

THE RECORDS OF THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF STATIONERS.

By CHARLES ROBERT RIVINGTON,
CLERK OF THE COMPANY.

Read 12th December, 1881.

It is but a few years since the late Mr. J. G. Nichols read an interesting paper on this Company, which will be found in the second volume of the Society's Transactions, and still more recently Mr. Edward Arber published a Transcript of the Registers of the Company from 1554 to 1640 in 4 vols. the prefaces to which contain much valuable information.

Although the Company of Stationers, as we shall hereafter learn, occupied but a modest position amongst the Civic Guilds, yet "Stationers' Hall" can boast of a greater notoriety than any other similar institution.

A brotherhood or fellowship of Stationers, of whom, amongst other eminent printers, Wynkyn de Worde appears to have been a member, was first founded in the year 1403, about half a century before the invention of printing and perhaps an entire century before the exercise of that art could extend to a pro-

fession. The printing trade naturally fell into their hands and gave them consequence as the manufacturers and vendors of books.

In 1556 the brotherhood obtained from Philip and Mary a charter of incorporation. This charter is prefaced thus, "Know ye that we considering and manifestly perceiving that certain seditious and heretical books, rhymes, and treatises are daily published and printed by divers scandalous, malicious, schismatical, and heretical persons, not only moving our subjects and lieges to sedition and disobedience against us, our Crown and dignity, but also to renew and move very great and detestable heresies against the faith and sound doctrine of Holy Mother Church, and wishing to provide a suitable remedy in this behalf," and incorporates "The Master and Keeper or Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery or Art of a Stationer of the City of London." Thomas Dockwray being the first master, and John Cawood and Henry Cooke the first wardens.

The charter prohibits any person from printing within the realm without the licence of the Company, except patentees, and grants to the Company power to search, seize, and destroy or appropriate all unlicensed books.

The charter was granted by Philip and Mary, with the object of creating a fresh tool for the suppression of books against the Government, and what the authorities pleased to pronounce a heresy. On the 18th August, 1553, a proclamation had been issued by Queen Mary, prohibiting the printing of "books, ballads, rhymes, and interludes," without special

licence. In the following year the opposition to the Spanish marriage was so great, that Parliament prohibited the setting forth of any book to the slander or reproach of "the King or Queen," under the penalty of the loss of the right hand. Many Protestants fled abroad to escape persecution, and settled at Frankfurt, Zurich, Strasburg, and other towns, and in June, 1555, a proclamation was made to the wardens of every Company in London to search for heretical books which had come from abroad. These proclamations were little heeded, and the prayer of the members of the printing craft for incorporation was listened to favourably.

The cost of obtaining the charter is thus set out in the Company's book:—

The Charges layde out for o^r Corporation.

	s.
fyrst for 2 times wrytinge of o ^r booke before y ^t was signyed be the kynge and the quenes matie highness	0 . 18 . 0
It. for the syngned and the prevy seale 6 . 6 . 8
It. for the greate seale 8 . 9 . 0
It. for the wrytinge and inrolynge 3 . 0 . 0
It. for wax lace and examenacion 0 . 3 . 4
It. to the clerkes for expedycion 0 . 10 . 0
It. for lymynge and for the skyn 0 . 20 . 0

The incorporation of the Company was celebrated by a dinner at the Hall, the charges of which will be found set forth in detail in Mr. Arber's publication.

On the 10th November, 1559, Queen Elizabeth confirmed the charter.

On the 22nd January, 1573, a precept was issued

by the Mayor to the Company, requiring them at their peril forthwith to produce their charters or grants for enrolment.

The original charters were destroyed at the Great Fire, and the Company have exemplifications only, which were obtained about 1684.

In 1663 a writ of *quo warranto* was brought by the Attorney-General against the Company's charter, and Dr. Bayly was entreated to see the Lord Chancellor about it, and subsequently it was suspended "until Mr. L'Estrange, Surveyor of the Press, settle with the Company some method for suppressing seditious and unlicensed publications." A writ of *quo warranto* was exhibited against the Company's charter in 1684, but in 1690 the judgment was reversed.

The most ancient and curious record in the Company's possession is the first warden's account book. This commences with the master and wardens named in the charter, and includes under each year distinct departments for the binding of apprentices, grants of freedom, and registers of copies. The book itself was presented to the Company by a member of the Court, and is bound in leather, which is in good preservation; each side of the cover is ornamented with the figures of a stag, a hare, and some other animal within a double border. The first entry is an account of the master and wardens' receipts and disbursements from 1554 to 1557. Thomas Berthelet was master when the account commenced, but died soon afterwards, as appears from an item of 13s. 4d. received from Margerye his widow "for a rewarde to the

Companye for comynge to the sayde Thomas Barthelet his buryall." For many years it was presumed that the first register of copies was lost, as stated by Mr. Steevens in the edition of Shakespeare published in 1778, until Mr. John Northouck discovered that the entries of copies previous to 1571 were contained in the wardens' accounts. There is still a gap of five years, the first separate register of copies commencing 1576. From this date to the present day the registers are intact. But let us first trace the history of the Company to their present Hall. Previous to the incorporation the Brotherhood appear to have possessed a hall in or near Milk Street, and some time before 1570 to have moved to St. Paul's churchyard. The supposed site of the first hall is still in the possession of the Company. The second hall was probably on the south side of St. Paul's, within the ward of Castle Baynard, as the Ward Inquest Committee met at Stationers' Hall in 1555. This second hall was leased to Mr. Edward Kynaston, a vintner, in 1606, who converted it into a tavern called the "Feathers Tavern," and the site was in 1671 sold to Sir William Turner for 420*l*.

In 1611 Abergavenny House was purchased by the partners in the English Stock, and adapted for the use of the Company. It comprised the ground lying between Amen Corner and the Chapter-house estate on the north, St. Martin Ludgate church on the south, the city wall on the west, and the garden of London House on the east. The Company purchased the portion of this garden, which now forms the east side of Ave Maria Lane, but afterwards sold it.

In 1654 the hall was so much out of repair, the dinner to the livery on Lord Mayor's day had to be held elsewhere, and the following year the "Book of Martyrs" was sold to pay for the rebuilding. The Book of Martyrs was frequently reprinted, and was so highly appreciated that when in 1631 it was out of print some "persons of quality," being desirous that it might be reprinted for the general good of the kingdom, threatened to print it themselves if the Company did not immediately issue a fresh edition. A copy of the Book of Martyrs of the best paper, ruled, bound in Turkey leather, gilt, with the king's arms stamped on it, was presented to His Most Excellent Majesty Charles the Second, in 1660, as a token of the Company's duty and submission to his royal person and government.

In 1666 the hall was entirely destroyed by the Fire of London. At the time there was a large quantity of valuable property belonging to the Company in the hall, and everything appears to have been burnt (including the seal of the Company) excepting the registers, which were probably in the clerk's house on Clerkenwell Green. For several weeks after the fire the wardens employed watchmen to guard the ruins and salvage.

The first meeting of the court after the fire was held at Cook's Hall, and the subsequent courts until the hall was rebuilt at the Lane Hospital Hall, *i. e.* St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1670 a Committee was appointed to rebuild the hall, and in 1674 the court agreed with Stephen Colledge (the famous Protestant joiner—who was afterwards hanged at Oxford

in 1681) to wainscot the hall "with well-seasoned and well-matched wainscot, according to a model delivered in, for the sum of 300*l*." His work is now to be seen in excellent condition.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the hall was frequently let for funerals upon payment of very small fees, part of which were distributed amongst the poor of the Company. In 1667 it was let to the parish of St. Martin's Ludgate (without payment) for eighteen months whilst the church was being repaired. St. Cecilia's feast and several county feasts were annually held at Stationers' Hall, and in 1701 Divine music was performed there twice a week by Mr. Cavendish Weedon. Various lotteries, including the Charitable Corporation and Westminster Bridge Lotteries, have been drawn at Stationers' Hall, the fees received by the Company varying from 160*l*. to 225*l*. In 1745 the Surgeons' Company were allowed the use of the hall "upon condition that no dissections were made therein." And subsequently, upon more than one occasion, the grand lodge of Freemasons has held its meetings in the court-room.

Amongst the various companies of the City the Stationers rank as the thirty-seventh, following the Poulterers' Company. The precedence of the companies was often a matter of sharp contention; the rank of the Stationers' Company was settled by an order of the Court of Common Council in 1561, just after a livery had been granted to the Company, the colour of the livery being scarlet and brown-blue. The first appearance of the Company in public which is entered on the records was on the 20th January,

1570, when Queen Elizabeth visited Sir Thomas Gresham. In 1588 the master and wardens and six of the comeliest personages of the livery attended the Lord Mayor at St. James's on horseback, in velvet coats with chains of gold and staff torches, when Queen Elizabeth proceeded from Chelsea to Whitehall. In 1619 the Company attended on their stand at St. Paul's on the king going to hear a sermon at the Cathedral, and in 1638 when the King, Queen, and Queen Mother passed through the City, and again on the 25th November, 1641, when *King Charles was entertained by the City at the Guildhall*. Nine years afterwards the king's picture and the royal arms were removed from the hall and the arms of the Commonwealth substituted, and the Company were required by the Lord Mayor to attend the Protector on the 8th February, 1654, upon his going to dine at Grocers' Hall. The "stand" appears to have been a wooden platform 80 ft. long, hung with blue cloth, and was erected in Ludgate. Forms were usually obtained from the Cathedral, for the use of which 2s. 6d. was paid to an official, described by the warden in his accounts as "Paules daughter." In 1678 the Turners' Company obtained an order from the Court of Aldermen for their standing in the place of the Stationers' Company, and apparently in consequence of this the Stationers in the following year built a barge. This barge, which was manned by a crew of twenty men, was used annually on Lord Mayor's day and very frequently during the summer; the cost was defrayed by some of the court and livery, and each one who contributed was allowed the use of

the barge once during the summer; this first barge was in use forty-three years, when a second one was built, which lasted for a similar period. Upon Lord Mayor's day, whilst the procession awaited the return of the Mayor from Westminster, the Stationers' barge was rowed across to Lambeth Palace to enable the Company to pay their respects to their patron the Archbishop. But again arose a contest for precedence. In 1738, in the shrievalty of Mr. James Brooke, citizen and stationer, the Stationers' Company claimed to take precedence before the Goldsmiths' Company, and the Court of Aldermen then made an order that the Company of the Senior Sheriff should take precedence before that of the Junior Sheriff; and this was adhered to in 1761, when a difference arose as to the order of the barges in procession, and the Stationers' Company as being the youngest was directed to lead the way.

The Stationers appear to have been somewhat impatient of the control of the Court of Aldermen. Upon more than one occasion liverymen of the Company invoked the aid of that august body against the refusal of the master, wardens, and assistants to elect them to the Court, and one of the complainants fortified himself with a list of thirty-one precedents of orders of the Court of Aldermen regulating the internal affairs of different Companies, but the pioneers of the liberty of the press would have none of it, and obstinately and successfully maintained the freedom of the Ballot.

