

EARLY MODERN RESOURCES
at
the University of Toronto

© Centre for Reformation and Renaissance Studies
Victoria University in the University of Toronto
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Introduction

The University of Toronto has been a centre for advanced studies of the Renaissance, Reformation, and Early Modern periods for decades, and has steadily built a collection of resources in the area that is unparalleled in North America. It has the third largest research library on the continent, with an extensive collection of primary and secondary source materials in the period, supplemented by extensive periodical holdings and all the major microtext collections. Over ninety faculty members conduct research and teaching across a variety of disciplines. Twelve academic units offer graduate degrees in the literature, history, art, music, thought, and culture of the period, attracting students from around the world. Much of the activity is interdisciplinary, focused through collaborative programs like Book History and Print Culture, and centres like the Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology, the Centre for Medieval Studies, and the Pontifical Institute for Mediaeval Studies. The Centre for Reformation and Renaissance Studies has a fully developed undergraduate program in Renaissance Studies. Together with a group of academic units it is working on a proposal for a collaborative graduate program in Early Modern Studies. Every year a rich program of conferences and lecture series offered through a range of departments and centres brings major scholars in the field to Toronto to present the results of their research and engage with students and faculty. It is an active and vibrant community, one that has spawned some of the major ongoing research projects in the field, such as The Collected Works of Erasmus, Records of Early English Drama (REED), and *Iter: Gateway to the Middle Ages and Renaissance*. CRRS Publications now has over eighty titles in its inventory. Outside the university, members of this community participate in or enjoy the work of various Toronto-based period performance groups in music and drama such as *Poculi Ludique Societas*, *Tafelmusik*, *Sine Nomine*, *The Toronto Consort*, *Opera Atelier*, and *The Musicians in Ordinary*. Close to the campus, the Art Gallery of Ontario, the Gardiner Museum of Ceramic Art, and the Royal Ontario Museum all hold collections rich in the visual and material culture of the period.

This guide will give you an overview of the resources and the community of scholars at the University of Toronto. We have provided addresses to help you contact the individuals, departments, libraries, and programs that are of particular interest to you. If you cannot find what you are looking for, please feel free to contact the Centre for Reformation and Renaissance Studies directly for assistance.

Olga Pugliese
Director, CRRS
August 2006

Libraries with Special Collections

Centre for Reformation and Renaissance Studies

Third Floor, Pratt Library, 71 Queen's Park Crescent East, Victoria University in the University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1K7. Assistant to the Director: Kim Yates. Web: www.crrs.ca. Sign in at Front Desk.

The Centre's library holdings fall into three main categories: rare books, most of which were printed before 1700 (about 4,000 titles), modern books (about 25,000 volumes), and microforms (several thousands of microfiches and reels).

The library contains primary and secondary materials relating to virtually every aspect of the Renaissance and Reformation. In particular, it houses the ***Erasmus Collection***, one of the richest resources in North America for the study of works written or edited by the great Dutch humanist Desiderius Erasmus of Rotterdam. The collection holds a substantial number of pre-1700 editions of his works, including the *Novum Instrumentum* of 1516. Many of these books were a bequest to Victoria University by Professor Andrew James Bell (d. 1932).

In addition to the Erasmus collection, a significant number of humanist editions of the classics are included amongst the Centre's rare books. These holdings also include early editions in history, philosophy, religion, theology, language, and literature.

The library is particularly rich in sources on the northern Renaissance and the Protestant Reformation in the upper Rhine Valley (South-western Germany, Alsace, and German-speaking Switzerland).

The Centre's modern books include a comprehensive collection of bibliographies, a large number of critical editions of the works of both major and minor authors, other printed sources (chronicles, letters, government documents), and an impressive array of relevant monographs and journals. Since 1989, the CRRS has been the repository for publications received by the Society for Confraternity Studies.

In addition to books, the CRRS possesses an extensive collection of microfilm and microfiche that is particularly strong in English, German, and French materials. These include a complete collection of pamphlets printed in Germany 1500–1600, the *The-saurus Baumianus*, and the collection *German Books Before 1601* (3,500 titles). In addition, the CRRS has most of the collection *French Books Before 1601*, and part of the collection *Books Printed in the Low Countries Before 1601*. The Centre also subscribes to the series *Incunabula: The Printing Revolution in Europe, 1455–1500*; *The Lutheran Reformation: Sources, 1500–1650*; and the collection of pamphlets printed in Germany 1531–1600. English manuscript collections include *Uncalendared State Papers Foreign of Elizabeth I*; *The Complete State Papers Domestic* for the years 1509 through 1625; the *Talbot Papers*; selections from the *Tanner Manuscripts*; *Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts from the Society of Antiquaries*; and *Unpublished Records of the Established Church of England* from the Lambeth Palace Library.

The CRRS has also an extensive collection of documents amassed on microfilm by the Records of Early English Drama project (University of Toronto Press), and the Collected Works of Erasmus in English (University of Toronto Press).

CRRS books are listed in the University of Toronto Libraries' Union Catalogue.

Emmanuel College Library

75 Queen's Park Crescent East, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1K7. Librarians: Karen Wishart and Doug Fox. Web: <http://library.vicu.utoronto.ca/emmanuel/>. Open stacks; Special collections in Pratt library.

The collection includes books, journals, pamphlets, electronic and audio visual materials in Theology and Religion, particularly resources on the Bible, History of Christianity, Worship, Pastoral Studies, Preaching, Christian Education, Church Music, Christian Ethics, the United Church of Canada, and the World Council of Churches.

Faculty of Music Library

80 Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1A5. Head Librarian: Kathleen McMorow. Web: www.utoronto.ca/music/html/home/library/libhome.html. Open stacks.

The Rare Book Room contains 3,000 volumes exemplifying the history of music and of music editing, performance and printing. Sources range from liturgical manuscripts and early printed treatises to first editions of Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven and Gershwin. This collection also features early Canadian sheet music and tune books. A growing number of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century opera full scores, with particular strength in the French repertoire (supported by SSHRC grants), complements the large libretto holdings of the Central Library.

Knox College (Caven Library)

59 St. George St. Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2E6. Coordinator of Reader Services: Kathleen Gibson. Web: www.toronto.ca:80/knox/knoxlib.html. Open Stacks.

This collection contains approximately 77,000 volumes with a focus on Presbyterian and Reformed theology but also includes material on philosophy, ethics, Judaism and current issues of social concern.

Massey College (Robertson Davies Library)

4 Devonshire Place, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2E1. College Librarian: Marie Korey. Web: www.utoronto.ca/massey/library.html. Sign in.

The holdings of books and manuscripts include material on the history of printing, papermaking, bookbinding, palaeography, calligraphy, type design, book collecting, and bibliography. The examples of book production range from the fifteenth to the twentieth centuries, with a particular strength in nineteenth-century colour printing and publishers' book-bindings as represented in the Ruari McLean Collection. The collections also include the papers of Canadian graphic designers Carl Dair and Allan Fleming. In 1981, the Library was named for the Founding Master of the College, Robertson Davies; it also contains editions and translations of his writings.

Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies Library

Fourth Floor, Kelly Library, 113 St. Joseph's Street, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1J4. Librarian: James K. Farge (CSB). Web: www.chass.utoronto.ca/~pontifex/library.html. Inscription required.

Priority in collection development at the Institute Library has always been given to editions of texts and archival materials and to catalogues of manuscripts held in libraries around the world. This collection's particular strength is in medieval philosophy and

theology; however, the collection is also strong in history, law, liturgy, and literature. The published opera omnia of every major medieval figure, as well as great multi-volume collections on national and ecclesiastical history, are all available in the Institute Library. The inventory of the library in 2,000 numbered 101,900 books, with another 20,000 printed and manuscript books in microform.

Several important special collections have been made available by gifts of books and funds:

The **J. Reginald O'Donnell Microfilm Collection** contains over 10,000 reels of manuscripts from nearly 450 libraries.

The **Henry Carr Memorial Collection** of microfilms and CD-ROMs of letters of the popes that are preserved in the Vatican Archives was initiated about twenty-five years ago by Father Leonard Boyle and Father Michael Sheehan.

The **Gilson Collection** has gathered together the approximately 1,000 items of Etienne Gilson's published work and a number of personal documents.

Father Leonard Boyle, as Prefect of the Vatican Library, donated the microfiches of the several thousand early printed books that constitute the **Vatican's Palatine Collection**, as well as a number of facsimiles of precious Vatican manuscripts.

The late Norah Michener, a graduate of the Institute, donated several hundred books by and about Jacques Maritain and his followers to form the **Maritain Collection**.

The **Stathas Collection** is a special holding of Byzantine materials, supplementing the resources of the Greek Index Project, with its computerized information access system for the approximately 40,000 Greek manuscripts of authors and works prior to AD 1600.

The **Campbell Collection**, acquired by the Institute through the initiative of the Centre for Medieval Studies of the University of Toronto, contains nearly 3,000 items, mainly Old-English but also Middle-English and Celtic materials.

The **Whitehill Collection** comprises material on northern Spanish art, history, and liturgy in the Romanesque period.

The **Guest Collection**, nearly 3,000 books and pamphlets on the history and archaeology of English monasticism, is the gift of Dr. Gerald Guest. Along with 12,000 colour slides amassed during his visits to almost a thousand monastic sites in England over a period of thirty years, they constitute an exceptional resource.

Dr. Guest's slides complement the Library's own *Slide Collection*, which includes more than 30,000 slides for the study of art and architecture, archaeology, palaeography, liturgy, and history.

St. Michael's College (Kelly Library)

113 St. Joseph's Street, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1J4. Librarian: Louise Girard. Web: <http://www.utoronto.ca/stmikes/library/>. Open stacks; request rare material.

The Rare Book Collection

This collection includes over 5,000 volumes. It embraces most books owned by the Library which were published before 1850. It is strongest in Catholic theology, especially patristics. There are significant holdings in philosophy, in English, Irish, and Canadian history, and in English, Irish, and French literature. Many items in the collection are important not only for their intellectual content but also for their artifactual value. The

collection provides numerous examples of the changes in the book arts from the advent of printing to the present day.

Counter-Reformation Collection

The Counter-Reformation Collection includes over 3,500 volumes of primary source materials showing the Catholic response to the Protestant Reformation up to the time of the French Revolution. It embraces apologetic works by Catholic theologians such as Johannes Cochlaeus, Johann Eck, and Nicholas Sanders. Many of these works are in Latin; there are also items in German, Italian, French, Spanish, and English. The collection also includes treatises on prayer and the spiritual life, catechetical works, manuals for confession, sermons, and lives of the saints. The collection was organised in 1969, building upon materials already present in the Library; since that time it has benefited from several major grants. The collection is complemented by the Library's significant number of general theological works and works about English recusancy.

Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library

120 St. George St., Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1A5. Director: Richard Landon. Web: <http://www.library.utoronto.ca/fisher>. Inscription required.

Sidney Fisher Collection of Shakespeare and Shakespeareana: This collection contains copies of all four folio editions of Shakespeare's plays, many editions of his collected works, early editions of books used as sources by Shakespeare, and first editions of works by his contemporaries.

Buchanan Collection: This is an extensive collection of Italian Renaissance and Spanish literature based on Professor Milton A. Buchanan's own library. Included are a large group of Spanish plays from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries.

Italian Play Collection: A large collection of Italian plays, with a particular emphasis on those of the Renaissance period, it includes plays set to music and translations into other languages.

Rime Collection: Lyric anthologies of Italian poetry, or collections of poems by one author; also poems in honour of an occasion or in praise of an individual.

Bagnani Collection: The gift of Professor Gilbert Bagnani, this collection contains most of the editions of Petronius published since the fifteenth century, and some critical works.

Stanton Portuguese Collection: This collection, formed by Professor Ralph Stanton, contains printed books and manuscripts of Portuguese literature and history, with special emphasis on epic poetry. It includes several early editions of Luis Camões's *Os Lusíadas*.

Hannah Collection: Established in 1974 with the support of the Hannah Institute for the History of Medicine, and augmented by works already in the Library, this collection is especially strong in the fields of gynecology, obstetrics and dentistry. It also includes the records and archives of the Associated Medical Services.

