

## ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, AND ITS EARLY LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS.

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BY

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THE literary associations which connect St. Paul's Cathedral with certain localities in its immediate vicinity are clearly not of accidental origin. The church kept burning through the desolation of the Dark Ages, even though it were with a dim religious light, the torch of learning and literary culture. And so we find that from very early times there were settled in the neighbourhood of the cathedral-church writers of service books and other ecclesiastical craftsmen, whose avocations have survived in memory to this day in the nomenclature of the courts and lanes on the north and north-west sides of the cathedral.

In a curious list of (112) London crafts and mysteries, dated the 9th year of Henry V.'s reign, 1422, preserved at Brewers' Hall, the undermentioned guilds connected with book making are included, in the following order: 50 *Scriptores litteræ curialis* (Court-hand writers), 85 *Bokebynders*, 86 *Scriptores texti* (Text-writers), 87 *Stacioners*. According to Stow, the craft of Text-writers was the predecessor

of the later established Company of Stationers. But the list above quoted shows that the two guilds existed separately as early as 1422, and there is evidence which assigns the origin of the Stationers' Company to the year 1405.<sup>1</sup>

Another valuable fifteenth-century list of 65 of the Companies in their order of precedence is preserved in the Pewterers' Company's Book of Records. It is dated 1488, sixty-six years later than the Brewers' list, and contains only the Stationers (39th in order), the other three crafts having meantime disappeared. No records of these ancient guilds are extant, and the books of the Stationers' Company unfortunately do not begin until the year 1554, more than eighty years subsequent to the introduction of printing into England. We are, therefore, indebted, for our information as to the work of the earliest London printers, to an examination of the products of their presses.

Many of the writers of books, we may suppose, who lived around St. Paul's kept pace with the times and set up presses for themselves, and an investigation of the Registers of the Stationers' Company proves this to be the case. As an instalment of the index to his invaluable Transcript of the Registers, Professor Arber has lately published a very interesting directory of London publishers arranged under the localities of their presses, and compiled from the imprints of books registered at Stationers' Hall in the years 1556, 1557, and 1558. From these lists we learn that in 1556 there were 32 booksellers or publishers in

<sup>1</sup> The Company, in a petition to the Court of Aldermen, in 1645, state that they have possessed ordinances for 240 years.

London, 33 in 1557, and 36 in 1558. Of these, about two-thirds were probably printers, as we know from Christopher Barker's Report to Lord Burghley upon the printing patents, in 1582, that there were 22 printing houses in London in that year.

An examination of Professor Arber's list for the year 1556 reveals the curious fact that of the 32 booksellers and printers then living in London included in the list for that year, no less than fifteen lived in St. Paul's Churchyard, five others in close proximity, eight in Fleet Street, two in Lombard Street, one in Aldersgate, and another in a locality unknown. The fact that St. Paul's so soon became the headquarters of London printing, makes it probable that the new invention was quickly adopted by the Cathedral scribes; but the exact date is very difficult to fix, owing to the frequent omission of a precise indication of locality, beyond that of London, by the early sixteenth century printers, and the fugitive character of the publications which must have first issued from their presses. The shops of the booksellers and printers were in some cases situated at the doors of the Cathedral, as with John Kingston, who had his stall at the west door. Richard Jugge dwelt at the Bible at the north door, and the Widow Toy at the Bell in the churchyard. The names of the other shopkeepers in St. Paul's Churchyard in 1556 were Henry Sutton at the Black Boy, Reginald Wolf at the Brazen Serpent, John Turk at the Cock, William Seres at the Hedgehog, John Cawood at the Holy Ghost, Abraham Veale at the Lamb, William Bonham at the Red Lion, John Wight at the Rose, Michael Lobley at the St. Michael, Anthony Kitson

at the Sun, John King at the Swan, and Andrew Hester at the White Horse.