The Stationers' Company is governed by a master and two keepers or wardens, and a court of assist-

ants, elected from the livery. The master and wardens are elected annually the Saturday after St. Peter's Day; the reason why this particular day should have been selected is not known. After the election it was the custom to crown the master and wardens with garlands, but this has been discontinued long since, as also (unfortunately for the Company) an antient custom for each master to present to the Company at the expiration of his year of office a piece of plate weighing fourteen ounces at the least. The earlier gifts of plate to the Company are thus described:—

One spone of syluer gylt of the gyft of Master Dockwray.

One spone all gylt of the gyft of Master Cawood.

One spone of syluer all gylt of the gyft of Master Walye, of his name in grau (*i.e.* engraved).

A spoynne gylte the gyfte of Master Richard Waye.

A spoynne of the gyfte of Master John Jaques, parsell gylte.

A spoynne gylte, of the gyfte of Master John Turke.

A spoynne of the gyfte of Master Regunde Wolfe all gylte with the pecture of Saint John.

A spoynne of the gyfte of Master Mychell Loble all gylte with his name on the ende of yt.

A spoynne of the gyfte of Master Dewxsell the 11 daye of Septembre anno 1560, all gylte with the armes of the Companye upon the ende.

A sylver spoynne all gylt of the gyfte of Steven Kevall.

A sylver spoynne all gylt of the gyfte of Rychard Jugge.

A sylver spoynne all gylt of the gyfte of John Judson.

A salte with a cover of the gyfte of Master John Cawood to ye Company or Mystery of Stacioners waying xix onces and a halfe, dubble gyllte with the stacioners armes on yt.

A spoynne of the gyfte of William Serys all gylte with his name.

A spoynne of the gyfte of Richard Tottle all gylte with his name.

A spone of all gylte of the gyfte of Rychard Haryson.

A cuppe all gylte with a cover of the gyfte of Master Way called a Mawdelen cuppe waynge ix onces, D.D.

A spone all gylte with the armes of the house of the gyve of Master Jugge.

A spone all gylte with the armes of the house of the gyfte of Master Jerlonde.

A spoynne all gylte of the gyfte of Master Wally with his name on yt.

A spoynne all gylte of the gyfte of Master Daye with his posy in yt.

A bowle parcell gylte of the gefte of Master Rayne Wolf wayng xii oz. half quarter and half quarter.

A spoynne gylte of the gefte of Master Seres with his name in yt.

A spoynne gylte of the gefte of Master Goneld with his name in yt.

A spoynne all gylte of the gyfte of Master Jugge.

A spoynne all gylte of the gyfte of Master Daye.

A bowle parcell gylte of ye gyfte of Master Kevall.

A spone of the gyfte of Master Lambe gylte.

A spone gylte of the gyfte of Master Tottle.

A spone gylte of the gyfte of Master Gunelde.

In August, 1643, all the Company's plate, except Mr. Hulet's standing cup, was sold to Mr. Nowell, a goldsmith in Foster Lane, and out of the proceeds the 120*l.* lent by Mr. Miller upon the security of some of the plate, and various other sums amounting to upwards of 1,500*l.* (which had been borrowed to meet the Company's proportion of the Royal loans), were repaid. The sale was not agreed to without much previous consultation, nor until the Court had satisfied themselves that "there was little probability from the

growing necessities of the kingdom of receiving either principal or interest of the money advanced." In 1563 the Mayor applied to the Company for a return of the just value of the Company's "lands, plate, joielles, and stoke of moneye," to which the Court replied, "we have neyther land, plate, joielles, or stoke of moneye, but onlye a house with serten implementes for our necessarye uses, and at what tyme we meyte together."

The small quantity of plate now possessed by the Company is fully described by Mr. Nichols.

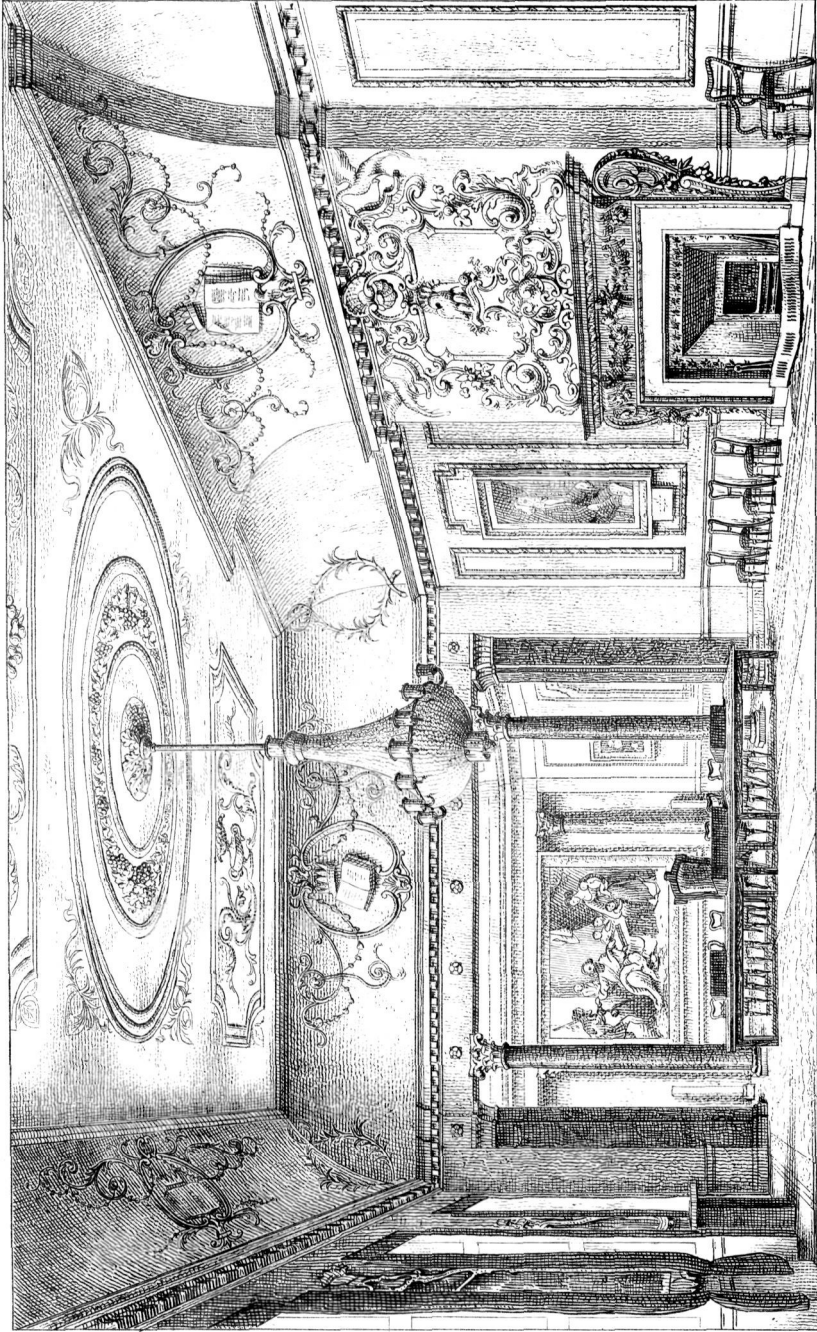
The duties of the master and wardens were at one time very onerous and heavy; and fines were inflicted upon those who refused to serve when elected: thus, amongst others, Mr. Barker was fined 20*l.* for not serving as upper warden, although he had served the same office previously. In July, 1692, the master and wardens (Edward Brewster, John Simms, and William Phillips) were committed to Newgate by the Court of Aldermen for refusing to elect upon the Court one Giles Sussex, a packer by trade, and they remained in durance vile for upwards of two months, being discharged in the following September by the Court of Queen's Bench, having successfully maintained the privileges of the Company. So frequent were the law suits in which the Company were concerned, that, in addition to the annual retainer paid to the Recorder of London for the time being, it was the custom of the Company to give annually general retainers to the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General for the time being, and also to one or more members of the Bar. The master and wardens were

as strict in enforcing their internal regulations as in maintaining their privileges. In 1554, one Thomas Gemyne was fined 12*d.* for calling a brother a "flasse-knave," and the same day Nicholas Clertin was fined 4*d.* for using "uncurte wordes unto Cundrad Myller, a brother of this house." Upon one occasion three assistants were discharged from the Court for non-attendance, one, however, namely Richard Tottell, was reinstated "in consideration of his good services."

The names of the several masters of the Company since the incorporation are appended to this paper, and amongst them will be found those of many eminent printers and publishers.

By the rules of the Company the master, wardens, and clerk were, and are still, required to wear their gowns on all Court days, and these gowns were of sufficient importance to engage the attention of the Court of Aldermen and Common Council: thus in 1582 the Court of Common Council made an order prohibiting the use of embroidery or lace, and in 1819 the Court of Aldermen directed livery gowns to be decently faced with fur; again in 1635 "divers of the assistants and livery having repaired to the hall and other places upon solemn days of meeting in falling bands, doublets slashed and cut, and other indecent apparel not suitable to the habit of citizens," the assistants were ordered to come to the hall on court days in ruff bands, "and the livery were not to presume to come to the hall to dinner or to go to the burial of a brother of the Company in a falling band or other unseemly habit on pain of forfeiting 11*d.*"

The Court of Assistants was recruited from time to



J.P. & W.B. Emslie, lith.

THE COURT ROOM, STATIONERS' HALL.

J.P. Emslie del.

time from amongst "the most antient of the Livery," and occasionally between the years 1663 and 1684 by the compulsory introduction of members of the livery by command of the King.

In addition to the wardens who were chosen from the Court of Assistants two renter wardens were elected annually in March, whose principal duties were to collect the quarterages of a groat a quarter payable by each liveryman and to provide, at their own expense, a feast on Lord Mayor's day for the master, wardens, and assistants, and their wives and the livery. This was a heavy tax, and in the early part of the seventeenth century several liverymen were fined and committed to prison for refusing to serve the office. In 1626 and 1666 the dinners were omitted by reason of the plague.

The only permanent corporate officer of the Company was the clerk, who was to be no other than one bred and a practising attorney, and was required to reside in or near the hall. His principal duties consisted of recording the proceedings of the Company and keeping the entry of copies, but in the early days of the incorporation these duties were performed without much method.

From 1556 to 1602 there do not appear to have been any regular minutes made of the business of the Company, but entries are found interspersed amongst the wardens' accounts, and during this period the entry of copies is somewhat irregular. In 1602 the clerk commenced a separate record of the proceedings of the Courts of Assistants in a book which is marked C. These minutes are at first very meagre, but soon

improve, and from the time of Thomas Mountfort's election as clerk in 1613 downwards they present a clear and intelligible account of the transactions of the Company.

Numerous benefactions were made to the Company for the benefit of the poorer members, which continue to be administered. The earliest gift of property was that of widow Kevall, who gave a house in Darkhouse Lane, Billingsgate, to the Company, subject to the payment of an annuity to the parish of St. Mary-at-Hill. This good lady has been persistently misnamed "Revell," and the gift is erroneously entered in the parish books, and in the Charity Commissioners' Report as "Revell's gift."

In 1567 William Lambe, citizen and clothworker, gave 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* issuing out of the chapel of St. James, formerly near the city wall, Monkwell Street, but recently pulled down, to distribute weekly to twelve poor men or women of St. Faith's parish one penny in bread and one penny in money, and to pay 6*s.* 8*d.* for a sermon on the 6th May annually, the residue to go towards a dinner.

