

DERBYSHIRE PRINTING AND PRINTERS BEFORE 1800.

By NORMAN TAYLOR, F.L.A.

THE provincial presses that are known to have been established before the 18th century are few and the history of printing in England before the year 1695 is largely concerned with the presses in London, Oxford and Cambridge. In 1585 the Star Chamber gave authority to Archbishop Whitgift's code of regulations for licensers and printers, which among other things placed all the provincial presses except Oxford and Cambridge outside the protection of the law, and from that time a series of enactments sat heavily on the trade. The first step in the emancipation of the Press in 1695, when the Licensing Acts of 1662 and 1665 were finally allowed to lapse, was greeted with a swarm of "Postmen" and "Postboys," as many as 21 papers being published in each week. These consisted for the most part of very carefully extracted reports from the established London papers and the news-letters. Parliament was slowly gaining power from the King but many years were to pass before the Press became the lively witness we know to-day. The exactitude with which the news-letters were reprinted however has provided reliable material for historians. Few of the letters themselves are now preserved.

In addition to the newspapers, the first productions of the local presses included chap-books, sermons, bill-heads, public notices, school texts, certificates, political manifestos, warrants, etc. Books appeared only when

the press had become established. Even then the subscription list seems to have been a necessary preliminary. Without doubt the newspaper was the most reliable bread-winner and the early history of printing in the town which can trace its history back to this period usually turns on the history of its first newspaper.

In Derbyshire this was *The Derby Postman* (No. 1 was probably dated December 1st, 1719). Llewellyn Jewitt in an article contributed to *The Reliquary*, Vol. XXI, 1880-1, said "a number of *The Postboy* for October 16th, 1712, is in existence and is surmised to be the precursor of *The Derby Postman*." After careful investigation, this must be considered unlikely. In the same article the writer, after describing two numbers of *The Derby Postman* which he claims were the earliest numbers of the paper still in being, goes on to assert that the first one, No. 7, for Thursday, January 12th, 1720, "is carefully preserved in the Wisbech Museum." The curator of this museum has been unable to trace any record of its acquisition in his registers. The second paper which Jewitt mentions, No. 8, for Thursday, January 19th, 1720, was in the possession of Thomas Bateman. It is now in the Derby Public Library. Letters contributed to *Notes and Queries* and *The Derbyshire Advertiser* have not served to bring the earlier paper to light and the copy for Thursday, January 19th, 1720, No. 8, in the Derby Public Library, must in the meantime be accepted as the earliest extant copy of a Derbyshire newspaper. The printer was Samuel Hodgkinson who had his office near St. Werburgh's Church and later below The Bell in Sadlergate. He was probably the first printer in Derby. From the first paper his imprint included the words "all manner of books printed." Pamphlets of his which have been examined are:—

"Doctor H . . . Vindicated or the case relating to the Differences about All Saints Church in Derby. 2nd ed." (1728).

“A review of the proceedings of the corporation of Derby relating to Doctor Hutchinson. 1728.”

“Exceptions made by Dr. H. against the Corporation of Derby, 1728.”

In addition there is evidence that he printed “A reply to the review” and “A True State of the Parish of All Saints.” It is a piece of good fortune for local historians that the crisis which led to the rebuilding of All Saints should provide the subject matter for these early specimens of printing. There is nothing ambitious about them. They are printed in the manner of “separates” from the newspaper. In 1729 he printed Houghton’s *Rara Avis in Terris, the Compleat Miner* which may safely be claimed as the first book — above pamphlet rank — printed in Derbyshire.

The name of Dr. Michael Hutchinson, vicar of the then Parish Church of All Saints, also figures in another interesting piece of evidence regarding the introduction of the printing press in Derby. One of his early sermons, for January 30th, 1719, was printed for Henry Allestree in Nottingham. The publication of this sermon was at the request of the mayor and corporation of Derby. This is flimsy evidence but it does suggest that there was not a printer able to manage the job locally. Joseph Tilley in *Pedigrees of Derbyshire Families* (c. 1899) asserts that Henry Allestree was in business as bookseller in the Market Place, Derby, about 1712, but provides no evidence in support. His name occurs as bookseller in a pamphlet printed at Nottingham 1714 “A Vindication of Presbyterian ordination . . . Nottingham, J. Collyer, 1714,” and in *The Weekly Courant* (Nottingham), Vol. 4, No. 21, December 22nd, 1715. In 1719 he is mentioned in the imprint to *The Nottingham Mercury* as local agent for that paper.

Other booksellers and publishers in the town were John Hodges, whose name is given in the imprint of five publications between the years 1713 and 1719, and

Vol. I. THE NUMB. 8.
DERBY *Post-Man,*

O R A

Collection of the most material Occurrences
Foreign and Domestick ;

Together with

An Account of *T R A D E*

To be continued *Weekly.*

Thursday, January 19. 1720.



DERBY: Printed by *S. Hodgkinson* near *St. Warburg's Church*; where Advertisements and Letters of Correspondents are taken in, and all manner of Books Printed. [Price Three-half-pence.]

Title page of the earliest known copy of a Derbyshire newspaper.

William Cantrel, also an agent for *The Nottingham Mercury* and publisher of Blackwell's *Introduction to the Classics*, 1718, and Charles Cotton's *Wonders of the Peak*, 1725; but there were booksellers in the town even before this time. The name of Thomas Cadwell appears twice in manuscript in a copy of a Rider's *British Merlin* almanack for 1682 as one of Sir George Sitwell's creditors (*D.A.S.*, vol. xii, 1890). These pocket almanacks are still preserved in the libraries of many old English families, and with their manuscript reminders of events, outstanding bills, engagements, etc., they provide good historical background for the period. Reference is made in *The London Gazette* January 6th to 10th, 1675/6, to a Jethro Thornton, bookseller in Derby 1675, and the name of Henry Nisbett appears in the imprints of three publications between 1704-11.

