Celebrating the Fiftieth Anniversary of the *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of Canada*¹

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At the annual meeting of the Bibliographical Society of Canada on 28 June 1962 in Ottawa, sixteen years after the BSC was established, David M. Hayne put forward a motion to consolidate the quarterly BSC *Newsletters* into a single annual volume of the *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of Canada / Cahiers de la Société bibliographique du Canada*. Hayne proposed the following:

This volume, of 50–60 pages at first, would be a standard 6" × 9" format, easier to shelve in a library than the present letter-size sheets, and more attractive to contributors as a permanent medium of publication for bibliographical articles. I should suggest that the volume appear each fall, beginning this year, and that the publication date be December 1 this year and in future years October 1, in order to include papers and annual reports from the Annual Meeting of the Society. To keep in touch with our members during the rest of the year, we might continue to publish an abridged newsletter, probably a single mimeographed sheet twice a year to publicise the annual meeting, announce our publications, etc.²

Raymonde Tanghe (1898–1969), at one time Chief Librarian at the Université de Montréal, Assistant National Librarian of Canada, former BSC president (1958–60), and the first compiler of the *Bibliography of Canadian Bibliographies / Bibliographie des bibliographies canadiennes*, spoke in favour of the motion, noting that it was important for the BSC to publish bibliographical essays written

¹ A version of this paper was presented at the 2012 annual meeting of the Bibliographical Society of Canada at the University of Waterloo.

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² "Minutes of the 1962 BSC Annual Meeting," *Papers/Cahiers* 1 (1962): 13.

by its members in a durable form. The members in attendance at the annual meeting unanimously voted in favour of this motion, especially when it was pointed out to them that they would be receiving the *Papers/Cahiers* at no extra cost.

In its totality to date, the *Papers/Cahiers* is made up of approximately 8,000 pages consisting of 250 articles, a thousand reviews and brief notices, and at least a hundred other oddments (minutes of meetings, membership directories, Tremaine Medal announcements and speeches, and alas, even obituaries). In this paper concerning the historical background and development of the *Papers/Cahiers*, I will supplement the account with biographical notes about our editors and chief contributors. In my chronological overview and whirlwind tour, I will also comment on the scholarly content of the *Papers/Cahiers*, bibliographical landmarks and trends, and the greater prominence especially in the last two decades given to the history of the book in Canada. Most of my attention will be paid to the first forty years of our journal than our recent past. My remarks and observations are necessarily selective, and should not be construed as quasi-statistical or bibliometric in nature.

Although Hayne was the driving force in the establishment of the *Papers/Cahiers*, the proposal to publish a journal originally came from Gérard Malchelosse (1896–1970), the owner of Librairie DuCharme, an historian, editor, journalist, genealogist, and librarian, who received the Pierre Chauveau Medal of the Royal Society of Canada for lifetime achievement in 1961.³ Malchelosse was a founding member of the BSC and president of the BSC in 1955–56. At the BSC Council meeting on 6 November 1961, held in Robert Blackburn's office at the University of Toronto Library, Hayne reported: "Mr. Malchelosse strongly felt that we were making a mistake in sending out the *Newsletter* four times a year, that we should only send out *Transactions* once a year, such as 'Papers of the Bibliographical Society

³ In 1935 Malchelosse was a founding member of la Société des Dix, ten like-minded scholars and men of letters from Quebec who were passionate about Quebec and Canadian history. They published much of their research in the *Cahiers des Dix*. The French name of the BSC journal, *Cahiers de la Société bibliographique du Canada*, may have this origin (many French journals, of course, begin with the word "cahiers"). See Anne-Marie Boucher, "Répertoire numérique du fonds Société des Dix (P348)" [online finding aid], Université Laval, Division des archives, August 2010, www.archives.ulaval.ca/fileadmin/documents/Documents/P348_Les_Dix_rep_num.pdf. See also Hayne's obituary of Malchelosse in *Papers/Cahiers* 9 (1970): 13: "Sa mort constitue pour tous les spécialistes, ainsi que pour les amateurs, une perte irréparable."

of Canada'. Dr. Hayne mentioned that it was a problem getting people to contribute for a *Newsletter*, that an annual volume might have a prestige a *Newsletter* would never have ... Dr. Hayne felt that the idea of an annual volume had some attraction for an editor, as he would only have to hustle once a year to get articles."⁴ Hayne sought opinions from other Council members not in attendance at the Council meeting. In the interim he edited the *Newsletter* for one more year.

The *Papers/Cahiers* inaugurated a new era of bibliographical scholarship in Canada. In the minutes of the 1963 annual meeting, the following is recorded: "This decision by the Society to publish a yearly collection of scholarly articles of bibliographical interest is perhaps one of the most important steps taken by this group. The high quality of the articles in the first volume and the expert editing by Dr. Hayne give every indication that the *Papers* will soon be recognized as an important national serial publication in the field of bibliography."⁵ In contrast to other national bibliographical societies, the BSC was relatively late in having its own journal. Founded in 1892, the Bibliographical Society in the UK has published a journal since 1893, originally entitled *Transactions of the Bibliographical Society*. In 1920 it took over publication of *The Library* (issued since 1889) and adopted that as the main title of the *Transactions*. Organized in 1904, the Bibliographical Society of America began its own journal in 1907. The BSC *Papers* echoes the name of its American counterpart: *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*.

In this context it is appropriate to say something about David M. Hayne (1921–2008) since he was a president of the BSC (1978–80) and the founding editor of the *Papers/Cahiers*. Born in Toronto, he graduated from the University of Toronto at University College in 1942 with a BA in modern languages. During the Second World War, while working as a cryptanalyst for the Department of National Defence, he completed his MA and PhD in French at the University of Ottawa. Hayne's fields of study were French-Canadian and

⁴ Council minutes, BSC fonds, Queen's University Archives.

⁵ "Minutes of the 1963 Annual Meeting of the Society," *Papers/Cahiers* 2 (1963): 3. This was extracted from the report of the publications committee, 25 June 1963, submitted by Douglas G. Lochhead, BSC fonds. See also "Minutes of the 1964 Annual Meeting of the Society," *Papers/Cahiers* 3 (1964): 3: "This publication has already established itself as an important outlet for scholarly articles in the field of bibliography. Every attempt is being made by the Editor to include articles from all regions of Canada."

