

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Cambridge Antiquarian Society,

20 OCT. 1905—28 MAY 1906.

WITH

Communications

MADE TO THE SOCIETY.

No. XLVII.

BEING No. 3 OF THE ELEVENTH VOLUME.

(FIFTH VOLUME OF THE NEW SERIES.)



Cambridge :

DEIGHTON, BELL & CO.; MACMILLAN & BOWES.

LONDON : G. BELL AND SONS.

1907

Price Ten Shillings net.

they ended their perambulation "at the river (*ad riveram*)," which, as Mr Gray suggests, points to a branch of the River Cam which anciently flowed at the foot of the Roman town. It will be seen that the *procinctus* was related to the Castle as the "precinct" to a monastery, or the "close" to a cathedral church.

Monday, 4 December 1905.

The Reverend the President in the Chair.

Mr JOHN BILSON, F.S.A., delivered a lecture on "The French Archæological Congress at Beauvais and Compiègne in 1905," illustrated by lantern slides kindly lent by Monsieur Martin-Sabon of Paris.

Monday, 29 January 1906.

The Reverend the President in the Chair.

Mr W. A. CUNNINGTON, of Christ's College, delivered Anthropological Notes from Lake Tanganyika, illustrated by lantern slides.

Mr ARTHUR BEALES GRAY read a paper on the life and work of John Bowtell (1753—1813).

At a subsequent meeting (19 February) he read a second paper on John Bowtell, nephew of the above (1777—1855).

The editor has decided to print these two papers together.

A BIOGRAPHY OF JOHN BOWTELL (1753—1813); AND
OF JOHN BOWTELL HIS NEPHEW (1777—1855).

Prefatory Note.

To all those who have assisted me or shown an interest in my endeavour to compile a biography of my two fellow-craftsmen and fellow-parishioners, I wish to express my grateful acknow-

ledgements. In particular my thanks are due to the Registry of the University, who granted me every facility for examining the Library Accounts and Binders' Vouchers, and to the University Librarian for allowing me access to the Syndics' Book and the shelves of the Library. To the Rev. Dr Stokes I am indebted for the summary of the elder Bowtell's *History of the Town*. Mr G. Chawner helped and advised me throughout. Mr C. E. Sayle and Mr H. G. Aldis spared no trouble in identifying from the meagre descriptions of the vouchers certain books in the University Library bound by the elder Bowtell. Dr Green furnished me with an opportunity of examining the Bowtell MSS. bequeathed to Downing College. The Governors of Addenbrooke's Hospital kindly gave permission for a photograph to be taken of Bowtell's portrait, and for a search to be made in the Minutes.

I. JOHN BOWTELL, BOOKBINDER AND ANTIQUARY (1753—1813).

1. *Family and early years.*

John Bowtell, bookbinder, antiquary, and benefactor of his native town, whose titles to fame have gained him a place in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, was born in the parish of Holy Trinity, Cambridge, 1 August, 1753; he was the third and youngest surviving son of Joseph and Margery Bowtell.

In the register of his baptism and that of his brothers the family name was originally spelled 'Bowdell' or 'Bowdle,' a common Cambridge name in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In the entry under 1753 it was first written 'Bowdle,' and subsequently altered to 'Bowtell,' with the words "born August 1" added, probably by John Bowtell himself in 1781, when he searched¹ the Cambridge registers and made the copious extracts that appear in his history of the town. A similar alteration has been made in the entry of his nephew John's baptism at St Sepulchre's on 9 February, 1777. The change from 'Bowdell' to the more aristocratic 'Bowtell' seems

¹ See p. 356.

to have been initiated by John, and adopted by other members of the family.

About his parents I have been able to glean but little information. His father's name first appears in the Trinity Parish rate-book for 1748, and disappears after 1756. His monthly rate, which was the minimum assessment of 2*d.*, represents a rental of about £3 per annum, showing that he was in very humble circumstances.

In 1757 the family was resident in St Bene't's parish, but they were not ratepayers. Bowtell, in his *History of Cambridge*¹, records the death of his parents by quoting the inscription on their gravestone, which stood on the south side of St Bene't's churchyard:

Hic jacent reliquiae

Josephi Bowtell qui obiit 11 die mensis Nov. 1757 aet. 35; et hic sepultus est, expectans felicem corporis sui resurrectionem ac vitam in coelis aeternam; et Margeriae Bowtell uxoris ejus, quae ob. 10 Apr. 1780 aet. 60 *plena infirmitatum, plenior virtutum.*

The entry in the register of burials places Joseph's death a month earlier. "Bowtell Joseph buried Oct. 14, aged 35." This entry is interlineated.

Dyer, who professes to have derived his information from relatives of John Bowtell, speaks of John's "first coming" to Cambridge. He is certainly mistaken in supposing that John was not a native of Cambridge. And though we might account for his mistake by supposing that John left Cambridge for a time and returned to it after a lapse of some years, on such a point Dyer's gossip carries little or no weight. At any rate I have found no evidence to show that the family migrated from Cambridge. Further, it is almost certain that Bowtell was apprenticed in Cambridge. According to the custom of the trade he would not be out of his indentures until he was 21 years of age, that is not until August 1, 1774. But in October, 1773, he was resident in Cambridge, as he was then admitted a member of the bell-ringing Society called 'The Cambridge Youths.' It is a fair inference from this that the

years of his apprenticeship, namely from his fourteenth to his twenty-first year, were spent in Cambridge.

The first notice that I have of his business career belongs to 1785, when he appears as one of the binders to the University Library. This indicates that he was already well established. In 1773 John's elder brother, Joseph, had married Elizabeth Scarr. In October of the year 1786, John was married, at St Edward's, Cambridge, to his sister-in-law's elder sister, Ann Scarr. Husband and wife are described as "both of this parish." In the lists of ratepayers there is no 'Bowtell' and no 'Scarr.' The bride, like her sister Elizabeth thirteen years earlier, did not sign her name, but affixed her mark to her name in the register. One of the two witnesses who signed the register was John Nicholson, son of the celebrated 'Maps.' The younger Nicholson and Bowtell were of about the same age, and probably there existed between them a close friendship. That Bowtell associated with the Nicholsons is evident, for we find him signing as one of the witnesses to the Will of John Nicholson the elder on 13 July, 1782. May we not hazard the conjecture that Bowtell had served his apprenticeship with 'Maps'?

My next record of him places his residence in All Saints' parish in 1789. To the minutes of the Easter Vestry Meeting of that year his signature is appended among those of the parishioners, who were present at the Vestry Meeting for the election of Churchwardens for the ensuing year. In the following year (1790) we find Bowtell himself appointed to the Churchwardenship.

On the west wall of the vestry is a framed list of the Benefactors of the parish, dated 25 March, 1791, on which Bowtell's name appears as Churchwarden. As his name appears for the last time in the minutes of the Easter Vestry of 1791, he was probably arranging for his removal to the adjoining parish of St Michael about that time; unfortunately, owing to the loss of the Rate-books for 1778—1823, I have been unable to locate his place of abode while he was a parishioner of All Saints'.

Under the west window of St Michael's Church there is a

mural tablet to the memory of Bowtell stating that he "was many years a resident of this parish." He lived at what is now 32 Trinity Street, better known perhaps as 'Warwicker's.' This information we have from Bowtell himself, who in his *History of the Town*¹, writes as follows:

St. Catherine's Hostel...those 2 houses opposite to the N.W. end of Green Street; that on the south formerly occupied by Mr. Alderman York (now by Mr. Okes, surgeon); and that on the north formerly by James Burrough Esq. (now by the writer of this account, 1801).

Here Bowtell confuses James Burrough, sometime Esquire Bedell, afterwards Sir James, and Master of Gonville and Caius College, with Thomas Burrowes, also one of the three Esquire Bedells. In a lease, dated 1784, granted by Corpus Christi College to James Day, the house is described as "late in the occupation of Thomas Burrows, Esquire." Carter, in his *History of the University, 1753*², says:

St. *Katherine's Hospital*, where now Alderman *York*, and Mr. *Burrows* the 'Squire Beadle lives.

And Cole, in a note on St Catharine's Hospital in Cambridge³, goes into greater detail:

Alderman Thomas York, my worthy good Friend, built, about 30 years ago, a small neat House opposite Green Street, in Trumpington Street, on pulling the old one Down, and close to it on the North was Mr. Burrows' the Bedle's House, now rebuilt and inhabited by Mr. Day, the Town Clerk...I write this Febr. 22, 1773. They all stand contiguous to one another, and have the East Side of Trinity College large Quadrangle on the Back of them....Ald. York's and Mr. Day's is the scite, as said, of St. Catharine's Hospital.

James Day, Solicitor and Town Clerk, occupied the house on the north for many years, and probably quitted it on resigning the Town Clerkship in April, 1788. After a brief intervening tenancy, Bowtell seems to have taken over the premises, as Day's under-tenant, or assign, early in 1791. And it was in 1790, as we may remark in passing, that Day presented Bowtell with two MS. volumes, now in the

¹ Vol. III. p. 299.

² Carter's *History*, p. 16.

³ Add. MSS. Mus. Brit. 5865.

Bowtell Collection. Bowtell continued to reside in the house till his death in December, 1813. At the rear of the dwelling-house there is ample space for a binder's workshops; and of these we may have a relic in the buildings now existing there.

2. *The Bowtell Collection.*

To local antiquaries John Bowtell is best known perhaps by the valuable MSS. at Downing College that bear his name. Those who find these MSS. somewhat inaccessible I would refer to the "Historical MSS. Comm. Report" 1872 [pp. 320—327], where there is an admirable and full account¹ of the collection. And it is mainly from this Report that I have gathered the following notes of the more interesting MSS. The first work referred to is:

"LIBRI RATIONALES," or Accounts of the Town of Cambridge, 1510—1787, 10 vols. folio. On the fly-leaf of the first volume [1510—1560], with the signature "J. Bowtell, Mar. 1794," is written the following entry, which I venture to give in full as being characteristic of the man:

These ten volumes of Rentals (with the other writings, whatever may be their value), owe their preservation to the following circumstances: In 1788, hearing that a parcel of loose writings were offered to be sold to a shopkeeper as waste paper, and presuming, from the station of their late possessor, that some of them might be worth preserving, I stepped forward and superseded a sale, which no doubt would have consigned them to oblivion. They had been formerly in the possession of Alderman York, the Town Clerk, after whose death, in 1756, they got into the custody of his brother, Edward York, his executor, who lodged them in an antient chest of St Michael's Church, where they lay till after his death, and also the decease of his widow, when the clerk of the parish was authorized to make what use he pleased of them, as they contained nothing relating to the parish, and were pronounced of no value; accordingly, they were privately offered for sale, and I became the purchaser. On a careful examination, I selected several useful papers from a number of private letters, etc., all indiscriminately jumbled together, and, among them, a parcel of these rentals. Mr. York was succeeded, as Town Clerk, 4 September 1756, by James Day, Gent., after whose decease, his executor

¹ Riley hardly does justice, however, to Bowtell's own *History of Cambridge*, and failed to see that the eight volumes are a connected whole.

and brother (died December 13th, 1805) Mr. Charles Day, discovered another parcel of old rentals, which he presented to me in 1794, knowing (as he was pleased to say) that if they were of any value, no one would pay more regard to their preservation. I immediately arranged the whole in chronological order, and caused the same to be uniformly bound in ten volumes.

“NOTAE DE CANTABRIGIA,” folio: Collected by John Wickstede [an Attorney, and an Alderman of Cambridge, in the reign of James the First]. On the fly-leaf is written: “This MS. was the property of Mr. James Day, Town Clerk of Cambridge, who, in December 1790, gave it to me, J. Bowtell.” And a further note, apparently in Bowtell’s hand,—“This MS. is partly in the hand of J. Wickstede, formerly Mayor [A.D. 1614] of Cambridge.”