Of the foregoing, William Cantrel has attracted the most attention from local historians. Joseph Tilley in *Notes for a Derbyshire bibliotheca*, 1894, goes so far as to make this claim: "If we say that Cantrel was the first Derbyshire printer and publisher in book form, we are stating a fact which we conscientiously believe and which will surely not be controverted." Tilley says he has seen a copy of Blackwell's *Introduction to the Classics* with the imprint "Derby. William Cantrel, 1718," in the Derby Public Library and suspects that there is a copy with the Derby imprint in the British Museum dated as early as 1717. All the Derby Public Library copies have been examined and none bear this imprint. The copies of this work in the British Museum printed catalogue all bear a London imprint. It is doubtful whether Cantrel ever engaged in printing.

Samuel Hodgkinson seems therefore to have been the first man in the county to have realised that the newly won freedom of the printing press was an opportunity for local enterprise in this field. There are few glimmers of enterprise in the paper he printed however. Its size

seems to have been dictated by the paper or material he had available and varies, sometimes from week to week; neither does the type or number of columns used settle into any one pattern during its short life (December 1st, 1719 to 1731, precise number or month not known. Vol. 3, Numb. CCII. Thursday, April 15th, 1731, is the last copy of this paper I have been able to examine). In 1726 it was rechristened *The British Spy: or Derby Postman*, No. 1 of which appeared May 31st, 1726.

The absence of local news can be excused partly by the small size of the communities — word of mouth would outpace the reporter — and partly by the fact that these communities were too self-contained to feel interest in neighbouring communities that were normally beyond visit or contact. The advertisements are few, perhaps for the same reason although a heavy government tax helped to retard their growth. There does not seem to be any reasonable defence however for giving the London news verbatim from the London papers and the newsletters of Wye and Fox, without any commentary or editorial to explain the choice or make it palatable for the country dweller.

In considering the sequence of these papers, of which 30 copies are held in the Derby Public Library, the old style calendar which gave March 25th as the first day of the year must be borne in mind, since in England this calendar practice continued to be used until 1752. Alfred Wallis, the writer of "A sketch of the early history of the Printing Press in Derbyshire" (*D.A.S.*, vol. viii, 1881) says "no dependence can be placed upon the numbering — the issue of March 21st, 1727, being marked Vol. 1, Numb. XLII, whilst that of September 14th in the same year is identified as Vol. 1, Numb. XXII." After arranging the papers in sequence according to their subject matter it is obvious that Hodgkinson used the old style calendar and that March 21st, 1727, was indeed a later day than the September 14th, 1727,

which is given. The numbering is seen to be quite regular and dependable.

Vol. I, Numb. 8. Thursday, January 19th, 1720, is of 12 pages, size $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $6\frac{1}{2}$ in., price $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., "to be continued weekly." A woodcut print of a stag in a field, now part of Derby's armorial bearings, adorns the first page.

Vol. I, Numb. 10. Thursday, February 2nd, 1720, is also of 12 pages with the same format.

Numb. 25 for Thursday, May 18th, 1721, shows a complete change of lay-out of title-page and the imprint is very informative: "Derby: Printed and sold by S. Hodgkinson at the Printing-Office near St. Warburg's Churches and by Hen. Allestree, Bookseller in Derby, Wm. Holt in Wirksworth; and may be had at Burton, Litchfield (at Shenston by Thomas Barfoot), Sutton, Birmingham by Thomas Hide and at Ashburn, Uttoxeter, Stafford and Stone by Tho. Hanworth, and will be left for any gentleman (by the men who will come every week to the abovesaid places) at 1s. 6d. the Quarter, at all which places advertisements are taken in at 2s. each (Price Three-Halfpence)." An interesting feature of this particular issue is that on page 8 it speaks of an "Act for the more effectual suppressing of blasphemy and profaneness whereby authors, printers and publishers are forbidden to publish books denying the articles of the Christian religion."

With the change in title the paper was reduced to four pages, the size of the page increased to $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. and advertisements appeared more frequently. The number for April 6th, 1727, contains one wordy advertisement of 37 lines extolling the "Beauty, Breed and Strength, Size and Moving" of a horse which "will carry 18 stone weight with pleasure."

A name which recurs in the pages of the paper is Jeremiah Roe who combined the sale of books and patent medicines at the top of Sadlergate. Later he

extended his business to book publishing and was still in business in 1760, when he published a fourth edition of *Gregory's manual of modern geography*.

On March 23rd, 1732, appeared the first number of *The Derby Mercury*, a weekly paper printed by Samuel Drewry. The prefatory note in his first issue promises well — "I presume it will contain as much News, as any other paper published in the neighbourhood; or, at least, as much that is material. The accounts of Goods Exported and Imported, which take up so much room in some of our Country Weekly Papers, are so stale and imperfect, (I might say false) that the publishing of 'em is rather an imposition on the public than any real advantage; also the Diseases so particularly mentioned in the London Bill of Mortality, with an account of the ages of the Persons Dead, are what very few read over, which therefore I shall omit and instead thereof, present my readers with something which I hope will be more agreeable." The cap fits Hodgkinson's *The British Spy* so well that there is a faint possibility this paper was still in being, especially since Drewry speaks in this note also of several scurrilous papers being directed against him in the town. Drewry however shows little originality in his paper except to introduce a rather morbid note in giving publicity to criminal trials which were running at the time; one detailed report of a trial which continued through four numbers of his paper roused some animosity on the part of his readers. Drewry also found it profitable to publish several broadsheets dealing at length with the lurid details of recent executions and there is evidence that this form of journalism was a sideline of the Drewry printing house throughout the century.

Allestree and Roe are mentioned as agents for the paper in the imprint and later in Vol. 1, Numb. 21, Richard Smith in Ashbourne, F. Stanley in Wirksworth and J. Slater in Chesterfield. In No. 3 of *The Derby Mercury* a woodcut called "The East Prospect of Derby"

surrounds the title. This number also contains the first advertisement of a national project: an advertisement of *The Gentleman's Magazine*.