Quebec literature, French literature of the eighteenth century, and comparative literature. He had an abiding interest in bibliography. In August 1945 he returned to University College as a lecturer in French. With the exception of a visiting professorship at the University of British Columbia in 1970–71, Hayne taught at University College until his retirement in the summer 1985. A full professor from 1961 to 1985, he was the recipient of several honours, including a fellowship of the Royal Society of Canada in 1970 and an honorary doctorate from the University of Ottawa in October 1985. On his retirement, forty-three of his colleagues presented him with a *Festschrift* entitled *Solitude rompue* (Éditions de l'Université d'Ottawa, 1986). The title of this work, a reference to Anne Hébert's essay on poetry and Hugh MacLennan's *Two Solitudes*, is indicative of Hayne's bridging of our two major linguistic cultures and his immense learning and scholarship. In addition to writing more than a hundred articles and reviews, he was the co-author of *Bibliographie critique du roman canadien-français, 1837–1900* (1968), editor of volume 2 of the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography* (1969), and associate editor of the *University of Toronto Quarterly* (1965–76) with responsibility for the annual "Letters in Canada" issue.⁶

With the exception of volume 4 of the *Papers/Cahiers* (1965), which was edited by Douglas G. Lochhead (at the time professor of English and librarian at Massey College in the University of Toronto), the chair of the BSC publications committee, when Hayne was in France on a sabbatical, Hayne was the editor of the *Papers/Cahiers* for a decade, that is to say, from 1962 to 1972 (vols. 1–11). He had edited the BSC *Newsletter*, beginning in September 1958 (vol. 2, no. 1 to vol. 5, no. 4). The *Newsletter* can be traced back to an untitled news sheet issued by the BSC to its members in 1949, signed by Fred Landon, the president, and Donalda Putnam, the secretary. Thereafter, it was sometimes called a bulletin or a newsletter (variant spelling as "news letter"). The *Newsletter* listed the names of persons serving on the BSC executive and council, had minutes of the annual meetings, announced future meetings, printed reports of the president and the

⁶ Heather Hayne, "David Mackness Hayne," in "Obituaries of Deceased Fellows," RSC: The Royal Society of Canada: The Academies of Arts, Humanities and Sciences of Canada, last modified 13 Feb. 2012, <http://www.rsc.ca/documents/HayneDavidMElectedin197019212008.pdf>. Hayne wrote twenty-one articles for the *Dictionnaire des œuvres littéraires du Québec* (1978), sixteen articles for vol. 2 of this work (1900–1939), and eleven articles for *The Oxford Companion of Canadian Literature* (1983).

chair of the publications committee, summarized bibliographical projects in progress, occasionally published abstracts of talks given, had a checklist of recent publications about Canadian bibliography, and featured a membership application form. Once the *Papers/Cahiers* appeared, the *Newsletter* ceased publication until May 1973 when it was re-titled as the *Bulletin*, appearing twice a year in the fall and spring thereafter. However useful, the *Newsletter* had definite limitations. One of the objects of the BSC constitution was the promotion of bibliographical publications, and under "Publications," the constitution stipulated that members were to receive "each year, Transactions, Newsletters, and/or Proceedings."⁷ As Liana van der Bellen has pointed out in her instructive history of the BSC,⁸ there was no suitable venue available for the publication of the addresses and papers given at the BSC annual meetings. If scholars wrote essays of a bibliographical nature, prior to 1962 the BSC was unable to publish their work. The BSC had its Reprint and Facsimile Series of scarce historical Canadiana. These were pamphlets or booklets; four titles were published in the Reprint Series in 1949–50 and six in the Facsimile Series between 1951 and 1957. The only monograph published by the BSC was H. Pearson Gundy's *Early Printers and Printing in the Canadas* (1957), which consisted of fifty-four pages. There was also Mary Markham Brown's *Index to the Literary Garland*, which the BSC published in 1962. The major publication of the BSC in this early period, however, was the bilingual *Bibliography of Canadian Bibliographies*, published in association with the University of Toronto Press in 1960 with a separate supplement for 1960–1.

The first volume of the *Papers/Cahiers* (seventy-two pages) was done on a typewriter. It was printed by photo-offset at the University of Toronto Press, probably in a print run of four hundred copies (the print run of vol. 4 [1965]) or slightly fewer. Volume 3 (1964) was apparently done on an IBM Selectric typewriter with IBM document typeface.⁹ It was only in 1967 with volume 6 of the *Papers/Cahiers* that the journal was actually typeset. In many respects the first volume and

⁷ "Constitution of the Bibliographical Society of Canada," *Papers/Cahiers* 1 (1962): 6.

⁸ Liana van der Bellen, "History of the Bibliographical Society of Canada/La Société bibliographique du Canada: The First Fifty Years," *Papers/Cahiers* 34, no. 2 (fall 1996): 117–80 (137).

⁹ Council minutes, 15 September 1964, BSC fonds. In 1961 the IBM Selectric typewriter employed a typeball, which replaced the typebar of the more conventional typewriter.

its successors had vestiges of the *Newsletter*. In addition to scholarly articles and information about contributors, issues contained the BSC constitution, minutes of the annual meeting, a list of BSC publications, and member directories. The minutes continued to be printed in the *Papers/Cahiers* up to 1984 (vol. 23). Issues also reprinted historical documents as an appendix or accompaniment to articles: for example, *Catalogue of a Valuable Collection of Canadian Books and Rare Pamphlets* (issued by Williamson & Company, 1898) in volume 3 (1964); Henry Scadding's *First Gazetteer of Upper Canada* (1876) and *Horace Canadianizing* (1894) in volume 4 (1965); and *The Canadian Bibliographer and Library Record* (1889–90) in volume 6 (1967). During Hayne's tenure as editor, issues of the *Papers/Cahiers* varied in length from a zenith of 144 pages in volume 4 (1965) to a nadir of sixty in volume 7 (1968). Like many of the editors (and I include myself), Hayne had to scramble to get enough material together. The 1967 centennial, which elsewhere caused a burgeoning in our culture, apparently had no effect in increasing Canadian bibliographical scholarship.¹⁰ In the minutes of the 1969 Annual Meeting, Lochhead lamented: "Volume VII of the *Papers* has not made its appearance because the Editor has not received sufficient material to make a volume of respectable size." In frustration Hayne had even suggested the publication of the journal every two years. Lochhead implored BSC members: "So here I would utter a polite, yet agonizing appeal for more material. Surely there must be members of the Society who have works in progress or who harbour ideas for articles on bibliographical subjects."¹¹

Under the critical direction of William F.E. Morley, book reviews and notices were introduced into volume 7, perhaps initially to bulk up each issue. They soon took on a life of their own and they were not always charitable. Consider the dismissive scolding by Peter E. Greig (the Society's indexer) of William Ready's *Necessary Russell*, a small book in which Ready attempted to explain how McMaster

¹⁰ As its centennial project, the BSC published two pamphlets in facsimile: A.G. Gilbert's *From Montreal to the Maritime Provinces and Back* (1867) and G.O. Corbett's *Notes on Rupert's America, Its History and Resources* (1868). "Minutes of the 1967 Annual Meeting of the Society," *Papers/Cahiers* 6 (1967): 7.

¹¹ "Minutes of the 1969 Annual Meeting of the Society," *Papers/Cahiers* 8 (1969): 4. In the late 1960s the BSC council discussed ways in which to increase submissions, one suggestion being to add members from across the country – "scroungers" – to the publications committee so that more, local articles might be secured.