“NEWTON DIARY MS.” folio: On the fly-leaf is written: “This MS. was purchased of a Mrs Newton¹ of St Edward’s Parish, 1780, *a pret.* 2. 12. 6. J. Bowtell.” Thanks to the excellent edition (C. A. S. 8vo. publ. No. xxiii. 1890) by Mr J. E. Foster, our indefatigable Secretary, it is more widely known than any of Bowtell’s manuscripts.

“A LIST OF THE MAYORS AND BAILIFFS OF CAMBRIDGE,” folio: On the fly-leaf is written: “This valuable MS. was collected by the great pains and diligence of Dr. Charles Mason, at the sale of whose Library it was purchased for the sum of £2: 12: 6: by me, J. Bowtell².”

“METCALF’S THESAURUS,” folio: so labelled, written in various hands of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. On the fly-leaf is written:

This MS. was formerly in the possession of Alderman Metcalfe³, and afterwards in the hands of his son Walter; who wrote those curious

¹ Probably the widow of a grandson of Alderman Newton.

² Probably in 1782. Dr Mason died in 1770. In 1777 his widow, then Mrs Chettoe of Chesterton, a great friend of Cole, sold the Doctor’s MSS. to Fletcher and Hodson, the proprietors of the *Cambridge Chronicle* (Cole Add. MS. 5876, f. 35). They were sold by public auction in Nov. 1782, v. *C. Chron.* A full account of Dr Cha. Mason will be found in Willis and Clark’s *Architectural History*, Vol. II. p. 674. See also *Life of Sedgwick*, by Clark and Hughes, Vol. I. p. 190.

³ Thomas Metcalfe, or Medcalf, was Mayor of Cambridge in 1592, his son Walter was baptized at Great St Mary’s, 9 Nov. 1572.

memoranda relating to the town, some of which were transcribed by Mr Baker in his 36th volume. It afterwards got into worse hands, and, in that tattered state, was at length rescued from destruction, A.D. 1788, by the writer of this, who bestowed on it a new coat, in view to preserve it for the perusal of posterity. J. Bowtell.

“ORDERS OF THE CORPORATION, 1686,” folio: On the fly-leaf is written: “This book was transcribed in the year 1788, at the expense of Mr. James Day, Attorney at Law, by whom, in December, 1790, it was given to me, J. Bowtell.”

“HISTORY OF THE TOWN,” 8 vols. 4to. This is Bowtell’s *magnum opus*. According to Dyer it was the result of eighteen years’ work, and he further mentions that the author wished to publish it in his lifetime but failed to bring a bookseller into his proposals.

The grandiloquent style in which it is written, may be exemplified by the following extract from his apologia for writing the *History*:

An early predilection for antiquarian researches, and a natural propensity for achieving the history of a town, in which the spark of life was kindled in the author, were incitements irresistible.

After dealing with the early history of the town, Bowtell proceeds to give an account of the several parishes, every church and parish being treated at great length, and records quoted, some of which are now lost. Inserted in his neatly written MS. are a number of excellent pictures and drawings; and for these, Bowtell thanks Mr John Adey Repton, Messrs Wilkins, and Miss W. Wilkins.

Appended is a summary of the contents of the respective volumes:

Vol. I. [pp. 1—80]. Preface; and Account of the sources of the History of Cambridge.

An Introduction to the History of the Town from Roman times to the Norman Period.

List of Charters.

Vol. II. [pp. 81—196]. A more detailed account of the Roman period, etc.

Vol. III. [pp. 197—790]. The Town as affected by the University or “the most material alterations that have been made in the face of Cambridge owing to the settlement of the Muses.”

Lists of the Streets, the Hostels, the Inns, etc.

The population of Cambridge.

An account of the Corporation.

Lists of the Mayors, the Sheriffs, the M.P.'s etc.

An account of the River.

The Churches. St Peter's and St Giles'.

Vol. iv. [pp. 791—942]. *The Churches* (contd.) St Andrew's-the-Less with accounts of Barnwell Priory, and of Steerbridge (*sic*) Fair.

Vol. v. [pp. 943—2088]¹. *The Churches* (contd.) St Clement's... St Michael's².

Vol. vi. [pp. 2089—2564]. *The Churches* (contd.) Gt St Mary's... St Mary's-the-Less.

Vol. vii. [pp. 2565—3074]³. Charitable Institutions.

Sports including Bell-ringing.

Extracts from Metcalf's and Newton's Journal.

„ „ The Borough Records.

Vol. viii. [pp. 3075—3120]. An appendix on coins found in the neighbourhood.

The interest aroused in Cambridge by the foundation of a new College may have prompted Bowtell to select the authorities of Downing College as the custodians of his MSS. If we look for a more specific reason I can only point to the friendly relation in which he stood towards Wilkins, the architect, who had designed the buildings. For the purposes of probate the whole legacy was valued at £160; and the duty was paid, but afterwards returned by the Government, the legacy being exempt.

Dyer, in his *Privileges*⁴, furnishes some interesting gossip about John Bowtell, which he had gathered in conversation with Bowtell's nephew and namesake, for "with Mr. Bowtell he had not the smallest acquaintance." As it is the nearest approach to a contemporary sketch of Bowtell's life that I have been able to find, I am prompted to quote it somewhat fully, so far as it serves to throw a little side-light upon

¹ But page 1099 is followed by page 2000!

² It has been conjectured that a Description of St Michael's Church, Cambridge, which appeared in the *Gent. Mag.* April 1814, was written by Bowtell. (Bowes, *Cambridge Books*, No. 1546.) After comparing the published account with that given in Bowtell's *History*, I have come to the conclusion that the conjecture is mistaken.

³ On inside of end board is written in pencil "Finis totius operis, Laus Deo."

⁴ Dyer, Vol. II. pp. 111—115.

Bowtell's early days and the methods he employed in compiling his *History of the Town* :

On his first coming to town (as I am informed by his nephew, Mr. Bowtell, of Cambridge, who succeeds him in business), Mr. B. received a little tuition from a gentleman¹ of St. John's College, and gained a tolerable knowledge of the Latin and French languages, and I think, a little Greek. He was fond of general reading, but more particularly of topographical; and, as many curious works of this kind presented themselves to him in the way of his business, his rule was, first to read them, and to make extracts, and then to bind them: and thus, book-reading and book-binding doing, very laudably, their separate business, Mr. Bowtell acquired at the same time, considerable knowledge and very handsome property.

It was natural, with his peculiar taste, that Mr. B.'s curiosity should be directed to the history of the town, in which he resided, more particularly, when such opportunities were every day occurring to gratify it. He not only read and extracted much in the way above-mentioned, but became personally active and externally inquisitive, by examining parish registers, and every sort of public instrument which fell in his way, that could throw light on the History of the Town.

Mr. B. having thus collected a great variety of materials, formed it into a regular History, proceeding in the order of the different parishes and giving an account of the antiquities, monumental inscriptions, charities bequeathed, with their benefactors, and such other particulars, as regularly come under the head of parochial history. It consists of eight thin quartos, fairly written out, and the author wished to publish it in his life-time; but not being able to bring a bookseller into his proposals, nor willing to encounter the hazard of publishing at his own expence, he left it, at his death, with the other things above mentioned, to Downing College: how it may therefore be disposed of now, rests, of course, with that society.

When I was last at Cambridge, an opportunity was afforded me, by favour of Mr. Hewett, the Professor of Medicine, of examining this work; but it was when I was about to leave Cambridge, and was obliged, during the remaining time, to employ myself on inquiries, which I thought more immediately concerned me. So my survey of Mr. B.'s bequest was but partial, and my perusal of his History very rapid. I ran over his Preface, which shews he was well acquainted with the authors that treat of Cambridge; and one volume gives a regular History of Barnwell. I have no right to give an opinion, where I have made so little examination; though, from what I have seen, inferred from the circumstances abovementioned, and heard from his nephew, who lived with him, I am

¹ Possibly Dr Pearce, afterwards Master of Jesus College.

disposed to conclude very favourably of the work. The author was engaged on it, I understand, for 18 years.

I have perused some papers of Dr. Pearce, Master of Jesus College, relating to the town, in which references, I recollect, are frequently made to Mr. Bowtell; whence I must infer, that Dr. P. had perused the work, while in the hands of the writer: and one so well acquainted with what relates to Cambridge, as Dr. P. is known to be, would not have been forward to refer to them, had he not reckoned his work of authority.

Though Bowtell does not tell us much about himself, we are able from his scattered notes to get an occasional glimpse of his antiquarian researches:

In 1781 the author endeavoured to procure a sight of all the registers in Cambridge. That of St. Giles's, beginning 1597, was said to be lost, but at length found in some rubbish at one corner of the clerk's house, embalmed in a coat of mortar, from which it was rescued and restored to the minister. [*Hist.* III. 371, note.]

This searching of the parish registers also led to the unearthing by him of the original contract for the erection of the Rood Loft at Great St Mary's [1520-3], the circumstances of this find being fully recorded in his *History of the Town* [VI. 2133]:

Indenture for making the Roodloft.

In the church-chest is a small packet with this lable (*sic*) "These deeds appear to be useless." To an inquisitive mind, such an intimation did not discourage an examination; as this accurate transcript of that curious but mutilated indenture, testifies.

The late Canon Venables in his *Annals of the Church of St Mary the Great, Cambridge*¹, mentions, in a footnote, the finding of this indenture by the "late industrious Mr Bowtell."

Mr Raven in his *Church Bells of Cambs.*², often refers to Bowtell as his authority, and speaks of him in laudatory terms. For instance, on p. 56: "Bowtell, who is as accurate as Blomefield is inaccurate."

In the Cambridge University Library there are three manuscripts in Bowtell's handwriting, purchased from Mr A. E. Howard of Cambridge in March, 1896:

'History of Cambridge University,' *MS. Add.* 3331. This is a thin foolscap volume, giving a short account of the origin

¹ *C. A. S.* 8vo. publ. No. x. p. 63.

² *Ib.* No. xviii.

of the University, and regulations for Degrees, etc., followed by a list of the Chancellors, Vice-Chancellors, Proctors, Professors, etc. from 1257—1811.

'Gleanings' (relating to the Town of Cambridge), *MS. Add.* 3332. Evidently rough notes for Bowtell's *History*, in the shape of extracts from parish registers and published works.

Manuscript notes in 'Rules and Orders of the Cambridge Loyal Association' (1798), *MS. Add.* 3333. After the printed Regulations of a Volunteer corps formed Feb. 24, 1797, follow copious notes by Bowtell. The notes commence with a list (which ends Dec. 21, 1798) of 130 enrolled members, giving the order and date of their admission to the Association. Bowtell and his nephew appear respectively as number 62 and 65, March 7, and 9, 1797. We also note the name of John Nicholson, the son of 'Maps,' as number 5, Feb. 24, 1797. The list includes the names of many other well known Cambridge families, such as Hallack, Palmer, Leach, Hattersley and Sussum.

In these interesting memoranda we read that April 11, 1797, "An Order was made for mustering on Parker's Piece instead of Sidney College Close." In April of the following year (1798), "a proposal was made by the Committee for the corps to offer their service to Government to serve in any part of Great Britain in case of invasion of a foreign enemy which was daily expected."

On one occasion this patriotic corps came in touch with a live enemy. Bowtell records that "one Frenchman who had been a midshipman in the enemies' service, and who had escaped from his imprisonment at *Yaxley* barracks on the 4th of June, 1798, was taken by a party of this corps and escorted again from Cambridge to the said barracks (eight and twenty miles) at the charge of £6: 0: 6:, which was freely paid by the members of this loyal Association."