A 16-page pamphlet, "An account of the beginning and erection of the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster . . . , Derby: Printed by Sam. Drewry. 1735" followed the broadsheets, printed on the paper and type used for *The Derby Mercury*. No illustrations or ornaments are used, except the initial illuminated letter, and there is constant interpolation of "foreign" type to augment the body type. Catchwords are given. In 1736 Samuel Drewry printed "A sermon preached Nov. 30th, 1735, at Ilkeston in the County of Derby upon the occasion of the death of the Reverend Mr. John Platts who died Nov. 18th in the 53rd year of his Age. By Jos. Rogerson." The title-page is enclosed in bold rules crowned with a symbolic head-rule depicting a skull between two candles. A 48-page pamphlet, it is equipped with running title, catchwords and signatures and a list of Platts's publications is given at the end of the sermon. An eight-page pamphlet which is in the collection of Lt.-Col. W. A. Potter is a good example of early printing — "Swaine, (William). A Poem call'd Leonidas, or, The Spartan Chief. Derby. 1736. Printed by Sam. Drewry in the Market-Place." Other pieces of Drewry's work are:—

"A sermon preached 9th April 1740 on occasion of the condemnation and execution of William Dolphin at Derby found guilty of a robbery on the highway near Chesterfield in the County of Derby by the Rev. James Christie, M.A., Derby: Printed by Sam. Drewry for the author and sold by Jer. Roe, Sam. Trimmer and Sam. Fox, booksellers. Also by J. Slater in Chesterfield and S. Simmons in Sheffield 1740."

This contains 40 pages with the same title-page ornamental rules as for the Rogerson pamphlet. Some

interest attaches to the subject and author of this pamphlet. Dolphin declared his innocence of the robbery despite all the efforts of Christie and others to persuade him to confess and seek repentance before dying. Christie, then vicar of St. Alkmund's, was himself however only recently released from prison on a charge of bigamy though his Derby friends would be unaware of this.

“A Rational account of the principles of Christianity and the practice thereof in two parts by the late Rev. Mr. John Platts, Derby: Printed by S. Drewry.” (1737).

A list of the contents is given at the end of the volume.

“Divine Hymns and prayers useful for families and private persons by David Taylor. Printed by Sam. Drewry in the Market-Place 1740,”

is a small-sized publication (5½ in. x 3½ in.) of 80 pages with occasional ornament. It is one of the most attractive of his publications from the printing point of view. The Derby Public Library copy was obtained from the Bateman collection. It is of good paper which still preserves its colour.

“Latham, E. Great Britain's thanks to God, to her governours and the people. 1740”

is a very unpretentious pamphlet of 24 pages.

Samuel Drewry died in 1769 and was followed by his nephew John Drewry. The newspaper changed its name to *Drewrys' Derby Mercury*.” In John Drewry Derby found its first printer of chap-books.

The chap-book was the “skeleton in the cupboard” of the early printer. Anonymity is a characteristic of them all and the imprints are not always identifying. They were printed in the rudest manner and, for the times, on the poorest quality paper although even these are in a better state of preservation than similar pamphlet material stored in our libraries only half a century ago.

Generally they measured about $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. and contained four or multiples of four pages up to 24 or 32 pages. The songbooks were usually of eight pages and some of the children's books of four only. For the usual charge of a penny, all sorts of tales, legends, fairy stories, song books, fortune-tellers, dream books, jest books, histories, pious stories of "brimstone" religion, ABC's, local tragedies and the latest executions were to be had from the pedlar's pack. The pedlars, "cheap-men" subsequently "chap-men" (hence chap-books), were familiar figures and their gossip and spicy tales garnered from all parts of the locality made effective sales talk. The chap-books held sway for the best part of the 17th and 18th centuries but with the advent of the penny magazine and the popular periodical in the 19th century they gradually disappeared.

Drewry was probably the only printer in Derbyshire of the century to dabble in this form of journalism. Wallis praises the fine work for which Drewry was responsible such as "Poems on several occasions" by W. Woty and although he does not identify the chap-books with the name of any one printer there is a suggestion that he considered John Drewry's successor, his nephew — also named John Drewry, responsible. Examination of the chap-books reveals the name of S. Creswell, Nottingham, as the agent for one of them. Creswell, owner of *The Nottingham Journal*, died in 1786. Drewry was not succeeded by his nephew until 1794. Even a cursory glance at the chap-books in the Derby Public Library collection would show their close similarity of paper, print and format, and a closer scrutiny provides more conclusive proof that they were issued from the same press; the same crude wood-cut illustrations are used in several of the books without noticeable deterioration of detail. The rules and ornaments used by the first John Drewry are there and since there is no evidence available to dispute it, John Drewry,

the uncle, must be credited (or discredited) with the production of those examined. He had quite a good sale for them judging by the many titles which he put on the market during these years. A full list has been compiled from advertisements given in the copies still being preserved:—

The Merry Piper. Two parts (separate publications).
The History of the King and Cobler. Two parts
(separate publications).

The Witch of the Woodlands.

The Sleeping Beauty in the Wood.

The History of Sir Richard Whittington.

The Art of courtship.

Egyptian future-teller.

The History of the Lancashire Witches.

The life and death of Fair Rosamund.

Argalus and Parthenia.

Children in the Wood.

Directions for spending one day well.

Drop of honey from the Rock of Christ.

Doctor Faustus.

Four Kings; or History of Tom Hodge.

Moll Flanders.

Guy, Earl of Warwick.

High German Fortune-Teller.

Honest John and loving Kate. Two parts.

Mother Bunch. Two parts.

Mother Shipton.

Reynard the Fox.

Sir John Barleycorn.

Tom Long the carrier.

Tom Hickathrift. Two parts.

Wat Tyler and Jack Straw.

Parent's Best gift.

Life and death of St. George.

Capt. James Hind.

Robinson Crusoe.

Nixon's Cheshire Prophecy.
 Jane Shore.
 Card Fortune Book.
 Lady's Delight in Cookery.
 Valentine and Orson.
 Simple Simon's Misfortunes.
 Shipwreck of the Nottingham Galley.
 New Riddle Book.