Aristotle Collection: Important editions of Aristotle's works and commentaries on them by Walter Burley, Egidio Colonna, Duns Scotus, Joannes de Janduno, Thomas Aquinas and others are collected. Works about Aristotle and his writings are also included. There are also a number of commentaries in manuscript, including what may be the earliest extant copy of *Questiones in Aristotelis De caelo et mundo* by Albert of Saxony, completed at Siena in May 1407.

Bacon Collection: First and early editions are included in this collection of works by Francis Bacon, such as *The Advancement of Learning* (1605), *Novum Organum* (1607) and *Silva Sylvarum* (1627).

Hobbes Collection: This is an extensive collection of the works of Thomas Hobbes, with contemporary and later commentaries. All three issues of *Leviathan* (1651), each purporting to be the first, are present.

Locke Collection: A collection of first and important editions of John Locke's works, including his first known appearance in print in *Musarum Oxoniensium Elaiophoria* (1654).

Forbes Collection: James Forbes (ca. 1629–1712) was an Independent minister in Gloucester, England who owned more than 1,600 books, pamphlets and manuscripts. Despite his many imprisonments for nonconformity, his library, the model of a seventeenth-century dissenting library, has survived practically intact.

Regis College Library

15 St. Mary's Street, Toronto, Ontario, M4Y 2R5. Head Librarian: Lorna Young. Web: www.utoronto.ca/regis/library.html. Open stacks.

Only about 40 per cent of the Regis College Library collection is in UTCat. Everything acquired since 1980 and selected earlier acquisitions can be found in this electronic catalogue. The in-house card catalogue must be consulted for other items. No additions have been made to the card catalogue since September 1995. Retrospective conversion is underway to make the entire catalogue accessible through UTCat. Library staff give personalized service. In addition to assisting people with the Regis Library, they help one navigate the many resources throughout the entire system. Two full-time librarians provide reference and research assistance. They offer training sessions in using library resources.

Visual Arts Library

100 St. George Street Room 6032B, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 3G3. Fine Art Librarian: Andrea Retfalvi. Web: http://www.library.utoronto.ca/fine_art/grad/reflib.htm. Open stacks.

The Reference Library and Reading Room is an integral part of the Fine Art Department and an important resource. It is a specialized collection – primarily of exhibition catalogues and photographs – that does not circulate and is not duplicated in any other U of T library.

The catalogue collection comprises about 28,000 temporary (loan) and permanent (collection holdings) exhibition catalogues, as well as dealer catalogues from Europe and North America. Most are in languages other than English.

The photograph collection is particularly strong on Medieval architecture and manuscripts, Roman sculpture, and works in ivory and metal. To these were added in 1987 a Government of Ontario Art Collection presentation of 500 photographs. More recently, the National Gallery of Canada enhanced this archive with a donation of 3,200 photographs of Canadian Historical Art.

The Library also holds some reference books, travel guides, and a limited number of monographs. Theses by graduates from the Department are available for consultation.

Photograph Collection: The Library of the Fine Art Department houses an extensive collection of high resolution, glossy black and white photographs, most about 12 x 22 cm. The subject matter is wide ranging but of special note are the following collections:

Sculpture: Greek and Roman, and provincial Roman (approx. 8,000 photographs). Mostly DAI, Hirmer, Denkmaler and Arndt-Amelung.

Manuscripts: Byzantine and Western European from Early Christian to Early Gothic consisting of approximately 180,000 photographs with historiated and ornamented initials. These works have been photographed especially for the department from the original manuscripts.

Architecture: Western European buildings with an emphasis on French Romanesque building photographs by James Austin (approximately 140 sites in 11,700 photographs) all fully catalogued.

The library also contains an excellent selection of photographs of late nineteenth-century French public architecture. In addition there is a collection of approximately 480 photographs on the work of Frank Lloyd Wright which are catalogued by site; this collection also includes drawings and plans.

Medals: Italian Renaissance and Papal Baroque works on Tuscan rulers and important figures. There are approximately 4,500 photographs from the British Museum's collection and others all fully catalogued.

Ivories: Early Christian and Byzantine consisting of approximately 800 photographs including glossy photographs from Goldschmidt: *Elfenbeinskulpturen . . .* and Goldschmidt-Weitzmann: *Die byantinischen Elfenbeinskulpturen*.

University of Toronto Art Centre

15 King's College Circle (Main Floor Laidlaw Wing) University College, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 3H7. Director: Niahm O'Laoghaire. Web: <http://www.utoronto.ca/artcentre/>

The University of Toronto Art Centre houses galleries with exhibitions from three art collections:

I. The Malcove Collection

Dr. Lillian Malcove was a New York City Freudian psychoanalyst who became an avid art collector. She bequeathed her collection, consisting of some 513 pieces, to the University of Toronto in 1982. The collection consists predominantly of medieval pieces, including a stunning 1538 panel painting of Adam and Eve by Lucas Cranach.

II. University College Collection

The UC collection focuses on Canadian Art, historical and contemporary. Most pieces in the collection have been acquired since the end of World War I, many given as gifts. Many of the art works are significant, especially in light of the Centre's commitment to study and research.

III. University of Toronto Art Collection

The University's art collection is as old as the institution itself, and has been built up steadily, mostly through private gifts. The Art Centre will provide a venue for many of the treasures in this eclectic and important collection.

Microfiche and Microfilm collections

Topical and geographical Index to Microform holdings

Full descriptions of each microform collection follow the index in numerical order.

Colonialism

1. *African Library: 1500 To 1800*

Early Printed Books and Book History

6. *La Collezione Palatina di Commedie, Drammi, Pastorali, Tragedie e Drammi Spirituali, Tragicommedie e di Pescatorie e Marittime*
8. *Books Printed in the Low Countries Before 1601*
18. *Books Tract Supplement*
23. *English Books, 1475–1640 and English Books, 1641–1700*
25. *Flugschriften des fruhen 16. Jahrhunderts and Flugschriften des spateren 16. Jahrhunderts*
27. *French Books Before 1601*
29. *German Books Before 1601*
33. *Hispanic Culture Series*
35. *Incunabula: The Printing Revolution in Europe, 1455–1500*
37. *Italian Books before 1601*
39. *Lambeth Palace Library Card Catalogue of Printed Books*
44. *French Political Pamphlets, 1560 through 1653, from the Collections in the Newberry Library, 1560–1653*
53. *Records of the Worshipful Company of Stationers, 1554–1920*
54. *Company of Stationers Records. 1554–1807*
59. *The Talmud Editions of D. Bomberg*

Drama and Literature

6. *La Collezione Palatina di Commedie, Drammi, Pastorali, Tragedie e Drammi Spirituali, Tragicommedie e di Pescatorie e Marittime*
11. *British Literary Manuscripts from the Bodleian Library, Oxford: Series One, The English Renaissance, ca.1500–ca.1700*
12. *British Literary Manuscripts from the National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh*
24. *First Line Index to Manuscript Poetry in the Huntington Library*
40. *Francis Longe Collection of Plays*
41. *Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts from the Society of Antiquaries, London*
62. *German Baroque Literature, Yale University Library Collection*

Humanism and Scholarship

5. *Aristotle: Greek Commentators in Latin Translation*
9. *British and Continental Rhetoric and Elocution*
42. *Philipp Melanchthon, Theologian and Humanist*
45. *Selected Volumes from the Petrarch Collection at Cornell University*

- 46. *Philological Tools in the Sixteenth Century*
- 49. *Rhetoric: A Microfiche Collection of Key Texts, A.D. 1472–1602, from the Bodleian Library, Oxford*
- 59. *The Talmud Editions of D. Bomberg*
- 60. *Trinity College, Cambridge, the Mediaeval Manuscript Collection (Including Post-Mediaeval Manuscripts): Section 5: Literature, Pt. B.: Classics*

Medicine

- 3. *Annals of the Royal College of Physicians, 1518–1915*

Miscellaneous

- 17. *Dances of Death*
- 35. *Incunabula: The Printing Revolution in Europe, 1455–1500*
- 36. *Iroquois Indians: A Documentary History of the Diplomacy of the Six Nations and their League*
- 50. *Ships of Fools*

Music

- 7. *Bodleian Library Music Manuscripts*
- 10. *The Music Manuscript Collection of the British Library, London*
- 14. *The Music Collection of Christ Church, Oxford. Compiled by Roger Bray*
- 20. *Early Music. Part 1: The Pembroke Choir Books and Other Music Manuscripts from Pembroke College, Cambridge*
- 21. *Early Printed and Manuscript Music in the Westminster Abbey Library*
- 32. *Libretti*
- 55. *The Collection of Mediaeval and Renaissance Manuscripts at Trinity College, Dublin: Section II, Secular Studies: Part A, Music*

Reformation

- 42. *Philipp Melanchthon, Theologian and Humanist*
- 47. *Reformed Protestantism. Sources of the sixteenth and seventeenth Centuries*
- 56. *The Lutheran Reformation: Sources, 1500–1650*

U.K.

- 2. *Ancient Correspondence, 1175–1538: PRO class SC 1*
- 3. *Annals of the Royal College of Physicians, 1518–1915*
- 7. *Bodleian Library Music Manuscripts*
- 11. *British Literary Manuscripts from the Bodleian Library, Oxford: Series One, The English Renaissance, ca.1500–ca.1700*
- 12. *British Literary Manuscripts from the National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh*
- 13. *The Thomason Tracts: [A Complete Collection Of Books And Pamphlets Begun In The Year 1640, By The Special Command Of King Charles I]*
- 15. *Chronicles and Documents of Medieval England ca.1150–ca.1500*
- 16. *The Registers of the Archbishops of Canterbury at Lambeth Palace Library*
- 18. *Books Tract Supplement*

19. *Early English Newspapers, 1622–1820*
22. *Star Chamber and English Society in the Reign of James I: A Subject Selection from Star Chamber Proceedings*
23. *English Books, 1475–1640 and English Books, 1641–1700*
24. *First Line Index to Manuscript Poetry in the Huntington Library*
28. *From the Reformation to the Puritan Revolution: Papers of the York Court of High Commission, ca. 1560–1641, from the Borthwick Institute for Historical Research, University of York*
30. *The Complete State Papers Domestic, 1509–1702. Series III, The State Papers Domestic for the Years 1509–1547 of the reign of Henry VIII*
31. *The Complete State Papers Domestic: Series One, 1547–1625: Edward VI, Mary, Elizabeth I, and James I*
38. *King James I of England to King Christian IV of Denmark: The Royal Correspondence of King James I of England (VI of Scotland) to His Royal Brother-in-Law, King Christian IV of Denmark, 1603–1625*
39. *Lambeth Palace Library Card Catalogue of Printed Books*
40. *Francis Longe Collection of Plays*
41. *Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts from the Society of Antiquaries, London*
51. *State Papers (Foreign) of Edward VI, 1547–1553*
52. *State Papers (Foreign) of Mary I, 1553–1558*
53. *Records of the Worshipful Company of Stationers, 1554–1920*
54. *Company of Stationers Records. 1554–1807*
57. *The Talbot Papers: From Lambeth Palace Library*
58. *The Tanner Manuscripts*
61. *Unpublished Records of the Established Church of England, 1540–1720: the Gibson, Fairhurst and Henry VIII Divorce Papers from Lambeth Palace Library, London*

France

4. *Archives de la Linguistique Française: Collection de Documents Relatifs a la Langue Française, Publiés Entre 1500 et 1900*
26. *France. Archives Coloniales. Manuscripts. C11 A–B, 1575–1761 and France. Archives Nationales. Colonies, Série B. Archives Nationales*
27. *French Books Before 1601*
43. *Iconographie des Bourbon: de Henri IV à Louis XVI, d'Après la Collection de Gravures de Louis-Phillipe*
44. *French Political Pamphlets, 1560 through 1653, from the Collections in the Newberry Library, 1560–1653*

Germany

25. *Flugschriften des fruhen 16. Jahrhunderts and Flugschriften des spateren 16. Jahrhunderts*
29. *German Books Before 1601*
42. *Philipp Melanchthon, Theologian and Humanist*
62. *German Baroque Literature, Yale University Library Collection*

Italy

6. *La Collezione Palatina di Commedie, Drammi, Pastoral, Tragedie e Drammi Spirituali, Tragicommedie e di Pescatorie e Marittime*
37. *Italian Books before 1601*
45. *Selected Volumes from the Petrarch Collection at Cornell University*

Netherlands

8. *Books Printed in the Low Countries Before 1601*

Spain

33. *Hispanic Culture Series*

Switzerland

34. *Humanism in Sixteenth-Century Zurich: on Microfiche*

Microform Descriptions

1. ***African Library: 1500 To 1800.*** Paris: Microeditionschachette, 1972. Microfiche. (Microfiche, Robarts Library)

The period from 1500 to 1800 was one of growing European influence in Africa. France, Britain, the Netherlands, and Portugal all sought to establish stations along the coast for the convenience of their growing commercial interests. The slave trade prospered and European missionaries ventured inland to spread Christianity to the natives. This collection provides a variety of important data: observations on the geographical location and conditions of various tribes during their first contact with Europeans; reports on tribal history; studies of aboriginal economics; and accounts of indigenous political and social organization in many different African cultures. The series includes reports of voyages, explorations and colonial conquests, descriptions of extended visits among native populations, most often by missionaries, and reports of military campaigns. It also provides a look at the Africans and their culture, religions, and lifestyles.