Alderman John Norton gave the Company 1,000*l.*, which was laid out in the purchase of an estate in Wood Street, the rent of which, together with certain small sums left to the Company by Roger Norton, George Bishop, and Christopher Meredith, form part of the endowment of the Stationers' School, a flourishing middle-class day-school for boys, established in 1861 upon the site of Thomas Beasley's printing-house, and where about 200 boys are educated. Recently Mr. Thomas Brown (a partner in

Longman's firm) bequeathed to the Company 5,000*l.* for the use of the school, and Mr. Holme, a liveryman, bequeathed the residue of his estate for the like use. The school building was erected out of funds partly raised by subscription from the liverymen of the Company. The first scholarship was established by the late Mr. Edmund Hodgson, and shortly afterwards three more were established out of the "Brown" fund; and subsequently, upon the death of Mr. Charles Knight, a portion of the money subscribed for a memorial to him was expended in founding two scholarships, which are designated The Charles Knight Scholarships.

Alderman Norton also bequeathed 150*l.*, the produce of which was to be applied thus: 10*s.* for a sermon at St. Faith's on Ash Wednesday, 2*d.* each and a penny loaf to twelve poor persons, the vantage loaf to be the clerk's, and the residue to be laid out by the Company in cakes, wine, and ale, either before or after the sermon. The sermon is annually preached on Ash Wednesday, and the poor paid, and each liveryman receives a glass of ale and a packet of spiced buns.

The livery dine at the hall twice a year, once in November, the dinner being provided by the renter wardens, and once in the summer. This latter entertainment was usually designated the venison dinner, and John Sweeting in 1659 bequeathed his 80*l.* share in the English Stock to the Company, the produce to be expended in providing 10*s.* for a pair of gloves for the master, 20*s.* for a sermon on the 10th day of August, or some day near it, and the residue to be

expended on a dinner for the master, wardens, assistants, and livery.

Theophilus Cater gave 1,000*l.* to the Company in consideration of an annuity of 50*l.* during his life, and after his death 40*l.* to be expended thus: 30*s.* for a sermon at St. Martin Ludgate, 5*s.* to the reader, 2*s.* 6*d.* each to the clerk and sexton, 14*l.* to fourteen poor freemen of the Company, and 10*l.* to ten poor men of St. Martin Ludgate, and 10*l.* to ten poor men of Christ Church, Newgate Street.

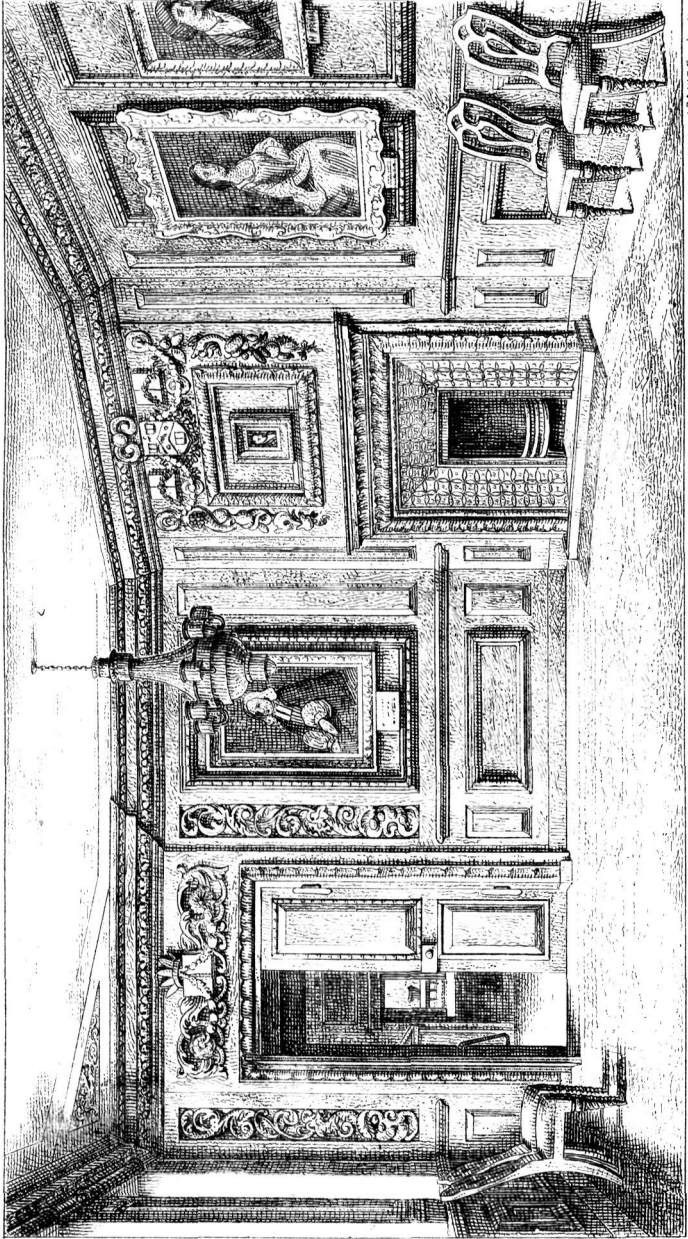
Daniel Midwinter in 1750 bequeathed 1,000*l.* to the Company for apprenticing children. This sum was received by the Company and transferred to the Charity Commissioners a few years since.

Mr. Bowyer, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. John Nichols, and Mr. John Bowyer Nichols, Mr. Strahan, Mr. Wright, Mr. Richard Johnson, Mr. Charles Dilly, Mr. Hansard, Mr. Whittingham, and others, have also bequeathed to the Company divers sums for the benefit of poor printers, compositors, pressmen, and freemen and their widows, which are fully detailed in the annual publications relating to the Charities of London.

It will now be desirable to refer to the position of the Company as a trade guild, before touching upon the interesting subject relating to printing and copyright. The original association or fellowship which existed upwards of a century before the incorporation was established for the mutual advantage and assistance of the members of the various trades connected with the manufacture of materials for writing and printing by creating a joint stock fund for trading purposes. The work was performed by the members

at regulation prices and the profits divided amongst the partners according to their contribution to the stock. It will thus be seen that the Company was originally strictly a trade association, and it is a curious and interesting fact that up to the present date this trading has been continued in unbroken succession to the great advantage of the poorer members of the Company and the widows of deceased partners, who participate in the gains and profits with the partners for the time being; and since the incorporation no person has been admitted a member of the Company except persons actually engaged in the trade, and apprentices who have *bonâ fide* served their time, and persons born free, who according to custom could claim their freedom. Mr. Nichols's statement that men of various trades and professions are not excluded was made under a misapprehension. There were originally five different trading stocks, called respectively the Ballad Stock, the Bible Stock, the Irish Stock, the Latin Stock, and the English Stock, and the Company also held for some years a patent for printing in Scotland, granted by the Scotch Parliament. This Scotch patent was apparently not very profitable, for it appears to have been abandoned in 1669, upon the death of Christopher Higgins, the Company's agent at Edinburgh, and the stock and plant sold there for 30*l*. The validity of the patent had been questioned, and in 1661 the Company were about to pay 50*l*. to the Scotch Parliament for a renewal of the patent, when Lord Lauderdale advised them not to do so, alleging that he alone had the power of renewal. The Irish Stock was subscribed for the purpose of

carrying on business in Ireland, and a factor was engaged at a salary of 100*l.* per annum, and 10*l.* a year for an apprentice, and allowance for a journeyman. The business was but limited and not very fruitful, for in 1661, on an application being made to the Company by Mr. Butters relating to money owing to him by the Irish Stock, the Court determined they would have "no cognizance of Irish affairs." The Bible Stock must have been a very large and profitable undertaking, there were no less than eight auditors required to audit the accounts, and the profits were sufficient to enable the partners to lend money to the Company at six per cent. interest. The Company claimed the right of printing bibles, and the King's printer claimed the right also under his patent. The dispute was referred to the High Commissioners, who made the following order:—"After longe hearinge and debatinge of the griēces and difference betweene the Stacioners of London as namely then present, Humfrey Toyes, Luke Harrison, Ffraunces Coldock, and George Bisshopp, declaring their g̃viences therein on the one ptie, and Richard Jugge also station^r, her mat^{os} prynter on the other ptie, touchinge the printinge of the bible and testament, It was ordered by the said Commission^s by assent of the pties p^snt: ' That from henceforthe the said ' Richard Jugge only shall have w^hout interrupcion, ' the printinge of the byble in quarto and the testa- ' ment in decimo sexto; and all other bibles in folio ' and testaments (excepted as before) to be at the ' libertie of the printinge of the rest of the Stationers. ' And he the said Richard Jugge also w^hout contra-



J. P. & W. G. Emshie, lith.

THE STOCK ROOM, STATIONERS' HALL.

Emshie del.

‘diction of any pson to have the printinge of the rest
‘as aforesaid.’”

Upon this Order being made, the Court of Assistants made certain orders requiring a licence to be obtained from the master and wardens previous to the printing of any bible by a member of the Company, also that a copy should be delivered at the hall for examination. *Licences were then granted to John Walley, John Judson, William Norton, Humfrey Toye, John Harrison, Lomas Harrison, George Byshoppe, Garrett de Vere, Richard Watkins, and Fraunces Coldock, to print the English bible in folio, of pica letter; a new testament in English, in octavo, of the long primer letter, and one other English new testament, in quarto, of the English or pica letter. At the same time, Christopher Barker, who had obtained a patent of the Geneva bible, entered into an agreement not to interfere with the privilege of the Queen's printer. It has been stated that the "Wicked Bible" was printed by a member of the Stationers' Company, and a heavy fine imposed upon the Company by the Archbishop of Canterbury for the error; but I do not find any reference to this in the books or accounts. Variations did frequently occur in the bibles issued from the different presses, and in 1669 the Bishop of London sent a bible to the master, wardens, and court, requiring that it should be very strictly and exactly examined by a Cambridge standard Bible, that he might have the variations in the one from the other presented to him.*

But the Company had two other important competitors to contend with, viz., the Universities of Oxford

and Cambridge. In 1591, for the purpose of avoiding disputes with the University, the Company agreed that the Cambridge printers should, for the space of one month, after the return of every Frankfort mart, have the choice of printing any foreign books coming from thence, provided every such book be entered at the Company's hall within a month. In 1623 the Company petitioned the Privy Council, complaining that Cantrell Legg, the Cambridge University printer, infringed the Company's patents, and an award or decree was made by the Council.

At Whitehall, on the 10th of December, 1623, the members present being—

Lo. Archb. of Canterburye.	
Lo. Thresurer.	Lo. Vis. Grandison.
Lo. President.	Lo. Carteris.
Lo. Privy Seale.	M ^r Threasurer.
Lo. Steward.	M ^r Controller.
E. of Carleile.	M ^r Chan. of y ^e Excheq.
	M ^r of the Rolls.

Declaring the University and the Company to have the joint right of printing of all books save onlic the bible, books of common prayer, grammars, psalms, psalters, primers, and books of the common law, which were privileged to the University, and the almanackes, which belonged to the Company.

In 1629 differences again rose, and the Council ordered that the University printer might print the bible in quarto and in medium folio, with the liturgy prefixed, and singing psalms at the end, provided such liturgies and psalms are not sold apart.