The titles will give some idea of the range and appeal of the "books." The first nine titles (Nos. 1 and 2 are each in separate parts) are in the collection of the Derby Public Library and all contain 24 pages. Seven bear the imprint "Derby: Printed by J. Drewry." The imprints of *The Witch of the Woodlands* and *The History of the Lancashire Witches* read "Printed for, and sold by, the Running Stationers" but the introduction in them of illustrations and ornaments used in the other chap-books is good evidence of their origin. This practice of using the same illustration to describe different events was fairly common in early printing houses due, no doubt, to the high cost of the printing blocks. Wallis says that some of Drewry's illustrations were probably the work of Bewick. Chapter headings divide many of them and many chapters are introduced by two-line summaries of their contents. There is an occasional note at the foot of the page to define words as:—

"an ogree is a Giant with long teeth and claws, with a raw Head and bloody Bones, runs away with little naughty boys and girls, and eats them all up" (*The Sleeping Beauty in the Wood*).

One or two of them are concluded by a moral in verse and "The History of Sir Richard Whittington" has a preface dealing with the lesson to be learnt from the story. The type is not always in proper register, the foldings are carelessly made and on some pages very small type is used to crowd the text.

A spelling book printed by Drewry about 1780 is of

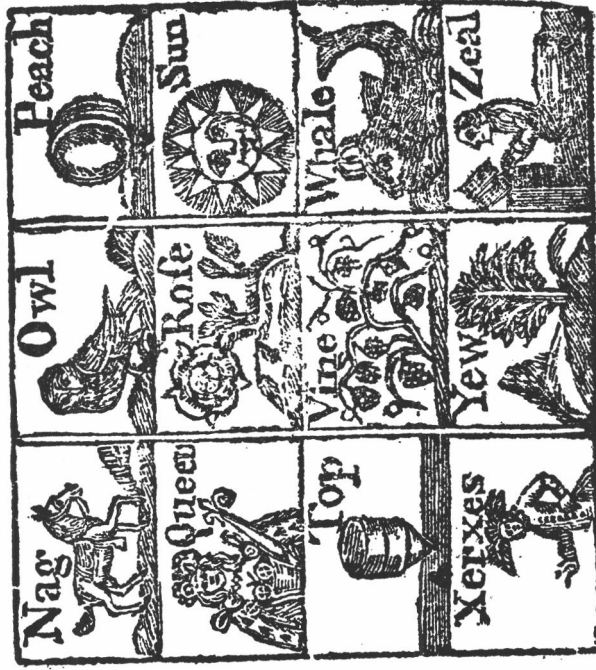
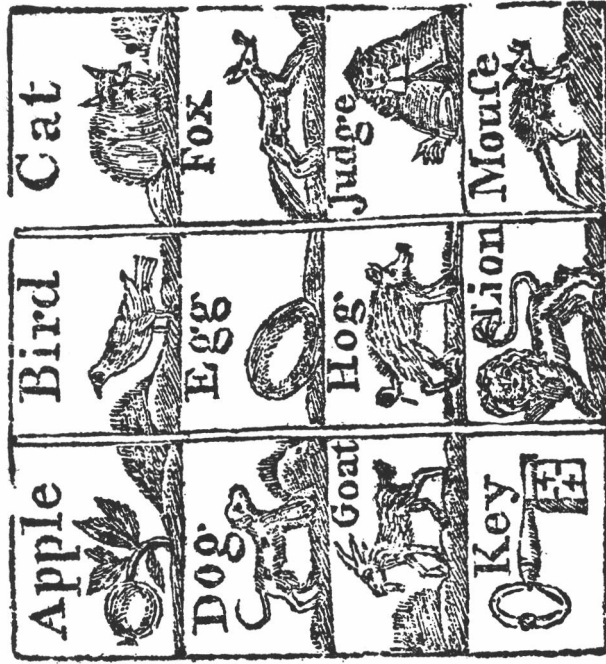
peculiar interest. 72 pages in length with separate cover, it does not feature in any of the advertisements placed in the chap-books aforementioned nor are any of its 37 illustrations to be found in those 11 copies. The title-page reads "The new Universal Primer, or, An Easy Book, suited to the tender capacities of Children. Authorised by His Majesty King George. To be used throughout Great-Britain and Ireland. Adorned with cuts. Derby: Printed by J. Drewry, and sold by many other booksellers in England." The title-page matter is enclosed in ornamental rules. The flowered ornaments are not so symmetrically composed or carefully grouped as in most of Drewry's other publications. In three places in one grouping (p. 47) the exclamation mark has been used to fill up the line; in another two question marks and a colon are used (p. 42).

Printed about the same time was a booklet of 118 pages:—

"An easy Spelling Book for children . . . by Thomas Smith, Schoolmaster. Derby: Printed by John Drewry, and sold by the booksellers in Town and Country."

Seven copies of this are in existence. Facing the title-page is a large woodcut illustration of "Goody Two-Shoes" with caption "Learning her Favours doth dispense, to train up Youth to Men of Sense." Ornaments and rules are used to excess. There are 24 illustrations.

The chap-books apart, the name of John Drewry is associated with some of the best examples of local printing during this century. He shows good taste in letter and ornament and the appearance of the paper to-day belies its great age. One such example is "Poems on several occasions, by W. Woty. 1780," and many copies of this are known and are still in a fine state of preservation. It is printed in a type very similar to the modern 13-pt. Times New Roman with generous leading and



He who ne'er learns his A, B, C.
For ever will a Blockhead be;

But

But he who to his Book's inclin'd,
Will soon a golden Treasure find.

The

ample margins. The title-page is enclosed in ornamental rules and decorated with a vignette. Catchwords and signatures are employed. There is a list of over 300 subscribers. The book is decorated with several floral head and tail pieces.

"A view of the Present State of Derbyshire . . . in two volumes by James Pilkington," 1789, is another good example of his work and gained him an award by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts.

Lt.-Col. W. A. Potter has a copy of *The Life of Mrs. Robertson* by Hannah Robertson which contains a text date of 1791 and was printed by "J. Drewry in the Iron-gate." This form of imprint was peculiar to the first John Drewry and places the date between 1791 and 1794.

Drewry died in 1794 and was succeeded by his nephew John Drewry as mentioned earlier. The second John Drewry gave himself the status of "editor" in the next number of the *Mercury*, a term not hitherto employed.