A further note tells us that "As an acknowledgment of the voluntary readiness in which this corps held themselves to serve their country, the sum of £200 was voted to them by the town and county of Cambridge for their use accordingly¹."

¹ For a full account of this Volunteer corps see *A Badge of the Cambridge Volunteers of 1798*, by J. E. Foster, M.A. *C.A.S. Comm.* Vol. xi. No. 2, p. 281.

Gonville and Caius College Library has an interleaved copy of Blomefield's *Collectanea Cantabrigiensia*, "with manuscript additions by Bowtell." *Catalogue of the MSS.* by Rev. J. J. Smith [1849]. On the fly-leaf is a note in Smith's handwriting,— "MS. notes and additions by Cole of Milton, partly from MS. 579 in Caius Coll. Libry." Above Cole's name is written in the same hand, "or Bowtell?" None of the notes, however, can be attributed to Cole, and few—if any—to Bowtell. Most of them are by Smith himself, with his initials sometimes appended.

3. *Business Career.*

Bowtell was evidently very successful in business, to judge by the sums he disposed of in his Will. On his monument in St Michael's and in the obituary notices in the *Cambridge Chronicle* and Cooper's *Annals*, he is called a 'Bookbinder' only. In the following advertisement from the *Cambridge Chronicle*, 21 March, 1789, he is described as 'Bookseller':

Gentlemen of the University are hereby informed, That they may have MSS. or printed books transcribed correctly, in a neat manner and on moderate terms, by applying to Mr. Bowtell, bookseller, at whose shop a specimen of the writing may be seen.

For his own part, though on occasion he calls himself 'Bookbinder,' he seems by preference to have styled himself 'Bookseller and Stationer,' 'Printseller and Stationer,' or the like¹. In short, we may count him as one of the last repre-

¹ Bookseller and Stationer; Will dated 22 Sept. 1813; Obit. Notice in *Gent. Mag.* 1814, Pt. ii. p. 85.

Bookseller; Advt. *C. Chron.* 21 Mar. 1789; Register of 'Cambridge Youths,' see note to p. 364; At Frennd's trial in 1793 Bowtell deposed that he had sold Frennd's pamphlet *Peace and Union*; also that he had "sold for Mr. Frennd a variety of books of various authors." Frennd's *Thoughts on Subscription to Religious Tests* (1788) was "sold by J. and J. Merrill, and J. Bowtell, Cambridge."

Printseller and Stationer; Advt. *C. Chron.* 24 Mar. 1798.

Printseller; Bookbinding advt. in *C. Chron.* 2 June 1798.

Stationer and Bookbinder; Advt. for apprentice, *C. Chron.* 12 Dec. 1795.

Bookbinder; "Mr. Bowtell, the bookbinder," *Proceedings against William Frennd, Published by the Defendant*, 1793, p. xxiv; Advt. on retiring from business, *C. Chron.* 26 Mar. 1813; Obit. notice in *C. Chron.* 3 Dec. 1813; Mural Monument in St Michael's; Cooper's *Annals*, iv. pp. 505-6.

Cambridge 20th Sept. 1785

Rev^d. D^r. Aschard, Vice-chancellor
 Deb^t to J. Bowtell
 On account of the University

An Illuminated Persian MS. of Astronomy & Nat Hist
 in folio bound in blue Turkey and ornamented all over
 with variegated gold 1 : 10 : 0

The Koran in MS. 8^{vo} mending & binding 0 : 4 : 0

Catalogue of the Public Library 4 Vol^s mending 2 : 6

Ditto 3 Vol^s folio MS bound 1 : 4 : 0

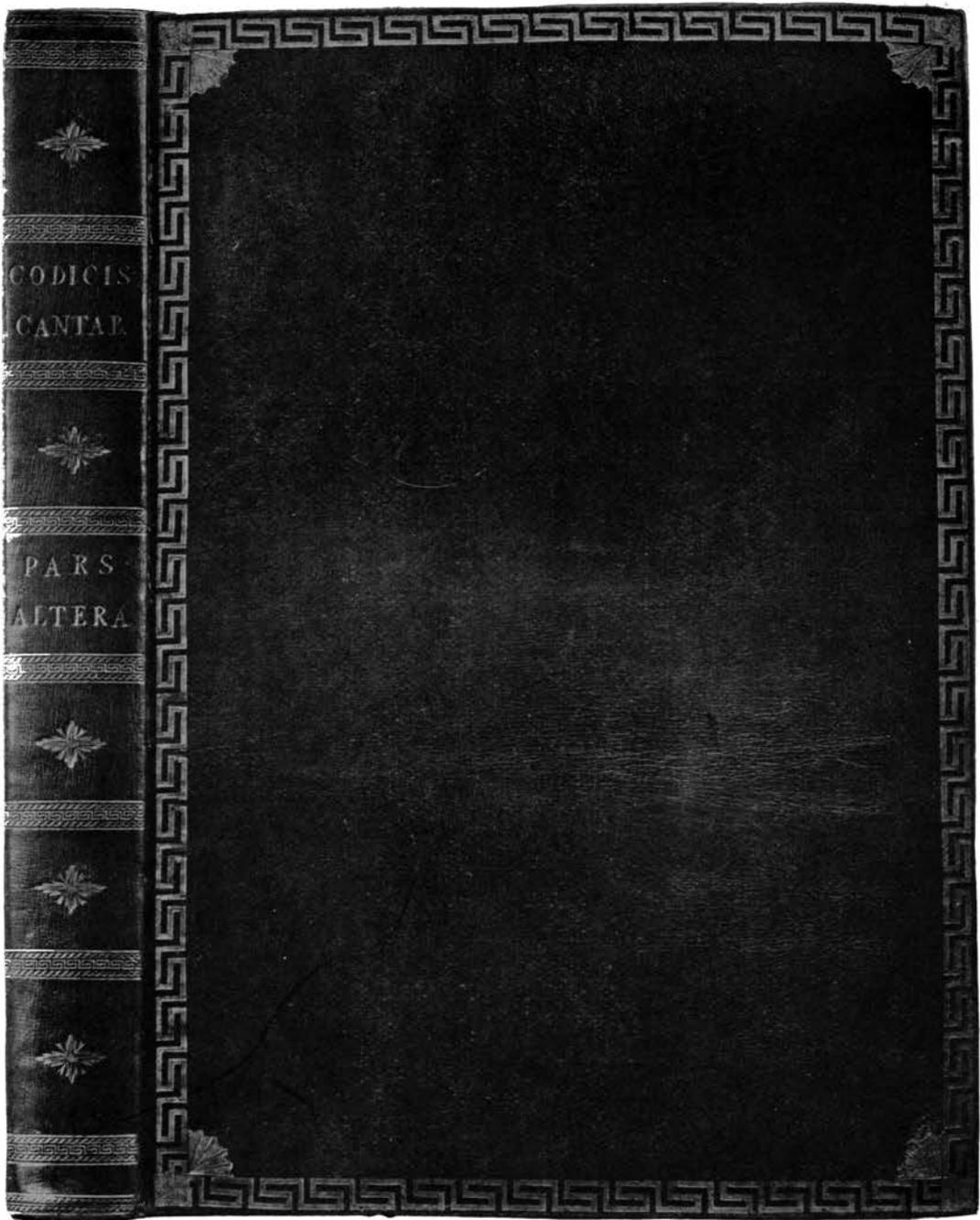
Ditto One Vol. mending 0 : 2 : 0

£ 3 : 10 : 6

Acc^d. the Contents
 J. Bowtell

John Marshall A. Turner Prin. Lib^r.

An Account for binding books at the University Library, 1785, drawn up and signed by John Bowtell: *University Registry*.



Back and one cover of the *Codex Bezae*, ed. Kipling, as bound by John Bowtell, 1794: *Royal Library, Copenhagen*.

representatives of the old type of Cambridge Stationers, who besides selling stationery, books, and prints, were also practical book-binders.

Probably he set up in business *circa* 1780, but it is not till 1785 that I have any precise record of him as a Binder; in that year his name first appears in the University Library Accounts (see Plate XXIV). Upon a comparison of the payments subsequently made to Bowtell with those to his contemporaries, Nicholson, Merrills, Deighton and others, it is evident that he was quickly recognised as the principal Binder to the Library.

In 1794 Bowtell must have been esteemed the best craftsman in Cambridge. For the University entrusted to him the binding of two special presentation copies of Dr Kipling's edition of the *Codex Bezae*, which are described in the *Cambridge Chronicle* of 5 July, 1794:

Two beautiful copies of the *Codex Theodori Bezae Cantabrigiensis*, magnificently bound in grain morocco by Mr. Bowtell of Cambridge, are just finished at the expense of the University. The one as a present for H.M. the King of Denmark, the other for his Grace the Duke of Marlborough; in return for the royal and noble presents, by them made to the Public Library of this University.

The former of these two copies is still preserved in the Royal Library at Copenhagen. With the gracious permission of His Majesty the King of Denmark, obtained through the kind offices of Sir Alan Johnstone, His Britannic Majesty's Representative at Copenhagen, and with the cordial coöperation of the Librarian of the Royal Library, two photographs were procured, one of which is here reproduced. (See Plate XXV.)

In 1794 he appears to have succeeded Messrs J. and J. Merrill as Binder to King's College. Thanks to the facilities given me by Mr F. L. Clarke (the Bursar's Clerk) for examining Bowtell's vouchers, I found, in addition to his charges for binding, several payments for the supply of Prayer Books to the Chapel. One dated 1795, is for *A dozen Prayer Books 4^{to}. in Quires for ye Chapel* £3: 6: 0:.. In the Churchwardens' Book of Holy Trinity, under Easter, 1787—1788, there

is an entry of a payment to *Mr. Bowtell for stationery, £2: 5: 0.* His name also appears in the Library accounts of Gonville and Caius College for 1789, and those of St John's College for 1794.

My next notice is 1798, when in the *Cambridge Chronicle* under June 2, we have the following interesting advertisement:

Bookbinding.

As a general scarcity of Calf-skins and Lisbons, used in Bookbinding, prevails at this time, it becomes very seasonable to inform the Public, that the substitute, provided some time ago for such a period, is still to be had of J. Bowtell, printseller, in Cambridge; by whom the discovery of paper-making in imitation of leather, was made several years ago, and obtained a considerable premium for its admirable assimilation and durability in the art of Bookbinding.

'Lisbons' was the name for the leather exported from Spain, and is often found mentioned with 'Turkey'; these two being the moroccos usually imported from abroad. I have no definite information as to exactly what leather it was, but I suppose it must have been what was called Spanish morocco, so far as I can gather, a rather inferior leather; to hide their inferiority the skins were marbled, some very effectively.

As to the 'premium,' I regret that I have been foiled in the attempt to discover the source from whence Bowtell received the recognition for his discovery. A search at the Patent Office, British Museum, and the Society of Arts, yielded no result so far as Bowtell is concerned. But it may be interesting to state that in 1774 Mr William Blake of Aldersgate Street obtained a Gold Medal from the Society of Arts for an imitation of Turkey leather, which surpassed in a comparative trial some of the best red imported. I do not know whether the Royal Society offered premiums at that time for any new inventions, but there may have been others that did.

By the aid of the University Library Accounts (1785—1799), I have been successful in tracing several good examples of Bowtell's bindings. The characteristics of his bindings are a peculiar firmness and neatness of finish. His 'end-papers' show careful construction; sewn on, and with a double-joint, they ensure perfect freedom of the 'fly-leaves'; when marbled

paper is used, we find it lined with 'Whatman,' always of a tone harmonising with the paper on which the book may be printed, an important detail, and much appreciated by connoisseurs.