2. ***Ancient Correspondence, 1175–1538: PRO class SC 1.*** Brighton, Sussex: Harvester Press, 1985. 26 reels. (mfm/DA/1707/A53, Microtext Collection, Robarts Library)

This collection is assembled from documents formerly held in the Tower of London and is comparable in detail to the later State Papers series. It contains more than 12,400 individual documents spanning the reigns of King John to King Henry VII and includes the correspondence of kings, bishops, popes, knights, noblemen, royal servants and lord chancellors. There are autograph documents of Stephen Paughton, John Gower, Pope Innocent III, most of the English kings and their chancellors, and a wide range of other medieval and modern figures.

Topics covered by this collection include the diplomatic relations between Britain and France; the political struggles between king and barons; ecclesiastical elections; sieging of castles; packing of wool; trading; escapes from imprisonment; protection of lepers; enclosures; keeping of servants and falcons; and even the slowness of letters in transit. It is a useful source for the study of economic, military, diplomatic, ecclesiastical, social and literary history.

3. *Annals of the Royal College of Physicians, 1518–1915.* London: Royal College of Physicians, 1518–1915. 417 fiches. (mfe/R/35/R598/1518, Robarts Library)

The Royal College of Physicians (RCP), founded in 1518 by grant of charter from King Henry VIII, is the oldest medical organization in England. Its founder and first president was Thomas Linacre, one of Britain's greatest humanist scholars, and a close friend of Aldus, Erasmus, and Sir Thomas More. Linacre was also the royal physician and physician to Cardinal Wolsey. This collection includes a complete run of the previously unpublished manuscript, *Annals, 1518–1915*, which are the minute books of the RCP and its committees since the foundation of the College. These annals document the changing powers, influence and role of the College through four centuries of transformation in the medical profession.

The *Annals* include information on midwifery; women's rights to practice medicine; the treatment of tropical diseases; inoculation; the response to major events such as the plague, the Great Fire, and the cholera epidemic of 1831–1832; examining and licensing policies, relations with other scientific organizations; and treatment of the poor. The *Annals* cover some of the great names of science and medicine such as William Harvey, Hon Caius, Sir Hans Sloane, Sir Henry Hallford, Sir William Jenner, Thomas Beddoes, Edward Jenner, Mathew Baillie, and Richard Mead.

It is a useful source for examining the inter-relationship between social change and medicine, with many entries of wide ranging debate, from quack doctors to modern drugs.

4. *Archives de la Linguistique Française: Collection de Documents Relatifs à la Langue Française, Publiés Entre 1500 et 1900.* Paris: France Expansion, 1972–. Microfiche. (Robarts Library)

The Association des Universités Partiellement ou Entièrement de Langue Française (AUEPLF) in collaboration with the Centre d'Étude du Français Moderne et Contemporain of the CNRS (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique) and the publishing house France-Expansion, have made available 400 original works to meet the demands of researchers in the study of linguistics and the French language. The collection of texts includes many of the works considered to be the source of our current knowledge of linguistic problems and methods, as well as a compendium of fundamental premises evolved between 1500 and 1900. It consists of treatises, dictionaries and reference works. It is not a bibliography of a single discipline, but is intended to provide material in the fields of linguistics, grammar, French language, semantics, poetics, aesthetics and literary theory.

5. *Aristotle: Greek Commentators in Latin Translation.* Oxford: Oxford Microform Publications, 1982. 110 fiches. (B/485/.A762/1982 PIMS; mfe/B/A726/1982 Robarts Library)

Since most of Aristotle's writings were lost after the fall of the Roman Empire, modern scholars rely on the many commentaries on his works written by his contemporaries and other ancient scholars. Byzantine and Islamic scholars also contributed greatly to the records that exist today. Sixteenth-century European scholars writing in Latin continued the commentary tradition. This collection makes available rare translations that provide insight into writers who relied on and made reference to commentaries written by past authors. The collection includes commentaries by ancient scholars, including Alexander of Aphrodisias (fl. 198–211 A.D.); Ps. Andronicus of Rhodes; Leo Magentinus (fl. ca. 1100 A.D.); Olympiodorus (fl. 6th century A.D.); John Philoponus

(fl. 6th century A.D.); Michael Psellus (1018–1078 A.D.); Sophonius (fl. ca. 1300 A.D.); Syrianus (fl. ca. 430 A.D.); and Themistius (ca. 317–ca. 388 A.D.).

- 6. *La Collezione Palatina di Commedie, Drammi, Pastoral, Tragedie e Drammi Spirituali, Tragicommedie e di Pescatorie e Marittime.*** Florence: Centro di Microschedatura e di Documentazione Internazionale Fotomicrografica, 1962–1972. 247 reels. (mfm/itp Thomas Fisher)

The collection includes the Palatine collection of Italian plays published from the last quarter of the sixteenth century and located in the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, Florence, Italy.

- 7. *Bodleian Library Music Manuscripts.*** Brighton, Sussex: Harvester Press Microform Publications, 1979. Microfilm. (mfm/ML/B645, Music Library)

The collection is comprised of manuscripts from the Oxford Music School, a collection of court odes by William Boyce, and manuscripts of Maurice Greene and William Boyce.

Series One: The Music Collection of the Bodleian Library, London

Part 1: Unpublished Music Manuscripts of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries from the Oxford Music School Collection

The Oxford Music School collection of original compositions for voice and instruments is one of the finest working libraries of music in England. It documents the development of English religious and secular music over these crucial centuries. Much of the music is written for instrumental groups. The manuscripts are of value for researching the development of the Suite and Fantasia in England, consort music and playing techniques. The collection includes the following: the work of John Hingeston; the work of William Lawes; music owned by the North Family; Kirtling; Months and Seasons by Christopher Simpson; Fantasias and In Nomines; instrumental scores of the late seventeenth century; Oldys; the works of Christopher Gibbons, John Merro, Blow, Taylor, Hely and Jenkins; and other manuscripts and printed books. Composers included in this collection are Coperario, Locke, Banister, Tomkins, Weelkes, Ferraboscio, Philips, Dering, Byrd, Purcell, and Orlando Gibbons.

Part 2: The Court Odes of William Boyce

William Boyce (1710–1779) was composer and organist to the Chapel Royal. It was Boyce's responsibility to compose music marking the occasion of the monarch's birthday and the New Year. Boyce's court odes provide magnificent examples of eighteenth-century taste and style. This collection includes all 43 odes written during the period 1755 to 1799. The first 6 are set to words by Colley Cibber and the rest by William Whitehead, both of whom were Poets Laureate. The second part of this series consists of the court odes for the King's birthday and for the New Year, and in each case includes an autograph score, vocal parts and instrumental parts.

Part 3: The Music Manuscripts of William Boyce and Maurice Greene

Maurice Greene (1696–1755) was, along with William Boyce, one of the most important English composers of the eighteenth century. Greene was preferred to Handel as organist and composer to the Chapel Royal in 1727. Greene and Boyce held the posts of Organist of the Chapel Royal from 1727 to 1779 and Master of the King's Music from 1735 to 1779. They were responsible for most of the Royal music, both secular and sacred. The collection includes music which reflects their duties and contains several autographs of church music and other occasional pieces such as masques and balls.

Part 4: Unpublished English Music Manuscripts before 1850, Section A

This part contains the rest of the Oxford Music School collection with manuscripts dating mainly from around 1700, including the manuscripts in the Music Collection which contain pre-Commonwealth music. It supplements the Commonwealth String Music from the Music School collection in Part 1 and the music of Boyce and Greene, mainly from the Music School collection, in Parts 2 and 3. This part offers a variety of music, including many religious pieces by distinguished composers such as Blow, Child, Henry Purcell, Croft, King, Rogers and Weldon; secular music by Taverner, Tye, Sheppard, Byrd, White and others; and instrumental music by Bessani, Corelli, Finger and Paisible. It covers Commonwealth viol music by Colman, William Lawes and Jenkins, songs by Arne, Blow, Locke, Henry Purcell and Stanley, and Oxford Act music by Blow, Aldrich, Christopher Gibbons and Goodson (Senior). In addition, it includes Britton's copy of Trio Sonatas by Corelli, the Forrest-Heather part-books, the Wanley part-books, the Sadler part-books, sets of books compiled by Thomas Hammond in the 1630's and autographed manuscripts by Locke and Henry Purcell.

Part 5: Unpublished English Music Manuscripts before ca.1850, Section B

This part includes autograph music manuscripts from the Tudor period through the Commonwealth, Restoration and Regency ages to the early Victorian years. It presents songs, odes, and anthems in the hand of Henry Purcell, services by Matthew Locke, oratorios and odes by Philip and William Hayes and the *Missa Pro Angelis* of Samuel Wesley.

Two sets of part-books, one formerly at Worcester Cathedral and another formerly at New College, Oxford, are included in this collection. Composers represented are Henry Purcell, Croft, Roseingrave, Arnold Blow, Greene, Philip and William Hayes, Locke, Henry and William Laws, Wise and Christopher Gibbons.

Part 6: Unpublished Continental Music Manuscripts of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries

This part shows the spread of the Italian style of music to England around 1700 and how musicians embraced it. Several manuscripts of Italian and French music, such as F. Sances' *Latine Songs*, instrumental music by R. Capua, Appiani, Corelli and Vivaldi, French guitar music and G.B. Borr's Mass, were copied in England, and other manuscripts were brought to England. These included trio sonatas by G.B. Bassani, A. Corelli and G. Finger, as well as French vocal and instrumental music.

8. Books Printed in the Low Countries Before 1601. Cambridge, MA: General Microform, 1967-. 144 reels. (Micro/film/B664 CRRS)

This collection is based on the British Museum's catalogue. It includes books published in Belgium and the Netherlands or printed in Dutch and Flemish in other countries.

Some of the major subjects covered are humanistic literature, early critical editions of classical writers and popular literature in the vernacular. Also included are early editions of the Bible in original languages, the Latin vulgate, and translations into the vernacular.

9. British and Continental Rhetoric and Elocution. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms International, 1969. 16 reels (mfm/PN/U548, Robarts Library)

The collection includes source materials relevant to the history and development of rhetorical and elocutionary theory from 1500 to 1900. It contains texts on preaching, grammar, oratory, pronunciation and the art of criticism in fields such as law and

religion. Two-thirds of the selections are British, written in English or Latin, while the remaining third represents the continental tradition and is written in Latin, French, or Italian.