The work of John Drewry, "junior," is characterized by an absence of the ornament and illustration which is such an identifying feature of the work of his uncle. This is most apparent in glancing through the broad-sheets of criminal trials, executions, and those titled "Calendar of the prisoners," which were printed in quick succession between the years 1782 and 1830 by the two Drewrys.

On August 2nd, 1776, *Harrison's Derby Journal* appeared, printed and published by James Harrison, Rotten Row, Derby. In November of the same year the title was changed to *Harrison's Derby and Nottingham Journal and Midland Advertiser*. There is still very little local news given in this weekly but a greater number of advertisements is included. This paper ceased publication early in 1781. Trimer, Roome, Sanders, and Almond are mentioned in its pages as booksellers in the town. To these names may be added that of Samuel

Fox whose name occurs in several publications in the mid-century period.

Thomas Paget Trimer, who is usually given as T. Trimer, is remembered as the printer of a large bible, *Trimer's Family Bible* (177—), three copies of which are in the Derby Public Library. Other works issued from his press include:—

Brierley, W. The Believer's pocket companion. (177—).

Poll of Derby Burgesses. 1775.

The Book of Common Prayer, with notes historical, theological and explanatory. 1777.

He was a poet, too, for in 1783 some of his poems were collected and published under the title "Poetical attempts by T. Trimer."

In 1792 appeared the first issue of *The Derby Herald or Derby, Nottingham and Leicester Advertiser*, a weekly printed by Charles Sambroke Ordoyno in King Street, Derby. Ordoyno was a Nottingham man and a revolutionary with a weakness for drink. After three months *The Derby Herald* died.

The field of study has so far not had to extend beyond the county town but as the century advanced the increase in population at Chesterfield caused Job Bradley, who was in business there as a bookseller as early as 1715 (*The Weekly Courant*, Nottingham, Vol. 4, No. 21, December 22nd, 1715) to turn to printing. First mention of him as a printer is made in *The Derby Journal* for August 14th, 1777. Wallis gives a brief description of a rare copy of "A paraphrase of the 38th Chapter of Job. Chesterfield: Printed by J. Bradley, 1778." He does not say where this is preserved. The earliest printed work of Bradley's examined is "Baslow. Shepherd's Book, made January, 1777. Chesterfield: Printed by J. Bradley. 1779." This pamphlet is on poor paper, now in an advanced state of decay, and is printed in very large type.

This was followed by:—

“Essays and dialogues, moral and religious. With an appendix containing a correspondence betwixt the Rev. Mr. J. Wesley and the author (Samuel Sparrow) to which is added a funeral sermon for the author preached in Princes-Street, Westminster by Andrew Kippis, D.D. Chesterfield: Printed by J. Bradley, 1782.”

Of book length (210 pages) it is equipped with contents note, running title, catchwords and signatures.

“Chatsworth, or the genius of England’s prophecy. A poem. By the author of *The Naval Triumph* (P. Cunninghame, Curate of Eyam, Derbyshire). Chesterfield; printed for the author and sold by J. Bradley. 1783. Price 2/-”

is an 18-page pamphlet with well-led type and good margins.

“Poems by D. Dakeyne, Jun., of the Middle Temple. Chesterfield. Printed for the author by J. Bradley. 1790”

is of 135 pages, page size 10 in. x 7½ in., complete with half-title, dedication and contents note. The type matter is very generously spaced and there is occasional ornament.

The issue of *The Nottingham Journal* for November 29th, 1790, records that Bradley was “appointed Post-Master of that place” (Chesterfield). He died 1798. *The Derby Mercury* in an obituary note for a certain Henry Bradley on August 25th, 1807, mentions his occupation as printer and *postmaster* of Chesterfield, so it is likely he was a near relative of Job’s. This Henry Bradley was in partnership with Thomas White, bookseller at the top of the Market Place in 1804. (*The Derby Mercury*, January 26th, 1804).

John Ford was printing in Chesterfield in 1802.

“Articles of the Charitable Society at Youlgreave. Chesterfield: Printed by J. Ford, Bookseller and Stationer; at the Stamp Office and Medecine Warehouse. 1802”

is a pamphlet of 24 pages. An issue of *The Derby Mercury* for August 25th, 1808, noted that he had taken over “the stock-in-trade, binding materials, etc., of Mr. White, late bookseller at the top of the Market Place” and “begs to inform his friends and customers that he is removing the remaining part of the above stock to his own shop at the top of the Shambles . . .” He died in 1830.

Other Chesterfield printers setting up business as the century turned were I. T. Saxton (*The Derby Mercury*, September 24th, 1801), Francis Sheldon (*The Derby Mercury*, July, 9th, 1807) and T. Woodhead (*The Derby Mercury*, June 5th, 1817). The latter is also described as a bookbinder.

The eighteenth century recedes as the other townships enter the picture and it is only the wish to make this complete in “county” perspective which excuses their introduction in this essay.

Alfreton: *The Derby Mercury*, March 7th, 1811, includes a notice of a printer Hickson who from “apoplectic indisposition” is willing to sell his type, cases, chases, galleys and his “increasing business.” George Coates (Bateman, *A description and historical account* (of Alfreton, 1812)) and Haynes (*Derby and Chesterfield Reporter*, July, 30th, 1829) are two other printers contemporary with Hickson.

Ashbourne: Ashbourne has boasted booksellers from at least 1721 onwards (Thomas Hanworth, agent for *The Derby Postman*, No. 25, May 18th, 1721), but the earliest printer of whom there is evidence is Samuel R. Parkes “printer and auctioneer” who was in business from about 1805 until his death in 1821. Another

printer of this surname, with the initial "E" is given in the imprint to "Dupin. The life of Mr. Alexander Pedan, 1810." Two partners, Langford and Thomas Hawthorne, printed "T. Denham. Catalogue of household furniture" in 1809, and Hawthorne later was in partnership with Robert Blore until 1825 when Blore carried on the business alone. Langford had a place in Church Street in 1819 (Report of the Ashbourne Clothing Society, 1819) and was evidently succeeded in the next year by William Hoon since Hoon's name appears in the imprint of the same annual in 1820 and with the same address. Hoon is responsible for over twenty publications contained in the Derby Public Library collection.

