year, when many aspects of our history and visual heritage came into a spotlight. The Canada Council decided that its gift to the occasion would be a major survey of the work of Canada's artists and it commissioned Russell Harper for the purpose. Technical and production director was Paul Arthur. When the long list of works to be illustrated was completed, Arthur visited most of the galleries and spaces in which the art works hang to study their physical condition – many were cleaned or restored before they went before the camera for the photography he carefully watched. There were to be two editions of the book, one in English and one in French. The layout had to allow for printing the illustrations for both editions at one time, and then for the pages to receive the English or the French text; French text runs longer, and the trick was to allow the text space of each page to be elastic enough to keep the illustrations in proper synchronization with the words. Arthur also hovered over the actual printing of the illustrations to secure fine results. The Council had specified that its Centennial gift must be produced in Canada. Fine colour work (to be distinguished from the "pleasing colour" of most commercial printing) had usually gone abroad. With developmental work on the crucial colour-separation process by Herzig-Somerville, a technical breakthrough was achieved. Meanwhile, I had the privilege of working with Harper as he reflected and wrote on *Painting in Canada*, a historical and critical study that left previous largely anecdotal attempts behind. It was published in 1966, in both languages, ready for the Centennial, and it had a long and vigorous life.

An earlier technical challenge faced by UTP was to get high-quality reproduction of portraits by Yousuf Karsh. He was extremely particular, and rightly so, about showing to full effect the velvety blackness in his compositions. That challenge was met, after much experiment, by craftsmen in the Netherlands, and *Portraits of Greatness*

with its iconic renditions began an uninterrupted life in 1959. Telling the story of the vicissitudes and successes associated with the 1959 *Portraits* fittingly belongs with Marsh Jeanneret, and he has done it lively justice in *God and Mammon*. (When Ian Montagnes joined the Press as projects co-ordinator in 1966 he took his place in the continuing saga of Karsh projects. Ian would become General Editor of UTP in 1972 and would retire in 1992 with his own portfolio of memories of the list.) Another milestone in book production was reached in the 1990s with David Silcox's study, *Painting Place: Life and Work of David Milne* (1996), and the catalogue raisonné of Milne's works prepared by Silcox and David Milne, Jr (1998). These were long works in large format with lavish illustration that had to be of high quality. The printing plant of the Press was able to take full responsibility itself for the sophisticated production of the three volumes from first to last. It is appropriate to mention here too Carl Dair's *Design with Type* (1967). On its first appearance in the 1950s in the United States it was recognized as an important presentation of "the use of printing type as an active element of communication" but nevertheless went out of print. Harold Kurschenka, a designer at UTP, was a great admirer and champion of the work by this Canadian, and he persuaded the Press to bring it back into print. A revised edition came out in 1967 and was welcomed, with further printings to come, as a classic.

For 1952 the Anniversary list points to a seminal title in Canadian bibliography. It was, of course, Marie Tremaine's *Bibliography of Canadian Imprints 1751-1800*. Her preface outlines the aim that informed the work: "to bring out through the record of the imprints themselves" – books, pamphlets, leaflets, broadsides, handbills, newspapers – "something of the nature of the society which produced them." The work is indeed "a study of Canadian life and thought" over five decades of the eighteenth century. Such a revelatory endeavour in critical bibliography was brought back into print in 1999 by the efforts of Patricia Fleming and Sandra Alston, who also provided a supplement volume verifying many of Tremaine's library locations, noting other copies, and adding new entries for items located in the last forty-five years and for other types of printing. Another monument of bibliography for Canada was Bruce Peel's *Bibliography of the Prairie Provinces* (1956; 2nd ed. 1973). It too will receive new and vibrant life with a third edition forthcoming in 2003 prepared by Ernie Ingles and N. Merrill Distad, with nearly 3,000 new entries and an expanded and revised editorial apparatus.