University Library acquired the archives of the philosopher and Nobel Prize winner, Bertrand Russell. Ready's account, Greig bluntly stated, was rambling and egotistical, and his capsule biography of Russell's life was no more than "a tedious prose chronology."¹² It was not always politeness and smiles in the *Papers/Cahiers*. A number of years later, there was a testy exchange when R.G. Moyles wrote a severe review of M.G. Parks's critical edition of James De Mille's *A Strange Manuscript Found in a Copper Cylinder*. "Dull but seemingly laboured ... an inordinate amount of money is being spent to achieve such unsatisfactory results," was Moyles's damning verdict. Parks was not willing to let the matter rest. He replied in full to Moyles and levelled the charge against him of "ill-tempered and even patronizing criticism."¹³

At the end of his ten years of editorial service, Hayne with a sense of accomplishment, pride, and relief stated: "I am pleased to be able to report that the *Papers* seem to have survived the perils of infancy and are now established, and I am delighted that a scholar-librarian of Miss [Edith] Firth's experience and ability has accepted the editorship for the next few years. I think that we can all feel confident that the future of the *Papers* is now assured."¹⁴

To a great extent the contents of the *Papers/Cahiers* during its first decade mirrored the state and foretold the progress of Canadian bibliography. In the first volume, for example, there are contributions from two senior staff at the National Library of Canada, an institution that for many years had diligent and dedicated scholars with a strong association with the BSC¹⁵ (alas, no longer the case since Library and Archives Canada has largely forsaken its mandate in history and

¹² Greig, brief notice of William Ready, *Necessary Russell: An Introduction to the Life and Times of Bertrand Russell*, *Papers/Cahiers* 9 (1970): 75. Greig was equally stern with Bertha Bassam's *The First Printers and Newspapers in Canada* (1968): "a popular and superficial account of printing and newspapers ... Miss Bassam's thesis is not substantiated *per se*" (*Papers/Cahiers* 7 [1967]: 23).

¹³ Parks, "Some Animadversions upon a Review of the CEECT Edition of De Mille's *A Strange Manuscript*," *Papers/Cahiers* 28 (1989): 73. See Moyles, *Papers/Cahiers* 26 (1987): 167–69.

¹⁴ "Minutes of the 1973 Annual Meeting of the Society", *Papers/Cahiers* 12 (1973): 4.

¹⁵ For example, Jean-Pierre Wallot, Liana van der Bellen, Dorothy E. Ryder, Joyce M. Banks, Mary Bond, Michele Brisebois, Elaine Hoag, Patricia Kennedy, and Jim Burant.

books in favour of “modernization”).¹⁶ Established on 1 January 1953 by act of Parliament, the National Library of Canada emerged from the Canadian Bibliographic Centre, which began in 1950. Statute required the compilation and publication of a national bibliography. In a semi-humorous tone, Jean Lunn, the editor of the Canadian national bibliography, *Canadiana*, discussed the problems and challenges inherent in cataloguing and compiling an annual volume describing newly published Canadian books (“Some Tribulations of a Bibliographer”).¹⁷ Raymonde Tanghe considered the question of the essential or most important sources in Canadian bibliography, which he termed “sources primordiales”.¹⁸

Perhaps the highlight of volume 1 of the *Papers/Cahiers* is Bruce Peel’s “Rossville Mission Press: Press, Prints and Translators,” a seminal work that he later expanded in pamphlet form which served as the basis for more extensive research undertaken by Joyce M. Banks.¹⁹ Peel (1916–98), a librarian, historian, and later president of the BSC (1970–2), had already compiled the first edition of his groundbreaking work, *A Bibliography of the Prairie Provinces to 1953* (1956; supplement, 1963; 2nd ed., 1973; 3rd ed., 2003). He dedicated his bibliography to the homesteaders, in particular his parents. In an entertaining piece of self-effacement, which he wrote on the occasion of being awarded the Tremaine Medal in 1975, he mused that bibliographers were eccentric preservers of culture, generally too poor to collect books.

¹⁶ See Daniel J. Caron, “Message from the Librarian and Archivist of Canada: Modernization,” Library and Archives Canada, 9 Sept. 2009, at <http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/013/013-414-e.html>.

¹⁷ *Canadiana*, which began in 1950, is now online. It was our version of the *National Union Catalog* or the *British Library Catalogue*. The printed edition of *Canadiana* was discontinued after the December 1991 issue, the microfiche edition after the December 2000 issue, and the CD ROM version after the 2007 edition. Lunn would return to the subject of national bibliography in vol. 10 (1971) with regard to the retrospective work undertaken at the National Library for the period 1867 to 1900. Her essay on that occasion includes several perceptive paragraphs on automation. “One day soon we shall begin the mechanization of the National Library by automating *Canadiana*,” she predicted. “If we automate the current national bibliography, we can automate the retrospective national bibliography.” See “*Canadiana* 1867–1900: A Bibliography in Progress in the National Library of Canada”, *Papers/Cahiers* 10 (1971): 62.

¹⁸ Tanghe, “Sources primordiales en bibliographie”, *Papers/Cahiers* 1 (1962): 28–43.

¹⁹ *Rossville Mission Press: The Invention of the Cree Syllabic Characters, and the First Printing in Rupert’s Land* (Montreal: Osiris Publications, 1974). See Joyce M. Banks, “The Church Missionary Society and the Rossville Mission Press,” *Papers/Cahiers* 32 (1994): 31–44.

They were satisfied with the whiff of the essence of books, copying titles onto scraps on paper. In his peregrinations to various libraries, he recounted meeting a reference librarian at the Library of Congress who spent his spare time examining and completing the names and dates of authors cited in Peel's bibliography and supplement.²⁰

In the first decade of the *Papers/Cahiers*, there were important contributions from many established scholars who were also Tremaine Medal winners. Some of these articles, like Peel's reminiscence, are biographical and contemplative rather than historical. John Hare and Jean-Pierre Wallot – we think of them together because they were awarded the Tremaine Medal for their descriptive bibliography *Les imprimés dans le Bas Canada, 1801–1810* (1967) – wrote separate pieces about their bibliographical journeys. Wallot refers to imprints as “tools of communication.” “Today, for us,” he stated, “they are X-rays, cameras recording a distorted, but systematically distorted, view of society in a given time and place through the lens of social class and party interest.”²¹ Another notable contributor, bibliographical practitioner, and savant was William F.E. Morley, previously mentioned as the first book review editor of the *Papers/Cahiers*. A rare book librarian at Queen's University and BSC president (1972–4), awarded the Tremaine Medal in 1977, he was the author or co-author of three volumes of *Canadian Local Histories in 1950: A Bibliography* (1967, 1971, and 1978). In the *Paper/Cahiers*, in addition to an analysis of the Jesuit traveller and historian Charlevoix's *Histoire et description générale de la Nouvelle France* (vol. 2, 1963), Morley wrote several essays on John Richardson. These were preparatory to *A Bibliographical Study of Major John Richardson* (published by the BSC in 1973), the first descriptive bibliography of a Canadian author. His bibliographical adventures are recounted in “The Confessions of a Canadian Opus Eater,” in which he claimed without a shred

²⁰ Peel, “In Quest of the Elusive,” *Papers/Cahiers* 14 (1975): 7–13.