In view of the fact that it was during Bowtell's period that the fashion was most rampant among binders of 'ploughing' the edges of their books smooth, it is but due to his memory to record that I have found no evidence of his having carried out this deplorable practice to any extreme. As a coloured decoration for the edges of his special bindings, Bowtell appears to have favoured yellow or orange. Soberly and solidly bound in russia, calf, or straight-grained red morocco, with little or no attempt at artistic display, I consider that his bindings may be taken as good examples of Cambridge work during the last quarter of the eighteenth century.

A recent writer describes the binding of the time as follows:

The middle of the eighteenth century witnessed the introduction of the *sawn back*, whereby the bands on which the book is sewn are let into the backs of the sheets, and thus no projection appears, as is seen in most bindings of a previous date. Where it was first used is not known, but it is considered the Dutch binding first gave the idea. Although it was adopted by many of the English and French binders with repugnance it became fashionable. The general kind of binding from that time, up to the end of the eighteenth century, was what is termed *calf gilt*, being done almost all to one pattern, the sides marbled, the backs being brown, with coloured lettering-pieces and full gilt. Open backs had been little introduced, and the backs of the books were made remarkably stiff, to prevent the leather from wrinkling when they were opened¹.

This aim at rigidity in the treatment of the backs, explains the lack of flexibility which we notice on opening books bound by Bowtell and his contemporaries.

"About this time, Cambridge bindings began to be well spoken of. They were usually of two different shades of brown, which appeared inlaid, but were really only sprinkled with differently coloured acids²."

¹ *A History of the Art of Bookbinding*, ed. by W. Salt Brassington (Lond. 1894), p. 239.

² *Bookbindings Ancient and Modern*, ed. by J. Cundall (Lond. 1881), p. 98.

In a very curious book called *Dunton's Life and Errors* (Lond. 1818), several binders are mentioned: Steel's binding, "for the fineness and goodness of it, might vie with the Cambridge binding." An excellent example of this style, known as 'Cambridge Calf,' may be seen among Bowtell's bindings at the University Library (LE. 34. 10).

Marbled, mottled and sprinkled calf were much in vogue during Bowtell's time. A good specimen of his green marbled binding is *Hudibras*, also in the University Library (Eb. 11. 7-). Many of his large folios are bound in russia; the leather had not then been long imported into this country, but it was much sought after, and maintained its popularity till well past the middle of last century. It has since fallen into disfavour, owing to its tendency after a short time to decay.

Bowtell's book-label is interesting, and may be described as a stipple engraving in the Bartolozzi style; showing a seated Cupid holding a shield, with the inscription, "Bound by J. Bowtell, Cambridge."



(Actual size)

He appears to have been very modest about using this label, for I have only found it affixed to two of his bindings.

The appended hand-list has been compiled with a view to enable any who may be curious to examine Bowtell's work, if only as examples of late eighteenth century Cambridge binding. It will be noticed that I have given their respective class-marks, together with transcriptions from his vouchers.

LIST OF EXAMPLES.

- Houel (Jean). *Voyage pittoresque des isles de Sicile, de Malte et de Lipari*.
Vols. I. and II. Paris, 1782-4. Fol.
(1787. Elegantly bound in Russia, gilt backs and broad border
of gold, £3. 3s.) Univ. Lib. Camb. (LE. 40. 19-).
- Cook (Capt. James). *A voyage to the Pacific Ocean...* 1776-80. 3 Vols.
London, 1785. 4to.
(1787. Elegantly bound in Russia, gilt backs and broad gold
border, £2. 2s.) ULC. (Lib. 3. 78. 1-).
- Ib.* Plates. Fol.
(1787. Elegantly bound in Russia, gilt back and broad gold
border, £1. 16s.) ULC. (Lib. 1. 78. 1).
- Gemmarum antiquarum delectus; ex praestantioribus desumptus, quae in
dactylithecis ducis Marlburgiensi conservantur.* 2 Vols. [1780.] Fol.
(1791. Extra bound red morocco, £3. 3s.) ULC. (Eb. 18. 13-).
- Livius: *Ab urbe condita libri*. Vol. II. Venetiis, 1470. Fol.
(1791. Elegant: compact in Morocco, £1. 1s.) ULC. (AB. 1. 16).
- Codex Theodori Bezae*, ed. Tho. Kipling. 2 Vols. Cambridge, 1793. Fol.
(1793. Extra bound in Russia Leather, £3. 3s.)
ULC. (1. 13. 4-).
- Milton (John). *Paradise Lost*. London, 1794. 4to.
(1796. Hot prest, elegantly bound in one, Russian leather gilt
leaves and gold border, £1. 4s.) ULC. (XIV. 1. 7).
- Butler (Samuel). *Hudibras*. 3 Vols. London, 1793. 4to.
(1797. Plates arranged, guarded and extra bound in the best
green marble, and beat between silver paper, £1. 16s.)
ULC. (Eb. 11. 7-).
- Fuessli (J. C.). *Collection complete de toutes les médailles du Chévalier
Jean Charles Hedlinguer*. Augsbourg, 1782. Fol.
(1797. Extra bound in the best Russian Leather, £1. 1s.)
ULC. (Eb. 12. 16).
- Augustinus: *De civitate dei*. Venetiis, 1470. Fol.
(1797. Washed and dried sheet by sheet and then neatly bound,
£1. 1s.) ULC. (AB. 1. 9).
- Plutarchus: *Moralia*. Vols. I.—V. Oxford, 1795-7. 4to.
(1797. 3 Tom: Extra bound in green marble, for the lock
up class, £1. 16s.) ULC. (Ff. 3. 21-).

- Shakspeare Illustrated.* S. and E. Harding, London, 1793. 4to.
(1798. Plates single leaves. Extra bound, £1. 1s.)
ULC. (LE. 34. 10).
- Lavater (John C.). *Essays on Physiognomy.* 3 Vols. London, 1789-98.
4to.
(1799. Single leaves with the plates, extra bound in the best
Russian Leather, £3. 19s. 6d.) ULC. (LA. 9. 11-).
- Shakspeare's Dramatic Works*, revised by Geo. Stevens. 9 Vols. J. and
J. Boydell, and G. and W. Nicol. London, 1802. Fol.
(1807. Extra full bound in Russia, gilt and doubly lettered
contents of each vol., £18. 18s.) King's Coll. Library (L. 1. 2-).
- A collection of prints...illustrating the dramatic works of Shakspeare*
(ed. by Josiah Boydell). 2 Vols. London, 1803. Fol.
(1807. Plates in ye largest scale arranged, paged according to
Index and extra ½ bound Russia, £2. 5s.)
King's Coll. Library (D. glass-case).

4. *Social Career.*

Bell-ringing, an art much in vogue in the latter part of the eighteenth century, found an enthusiastic supporter in Bowtell, who was a member of both the Change-ringing Society of 'Cambridge Youths'¹ and the London Society known as the 'Ancient Society of College Youths.' From the minutes of the 'Cambridge Youths' we find that he was elected a member on 21 Oct. 1773:

It is this Night agreed by a Majority of this Society that Mr. Boudle is Duly Elected.

C. DAY.

And also that he was for several years "Steward" of that Society (an annual office).

¹ On a wall in the Ringing-chamber in the tower of Great St Mary's Church, there is a printed and framed Register of the Society which was refounded on 3 Aug. 1724. A short introductory history of the Society precedes the list of members. As it stands, it is a reprint, made in 1848, of an older Register with the list of members brought up to date. From the style of composition and the display of antiquarian erudition, I feel confident that this historical sketch was written by Bowtell, and that he drew up the original list of members, where, recording his election, he describes himself as 'Bookseller.'

At Great St Mary's, Monday 21 Jan. 1788¹, he rang the tenor bell (30 cwt.) in a peal of 6,600 changes in the method of *bob maximus*, and his name appears in the records of other peals rung on the bells of Great St Mary's and St Edward's. After a membership of 37 years, we have the record of his resignation from the Society of 'Cambridge Youths' on 6 Sept. 1810.

On one occasion Bowtell was the victim either of a practical joke or the machinations of some secret enemy:

On Tuesday last was rung at Great St. Mary's Church...a true and complete peal of...Oxford-Treble-Bob, consisting of 6,000 changes, which were performed...in 4 hours and 15 minutes....Tenor by Mr Bowtell.

It is worthy remark, that, exclusive of the merits of this performance, it was bravely finished, in despite of the inhuman act of some person unknown, who scattered sand on both the gudgeons of the *tenor-bell* (which, in weight, swings upwards of 30 hundred) thereby *intending* to increase the labour to such a degree as might prevent any man from undergoing the exercise.

*May strength of body and mental powers equally co-operate, in all cases, to defeat the wicked design of artful man!*²

The *Cambridge Chronicle*, 7 May 1791, has a letter to 'Mr. Printer' from the Society of Cambridge Youths, in which reference is made to a treatise on Bell-ringing, "lately printed for Messrs. Blackmore of London and Bowtell of Cambridge." In the Bowtell Collection there are three MS. volumes on the art of Bell-ringing and Changes, by Dr Charles Mason, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Woodwardian Professor.

In 1793, Bowtell, who had had business dealings with Wm. Frend and had sold the pamphlet *Peace and Union* for him, and other works also, was cited, together with his nephew, as a witness at Frend's trial³.

As he was not a freeman, Bowtell was debarred from municipal politics and municipal office. In parish affairs he took an active part, and was many years churchwarden or over-

¹ *Camb. Chronicle*, 26 Jan. 1788. Other notable peals, in which Bowtell took part, were rung in 1779, 1791 and 1793. See record in Gt St Mary's Tower. *Camb. Chronicle*, 8 Dec. 1789; 5 Nov. 1791.

² *Camb. Chronicle*, 20 Feb. 1790.

³ See p. 358 note, and p. 376.

seer. Owing to the loss of the old parish books of St Michael's, the record is fragmentary. From the few documents that survive I find that he was churchwarden in 1796, when he succeeded his friend John Marshall, the University Library Keeper; and again in 1797. In the old vestry may be seen a framed extract, dated 1797, from Dr Perse's Will relating to his Almshouses, on which Bowtell's name appears as churchwarden. At the time of his death he held the same office¹.

5. *Last years and Death.*

Bowtell had no family. His wife, eleven years his senior, died 2 Nov. 1807, after a long and painful illness, and was buried in St Michael's Church. Her obituary notice tells us that she was "a woman of exemplary conduct, and of the strictest integrity." After the loss of his wife, Bowtell's niece, Mary Ann Scarr, kept house for him, a service which was subsequently rewarded by a legacy of £3000 and a share of her uncle's plate, furniture, and linen.

In the spring of 1813 (March 18), we find Bowtell retiring from business in favour of his nephew John. On the 1st of December of the same year he died in his 61st year. His body lies buried by the side of his wife in the east end of St Michael's Church. In his Will, dated 22 September, 1813, and proved 18 December, in the same year, he directs that his body shall be "decently buried in flannel without pomp in St Michael's Church...on the south side of the Chancel within the altar rails being the same vault in which are deposited the mortal remains of my dear wife and those of my aimiable niece Ann." To St Michael's parish he bequeathed £500 3% consols, in trust, for the repair of the fabric of the Church and Chancel; Holy Trinity parish, in which he was born, also received a legacy of £1000 3% consols, the dividends to be paid half-yearly for repairing and beautifying the Church and Steeple; to the Trustees of Hobson's Workhouse he left £500 3%.