It is bibliographical intensity such as this that is an essential accompaniment to work in book history, a comparatively new discipline for Canada. Research in this field will be incorporated in the three-volume, French and English, editions of the *History of the Book in Canada/Histoire du livre et de l'imprimé au Canada* now underway and headed for the UTP imprint in its three English volumes. On the Anniversary list, at 1966, comes the *Wellesley Index to Victorian Periodicals* eventually to reach four volumes under the general direction of Walter E. Houghton (with a fifth as a supplement in 1989). The volumes were quickly recognized as an indispensable aid to Victorian scholarship for their method, amplitude, and scrupulous care. Houghton had been having great difficulty interesting an American university press in the manuscript of the first volume when Beatrice Corrigan of U of T brought it to my attention. Mr Jeanneret's active sponsorship won it for our list and I enjoyed with Mr and Mrs Houghton, exemplars of dedicated New England scholarship, a most rewarding editorial association until I moved to the DCB and Ron Schoeffel took on the project.

A question every scholarly publisher has had to deal with many times is the suitability of a doctoral thesis for book publication. Over years of experience a consensus gradually developed authority that a thesis and a book are not the same. A good thesis may be a source for a good book, but the purposes differ. The thesis is prepared to demonstrate for examiners the ability of its author to conduct research at a high level, and its findings are usually presented in a format considered appropriate for that demonstration. A book is addressed to an audience of varied readers, who come to it with many interests and are to be persuaded to heed its new insights by skill of presentation, well-developed argument, the enthusiasm of the author's scholarship, and able handling of documentation. These tenets need repetition again and again with each new generation of aspiring authors. In 1959 *Press Notes* began at UTP as a house organ to offer short articles on many aspects of scholarly publishing, and its issues were distributed to the University, other university presses, and our authors. For it I wrote in 1962 a contribution "The Thesis and the Book," which was reprinted in a second version in 1968, went into the Press's journal *Scholarly Publishing* (begun 1969), and then appeared as the first entry in a collection of articles from that journal titled *The Thesis and the Book*, edited by Eleanor Harman and Ian Montagnes (1976). The collection has been regularly reprinted ever since. From its first appearance my article travelled in photocopy

over great distances and went into the kits of ambitious graduate students. It had the merit of being short, and direct, and must have filled a need. Over the years, students and supervisors have come up to me in a variety of contexts and acknowledged a debt – a few months ago it was a junior professor just taken on at a university in California re-visiting for lunch the Senior Common Room at University College where he had been a student. A mustard seed ...?

It would be possible to write a monograph on the major editorial projects which are a particular feature on the Anniversary list and which are hailed as major contributions of Canadian scholarship in the humanities. The roll call is impressive and represents serious publishing as well as editorial commitment: *The Dictionary of Canadian Biography* (in 1998 at volume XIV); the *Collected Works of John Stuart Mill* (completed); *Erasmus in English* (letters and collected works) which will reach over 85 volumes; the *Records of Early English Drama* (14 volumes published to date); the *Economic Atlas of Ontario* (1969) and the three-volume *Historical Atlas of Canada* (completed in 1990) directed by William Dean with innovative, complicated cartography by G.J. Matthews; the *Encyclopedia of Music in Canada* (1981), which went to a second edition; the *Spenser Encyclopedia* (1990), a major contribution to Renaissance studies; and the *Encyclopedia of Canada's Peoples* (1998). Every one of these projects has an intriguing creation myth, an enlightening record of dedicated leadership and collaborative achievement, *and* of financial peril for their very continuance, a roster of contributors from all of Canada and around the world, a trail of influence across their respective subject fields. (I refer readers to an account of the Erasmus edition which I contributed to *Scholarly Publishing*, vol. 32, no. 4, July 2001, "Living a Project.")

