

Quadrat

A periodical bulletin of research in progress on the
British book trade

Issue 1

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Edited by Peter Isaac

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Editor's Note

This newsletter, issued by the British Book Trade Index, is intended to give news of the progress of the Index, and to provide an outlet for reports of related work, especially from BBTI's Collaborators. It will also contain related notes and queries.

It is intended for circulation to the project's Collaborators, and to all those who are interested in this work.

Ms Gent and I will be pleased to hear from anyone interested. Ms Gent can be reached at the Robinson Library, University of Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 4HQ; my address is 10 Woodcroft Road, WYLAM NE41 8DJ (phone 01661 853174).

Quadrat: A small block of metal, lower than the face of the type, used by printers for spacing. *Shorter O E D*

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Composed in MONOTYPE *Bulmer* at the Allenholme Press and impressed in the Robinson Library, University of Newcastle upon Tyne

Foreword

As a member of its Board and as Chairman of its Centre for the Book and its Publishing Advisory Board, I am delighted that the British Library has been, and will be, closely associated with the development of the British Book Trade Index. The Executive Secretary (now Director) of the Centre, Mike Crump, has also been in charge of ESTC; and as Professor Isaac has said in the following article on 'The Index, Its Genesis and History' we expect that the British Library will publish the 'hard-copy' version of BBTI. Thus the connections are close and important and it is a particular pleasure that those connections give me the opportunity to contribute briefly to launching *Quadrat*.

All those who are at all acquainted with BBTI will know of Professor Isaac, whatever his modest account of its committee origins, as the 'onlie begetter' of BBTI and of his dedication and indefatigable work in the collection of the data and the construction of the database. But the particular characteristic of BBTI is, of course, the participation of the 'Collaborators'. It is a marvellous cooperative enterprise and has therefore had the effect of creating a much closer network, valuable in itself, quite apart from its prime objective, of all sorts of people engaged in and interested in, the history of the book and the book trade.

Quadrat thus comes to its first issue within an established community, which will clearly welcome a bulletin covering relevant research and 'work in progress'. But as well as serving that community *Quadrat* will, of course, also serve to 'raise the profile' of BBTI beyond that community. And that is important because the existence of BBTI, as Professor Isaac, and others closely associated with the project, have always recognised, offers such exciting opportunities to scholars and the prospect of completely new views and perspectives on the history of the British book trade— as is indeed already evident from the work of Elizabeth Gent as reported in this first issue. *Quadrat* will clearly play a very important part not only in recording research in progress but in prompting and recording future research and the best possible use of BBTI. All researchers and those interested will give it a warm welcome.

Centre for the Book

Tim Rix

The British Book Trade Index

Its Genesis and Recent History

The British Book Trade Index (BBTI), which operates under the aegis of the Robinson Library of the University of Newcastle upon Tyne, is a computerized index of the names and brief biographical and trade details of all those who worked in the book trade in (for the moment) England and Wales¹ and who started work in the centuries before 1851. For our purposes 'book trade' is a very catholic catch-all. It includes not only printers, publishers and booksellers, but also stationers, papermakers, engravers, auctioneers, ink-makers, pen and quill sellers, etc, so that the trade may be studied in context. As far as space allows in the relatively constricted database record all the various trades practised by the person concerned are included – and there are some strange combinations (bookseller and patent-manure seller, for example). We are doing our best to include all the workers, apprentices and journeymen, as well as the masters, whom records mostly deal with. (We are, for instance, at the moment processing more than 20 000 records of apprentices listed in the records of the London Stationers' Company, which Michael Turner, of the Bodleian Library, has provided from his huge database of information about these apprentices.)

Our approach to entry in the Index is all-inclusive, rather than exclusive; for example, it is probable that many of the engravers (an important book-trade activity) in BBTI in Birmingham are gun-engravers, rather than copperplate engravers for book illustration. If, later, we become quite certain that a particular individual *never* produced an engraving for printing we can exclude him or her; however, remembering the great range of the engraving work undertaken by Thomas Bewick in Newcastle, such certainty may be unlikely. Similarly, some printers included may be exclusively calico printers. On the other hand, card-makers were found in old records long before cardboard was invented; on examination it was found that these people were making tools for carding wool.

The Genesis of the Index

During the last twenty-five years many scholars in different parts of the British Isles have been working on the history of the book trade both in their own localities and more widely, using local and national archives and

collections of printed material. Some of the results of this work have been published -- often in a rather ephemeral form and with a very limited circulation -- but much exists only in the researcher's own files. Not only is this vulnerable, it is unlikely to be available to others.