The Archbishop of Canterbury had previously, in

1615, directed public notice to be given that no bibles were to be bound up and sold without the apocrypha on pain of a whole year's imprisonment.

The partners in this bible stock took an active interest in promoting a revision of the bible, and the revisers of the present authorised version received material help from the Company, who contributed part of the expenses of the revision, and provided the use of a room at Stationers' Hall, where the work of revision was carried on.

The English Stock was subscribed for the execution of the grants conferred upon the Company by King James. The first grant, dated the 29th October, 1603, secured to the Company the exclusive right of printing all prymers, psalters, and psalms (the bookes of common prayer, together with King's printer's privileged books, being excepted), and also all almanackes and Prognostycacions being allowed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of London, or one of them, for the time being. The second was dated the 8th March, 1615, and includes the A B C, with the little catechism, and the catechism in English and Latin, compiled by Alexander Nowell. An interesting account of this stock will be found in Hansard's "Typographia." At the time of the grants the primers were of special importance, they contained articles upon the offices of the Church, and were the only authorised books of devotion. The monopoly long claimed by the Company under these charters has been swept away now nearly a century, but the English Stock still flourishes, and a considerable annual profit continues to accrue to the partners from the publication of

almanacks and the "Gradus ad Parnassum," the sole survivor of a long list of school-books which formerly issued from Stationers' Hall.

We will now return to the early history of the Company and especially to that relating to printing and copyright. The total absence of all records prior to 1554 is a great loss, as it is evident from those that are preserved that the organisation of the Society had existed many years previously, and was matured long before the Charter was applied for. The jealous control exercised by the high ecclesiastical authorities over the printing press at this period is evidenced by the numerous orders and decrees issued by them to the Master and Wardens. The earliest order of the High Commissioners addressed to the Company which has been preserved is dated 1560, and directs the wardens to stay certain persons from printing the primers and psalters in English and Latin which had been licensed to William Seres. Shortly afterwards appears the first record of an order relating to the entering of copies.

A register of copies had evidently existed before the incorporation, but no trace of it can now be found. The register was a book in which were entered the titles of all copies belonging to members of the Company and the names of the owners, and when a copy was transferred from one member to another the only record of the transfer usually comprised an entry in the register, coupled sometimes with an order of the Court of Assistants allowing the transfers. The rules of the Company requiring registration of all publications in the hall-book or register were of course only

binding upon the members of the Company, but when copyright was controlled and protected by statute the simple mode of registration and transfer established by the early printers was continued and clothed with statutory force. No books were entered in this register which were protected by letters patent: thus the registers do not contain any entry relating to bibles, law books, or the numerous theological books which were privileged. A list of printing Patents granted by James the First will be found in the Appendix. The order above-mentioned provided that upon the determination of a privilege either by death or effluxion of time the copy should not be printed without the license of the master and wardens, that copies peculiar for life to any person should not be granted to any other but the widow of the deceased, she certifying the title of the book to the master and wardens and entering the book in the "bookes of thys Company." The poor brethren of the Company were cared for as well as the widows, for a portion of the profits of certain copies were set apart for them, and as the profits from the English Stock trading increased the partners voluntarily set apart several hundreds a year for the poor, which was and is distributed amongst them quarterly, thus practically complying with an order of the Court of Assistants made in 1577 that if a poor brother of the Company should make any request "he should be favourably and lovingly heard and helped." Amongst other books "Bullinger's Decades" was given to the use of the poor, and in 1586 the Court gave directions for its being printed

upon condition that 10*l.* be paid to the use of the poor upon every impression of 1250 or under, and for all numbers above in the same proportion, the work to be given to poor printers. Licences were granted by the Court for the printing of Ovid's *Metamorphoses* in English, Minshew's Dictionary, and various other books upon paying 6*d.* in the pound to the use of the poor of the Company. It will be seen from the wording of the charter that one object of the incorporation was to increase the government forces for the suppression of what were for the time being deemed seditious and heretical publications. The early history of printing teems with accounts of the restrictions to which publication was then subject. So jealous were the ecclesiastical authorities of any information being obtained by the people upon religious matters that every book which had not previously come under the personal inspection of a bishop or archbishop was prohibited, and in 1526 we find the Bishop of London prohibiting a long list of books, including Tyndal's translation of the new testament, and three years later upwards of seventy (Strype says about eighty-five) Latin books. Monmouth, a member of the Drapers' Company who encouraged Tyndal, was charged with heresy and committed to the Tower. In 1565 the Bishop of London and three other High Commissioners commanded the wardens to seize certain stationers in Paules Churchyard accused of scattering and setting abroad "certayne Engleishe bokes of corrupt doctryne to the defayminge of religion established by publyk authoryte," and to keep them in prison until they should find sureties in

40*l.* each to appear before the Commissioners at their next Court. By direction of the Commissioners searchers were appointed by the Company to search "what every printer printeth," the number of impressions, and for whom, the number of his apprentices journeymen, and presses. These searchers were allowed 3*s.* 4*d.* for their dinner on search days. The arbitrary proceedings of the Commissioners called forth a protest from the Lord Mayor, but he was peremptorily requested by the Archbishop of Canterbury not to interfere with the execution of the orders of the Commissioners. Amongst other offenders whose presses were seized were :

Robert Walgrave for printing unlicensed books.

Roger Ward for printing grammars, catechisms, primers, and other books. Robert Bourne and Henry Jefferson, Edward Venge, John Danter, and numerous others. The presses when seized were defaced, and the letter melted and the metal returned.

In 1591 the presses and type belonging to one Thomas Orwin were seized, but were returned to him apparently undamaged in consequence of the following letter from "His Grace My Lorde of Canterbury" to the master and wardens:—

I doo like verye well of Orwin's acknowledgement of his faulte and also of that favo^r w^{ch}e in that respecte he is in goode hope to receave at yo^r handes as ye informethe me. And yf yt be needefull to ad anye requeste of myne unto you for him, I doo hartilee praye you not onlye to redeliver unto him his presse and printynge stuffe, for the w^{ch}e I have heretofore alreadie moved you, But also to suffer him hereafter to follow and exercise his trade of ymprintinge wthout impeachment of anye decree to the contrarye soe long as he shall behave himself

honestlie therein and do nothinge that iustlic may breed offence. And soe I remitte yo^u to the favou^r of almightie god, ffrom Croydon the xxxth of Auguste, 1591.

Yo^r loveinge freind,

JO. CANTUAR.

To our lovinge friends the m^r and wardens of the companie of Stacioners in London be theis d^a.

This Thomas Orwin dwelt in Paternoster Row at the sign of the Checker; he was in March, 1587, prohibited from printing, but in the following June he was entered in the hall-book as a printer.

The following return to a precept from the Mayor of the members of the Company not dwelling in the City, supplies information respecting the provincial printers of 1571:—

Thees shal be to Certefye unto your honno^l, &c. wo^shippes That, Accordinge to your precepte to us in that behalf derected Thees hereunder named are the names of suche as are Abidinge in the Countrie from the Lybties of this Ceittie with the places where we suppose they are now resyaunt notw^tstandinge they do iustly paie unto us skott and lott and all other dueties. from o^r hall vijj Octobre, 1571.

John Jacques in Somersetshire.
 Robte Redbourn in Oxfordshire.
 Alex Kitson, Contⁱ Worcester.
 Richard Wallis in Canterbury.
 Henry Rolte in Exeter.
 Henry Hamonde, Salisburie.
 Henry Croker, Winchester.
 Wylliam Spewe, Oxford.
 John Cuthberte, Cambridge.
 Charles Browne, Lincolnshire.
 Edward Rockaden, Lincolne.

In 1573 the master and wardens returned to the Mayor the names of fifteen Frenchmen and two Dutchmen carrying on the trade of stationers, as eatynge fleshe on daies prohibited, and refusing to go to church.

In July, 1586, the following return of the presses and printers was made to the master and wardens after the publication of the Star Chamber Decrees:—

Robert Bourne	.	.	.	1 presse.
Anthonie Hill	.	.	.	1 presse.
John Charlwood	.	.	(2)	ij presses.
Robt. Walgrave	.	.	.	ij presses.
Richard Jones	.	.	.	1 press.
Mr. Watkins	.	.	.	ij presses.
Robert Robinson	.	.	.	ij presses.
Arnalt Hatfeild, w th ye rest	.	.	.	ij presses.
Mr. Middleton	.	.	(3)	iiij presses.
Mr. Dawson	.	.	.	iiij presses.
George Robinson	.	.	.	ij presses.
Tho. Vautroll ^r	.	.	.	ij presses.
Hierom Hawlton	.	.	.	1 press.
Abell Jeffres	.	.	.	1 presse.
John Windet	.	.	.	iiij presses.
Tho. Purfoote	.	.	.	ij presses.
Mr. Barker	.	.	.	vj presses.
Mr. Denham	.	.	.	iiij presses.
Mr. Tottell	.	.	.	iiij presses.
Mr. Howe	.	.	.	1 press.
Roger Ward	.	.	.	iiij presses.
John Wolf	.	.	.	iiij presses.
Thomas Easte	.	.	.	1 press.
Edward Aldee	.	.	.	1 press.
Hughe Jackson	.	.	.	1 press.

At this time, upon the application of the journeymen printers, the Court of Assistants ordered that no form of letter be kept standing to the prejudice of workmen; that impressions were not to exceed 1,200 or 1,500; that apprentices were not to be employed when any able honest man reasonably required the work; that all disputes with workmen were to be settled by the Court; that if any copy was out of print, then if not printed by the owner, after six months' notice to the owner, the journeymen of the Company might print it. In 1595 the High Commissioners ordered that no book or pamphlet should be printed without being licensed under the hand of the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Bishop of London; and three years later an order was issued limiting the price of books thus: No new copies without pictures to be printed at more than the following rates—Those in pica Roman and Italic, and in English with Roman and Italic, at a penny for two sheets; those in brevier and long primer letters, at a penny for one sheet and a half. For many years later, there were but few letter-founders, and they were each required to enter into a 40*l.* bond not to cast any letter or character or deliver them without previous notice to the master and wardens. On the 11th July, 1637, the Court of Star Chamber made a decree limiting the number of the founders of letters for printing to serve the whole kingdom to four, and directing that the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Bishop of London, with six other Commissioners, should supply the places of those four as they should become void. The four founders appointed by the decree were, John Grismand, Thomas

Wright, Arthur Nicholas, and Alexander Fifield ; in 1668 the name of Thomas Goring, a member of the Company, was returned to his Grace as "an honest and sufficient man," to be one of the four founders. Twenty-five years later similar restrictions were embodied in the Printing Act (14 Car. II.), and no letters were to be founded, or cast, bought, or sold, without application to the master and wardens, and a register was kept by the Clerk of the Company of all type cast.

In 1622 the Court of Assistants made an order that no printer was to print any book not entered in the hall-book, and in 1630 the Bishop of London directed that every printer was to put his name to all books printed by him, and subsequently that no book licensed by the Bishop should be printed without the licence being printed with it.