²¹ Wallot, “Society and Imprints: The Lower-Canadian Case (1801–1840),” *Papers/Cahiers* 10 (1971): 72. See also John Hare, “Reflexions on the Makings of a Bibliography,” *Papers/Cahiers* 10 (1971): 67–69. The completion of vol. 2 of *Les imprimés dans le Bas Canada* for the period 1811–1820 was first announced in the *Papers/Cahiers* in 1969 (vol. 8, p. 76). In his article Hare slated the completion of vol. 2 for 1972. Unfortunately, further volumes of this magisterial bibliography up to 1840 have not been published. See also Hare's article, “Le Canadien et sa femme: une brochure de propagande politique (1794),” *Papers/Cahiers* 2 (1963): 57–73.

of bibliographical masochism to have examined 15,000 volumes of local history.²²

The *Papers/Cahiers* had many other fine contributions in its first decade: Basil Stuart-Stubbs on *A General Description of Nova Scotia* (ascribed to Thomas Chandler Haliburton), Frances G. Halpenny on *The Literary History of Canada* (both essays in vol. 4, 1965), and Marie Tremaine's "The North in Canadian Bibliography" (vol. 6, 1967). Patricia Fleming's "A Study of Pre-Confederation Ontario Bookbinding" (vol. 11, 1972), in which Fleming investigated more than two hundred binders in thirty-four towns and cities, heralded a promising new scholar interested in the physical book. A year later in the *Papers/Cahiers* ("Pre-Confederation Ontario Bookbinding," 12 (1973): 72), Fleming announced that she was undertaking a larger study of this subject, which was to include "a survey of the binding trade and a directory of binders ... and a bibliography of pre-Confederation Ontario imprints."²³

An outstanding contribution from the first decade that is now considered to be a model for book history is Gordon Roper's "Mark Twain and his Canadian Publishers: A Second Look" (vol. 5, 1966). Roper's point of departure is Jacob Blanck's *Bibliography of American Literature*, which described the Canadian editions and issues of Twain's works. By sleuthing and sheer doggedness (examining archives, newspapers, and multiple copies of Twain's books), Roper told the full story of the authorized publication and piracy of Twain's books in Canada. Between 1870 and 1890, he reported nineteen of Twain's work that were printed or reprinted in Toronto and Montreal with at least twenty-three different imprints and sixty printings. Roper's essay set the stage for the historical study of nineteenth-century publishing in Canada.²⁴ Indeed, the BSC's first colloquium, held on 5–6 November 1971, was on nineteenth-century Canadian bibliography. Fredson Bowers, the doyen of the Anglo-American bibliography, was a keynote speaker at that colloquium. Although

²² Morley, "The Confessions of a Canadian Opus Eater," *Papers/Cahiers* 16 (1977): 23–30. For biographical information about Morley, see pp. 12–13 of this issue.

²³ Fleming's study on Ontario bookbinding laid the groundwork for her doctoral thesis, entitled "A History of Publishing in Toronto, 1798 to 1842, with a Descriptive Bibliography of Imprints" (University of London, 1980), and for *Upper Canadian Imprints, 1801–1841: A Bibliography* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1988).

²⁴ See also Roper's "The Canadian Bibliographer and Library Record and its Editor," *Papers/Cahiers* 6 (1967): 27–31.

his address, “Four Faces of Bibliography” (enumerative, descriptive, analytical, and historical), provides little Canadian context, he expresses the hope that “Canadian rigour and thoroughness ... can furnish an example to other regions,” especially in the United States. Bowers’s essay, it should be noted, also comments on D.F. McKenzie’s critique, in “Printers of the Mind,” of the scientific claims of analytical bibliography. Bowers remained unrepentant: “In my opinion,” he stated, “the basic soundness of analytical bibliography as a method remains untouched by Professor McKenzie’s attacks.”²⁵

Edith G. Firth (1927–2005), the head of the Canadian history department, Metropolitan Toronto Library, succeeded Hayne as editor of the *Papers/Cahiers* (1973–76). Editor of the Ontario series of the Champlain Society (1963–71), she was an expert on Toronto history. One of her major works, *Toronto in Art* (1983), published on the 150th anniversary of the City of Toronto, has the appearance of a coffee-table book, but the text is imbued with discernment and erudition. According to Sandra Alston, her co-worker, Firth “with a pen and a pad of paper” wrote “flowing paragraphs, all stylistically correct and interesting to read.”²⁶ Firth resigned as editor in May 1977 due to pressure of work. Council expressed concerns at that time about rising costs in publication of the *Papers/Cahiers* and *Bulletin* and the need for external funding. In the interim H. Pearson Gundy (1905–94), the chair of the publications committee, assumed the editorship of *Papers/Cahiers* for one year (vol. 16, 1977). Passionate about Canadian publishing history, Gundy had a rich career as the University Librarian at Queen’s University, professor of English, a brief stint as associate director of McGill-Queen’s University Press, and editor of *Queen’s Quarterly* (1967–72).²⁷

²⁵ Bowers, “Four Faces of Bibliography,” *Papers/Cahiers* 10 (1971): 43. See also McKenzie, “Printers of the Mind: Some Notes on Bibliographical Theories and Printing-House Practices,” *Studies in Bibliography* 22 (1969): 1–75.

²⁶ E-mail message to author, 13 April 2012. See also Alston’s tribute to Firth in Alston’s response upon receiving the Tremaine Medal on 31 May 1988 at the BSC’s annual meeting in Windsor, ON: “It was Edith Firth who taught me what it meant to be a collections librarian and I feel very privileged, as do all of the librarians at the Toronto Public Library, and later, the Metropolitan Toronto Library, to have worked with her, and to have had her example of the true scholar-librarian before me.” *Papers/Cahiers* 27 (1988): 11.

²⁷ For information about Gundy, see David Hobbs, “H. Pearson Gundy, Upper Canada’s Publishing Historian,” *Historical Perspectives on Canadian Publishing*, <http://hpcanpub.mcmaster.ca/case-study/h-pearson-gundy-upper-canada039s-publishing-historian>.

Under Firth's and Gundy's steady editorial helm, the *Papers/Cahiers* maintained its fundamental character, publishing solid articles from BSC meetings along with annual minutes, membership directories, reviews, and indexes: Peter E. Greig on Fleury Mesplet (vol. 13, 1974), Ian H. Munro on Canadian literary materials at the University of Texas at Austin (vol. 14, 1975), and M.G. Parks on editing Joseph Howe's letters (vol. 15, 1976). In volume 12 (1973), in addition to two articles (David Sinclair on Joseph Abbott's *Emigrant to North America* and P.B. Waite's wondrous musings as an historian), one can find the presentations of the second BSC colloquium on Canadian bibliography held on 2–3 November 1973. Mary Williamson and Joan Winearls reported works in progress, respectively, on subject indexing to Canadian illustrations and bibliographical descriptions of eighteenth and nineteenth-century Canadian maps. George L. Parker made an impressive debut with "The British North American Book Trade in the 1840's: The First Crisis." The crisis, according to Parker, concerned "the impact of the 1842 Literary Copyright Act upon the British North American book trade" (82). Established scholars such as Carl F. Klinck (a whimsical piece on his odyssey and discovery of Canadian literary history), John Warkentin (Canadian travel literature), and Helmut Kallman (Canadian music publishing) also gave papers at this second colloquium. Although Morley gave a report in the *Papers/Cahiers* of the national conference on the state of Canadian bibliography held in Vancouver on 22–24 May 1974, which attracted over two hundred bibliographers and other experts, these presentations were published separately.²⁸