Meetings of some of those involved in the study of the provincial book trade were held at Leeds University in 1980, and at Loughborough University in 1983. Following the Oxford meeting two years later, these gatherings have become annual two-day seminars.²

It was felt at the earliest seminars that the book-trade material being assembled was of wide interest -- not only to historians of the book trade itself, but also to economic and local historians, to those studying the spread of culture and the development of literacy and education more generally, etc. Following the Loughborough meeting, therefore, a committee was formed to investigate means of making the dispersed information more widely available. From this grew the proposal to create the British Book Trade Index. At the outset the project was envisaged as an Index of the trade outside London, but this was soon seen to be unrealistic because of the many interconnexions, and London, which has been much better documented in print than most parts of the British Isles, is now included.

Data are fed into the Index in two ways: on standard forms and on computer disk. Rather more than half of the records have been submitted by a band of collaborators on the form, which is reproduced on the next page. These forms are edited by us before being 'keyboarded' by the Data-Preparation Service of the University of Newcastle upon Tyne. The data from the resulting computer disks are then edited once again and appended to the main database. Some few collaborators, who have ready access to computers, submit their information in a suitable form³ on disk; this is particularly welcome since it obviates the necessity of one stage of editing. The cost of the initial keying of the information was supported by two grants from the Sir James Knott Charitable Trust.

It was decided that the first phase of the work should be to 'input' information from such published sources as the *Dictionaries of the Printers and Booksellers who were at work in England, Scotland and Ireland 1557-1775*, issued by the Bibliographical Society between 1907 and 1932 (and recently reprinted for a second time), Charles Ramsden's *Bookbinders of the United Kingdom (outside London) 1780-1840* (Batsford, 1954), and W B

BRITISH BOOK TRADE INDEX – RECORD CARD
(Maximum number of characters and spaces shown in parentheses)

001 LNAME (20)		002 FNAME (30)	
003 DIS (2)	004 BDATEST (5)		005 BDATEND (5)
006 COUNTRY (2)	007 COUNTY (3)	008 TOWN (20)	
009 ADDRESS (100)			
010 TDATEST (5)		011 TDATEST (5)	
012 TRADE1 (3)	013 TRADE2 (3)	014 TRADE3 (3)	
015 TRADE4 (20)			
016 NOTES (100)			
017 SOURCE (12)	018 FLAG1 (1)	019 FLAG2 (1)	
020 FLAG3 (1)	021 FLAG4 (1)	022 REFNO (5)	

The standard record form (reduced). This has since been modified to allow 200 characters in 'Notes' and 36 in 'Source'. In addition there are now six 'Flag' fields, each of two characters.

Todd's *A Directory of Printers and others in Allied Trades: London and vicinity 1800-1840* (Printing Historical Society, 1972). Collaborators put the data on forms – one, at least, doing this on his daily commuter journey to London – for keying in the usual way.

Some tens of thousands of such records were submitted and entered into the Index by the middle of 1989. Many required revision as a result of more recent research. The second stage of the first phase, therefore, was to bring the records for the eighteenth century up to date by having access to the *Eighteenth-Century Short-Title Catalogue* (ESTC), being compiled by the British Library with US collaboration. The Library generously allowed us direct 'on-line' access to this. With the financial support of the late Dr Brian Enright, the Newcastle University Librarian, Ms E L A A Gent undertook this onerous task, working part-time from November 1989 to the end of 1990 and producing an Index of some 25 000 entries for England.

The Second Phase

This was the position by Easter 1991, when the submission of further entries seemed to have dried up. Since, in many cases, entries for the same

individual had come from more than one source, it was essential to conflate the records. Once again Ms Gent stepped into the breach, working part-time from September 1991 to August 1992, supported by a 'small grant' from the British Academy. She successfully completed this conflation by the autumn of 1992 -- as well as turning up many further questions to be answered.

The publicity associated with the grant from the British Academy stimulated a further surge of submissions from a growing number of collaborators -- *but we can never have too many of these* -- and the number of records had almost doubled by the summer of 1992. The majority of these records was based on the investigation of local material, rather than on published work -- and here, it goes without saying, new ground was being broken.

The contribution of the British Library to the Index has been considerable, encompassing both the use of the card index of members of the book trade formed in the early days of ESTC and direct access to the very large computerized catalogue. The Library not unnaturally, therefore, has an interest in any possible 'hard-copy' publication of BBTI. The present proposal is for the project Director to prepare camera-ready copy for publication by the British Library. It is hoped to have this copy ready by the end of 1996. The Index will be published in demy quarto format (just smaller than A4), with the entries in two columns. The entries for persons outside London will be further indexed by town within county (both county and town being handled alphabetically); within each town the shortened entries will be in chronological order of entry to the trade, four columns to the page.

There have been so many changes recently in the boundaries of local-government areas -- and these continue -- that we have had some difficulty in relating town to county. We have, therefore, adopted J G Bartholomew's *The Survey Gazetteer of the British Isles* (London: George Newnes, 1904) as our 'bible' for this purpose -- and for the spelling of placenames.