Bakewell: In Bakewell George Nall in "the shop of Greaves the draper" is the earliest printer remembered (*The Derby Mercury*, October 22nd, 1823). He was also a bookbinder. In 1827 John Goodwin purchased his business, and Nall entered into partnership with Bemrose in the premises vacated by Holmes and Edwards, Market Place, Derby, 1827.

Belper: Samuel Mason printed at least four books in 1809. This was almost certainly the year which marked the introduction of the printing press in Belper. The books were:—

"Forms of Devotion for use of Families. By the Rev. Dr. Leland, and others."

"Letters on the Miraculous Conception. By David P. Davies."

"Jesus of Nazareth the son of Joseph. By D. P. Davies" and

"Equiano, O. Life of Olandah Equiano."

The type is quite good but the spelling is weak.

In 1811 Mason printed *A new historical and descriptive view of Derbyshire*, by D. P. Davies. The illustrations are from copper plates and are all found in the first

volume. T. R. Derry in *D.A.S.*, vol. xii, 1890, tells us that the presses owned by Mason at this time were capable of printing four pages crown octavo on a single forme.

The first Belper newspaper was printed in 1813 by Mason and was called *The Derbyshire Chronicle and Universal Weekly Advertiser*. It expired after a few months.

Mason printed *A Key to Gregory's arithmetic*, by G. Gregory, in 1814, and in 1823 *Forms of Prayer for the use of a Congregation of Protestant Dissenters in Belper*. He died in 1825 and was succeeded by his son George Mason. Apart from *A new historical and descriptive view of Derbyshire*, Samuel Mason's work was not ambitious; ornament and illustration are seldom used and it is doubtful whether he had the education to equip him for his profession.

Another printer in Belper at this time was J. Ogle who printed a little pamphlet titled "History of Poor Joe the Belper Nailer. Price one penny." He was succeeded in his Bridge Street office by Rosewarne who came from Wirksworth.

In "Baxter, The Saints' everlasting rest, 1800" the name of "Samuel Stavely, Publisher, bookseller and bookbinder of Belper" is given.

Wirksworth: A bookseller, William Holt is mentioned in *The Derby Postman*, No. 25, May 18th, 1721, and a succession of Wirksworth booksellers can be traced through the century in the files of the Derby newspapers, but the earliest printer mentioned is Stephen Glover who left a business in Full Street, Derby, 1815, to set up a printing press there. William Bemrose also figures in its early printing history until 1827 when he sold out to James Whittaker to set up business with Nall in Derby. George Cotes was printing in 1818 also; he printed "Stanton-in-the-Peak Sick Club. Rules and orders 1818."

Very little or no information is available on the early history of printing in the other towns; references to material which may be considered relevant to the subject have been given in the chronological list of printers, etc., which concludes this essay but the references are too vague to allow reasonable conclusions to be drawn from them.

A CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND BOOKBINDERS IN DERBY AND OTHER TOWNS IN DERBYSHIRE IN THE 18th AND EARLY 19th CENTURIES.

ABBREVIATIONS USED: *BS* "The British Spy, or Derby Postman," *DAS* "The Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society Journal," *DM* "The Derby Mercury," *DP* "The Derby Postman," *DJ* "The Derby Journal," *D. & C. R.* "The Derby and Chesterfield Reporter," *N. & Q.* "Notes and Queries," *TC* Term Catalogues.

Titles of books are given under "References" only so far as is necessary to support the statements made under the other headings.

Name	Business	Dates when known to be in business	where established	References
DERBY				
Thornton, Jethro.	bookseller	1675		London Gazette, Jan. 6th-10th 1675/6
Cadwell, Thomas.	bookseller	1682-1685		<i>DAS</i> Vol. 2. 1890 <i>N. & Q.</i> 11S. P. 45 <i>TC</i> . III. 535
Nisbett, Henry.	bookseller	1704-11		Layman, <i>pseud.</i> An answer to a late pamphlet entitled, The validity of baptism administered by dissenting ministers. 1713.
Hodges, John.	bookseller	1713-1719		<i>DAS</i> Vol. 3. 1881. Nottingham Mercury Sept. 27, 1720. <i>BS</i> No. 36. Feb. 29, 1727. <i>DAS</i> Vol. 3. 1881.
Cantrel, William	bookseller and publisher	1718-1727		

Hodgkinson, Samuel.	printer	1719-1731	near St. Werburgh's Church <i>later</i> below The Bell in Sadlergate. Market-Head	<i>DP</i> No. 10. Feb. 2, 1720 and No. 25. May 18, 1721. <i>BS</i> papers between April 6, 1727 and April 15, 1731. (30). A vindication of presbyterian ordination. Nottingham. J. Collyer, 1714. "The Weekly Courant" (Notting- ingham) Vol. 4. No. 21, Dec. 22, 1715. <i>DM</i> No. 21. Aug. 17, 1732. List of the Burgesses poll for Derbyshire, 1734.
Allestree, Henry	bookseller	1714-1734		
Roe, Jeremiah.	bookseller and publisher	1720-1760 d. 1778	Below The Bell in Sadlergate	<i>DP</i> No. 8. Jan. 19, 1720. Latham. Preparation for death, and fitness for heaven. 1745. 4th ed. 1760. <i>DJ</i> 28 May, 1778. Files of "The Derby Mercury" 1732-1769.
Drewry, Samuel.	printer	1732-1769	Market-Place	
Trimer, Thomas Paget.	printer bookseller and publisher	1749-1779	Irongate	Plomer, H. R. A dictionary of the printers and book- sellers who were at work in England, Scotland and Ire- land from 1726-1775. <i>DJ</i> 25 Oct., 1776. <i>DJ</i> 15 April, 1779.