In 1643 an order was made by the Lords and Commons that no order or declaration of either House should be printed by any but by order of one or both of the said Houses, and that no other book should be printed, bound, stitched, or put to sale, unless first licensed and entered in the register-book of the Stationers' Company, and the following persons were appointed by the House of Commons to license books :—

The names of the Licensees for printing bookes of Divinity	{	Mr. Thomas Gattaker
		Mr. John Downam
		Dr. Callibut Downing
		Dr. Thomas Temple
		Mr. Joseph Carrill

The names of the Licenses for printing bookes of Divinity— <i>continued.</i>	{ Mr. Edmond Callamy Mr. Carter, of Yorkshire Mr. Charles Herle Mr. James Crauford Mr. Obadiah Sedgwick Mr. Bacheleur Mr. John Ellio, jun.
for Law Books	{ S ^r John Brampton Mr. S ^r geant Rolle Mr. S ^r geant Pheasant Mr. S ^r geant Jermine
for Phisick and Surgery bookes	{ The President and four Sensoires for the tyme being
for Civill and Common Law bookes	{ S ^r Nath: Brent, or by any three of the Doctors of the Civill Law
for bookes of heraldry, titles of honor and Armes	{ One of the three heralds kinges of Armes
for bookes of philosophy, history, poetry, morality and Arts	{ S ^r Nath: Brent Mr. Langley y ^e Schoole m ^r of Pauls Mr. ffarnaby
ffor declaraçõs, ordinances, fast sermons, and other things agreed on by order of one or other houses of Parliament	{ By order of either house of Par- liam ^t or Comittee for printing under their or either of their hands in writing
ffor small pamphletts, por- tratures, pictures, and the like	{ The Clarke of the Company of Staçõners for the time being

ffor the Mathematicks, Al- manacks, and prognosti- caçons	}	The reader for the tyme being of Gresham Colledge, or Mr. John Booker
---	---	---

Hen: Elsing, Cler: Par: Dom: Com:

A few years after the Bishop of London claimed the sole right of licensing almanacks, and appointed his chaplains licensers.

The ordinance of 1643 was soon found to be insufficient to control the printers, and Parliament referred the subject to a Committee of the House, of which Mr. Prynne was chairman, and a Bill was prepared in 1660. The Court of Assistants were very anxious to have the Bill passed into an Act, and they appointed Mr. Warden Croke to see Mr. Prynne, Sergeant Keeling, the Attorney-General, and the Bishop of London, and authorised him to give such fees as he should think fit. At this date the master printers in and near London numbered fifty-nine; the Bill was read to them in the hall "that they might except to such part as they disapproved." No exception was taken to the Bill, and in the following Session it was passed, and it was subsequently renewed. About this time, Mr. Roger L'Estrange (afterwards Sir Roger L'Estrange) obtained letters patent granting him the office of Surveyor of the Press, and an important part of his duty appears to have been to stimulate the Company to exercise to the utmost their stringent powers of control of the printers and booksellers, and the result was a fruitful crop of litigation and the destruction of a large number of illegal presses.

The licensing provisions were strictly enforced by

the licensees with a zeal and energy which was hardly palatable to the Stationers. One of the Company having entered in the Register a play without license immediately, at the instigation of Sir Henry Herbert, the Clerk was prohibited from entering any "plays, tragedies, comedies, tragic comedies, or pastorals," without the authority of the Master of the Revels.

The original Search Warrants issued to the Company by Lord Arlington, Mr. Secretary Coventry, Earl Sunderland, and Mr. Secretary Herbert, empowering the master and wardens to enter any house at any time to search for unlicensed presses or books, and upon which they frequently acted, are preserved at Stationers' Hall, also the following:—

11 Decr. 1673. Order of Bishop of London to damask "The Seirathan."

26 Sept. 1678. Order of Bishop of London to damask "A copy of a narrative prepared for his Maty in ye year 1674 to distinguish Protestants from Papists," and "an Essay towards ye reconciling of differences amongst Christians," seized at Mrs. Susan Sheater's in Bartholomew Close.

16 July, 1678. Order of Bishop of London to damask Seditious books seized at Frances Smiths, and to burn in the Company's garden adjoining their Hall the Books not fitt for damasking.

15 Oct. 1678. Order of Bishop of London to damask part of a Catholick Prayer or Mass book seized at the house of Mr. Thompson in Eagle Court over against Somerset House.

9 Decr. 1679. Order of Bishop of London to damask certain Popish Books and papers seized in a room padlocked up over the Stables at Somerset House.

8 April, 1682. Order of Archbishop of Canterbury to damask "Seli Historia di Grand Brittagne, Dowlman of Succession, "Hunt's Postscript, Hunt's noe Protestant plott, and Bpp. of "London's letters."

20 Nov. 1684. Warrant of Judge Holloway for the arrest of Aunghiam Churchill, William Churchill, John Everingham, and John Tottenham, to answer concerning "A Conference about "the next Succession to the Crown of England."

11 November, 1685. Warrant of Earl Middleton to damask "English Liberties or Freeborn Subjects Inheritance," and deface a copper plate for printing off Seditious figures or Emblems entituled "A Scheme of Popish Cruelties, or a prospect of what we must expect under a Popish Successor, which "were seized at the house of Benjn. Harris near the Royal "Exchange, London, Victualler."

14 Decr. 1685. Order of Bishop of London to damask "The "Loyall Protestant Tutor," seized at George Cermes, Thames Street, "Counterfeit Primmers," seized at Mrs. Harris's, Binder, and "a Papist Misrepresented and Represented," seized at James Rawlins in Little Carter Lane.

18 March, 1695. Order of Bishop of London to burn or damask a book written by one Mr. Hill against ye Bishop of Salisbury, concerning some questions about the Divinity of Christ.

When damasked the books were sold, and the net proceeds of sale after providing for the cost of seizure and damasking distributed amongst the poor freemen of the Company at the next pension or Quarterly Court.

My Lords of Canterbury and London and their colleagues, armed with the bristling penalties of an Act of Parliament, were, however, utterly powerless to prevent the growth of what they were pleased to style "the abuses and liberties of the Press," and

they found but little encouragement from the Stationers' Company. The continual presence of the Surveyor at their meetings, and the frequent interference of the Court with their members, soon proved irksome, and when in 1679 the Privy Council directed them to consider of "some proposals for "regulating the abuses and libertyes of the Presse," the Company discreetly replied, suggesting that his Majesty should make the proposals, and confined themselves to suggesting a restriction upon the importations of foreign books, and upon hawkers and mercuries. Shortly after this a fresh Bill to regulate printing was prepared, when the House of Commons summoned the master and wardens to produce the Company's charter, patents, orders of court, and registers of copies, to assist the Committee for settling the details of the Bill, and the summons was obeyed with alacrity. It will be beyond the province of this paper to enter into details respecting the printing Acts which were afterwards passed and are matters of record, or to trace the history of the Copyright Acts of 1710 and 1842. The latter Act, whilst preserving the register of copies kept at Stationers' Hall, entirely altered its character. The intention of the originators of the register was to preserve a correct record of all authorised publications and the owners thereof, as well as to provide a simple mode of transfer of property. The latter advantage is continued, but the present register is not by any means a perfect record of the publications of the present day. Copyright does not depend on registration, and many persons do not register their works unless as a pre-

liminary to taking proceedings to protect their copy-right.

Amongst other publications specially noticed in the court records are the following :—

1570. Dr. Story's Ballad, "Stumbling into England," was suppressed by order of the Privy Council.
1595. Aug. 15. *Thesaurus principum ministromachia*, Rasseus de re publica. Little French books in 8vo. and Surin's Chronicle were burnt in the Hall by commandment of His Grace of Canterbury.
- About the 4 Dec. 1594, one barrel and ij firkins of books of Alex Hunne's doing of Christ's descension into Hell were seized "in a shop of Andrew Blacke that came forth of Scotland" and delivered to Mr. D. Bancroft at his chamber at Lambeth.
1602. John Stow had 3*l.* and 40 copies for his pains in "the Survey of London," and 20*s.* and 50 copies "for his pains in the Brief Chronicle."
1614. Sir Walter Raleigh's "History of the World" suppressed by order of the Archbishop of Canterbury.
1616. Lithgow's Novels suppressed.
1619. Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia" then printing in Ireland to be forthwith finished.
1634. Prynne's *Histrionum Matrix* to be erased out of the entrance book of copies by order of Mr. Attorney Noy.
1646. The "Women's Parliament" suppressed being very lewdly written and tending to corrupt youth.
1660. Original manuscript and whole impression of Buchanan's *History of Scotland* seized.

The above notes have been compiled entirely from the Manuscript Record belonging to the Company without reference to any extraneous sources of information, and they are necessarily very incomplete, but will doubtless be of some assistance to the future Historian of the Company.

APPENDIX A.

PRINTING PATENTS GRANTED BY JAMES THE FIRST AND HIS SUCCESSOR.

Robert Barker, to print all Statute Bookes, Actes of Parl., Proclamations, Bibles, Newe Testaments.

John Norton, the office of printing in the Latyne, Greeke, and Hebrewe tongues, and printinge of Grammers.

Robert Barker, to imprint the boke called Tremelius bible and other bookes in Latyne, Greeke, and Hebrewe.

Jacob Ryme, special to imprint the works of Hieronymus Xanthius in Latyn.

Christopher Hunt, to print a booke in Englishe called the Householders practise.

Jo Leggatt, for printing the Tho. Dictionary.

Will Stallenge, for printing a booke called Instrucōns for the planting and increasing of mulbery trees and breeding of Silkwormes.

Arthur Holding et Tho. Wilson, for the printing Calvin's Commentaries upon the psalmes, the Sermon upon Job, his sermons upon the Epistle to the Galathians, upon the Ephesions, upon Deteronomy, Seneca his seaven bookes, Ovid Metamorphoses, &c.

Melchisedeck Bradwood, for printinge Jewell's booke called the Apology of the Church of England and her Articles.

Will Woodhouse, the sole printinge of all Reportes, Abstractes, &c., between Robert Calvin Pl. and Richard Smyth and Nich. Smyth, &c., on the case commonly called the post nati.

George Humble, to imprint a booke called The Theatre of the Empire of Greate Brittainie, with cartes and mappes.

Jo. Speedie, to imprint a booke called the Genealogies of the Holy Scripture with the mapp of Canaan.

Jo. Menshen, to imprint Glossen's Etimologicon or dictionary consisting of twelve severall languages.

Edw. Alday, to print sett songes et al.

Bonham Norton the offices of prynter or typographer and booke-seller in the Latyne, Greeke, and Hebrewe tounge, and to print the bible in Latyne with the noates called Tremelius bible.

Magistro, Gardian et Coitati de la Stacioners, London, to print and sell Calvin's disticha and other books.

Will Jorden and Nich. Hooker, to imprint the book called God and the Kinge,

Jo. Willie, to print all grammers. Wardens and Coialty of Stationers to print prymmers, psalters, and psalmes, in meteere or prose with musicall noates.

Jo. Bingham, to imprint Tacktrickes of Elian or Arte of Embataylinge an Army after the Grecian manner.

Jo. Moore, for printing of the Law Bookes of this Kingdome (to commence after the expirie of Wright and Norton's patent).

Will Hilliard, for the making, graving and imprinting of the Kinge's picture.

Fynes Morison, for printing a booke called The Itenerary of his travales through Germany, Sweezerland, Netherland, Denmarke, Poland, Scotland, Ireland, &c.