Using the Index

By Easter 1993 BBTI held some 70 000 records, but all that has been mentioned so far is little more than a list of engine numbers by a group of train spotters; how are these to be used? The Index, still growing but still several years away from being fit for general access, offers a quarry from which may be hewn a whole series of questions and answers about the trade.

In the autumn of 1992, therefore, with this large potential Index looming, an application was made to the Leverhulme Trust for a major grant to make possible the employment of a full-time Research Associate. The Trust awarded this grant to be administered by the University Librarian, and Elizabeth Gent was appointed to the post, starting in May 1993.

We are both adding and editing entries as they come in,⁴ but Ms Gent is especially concerned with *using* the Index to pose and answer questions about the relevance of the study of the book trade to wider issues, *eg* contemporary debates on textuality. In addition, we are both concerned to understand the development of the trade, and the changing roles of its members. For example, it is clear that at almost all times women have played an important part in the trade, working alongside husbands and carrying on the business after his death, but often the women were the sole or lead traders. The exact picture is only slowly unravelling, but by the nineteenth century women were clearly leading bookbinders; were they also active 'pressmen' or compositors in the printing shop?

Several of the trades covered were pursued by itinerant workers, examples being papermaking and bookbinding. Tanya Schmoller's book *Sheffield Papermakers: three centuries of papermaking in the Sheffield area* (Wylam: Allenholme Press, 1992)⁵ shows the diverse places of birth of the papermakers; papermaking is an activity that historically employed more women than men – mainly for finishing, sorting and packing.

By the Printing Act of 1662 and under the London Stationers' Company's Charter of 1557 printing in England and Wales was concentrated in London (and the learned centres of Oxford and Cambridge) under the control of the Company. The Act did not lapse until 1695, and *printing*, therefore, is not found in the provinces before the early years of the eighteenth century. But in no sense is this the beginning of the provincial book trade: books were made and sold outside London long before Caxton introduced printing to Westminster.⁶

We wish to use the Index to assess the role of women in the trades and the change of this role with time and place. Further, we shall try to determine and analyse the combinations of trades practised; here we shall be hindered by the change in the nature of the trades carried on under the same name. For centuries the bookseller was the publisher, and it was not until

the late eighteenth century that the two activities began to be clearly separated. Nor are directories, newspapers etc always consistent in their usage.

At all times in England London has been the main centre for book production, and it is desirable to elucidate the distribution networks. In this connexion it is worth remembering that bookselling and pharmacy were very commonly combined; both books and patent medicines were products nationally distributed -- is this the reason for the combination? It is doubtful whether the Index will be of first importance in tracing the networks, but connexions in individual cases may come to light.⁷

In dealing with the Newcastle trade Ms Gent has found that it was located in St Nicholas Churchyard from very early days. St Nicholas was never a monastic establishment (unlike Durham Cathedral), and she is deeply engaged in investigating this connexion, which is, of course, taken for granted for St Paul's Churchyard in the City of London. The database allows her to print out all book-trade addresses in Churchyards-- not all that many. This is one only of many questions raised by the dull, but essential, work of editing and conflation. It is to be hoped that local historians may find answers to some of their questions with the assistance of the Index. Within reason we shall be pleased to provide printouts of the entries for particular towns or particular family names, for example.

The Immediate Future

Publications for the earliest period tended to concentrate on printers and booksellers, so that our coverage will be incomplete. By our use of the ESTC our coverage of the eighteenth century is fairly complete *for those whose names appear in the imprints transcribed* in the Catalogue. Paper-makers in that century are taken from A H Shorter's *Paper Mills and Paper Makers in England 1495-1800* (Hilversum, 1957), and are expected to be reasonably complete. These sources deal exclusively with masters; journeymen will be unrepresented. A search of parish and similar records is essential, but we must look to our many Collaborators to explore these sources for us; some excellent information of this kind is currently coming in from Yorkshire and Sussex, to pick only two examples.

Ian Maxted, of the West Country Studies Library, Devon Library Services, has supplied on computer disk-- and in *dBASE* -- much data on apprentices from the Inland Revenue records, on bankruptcies in the trade, and on fire insurance; this information has helped to add colour to the

Index. We are at present adding information from the surviving lists of registrations under the Seditious Societies Act 1799. A further example of this kind of material, which adds both new records to the Index and 'colour' to existing records, is the work by John Buchanan-Brown on *Pugh's Hereford Journal*, listing book-trade bankruptcies in all parts of the country.

Wales has been splendidly dealt with by Eiluned Rees, late of the National Library of Wales – again on disk.

Local groups of book-trade historians have been active in the Northeast (Northumberland and Durham), in Birmingham and in Liverpool (covering also Chester and soon, it is hoped, Warrington). Their publications have taken account of the various nineteenth-century directories. Collaborators have assisted or have promised assistance with that century (up to 1851) for many, but not all, parts of the country. We still need assistance with parts of the country not properly covered, and with other sources of information for any geographical area: wills, parish records, newspapers, census data etc.