If any of us were to look at the yearly catalogues of the university presses of Toronto, McGill-Queen's, or British Columbia over the last thirty, or certainly twenty-five, years a shift in topics, reflecting a shift of scholarly interests and greater public concern, would become clearly apparent: a rise in attention to the history of Canada's First Nations has been dramatic. In the lengthy introduction to the 1998 edition of his *Indians in the Fur Trade* (first published in 1974), Arthur J. Ray gives an illuminating account of how such a shift became possible and necessary, with particular reference to his own area of interest. A significant work giving a comprehensive account of Indian-white relations in Canada's history was J.R. Miller's *Skyscrapers Hide the Heavens* (1989). It reached a third edition in

2000, which now includes material on the Oka crisis, the sovereignty issue and treaty making, land claims and residential schools. The titles multiply. UTP's Anniversary list includes two pioneers in the field, to whom tribute is due. The first entry in the list is Diamond Jenness's *Indians of Canada* (1932), coming from the National Museum of Canada. It had its 6th edition in 1963 (with reprints); its 7th, in 1977, was undertaken by the Press in the University's Sesquicentennial year, and provided with a retrospective foreword by William E. Taylor, Jr, then director of the Museum. From 1980 to 2000 the book has been reprinted eight times. Incredible is the saga of Tom McIlwraith's *Bella Coola Indians*. His research was in the 1920s but the National Museum did not dare to issue his report (1,800 typed pages) because the descriptions of social customs might horrify government bodies and set back the cause of anthropology. A battle raged over how to edit the text, with Jenness of the Museum trying to assist in reaching an acceptable version. The division actually had a policy "of translating all passages that could by any stretch of the imagination be considered as objectionable into Latin." (The story of these vicissitudes can be followed in the introduction to *The Bella Coola Indians* 1992 edition.) McIlwraith, who in 1925 went on the staff of the University of Toronto and the Royal Ontario Museum, was able to enlist the leading classicist of the University to translate longer passages. The depression silenced efforts at publication. In the 1940s a grant to UTP from the SSHRCC rekindled expectations, and McIlwraith had to reconstruct a physically battered manuscript. Latin passages went back into English. The study got to page proof. Then came the war – and there wasn't paper to print it (the large size of type chosen compounded the problem). I saw the work, sitting in the morgue in piles, its metal pages tied with string, sorts falling off the edges. In 1948 it was finally published and recognized as a landmark. *The Bella Coola Indians* is a haunting symbol to me of the need for unceasing respect for the work of true scholarship, which, bringing its findings to the printed page, can share them, undimmed by time, with all comers.

The Anniversary list represents the work of scholars. It offers their insights in all fields of learning. But many others have important, essential roles in seeing that authors' creations reach the readers they deserve. Financial assistance for scholarly publishing, through such programs as the Aid to Scholarly Publication of the research councils in the humanities and social sciences, is essential. Other Press operations (printing and the reference division) cross-subsidize UTP

publishing. It receives block grants from the federal and Ontario governments; individual titles are assisted by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada; foundations, institutions of many kinds have given instrumental support. To the process of reaching publication, hundreds of specialized readers contribute advice. The home campus is a supportive working environment. From that campus come the members of the Press's Manuscript Review Committee (which first met in December 1975, long chaired by J.M. Robson and now by Martin L. Friedland); this committee bestows the imprint of the Press. Within the publishing house are those who design, produce, promote, plan what will finally appear in the catalogue and in a finished book. Key to this process of publication are the editors, who sit at the receiving gate, watching the horizon for new projects, seeing them through into the house, concerned about their welfare until they leave it again for the public. They must be constant observers of how the work of scholarship proceeds. UTP has been fortunate in the editors who have built its lists. (Their work is described more fully in "Living a Project," cited above.) Some have made careers there – M. Jean Houston, Jean Jamieson, R.I.K. Davidson, Prudence Tracy, Ron Schoeffel, Gerald Hallowell; others have come to make significant contributions; a number have taken editorial skills away into academic work, other editorial posts, or free-lancing. The prefaces of books on the Anniversary list contain many tributes to their editors from grateful authors.