10. *The Music Manuscript Collection of the British Library, London.* Brighton, Sussex: Harvester Press Microform Publications, 1983. 203 reels.
(mfm/ML/96/.4/B75/1983, Robarts Library)

This collection includes music manuscripts of major music masters such as Dunstable, Leonel, Fayrfax, Taverner, Tallis, Tye, Sheppard, Byrd, Gibbons, Bull, Tompkins, and White. Continental and minor composers are also included. It also contains the library's collection of Handel's autographs and manuscripts.

The collection is divided into ten parts, the first four of which deal with the early modern period.

Part 1: Polyphonic Music before ca.1640, Section A

Part 2: Polyphonic Music before ca.1640, Section B

This part consists of manuscripts from the Tudor and Jacobean periods including those from the Arundel, Burney, Cotton, Egerton, Harley, Hirsch, Lansdowne, Royal, Additional, and Printed Books collections.

Part 3: English Music Manuscripts ca.1640–1714, Section A

Part 4: English Music Manuscripts ca.1640–1714, Section B

This covers English music from about 1640 to 1714, embracing all the various styles, influences, and music of the Commonwealth, Restoration, and late Stuart periods. These four parts contain sonatas, madrigals, anthems, chants, motets, keyboard music, sacred music, and theatre songs. Major composers included are Purcell, Humphrey, Blow, Croft, Byrd, Child, Lawes, Locke, Christopher Gibbons, Jeffreys, Boyce, and Orlando Gibbons, together with a large number of lesser known composers.

11. *British Literary Manuscripts from the Bodleian Library, Oxford: Series One, The English Renaissance, ca.1500–ca.1700.* Brighton: Harvester Microform ; Woodbridge, CT: Research Publications, 1988. 17 microfilm ;
(mfm/Z/661/L7B64/1998 Robarts Library)

This collection contains sixteenth- and seventeenth-century literary manuscripts from the Bodleian Library, arranged in three parts:

Part 1: Rawlinson Poetry Manuscripts;

This part contains 96 manuscripts from the Rawlinson Poetry collection. Among the authors represented are Sidney, Jonson, Cowley, Herrick, Donne, Elkanah Settle, Thomas Neale, and Henry Peacham. There are a number of miscellaneous and commonplace books.

Part 2: English Poetry, English Miscellaneous and English Theology

This part includes manuscripts from three Bodleian collections. The English Poetry class of manuscripts contains basic texts of Donne, Marvell, Traherne, King and Southwell. Also included is a large selection of Recusant poetry, a number of commonplace verse books, and a group of sermons, including some by Donne. Among the manuscripts included are Dowden manuscripts (Eng. Poet. c.99) containing 107 manuscript poems by Donne and the Phillips manuscripts (Eng. Poet f.9) containing 92 poems and *Paradoxes and Problems*.

Part 3: Manuscripts from the Additional, Ashmole, Aubrey, Bodleian, Cherry, Clarendon, Don, Douce, Fairfax and Firth Collections.

This part includes manuscripts from the Bodleian collections which are of historical interest and not exclusively literary in scope. The collections include verse by Donne, Carew, Drayton, Sidney, Browne, Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Raleigh, Davies, Simon, Forman, Marlowe, prose by Donne, drama by Ruggles and Wren, and songs with words by Beaumont and Fletcher, Breton, Campion, Donne, Jonson, Massinger, Raleigh, Shakespeare and Wotton. All creative literary forms are included.

12. *British Literary Manuscripts from the National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh.* Brighton: Harvester Microform, 1986–. 20 microfilm.
(mfm/Z/6611/L7N37/1986, Robarts Library)

This collection includes Scottish and British literary manuscripts from the Advocates' Library and other collections in the National Library of Scotland, covering material from the early Middle Ages to the early Jacobite era. Among the manuscripts included are Wyntoun's *Chronicle* and Hoccleve's *De Regimine Principum*, along with Hawthornden Manuscripts and works by Andrew Melville, George Lander and the younger John Donne. The Medieval collection contains Scottish ballads, pasquils, verses, satires and the early fourteenth-century Auchinleck manuscripts, which contain romances.

13. *The Thomason Tracts: [A Complete Collection Of Books And Pamphlets Begun In The Year 1640, By The Special Command Of King Charles I].*

Compiled by G. Thomason. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms International, 1977–1980. 256 reels. (mfm/DA/B757, Robarts Library)

The period in English history from 1640 to 1661 was one of great historical importance and involved significant social and political change. This collection is comprised of 20,000 to 30,000 tracts and pamphlets. It includes every book, pamphlet, newspaper and manuscript published in England, as well as many others from abroad, which relate to this period of history of England. It includes political writings, speeches, reports and accounts of battles, negotiations, and plain gossip.

Newspapers are arranged chronologically according to year and month of issue, enabling the reader to see what newspapers were published during each month between 1640 and 1662. Many of the books and documents in the Thomason Collection are listed in Wing's *Short-Title Catalogue*.

14. *The Music Collection of Christ Church, Oxford. Compiled by Roger Bray.*

Brighton, Sussex: Harvester Microform, 1981–. 60 reels (mfm/ML/U583, Music Library)

This collection covers sixteenth- and seventeenth-century music manuscripts of Christ Church, Oxford and is particularly rich in masses, motets, madrigals and anthems. It is divided into three parts.

Part 1: Unpublished English Music Manuscripts of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries

This includes all of the established sixteenth- and seventeenth-century English masters such as Sheppard, Taverner, Tallis, Byrd, the Lawes Brothers, the Gibbons family, the Commonwealth Oxford Group, Jenkins, Locke, Blow and the Purcell Brothers.

It contains 180 manuscripts of a remarkable range of music: songs, keyboard music, church music, cantatas, anthems, motets, part-songs, masses, services, part-books, string music and madrigals.

Part 2: Unpublished English Music Manuscripts of the sixteenth and seventeenth Centuries

This part covers more than 4,000 individual pieces of music in manuscript in 237 volumes. Composers represented include all the major Tudor and Stuart masters: Fayrfax, Tallis, Lawes, Orlando Gibbons, Sheppard, Byrd, Morley, Weelkes, Tomkins, Taverner, Ferrabosco, the Commonwealth Oxford Group, Jenkins, Locke, Blow, Coprario and the Purcell Brothers.

Part 3: Unpublished Continental Music Manuscripts of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries

It includes 137 manuscript volumes containing more than 1,200 individual pieces of music. It covers sacred, secular, instrumental and vocal works and especially two operas by Alessandro Scarlatti. Composers represented include Scarlatti, Carissimi, Stradella, Carlo del Violino, Federici, da Lucca, Fusetto, Kremberg, Ziani, Duante, Borri, Quaglia, Lully, Bassani, Palestrina, da Gagliano and many others.

15. *Chronicles and Documents of Medieval England ca.1150–ca.1500*, from Cambridge University Library. Brighton, Sussex: Harvester Press Microform Publications, 1986. (mfm/DA/C57 1986, Robarts Library)

This collection is broad in scope. Its major themes are law, politics and religion. There is an important and extensive collection of chronicles and contemporary histories which illuminate this time period. It is organized in two parts: *Part 1: Mss Dd-Gg* and *Part 2: Mss Hh-Oo* and Add. Mss.

Volumes concerning land holdings, rights and privileges, include the *Black Book of the Abbey of Bury St. Edmunds* dating from the 12th to the 15th century (Mm IV 19). There are also volumes of great legal significance such as Hh III 11, a 14th century book of Statutes and Tracts which is mentioned in the introduction of *Statutes of the Realm* by the Record Commission. Also included are equally valuable fourteenth- and fifteenth-century 'Constitutiones' of Church councils, tracts on the life of Becket, the Passion of Christ, hunting and the law. A number of volumes are from the personal library of Matthew Parker. Among the many chronicles of great historical and literary value are examples of Geoffrey Ranulph Higden's *Polychronicon*. In addition, the collection includes genealogies and rolls of arms, especially Oo VII 32 which is a genealogical table of the Kings of England from Egbert onwards, and contains biographies and portraits of the monarchs and some of their issue, including the Dukes of Normandy.

16. *The Registers of the Archbishops of Canterbury at Lambeth Palace Library*. London: World Microfilms Publications, [1974]. 20 reels (MicroFilm C4752r, CRRS)

The registers are 'out-letter books' containing copies of documents issued by or directly concerning the Archbishops in their capacities as ordinary, metropolitan, and, until the Reformation, papal legates. As a papal legate, the Archbishop exercised jurisdiction over religious houses and, until the reign of Queen Mary, in Calais and the neighbouring parts of Picardy in the diocese of Thérouanne.

The main types of documents included in the registers are records of ordinations, appointments of archbishops, bishops, and officers of the archbishops, records of visitations, convocations and the administration of vacant sees, and occasional records of ecclesiastical Courts of which wills are the most important. In addition, it contains records of the archbishops as great territorial magnates.

The library has the registers of John Morton, 1486–1500; Henry Deane, 1501–1503; William Warham, 1503–1532; Thomas Cranmer, 1532–1555; Reginald Pole 1555–1558; Matthew Parker, 1559–1575; Edmund Grindal, 1576–1583; John Whitgift, 1583–1604; Richard Bancroft, 1604–1610; George Abbott, 1611–1633; Abbott – Vols. II and III; and William Laud, 1633–1645. The registers are important sources for information about church history and social, economic, political, legal, genealogical history and the history of England in the Middle Ages and for the century following the Reformation.

17. *Dances of Death*. Zug, Switzerland: IDC, [1986?]. 16 fiches. (Micro/fiche D/195, CRRS)

The history of the Danse Macabre, or Dance of Death, is over five centuries old. It is a literary or artistic representation of a procession or dance, invariably expressing some allegorical, moral or satirical idea, in which both the living and dead take part. The Dance of Death arose from Western Europe's experience with plagues, starting with the Black Death in 1348. This collection includes 35 titles.

18. *Books Tract Supplement*. Ann Arbor, MI.: University Microfilms International, 1988. 31 reels. (mfm/Z/2002/E24/1988, Robarts Library)

This collection includes tract volumes which correspond to the dates of the Early English Books I and II Collections. Documents providing perspective on many aspects of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century British life include:

Proclamations, acts of the English, Scottish, and Irish Parliaments, and other royal declarations; Letters, including the correspondence of Sir John Harrington; The printed epistles of several Roundhead generals to Parliament; Petitions, cases, and other public documents relating to a single issue, such as the volume on the Trading Companies, which chronicles the emerging slave trade from the point of view of the Africa Company; a large collection of ballads; Church of England pamphlets and sermons; pamphlets concerning the birth and growth of the Quaker sect; almanacs; auction catalogues, including prints and drawings; Mathematical, medical, and other scientific and practical treatises.

19. *Early English Newspapers, 1622–1820*. Woodbridge, CT: Research Publications, 1979–. 4065 reels. (mfm/AN/E274, Robarts Library)

This collection includes titles from a valuable collection of early English newspapers dating from the beginning of the seventeenth to the early nineteenth century, the British Library's *Burney Collection of Early English Newspapers* and the Bodleian Library's *Nichols Collection of Newspapers*. Additional titles from other important newspaper collections such as those of the Yale University Library will be added to fill in the missing issues. The collection is an important source for the study of contemporary history, literature, drama and philosophy. It is also a unique record of the development and diversity of the newspaper press. Titles printed in London and its suburbs through 1900 have been included to extend the coverage.

20. *Early Music. Part 1: The Pembroke Choir Books and Other Music Manuscripts from Pembroke College, Cambridge*. Wiltshire, England: Adam Matthew Publications, 1996. 3 reels. (mfm/M/2/E25/1996, Robarts Library)

The collection contains six choir books held at Pembroke College, Cambridge, covering the period between the accession of Queen Elizabeth I in 1558 and the publication of King James' version of the Bible in 1611. It includes rare fifteenth century English manuscript sources for John Dunstable (1390–1493), and six liturgical music part-

books, ca.1650, including compositions by Tallis, Byrd, Mundy, Tomkins, Bull, Farrant, Parson, and Gibbons.