Ms Gent and I will be delighted to hear from any scholars with comments, suggestions or questions, which we shall do our best to answer. We shall be especially pleased to discuss the potential of the Index for research or teaching. (Our addresses and telephone numbers will be found on p 2.)

The Longer-Term Future

As indicated earlier, it is hoped to have camera-ready copy prepared by the end of 1996. The database is too small – as things are at present – to envisage its issue on CD-ROM for use on computers, but even after 'hard copy' is published (in 1997?) the Index will be retained on computer at the Robinson Library of the University of Newcastle upon Tyne; the exact form of this computerized database and the means of access have still to be settled. One outcome of publication must be to show up the many lacunae, inaccuracies and inconsistencies in the data. A better and fuller version, then, is likely to be required within the following decade.

Newcastle upon Tyne

Peter Isaac

NOTES

1. Scotland is in the hands of John Morris, of the National Library of Scotland, and work on Ireland is beginning; also Mary Pollard, formerly of Trinity College Library, Dublin, is

at present compiling a biographical dictionary of the book-trade members of the Guild of St Luke, Dublin.

2. The next Seminar will be held at the University of Bristol 1-11 3 July 1995. Details may be obtained, in due course, from Michael Richardson, who is organizing it. His address is University Library, University of Bristol, Tyndale Avenue, Bristol BS8 1TJ (01272 303030)
3. The database for the Index is compiled using the software program *dBASE IV* (version 1.5). Some collaborators are able to submit data in this format or an earlier version—but many (including the Data-Preparation Service) provide data in ASCII format, suitably delimited. Either form can very readily be appended to the Index.
4. The computer makes possible the inclusion of information that would otherwise have to be entered manually. Michael Turner's apprentice data, for example, were in a form that could be directly used to fill only three or four of the BBTI fields, but they were in an electronic format. Peter Moon, much more skilled than I in programming for *dBASE*, has written a long routine that will extract all the available information, in a form immediately available to BBTI; using this program more than a thousand of Michael Turner's records can be dealt with in less than one minute of computer time. These entries have then to be conflated manually with any records of the same individual already in the Index.
5. Although the Sheffield paper mills produced mainly rope browns for the cutlery and tool industries in the area, Elizabeth Gent has included all Mrs Schmoller's information, because parish and census records were used by the Author, and these show birthplace and age. In this way a little light is thrown on the movement of one group of migrant workers, who may very well have made writing and printing paper elsewhere in the country.
6. An example that demonstrates both early bookselling in a small provincial town and a not unusual combination of trades is the inventory of the seventeenth-century Quaker Penrith grocer, Robert Benson, in the Public Record Office (PRO C5/259/9). This shows that Robert Benson, who died in Pennsylvania in 1699, had a stock of 1111 volumes (representing over 300 titles), together with 60 hornbooks, a total of 1171 'books', ignoring three unspecified parcels. The total valuation for a Chancery case, brought by his daughter against his son, was £74.17.3¹/₂d. (See my *An Inventory of Books Sold by a Seventeenth-Century Penrith Grocer* – History of the Book Trade in the North Working Paper PH 53 – December 1989.)
7. Professor John Feather's *The Provincial Book Trade in Eighteenth-Century England* (Cambridge, 1985) is a seminal study of this topic.

This note is based on my article on BBTI in *The Local Historian*, vol 24, no 2 (May 1994), pp 102-111, by kind permission of the British Association for Local History and the Editor, Dr Margaret Bonney.

The Haberdashers' Company of Hereford v James Wilde

Two papers published by F C Morgan in *The Transactions of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club* at an interval of some thirty years¹ are fundamental to the history of the book trade in Herefordshire and have underpinned and signposted my own investigations for the BBTI. Here I am concerned with a third paper 'A Hereford bookseller's catalogue of 1695'.² This is Morgan's transcript of the itemized and priced inventory of the stock of a bookseller, Roger Williams, and identification of the books listed in it. The inventory itself was prepared by two appraisers, Thomas Broade, a mercer, and James Wilde, a bookseller, in an action for the recovery of a debt of £40, and is among the documents from the case heard in the Mayor's Court and surviving in the County Records Office.³

In his paper Morgan admitted that at this stage he had failed to identify Roger Williams. While the bookseller's identity was irrelevant to Morgan's prime purpose – the identification of the books listed in the inventory – it is essential if we are to understand the source of the books, the reason why their owner incurred the debt for which they were impounded and just why the loan should have been called in when it was.

In fact the Minute Book of the Haberdashers' Company,⁴ to which Hereford booksellers and stationers belonged, records that on 26 December 1690 Roger Williams, son of Richard Williams, mercer of the city of Hereford, was bound apprentice to Richard Whittington. Whittington himself was the second son of William Whittington of Hampton Bishop, gentleman. He was probably born c1660 since four years after his father's death he was apprenticed on 30 April 1674 to the Hereford bookseller Thomas Hancox and admitted to the Haberdashers' Company on 6 August 1683 having already been made a freeman of the city itself (23 January 1683).