Jo. Marriott, for printing Pharmacoepia Londinenses lately compiled, and written in the Latin tongue by the College of Phisicons of London.

Aron Rathburne's and Roger Burges, for the making of mapps plotts and descriptions of the Cittys of London, Westminster, Yorke, Bristoll, Norwiche, Canterbury, Bath, Oxon, Cambridge, and Windsor.

Samuel Daniell, for printing a book called the History of England, with an Appendix to it.

Will Alley, for printing The Peacemaker or Brittaines Blessings.

Hester Ogden, als ffulke Henr. Sibbald et Tho. Kenithorpe, for printing a booke called The Sincere and true translacon of the Holy Scripture into the Englishe tounge, &c., and an other booke called The Confutacon of the popishe translacon, Arguments, and Annotacons.

Jo. Leggatt, for printing Tho. Dictionary.

Helene Mason, for printing and selling the Abridgment of the booke of Martyrs.

George Withers, for printing and selling The Hymmes and Songes of the Church.

Caleb Morley, for the sole printing, selling and transporting of a book invented by him for the helpe of memory and ground- ing of Schollars in severall languages.

Geo. Sandes, the sole printing and selling of the 15 bookes of Ovid Metamorphoses, translated into English himself, and to sett upp and direct a frame for the printing of them.

Joseph Webb, for the teaching the languages after a newe sorte by him devised, and alsoe the printing of the bookes and selling them.

Will Alexander, for printing Kinge David's Psalmes translated by Kinge James.

Thos. Symcock, for printing, publishing and selling all breefes copies and publicacons touching the building, repayring and amending of Church, Chappell, Steeples, Bridges, or other Edifices, and all Bondes and Recognizances for Victuallers, Ale- house Keepers and Vintiners, or licenses to marry, or licenses for selling of wine, alsoe all Ballades, songes and other thinges printed on one side.

Clement Cotton, for printing a briefe Concordance of the Holy Scripture.

C. Sandes, for printing of Paraphrase upon ye Psalmes.

Paule Willett, for printing Sinopsis Papisini.

APPENDIX B.

ROYAL PRINTERS.

Wm. Caxton.

Richard Pynson.

Wm. Faynes.

Thos. Berthelet.

Richard Grafton.
 Edw. Whitchurch.
 Reginald Wolfe.
 Richard Jugge and John Cawood.
 Christopher and Robt. Barker.
 Francis Flower.
 John Norton.
 Christopher (son of Rob.) Barker.
 Robert (son of Rob.) Barker.
 Bonham, Norton, and John Hill.
 Charles and Mathew Barker.
 Thomas Newcomb and Hen. Hill.
 Benjn. Tooke and Jno. Barber.
 John Basket.
 Thomas and Robert Baskett.
 Thomas Baskett and Assigns of Robert Baskett.
 Mark Baskett and Assigns of Robert Baskett.
 Charles Eyre and William Strahan.
 Charles Eyre and Andrew Strahan.
 George Eyre and Andrew Strahan.
 George Eyre and Andrew Spottiswoode.
 George Edward Eyre and Andrew Spottiswoode.
 George Edward Eyre and William Spottiswoode.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD PRINTERS.

1585. Joseph Barnes.
 1617. John Lichfield and Jas. Short.
 1624. John Lichfield and Wm. Turner.
 1635. Wm. Turner and Leonard Lichfield.
 1648. Henry Hall.
 1658. L. Lichfield and A. Lichfield.
 1658. Sam Clark.
 1662. Hy. and Wm. Hall.
 1669. Martin Bold.
 1688. The Superior Bedel of Law for the time being.
 1758. The Delegates of the University Press.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE PRINTERS.

1533. Nic. Spirink Garrick Godfrey and Sugar.
 1584. Tho. Thomas.
 1589. John Legate.
 1608. Cantrell Legge.
 1627. Thoms. Buck and Roger Daniel.
 1655. John Field.
 1675. John Hayes.
 1688. Edw. Hall.
 1696. Cornelius Crounfield.
 1740. Joseph Bentham.
 1763. John Archdeacon.
 1794. Archdeacon and Burgess.
 1802. Richd. Watts.
 1809. Jno. Smith.
 1826. John William Parker.
 1854. C. J. Clay.

PRINTERS TO THE CITY OF LONDON.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1584. Hugh Singleton. | 1679. Saml. Roycroft. |
| John Wolfe. | 1710. Jno. Barber. |
| John Windet. | George James. |
| 1611. Wm. Laggard. | Widow James. |
| 1626. Robert Young. | Henry Kent. |
| 1642. Richard Cotes. | 1771. Charles Rivington. |
| 1657. James Flesher. | 1772. Henry Fenwick. |
| 1670. And. Clark. | 1823. Arthur Taylor |

MASTERS OF THE COMPANY FROM THE INCORPORATION.

- 1556 } Thomas Dockwray, a Notary and Proctor of the Court
 1557 } of Arches, died 23rd June, 1559, and was buried in
 } St. Faith's church.
- 1558 } Richard Waye dwelt in the parish of St. Michael,
 and } Crooked Lane. He died in 1577, having bequeathed
 1563 } to the Company 30s. "towardses and for a Recreation
 } amongst them." He also gave an annuity to the Parson
 } and Churchwardens to be distributed in bread and pence
 } every Sunday at his grave.

1559 }
 1564 } Reginald or Reynold Wolfe, four times master, was
 1567 } a foreigner by birth, carried on business as a printer in
 1572 } St. Paul's Churchyard, under the sign of the Brazen
 Serpent. He held a patent for the office of royal
 printer, bookseller, and stationer, dated 19th April,
 1547. His daughter married John Harrison. Wolfe
 and his wife were buried in St. Faith's Church.

1560 }
 and } Stephen Kevall, dwelt in Billingsgate. His widow,
 1565 } Jane Kevall, by will dated 22nd March, 1573, be-
 queathed to the liverye of the Company "to goe with
 my corps to my buriall twentie shillings for a repast the
 same day amongst them to he had." She also gave
 to the Company a house in Billingsgate called the Dark
 House, subject to the payment of 5*l.* per annum to the
 parish of St. Mary-at-Hill. This house was taken by
 the Corporation of London a few years since for the
 improvement of Billingsgate Market.

1561 }
 1562 } John Cawood, succeeded Richard Grafton as royal
 1566 } printer in 1553. He dwelt at the sign of the Holy
 Ghost in St. Paul's Churchyard. Whilst a partner with
 R. Juge he rented a room in Stationers' Hall at 20*s.*
 per annum. He died on the 1st April, 1572, and is
 buried in St. Faith, under St. Paul's. In addition to a
 silver spoon and salt-cellar, and various money contri-
 butions, he gave the Company a hearse-cloth to be used
 at the burial of members of the Company, which is
 thus described: "a herse clothe of clothe of golde
 powdered with blue velvet and bordered abought with
 black velvet, imbroydered and frenged with blew,
 yellow, red, and grene"; also a picture of John Raynes
 his master, and one of himself, and a stone engraving of
 the royal arms.

1568 }
 1569 } Richard Juge, scholar of King Coll. kept the bible
 1573 } at the north door of St. Paul's, held the office of Queen's
 1574 } printer jointly with John Cawood. He used as his

device a pelican feeding her young, with the mottoes "Pro lege rege et grege," and "Love keyyth the Lawe, obeyeth the kynge, and a good for the commonwelthe," the whole supported by figures of Prudence and Justice.

1570 } William Seres, five times master, first printer with
 1571 } John Day, then, in 1549, dwelt in Peter College in St.
 1575 } Paul's Churchyard. This building was converted into a
 1576 } hall for the Company, and Seres moved to the sign of
 1577 } the Hedge Hog, at the west end of the churchyard. He held several privileges, including one for psalters and primers, which was subsequently purchased by the Company.

1578 } Richard Tottell, or Totil, dwelt at the sign of the
 1585 } Hand and Star, in Fleet Street. He held several licences, under which he printed many law books, and the Statutes in old Latin and French, as entered on the Rolls of Parliament.

1579 } James Gonneld or Goneld, dwelt near Smithfield Barres.
 1582 } He died 1594, and his will was proved 10th December,
 1585 } 1594, by Catherine, his widow and relict. His son, Benjamin Gonneld, received 5*l.* per annum from the Company whilst studying at Cambridge.

1580 John Day, or Daye, printer. He was born at Dun-
 nich, Suffolk, and carried on his business near Holborn
 Conduit, and afterwards at Aldersgate. He held several
 patents, including that for Dean Lowell's Catechism,
 which was afterwards assigned to the Company. He
 adopted as his device, Cupid waking a person asleep and
 pointing to the rising Sun, with the words, "Arise, for
 it is day." He also ornamented several of his publications
 with the arms of the Company—a practice which has been
 frequently followed by many Liverymen. Day died in
 1584, and was buried at Bradley Parva, Suffolk, and in
 1880, upon the restoration of the church, the Company
 contributed a Stained Glass Window in memory of him.

He was the first person admitted to the Livery after the Charter of Incorporation.

1581 } William Norton, dwelt at the King's Arms in St.
1586 } Paul's Churchyard. He held the office of treasurer of
1593 } Christ's Hospital, and died in 1593 whilst serving as
master. By his will, which he deposited with the
Company for safe custody, he gave 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per
annum to the Company, and this now forms part of the
endowment fund of the Stationers' School.

1583 } John Harrison the elder, dwelt at the White Grey-
1588 } hound in St. Paul's Churchyard, and afterwards moved
1596 } to Paternoster Row.

1587 John Judson. He was chosen warden in 1562, upon
the death of Richard Haryson.

1589 } Richard Watkins, dwelt in St. Paul's Churchyard, and
1594 } a shop adjoining to the Little Conduit in Cheap. He
had a patent with James Roberts for printing alma-
nacks, and in 1583 gave up his interest in the sheet
almanack to the Company for the use of the poor.

1590 } George Bishop, was one of the deputies to Christopher
1592 } Barker. He married Mary, eldest daughter of John
1593 } Cawood, and became an alderman of London, and died
1600 } in 1610. He bequeathed 6*l.* yearly to the Company,
1602 } and 10*l.* yearly for ever towards maintaining preachers
1608 } at St. Paul's Cross.

1591 } Francis Coldock, "by birth a gentleman," lived in
1595 } Lombard Street, over against the Cardinal's Hat, and
afterwards at the Green Dragon in St. Paul's Church-
yard. He died 13th January, 1602, having married
Alice, widow of Richard Waterson, by whom he had
issue two daughters, Joane and Anne.

1597 } Gabriel Cawood, son of John Cawood, lived at his
1599 } father's house.

1598 } Ralph, or Rafe, Newbery resided in the house, for-
1601 } merly Thomas Berthelet's, above the Conduit in Fleet
Street.

1603 Isaac Binge, son of Thomas Binge, of Canterbury, was apprenticed to Henry Denham. He married the widow of Francis Coldock. She had three husbands, all bachelors and stationers, and died 21st May, 1616, and is buried in St. Andrew Undershaft, in a vault with Symon Burton her father, a benefactor to that parish.

1604 } Thomas Man (apprentice of John Harrison the elder,
1610 } and son of John Man, of Westbury, Gloucestershire,
1614 } butcher), dwelt at the Talbot, Paternoster Row.
1616 }

1605 } Robert Barker, only son of Christopher Barker, was
1606 } appointed Queen's printer by letters patent during his
life. It is uncertain where he dwelt, but probably at
the Tiger's Head in St. Paul's Churchyard. He died
in the King's Bench Prison, the 10th January, 1645.