21. *Early Printed and Manuscript Music in the Westminster Abbey Library.*

London: World Microfilms, 1984. 32 reels. (mfm/M/2/E286/1984, Music Library)

The Westminster Abbey collection includes choral music and contains printed music by an impressive list of seventeenth century Italian composers, including Bassani, Colonna, Foggia, Monteverdi and Feretti. The eighteenth century manuscripts include Handel's *Dettinger Te Deum* and *Israel in Egypt*, Pergolesi's *Mass in F*, and Bassani's *Laudate Dominus*. The collection reflects the close relationship between church and state. Included is the manuscript of Handel's anthem, *The King Shall Rejoice*, written for the coronation of George II in 1727. Also included are works written by composers who held court positions, such as Blow, Gibbons, and Purcell.

22. *Star Chamber and English Society in the Reign of James I: A Subject Selection from Star Chamber Proceedings.* Brighton, Sussex: Harvester

Press Microform Publications, 1980–1981. 30 reels. (mfm/KD/8253/E54/1980, Robarts Library)

The Jacobean Star Chamber Proceedings (STAC 8) are a prime source for study of the social, economic and legal history of early Stuart England under the reign of James I. These records of country and gentry politics reflect all aspects of the Star Chamber's work under James I. The collection provides a unique picture of local issues, conditions, crimes, official corruption, public disorders and details of Jacobean land transactions. The Star Chamber's jurisdiction extended to sedition in both Church and State affairs, corruption of juries and local officials, perjury, contempt of court, commercial fraud, forgery, abduction, and so on. The collection has been filmed by subject rather than class-code, making them more easily accessible. The subjects chosen are those defined in the Legal History Project of the American Bar Foundation, *List and Index to the Proceedings in the Star Chamber for the Reign of James*.

23. *English Books, 1475–1640.* Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms International, [1987]–. 2,034 reels; ***English Books, 1641–1700.*** Ann Arbor, MI: University

Microfilms International, [1995]–. 2,486 reels. (Robarts, microfilm collection)

These two collections include titles listed in A. W. Pollard and G. B. Redgrave's *Short-Title Catalogue*, and D. Wing's *Short-Title Catalogue*. Pollard and Redgrave attempted to list all existing English books printed between 1475 and 1640. Wing performed a similar task for the years 1641 to 1700. 'English' in both cases refers to all books in any language printed in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland and all books in English printed elsewhere if for use in England or Scotland. The Pollard and Redgrave collection of nearly 26,500 titles begins with the first book published in English, Caxton's translation of the *Recuyell of the History of the Troye*, and continues through the works of Spenser, Shakespeare, Bacon, More, and Erasmus. The series comprehensively documents the English Renaissance and traces the rebirth of classical humanism through the evolution of printing and education. The Wing collection encompasses the English Civil War, the Interregnum and the Restoration. First editions of works by Milton, Dryden, Bunyan, Hobbes, Locke, Newton, the metaphysical poets, and the Restoration dramatists are included in the series.

24. *First Line Index to Manuscript Poetry in the Huntington Library.*

Marlborough, Wiltshire, England: Adam Matthew Publications, 1992. 15 microfiches. (mfe/F519, CRRS)

This index provides access to the poetic manuscripts in the Huntington Library collection. The Huntington Library has more than 100,000 English and American literary manuscripts, the work of more than 1,000 different writers. Among the writers included are Donne, Jonson, Swift, Pope, Poe, Byron, Lamb and Tennyson. This index also provides access to many anonymous works and poems by minor authors and a large collection of poetic commonplace. The First Line Index deals principally with poetry manuscripts from 1500 to 1800 and each card provides First Line; Title; Author; Mss. Ref; References and Notes. The cards are arranged alphabetically, based on the first word of the first line.

25. *Flugschriften des fruhen 16. Jahrhunderts.* Edited by Hans-Joachim Kohler, Hildegard Hebenstreit Wilfert and Christoph Weismann. Zug, Switzerland: IDC, 1978–2001. 4,274 fiches. (Micro/fiche/F672, CRRS);

Flugschriften des spateren 16. Jahrhunderts. Edited by Hans-Joachim Kohler. Leiden, the Netherlands: IDC, 1990–. 1,941 fiches. (micro/fiche F 672, CRRS)

The pamphlets in this collection are based on a research project undertaken by a group of scholars of the Sonderforschungsbereich “Spätmittelalter und Reformation” at the University of Tübingen. They include complete texts of most pamphlets published during the sixteenth century in the German-speaking areas of Europe. These pamphlets were addressed to the general public in order to influence opinion. They reflect the political and social conflicts of the time, especially the struggles involving religion and the church. For studies on the development of languages, the pamphlets offer a unique basis for comparison since they are available in many editions and originate from different parts of the German-speaking world. The collection is divided into two parts.

Part 1 covers 1501–1530, and contains complete texts of pamphlets published during this period.

Part 2 covers 1531–1600, and includes most of the pamphlets produced in the German-speaking world during the sixteenth century. The early pamphlets are predominantly concerned with the early Reformation movement and its propaganda. Those of the later period deal with a broad spectrum of themes: the political and military conflicts in Europe (the Turkish wars, the revolt of the Netherlands and the persecution of French Protestantism) the status of Calvinists and Zwinglians in the Holy Roman Empire; the Council of Trent; the Anabaptist kingdom of Münster; the Schmokladic War and the Interim; propaganda against the papacy and the Jesuits; intra-Protestant theological quarrels; the building of confessional networks; witchhunting and anti-Jewish polemics.

26. *France. Archives Coloniales. Manuscripts. C11 A–B, 1575–1761.* Ottawa:

Public Archives of Canada, Central Microfilm Operations, 1982?. 167 reels.

(mfm/F/A733, Robarts Library); ***France. Archives Nationales. Colonies, Série B. Archives Nationales. 1663–1774.*** Paris: Société Française du Microfilm, [198–?]. 195 reels.

This large collection is the main source of information on many developments in New France from 1663 and 1760. Series B (reels F184–377) contains letters, memoirs, and legislation relating to all French Atlantic colonies, sent out by the Ministry of the Marine to officials and private individuals. It is arranged in volumes according to year, then within each year by destination, such as ports in France and colonies in the empire.

Series C11A (reels F1–128) contains many letters and documents from Canada, written by officials and private individuals in the colony. It is arranged in volumes by year, then within each volume by author, and occasionally by subject. It ends with several volumes of miscellaneous material on subjects such as finance, Indians, industry and troops. Series C11B (reels 129–167) provides a similar range of material for Louisbourg and the colony of Isle Royale (Cape Breton Island) for the period 1712–58, as well as a few documents from later years.

27. French Books Before 1601. Watertown, MA: General Microfilm, 1965?–. 530 reels. (micro/film/F887, CRRS)

The collection contains all books in the British Museum which were printed in France before 1601 and in a supplementary list, those printed wholly or partly in French elsewhere, with the exception of grammars and similar works for teaching French to foreigners. Selection for this series is based on, but not restricted to, titles in the *Short-Title Catalogue*. The collection includes many significant items such as *De Historia Titi Livii Epitome*, an example of early printing at the Sorbonne by Gering, Friburger and Crantz; and *Horae*, or the *Livre d'Heures* printed in Paris by Phillipe Pigouchet in 1498, which equals the most magnificent examples of French calligraphy and miniature painting. The sixteenth century is represented by books produced by Robert Estienne, Simon de Colines and other important printers who worked with the finest type designers in printing history. The collection is divided into 3 groups: *Incunabula 1470–1500*, *Books Printed 1501–1550*, and *Books Printed 1551–1600*.

28. From the Reformation to the Puritan Revolution: Papers of the York Court of High Commission, ca.1560–1641, from the Borthwick Institute for Historical Research, University of York. Edited by Elaine Anderson. Reading, Berkshire: Research Publications, 1988. 14 reels. (mfm/DA/370/F76/1988, Robarts Library)

This collection includes documentation on the English Reformation, the Puritan Revolution, religion in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and English society before the Civil War. It provides insight into the limits of government and administration in late Tudor and early Stuart England. The Court of High Commission was created during the Reformation. It was a prerogative court, summoned at the sovereign's discretion, which could impose severe penalties outside common law, presumably in order to assure uniformity in the Church. It was fiercely attacked in the Long Parliament and abolished in 1641. It was criticized as a usurpation of the secular authorities and for being an enforcement instrument for Archbishop Laud's unpopular policies. The court was separated into two divisions: a northern division centred at York, and a southern division centred at Canterbury. Few of the Canterbury records survived: those that did are included with the York records.

29. German Books Before 1601. Watertown, MA: General Microfilm, 1965?–. 622 reels. (Micro/film/G317, CRRS)

This collection includes over 3,000 German, Swiss and Austrian printed books from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The collection is based in part on the *Short-Title Catalogue of Books Printed in the German-Speaking Countries and German Books Printed in Other Countries from 1455 to 1600, now in the British Museum (1962)*, and includes many other rare texts. It is available in three groups: *The Incunabula, 1440–1500*, *Books Printed 1501–1550*, and *Books Printed 1551–1600*.

This contains material on the Reformation, folk literature in the vernacular, and other material on German culture, history and religion. Researchers of the history of printing and publishing will find incunabula and sixteenth-century imprints from famous printing centres as well as little-known presses. Among the titles included are: fragments from Gutenberg's 42-line *Bible*, Fust and Schöffer's *Bible* of 1462, the 1460 *Catholicon* by Johann Balbus attributed to Gutenberg, Anton Koberger's Bibles, and numerous works by Martin Luther, including his German translation of the New Testament.

30. *The Complete State Papers Domestic, 1509–1702. Series III, The State Papers Domestic for the Years 1509–1547 of the reign of Henry VIII.*

Reading, England: Research Publications, 1994–1995.

124 reels. (Micro/film/C738, CRRS)

This collection documents the workings of the English government. For the first two decades of Henry VIII's reign, the State Papers covered the country's foreign policy and domestic problems, while the second half of his reign was marked by matters concerning the reformation of church and state. Thomas Wolsey dominated domestic policy during Henry's reign. This collection includes correspondence with various Popes, Charles V, aristocratic politicians such as Howard, Suffolk, Worcester, Shrewsbury, Dacre and Darcy, and important ecclesiastical figures. Included are letters from Catharine of Aragon and Thomas Boleyn. It contains manuscripts and documents which provide insight into every aspect of Henry VIII's reign, from the rise of Thomas Cromwell to the lives of ordinary British people during the sixteenth century. Cromwell's activity as Secretary of State in the 1530s makes these papers particularly valuable. From this time, the *State Papers Domestic* essentially became the working papers of the Secretaryship. The collection covers the background and consequences of the Reformation; government attempts to quell its opposition from a largely reluctant population; the Divorce Crisis, matrimonial twists, and the break of relations with Rome; Cardinal Wolsey's ascendancy, domestic policies, diplomatic difficulties, and his failure to secure the papal annulment of Henry VIII's marriage to Catharine of Aragon; wars with both France and Scotland which marked the beginning and end of Henry VIII's reign; dissolution of the monasteries; restructuring of government and establishment of the independent English state, including the workings of the Royal household and Privy chamber; government papers containing warrants, grants and orders; administration of armies, the Navy, and National Defences; factional struggles for dominance; local conditions, trade and industry; private suits and petitions; and the history of the universities.

31. *The Complete State Papers Domestic: Series One, 1547–1625: Edward VI, Mary, Elizabeth I, and James I.* Woodbridge, CT: Research Publications,

[1995]. 227 reels. (Micro/film/C738, CRRS)

The collection includes correspondence and working papers of the successive Secretaries of State, covering government finance; administrative problems and practices; rebellions; relations with Parliament and leading political figures; social, economic and religious policies; and military and naval affairs.

The governments of this period were highly interventionist and virtually the whole range of business passed through the hands of the Secretaries of State. All religious controversies and persecutions are charted here, as England veered between Protestantism and Catholicism.

Although most papers relate to domestic affairs, there are some that cover foreign policy issues. The papers range over a wide variety of activities, such as land transactions, inventories, requests for favours, legal accusations and administrative concerns.