Whittington evidently prospered: he was elected Warden of the Haberdashers' (1691) and Master of their Company in 1692, remaining in that office at his death three years later. (His executors settled his accounts paying the Company on 2 February 1696 the 18s8d owing from his Mastership.) He took three apprentices – Richard Broade (5 August 1690); Roger Williams, as we have seen (26 December 1690), and his only child,

John Whittington (16 January 1693). His wife appears to have predeceased him since only his son John is mentioned in his will, signed on 10 April 1695. Whittington probably died very shortly afterwards in April or early May since probate was granted to his executors on 13 July 1695.

Whittington's death, therefore, left an opening in the Hereford trade which Williams must have decided to fill although he had two years of his apprenticeship still to serve. It is reasonably safe, therefore, to assume that he borrowed £40 to purchase his late master's stock⁵ and to set himself up as his successor.

Here he was to meet an obstacle in the shape of James Wilde who, like Richard Whittington, was a member of the local gentry – the Wildes of Abbey Dore. He had, however, been apprenticed to his elder brother, the London and (later) Dublin bookseller Richard Wilde, for seven years on 3 February 1690, so that like Williams, Wilde was technically not yet out of his apprenticeship. Nevertheless when, on 4 June he purchased his freedom of the City of Hereford he described himself as 'bookseller'.

If he was successfully to follow his trade in Hereford, it was essential for him to eliminate his rival, Roger Williams. Although there is no evidence that he was instigated by Wilde, it is surely no coincidence that on 13 June John Bevans, a writing master, should enter a claim in the Mayor's Court for repayment of the loan of £40 made to Williams, a debt which Williams denied.

In addition to fighting this claim, Williams also took the necessary steps to obtain the aid of the livery company. On 15 August he was made a Freeman of the City (he is described as 'mercator', ie 'shopkeeper') and on 26 August he was 'Admitted a Member of this Fellowship having served the Terme of Seaven yeares unto Richard Whittington late of this City Stationer' although the Minute-book would have demonstrated that this statement was false. Clearly, then, there were members of the Haberdashers' Company who were prepared to support Williams in his fight with Wilde.

The latter, trusting in his purchased freedom of the City must already have commenced business since under 2 September the Master's Accounts show the Company spending 2s 'at swearing and attending Mr Wilde's business' although it was not until the 5 November that they prepared a

presentment citing Wilde in the Mayor's Court for exercising the trade of stationer when not a member of their company.

Meanwhile Bevans pursued his claim and on 25 November the Mayor's Court found in his favour and awarded him 14s9d costs, the day after the appraisers of Williams's goods and chattels had valued them at £35.6s7d. This sum fell short of the £40.14s9d which Williams was bound to repay Bevans, a fact of some significance given that those appraisers were James Wilde and Thomas Broade, the elder brother of Whittington's senior apprentice, Richard Broade.⁶ Although they were supposed to be 'persons indifferent and not concerned', Wilde's interest is manifest while in Thomas Broade's case there may have been a touch of family jealousy.

Thus Wilde would seem effectively to have scotched his rival, but he had still to contend with the Haberdashers. On 4 December the Master, Thomas Garnons, pledged 10s and 13 other members of the Company (none of them stationers) 5s each to finance the case against James Wilde who, notwithstanding, on 5 December was admitted to the Company.⁷

Although Wilde might have regularised his position, it did not halt proceedings and on 9 December he was charged in the Mayor's Court with exercising the trade of bookseller without being a member of the Company. To this he objected that the warrant was invalid since it was drawn up in the name of Wildes while he had always been known as Wilde.

Unfortunately the records of the Mayor's Court from 1696–97 to 1703–4 inclusive are missing and the outcome of the case can only be surmised. The cavil would appear, however, to have been unsuccessful and Wilde to have lost since under the date of 5 October 1696 the Master's accounts show payment of £1.10s0d to the Company by Wilde and on 9 November a further payment of £2 is noted.

This would seem to cover the standard fine of 20s for unlawfully exercising a trade and costs awarded to the Haberdashers. The accounts of the Master for the years 1694–96, Thomas Garnons, show three casual payments amounting to 3s4d in respect of the case and a further £2.6s2¹/₂d itemized under the separate heading 'The Law charges ag[ain]st Wilde'.⁸ The record of Wilde's admission to the Company notes that he had paid 'the accustomed dues'. Since Wilde was 'a stranger' these would have amounted to some £5 or £6,⁹ so it is clear that the sums quoted above are

unrelated to his admission and must be connected with the case in the Mayor's Court.