My favourite article from the Firth-Gundy years is Elizabeth Brady's "A Bibliographical Essay on William Kirby's *The Golden Dog, 1877–1977*" (vol. 15, 1976). Published on the centennial of the book's original publication, the article has an elegant introduction with appropriate literary and publishing history and homage to Lorne Pierce's *William Kirby: The Portrait of a Tory Loyalist* (1929). This is accompanied by full bibliographical descriptions and detailed commentary on each edition. The article takes up similar themes expressed by Roper and Parker about piracy in nineteenth-

²⁸ Anne B. Piternick et al., eds., *National Conference on the State of Canadian Bibliography, Vancouver, Canada May 22–24, 1974: Proceedings* (Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1977). This conference was funded by the Secretary of State and the Canada Council. The BSC played a major part in the conference, and many of the conference recommendations pertain to the roles of BSC, the National Library of Canada, and the Canadian Library Association.

century publishing in Canada and its impact on frustrated authors. Brady's essay was preceded in the *Papers/Cahiers* by David Sinclair's "William Kirby and the Production of *The U.E.*" (vol. 9, 1970). It also engendered a follow-up article: Hayne's "*The Golden Dog* and *Le Chien d'or*: Le May's French Translation of Kirby's Novel" (vol. 20, 1981). All this bibliographical scholarship served as a prelude and has received greater treatment in Mary Jane Edwards's recent critical edition of Kirby's book (McGill-Queen's University Press, Centre for Editing Early Canadian Texts no. 12, 2012).

The editor of the *Papers/Cahiers* from 1978 to 1982 was Elizabeth Hulse. A librarian at the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library and later an editor with the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography* (1986–90), she was the editor of the BSC *Bulletin* from May 1975 until her appointment to the *Paper/Cahiers*. She was also one of Hayne's students at University College. Her principal work of scholarship is *A Dictionary of Toronto Printers, Publishers, Booksellers and the Allied Trades, 1798–1900* (1982). Her exemplary editing and prodigious writing have continued throughout her life.²⁹ She reported on her work on the Toronto *Dictionary* in the *Papers/Cahiers* with an article entitled "Sources for the Study of the Book Trades in Nineteenth-Century Toronto" (vol. 18, 1979). Hulse was a diligent editor with a formidable knowledge of early Ontario history and publishing. One of her first tasks was the editing of the proceedings of the third BSC colloquium held at the National Library of Canada on 19–21 October 1978 (published separately). Under her editorship, articles in the *Papers/Cahiers* were generally longer and the issues somewhat fatter. She arranged for the journal to be re-designed by Glenn Goluska (one of Canada's great typographers) and Nelson Adams and handsomely printed by Coach House Press in Trump Medieval in an edition of five hundred copies. The semi-abstract design on the journal's cover

²⁹ In addition to catalogues for the Fisher Library, articles in the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, and editorial work for the Ontario Legislative Library, Hulse is the author *The Morton Years: The Canadian Library Association 1946–1971* (1995) and *The Beers: Canada's First Family in Precast Concrete* (2002), co-author of *The Gairdner Foundation: A Celebration* (with John H. Dirks, 1999) and *Sir Daniel Wilson (1816–1892): Ambidextrous Polymath* (with Robert Stacey, 2001), and compiler of *Thinking With Both Hands: Sir Daniel Wilson in the Old World and the New* (1999). She worked briefly as the archivist of the Art Gallery of Ontario. As a free-lance editor she has worked extensively with McGill-Queen's University Press (1992–2011) and the University of Toronto Press.

is that of a printing press from the hand-press period. It has since become the BSC logo.

Volume 17 (1978), the first that Hulse edited, contained the papers of the BSC annual meeting held at the University of Alberta on the theme of Western and Prairie literature. The next volume had interesting essays on the nature of bibliography, its practice, and teaching. One of the papers in that volume, written by John Wiseman ("Historical Bibliography: Its Role in Canadian Descriptive Bibliography"), refers quite perceptively and prophetically to the English translation of Lucien Febvre and Henri-Jean Martin's *L'Apparition du livre* (*The Coming of the Book: The Impact of Printing, 1450-1800*, 1976). "This work is important," Wiseman maintains; "it suggests ways in which we might approach the history of the book in Canada ... Scaled down to a national level, it would be fascinating, and indeed novel, to attempt to apply such an approach to Canada" (32).

Of the new authors and interesting articles that Hulse edited, one can mention Peter McNally's paper on the *McGill University Magazine*, later entitled *University Magazine* (vol. 19, 1980), Richard Landon's "Charles Darwin: Some Bibliographical and Textual Implications" (vol. 20, 1981), David B. Kotin on the Graphic Publishers (vol. 18, 1979), Donald W. McLeod's "William Cameron Chewett and W.C. Chewett & Company of Toronto, Printers and Publishers" (vol. 21, 1982), and Bruce Whiteman's "Raymond Souster's New Wave Canada: A Bibliographical Note" (vol. 20, 1981). Whiteman's later article "The Publication of *Maria Chapdelaine* in English" (vol. 21, 1982) is a *tour de force*, and the same can be said for McNally's absorbing study of Richard Pennington's autobiographical, scandalous piece of fiction, *Peterley Harvest* (vol. 26, 1987). With the exception of Kotin who succeeded Morley as book review editor in 1982, all of these contributors had taken Landon's course in descriptive bibliography at the University of Toronto. Indeed, at this time, Landon, director of the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library, was instrumental and unknowingly played a pivotal role in the selection and future role of one of his students becoming the next editor of the *Papers/Cahiers*. He drew Hulse's attention to Patricia Stone's bibliographical account of W.H. Smith's *Canada: Past, Present and Future* (1851-52), a paper originally written for Landon's bibliography course in which Stone examined twenty-seven copies of volume 1 of Smith's *Canada* and thirty-one copies of volume 2 (vol. 19, 1980). Hulse was so impressed by Stone's bibliographical research and

narrative skills that she recommended Stone as the next editor of the *Papers/Cahiers*. The other candidate that Hulse put forward to the BSC Nominating Committee was Bruce Whiteman, the research collections librarian at McMaster University Library. Hulse found her work as editor to be “stimulating and rewarding.” “I wish to thank Council and the Society for this opportunity to serve the cause of bibliography in Canada,” she concluded in her final report to the publications committee.³⁰

A librarian in the Canadiana department at North York Public Library, Stone was editor of the *Papers/Cahiers* from 1983 to 1987.³¹ Although she readily met the grinding challenge of cutting-and-pasting, revising, and re-typing papers, she was also terrified at the prospect of editing the journal. The second volume that Stone edited (vol. 23, 1984) was especially trying for her. Coach House Press failed to print the issue and the twenty-two year index prepared by Marilyn Flitton on time.³² Stone interviewed several printers. Tim Inkster of Porcupine’s Quill (a literary fine press incorporated in 1974, originally as the production arm of Dave Godfrey’s Press Porcépic) had given a presentation at the BSC’s 1984 annual meeting. Inkster was enlisted to print the journal. This split arrangement of having the *Papers/Cahiers* typeset at Coach House Press and printed by Porcupine’s Quill continued to the end of 1991.