32. *Libretti.* Nendeln: Kraus-Thomson Organisation, [1971?]. 1,120 fiche. (mfi/1, Thomas Fisher)

The collection includes 1,743 librettos including all the libretti of operas, interludes, operettas, musical comedies, burlesques, and ballets belonging to Wolfenbuttel published up to 1800 in the Herzog-August-Bibliothek, Wolfenbuttel, Germany. In addition, it contains oratorios, cantatas and serenades, plays with incidental music and short plays with interludes. The guide to this collection gives the names of composers, librettists, choreographers, and the names of the people to whom the libretti were dedicated.

33. *Hispanic Culture Series.* Louisville, KY: University of Kentucky Libraries Microfilm enter, 1965–1969. 390 reels. (mfm/PQ/H575, Robarts)

This collection includes Spanish, Portuguese, and Latin American books of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, covering both belletristic writings and critical and scientific works in all fields. The collection is largely based on sources such as Simon Diaz, *Bibliografía de la Literatura Hispanica* and the British Museum's *Short-Title Catalogue of Hispanic Books Printed before 1609*.

34. *Humanism in Sixteenth-Century Zurich: on Microfiche.* Edited by Fritz Busser. Leiden, The Netherlands: IDC, 1995. 837 fiches. (Micro/fiche/H/88, CRRS)

The collection contains 1,140 items such as opera omnia, correspondence, classics, grammatica, dialectica, individual works, and so on from 46 authors in Italy, Spain, England, the Netherlands, France, Alsace, Vienna, and Switzerland. This collection offers a representative cross-section of the complex world of European humanism. It documents what philosophers, philologists, rhetoricians, poets, jurists, historians, natural scientists and physicians taught and published under the influence of the so-called "Studia Humanitatis".

35. *Incunabula: The Printing Revolution in Europe, 1455–1500.* Woodbridge, CT: Research Publications, 1992–. Microfiche. (mfe/Z/240/1483/1992, MICR, Robarts Library; CRRS Micro/fiche/In38/1992a)

This collection is based on the *Incunabula Short Title Catalogue (ISTC)* at the British Library, which contains the earliest examples of printed books, pamphlets and documents printed before 1500, many of which are extremely rare.

36. *Iroquois Indians: A Documentary History of the Diplomacy of the Six Nations and their League.* Edited by Francis Jennings. Woodbridge, CT: Research Publications, 1984. 50 reels. (mfm/E/99/17168, Robarts Library)

The Iroquois League was a great military and political power in North America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. This collection includes documents from the earliest surviving sixteenth-century texts to 1842. It includes minutes of treaty conferences, council meetings, agreements resulting from formal meetings, and a broad range of background materials useful for interpreting motives, procedures, effects, treaties and deeds, negotiations and actual contracts. It documents the diplomatic history of the Iroquois Confederacy and provides information on the role the Iroquois played in American political history in the pre-Revolution era.

The collection contains 8,812 documents focusing on the Cayuga, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca, and Tuscarora, the six nations comprising the Iroquois Confederacy. Other parties involved in the negotiations are also included. Most of these documents focus on the continuing attempts to formalize affairs between the Iroquois and the British, French, and Dutch settlers, as well as their European counterparts. It also contains photographs of wampum belts, which represented Indian records of negotiations.

37. *Italian Books before 1601.* Lexington, KY: Erasmus Press, n.d. 605 reels. (mfm/AC/1734, Robarts Library)

This collection includes important fifteenth- and sixteenth-century books, covering all fields, printed in Italy or written in Italian anywhere else, before 1601. It is based on, but not restricted to, titles in the British Museum's *Short-Title Catalogue*.

38. *King James I of England to King Christian IV of Denmark: The Royal Correspondence of King James I of England (VI of Scotland) to His Royal Brother-in-Law, King Christian IV of Denmark, 1603–1625.* Edited by Ronald M. Meldrum. Brighton, Sussex: Harvester Press Microform Publications, 1977. 11 fiches. (mfe/DA/370/J36/1977, Robarts Library)

This collection of correspondence includes 139 original Latin letters reproduced from the originals in the Rigsarkivet, the Danish National Library in Copenhagen, along with their English translations. King James I tried to ease the troubles between the English and the Danes. He also attempted to improve relations between the English and Scots, and the Danes and Norwegians. These letters give insight into his character and preoccupations, and cover subjects such as English trading rights in the North Sea and the problems faced by mariners and merchants on the continent.

39. *Lambeth Palace Library Card Catalogue of Printed Books.* Cambridge: Chadwyck-Healey, 1989. 544 fiches. (MFF/100, Trinity College Library)

The Lambeth Palace Library, founded in 1612, is the library of the Archbishops of Canterbury. It contains comprehensive collections of English ecclesiastical history, including recusant literature, and provides a rich resource for researchers of historical controversy. It also has a collection of pamphlets of all periods and large holdings relating to the Anglican Church in Africa, America, Australia, Canada and India. The catalogue reproduces 170,000 catalogue cards for 150,000 items from the fifteenth century to modern times.

40. *Francis Longe Collection of Plays.* Washington: Library of Congress Photoduplication Service, 1981. 56 reels. (mfm/PR/1241/L66/1981, Robarts Library)

This collection, assembled by the Longe family of Norfolk, England, includes 325 volumes of theatrical works published in England between 1607 and 1812. It includes 2,269 original English plays, theatrical adaptations and translations credited to over 600 playwrights.

41. *Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts from the Society of Antiquaries, London.* Reading, Berkshire: Research Publications, 1989. 11 reels. (Micro/film M468, CRRS)

This collection of literary manuscripts covers key resources for the study of medieval literature, the development of Anglo-Latin literature, the Romance tradition, and mysticism in literature. The Society of Antiquaries, founded in 1707, acquired the collection of books and manuscripts. Titles include: *Prick of Conscience*, Langland's *Piers*

Plowman, Gower's *Confessio Amantis*, Hoccleve's *Regiment of Princes* and Lydgate's *Life of Our Lady*, and an imperfect translation of Boethius' *Consolatio Philosophiae*. The collection contains standard devotional works such as the *Orationes* of Anselm, the *Tracts* of John de Rupecissi and a fourteenth-century Bible. Among the literary and historical manuscripts are Sir John Harington's *The History of Edward II* and two examples of the *Brut Chronicle*. The classical works represented are versions of Aristotle's *Politics*, works by Virgil and Seneca's *Tragedies*.

42. Philipp Melanchthon, Theologian and Humanist. Leiden: IDC Publishers, 2002. 200 fiches. (MicroFiche .P538, CRRS)

Philipp Melanchthon (1497–1560), reformer and humanist scholar at the University of Wittenberg, was one of the towering figures of the Reformation and Renaissance. His writings in the field of language and logic were enormously popular – even if judged only by the number of times they were reprinted. His stances on religious issues of the day led to his rapid development from noted Greek scholar to lightning rod of the Reformation. A polymath, he commanded respect in more fields than any other Protestant thinker of the time.

This collection focuses on three types of literature in Melanchthon's corpus. First, it includes works not contained in the more recent collections of Melanchthon's works (i.e. the *Corpus Reformatorum*, *Supplementa Melanchthoniana*, and *Melanchthon Studien Ausgabe*). Second, it preserves important earlier editions of works that had been hitherto unavailable in modern sources, especially the ones that differ radically from later editions. Third, it contains a copy of the four-volume *Opera Omnia* that indicates the materials available immediately after Melanchthon's death and which gives readers access to the only all-inclusive index of his more well-known theological works.

43. Iconographie des Bourbon: de Henri IV à Louis XVI, d'Après la Collection de Gravures de Louis-Phillipe. Paris: Éditions de la Réunion des Musées Nationaux, Ministère de la Culture, 1978. 42 fiches. (Microform, N/7621.2/F73P36/1978, Robarts Library)

The engravings represented in this collection are historically vital. In 1948, the Musée National du château de Versailles acquired 81 volumes of engravings belonging to Louis-Phillipe, Duke of Orléans (1773–1850). Many volumes were unfortunately lost or destroyed in the revolts that shook France in June, 1848.

Louis-Phillipe was an avid historian and helped establish the modern school of French history. Because of his historical interests, the subject time-frame of this collection varies widely. Subjects include figures from French governments from Pharamond, the legendary Merovingian king, to Louis XVIII; the Revolutionary and Empire eras; British monarchs from Elizabeth I (1533–1603) to Victoria (1819–1901); the Holy Roman Empire from the sixteenth century to 1840; Sweden; Denmark; Spain from the reign of Phillip III to Charles IV; Poland, from Jean II Casimir Sobieski (1609–1672) to Stanislaus Leszczinski (1677–1766); the Russia of Elizabeth (1710–1762); and the Turkish Ottoman empire of Sultan Mahmoud II (d. 1839). Rare engravings include Nanteuil, Edelinck, Audran, Mellan and others. The title of a volume does not always correspond exactly to the contents; diverse personalities can be present in any one volume. While the collection was organized systematically, engravings were lost and destroyed in 1848, and others were mixed with unrelated volumes. An example of this is the volume named for Ferdinand VI of Spain (1746–1759), which has few engravings of this figure; instead, it contains many portraits of Dutch theologians and artists from the eighteenth century.

44. *French Political Pamphlets, 1560 through 1653, from the Collections in the Newberry Library, 1560–1653.* Wooster, OH:

Bell & Howell, 1970. 23 reels. (mfm/DC/N485, Robarts Library)

These pamphlets illustrate the conflicts over religious and constitutional issues in France during the period of the religious wars and the establishment of the absolute monarchy. Data relating to socio-economic matters is also included, especially in the many Edicts and Arrests.

45. *Selected Volumes from the Petrarch Collection at Cornell University.*

Millwood, NY: Kraus-Thomson Organization, 1974.

178 reels. (Micro/film, CRRS)

The collection includes thirty-two works selected from the Petrarch Collection at Cornell University. Included are important editions and translations of Petrarch's works, many of them heavily annotated, dating from the fifteenth through the nineteenth centuries. The collection also contains an extensively illustrated seventeenth century edition of Tomasini's life of Petrarch, Malipiero's Counter-Reformation "Spiritualization" of the Canzoniere and two annotated bibliographies. Materials are in Latin, Italian, Spanish, English, French, and German.

46. *Philological Tools in the Sixteenth Century.* Leiden, The Netherlands: IDC,

1993. 333 fiches. (Micro/fiche P/574, CRRS)

This collection contains some of the most important works in philology in the sixteenth century.

47. *Reformed Protestantism. Sources of the sixteenth and seventeenth Centuries.* Zug, Switzerland: IDC, 1985. (Micro/fiche R/259, CRRS)

The Reformed Protestantism Collection includes materials necessary for in-depth studies of Protestantism's progress and development from its origins through to the end of the seventeenth century. This collection is divided into four major sections, each with appropriate subdivision. Both Latin and vernacular editions have been filmed. The library has the following sections:

Section 1A: Heinrich Bullinger and the Zurich Reformation

This section is divided into three parts: *Part 1:* Heinrich Bullinger's original publications; *Part 2:* Selected works by other Swiss reformers; *Part 3:* Secondary sources dealing with Heinrich Bullinger and the Swiss Urban Reformation.

Section 1B: Reformation: Geneva

After Calvin arrived in 1536, the city of Geneva took on a central importance in the new Protestantism. Included in this section are texts by Guillaume Farel (1489–1565), Pierre Viret (1511–1571) who worked at Geneva before reforming Lausanne, and Théodore de Bèze (1519–1605) who was Calvin's successor as head of the Reformed Church. Also included are minor figures such as Lambert Duneau (1530–1595), Antoine de Chanieu (1534–1591) and Simon Goulart (1548–1628). From the seventeenth century there are theologians such as Théodore Tronchin (1582–1657), Bénédict Turretini (1588–1631), François Turretini (1629–1687), Frédéric Spanheim, Bénédict Pictet and Jean-Alphonse Turretini.