The prefaces I've been reporting on in this exercise give much food for thought. They, and the many others all of us encounter, show how ideas travel among scholars, how scholars develop their conclusions through working with colleagues, exploring libraries and archives, reacting to the writing of others. Collaboration brings a harvest. Books disseminate the harvest. Knowledge is enriched.

One Hundred Influential Books, University of Toronto Press

Author	Title	Pub. date
Diamond Jenness	<i>The Indians of Canada</i>	1932; UTP 1977
Douglas Bush	<i>The Renaissance and English Humanism</i>	1939
V.W. Bladen	<i>An Introduction to Political Economy</i>	1941
Arthur E. Barker	<i>Milton and the Puritan Dilemma 1641-1660</i>	1941; reprinted 1955
H.S.M. Coxeter	<i>Non-Euclidean Geometry</i>	1942; reprinted
Vernon C. Fowke	<i>Canadian Agricultural Policy</i>	1946; reprinted 1978
R. MacGregor Dawson	<i>The Government of Canada</i>	1st ed., 1947
T.F. McIlwraith	<i>The Bella Coola Indians, 2 vols.</i>	1948
Harold A. Innis	<i>The Bias of Communication</i>	1951
L.J. Chapman and D.F. Putnam	<i>The Physiography of Southern Ontario</i>	1951
Marie Tremaine	<i>A Bibliography of Canadian Imprints 1751-1800</i>	1952; reprinted 1999
C.B. Macpherson	<i>Democracy in Alberta: Social Credit and the Party System</i>	1953; 2nd ed. 1962
Franz Ruttner, trans D.G. Frey and F.E.J. Fry	<i>Fundamentals of Limnology</i>	1953
Frank Ellis	<i>Canada's Flying Heritage</i>	1954
Robert Legget	<i>Rideau Waterway</i>	1955
Harold Adams Innis	<i>The Fur Trade in Canada</i>	1956
John R. Seeley, R. Alexander Sim & Elizabeth W. Loosley	<i>Crestwood Heights: A Study of the Culture of Suburban Life</i>	1956; reprinted
Lewis Herbert Thomas	<i>The Struggle for Responsible Government in the North-West Territories 1870-97</i>	1956
W.L. Morton	<i>Manitoba: A History</i>	1957; 2nd ed. 1967
Francis Sparshott	<i>An Enquiry into Goodness</i>	1958
E.B.S. Logier	<i>The Snakes of Ontario</i>	1958
Yousuf Karsh	<i>Portraits of Greatness</i>	1959
Kenneth McNaught	<i>A Prophet in Politics: A Biography of J.S. Woodsworth</i>	1959

Author	Title	Pub. date
J.W. Pickersgill	<i>The Mackenzie King Record, vol. I</i>	1960
F.A. Urquhart	<i>The Monarch Butterfly</i>	1960
James Eayrs	<i>The Art of the Possible: Government and Foreign Policy in Canada</i>	1961
T.A. Goudge	<i>The Ascent of Life: A Philosophical Study of the Theory of Evolution</i>	1961
John T. Saywell, ed.	<i>Canadian Annual Review of Politics and Public Affairs</i> (series)	begun 1961
W.L. Morton	<i>The Canadian Identity</i>	1961; 2nd ed. 1972
Humphrey Carver	<i>Cities in the Suburbs</i>	1962
W.A.C.H. Dobson	<i>Early Archaic Chinese: A Descriptive Grammar</i>	1962
Marshall McLuhan	<i>The Gutenberg Galaxy: The Making of Typographic Man</i>	1962
John M. Robson, general ed.	<i>Collected Works of John Stuart Mill</i> (series)	begun 1962
James Eayrs	<i>In Defence of Canada, 5 vols.</i>	begun 1964
Eric Arthur	<i>Toronto, No Mean City</i>	1964
W.W. Judd and J. Murray Speirs, eds.	<i>A Naturalist's Guide to Ontario</i>	1964
Carl F. Klinck, general ed.	<i>Literary History of Canada: Canadian Literature in English</i>	1965, 1st ed.
John Porter	<i>The Vertical Mosaic</i>	1965
George W. Brown; David M. Hayne; Frances G. Halpenny; Ramsay Cook, general eds.	<i>Dictionary of Canadian Biography</i> (series)	begun 1966
J. Russell Harper	<i>Painting in Canada: A History</i>	1966; 1977
Walter E. Houghton, ed.	<i>The Wellesley Index to Victorian Periodicals, 1824-1900, 5 vols.</i>	begun 1966
John I. Rempel	<i>Building with Wood</i>	1967; revised 1980
Various eds.	<i>Canadian Books in Print</i>	begun 1967
Carl Dair	<i>Design with Type</i>	1967; reprinted
V.B. Meen and A.D. Tushingham	<i>Crown Jewels of Iran</i>	1968