In order to complete my enquiry, I have prepared a list of London printers from Caxton down to 1556, when Prof. Arber's lists begin, with the printers' residences and the dates within which they are known to have printed. Those living within the Cathedral precincts are distinguished by full-faced type. The list is based on a personal examination of the books of each printer, preserved in the British Museum,<sup>1</sup> supplemented by references to Ames, Sinker, Timperley, and other authorities. It is intended to include all London booksellers and printers who were in business before 1556, but I am only too conscious that it may contain many mistakes both of inclusion and omission. I shall be grateful for any corrections or additions to the following list, and also for any facts to supplement the short biographical notices of each printer which follow.

ANDREW, Laurence. [1527-1530.]

Sygne of the golden crosse by fletebridge.

AWEN, William. 1551.

BALDWIN, William. 1549.

Flete strete at the signe of the sunne, ouer agaynst the conduyte.

**Bale, John. 1549.**

**Wythin Paules chayne, at the sygne of S. John Baptist.**

BANKES, Richard. 1525-1542.

— a lytel fro y<sup>e</sup> Stockes in y<sup>e</sup> Pultry.

BARBIER, John. 1498.

BERTHELET, Thomas. 1528-1568.

The "Lucretia Romana" in Fleet Street.

<sup>1</sup>I have much pleasure in recording my grateful acknowledgments to G. K. Fortescue, Esq., for the special facilities which he kindly afforded me.

**Bonham, William.** 1542.

(1) **Sygne of the Kinges Armes.**

(2) **Sygne of the reed Lyon,** Paules Churchyarde.

**BOTELEK, John.** 1521-1527.

Sygne of saynt John the euangelyst in Flete strete.

**BOURMAN, Nicholas.** 1542.

Aldersgate Street.

**BOWMAN, N.** [1532.]

**BRETTON, William.** 1505-1506.

**BYDDELL, alias SALISBURY, John.** 1534-1540.

(1) *Sygne of our Lady of pite next to Flete brydge.*

(2) *Sygne of the Sonne, agaynste the Cundyte.*

**CALY, Robert.** 1553-1558.

Within the late dissolved house of the Graie Friers.

**Car, Roger.** 1548.

**Sygne of the George in Paul's Churchyarde.**

**Case, John** [1550-1551.]

**Peter college rents.**

**Sygne of the Baule in Paules church yarde.**

**Cawood, John.** 1546-1578.

**Sygne of the Holy Ghost, Poules churcheyarde.**

**CAXTON, William.** 1474-90.

**COLWELL, Thomas.** 1540-[1578.]

Flete-streat beneath the Conduite at the sygne of  
S. John Euangelyst.

**COPLAND, Robert.** 1508-1547.

Flete strete at the sygne of the rose Garlande.

**COPLAND, William.** [1553]-1569.

(1) Flete strete at the sygne of the rose Garlande.

(2) Thames street, in the Vyntre upon the Three  
Cranes Warfe.

(3) Lothbury, over against Sainct Margaryte's church.

**CROWLEY, Robert.** 1550.

Elye rentes in Holburne.