This surely, was a small price to pay, since James Wilde prospered, was elected Warden (1703--5) and Master of the Haberdashers' Company (1710--12) and continued to exercise his originally disputed trade as book-seller and stationer in Hereford until his death some time between 1736 and 1739. His descendants succeeded him in Hereford and also traded in Ludlow, Kidderminster and Stourbridge. In Hereford there were Wildes in the book trade throughout the 18th century and into the early years of the 19th century. Thus they represent the longest-lived family business in the history of the trade in Hereford, much though their fortunes appear to have declined by end of the period.

Their success was at the expense of Williams. Although he was not prevented from pursuing his trade in Hereford, he did not prosper. Masters' accounts show him in arrears with his quarterage in 1695--96 and in 1707 he was declared bankrupt and his commissioners sold property at Burghill, near Hereford, belonging to Williams and his wife, Dorothy, and mortgaged in 1700¹⁰ to pay his debts.

Such are the outlines of a bitter trade rivalry, although the bare facts can never reveal the cross-currents within the Haberdashers' Company which must have determined its course and its outcome.

Hereford

John Buchanan-Brown

NOTES

1. 'Herefordshire Printers and Booksellers' (1939-41: pp 106-127 illustrated) and 'Printing in Herefordshire: Part II' (1973-5: pp 230-38).
2. *Transactions of the Woolhope Field Naturalists' Club* (1942-45: pp 22-36).
3. Loose Papers (Bay 77).
4. The Company's minute-books, comprising (a) the original 'Composition' of 1612, its subsequent amendments, the revised Composition of 1684 and Masters' accounts and memoranda, and (b) records of the binding of apprentices and admission of members until the dissolution of the Company in 1771 are bound in one folio volume in the City Library (fLC 338.6 MSS).
5. Unfortunately the inventory of his goods which Whittington specified in his will has not survived and this assumption is based upon a comparison of the total number of volumes (272 valued at £23.13s7d) with the post-mortem inventory of the goods of another Hereford bookseller, Thomas Hancox. This inventory is preserved in the County Record Office (Wills: Dean's Consistory Court) with the letters of administration granted to his

widow on 4 August. It is dated 27 May 1685 and comprises 'Imprimis 20 folios at 3s. 40 more at 2s... [50] books Oct[avo] and 12s at 2' in all 110 volumes valued at £12.0.0. Hancox had set up business in Hereford in 1665 and seems to have been reasonably successful until the mid-1670s when Richard Hunt, who commenced business in 1673, entered the trade. (Hancox issued halfpenny trade tokens in 1666 and 1668 and in 1671 was prosecuted – along with other Hereford tradesmen – for so doing in breach of government orders. He was also the publisher of *Firminus and Dubitantius*, a work of religious controversy by Thomas Good (1609-78), Master of Balliol College, Oxford, and Prebendary of Hereford Cathedral, printed at Oxford by Leonard Lichfield.) In 1675 Hancox fell into disrepute with his livery company by attempting (with a confederate) to procure false indentures for an apprentice to the latter. His stock must represent a business in decline while Williams's that of a flourishing bookseller such as his late master, Richard Whittington, Master of the Haberdashers' Company.

6. In his will (County Record Office: Wills- Dean's Consistory Court) for which probate was granted on 18 December 1704, Broade left the sums of £5 each to John and Elizabeth Broade, 'two of the children of my late Brother Thomas Broade deceased'.

7. The entry is highly suspect since although it falls within the sequence 1695~~6~~ and is certified by the signatures of the Master (Thomas Garnons) and the Warden (James Passey) for the years in question, it is actually dated '1699'. It also occurs at the foot of a page. Ⓒ Morgan thought the entry interpolated (MS note kindly supplied by Mr Paul Morgan) and that the Master's signature was copied. I am inclined to agree and to consider the Warden's signature a copy too, although, strangely enough Passey was Master of the Company in 1699. The Masters' accounts for the years in question are somewhat sketchy and I can find no trace of the actual payment of the 'accustomed dues', but it is inconceivable that a man who was later to hold office in the company should not have been properly admitted to it.

8. Two items are specifically dated 21 March and 20 April 1696 respectively.

9. The standard admittance fee in the 17th century would seem to have been some £6. ~~12~~¹²*d* which was paid by both William Luggar (1657) and Thomas Hancox (1665) who, like Wilde, had served London apprenticeships. This fee would have included £2 paid by the Company to the Mayor for their Freedoms of the City, so Wilde would presumably have had this sum deducted from his dues having purchased his freedom some six months earlier.