Author	Title	Pub. date
Loris S. Russell	<i>A Heritage of Light: Lamps and Lighting in the Early Canadian Home</i>	1968
J.H. Dales	<i>Pollution, Property and Prices: An Essay in Policy-Making and Economics</i>	1968; reprinted
Walter Young	<i>The Anatomy of a Party: The National CCF 1932-61</i>	1969
W.G. Dean, ed.	<i>Economic Atlas of Ontario</i>	1969
Eric Morse	<i>Fur Trade Canoe Routes of Canada, Then and Now</i>	1969; 2nd ed. 1979
T.M. Robinson	<i>Plato's Psychology</i>	1970
Carl Berger	<i>The Sense of Power</i>	1970
Nellie McClung	<i>In Times like These</i> (1915; reprinted by UTP with an introduction by Veronica Strong-Boag)	1972
Harold B. Burnham and Dorothy K. Burnham	<i>'Keep me warm one night': Early Handweaving in Eastern Canada</i>	1972
Lester B. Pearson	<i>Mike: The Memoirs of the Right Honourable Lester B. Pearson, vol. I</i>	1972
Samuel Hollander	<i>The Economics of Adam Smith</i>	1973
James K. McConica, et al.	<i>Collected Works of Erasmus</i> (series)	begun 1974
James Creighton	<i>Discopaedia of the Violin 1889-1971</i>	1974
Arthur J. Ray	<i>Indians in the Fur Trade</i>	1st ed. 1974
A.W.F. Banfield	<i>The Mammals of Canada</i>	1974
William Gillard and Thomas Tooke	<i>The Niagara Escarpment: From Tobermory to Niagara Falls</i>	1975
Eleanor Harman and Ian Montagnes, eds.	<i>The Thesis and the Book</i>	1976; reprinted
Neil Sutherland	<i>Children in English-Canadian Society</i>	1976
Reginald Whitaker	<i>The Government Party: Organizing and Financing the Liberal Party of Canada 1930-58</i>	1977
Ann Falkner	<i>Without our Past? A Handbook for the Preservation of Canada's Architectural Heritage</i>	1977
Thomas R. Weir and Ngok-Wai Lai, compilers and eds.	<i>Atlas of Winnipeg</i>	1978