Name	Business	Dates when known to be in business	where established	References
Fox, Samuel.	bookseller	1740-1748		Sermon on the occasion of the condemnation and execution of William Dolphin, by Rev. James Christie, 1740. Poll-book, 1741 (Drewry). Plomer 1726-1775. Files of "The Derby Mercury" 1769-1794.
Drewry, John.	printer	1769-1794	Irongate	<i>DJ</i> 1776-1781. An inquiry into the right of admitting honorary freemen. Derby. Printed by and for J. Harrison, 1778.
Harrison, James.	printer	1776-1781	"in the Rotten Row"	<i>DJ</i> 7 Aug., 1777. <i>DJ</i> 2 Aug., 1776. <i>DJ</i> 25 May, 1781. <i>DM</i> 26 May, 1808. <i>DM</i> 6 August, 1812. <i>DJ</i> 2 August, 1776. <i>DJ</i> 25 Sept., 1777. Poll Book 1741 (Drewry). <i>DJ</i> 7 Dec., 1786. <i>DM</i> 21 Feb., 1805. <i>DM</i> 14 Aug., 1806. Imprint to "A New Historical and descriptive view of Derbyshire, by D. P. Davies" (Mason).
Almond, R.	bookseller	1777		
Roome, Francis.	bookseller	1776-1808 d. 1812		
Sanders, John.	bookseller	1776-1777		
Pritchard, William.	bookseller and book-binder	1786-1811	"the west end of the Town Hall, Derby"	

- Drewry,
John (nephew)
Stenson,
Thomas.
Measam, T.
- 1794-1834
printer
bookseller
printer
- Irongate
Friargate
Market-Place
- DM 1794-
DM 18 July, 1805.
- “ Rules and orders to be
observed and kept by a
Society in Middleton-by-
Youlgrave.” 1794.
- ALFRETON
Hickson (?)
Coates,
George.
Haynes (?)
- 1811
1812
1829
- DM 7 March, 1811.
“ Bateman, A Descriptive and
historical account ” (of
Alfreton. 1812).
D. & C. R. 30 July, 1829.
- ASHBOURNE
Hanworth,
Thomas.
- 1721
bookseller
- Places “ at Ash-
burn, Uttoxeter,
Stafford and
Stone ”
- DP No. 25 May 18, 1721.
- Smith,
Richard.
Richards (?)
Parkes,
Samuel R.
- 1727-1732
bookseller
bookseller
printer
and
bookseller
- BS No. 9 June 1st, 1727.
DM 17 August, 1732.
DJ 2 August, 1776.
DM 21 Feb., 1805.
DM 13 Aug., 1807.
Imprint to “ A New Historical
and Descriptive view of
Derbyshire, by D. P. Davies ”
(Mason) 1811.
DM 3 Jan., 1821 (died)

Name	Business	Dates when known to be in business	where established	References
Walker, Mrs.	bookseller	1805		<i>DM</i> 14 Feb., 1805.
Warin, William	bookseller	1805		<i>DM</i> 14 Feb., 1805.
Parkes, E.	printer	1810-33		A. Dupin. The life of Mr. Alexander Pedan. 1810.
Langford (?)	printer	1809-1819	Church St. followed here by Wm. Hoon	T. Denham. Catalogue of household furniture (1809). Report of the Ashborne Clothing Society. 1819.
Hoon, William	printer and bookseller	1819-1842	Church Street	T. Bateman. An elegy on the awfully sudden death of George Bateman. 1819. <i>DM</i> 20 Aug., 1823. <i>DM</i> 25 April, 1827. <i>D. & C.</i> 30 July, 1829. Goodwin. Catalogue of furniture to be sold by auction. 1842.
Hawthorne, Thomas.	printer and book-binder	Partnership with Langford 1809-1812. Later with Blore until 1825 when Blore carried on business alone		T. Denham. Catalogue of household furniture (1809). J. G. Lowe. Catalogue of furniture to be sold by auction (1812). <i>DM</i> 30 March, 1825. <i>DM</i> 30 March, 1825. <i>DM</i> 25 April, 1827. Brittlebank. Elegant and modern furniture to be sold by auction. (1829).
Blore, Robert.	printer and book-binder	181- to 1829 In partnership with Hawthorne until 1825 when he took over business		

Wheatley, W.	bookseller	1825		<i>DM</i> 28 Sept., 1825.
BAKEWELL Nall, George.	printer bookseller and book- binder	c. 1811-1830	" takes the shop of Greaves the draper " (1823). In partner- ship with Bemrose takes over the prem- ises of Holmes and Edwards in the Market-Place, Derby 1827	Tideswell. Humane Friendly Indefatigable Union Society. Rules and Orders (c. 1811). <i>DM</i> 22 Oct., 1823. <i>DM</i> 9 June, 1824. <i>DM</i> 1 August, 1827. <i>DM</i> 27 August, 1827. Briddon, J. Catalogue of Mr. Briddon's live stock etc. (1830).
Goodwin, John.	printer bookseller and book- binder	1827-1868	Purchased Nall's business in 1827.	<i>DM</i> 11 July, 1827. Bakewell. Dispensary Report of the proceedings at Bake- well for the establishment of a dispensary. 1828. <i>DM</i> 7 April, 1830. A day in the Peak. New ed. rev. 1868.
BELPER Stavely, Samuel.	bookseller and book- binder printer and bookseller	1800 1809-1823		Baxter, R. The Saints' ever- lasting rest. 1800. <i>DM</i> 5 Jan., 1809. <i>DASV.</i> 12 1890.
Mason, Samuel.	bookseller	1809		<i>DM</i> 13 July, 1809.
Jackson, George.	bookseller			

Name	Business	Dates when known to be in business	where established	References
Ogle, J.	printer and bookseller	1819	Bridge Street	"History of Poor Joe the Belper Nailer. price one penny" 1819.
Gawthorne, (?).	bookseller	1829		<i>D. & C.</i> 30 July, 1829.
Rosewarne, I.	printer and bookseller	1830-1846	Bridge Street Succeeded Ogle. Came from Wirksworth	"An interesting and authentic account of Henry Shooter" 1830. Shipman, J. The missionary child: a memoir of Samuel Annesley Shipman, 1846.
CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH Barker, Mrs.	bookseller	1731		James Clegg. The continuation of the Christian church assured by its constitution. 1731. Hutchinson's Tour through the High Peak of Derbyshire. . . 1809.
Crook, T.	bookseller	1809		
BUXTON Moore, William.	bookseller	1825-1829		<i>DM</i> 28 Sept., 1825. <i>D. & C. R.</i> 30 July, 1829.
Chambers, J. B.	bookseller	1841		Chambers' beauties of Buxton. 2nd ed. 1841.
Sutton, J.	bookseller	1844		The Buxton Herald's guide. 1844.