10. County Record Office (LC Deeds 988: M24/66a).

Kent Book-Trade Directory, 1840–1900

Progress Report -- June 1994

Before work can begin on the compilation of the Kent book trade for the period 1840–1900 (David Knott is covering the period 1775–1840, and has issued two working papers covering Canterbury and the Thanet towns), three major tasks must be completed. The first is the extraction of details on members of the Kent book trade from the various Kent censuses that were undertaken between 1851 and 1891. The 1891 census returns proved to be voluminous, and the search through these was completed earlier this year, marking the end of the search through the 1851–1891 censuses for relevant book-trade information. The second major task is the examination of Kentish church registers for the baptisms, marriages and burials of booksellers, stationers, printers and other members of the Kent book trade; I have tended to begin from 1813 where baptisms are concerned as then the registers give the occupations of fathers. As the registers for all major towns in Kent have not been completely searched, this task may well take quite a time and possibly could be completed some time next year. The abstraction of wills and administration papers held in the Kent Record Office, Public Record Office and Somerset House comprises the third major task; and surnames beginning with A up to M have been dealt with. Again it may be that this work will be completed some time next year. At any rate, I should be able to start work on the compilation of the Kent book-trade directory (1840–1900) next year.

For the time being, I am compiling a Faversham book-trade directory for the period 1750–1900 as something for the Faversham Heritage Society to sell in order to raise money for its good work on the Faversham heritage front.

I feel strongly that one cannot properly comment on the activities of master printers and booksellers without looking at the apprenticeship and freedom structures, staffing levels and the movements of journeymen and bookshop assistants. Yet book-trade directories often ignore apprentices, journeymen, bookshop assistants and suchlike. I have attempted to identify these members of the Kent book trade, and will be giving entries for them in my Kent book-trade directory. The difficulty of obtaining information

on them explains the care to search through census returns, parish registers and wills, and also explains why the progress on the compilation of the Kent book-trade directory is slow.

At this stage the list of sources utilized for the Kent book-trade directory is not likely to lengthen much, so it is here given in a general way in the hope that omission of important sources will be brought to light by way of comment from readers:

- Various national and local directories
- Census returns for 1851 up to 1891
- Parish registers for baptisms, marriages, and burials, usually from 1813
- Compilations of monumental inscriptions
- Birth, marriage and death certificates from 1837
- Wills and administration papers in Kent record Office, Public Record Office and Somerset House
- Registers of apprentices and freemen
- Post Office archives
- Property deeds (especially for Faversham and Sevenoaks)
- Printing-press declarations from 1799
- Court papers (quarter-sessions)
- Various lists of bankrupts and insolvent persons
- Papers and account books of bankrupts in Kent Record Office and Public Record Office
- The manuscript letter-book of John Vine Hall of Maidstone
- Imprints of locally printed town guides, books and pamphlets
- Poll books
- Kentish newspapers
- Printed articles of associations (limited companies)
- Business histories, biographies and autographies
- Trade journals, especially the *Publishers' Circular*
- The Printers' International Specimen Exchange*, 1880-98

ESTC

RJ Goulden

207
 Mr John Procter

Alnwick, 21 Sept.



To William Davison,
 APOTHECARY, CHEMIST, AND DRUGGIST,
 BOOKSELLER, STATIONER,
 COPPERPLATE AND LETTERPRESS PRINTER.



All running Accounts to be settled at Christmas and Midwinter.

	£.	s.	d.
✓ 1/2 Rm Almanacks 1861 ^{of}		5	—
✓ 1 Gup Battle doves	6	—	—
✓ 1/2 Gup 1 Primers	6	3	—
✓ 1/2 doz Lyonside Longstus	8	4	—
✓ 1/2 doz Reading Cases	9	13	—
	£	1.11.	—
<u>By Graham</u>			