Section 2A: Reformation: Strasbourg

Strasbourg, in Alsace, saw the growth of the Reformation due to three talented theologians: Wolfgang Capito (1478–1541), Casper Hédion (1494–1552), and Martin Bucer (1491–1551). This collection includes the work of the first two. In 1537 Jean

Sturm arrived in Strasbourg, and in 1538 he founded the Haute École, which in 1566 became the Academy. As the crossroads between Germany and France, Strasbourg also served as the crossroads for the Reformation. Jean Sleidan (1506–1556) recorded contemporary events, a publication which is reproduced in this collection from the three-volume Frankfurt edition of 1785–1786. Also included are works by Jung, Roehrich, Baum, Ficker and Adam, as well as rare authors from the seventeenth century such as Jean de Labadie (1610–1674), Antoinette Bourignon (1616–1680) and Pierre Poiret (1646–1719).

Section 2B: Reformation: France

This section covers the famous academies in France. From the innovative Academy of Saumur are included the works of Jean Cameron (ca. 1580–1626), Moïse Amyraut (1596–1664), Louis Cappel (1585–1658), Claude Pajon (1626–1685) and Isaac d'Huisseau (1607–1672). From the rival Academy of Sedan are orthodox scholars such as Pierre Dumoulin (1568–1658), his successor Pierre Jurieu (1637–1713), Daniel Chamier (1564–1621) and Andre Rivét (1573–1651). From the pastors of the Church of Charenton, the Protestant parish of Paris, are included works by scholars and pastors such as Jean Dailé (1594–1670), Jean Mestrezat (1592–1657), Charles Drelincourt (1595–1669) and Jean Claude (1619–1687).

Section 3: Reformation: The Netherlands and Germany

This section presents some of the key works by major figures of the time, such as Ursinius, Olevianus, Zepperus, Keckerman, Pezelius, Martinius, de Bres, Marnix van St. Aldegonde, Taffin and Danthenus. The authors come from centres such as London, Emden, Frankenthal, Heidelberg, Herborn, Leiden, Groningen, Franeker, Utrecht, Hamburg and Bremen. It also includes the most important publications of Dutch and German theologians of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and covers both Latin and vernacular editions of works. This collection includes serials and newspapers related to Reformed Protestantism covering the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries.

48. *The repertories of the Court of Aldermen, 1495–1835 from the Corporation of London Record Office.* Brighton, Sussex, England: Harvester Press
Microform Pub., 1986–. 21 reels, Part Two only Repertories 1599–1649. (mfm CRRS /C817r v.19–40; guidebook available)

This series offers a vivid picture of London life over four centuries, compiled by the city's most important officials. The Repertories of the Court of Aldermen and the Journals of the Court of Common Council are a lively and detailed record of London and its people. The Common Council and Aldermen's responsibilities included law and order, trade, education, religious conformity, building, food prices, social problems and almost every issue affecting the life of Londoners.

49. *Rhetoric: A Microfiche Collection of Key Texts, A.D. 1472–1602, from the Bodleian Library, Oxford.* Edited by James J. Murphy. Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y.: Microforms International, 1987.
152 fiche. (Micro/fiche R/29, CRRS)

Rhetoric deeply influenced public oratory and preaching and had an important and significant effect on such diverse fields as literature, philosophy and political theory. This collection covers rhetoric from the invention of printing to AD 1600. Cicero had a profound influence on rhetoric in this period, but the texts also show the influence of Aristotle and Quintillian. Also illustrated by this collection is the effect of rhetoric on letter

writing and preaching method. The authors include poets, diplomats, lawyers, philologists, courtiers, senators, town clerks, printers/scholars, schoolmasters and university professors from fields as diverse as law, theology, logic, Greek, and Latin. They include Lutherans, Jesuits, Franciscans, Puritans, and those without a notable association to a particular group. Among those included in the collection are Rudolph Agricola (*De inventione dialectica libri tres*), Raphael Angeli (*Tabulae rhetoricae*), Danielo Barbaro (*Della eloquenza*), Bartolomeo Cavalcanti (*La retorica*), and Konrad Celtis (*Index [Epitoma] in utramque Ciceronis rhetoricam, etc.*).

50. *Ships of Fools*. Zug: IDC. [1986?]. 79 fiche (Micro/fiche Sh64, CRRS)

The late Middle Ages saw the writing of *Narrenschiff* by Sebastian Brant. The end of the fifteenth century in the German Empire, according to Brant, was characterized by a high degree of moral decadence and social insecurity. He reacted to the profound changes happening in European society at the time by publishing his conservative work, decrying the growing importance of the cities, changes in the established order, and changes in views about religious, political and social matters. The book is a moralistic and satirical description of fools and simpletons, representing the absurdity, weakness and slanderous habits of late medieval men and women. There are sixteen works in the collection.

51. *State Papers (Foreign) of Edward VI, 1547–1553*. London: Public Record Office; Wilmington, Delaware: Scholarly Resources, 1979. 6 reels (mfm/DA/345/S83/1979, Robarts Library)

Researchers investigating sixteenth-century Europe will find these papers from the reign of Edward VI, the young son of Henry VIII and Jane Seymour, extremely valuable. Several conditions made this period of English history volatile. England faced a hostile alliance between Scotland and France, the Counter-Reformation in Europe, and Charles V, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire at its height. There were achievements in foreign policy during this period, though, including the opening of trade ties with Muscovy after an expedition by Sebastian Cabot. This collection includes speeches, decrees, and petitions to sovereigns, and official correspondence transmitted from abroad, for the information of the English Government, during the reign of Edward VI.

52. *State Papers (Foreign) of Mary I, 1553–1558*. London: Public Record Office; Wilmington: Scholarly Resources, 1979. 5 reels (mfm/DA/347/S83/1979, Robarts Library)

“Bloody” Mary’s brief reign was eventful for British foreign affairs. This included her marriage, against the wishes of Parliament, to her Roman Catholic cousin, Phillip II of Spain. This caused a war with France which cost England the port city of Calais, its last Continental European possession. The collection is particularly useful for students of Britain’s relations with foreign powers and the conflicts between Catholics and Protestants.

53. *Records of the Worshipful Company of Stationers, 1554–1920*. [Editor, Robin Myers]. Cambridge [Samburghshire]: Teaneck, N.J.: Chadwyck-Healey, ca. 1985. 115 reels (mfm/Z/329/S79/1985, Robarts Library)

The collection is a vital source for the history of the English book trade containing every document at Stationer’s Hall. Included in the collection are little-known unbound documents touching every aspect of the Company’s affairs fully sorted and indexed for the first time. It also includes the nineteenth century volumes of the Entry Book of

Copies, copyright books, the Company's grants and charters, as well as their early bequest and pension lists. In addition, the collection contains the only known set of folio-printed livery lists, the so-called Beadle's Book which provides membership records, and biographical information of the printing and publishing community from the sixteenth century to 1920. There are also registers of all printed books, minutes of the meetings, bylaws, ordinances and records relating to the property of the corporation and decrees.

54. [Records. 1554–1807]. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms. 1953.
29 reels (mfm/Z/L663, Robarts Library)

The collection includes manuscript records, mostly unpublished, such as Court Book Registers, records of the English Stock Company, Pension Lists, Warehouse Keeper's Books, Receipt Books, and the Register of Freemen. In addition, the collection contains printed Entry Books of Copies. These records range from 1554 to 1800; however, the majority date from the 1700s.

55. *The Collection of Mediaeval and Renaissance Manuscripts at Trinity College, Dublin: Section II, Secular Studies: Part A, Music.* London: World Microfilms, 1986. 4 reels. (mfm/M2/C6387/1986, Music Library)

The collection of musical manuscripts consists mainly of secular music, although there are a few pieces of ecclesiastical music such as Thomas à Kempis' *Musica Ecclesiastica*. The popular songs include works in French, Italian, and English.

Among the music manuscripts included are Thomas Dallis' *Musical Lessons set for the Lute, etc. 1583* and *Hymni Psalmi et ali Cantica-Greek Fragment*.

56. *The Lutheran Reformation: Sources, 1500–1650.* Leiden, The Netherlands: IDC, 1992–. Microfiche. (Micro/fiche/L977, CRRS)

This collection provides documentation and access to the most important published works in the Lutheran tradition unavailable in modern critical editions. It contains works by Luther, Melancthon, their contemporaries and later authors. The collection is divided into five major sections on a regional basis as follows: Germany, Scandinavia, the Eastern Habsburg Lands, the Netherlands, and Southern Europe.

57. *The Talbot Papers: From Lambeth Palace Library.* Sussex, England: Harvester Press Microform Publications Ltd., 1984. 9 reels (Micro/film T132, CRRS Library)

The Talbot papers relate to the Talbot family, Earls of Shrewsbury, confidants to the throne, and one of the most powerful families in England before the Civil War. The collection includes official papers, vital historical documents and an extensive and wide-ranging correspondence. Many prominent figures of the period are featured in these papers. There are letters from Edward Seymour, Lord Burghley, Robert Dudley, Queen Mary Tudor, Henry VII, Queen Elizabeth I, Henri IV of France and many others. In addition, the collection contains a series of Privy Council letters emanating from Thomas Cranmer and a considerable volume of material relating to Mary, Queen of Scots, who was the trusted guardian of George Talbot, Sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, from 1569 to 1564.

58. *The Tanner Manuscripts.* Sussex, England: Harvester Press Microform Publications, 1977–1980. (Micro/film T137, CRRS)

Thomas Tanner (1674–1735) was a Fellow of All Soul's College, Oxford, Chancellor of the diocese of Norwich, and finally Bishop of St. Asaph. His collection of manuscripts

forms one of Britain's finest individually assembled archives. The collection is divided into four parts but the library only has two parts listed below:

Part 2: Church, State and Politics in sixteenth- and seventeenth-century England (1570–1647)

This part includes the papers of Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons, which are uniquely significant for the study of the political and constitutional aspects of the Civil War. In addition, among the correspondents are many of the other leading figures of the parliamentary side – Oliver Cromwell, Essex, Fairfax, Pym, Fleetwood, Ireton, Skippon and Hesilrige. Many letters are from county committees and illustrate problems of local administration of the war effort, essential material for the economic and social historian. Legal papers are strongly represented, including parliamentary proceedings and the notable political trials in the King's Bench, Star Chamber, and High Commission Courts. Subjects covered include attacks on the King's ministers; preparation for and the waging of war; the treatment of royalist delinquents; negotiations with the Scots; Irish affairs; the search for a religious settlement; political and religious agitation in the Army; the Clubman movement; and peace negotiations between the King, Parliament, the Army and the Scots.

Part 4: Church, State and Politics in England (1550–1700)

This part includes a group of ecclesiastical papers from the fifteenth to the eighteenth centuries. Many papers deal with the procedures, powers and abuses of the ecclesiastical and episcopal courts. Among other ecclesiastical and religious material are documents on the Marian Martyrs, Speeches on the Act of Uniformity of 1559, debate on the infallibility of the Catholic Church, Sabbatarianism, discussions of titles, probate, and the powers of the episcopacy.

59. *The Talmud Editions of D. Bomberg.* Leiden, The Netherlands: IDC, 1997–. 432 fiche. (mfe/BM/499/1997, CRRS)

The collection includes all Bomberg tractates. Their different editions critically and properly identified Bomberg's printing-shop (Venice, 1516–1549) which was the largest and most productive of the early Hebrew book printers. Between 1520 and 1523 the Bomberg house issued the first complete edition of the Talmud.

60. *Trinity College, Cambridge, the Mediaeval Manuscript Collection (Including Post-Mediaeval Manuscripts): Section 5: Literature, Pt. B.: Classics.*

London: World Microfilms, c1979. 30 reels. (mfm/Z/T755, Robarts Library)

The collection includes 98 primarily medieval manuscripts which are housed in Trinity College's Wren Library at Cambridge. These texts date from the tenth to the nineteenth century, and cover mostly ancient Greek and literary works. Also included are some medieval commentaries and notes on classical subjects, collections of excerpts and a few translations of ancient works into English, French and Spanish. The Greek authors included range from Homer, Aeschylus, and Plato to Hermogenes Rhetor, Eustathius, and Johannes Tzetzes. Early Latin writers included in the collection are Terence, Vergil, and Seneca and the later ones are Macrobius, Boethius, and Paulus Diaconus. In addition, this collection contains a text of Aesop's *Fables*, a copybook of George IV and drawings of Roman coins.