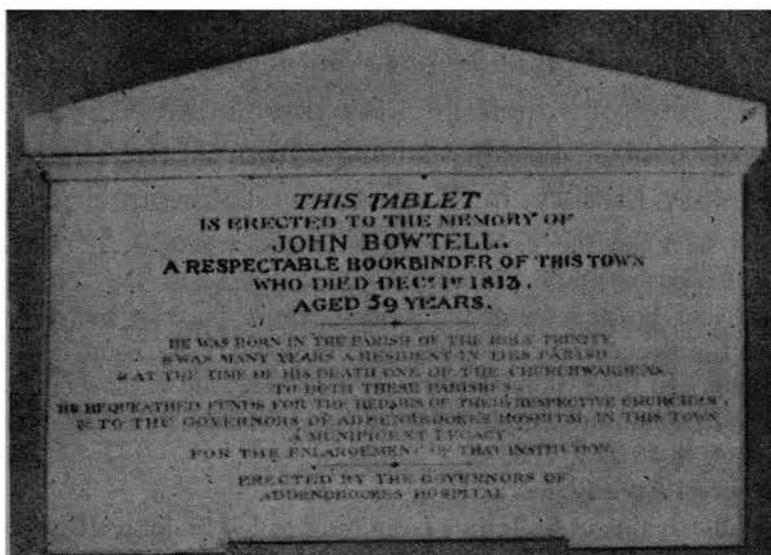
¹ Mural Tablet.

consols, the annual dividends to be applied towards placing out poor boys, natives of Cambridge, as apprentices¹.

In 1809, Bowtell had given a donation of £100 3% consols to Addenbrooke's Hospital. His interest in this noble institution was further shown by the legacy of £7000 3% consols, which was approximately half his estate. Respecting this bequest, the *Cambridge Chronicle* for 17 December, 1813, informs us that it is "to be applied in enlarging the said Hospital, if necessary, for the purpose of receiving persons of other descriptions than those of sick patients, such as poor married women during their confinement, or otherwise, as they shall see fit and advisable."

It is interesting to note that Bowtell in his Will directs that, in case the bequest be refused by the Governors of the Hospital, the capital sum or the interest should be expended on the fabric of St Michael's Church; but the Governors obtained the necessary powers to apply the legacy to purposes connected with Addenbrooke's other than those expressed in the Will, and therefore had no difficulty in accepting the benefaction.

No monument was erected to Bowtell until the close of 1847, when the Governors, in token of their appreciation of his



¹ During 1837, legal proceedings were taken against the Trustees, on the ground that this and other bequests were not administered according to the terms of the trust. *v. Cooper, Annals*, iv. p. 609.

generosity, caused a mural tablet to be placed to his memory under the west window of St Michael's Church.

In the Board Room of Addenbrooke's may be seen a half-length portrait¹ of their "Great Benefactor" (see Plate XXVI). It was presented by Mr James Brown², one of Bowtell's executors, as we learn from a Minute of the Weekly Meeting of the Governors of the Hospital held on 15 Dec. 1828 :

Mr James Brown having presented the Hospital with a Portrait of the late Mr John Bowtell Resolved upon the Motion of Mr Case that the thanks of the Governors be given to Mr Brown for the Portrait and that a suitable fframe be provided for the same (by Mr Jones).

Under 18 Sept. 1875 we find another Minute :

Emma Bowtell Probationer being a descendant³ of the Founder of the Bowtell Ward having died from Typhoid Fever caught whilst nursing a case and her family being in indigent circumstances it was resolved to pay the funeral expenses amounting to £3 : 18 : 6.

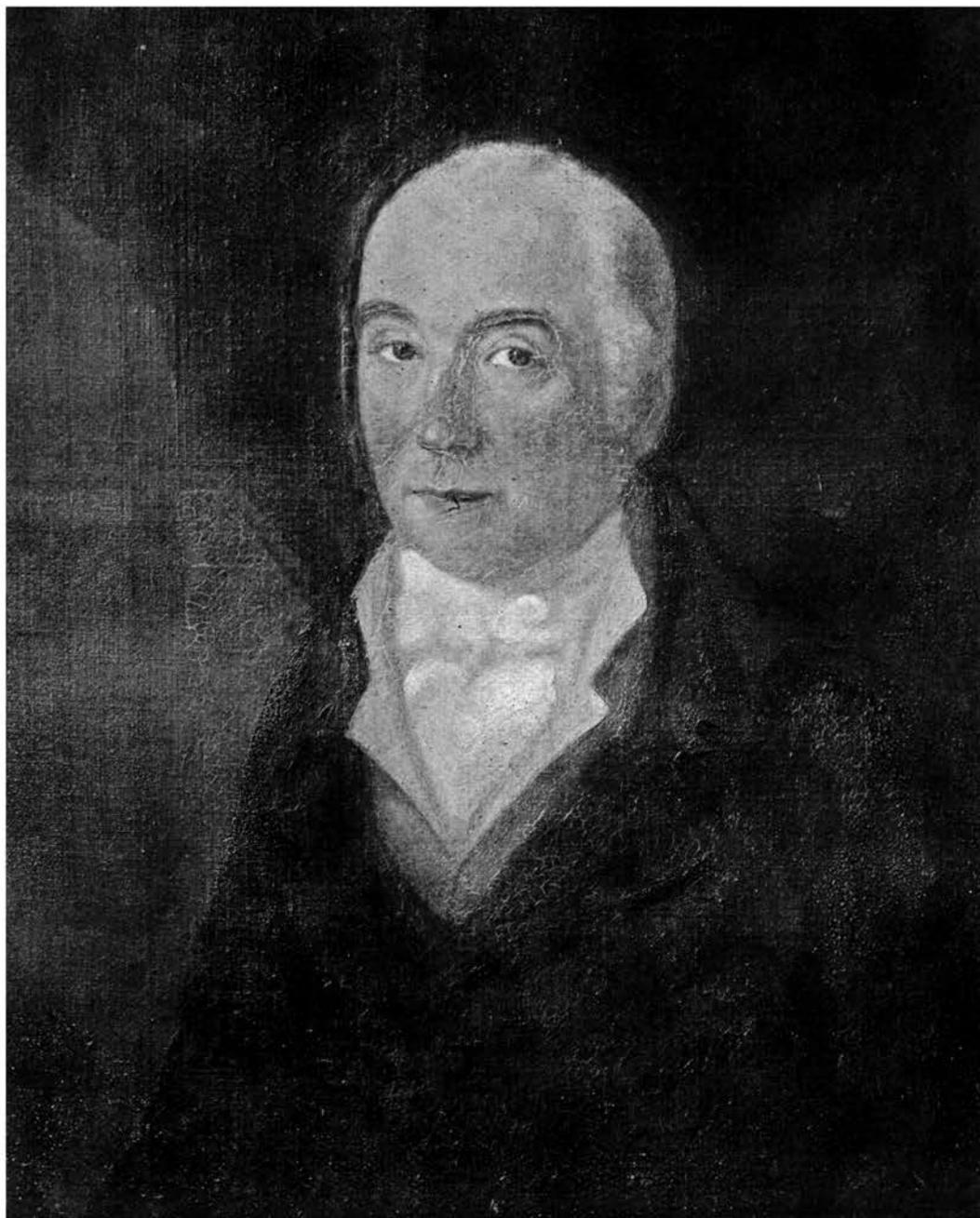
In the above Will, Bowtell describes himself as of St Michael's parish, formerly bookseller and stationer, forgives his brother William, a printer in London, the sum of money lent in 1802, and further gives him the sum of £500 ; to his nephew Thomas, son of the said William, a lastmaker in London, he gives the sum of £500 ; to his nephew John Bowtell of All Saints' parish in Cambridge, the son of his deceased brother Joseph, he gives his book-debts, the tools for bookbinding which cost him some £300, and any stock of stationery and of bookbinding materials, boards, etc., etc. of which he may die possessed, and further, the sum of £500. To 'my friend' John Marshall, Keeper of the University Library, he gives £200 ; to Sarah Scarr⁴, widow,

¹ On the back of the canvas is inscribed :—" Effigies of John Bowtell The Cambridge Historian."

² Printer and Postmaster of Cambridge, whose portrait has been recently presented to the Society by Mrs Thomas Hunnybun. He resided at 24 Green Street, which was then the Post Office, and was the father of Mr Charles Edward Brown, sometime connected with the *Cambridge Chronicle*, and Mayor of the Borough in 1846-7, 1868-9.

³ Not a direct descendant.

⁴ On the north side of St John's Lane (now called St John's Street), between the corner-house in Bridge Street and "a Gate commonly called by the name of the Great Gate" leading into St John's Back Lane, stood a row of seven messuages. Mrs Scarr occupied the third, or, less probably the second tenement from the corner-house in Bridge Street, at a yearly rental of £3.



JOHN BOWTELL, 1753-1813
from a portrait at Addenbrooke's Hospital.

in St Sepulchre's parish, £100; to his niece, Mary Ann Scarr, he gave £3000. He gives several sums of £100 to various relatives, amongst them to the three or four children of his nephew John Bowtell by his present wife Alice; his plate, furniture, linen, etc., are to be divided equally between his brother William, his nephew John, and his niece Mary Ann Scarr. The residue of his estate is to be divided equally among the children of his nephew John Bowtell.

From the advertisement of the sale of Bowtell's furniture and effects, in the *Cambridge Chronicle*, 17 December, 1813, it is evident that he had a fairly large establishment for those days.

APPENDIX.

1. WILL OF JOHN BOWTELL.

Extracted from the Principal Registry of the Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice.

In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN. I, JOHN BOWTELL of the parish of Saint Michael in the town of Cambridge in the county of Cambridge formerly a Bookseller and Stationer there being of sound mind memory and understanding (praised be my Creator) yet considering the uncertainty of the time of my dissolution do make publish and declare this my last will and testament in manner and form following: First and principally as a great sinner I most humbly implore the Mercy of Almighty God through the Merits of Jesus Christ my Redeemer to inherit Eternal life and happiness—and as to my body I desire that it may be decently buried in flannel without pomp in St Michael's Church in the said town of Cambridge on the south side of the Chancel within the altar rails being the same vault in which are deposited the mortal remains of my dear wife and those of my aimiable niece Ann the daughter of my nephew John Bowtell and Alice his wife also I desire that a large hard marble of the ledger¹ kind be laid upon the same

¹ "A flat stone slab covering a grave." Murray.

vault with an inscription deeply cut recording the dates of the death of my kindred who are buried therein and also of my several benefactions in order that none of them may be lost from the purposes of this my will And I give and bequeath unto the Master Fellows and Scholars of Trinity College in the University of Cambridge and their successors five hundred pounds capital stock in the three per cent Consolidated Bank Annuities for the purpose and intent that the interest and dividends thereof shall and may be for ever laid out and expended by them the said Master Fellows & Scholars solely in repairing the Church and Chancel belonging to the parish of Saint Michael in Cambridge aforesaid I give and bequeath unto the trustees of the Workhouse in Cambridge established by the will of Thomas Hobson five hundred pounds capital stock in the same three per cent Bank annuities for the purpose and to the intent that the interest and dividends thereof shall and may be for ever laid out and applied by the trustees for the time being of the said Workhouse towards placing out poor boys natives of the town of Cambridge as apprentices to learn some useful art thereby to enable them to gain a comfortable living. I give and bequeath unto the said Master Fellows and Scholars of Trinity College in the University of Cambridge and their successors One thousand pounds capital stock in the same three per cent Consolidated Bank Annuities In trust and to the intent that they the said Master Fellows and Scholars and their successors shall and do for ever pay the interest and dividends thereof as the same shall arise and grow due into the hands of the Churchwardens for the time being of the parish of the Holy Trinity in Cambridge or in whatsoever other title or name they may be elected to that office for and towards repairing and beautifying the Church and Steeple belonging to the said parish of the Holy Trinity in Cambridge in which parish I was born. I give to and freely forgive my brother William Bowtell a Printer in London all that sum of money which I lent him in the year one thousand eight hundred and two when he made some alterations in his domestic affairs and all interest due thereon I give and bequeath to my said brother William Bowtell

five hundred pounds capital stock in the said three per cent Bank Annuities. And I give and bequeath unto my nephew Thomas Bowtell of Hatton Garden London Lastmaker son of my said brother William Bowtell five hundred pounds capital stock in the same three per cent bank annuities I give and bequeath to my said nephew John Bowtell of All Saints Passage in Cambridge son of my late brother Joseph Bowtell all my bookdebts account books and stationery articles that may happen to remain in my possession at the time of my decease Also I give and bequeath unto my said nephew John Bowtell the whole and entire of my collection of tools utensils and materials whatsoever belonging to the bookbinding business and which cost me about three hundred pounds Also I give and bequeath unto my said nephew John Bowtell all my bookbinding materials such as milled boards leather and other articles as may happen to remain in my possession at the time of my decease. And I also give to my said nephew John Bowtell five hundred pounds capital stock in the said three per cent Bank annuities. I give and bequeath unto my niece Elizabeth a sister of my said nephew John Bowtell and now the wife of Banners of London Taylor one hundred pounds capital stock in the same Bank annuities I give and bequeath unto Caroline Matilda (another sister of my said nephew John Bowtell and now the wife of Carwell of London) one hundred pounds capital stock in the same bank annuities I give and bequeath unto Winifred the daughter of my said brother William Bowtell one hundred pounds capital stock in the same Bank annuities I give and bequeath unto Susan Robertson of the parish of Saint Sepulchre in Cambridge widow sister of my late dear wife one hundred pounds capital stock in the same Bank annuities I give and bequeath unto my niece Mary Ann Scarr now living with me three thousand pounds capital stock in the same Bank annuities I give and bequeath unto Sarah Scarr widow of Saint Sepulchre's parish in Cambridge aforesaid one hundred pounds capital stock in the same Bank annuities I give and bequeath unto Matilda Bowtell Sophia Bowtell William Bowtell and Edward James Bowtell children of my said nephew John