An important innovation introduced by Stone and endorsed by Peel, chair of the publications committee, in October 1985 was the establishment of an editorial board consisting “of members of the Society who are recognised as experts in some aspects of

³⁰ Hulse’s recommendations can be found in “Publications Committee – Report of the Chairman” (Bruce Peel), 17 March 1983, BSC fonds, Queen’s University Archives. In part Hulse’s recommendations of these two candidates were based on the fact that both had contributed to the *Papers/Cahiers* and that they lived in close proximity to Coach House Press. Hulse urged the BSC “to hold regular full or half-day programmes at the time of the annual meeting in order, among other reasons, to stimulate publication in bibliography.” She noted that with the exception of the University of Toronto, few professors elsewhere promoted the work of their students.

³¹ Stone also took an interest in genealogy and cemeteries. See Lynn Russell and Stone, “Gravestone Carvers of Early Ontario,” *Material History Review* 18 (fall 1983): 37–39, and Russell and Stone, “Observations on Figures, Human and Divine, on Nineteenth-Century Gravestones,” *Material History Bulletin* 24 (fall 1986): 23–30. Stone was also the editor of the newsletter of *Hike Ontario*.

³² See “Delay in Publication of the *Papers/Cahiers* and Index,” *BSC Bulletin* n.s. no. 25 (November 1985): 4.

bibliographical study.” In the modern-day era of the academic journal, it is almost a truism that a respectable journal must be peer-reviewed anonymously and independently in order to ensure professional standards of scholarship. This was not quite the case when an editorial board was proposed by Stone and Peel. To a great extent this was a practical measure initiated to relieve Stone’s workload and to provide her with greater assurance of her editorial decision-making. Stone and Peel’s report refers to having a formal budget for the *Papers/Cahiers*, soliciting potential submissions by way of advertisement in other journals, investigating common editorial practices in journal production, and hiring “skilled help with the time-consuming and often tedious task of getting from the accepted paper to published journal.” None of these proposed measures appears to have been acted upon. Stone bravely soldiered on as editor, nonetheless. The establishment of an editorial board of nine members (currently twelve) was first put into place in volume 25 (1986). They are the unsung heroes of the *Papers/Cahiers*, and we owe them a debt of gratitude.³³

There were many notable papers and other documents that Stone edited. Volume 23 (1984) contained obituaries and touching reminiscences of Marie Tremaine, the BSC’s honorary president and patron saint. Lochhead initiated a series entitled “Essays in Canadian Bibliography: Bibliographical Studies in Reprint.” Liana Van der Bellen, the chief of the rare book division of the National Library of Canada and BSC President (1982–84), compiled “A Checklist of Books and Articles in the Field of the History of Books and Libraries” (vols. 23–24, 1984–85, in two parts). Rupert Schieder raised several bibliographical curiosities about Catherine Parr Traill’s *Canadian Crusoes* (vol. 24, 1985). Bertrum H. MacDonald and R. Alan Richardson discussed the difficulties in subject classification for the *Bibliography of Canadian Science and Technology to 1914* (vol. 24, 1985). Gilles Gallichan contributed his first of several papers entitled “Lex parlementaria ou le Bas-Canada à l’école parlementaire” (vol. 25, 1986). In a paper on Stephen Leacock and the Macmillans in Canada, a neophyte in Canadian studies from McMaster University Library, Carl Spadoni, stumbled into the *Papers/Cahiers* (vol. 22, 1983) with a howler in the first paragraph of his article about the publication of *Sunshine Sketches of a Little Town* by S.B. Gundy in 1912. (The correct date is 1915.) Spadoni hopes that his enemies and

³³ “Publications Committee, Discussion Paper on Future Organization of Publication Activities,” 20 October 1985, BSC fonds.

friends will not remind him of this mistake. Quite out character, vol. 26 (1987) had an article by William E. Fredeman on the Mosher Press, an American literary semi-private press in the tradition of William Morris. Although the *Papers/Cahiers* had featured many reviews in its columns about non-Canadian bibliographies and works in the history of the book, Fredeman's article was the first article in the *Papers/Cahiers* that had did not mention Canada at all. In his essay on Darwin (previously mentioned), Landon courteously pointed out that there were no nineteenth-century Canadian editions of Darwin's works, that Darwin came no closer to Canada than the Azores, and that Canada isn't mentioned in Darwin's principal works.

In 1988 (until 1993), Bruce Whiteman, rare book librarian, author, translator, and prolific poet, succeeded Stone as editor of the *Papers/Cahiers*. First elected to Council in 1982, he was the book review editor in 1986–87. In 1987 he left McMaster for McGill University as the head of the department of rare books and special collections, and then in 1996 he moved to California and became the director of the William Andrews Clark Memorial Library at UCLA, a prestigious, privately endowed library resembling a villa, with collections in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, Oscar Wilde, and fine printing. In the 1980s and 1990s, before he left Canada, he had compiled an annotated bibliography of Leonard Cohen, completed a descriptive bibliography of the poet Raymond Souster, and written *Lasting Impressions: A Short History of English Publishing in Quebec* (1994).³⁴

Urbane and cultured, Whiteman was a master of the *mot juste*. The more august the contributor, he once quipped, the more laboured was the editing and revisions required. Although he was an expert in Canadian literature, he was more receptive than previous editors to essays on non-Canadian topics and sought the council's approval to expand the journal in that direction.³⁵ In 1991 he abandoned the journal's tan, monotone paper cover in favour of a glossy, coloured cover, and the colours now change annually at the editor's whim. He also published two issues a year rather than an annual. To make

³⁴ In California Whiteman's major publication, which he co-edited, was a catalogue for a major inter-institutional exhibition in Los Angeles, *The World from Here: Treasures of the Great Libraries of Los Angeles* (2001). For information, see "Bruce Whiteman," Wikipedia, last modified 5 Aug. 2012, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bruce_Whiteman.

³⁵ See for example Asha Varaaradharajan, "The Problem of Textual (Ir)Relevance in Byron's *Don Juan*: A Critique of Editorial Procedure," *Papers/Cahiers* 29 (spring 1991): 23–36.

matters complicated for collections librarians, there is no volume dated "1990" but the numbering is continuous through volumes 28 (1989) and 29 (1991). Porcupine's Quill typeset and printed the two issues of 1992 (vol. 30). In 1993 the *Papers/Cahiers* was typeset by ECW in Toronto, and printed by Les Éditions Marquis Ltée. in Montmagny, Quebec. The publications committee, spearheaded by David Kotin and Mary Williamson, took on the additional task of preparing SSHRC applications for funding of the *Papers/Cahiers*.

Whiteman edited many excellent articles: two papers by I.S. MacLaren, one on Paul Kane (vol. 27, 1988) and the other on Samuel Hearne (vol. 31, no. 2, autumn 1993); Lorraine McMullen's "A Checklist of the Works of May Agnes Fleming" (vol. 28, 1989); Judy Donnelly on Canadian almanacs (vol. 29, 1991); Anne Dondertman's "Anthony Henry, 'Lilius,' and the Nova-Scotia Calendar," also about almanacs (vol. 29, 1991); Sandra Alston's "Canada's First Bookseller's Catalogue" (vol. 30, no. 1, spring 1992); and two articles by Ruth Panofsky on Thomas Chandler Haliburton's *The Clockmaker* (vol. 30, no 2, autumn 1992; vol. 31, no. 2, autumn 1993). Many of these were first-time authors who are now stars in our bibliographical firmament.