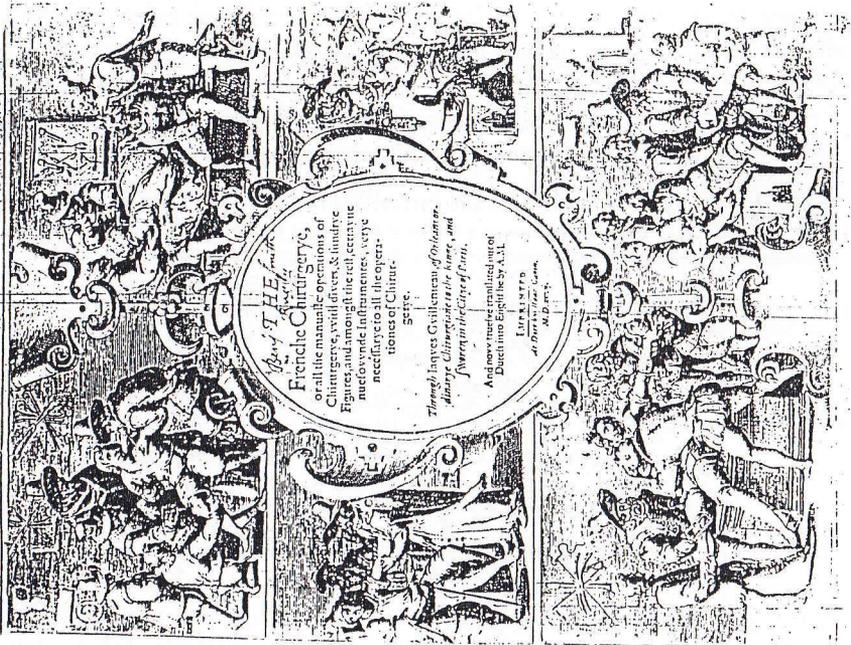
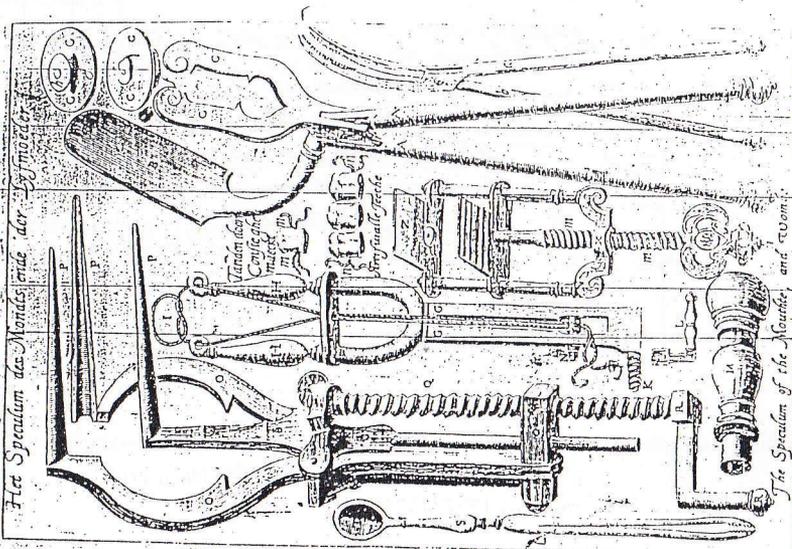
2.0
 1.40
 2.0

Dear Sir I have sent W & Co's Prep also a
 copy for yourself likewise 3 more of your
 cuts the other one will be ret^d with em^r
 of cuts — I also send you a Tea Cut
 and a Cathedral Cut — hope all will
 be forreth — yrs truly Wm Davison

Manufacturer of Soda Water, Lemonade, &c.
 Newspaper Accounts to be settled every Three Months, as the London Agents will not
 continue the Newspapers to those who allow them to remain longer unsettled.

Bill from William Davison, of Alnwick, to John Procter, printer and bookseller of Hartlepool,
 dated 21 September 1840 (reduced)

of Instruments of Chirurgery;



Information Wanted

As part of a study examining European influences upon medical (and particularly surgical) practice in England in the late Tudor and Stuart periods, there is a paucity of information concerning the number of copies of foreign texts (or English translations of foreign texts) being imported into this country, and their subsequent distribution. An example of such a book is *Les Oeuvres de Chirurgie* by Jacques Guillemeau, translated 'out of Dutch into English by A.M.' and imprinted at Dort by Isaac Canin, 1597 [1598], under the title *The Frenche Chirurgerye* – see the rather poor reduced reproductions opposite. How widely available was this work to the surgeons?

If anyone can offer any sort of information – reference to a particular title in a Customs roll, bookseller's stock, etc – or suggest areas to explore or fellow researchers to contact, it will be received most gratefully, and duly acknowledged if used in future publications. Details, please, to Dr A S Hargreaves, c/o Department of History, Armstrong Building, The University of Newcastle upon Tyne, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU, or to the editor of this newsletter.

Newcastle upon Tyne

Anne Hargreaves

(*Opposite*) Engraved title-page and illustration of surgical instruments (both much reduced) from *The Frenche Chirurgerye*, 1597 [1598]

The Contributors

John Buchanan-Brown has spent his working life in the book trade as bookseller, publisher, editor, translator, author, collector and bibliographer. It is, therefore, appropriate that he should contribute to its history through the Herefordshire section of the BBTI. He is a member of the Printing Historical Society, and sometime member of the Bibliographical Society of London.

Richard Goulden, who works in the British Library on the Eighteenth-Century Short-Title Catalogue, is engaged in a study of the nineteenth-century book trade in Kent. He has been a prolific contributor to BBTI, and not only for Kent.

Anne Hargreaves is engaged in a historic study of the influence of European medical and dental practice on late Tudor and Stuart England.

Peter Isaac, Emeritus Professor of Civil & Public Health Engineering of the University of Newcastle upon Tyne, and Director of the British Book Trade Index, is President of the Bibliographical Society. He is a Past Chairman of the Printing Historical Society, and directs the History of the Book Trade in the North.

Tim Rix, former Chairman and Chief Executive of the Longman Group, is nowadays engaged in numerous book-directed causes including the boards of The British Council and The British Library. A past-president of the Publishers' Association, he is now also Chairman of the British Library Centre for the Book and a director of the Society for the History of Authorship, Reading and Publishing.