Bowtell by Alice¹ his present wife and all now infants one hundred pounds each capital stock in the same Bank annuities to be sold out by my executors hereinafter named and the net produce thereof paid to their father the said John Bowtell (my nephew) to be by him in his own sole discretion laid out and applied for and towards their respective maintenance and advancement in life in such way and manner as he my said nephew John Bowtell their father shall think best and most to their interest and advantage And my will is that the receipt or receipts of my said nephew John Bowtell shall be a good and sufficient discharge or good and sufficient discharges for the net produce to be paid him as before directed of the four last mentioned and bequeathed legacies of one hundred pounds stock for his four abovenamed children. I give and bequeath unto my friend Mr John Marshall keeper of the University Library two hundred pounds capital stock in the said three per cent consolidated bank annuities I give and bequeath unto the President and Governors of Addenbrooke's Hospital in the town of Cambridge Seven thousand pounds capital stock in the said three per cent consolidated Bank annuities to be by them applied in enlarging the said Hospital if necessary for the purpose of receiving persons of other descriptions than those of sick patients such as poor married women during their confinement or otherwise as they shall see fit and advisable but in case the said President and Governors shall not think it for the interest of the Institution to accept the above bequest for the purposes above mentioned then I give and bequeath the said seven thousand pounds capital stock in such Bank annuities unto John Finch of the said town of Cambridge Gentleman and James Brown also of the same town Printer (two of my executors) In trust to place out the same stock upon such security as they shall think proper in their own names or in the names of other persons and the same or the interest thereof I desire may be applied towards new casing the parish church of Saint Michael aforesaid raising the floor or improving the same in such manner as the majority of the parishioners in vestry assembled shall think proper And I give

¹ Sister of James Brown, one of the Executors.

and bequeath unto James Burleigh of Barnwell in the town of Cambridge Gentleman and the said John Finch and James Brown to each of them one hundred pounds capital stock in the said three per cent Bank Annuities for the trouble they will have in executing this my will I give and bequeath unto the Master Professors and Scholars of Downing College in the said University of Cambridge my large mahogany bookcase now standing in my front parlour with all its contents consisting of books and papers printed and written and various other articles such as Roman antiquities and fossils found in the neighbourhood of Cambridge as all the same articles are enumerated in a book provided for that purpose and placed in the said bookcase. And I also give them all my other printed books whatsoever and I do hereby request the said Master Professors and Scholars of Downing College will place such bookcase and its contents and all my other printed books in their library I give and bequeath all other my household goods and furniture plate linen china prints pictures wines liquors and other household stores and household effects of what nature or kindsoever and all my wearing apparel unto and between my said brother William Bowtell my said nephew John Bowtell and my said niece Mary Ann Scarr to be equally divided between them in point of value as nearly as may be provided they pay and discharge my just debts and my funeral expenses and the costs and charges of proving this my will And as to all the rest residue and remainder of my personal estate and effects whatsoever and wheresoever (not hereinbefore by me disposed of) I give and bequeath the same and every part thereof unto the said Matilda Bowtell, Sophia Bowtell, William Bowtell and Edward James Bowtell the children of my said nephew John Bowtell to be equally divided between them the same to be paid to their father for their use and his receipt to be a sufficient discharge to my executors therefore as above mentioned in regard to the specific legacies to them bequeathed and I do hereby nominate constitute and appoint the said James Burleigh John Finch and James Brown EXECUTORS of this my will And lastly I do hereby revoke annul and make void all former and other wills and testa-

mentary dispositions by me made and do declare this only to be my last will and testament. IN WITNESS whereof I the said John Bowtell the testator have to this my last will and testament contained in four sheets of paper set my hand and seal to wit my hand at the bottom of each of three preceding sheets and my hand and seal to this the fourth and last sheet thereof this twenty-second day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen. J. BOWTELL (L. S.). Signed sealed published and declared by the said John Bowtell the testator as and for his last will and testament in the presence of us who at his request in his presence and in the presence of each other have subscribed our names as witnesses hereunto. E. M. SMITH, Cabinet Maker, Cambridge. JAMES TAYLOR, Taylor and Robe Maker, Cambridge. SAML EVANS, Gunmaker, Cambridge.

Proved 18th December 1813.

Fos. 28.

W. G. D.

582-Heathfield.

2. ADVERTISEMENT OF THE SALE OF HIS EFFECTS.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS CAMBRIDGE.

To be sold by Auction,

by Elliot Smith.

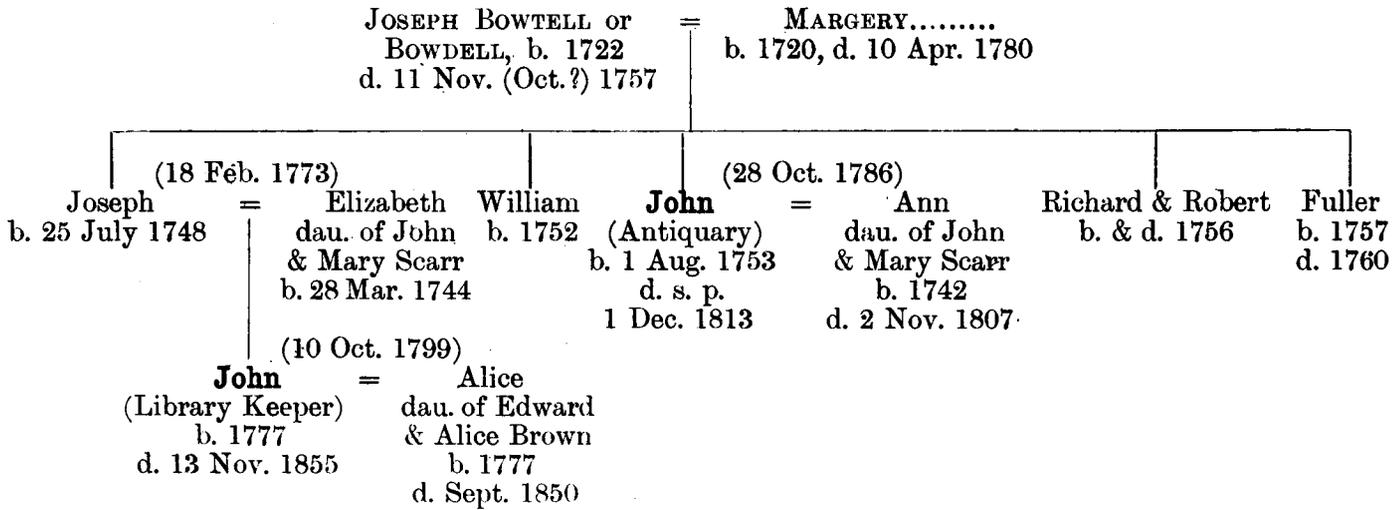
On Wednesday and Thursday the 22nd and 23rd days of December, 1813, at half past ten o'clock (on account of the shortness of the days and number of lots) on the premises, by order of the executors:

All the useful and valuable Household Furniture and Effects of Mr John Bowtell, deceased, in Trinity Street; consisting of several excellent four-post Bedsteads and Furniture, very prime seasoned goose Feather Beds and Bedding; Kidderminster and other Carpets, one of the former nearly new, and containing 39 yards; Bureaus and Bookcase, Chests of Drawers, set of long Dining Tables, several single ditto, mahogany and other chairs, valuable Dial, handsome gilt Pier Glasses, Scarlet, Morine and other Window Curtains, Sofa, Dumb Waiter, some fine Prints, Ancient Plan of the Town of Cambridge, a few curious

articles, three corner Cupboards, Copper, Kitchen Range, Bath Stoves,
Culinary Utensils, some China, Glass, etc.

May be viewed the day before the sale, and Catalogues had of Elliot
Smith.

3. PEDIGREE OF THE BOWTELL FAMILY.



II. JOHN BOWTELL THE YOUNGER, BOOKBINDER AND LIBRARY KEEPER (1777—1855).

John Bowtell—bookbinder and Library Keeper at the University Library—nephew of his namesake the benefactor of Addenbrooke's Hospital, was born in the parish of St Sepulchre, Cambridge, and baptized 9 February, 1777. He was the son of Joseph, the eldest brother of John the antiquary. The marriage of Joseph 'Boudell' and Elizabeth Scarr, "both of this parish," on 18 February, 1773, is recorded in St Sepulchre's register. As I have already pointed out, the two brothers, Joseph and John, married two sisters. In 1793 the nephew was in his uncle's service. In that year they were both called as witnesses for the prosecution at Frennd's trial¹ in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, and are incidentally referred to as 'master' and 'servant.' As the younger Bowtell was a lad of sixteen in 1793, we may conclude that he was his uncle's apprentice. It is interesting to note that Bowtell and his uncle were among the first to join the Volunteer Corps raised in 1797².

My next record of him is his marriage in 1799 at St Michael's Cambridge, the entry in the register stating him to be of that parish. His wife, Alice Brown, was daughter of a cabinet-maker at Stamford. Like his uncle, Bowtell was a bookbinder, and probably already established in business at this time.

Towards the close of 1810 we find him advertising³ the removal of his business from Green Street to All Saints' Passage, where it was carried on by him and his sons till 1852 :

Cambridge, Nov. 1, 1810.

J. Bowtell, Bookbinder, Stationer, &c., acknowledges with gratitude the numerous favours received during his residence in Green Street, and respectfully acquaints his friends in Cambridge and its vicinity, that he has removed to the house recently in the occupation of Mr Harwood, watchmaker, in *All Saints' Passage*, where their future commands will be thankfully received.

¹ See *Proceedings against William Frennd, Published by the Defendant, 1793.*

² See p. 357.

³ *Camb. Chron.* 16 November, 1810.

 An extensive collection of Minerals and Shells constantly on sale.—Coloured Papers, Gold Ornaments, and Fancy Goods of every description, &c., &c.

An Apprentice wanted.

It may be of interest to note that the house occupied by Bowtell in All Saints' was known as the 'Old Vicarage,' for which he paid a rent of £15 per annum. This property was subsequently acquired by Dr Whewell, Master of Trinity College, for the building of 'Whewell's Court' in 1859. [See Plan, p. 378.]