CHESTERFIELD			
Bradley, Job.	printer and bookseller	1715-1798 d. 1798	"The Weekly Courant" (Nott- ingham) Vol. 4., No. 21. Dec. 22, 1715. W. T. Freemantle. Bibliography of Sheffield and district, Vol. I. <i>DJ</i> Aug. 14th 1777.
Slater, J.	bookseller	1731-1740	A sermon at the ordination of Mr. John Holland. 1731. <i>DM</i> No. 21 Aug. 17, 1732. James Christie. Sermon on the occasion of the condemnation and execution of William Dolphin. 1740.
Calton (?)	bookseller	1776-1785	<i>DJ</i> Aug. 2, 1776. <i>DM</i> 24 Feb., 1785.
White, Thomas.	bookseller	1787-1808	<i>DM</i> 1 Feb., 1787. <i>DM</i> 26 Jan., 1804. <i>DM</i> 25 Aug., 1808. <i>DM</i> 24 Sept., 1801.
Saxton, I. T. Ford, John	printer and bookseller	1801 1802-1830	Articles of the Charitable Society at Youlgreave 1802. <i>DM</i> 25 Aug., 1808. <i>DM</i> 7 July, 1830.
			Stamp Office and Medicine Ware- house. Later took over White's busi- ness in Market Place and removed to his own shop at the top of the Shambles

Name	Business	Dates when known to be in business	where established	References
Bradley, Henry.	printer	1804-1807		<i>DM</i> 26 Jan., 1804. Smith, R. An address delivered to the Chatsworth volunteers. 1806. <i>DM</i> 25 Aug., 1807. <i>DM</i> 9 July, 1807.
Sheldon, Francis.	printer and bookseller	1807		
Woodhead, Thomas.	printer bookseller and book-binder	1817-1837	"a shop at the bottom of New Square"	<i>DM</i> 5 June, 1817. <i>G.W.</i> To the Clergy of the deanery and neighbourhood of Derby. (1837?).
Robert, J.	printer			The Chesterfield Gazette and Scarsdale and High Peak Advertiser Jan. 6th, 1828. Title altered to The Derbyshire Courier in 1829.
DUFFIELD				
Taylor (?) Jewett, George.	bookseller printer and bookseller	1828-1832		<i>DM</i> 6 July, 1809. Mason, J. Self-knowledge; with some alterations and additions. 1828. The Matlock companion. 1832.

GLOSSOP			
Collier, Samuel.	bookseller	1829	<i>D. & C.</i> 30 July, 1829.
Schofield, Charles.	printer	1846-1853	Corbin, J. The Supremacy of Christ in His Church. 1846. Bennett, J. A voice from the High Peak. Education examined. 1853.
ILKESTON			
Harrison (?)	bookseller	1829	<i>D. & C.</i> 30 July, 1829.
Wombell, John.	printer	1843-83	Hirst, T. Stanzas. 1843. The Ilkeston pioneer, and Erewash valley gazette. 1853.
MATLOCK			
Vallance, I.	bookseller	1825	<i>DM</i> 28 Sept., 1825.
Hodgkinson (?)	bookseller	1829	<i>D. & C.</i> 30 July, 1829.
Rayner, Samuel.	bookseller	c. 1830	Rayner's sketches of Derbyshire scenery. c. 1830.
WIRKSWORTH			
Holt, William	bookseller	1721-1727	<i>DP</i> No. 25. May 18, 1721. <i>BS</i> No. 9. June 1, 1727.
Stanley, F. Salt (?)	bookseller bookseller	1732 In partnership with Rotherham in 1776	<i>DM</i> No. 21 Aug., 1732. <i>DJ</i> 2 Aug., 1776.
Rotherham (?)	bookseller	In partnership with Salt in 1776	<i>DJ</i> 2 Aug., 1776.

Name	Business	Dates when known to be in business	where established	References
Cotes, J.	bookseller	1804-1811		<i>DM</i> 26 Jan., 1804. Manlove, E. A poem on the liberties and customs of the lead mines within the wappentake of Wirksworth. 1809. "A new historical and descriptive view of Derbyshire. Davies" (Mason). 1811.
Glover, Stephen.	printer bookseller and book- binder	1818-	in 1815 in Full St., Derby in 1818 at Wirksworth	Brittlebank A. The only authentic report of the trial of Andrew Brittlebank, Francis Brittlebank and Edmund Spencer (1812?). <i>DM</i> 2 Feb., 1815. Pieces in poetry and prose for recitation in prose. 1816. Ward, R. The Buxton, Matlock and Castleton guide. 2nd ed. 1818. <i>DM</i> 10 Dec., 1818. <i>DM</i> 4 Sept., 1822. <i>DM</i> 17 Sept., 1823.
Cotes, George.	printer	1818		Stanton-in-the-Peak. Sick club. Rules and orders. 1818.

Bemrose, William.	printer bookseller and book- binder	1827 (then sold to James Whittaker and set up business in Market Place, Derby.)	Ogden, S. Poems and hymns (182?). <i>DM</i> 1 Aug., 1827.
Whittaker, James.	printer bookseller and book- binder	1827-	<i>DM</i> 1 Aug., 1827. <i>D. & C.</i> 30 July, 1829. Wirksworth. Savings Bank Rules and Regulations. 1829.
Rosewarne, I.	printer	1828	<i>DM</i> 15 Oct., 1828.

The Derby and Chesterfield Reporter for 30 July, 1829 gives the names of the following booksellers in the towns not included in the foregoing table:

CROMFORD: Green; DRONFIELD: Wildgoose; HEANOR: Hardy; MELBOURNE: Coxon; RIPLEY: Turton.
I have no further information on these names.