1607 } John Norton, son of Richard Norton, of Billingalley,
1611 } Salop, yeoman, was Queen's printer in Latin, Greek,
1612 } and Hebrew, and alderman of London. He dwelt at
the Queen's Arms, died in 1612, having by his will
bequeathed 1000*l.* to the Company to buy lands, the
income to be lent to poor young men of the Company.
The money was laid out in the purchase of houses in
Wood Street, which now produce a considerable rental
which forms part of the endowment of the Stationers'
School.

1615 Thomas Dawson, printer, apprentice of Richard Jugge,
dwelt at the Three Cranes in the Vintry.

1613 } Bonham Norton, the only son of William Norton.
1626 } He held a patent for printing common law books with
1629 } Thomas Wright, and dwelt at the Queen's Arms, and
was an alderman of London.

- 1617 } Simon Waterson, only child of Richard Waterson and
 1626 } Anne Burton, dwelt at the Crown in St. Paul's Church-
 yard, near the Gate of Cheap. He died 16th March, 1634.
- 1618 William Leake, dwelt at the Greyhound in Pater-
 noster Row, and afterwards removed to Gabriel Cawood's
 house, the Holy Ghost.
- 1619 } Richard Field, son of Henry Field, of Stratford-upon-
 1622 } Avon, Warwickshire, tanner. He was bound to George
 Bishop, but served six years with Thomas Vantrollier,
 and the last year only with Bishop. He afterwards
 married the daughter of Thomas Vantrollier, to whose
 business in Blackfriars he succeeded.
- 1620 } Humphrey Lownes, son of Hugh Lownes, of Rode
 1624 } in Astbury, Cheshire, dwelt at the Star in Bread Street
 Hill. He married the widow of Mr. Short. Short gave
 40s. a year to the use of the poor of the Company
 arising out of a leasehold house he held of St. Bartholo-
 mew's Hospital for twenty-six years.
- 1623 } George Swinhowe, son of William Swinhowe or Swin-
 1625 } nowe, of Wadworth, in the county of York, gentleman,
 1630 } was apprenticed to Christopher Barker.
- 1627 }
 1628 } George Cole. He purchased his freedom in 1602.
 1631 }
 1632 }
- 1633 } Adam Islip or Islippe. He used the device of a
 1634 } flourishing palm tree with serpent and toad about the
 root, and the motto *Il vostre malegnan non grova nulla.*
- 1635 } Felix Kingston, was a member of the Grocers' Com-
 1636 } pany, and was translated to the Stationers' Company
 21 June, 1597.
- 1637 Edmund Weaver. He was formerly a member of the
 Drapers' Company, and was translated the 3rd June, 1660.

- 1638 John Harrison. This was either the son or nephew of John Harrison who was master in 1583.
- 1639 } John Smethwicke, apprenticed to Thomas Neuman,
1640 } dwelt in Fleet Street, near the Temple, and afterwards near to St. Dunstan's.
- 1640 William Aspley, son of William Aspley, of Royston, Cambridgeshire, apprenticed to George Bishop, dwelt at the Tiger's Head, and afterwards at the Parrot, both in St. Paul's Churchyard. He died during his year of office.
- 1641 Henry Fetherston, son of Cuthbert Fetherston, of Chancery Lane. His name is preserved in "Featherstone Buildings," on the site of which he resided.
- 1642 } Thomas Downes. He was made free 6th October, 1606.
1648 }
- 1643 } Nicholas Bourne, son of Henry Bourne, citizen and
1651 } cordwainer.
- 1644 } Robert Mead, son of Thomas Mead or Meade, of
1645 } Weston, Somerset, husbandman.
1649 }
1656 }
- 1646 } Samuel Mann, son of Fraunces Man, of Linne Regis,
1654 } Norfolk, merchant.
1658 }
- 1647 } John Parker, son of George Parker, of Honington,
1648 } Warwickshire, yeoman.
- 1650 George Latham. He purchased his freedom 31 January, 1619.
- 1652 } Miles Flesher, printer. He was one of the twenty
1653 } printers appointed by the decree of the Star Chamber in
1662 } 1648 to print for the kingdom together with the King's
1663 } and universities' printers.
- 1655 Henry Walley. His grandfather, John Walley, bequeathed 50*s.* to the Company to be distributed to the poor of the Company the first quarter day after his

decease. The distribution was made the 27 June, 1586, by Agnes Walley, the widow and executrix, and Robert Walley, the son.

- 1657 Henry Seyle.
- 1659 William Lee, of Lombard Street, bookseller.
- 1660 Philemon Stephens, son of Walter Stephens or Stevens, of Bishops Castle, in the county of Salop, clerk.
- 1661 } Humphry Robinson, bookseller, son of Barnard
1667 } Robinson, of Carlisle, clerk.
- 1664 Richard Thrale, son of John Thrale, of London, yeoman.
- 1665 } Andrew Croke, dwelt near Temple Bar, a bookseller.
1666 } His widow gave the Company a silver cup weighing 22 oz. 19 dwts.
- 1668 } Sir Thomas Davies, knight, alderman and sheriff.
1669 } Lord Mayor in 1677, when he presented to the Company a pair of silver cups weighing 124 oz. 9 dwts. and was transferred to the Drapers' Company.
- 1670 William Seale.
- 1671 Evan Tyler. He gave 120*l.* to the Company, the interest to be applied towards a dinner for the master, wardens, and assistants.
- 1672 Ralph Smith, of The Royal Exchange, bookseller.
- 1673 } Richard Royston, bookseller to James I. Charles I.
1674 } and Charles II. gave to the Company two silver candlesticks. He also gave 5*l.* to the use of the poor, and is buried in Christ Church, Newgate Street.
- 1675 George Sawbridge, bookseller, died 1681. He gave the Company a larger silver bowl weighing 46 oz. 3 dwts.
- 1676 Abel Roper, bookseller. He gave the Company a silver flagon weighing 34 oz. 13 dwts.

- 1677 Robert White.
- 1678 }
1682 }
1683 } Roger Norton, printer.
1684 }
1687 }
- 1679 } Samuel Mearne. He died whilst in office. His
1681 } widow presented the Company with a silver salver and
1682 } tankard.
- 1680 John Macock. He bequeathed to the Company a
silver cup weighing 45 oz. 4 dwts.
- 1681 Thomas Vere. He gave the Company a silver cup
weighing 21 oz. 15 dwts.
- 1685 Hugh Herringman. He gave the Company 20*l.*
which was laid out in the purchase of a silver flagon.
- 1686 } John Bellinger. He bequeathed a legacy to the
1693 } Company subject to an annual payment of 52*s* to the
parish of St. Martin Vintry.
- 1687 } Henry Hills, printer, partner with Thomas New-
1688 } comb.
- 1685 John Towse, son of Nicholas Towse, citizen and
mercier.
- 1689 } Edward Brewster, son of Edward Brewster, Treasurer
1692 } of the English Stock from 1639 to 1647.
- 1690 } Ambrose Isted, son of Richard Isted, of Lewis, Sussex,
1691 } gentleman.
- 1694 } John Simms, son of Henry Syms, of Whitfield, Oxon.
1695 } yeoman.
- 1696 } Henry Mortlocke, bookseller, son of Richard Mort-
1697 } locke, of Stanton, Derbyshire, gentleman.
- 1698 } Robert Clavell, bookseller, son of Roger Clavell, of
1699 } the Isle of Purbeck, Dorset, gentleman.

- 1700 }
 1701 }
 1702 } William Phillips, bookseller, a captain in the Trained
 1709 } Bands, son of William Phillips, of Westfavel, North-
 1710 } amptonshire, Jersey comber.
 1711 }
 1712 }
- 1703 Thomas Parkhurst. He gave the Company 37*l.* to purchase annually twenty-five bibles with psalms. Hence arose the custom of giving each apprentice bound at Stationers' Hall a bible.
- 1704 } Richard Simpson, bookseller, son of Thomas Simpson,
 1705 } of Oxfordshire, shoemaker.
- 1706 Walter Kettilby, bookseller, lived at the "Bishop's Head," son of Walter Kettleby, of Bibley, Salop, gentleman.
- 1707 Edward Dovrel, took up his freedom by redemption 24 Oct. 1676.
- 1708 Charles Harper, son of Henry Harper, of Quebb, Herefordshire, gentleman.
- 1713 Daniel Brown, bookseller, son of John Brown, Citizen and Salter of London.
- 1714 } John Basket, printer to the King, died 22nd June,
 1715 } 1742.
- 1716 } Nicholas Boddington, bookseller, son of — Boddington,
 1717 } of Churchover, Warwickshire, husbandman.
- 1717 } Richard Mount, of Tower Hill, stationer, gave the
 1718 } Company the clock in the Court Room.
 1719 }
- 1720 } John Sprint, bookseller, son of Samuel Sprint, and
 1721 } grandson of John Sprint, of Hampstead, Middlesex, clerk.
- 1722 }
 1723 } John Knaplock, bookseller, died 1st January, 1737.
 1724 }

- 1772 Joshua Jenour, of Fleet Street, died 1774.
- 1773 John Beecroft, son of John Beecroft, of the City of Norwich, gentleman.
- 1774 William Strahan, of New Street, St. Bride, King's printer, born 1715, died 1785. He bequeathed to the Company 1,000*l.* to be invested, and the dividends to be divided amongst five poor journeymen printers, natives of England and Wales, and five poor journeymen printers, natives of Scotland.
- 1775 John Rivington, of St. Paul's Churchyard, bookseller, son of Charles Rivington, of St. Paul's Churchyard, bookseller, and grandson of Thurstan Rivington, of Chesterfield, co. Derby, died 16th January, 1792, aged 73.
- 1776 Robert Brown, of Windmill Court, West Smithfield, printer, died 1781.
- 1777 Thomas Wright, of Abchurch Lane, wholesale stationer, elected alderman of the Ward of Candlewick 1777, sheriff in 1779, and Lord Mayor 1785. He presented the Company with a tea urn, and died 9th April, 1798, having bequeathed 2,000*l.* to the Company for the benefit of poor freemen.
- 1778 Daniel Richards, of Holborn, stationer, died 8th August, 1802.
- 1779 Lockyer Davis, of Holborn Bars, died 23rd April, 1791.
- 1780 William Gill, of Abchurch Lane, wholesale stationer, elected alderman of Walbrook 1781, sheriff 1781, treasurer of Christ's Hospital 1785, and Lord Mayor 1788. He died 26th March, 1798.
- 1781 William Owen, of Fleet Street, bookseller, died 1st December, 1793.
- 1782 Thomas Caslon, of Stationers' Court, bookseller, died 29th March, 1783.