In 1813 his uncle made over his own business to him as announced in the following advertisement which appeared in the *Cambridge Chronicle* for 26 March:

Cambridge, March 18, 1813.

John Bowtell, Bookbinder, &c., Trinity Street, acknowledges, with gratitude, the numerous favours he has received, and respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has relinquished business to his nephew J. Bowtell jun., for whom he begs leave to solicit a continuance of their commands.

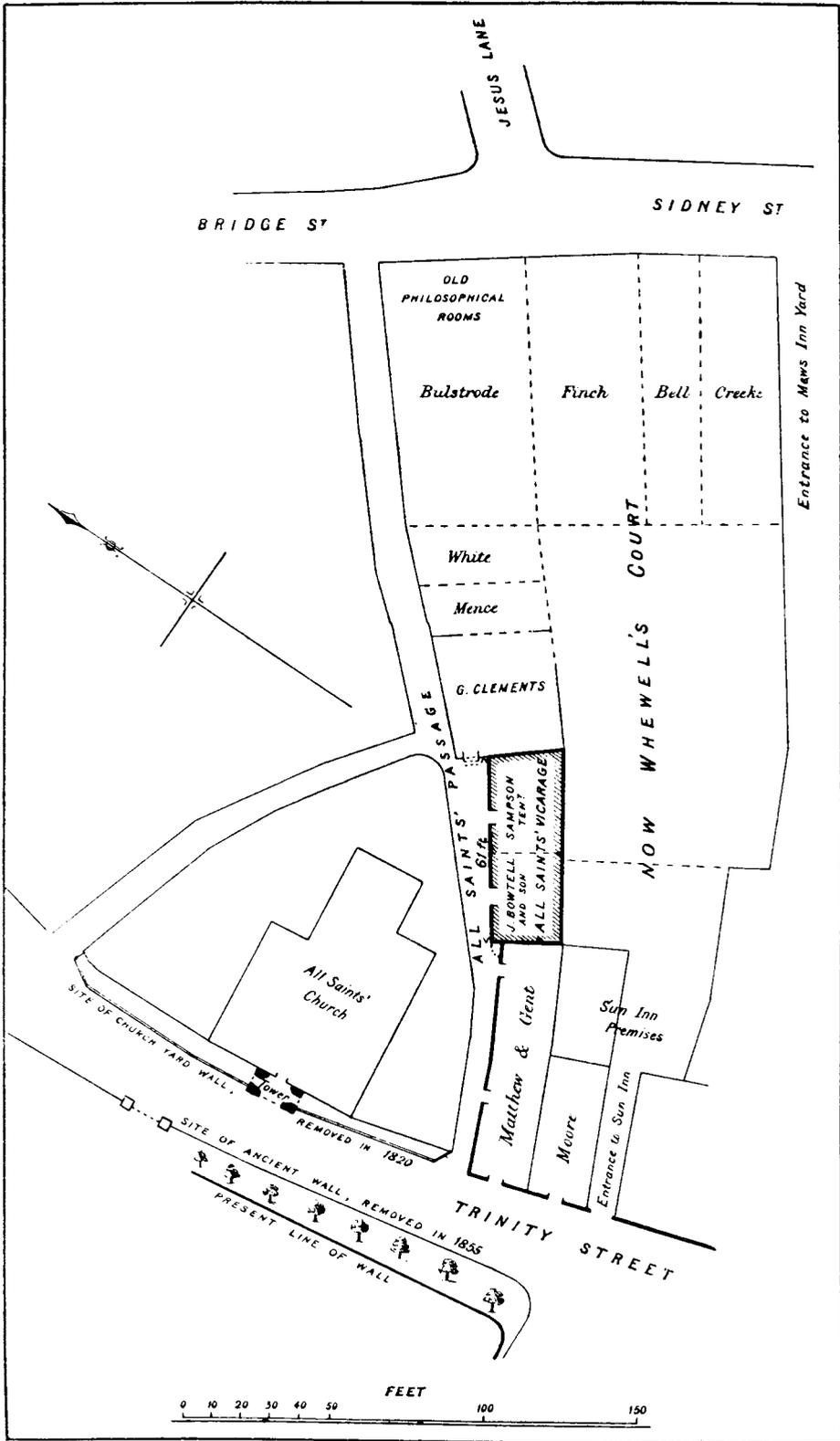
John Bowtell jun., returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has already experienced, and begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has added the above business to his present concern in All Saints' Passage, where he respectfully solicits a continuance of their orders, which will be punctually attended to and gratefully acknowledged.

Gold and Silver papers and Ornaments, Morocco and all other fancy papers.

 A Vacancy for an Apprentice.

With 1817 commences the period of Bowtell's career at the University Library. The Library Accounts for that year shew a payment to Bowtell of £15. 4s. 6d. for "attendance and writing." At first he seems to have been employed as extra assistant to John Marshall, the aged Library Keeper, who was in failing health; and in 1818, when he was paid a guinea a week, half of that sum he received from the University, the other half from Marshall.

Let us recall for a moment the extent of the Library and its staff at the beginning of last century, if only to bring out the contrast with to-day.



Plan of part of Trinity Street, Bridge Street, Sidney Street, and All Saints' Passage, with the properties now absorbed in Dr Whewell's Court belonging to Trinity College.

The whole Library, with something under 100,000 volumes, was contained in the four rooms above the Schools; namely, the South Room with its annexe the Dome Room; the East and West Rooms, and the North Room, familiar to us as the Catalogue Room. The staff consisted of two members of the University and of two subordinates, the Library Keeper (sometimes called Sub-Curator or Sub-Librarian) and his assistant. The Library was open from 10 till 2; in the South Room to the right of the entrance was posted one of the Library Keepers to superintend the issue and return of books.

When the office of Library Keeper became vacant through Marshall's death, 1 April, 1819, the Syndics framed a new set of Regulations, which were confirmed by Grace, 1 Dec. 1819:

1. That there be two Library Keepers who shall not on any pretence whatever be absent from the Library during Library hours.

2. That the salary of the Upper Library Keeper be £70 a year, and the salary of the Under Library Keeper be £63 a year.

3. That the Upper Library Keeper be paid £35 a year for entering Books in the old Catalogue, for keeping the Day Book, for stationery, fuel¹, washing, cleaning, and all other expenses necessary for the convenience and order of the Library, and that no extra charges whatever be allowed.

The pressing need for a new Alphabetical Catalogue determined the Syndics in 1818 to entrust the making of the Catalogue to Bowtell. From a resolution of the Library Syndics, dated 26 Nov. 1819, we learn the progress of the undertaking and also the proposed rate of payment:

Bowtell having completed a 2nd part of the alphabetical Catalogue and employed nine months in each volume...to propose to the Senate to pay him £21 for each part.

The Grace of 1 December, 1819, which embodied this resolution, shows that by part 1 is meant the letter A, by part 2 the letter B. Bowtell's work won approval; and the sum of twenty guineas a letter was soon after definitely adopted as

¹ In the entry in the Syndics' Book a pen was drawn across the words 'stationery' and 'fuel,' after an attempt had been made to erase them.

his remuneration for the future. The autumn of 1826 saw the completion of the Catalogue, which was marked by a last payment of £189 for the letters R to Z.

The Catalogue, the result of nine years' energetic labour, originally comprised seven or eight volumes. Even now it is not wholly superseded; and though it has undergone certain transformations consequent upon the rapid growth of the Library which began in the fifties, it still exists, scarred, interleaved, and multiplied into the long array of volumes ranged under the west window of the Catalogue Room. Bowtell's memory as author of the Catalogue in its original shape was perpetuated by a manuscript title-page prefixed to each letter of the alphabet, of which seven or eight have now disappeared.

The Catalogue finished, Bowtell must have found himself with some leisure at his disposal and a reputation enhanced by the successful accomplishment of his task. And so when in 1828 the time came to transfer the Library of King's College, consisting of some 9,000 volumes, from the side-chapels to its present home in Wilkins' new building, Bowtell was the person whom the College determined to employ. On 25 June, 1828, it was

Agreed that Mr. John Bowtell's estimate for the removal of the College Library, etc., be accepted on an understanding that the whole expense does not exceed £70, viz. :—

For removing all the books from the libraries in the Chapel to the New Library, arranging them, making all the requisite alterations of Class Marks in the Books, on the backs, and in the present Catalogue [The Bodleian] £40.

For entering all the Books in the Bodleian Catalogue, that have not been entered, being about 4,000 volumes £10.

And for a separate Catalogue of each of the New Classes taking one class with another £20.

The whole of the work as above specified was presumably completed by the end of the year 1828, for on 9 January, 1829, we find the payment of £70 made as agreed.

To return to the University Library; a Grace was passed 22 March, 1833, for an addition of £20 a year to Bowtell's salary.

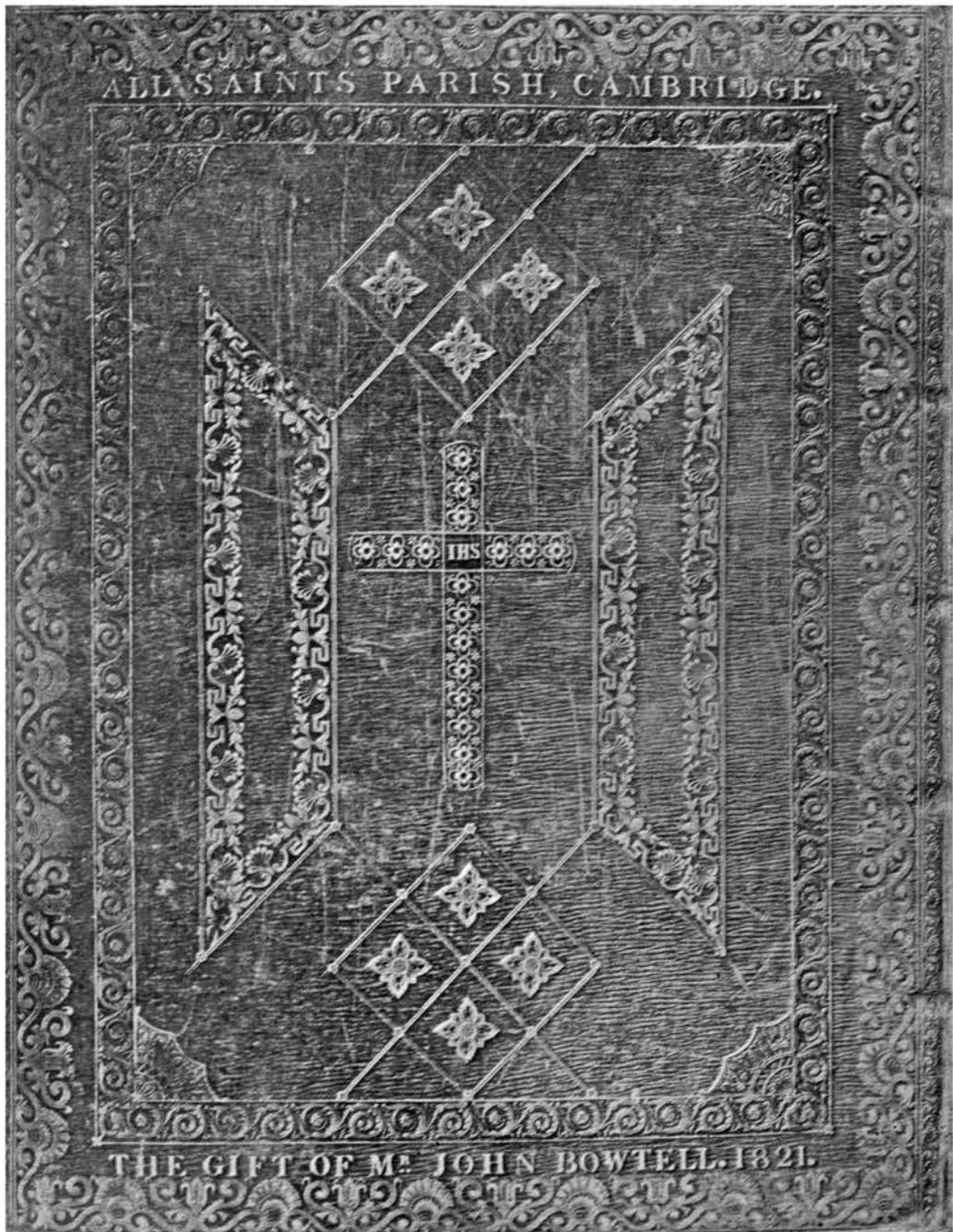
In a list of subscriptions for the enlargement of the Library published in 1836 we find that "Mr Bowtell (Library-Keeper)" gave £20, and his son, "Mr W. Bowtell (Bookbinder)," £10. A lithographic portrait of Giovanni Belzoni, by Sturm, presented to the Library in this year by Bowtell, is still hanging in the Library (1907). With the opening for use of Cockerell's Building in 1841, the Syndics—upon the recommendation of Mr Lodge (then Librarian)—further increased his salary by £20 per annum.