61. *Unpublished Records of the Established Church of England, 1540–1720: the Gibson, Fairhurst and Henry VIII Divorce Papers from Lambeth Palace Library, London.* Brighton, Sussex, England: Harvester Press Microform Publications, 1985. 12 reels. (Micro/film Un 7, CRRS)

This collection of volumes from Lambeth Palace Library documents the great clashes between Church and State, Protestants and Catholics and the King and Rome. The collection is divided into three sections:

The Gibson Papers:

These papers touch upon a variety of issues including the Church in Ireland, the Episcopal Clergy of Scotland, Jews, Recusants, the Popish Plot, the Toleration Act and the state of religion in Europe. A volume of the papers of Francis Bacon from 1603 to 1625 concerning personal and state affairs is also included.

The Fairhurst Papers:

These include manuscripts detailing the history of the Church of England which were kept in the Archbishop of Canterbury's study until the advent of Civil War. They contain papers of Burghley, Walsingham, Cardinal Campeggio and a number of Archbishops including Grindal, Cranmer and Whitgift. In addition, they cover Royal and papal documents including a copy of the bill excommunicating King Henry VIII.

Henry VIII Divorce Papers:

The Divorce of Catherine of Aragon is fully documented in the collection. It includes papers prepared for the papal legates Cardinal Wolsey and Campeggio who heard the suit at Blackfriars in 1529. These papers consist of legal opinions of bishops and ecclesiastical lawyers or scholars and copies of papal bulls.

62. *German Baroque Literature, Yale University Library Collection.* New Haven, CT: Research Publications Inc., 1970–1971. 656 reels. (mfm/PT/Y3. Robarts Library)

The collection represents the Baroque period from about 1575 to 1740. It includes all of the titles listed in the two-volume Von Faber bibliography and represents a valuable source for scholars interested in the literature and culture of seventeenth century Germany. It includes works by Abraham à Sancta Clara, Gottfried Arnold, Traiano Boccalini, Franz Callenbach, Hans Jacob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, Johann Michael Moscherosch, Johannes Praetorius, Daniel Stoppe, and Christian Wolff.

Projects at the University of Toronto

All links working as of March 2003

Renaissance Electronic Texts

(Ian Lancashire, Department of English)

<http://www.library.utoronto.ca/utel/ret/ret.html>

A series of old-spelling, SGML-encoded editions of early individual copies of English Renaissance books and manuscripts, and of plain transcriptions of such works, published on the World Wide Web as a free resource for students of the period.

The Early Modern English Dictionaries Database

(Ian Lancashire, Department of English)

<http://www.chass.utoronto.ca/english/emed/patterweb.html>

Antonio Zampolli urges computational linguists to re-use existing lexicographical resources rather than to make them anew (Zampolli 1983; Calzolari and Zampolli 1991). Robin Alston (1966), Jürgen Schäfer (1989), Gabriele Stein (1985), and others have all drawn attention to the rich lexical resources in early English dictionaries. By combining full texts of early dictionaries written over 160 years by lexicographers with varying purposes, the Early Modern English Dictionaries Database (EMEDD) is a reference work for English of the Renaissance period. It is designed to make accessible the English-language content of bilingual (English and other languages) and monolingual (English-only) dictionaries, glossaries, grammars, and encyclopedias published in England from 1500 to 1660.

Epistolarum: Evelyn Letters Project (Douglas Chambers, Department of English)

<http://www.chass.utoronto.ca/~dchamber/evelyn/ertoc.htm>

The work of the Evelyn Project consists in transcribing the holograph letters, and verifying the accuracy of the transcriptions as well as annotating the content of the letters. In order to best preserve and distribute the results of this work, the Evelyn Project is producing a machine readable text of the letters. This machine-readable text will ensure that the scholarship embedded in this editing enterprise becomes widely accessible by providing an easily transferable base upon which further scholarship can unfold and research be conducted. For example, various applications can serve to query all or part of the material according to chronological or thematic criteria. A machine-readable text further enriches the possibilities for research since scholars can apply additional mark-up to the base text according to the requirements of their discipline or area of study.

The production of a machine-readable text across computer platforms involves three steps: keying in the text, marking up the text, and validating the mark-up. The Evelyn Project chose to use Standard General Mark-up Language (SGML) and to follow the Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) Guidelines.

Champlain Society Digital Collection

<http://www.eir.library.utoronto.ca/champlain/search.cfm?lang=eng>

The collection contains thirty-three of the Champlain Society's most important volumes (approximately 8,000 printed pages) dealing with exploration and discovery over three centuries. It includes first-hand accounts of Samuel de Champlain's voyages in New France as well as the diary from Sir John Franklin's first land expedition to the Arctic, 1819–22.

Early Canadiana On-line

<http://www.canadiana.org/eco/index.html>

Early Canadiana Online (ECO) is a digital library providing access to over 937,800 pages of Canada's printed heritage. It features works published from the time of the first European settlers up to the early twentieth century. ECO is produced by the Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions (CIHM), a nonprofit organization for preserving and providing access to early Canadian publications, first on microfiche and now online. ECO began in 1997 as a pilot project to create an online digital library. Over three years, 550,000 pages of text were taken from the CIHM's microfiche collection and scanned into digital images. This part of the collection remains free and accessible to the general public. The second phase of ECO began in 2000 and is scheduled to continue to 2004. During this time, 1,250,000 pages of colonial, federal, and provincial government publications will be scanned and published. This portion of the collection is available to all registered ECO members. Along the way, a few special projects have also been added to the collection. These include 20,000 pages of text detailing the history of Hudson's Bay Company, and 22,500 pages of Jesuit Relations texts, translated into English by Reuben Thwaites. These collections are also accessible to the general public.

ITER: Gateway to the Middle Ages and Renaissance (CRRS) www.itergateway.org

Iter is pleased to present a bibliography of close to 500,00 records for articles, essays, books and reviews. Updated daily and with thousands of new records added annually, this powerful research tool is of great use to scholars interested in the Middle Ages and Renaissance (400–1700). For the sake of timely delivery, the bibliography is distributed on the web at <<http://www.IterGateway.org>>.

The bibliography is designed with the professional scholar in mind, but its user-friendly format makes it attractive for both graduate and undergraduate students, as well as the general public. The current search interface offers searching by keyword, title, author, and, for selected records, Library of Congress subject headings and supplementary vocabulary. Users may perform quick searches, or employ Boolean operators and complex phrases to combine terms in advanced search mode. A history of searches performed during a session might also be used to generate new searches. Records may be marked and conveniently downloaded. Iter's new search interface, now available for testing, offers additional search features including phrase searching, limiting by language and publication year, the option to sort search results by author, title or publication date, and the option to customize record display. In the near future, subscribers will be able to browse through the bibliographies by discipline, ordered under the Dewey Decimal Classification system.

In cooperation with Brill Academic Publishers, Iter now provides access to an online edition of *Iter Italicum*, Paul Oskar Kristeller's listing of uncatalogued, or incompletely catalogued, humanistic manuscripts of the Renaissance, in Italian and other libraries around the world. In addition, Iter is pleased to announce that online, searchable databases of the most recent editions of the *International Directory of Renaissance and Reformation Associations and Institutions* (3rd edition, partially updated) and *Scholars of Early Modern Studies* (volume 34, summer 2000), as well as Iter's new *International Directory of Scholars*, is now available to subscribers.

Records of Early English Drama (REED)

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REED is an international scholarly project that is establishing for the first time the broad context from which the great drama of Shakespeare and his contemporaries grew. REED examines the historical MSS that provide external evidence of drama, secular music, and other communal entertainment and ceremony from the Middle Ages until 1642 when the Puritans closed the London theatres. Its executive, advisors, and field editors are drawn from Canada, the United States, Australia, Ireland, and the United Kingdom. The project is based at Victoria University in the University of Toronto, an institution renowned for its scholarship in medieval and early modern culture, and associated with the Department of English, the Centre for Medieval Studies, and the Centre for Reformation and Renaissance Studies. We are also pleased that this site is a part of the English Department's on-line initiative, The University of Toronto English Library.

Founded in 1975, REED has for the last 25 years worked to locate, transcribe, and edit all surviving documentary evidence of drama, minstrelsy, and public ceremonial in England before 1642. Twenty collections of records have been published since the first REED collection, *York*, appeared in 1979, with the most recent, *Kent*, appearing in 2003. In addition, over 30 other editors are at work on other collections, including two that go beyond the original boundaries of our research to cover other parts of the British Isles: RED (Records of Early Drama): Scotland and Wales. For many years, REED also published a twice-yearly newsletter (REEDN), now superseded by a new journal, *Early Theatre* (ET/REED). Enquiries about back issues of the Newsletter should be sent to Dr. Arleane Ralph at the Toronto office. Enquiries about *Early Theatre* should go to the editor, Dr. Helen Ostovich, Department of English, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. Further information can be found on the ET/REED home page. Also associated with the project is the Studies in Early English Drama series (SEED). Its purpose is to publish, through the University of Toronto Press, book-length scholarly studies of all aspects of drama, music and ceremony in the British Isles before 1642 (the same period as is the focus of the REED project).

Research Resources available at REED

REED forms the core of the new Centre for Research in Early English Drama at Victoria University, combining its specialized research collections and the rich resources of the University of Toronto Library with the archives of the Pocoli Ludique Societas (PLS), the oldest continuing performance troupe in early drama in the world. The PLS archives, including the props and costumes, are a fascinating source of study in themselves. Videos of over twenty years of productions of major dramas, particularly from England, together with a major photographic archive of these productions are available for study. Also now available on-line are modernized performance texts used by the PLS for past productions of the *Castle of Perseverance* and the *N-Town Cycle*. Other archival resources of the Centre include important microfilm collections of original documentation used by the REED project as well as an extensive collection of books and articles on palaeography, lexicography, patronage, and topography as well as early drama and music. The Centre also has under development two databases – one on patrons and travelling companies (a spin-off from the REED patrons appendices) and one on

performance practice. If you are interested in visiting REED to consult these resources, please write to the Director, Professor Alexandra Johnston.

Collected Works of Erasmus (University of Toronto Press)

<http://www.utppublishing.com/pubstore/merchant.ihtml?id=52&step=2>

The Collected Works of Erasmus, launched in 1969, has been planned and is directed by an Editorial Board and an Executive Committee composed of scholars and members of the University of Toronto Press. Its purpose is to translate into English, with introductions and notes, the complete correspondence of Erasmus, and his other principal writings. Eighty-six volumes are planned. As an adjunct to the series UTP has published Contemporaries of Erasmus – a three-volume biographical dictionary of the people mentioned in Erasmus' vast correspondence and other major writings.

The Electronic Capito Project: <www.wolfgang-capito.com>

The purpose of the Electronic Capito Project is to provide the text of letters from and to Wolfgang Capito which are either unpublished or have been published before 1850 and are therefore difficult to access.

The website is part of a larger editorial and translation project aimed at making the correspondence of Capito available to an English readership in conventional printed form. A first volume, covering the years 1506–1524, is scheduled for completion in 2003.

The Capito Project is headed by Erika Rummel of the Department of History, Wilfrid Laurier University, and is supported by a grant of the Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC).

Groupe de Recherche les Entrées Solonelles:

<http://web2.concordia.ca/GRES/index.shtml>

Le Groupe de recherches sur les entrées solennelles à la Renaissance (1484–1615) a pour objectif d'étudier le rituel d'accueil du roi, de la reine et du dauphin, ainsi que des Grands de passage dans une ville, qui les reçoit avec faste. Dans le Corpus des entrées à constituer, dans les cinq années que dure la subvention (CRSH, GTRC, 2002-2007), il s'agit d'analyser, selon trois axes principaux, les modalités d'échange qui établissent les liens de sociabilité, les signes de prestige qui transfigurent les lieux et les textes, ainsi que les systèmes de représentation de l'événement, de la ville, du visiteur prestigieux, de l'image du pouvoir.

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