**Dabbe or Tab, Henry.** [1520]-1542.

Stacyoner and biblyopolyst, **Paules Church yarde.**

**Day, John.** 1546-1584.

1546. Signe of the Resurrection, a little above Holborn  
Conduit, in St. Sepulchre's parishe.

1549. Over Aldersgate, beneath St. Martin's (church).

1572. **St. Paul's Churchyard.**

- DISLE, John. [1506 ?]  
[Mentioned by Bagford in his MSS. cf. Timperley,  
p. 209.]
- FAQUES, William. 1504.  
Within seynt Elens.  
Abchurch Lane.
- FAWKES, Myghill. [1525 ?]
- Fawkes, Richard. 1509-1530.**  
**The Maiden in St. Paul's Churchyard.**  
**Powles Churcheyarde, at the Sygne of the**  
**A. B. C.**  
Duresme-rentes, without Temple barre.
- FOLLINGHAM, or FOLLINGTON, William. 1544.  
He printed for Richard Banks at Holy Well, in  
Shoreditch.
- GAULTIER, Thomas. 1550.  
Fletebridge.
- GEMINI, Thomas. 1556-1559.  
Within the black fryars, [near Lud Gate.]
- GIBSON, Thomas. 1535-1539.
- GODFRAY, Thomas. 1532.  
Olde bayly.
- Gough, John. 1537-1543.**  
**The Mermaid in Cheapside, next to Paul's Gate.**  
Lombarde Strete, at the sygne of the Marmayde,  
agaynste the stockes market.
- GRAFTON, Richard. 1538-1571.  
1546. House of the Grey Friers.
- GRIFFITH, William. 1556-1571.  
Falcon in Fleet street against St. Dunstan's Church.
- Gybken, John. 1551.**  
**Sprede Egle, Paules Churchyarde.**
- HARVEY, Richard. 1557.  
Foster Lane.
- HARYSON, Richard. 1552-1562.  
1562. White Crosse strete.
- HAWKINS, John. 1530.
- HERFORD or HERTFORD, John. 1544-1546.  
(1) St. Alban's  
(2) Aldersgate strete.

HERFORD, Widow. 1550.

Aldersgate Strete.

**Hester, Andrew. 1550.**

**White Horse in Paul's Churchyard.**

HILL, N. 1548-1553.

S. Jhones strete [Clerkenwell.]

**Hill, William. 1548-1549.**

**1548. Signe of the Grene Hyll in Paules  
Churche Yarde.**

JACOBUS [James], Henry. 1508.

JOY, George. 1541.

**Jugge, Richard. 1546-1577.**

**Bible at the North door of Paules Church.**

KAETZ, P. 1524.

KELE, Richard. [? 1520-? 1552.]

1545. The longe shop vnder saynt Myldred's Chyrche  
in the Powltry.

1552. Lombarde strete nere unto the stockes market  
at the sygne of the Egle.

**King, John.**

**(1) Swan in Paul's Churchyard.**

(2) Crede Lane.

**Kingstone, John. 1553-1583.**

**1558. Poules Churchyarde at the West door.**

KYNGSTONE, Anthony. 1548.

St. Andrew's in the Wardrobe parish.

**Kitson, Anthony.**

**Sun in Paul's Churchyard.**

LANT, Rychard. [1520?-1544.]

1544. Olde Bayly in Saynt poulchres paryssh.

**Letou, Gregory.**

**Hedgehog at the West end of Paules.**

LETOU, John. 1480-81.

Near Allhallows Church.

**Lobley, Michael. 1563.**

**St. Michael in Paul's Churchyard.**

**Lynne, Walter. 1547-1550.**

1550. Somers Keye, by Byllyngesgate.

His books were sold in Paules church yarde nexte  
the great Schole, at the sygne of the sprede  
Egle [? Gybken's shop.]

MACHLINIA, William de. [1481?-1483?]

Holborn near Flete bridge.

**Madeley, Roger. 1553.**

**Sign of the Starre in Paules Churche yearde.**

MAYLERRE, or MAYLART, John. 1539-1543.

1542. Botulphe lane at the sygne of the Whyte Beare.

{ MATHER, John. } 1547 [-? 1575.]

{ MOPTID, David. } 1547.

1547. Redcrosse streete nexte adioyning to S. Gylses Church.

MIDDLETON, William. 1525-1547.

Flete strete at the signe of the George.

MYERDMAN, Stephen. 1550-1552.

NICOLSON, James. 1537-1538.

Southwarke in Saynt Thomas hospitall.

**Notary Julian. 1495-1518.**

(1) King Street, Westminster.

(2) Without Temple Bar in St. Clement's parysshe at the sygne of the 3 kings.