At this stage in my presentation, I must pause and seemingly disappear as a disembodied spirit because I must speak of myself as the next editor of the *Papers/Cahiers* (1994–97). The Book of Proverbs (26:11) condemns this self-serving practice with the quaint aphorism: "As a dog returneth to his vomit, so a fool returneth to his folly." In 1981 I was asked by Gloria M. Strathern, the BSC president, to organize the annual BSC conference at McMaster University on the theme of bibliography in the sciences. In my naïveté I did so, although I had joined the BSC only two years earlier. At the time I immersed myself in Canadian publishing history and was gently guided away from analytic philosophy into Canadian literature by Bruce Whiteman. Richard Landon was my bibliographical mentor and teacher. When I wrote my first essays in the *Papers/Cahiers*, a member of the BSC upbraided me and urged me to leave bibliography and Canadian studies to the real experts. Needless to say, I have selective hearing and did not listen to this advice. Prior to being general editor, I served as English book review editor from 1988 to 1993; Yvan Lamonde (1988–89) and François Melançon (1991–2001) were the French book review editors.

I resigned as editor of the *Papers/Cahiers* in order to complete *A Bibliography of Stephen Leacock* (1998). The articles that I edited I regard as my children. Forgive me for being maudlin. I particularly

enjoyed finding new talent: Peter J. Mitham on Robert Service's *Songs of a Sourdough* (vol. 34, no. 1, spring 1996), Jennifer Connor on Canadian medical pamphlets (vol. 32, no. 2, autumn 1994), and Janet Friskney on William Briggs (vol. 33, no. 2, autumn 1995; and vol. 35, no. 2, autumn 1997) and reaching out to our francophone colleagues in the Groupe de recherche sur l'édition littéraire au Québec (Yvan Cloutier, vol. 32, no. 2, autumn 1994; and Jacques Michon, vol. 33, no. 2, autumn 1995). I thank Bruce Whiteman for guest editing vol. 35, no. 1 (spring 1997) on Aldus Manutius, a Venetian printer of the Italian Renaissance who was blissfully ignorant of Canada and the New World. The most challenging article that I edited was Liana Van der Bellen's "A History of the Bibliographical Society of Canada/La Société bibliographique du Canada: The First Fifty Years" (vol. 34, no. 2, autumn 1996). It is a long article – nicely organized, researched, and clearly written. When it arrived on my desk, it was typewritten, not word processed, and we desperately needed to have the article in our journal on that occasion. Three volunteers, Anne Dondertman being the team leader, kindly retyped the paper into WordPerfect, and then I quickly worked with Van der Bellen in getting her paper into its final form.

Michel Brisebois, who succeeded me as editor of the *Papers/Cahiers* in 1998 (until 2000), was a geologist turned antiquarian bookseller turned rare book librarian. As a dealer he specialized in eighteenth-century Continental literature, particularly the works of Crébillon fils.³⁶ He was an avid collector of underground literature of the resistance movement in Europe in the Second World War.³⁷ He taught the rare book course at McGill University, was the rare book librarian at Library Archives Canada, and ended his career back in Montreal, his spiritual home, at the Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec. He made his first appearance in the journal in 1977 (vol. 16) with a review of *Conférence nationale sur l'état de la*

³⁶ Brisebois sold his collection of Crébillon to McGill University Library. See "Claude Prosper Jolyot De Crébillon (Fils) Collection," Directory of Special Collections of Research Value in Canadian Libraries, Library and Archives Canada, last modified 19 Nov. 2003, <http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/collectionsp-bin/coldisp?1=0/c=565>. He contributed bibliographical information to Claude-Prosper Jolyot de Crébillon, *Oeuvres complètes*, 4 vols., édition critique sous la direction de Jean Sgard (Paris: Garnier, 1999–2001).

³⁷ McMaster University Library purchased Brisebois's resistance collection and his concentration camps and prisons collection in February 2008. See "The Virtual Museum of the Holocaust and the Resistance," McMaster University, 2012, <http://library.mcmaster.ca/archives/virtualmuseum>.

bibliographie au Canada. This is the French version of the *National Conference on the State of Canadian Bibliography* (1977, proceedings of 22–24 May 1974). His review is written in French, but he was completely fluent in both our official languages. Whiteman recruited him as the English book review editor (1994–97). His first major publication is *The Printing of Handbills in Quebec City, 1764–1800: A Listing with Critical Introduction* (1995).³⁸

Brisebois was a capable and proficient editor. In 1999 he had the journal typeset by CompoMagny in AGaramond and printed by Marquis Printing, an arrangement that continues to the present day. Print runs varied between 400 and 450 copies but dropped to 350 in 2011. During Brisebois's editorship there were two superlative articles on New France: Germaine Warkentin on styles of authorship and François Melançon's "La circulation du livre au Canada sous la domination française" (both in vol. 37, no. 2, autumn 1999). Andrew Nurse wrote about Marius Barbeau's folklore publishing (vol. 36, no. 1, spring 1998), Elaine Hoag surprised readers with a study of shipboard printing on the Franklin search expeditions, and A.B. McKillop in a brilliant piece of detection solved the mystery of Frank Wise's ignominious departure from Macmillan of Canada in 1921 (both in vol. 38, no.1, spring 2000). Bertrum H. MacDonald and Nancy F. Vogan explored James Dawson of Pictou and the publication of *The Harmonicon* (vol. 38, no. 2, autumn 2000). Fiona A. Black went in search of the Scottish contribution to the early Canadian book trade (also vol. 38, no. 2, autumn 2000). As a sign of the wider interest in the history of the book, there were also contributions from Bill Bell on the Scottish emigrant reader in the nineteenth century and Robert Gross on books and nationalism from an American perspective (both in vol. 36, no. 2, autumn 1998).

In spring 2001 (vol. 39, no. 1), Sheila Latham was the interim editor of the *Papers/Cahiers* and the English book review editor. In autumn 2001 (vol. 39, no. 2), she reversed those roles, finally accepting the editorship of the journal (until 2006). From 1999 to 2001, she had been the English book review editor. In her career (retired in August 2010), she was the Canadian literature librarian at Metropolitan Toronto Library, the head of collections management

³⁸ This work was translated with the title, *L'imprimerie à Québec au XVIII^e siècle: les feuilles volantes et affiches, 1764–1800* (Québec: Éditions de la Huit, 2005). See also *Impressions: 250 Years of Printing in the Lives of Canadians* (Markham, ON: Fitzhenry & Whiteside, 1999), also issued in French as *Impressions: 250 ans d'imprimerie dans la vie des Canadien(ne)s*.

at the University of Lethbridge Library, and a librarian with several portfolios at George Brown College. Her doctoral thesis, obtained from the Institute for Bibliography and Textual Criticism at the University of Leeds in 1997, is entitled “The Social Production of W.O. Mitchell’s Texts: A Bibliographical Study.”³⁹