Author	Title	Pub. date
Kieran Simpson, ed.	<i>Canadian Who's Who</i> (series)	from 1979 a publication of the Press
C.B. Macpherson, ed.	<i>Property: Mainstream and Critical Positions</i>	1978
J. Russell Harper	<i>Krieghoff</i>	1979
Alexandra Johnston (director) and Sally-Beth Maclean (executive ed.)	<i>Records of Early English Drama</i> (series)	begun 1979
S.F. Wise	<i>Canadian Airmen and the First World War</i>	1980
Robert Bothwell, Ian Drummond, John English	<i>Canada since 1945</i>	1981
Helmut Kallmann, Gilles Potvin, Kenneth Winters, eds.	<i>Encyclopedia of Music in Canada</i>	1981
Elsbeth Cameron	<i>Hugh MacLennan</i>	1981
C.H. Andrusyshen and J.N. Krett, compilers	<i>Ukrainian-English Dictionary</i>	1981; reprinted
G.M. Story, W.J. Kirwin, J.D.A. Widdowson	<i>Dictionary of Newfoundland English</i>	1982
M.V. Seeman, <i>et al.</i>	<i>Living and Working with Schizophrenia</i>	1982
Northrop Frye	<i>The Myth of Deliverance: Reflections on Shakespeare's Problem Comedies</i>	1983; 1993
Gerald Friesen	<i>The Canadian Prairies: A History</i>	1984
R. Louis Gentilcore and C. Grant Head	<i>Ontario's History in Maps</i>	1984
James Penton	<i>Apocalypse Delayed: The Story of Jehovah's Witnesses</i>	1985; 2nd ed. 1997
P.B. Waite	<i>The Man from Halifax: Sir John Thompson, Prime Minister</i>	1985
Alan Greer	<i>Peasant, Lord, and Merchant</i>	1985
Ramsay Cook	<i>The Regenerators</i>	1985

Author	Title	Pub. date
Claude Bissell	<i>The Imperial Canadian: Vincent Massey in Office</i> (a sequel to <i>The Young Vincent Massey</i> 1981)	1986
William G. Dean, director	<i>Historical Atlas of Canada</i> , 3 vols.	begun 1987
C.E.S. Franks	<i>The Parliament of Canada</i>	1987
André Gagnon and Ann Gagnon, eds.	<i>Canadian Books for Young People</i>	4th ed., 1988
Orest Subtelny	<i>Ukraine: A History</i>	1988
J.R. Miller	<i>Skyscrapers Hide the Heavens: A History of Indian-White Relations in Canada</i>	1989
Joy Parr	<i>The Gender of Breadwinners</i>	1990
A.C. Hamilton, general ed.	<i>The Spenser Encyclopedia</i>	1990
Daniel R. Wolf	<i>The Rebels: A Brotherhood of Outlaw Bikers</i>	1991
Jean Barman	<i>The West beyond the West: A History of British Columbia</i>	1991; revised ed. 1996
Irena R. Makaryk, general ed.	<i>Encyclopedia of Contemporary Literary Theory: Approaches, Scholars, Terms</i>	1993
Paula J. Caplan	<i>Lifting a Ton of Feathers: A Woman's Guide for Surviving in the Academic World</i>	1993
Doug Owsram	<i>Born at the Right Time: A History of the Baby-Boom Generation</i>	1996
J.R. Miller	<i>Shingwauk's Vision: A History of Native Residential Schools</i>	1996
David Milne Jr and David P. Silcox	<i>David Milne: Catalogue Raisonné of the Paintings</i> , 2 vols.	1998
Multicultural History Society of Ontario; Paul Robert Magocsi, ed.	<i>Encyclopedia of Canada's Peoples</i>	1999

RÉSUMÉ

En 2001, les Presses de l'Université de Toronto ont célébré leur centième anniversaire. L'une des façons de marquer l'occasion fut de

dresser une liste d'ouvrages choisis par des employés de longue date de la maison, considérés comme ses livres les plus importants et ayant exercé une grande influence. Cet article commence par un bref compte rendu du développement des Presses avant les années 1950, pour ensuite examiner plusieurs des 100 livres choisis et décrire les motivations de leurs auteurs et les circonstances de leur publication. L'auteure évoque ses propres souvenirs quant à la création de plusieurs de ces ouvrages et présente, en examinant leurs préfaces et leurs contextes, leurs raisons d'être au plan académique. Cet article suggère qu'une étude attentive de listes d'éditeurs considérées pour elles-mêmes peut nous renseigner sur l'évolution de la recherche académique.