- 1783 John Boydell, of Cheapside, engraver, alderman of Cheap Ward, Lord Mayor in 1790, died 12th December, 1804.
- 1784 Thomas Harrison, printer of the "London Gazette," and deputy alderman of the Ward of Castle Baynard, died 4th November, 1781.
- 1785 Robert Gyfford, of Tower Street, bookseller, died 12th May, 1806.
- 1786 William Fenner, of Lombard Street, printer, and afterwards of Paternoster Row, 30th October, 1809. He gave the Company a large silver coffee urn.
- 1787 Thomas Greenhill, of Gracechurch Street, stationer, died 16th January, 1798.
- 1788 Thomas Hooke, of Walbrook, stationer, died May, 1815.
- 1789 Thomas Field, of Islington, died 28th August, 1794.
- 1790 John March, of George Street, Tower Hill, printer, died 15th February, 1798.
- 1791 Thomas Pote, of Eton, bookseller (son of Joseph Pote), died 28th December, 1794.
- 1792 Henry Baldwin, printer, proprietor of the "St. James' Chronicle," died 1813.
- 1793 John Townsend, of Wandsworth, died 1804.
- 1794 Henry Clarke, of Gracechurch Street, stationer, died 31st December, 1820.
- 1795 William Chapman, of King Street, Cheapside, died 14th August, 1800.
- 1796 Richard Welles, of Cornhill, stationer, died 13th March, 1803.
- 1797 Henry Sampson Woodfall, of Paternoster Row, printer of the celebrated letters of Junius. He died 12th December, 1805.

- 1798 Thomas Cadell, of Strand, bookseller, alderman of London, and sheriff. Gave the Company the window at the north end of the hall, died 27th June, 1803.
- 1799 James Bate, of Cornhill, stationer, member of the Common Council for the Ward of Cornhill, died 5th October, 1809.
- 1800 William Stephens, of Bartholomew Lane, law stationer, died 16th October, 1816.
- 1801 Henry Parker, of Cornhill, stationer, deputy alderman of the Ward of Cornhill, and sometime clerk of the Chamber at Guildhall, died 28th August, 1809.
- 1802 Charles Dilly, of the Poultry, bookseller, born May, 1739, at Southill, Beds. died 2nd May, 1807. He gave 700*l.* Consols to the Company, the dividends of which are divided half-yearly between two poor widows of liverymen of the Company.
- 1803 William Domville, of the Royal Exchange, bookseller, sheriff of London 1804, alderman of the Ward of Queenhithe 1805, Lord Mayor 1813, created a baronet 1814. His portrait was painted by William Owen, R.A. for the Company, and is in the Court Room. Sir William died 8th February, 1833.
- 1804 John Nichols, of Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, deputy alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Without, printer of the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons, died 26th November, 1826.
- 1805 Francis Rivington, of The Bible and Crown, St. Paul's Churchyard, bookseller, died 18th October, 1822.
- 1806 Mathew Bloxam, of the borough of Southwark, M.P., Sheriff, and knighted 1800, died 16th Oct. 1822.
- 1807 Thomas Vallance, of Cheapside, wholesale stationer, deputy alderman of the Ward of Cripplegate Without, died 28th February, 1823.

- 1808 Henry Woolsey Byfield, of Charing Cross, bookseller, died 6th December, 1827.
- 1809 Samuel Hawksworth, of Charing Cross, bookseller, died 1827.
- 1810 John Crickitt, of Great Knightrider Street, Doctors' Commons, marshal and serjeant-at-arms of the Admiralty Court, died 30th August, 1811.
- 1811 Josiah Boydell, of Cheapside, engraver, died 27th March, 1818.
- 1812 Thomas Smith, of Bolton Street, Piccadilly, died at Alençon, France, in 1829.
- 1813 John Barker, of Old Bailey, printer, died March 25th, 1831.
- 1814 James Wallis Street, of Bucklersbury, bookseller, died at Blackwell Hall, Chesham, Bucks, 10th April, 1817.
- 1815 Joseph Collyer, of Constitution Row, Gray's Inn Road, engraver, died 24th December, 1827.
1816. Christopher Magnay, of College Hill, alderman and sheriff of London 1813, Lord Mayor 1821, died 26th October, 1827.
- 1817 Thomas Payne, of Pall Mall, bookseller, died 15th March, 1831.
- 1818 Joseph Gardiner, of Newgate Street, wholesale stationer, died 13th April, 1829.
- 1819 Charles Rivington, of St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place, bookseller, son of John Rivington, Master 1775, died 26th May, 1833.
- 1820 William Walker, of Minories and Brixthelmstone, Sussex, died in 1830.
- 1821 William Witherby, of Birchin Lane, law stationer, died 19th July, 1840.
- 1822 Robert Davidson, of Size Lane, died 12th May, 1824.

336 RECORDS OF THE STATIONERS' COMPANY.

- 1823 George Wilkie, of St. Paul's Churchyard, bookseller, died 26th January, 1826.
- 1824 William Venables, of Queenhithe, wholesale stationer, alderman of the Ward of Queenhithe, and Lord Mayor 1826, died 30th July, 1840.
- 1825 Thomas Bensley, of Bolt Court, Fleet Street, printer, died 11th September, 1835. His printing-house has since been converted into the Stationers' School.
- 1826 Richard Marsh, of Fleet Street, stationer, died 1st July, 1847.
- 1827 Thomas Turner, of Cornhill, paper maker, died at East Farleigh, Kent, July, 1843.
- 1828 James Harrison, of St. Martin's Lane, printer, died 20th March, 1847.
- 1829 John Crowder, alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Within. Lord Mayor in 1829, proprietor of the "Public Ledger," died 2nd December, 1830.
- 1830 John Key, of Barge Yard, Bucklersbury, wholesale stationer, alderman of Dowgate Ward, Lord Mayor, 1830-31, and created a Baronet.
- 1831 Roger Pettiward, of Fenborough Hall, Suffolk, served his time to aldermen Knight and Gill, but never followed any business.
- 1832 Joseph Baker, of Islington, map engraver, died 2nd March, 1853.
- 1833 George Woodfall, Angel Court, Snow Hill, printer, died 26th December, 1844.
- 1834 Charles Fourdrinier, wholesale stationer, died 7th February, 1841.
- 1835 Edward London Witts, of Bread Street, stationer, died 27th June, 1841.
- 1836 Thomas Chapman, of Nevill's Court, Fetter Lane, died 8th April, 1849.

- 1837 } William Barrow, of Strand, stationer, died 5th April,
 1841 } 1851.
- 1838 William Francis Chapman, of King Street, Cheap-
 side, wholsale stationer, died 18th November, 1849.
- 1839 George Rowe, of Fleet Street, stationer, died 28th
 April, 1848.
- 1840 Thomas Steel, of Chancery Lane, law stationer, died
 4th March, 1841.
- 1842 } Charles Baldwin, of New Bridge Street, Blackfriars,
 1843 } printer, died 18th February, 1869.
- 1844 Richard Bate, of Tower Street, stationer, died 22nd
 August, 1856.
- 1845 William Carpenter, of Fetter Lane, printer, died 16th
 January, 1854.
- 1846 John Walter, of Printing House Square, printer, pro-
 prietor of "The Times" newspaper, died 28th July,
 1847.
- 1847 William Magnay, of College Hill, alderman of the
 Ward of Dowgate, Lord Mayor, and created a Baronet
 1844.
- 1848 John Lewis Cox, printer to the East India Company,
 died 1st February, 1856.
- 1849 Benjamin Gibbons, of Walbrook, wholesale stationer.
- 1850 John Bowyer Nichols, of Red Lion Passage, Fleet
 Street, and Parliament Street, Westminster, printer of
 the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons,
 died 19th October, 1863.
- 1851 Thomas Gardiner, of Newgate Street, wholesale
 stationer, died 29th January, 1866.
- 1852 Thomas Taylor, of Little Queen Street, stationer, died
 June 7, 1871.
- 1853 William Farlow, of Mitre Court, Temple, law stationer,
 died 23 June, 1866.

- 1854 Samuel Gyfford, of Tower Street, bookseller (son of Robert Gyfford, master in 1785), died 4th May, 1856.
- 1855 Francis Graham Moon, of Finch Lane, engraver, alderman of the Ward of Portsoken, Lord Mayor, and created a Baronet 1855, died 12th October, 1871.
- 1856 Nathaniel Graham, of Paternoster Row, bookseller, died 28th October, 1861.
- 1857 } John Dickinson, of Old Bailey, paper manufacturer,
and } died 11th January, 1859.
1862 }
- 1861 John Saddington, of Neville Court, Fetter Lane, copper plate printer, died 9th May, 1861.
- 1860 } Henry Foss, of Pall Mall, bookseller, died 17th
and } January, 1868.
1862 }
- 1861 James William Adlard, of Little Britain, printer, died 25th August, 1865.
- 1863 John Simpson, of Regent Street, music publisher, died December, 1868
- 1864 James Daikers, Tower Street, stationer, died 3rd September, 1869.
- 1865 Thomas Jones, of Hamper Mills, Watford, paper maker, died 25th December, 1876.
- 1866 } Edmund Hodgson, of Chancery Lane, book auctioneer,
and } died 3rd May, 1875.
1867 }
- 1868 Henry Adlard, of Hatton Garden, engraver.
- 1869 Henry Good, of Moorgate Street, stationer, died 20th September, 1874.
- 1870 } Henry George Brown, of Thames Street, wholesale
and } stationer, died at Shooters Hill, 3rd November, 1881.
1876 }
- 1871 William Tyler, of Queenhithe, wholesale stationer, for some time deputy-alderman of the Ward of Queenhithe, died 23rd January, 1875.

1872. Sydney Hedley Waterlow, alderman of the Ward of Langbourn, sheriff of London 1866, Lord Mayor and created a Baronet 1872, Member of Parliament for Maidstone, treasurer of the Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew.
- 1873 Francis Rivington, of Waterloo Place and St. Paul's Charchyard, bookseller, son of Charles Rivington, Master 1819.
- 1874 William Watson, of St. Ann's Lane, printer.
- 1875 William Good, of King William Street, formerly of Coleman Street, stationer.
- 1876 Charles Rivington, of Fenchurch Buildings, solicitor, son of Charles Rivington, Master 1819, Clerk of the Company from 1829 to 1869, died 4th August, 1876.
- 1877 William Rivington, of St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, printer, son of Charles Rivington, Master 1819.
- 1878 George Chater, of Cannon Street, wholesale stationer.
- 1879 Francis Wyatt Truscott, of Suffolk Lane, Cannon Street, printer, alderman of the Ward of Dowgate, served the office of sheriff 1871 and received the honour of knighthood, Lord Mayor 1879.
- 1880 James Figgins, of Farringdon Street, type founder, alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Without, and J.P. for Middlesex, formerly Member of Parliament for Shrewsbury.
- 1881 Richard William Starkey, of 27, New Bridge Street. wholesale stationer.
- 1882 Joseph Johnson Miles, of 32, Paternoster Row, and Millfield Lane, Highgate, bookseller, J.P. for Middlesex.
-

340 RECORDS OF THE STATIONERS' COMPANY.

CLERKS.	ELECTED.
Richard Collins . . .	1575
Thomas Mountfort . . .	1613
Henry Walley . . .	1630
John Burroughs . . .	1652
George Tokefield . . .	1663
John Lilly . . .	1673
John Garrett . . .	1681
Christopher Grandage . . .	1692
Simon Beckley . . .	1697
Nathaniel Pole . . .	1723
John Partridge . . .	1759
John Baldwin . . .	1776
Henry Rivington . . .	1800
Charles Rivington . . .	1829
Charles Robert Rivington . . .	1869