In the last dozen years in addition to Latham, there have been many others who have worked in editing the *Papers/Cahiers*. Jennifer J. Connor, currently professor of medical humanities at Memorial University, succeeded Latham as editor in 2007. She was the English book review editor in 1997-98 and then again in 2006-7. Prior to obtaining her doctorate from the School of Library and Information Science (Historical Studies) at Western University, she graduated with three degrees in English from universities in southwestern Ontario. A prolific essayist and reviewer in the history of medicine and the history of the book, she is the author of *Guardians of Medical Knowledge: The Genesis of the Medical Library Association* (2000).⁴⁰ Several people have also taken on book reviewing duties. These include: English book review editor – Gillian Fenwick (2002-3), Jeannine Green (2004-2006), and Eli MacLaren (2007-11); French book review editor – Geneviève Bazin (2002), Josée Vincent (2002-5), Éric Leroux (2005-6), and Pascale Ryan (2007-11). MacLaren was the guest editor of the *Papers/Cahiers* in spring 2008 (vol. 46, no. 1) which featured a selection of essays from the Fourth National Conference on the State of Canadian Bibliography. Nancy Earle was the guest

³⁹ Latham was the joint compiler of the biennial bibliography of the Journal of the William Morris Society. With David Latham, she completed *An Annotated Critical Bibliography of William Morris* (London: Harvester Wheatsheaf, 1990). In 1991 for the ECW *Annotated Bibliography of Canada’s Major Authors* series, she compiled *W.O. Mitchell: An Annotated Bibliography*. Also with David Latham, she edited *Magic Lies: The Art of W.O. Mitchell* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1997). For more information, see “Sheila Latham,” LinkedIn, accessed 29 Aug. 2012, <http://ca.linkedin.com/pub/sheila-latham/3a/b9a/131>.

⁴⁰ Connor’s doctoral dissertation is entitled “To Advocate, to Diffuse, and to Elevate: The Culture and Context of Medical Publishing in Canada, 1630 to 1920” (University of Western Ontario, 1992). Prior to her appointment at Memorial University, she was associate professor and director of the Graduate (Master of Science) Program in Biomedical Writing at University of the Sciences in Philadelphia. From 1980 to 1993, she taught widely at the University of Western Ontario in the faculties of business administration, social science, library and information science, and medicine. For more information, see “Dr. Jennifer Connor,” Research Matters, Memorial University of Newfoundland, 2005-6, <http://www.mun.ca/research/2006report/people/newfaculty/profiles/connor2.php>.

editor in spring 2010 (vol. 48, no. 1) for the special theme issue on Book Culture in Newfoundland and Labrador. We now have a new editorial team with MacLaren as editor, Alison Rukavina in charge of book reviews in English, and Ruth-Ellen St. Onge for French reviews.

The last decade of the *Papers/Cahiers* has witnessed a dazzling array of papers and reviews. In my introductory remarks I stated that I would focus on the first forty years of the journal. I have done that in this paper. In passing, however, we should note extraordinary recent contributions by scholars such as Linda Quirk on Pauline Johnson (vol. 44, no. 1, spring 2006; and vol. 47, no. 2, autumn 2009), Michael Peterman on the *Palladium of British America* (vol. 40, no. 1, spring 2002), Susan E. Houston on the saucy tabloids of the interwar period (vol. 40, no. 1, spring 2002), Ruth Panofsky on Ellen Elliott of the Macmillan Company Canada (vol. 44, no. 2, autumn 2006), Shelley S. Beal on Louvigny de Montigny (vol. 43, no. 1, spring 2005), Éric Leroux on la Société typographique de Québec (vol. 42, no. 2, autumn 2004), and the ever present George L. Parker on the market for books in Canada during the first two decades of the twentieth century (vol. 43, no. 2, autumn 2005; vol. 44, no. 1, spring 2006) and also the sale of the Ryerson Press (vol. 40, no. 2, autumn 2002). So many fine contributions – I cannot do them justice.

On the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the BSC in 1996 (vol. 34, no. 1, p. 8), I wrote the following in an editorial in the *Papers/Cahiers*: “Since its inception, this journal has supported bibliographical scholarship, publishing history, and textual studies of a Canadian nature. It will continue to do so in the years ahead in the hope that scholars will work together co-operatively and imaginatively toward a comprehensive history of the book in Canada.” Much of this has indeed happened, in particular the six august volumes (three in English, three in French) of the *History of the Book in Canada*, edited by Patricia Fleming and Yvan Lamonde, and the five supporting databases related to bibliographical, geographical, and biographical data about Canada’s print culture. In my editorial I spoke of overcoming our obstacles: “We must continue to map our own territory with confidence that our work can hold its own in comparison to other bibliographical studies produced in the United States and Europe. Ultimately, however, we must move ‘beyond the provinces.’ This does not mean a renewed nationalism but rather a greater awareness of the place of Canadian bibliography within the wider context of bibliographical endeavours.” Editing a journal is an exhausting and exhilarating journey of renewed scholarship. It is a

continuous effort from many contributors led by a devoted editorial team. The rewards are not financial but collegial and intellectual. The *Papers/Cahiers* can be read in electronic form, but I have always preferred the journal in paper and print.⁴¹ It has encouraged and inspired new and old bibliographers and historians of the book. It has also been a vital and engaging forum for criticism, debate, and discussion. I am proud to have been part of that journey of wonder and discovery – in the words of Elizabeth Hulse, one of our distinguished editors, to have “serve[d] the cause of bibliography in Canada.” I look forward to reading the next fifty years of the *Papers/Cahiers*. However, I cannot promise to be here on the journal’s centenary. I may be basking in Provence or Tahiti on that date (2062). Nonetheless, I raise a glass to the *Papers/Cahiers* and to all our editors, contributors, readers, and critics. Flourish and continue. Happy fiftieth anniversary. Félicitations.

SOMMAIRE

À l’aube de leur cinquantième année d’existence en tant que publication savante, les *Papers/Cahiers* de la Société bibliographique du Canada continuent de jouer un rôle primordial dans l’histoire du livre au Canada. Cet article donne un aperçu historique des *Papers/Cahiers* et de leur évolution au fil des ans y compris des notices biographiques des principaux rédacteurs et collaborateurs. Il contient également des observations pertinentes au sujet du contenu intellectuel et culturel des *Papers/Cahiers*, des points de repères et des données bibliographiques en mettant surtout l’accent sur l’histoire du livre au Canada durant les deux dernières décennies.

⁴¹ David McKnight, BSC president (2007–8), and a team of specialists at McGill University digitized the *Papers/Cahiers* with enhanced search options for the years 1962 (vol. 1) to 2002 (vol. 40): http://digital.library.mcgill.ca/bsc/index_eng.htm. There is a link to the McGill *Papers/Cahiers* from the BSC site. Issues after 2002 have been added to the BSC site in PDF form. Only the tables of contents for the last three years can be accessed electronically at the BSC site. The *Papers/Cahiers* from 1996 onwards are also available online to subscribers of Gale Cengage Academic. Work is well underway to move the journal to an open-access online platform (Open Journal System), which will allow full-text searching of the entire contents (1962 to present) via Internet search engines such as Google.