Towards 1850 Bowtell's conduct as Library Keeper gave rise to dissatisfaction. Old servants are apt to believe that their methods of procedure are the best of all possible methods, and to turn a deaf ear to orders that run counter to their own inclinations. Moreover, Bowtell, "tall, gaunt, and taciturn," as he is described by one¹ who knew him, was possibly obstinate by temperament. More than once the Library inspectors recorded a strong protest against his habit of erasing the old class-marks from the books. These complaints being totally ignored by Bowtell, in spite of many warnings to him to desist, the Syndics had no other course open to them but to superannuate their old servant. This they did in 1852.

That his long service was not forgotten was evinced by the bestowal of a yearly pension of £100; and, further, a subscription fund was started in 1853 for paying off certain pecuniary obligations amounting to £250, to enable him the better to enjoy his pension in that ease and comfort which the University contemplated. This appeal met with a prompt response among members of the University. Bowtell subsequently went to reside at Great Yarmouth, where he died in the autumn of 1855, at the ripe age of seventy-eight; his body was brought to Cambridge and interred in All Saints' Parish, 18 November, 1855.

Bookbinding as an art was at a low ebb in Cambridge during the early part of the nineteenth century, and I cannot help feeling that Bowtell's best claim to remembrance is the work he did as Library Keeper. I have therefore not singled

¹ Professor Mayor.



Altar Service Book, All Saints' Church, Cambridge, bound by John Bowtell (Junior), 1820: *University Library, Cambridge.*

out for description any specimens of his binding in the Libraries of Cambridge. I venture, however, to call attention to two quarto Service Books which were given to me in January, 1904, by the widow of Mr R. Reynolds Rowe, into whose possession they probably came upon the demolition of All Saints' Church in 1865. I have since presented them to the University Library, feeling that there they would find the most suitable resting-place. Both books are bound in straight-grained purple morocco, highly ornate, but excellent examples of the style of that period. On the reverse covers we read: "All Saints Parish, Cambridge. | The Gift of Mr John Bowtell. 1821." (See Plate XXVII.)

The Minute Book of the parish, under April 3, 1820 (*sic*), records the thanks accorded him for his gift of the books:

The Parishioners in Vestry assembled beg to express their thanks to Mr John Bowtell of this Parish Library keeper to the University for his present of two Books of the Altar Service &c. very elegantly bound in a mahogany case—and which are always to be under the private care of the Senior Churchwarden.

Bowtell was parish Overseer in 1813 and held the office of Churchwarden continuously from Easter 1820 to Easter 1823. And it was in 1820, as we may remark in passing, that the parishioners gave their consent to the scheme of the town authorities for widening Trinity Street [see plan, p. 378]:

Thursday July 13th 1820. At a Vestry meeting held this day it was agreed as undersigned.

That we adopt the plan laid before us by the Commissioners of the Paving Act for this town for making a passage through the Steeple of the Church and setting the Church yard wall ~~4 ft.~~ back, w^{ch} is to be done by and at the Expense of the said Commissioners.

The Reform Bill of 1832 gave Bowtell a vote for the Borough. The Poll-Books show that he was a Tory, but not too bigoted to vote for Professor Pryme on the first occasion when he stood for Cambridge in 1832. Further, the Poll-Books, in conjunction with Directories, show his changes of residence. It must however be remembered that, after 1810, All Saints' Passage was his permanent business address.

1823	All Saints-passage ¹
1832, -34, -35	Park Street ^{2,3}
1837	New Square ²
1840, -41, -43, -45	Jesus Lane ²
1847	38 Jesus Lane ^{1,4}
1847	All Saints' Passage ²
1850	11 All Saints' Passage ^{1,5}
1852	All Saints' Passage ² .

Bowtell was a member of the Garrick Club, a local Amateur Dramatic Society formed in 1832. His name appears in the list of donors to the Society's Library. Bowtell's gift included an interesting collection of the Barnwell Theatre Play-Bills in 2 vols.; which have been recently acquired by the University Library. The history of the Garrick Club, together with their transactions under the title, *The Album of the Cambridge Garrick Club* [Camb. 1836], and the Society's ledgers, may be found in the Cambridge Free Library.

At the Coronation Festival "Mr Bowtell" was one of the Stewards; and his son "Mr W. Bowtell" one of the carvers; and each subscribed 10s. towards the expenses⁶.

He was an ardent disciple of Izaak Walton, as one of our worthy townsmen⁷ has good cause to remember. When out on a fishing expedition as a boy with his father and Bowtell, his eyelid was caught by the hook as Bowtell made a cast.

Bowtell shared in the antiquarian tastes of his uncle, though in his case they were not so pronounced. He compiled a manuscript "Collection of Epitaphs," now in the University Library (Add. MS. 3865). The watermark on the paper is dated 1840. This bulky collection fell into the hands of a Mr T. Proctor Burroughs, who essayed to publish it, with a dedication to the Duke of Norfolk. The publication however fell through. It is clear that Burroughs had no personal

¹ Directory.

² Poll-book.

³ Called in the Register of 1832 by its older name 'Garlick Fair Lane.'

⁴ '38 Jesus Lane'; one of the cottages known as the 'Barracks,' on the site now occupied by the 'Clergy Training School.'

⁵ Entry of his wife's burial in All Saints' Register.

⁶ *Cambridge Coronation Festival* (Camb. 1838), pp. 51 and 65.

⁷ Mr Frederick W. Talbot.

knowledge of Bowtell or his circumstances, for he states in his dedication (fol. 364) that the transcript was made "by an old Librarian of Trinity College Library known as John Bowtell of Cambridge who for years was allowed to travel at the expense of that University and for the benefit of mankind."

The acquisition of his uncle's business undoubtedly secured for Bowtell an excellent connexion with the University and College Libraries. Old residents still have a vivid recollection of meeting handcarts piled with books which Bowtell despatched at his will and pleasure from the University Library to be rebound at his workshops. But I fear that he failed to maintain long the high level of his predecessor's reputation as a craftsman. His duties at the Library absorbed much of his time,—according to tradition, *seven* days a week, from sunrise till sunset—and the management of the business naturally devolved upon his sons, who lacked the energy, industry, and pride in good work, which are indispensable to commercial, let alone artistic, success. And so, when the stress of competition finally arrived in the thirties, Wiseman's business speedily gained what the Bowtells' lost; as Wiseman's business steadily thrived and prospered, so that of the Bowtells steadily dwindled and decayed.

Thursday, 1 February, 1906.

The Reverend the President in the Chair.

Dr GADOW delivered a lecture on Aztec Civilisation and its origin.

Monday, 5 February, 1906.

W. M. Fawcett, M.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr CYRIL DAVENPORT gave a lecture on Bookbinding in England, illustrated by lantern slides.

CONTENTS

OF PROCEEDINGS, No. XLVII.

VOL. XI. (NEW SERIES, VOL. V.) No. 3.

	PAGE
Recent Explorations in Sinai. By Professor FLINDERS PETRIE	285
Address on retiring from office of President. By A. C. HADDON, Sc.D.	285
Sixty-fifth Annual Report (for 1904—5)	289
Appeal for New Museum of Archæology and Ethnology	301
Late Roman Settlement near Somersham. By J. C. F. FRYER and G. L. KEYNES	308
Dances of Natives of Torres Straits. By A. C. HADDON, Sc.D.	311
Origin of Basilicas. By Professor RIDGEWAY	312
Shambles at Shepton Mallet. (With Plates XVI, XVII.) By F. J. ALLEN, M.D.	314
Cambridgeshire Maps. By Mr H. G. FORDHAM	316
Miscellaneous Exhibitions	320
Irish Scenery and Antiquities. By Professor Sir R. S. BALL	324
Excavations at Gezer. By R. A. S. MACALISTER, M.A.	324
Norman Origin of Cambridge Castle. (With Plates XVIII—XXIII.) By W. H. ST JOHN HOPE, M.A.	324
French Archæological Congress (1905). By Mr J. BILSON	346
Anthropological Notes from Lake Tanganyika. By W. A. CUNNINGTON John Bowtell (Uncle and Nephew) 1753—1855. (With Plates XXIV— XXVII.) By Mr A. B. GRAY	346
Aztec Civilisation. By H. GADOW, M.A.	384
Bookbinding in England. By Mr C. DAVENPORT	384
A section in the alluvium of Melbourn. (With one Figure in the text.) By Professor HUGHES	385
Ancient trenches and interments near Shepreth. (With two Figures in the text.) By Professor HUGHES	386
A skeleton found near the Observatory, Cambridge. By Professor HUGHES	390
A grave and various objects found near the Mill Road. (With two Figures in the text.) By Professor HUGHES	391
Superficial deposits under Cambridge. (With ten Figures in the text and Plate XXVIII.) By Professor HUGHES	393
Objects found on site of Bird Bolt Hotel. (With seventy-one Figures in text.) By Professor HUGHES	424
South African Natives. By A. C. HADDON, Sc.D.	445
Photographs of Chinese Medals. (With Plate XXIX.) By W. L. H. DUCKWORTH, M.D.	446
The Proctor's Halberd and other Insignia. (With Plates XXX, XXXI.) By W. L. H. DUCKWORTH, M.D.	448
Old Playing-Cards found in Trinity College. (With Plates XXXII, XXXIII.) By W. M. FLETCHER, M.A.	454
Prehistoric Buildings in Menorca. (With Plates XXXIV—XXXVIII.) By F. H. H. GUILLEMARD, M.D.	465
The Riot at the Great Gate of Trinity College, February 1610—11. By J. W. CLARK, M.A.	479
History of parish of Great Gransden. By Rev. A. J. EDMONDS, M.A.	479
Dyngja: or Women's Bower in the North. By E. MAGNÚSSON, M.A.	480
Dentistry, ancient and barbaric. By Mr W. A. RHODES	493
Miscellaneous Exhibitions	493
A Palæolithic Site in Ipswich. By N. F. LAYARD	493
Library at <i>La Chaise Dieu</i> in Auvergne. (With Plates XXXIX, XL.) By J. W. CLARK, M.A.	502
Tapestries at <i>Aix-en-Provence</i> and <i>La Chaise Dieu</i> . By M. R. JAMES, Litt.D.	506
Medieval Floor Tiles. By Mr F. W. PHILLIPS	515
Additions to Museum. By Baron A. VON HÜGEL	515
A set of Early English Roundels. By F. H. H. GUILLEMARD, M.D.	515
Library of S. Mark, Venice. By J. W. CLARK, M.A.	515
General Index to Vol. XI.	517