(3) **Dwellynge in powlys Chyrche yarde besyde ye weste dore by my lordes palyes.**

**Pepwell, Henry. 1518-1521.**

**Holy Trynyte, Poules Churchyarde.**

**Petyt, Thomas. 1521-1554.**

**Sygne of the Mayden's heede in Paules Church-yearde.**

PICKERING, Elizabeth. [1540?]

Sygne of the George nexte to Saynt Dunstones Church.

PILGRIM, Jodocus. 1508.

POWELL, Humphrey. 1548.

(1) Aboue Holburne Conduit.

POWELL, WILLIAM. 1547.

Sygne of the George, nexte to Saynt Dunstones Church.

PYNSON, Richard. 1493-1527.

(1) Without Temple Bar.

(2) Sygne of the George, Flete strete.

**Rastell, John. 1528-1536.**

**In the Cheapesyde at the sygne of the Meremayde nexte pouley's gate.**

RASTELL, William. 1530-1534.

Flete strete in St. Bride's Churche yarde.



**Raynalde, Thomas** 1548-1551.

(1) In the Waredropt [Wardrobe], Saynt Andrewes Parysh.

(2) 1549. **The Star in St. Paul's Churchyard**

REDMAN [afterwards PICKERING], Elizabeth. 1540.

Sygne of the George nexte to Saynt Dunstone Church.

Redman, John. [1540?-1542.]

In Pater noster rowe, at the signe of our Lady of Pytye.

REDMAN, Robert. 1529-1540.

Signe of the George, Saynt-Dunstones pa-rysshe.

**Reynes, John.** [1532?]

**Sygne of Saynte George in Paules church-  
yarde.**

RIDDELL, William. 1552.

Eagle in Lombard Street.

SCOLOKER, Anthony. 1548-1550.

(1) 1548. St Botolph's paryshe, Aldersgate.

(2) In the Savoyrêts without Temple barre.

**Seres, William.** 1546-1577.

(1) Savoury Rents.

(2) Ely Rents without Aldersgate Street.

(3) **Peter colledge, towards Ludgate, [adjoining  
Dean's Court in St. Paul's Churchyard.]**

(4) **Hedgehog at the West end of Paul's  
Church.**

SHEFELDE, J. 1550.

**Singleton, Hugh.** 1548-1582.

(1) Signe of the Dobbelhood ouer agaynste the Styliardes  
in Temstrete.

(2) 1578. Creede Lane, at the signe of the gylden  
Sunne, neare unto Ludgate.

(3) **Sygne of St. Augustine in Pauls Church-  
yard.**

(4) North door of Christ's Hospital, next the Cloister.

**Skot, John.** 1521?-1537.

(1) 1521-22. Saynte poulkers paryshe without Newgate.

(2) 1529. **Poules Chyrchyarde.**

(3) 1537. Fouster lane in Saynt Leonardts parysshe.

SMYTH, A. 1548.

SMYTH, Henry. 1545-1546.

Signe of the Trinitie wythout Temple barre.

STOUGHTON, ROBERT. 1548.

The bishop's mitre within Ludgate.

SUTTON, Edward. 1553-1562.

Cradle in Lombard Street.

**Sutton, Henry. 1553-1562.**

**Black Boy in Paul's Churchyard.**

**Tab.** *See* **Dabbe.**

**Telotson, William.**

**1544. West dore of Paules.**

TILLY. *See* Tyll.

TISDALE, John. 1550-1563.

Mitre in Smithfield.

Knight Riders' streate nere to the Quenes Waredrop.

Eagle's foot in Allhallows church-yard, Lombard Street.

Printed with John Charlewood at Holborn Conduit.

TOTTELL, Richard. 1553-1597.

Signe of the hand & starre in Flete strete within Temple barre.

**Toy, John. 1531.**

**Sygne of saynte Nycolas in Poules chyrche-yard.**

**Toy, Robert (& Widow.) 1545-1555.**

**Sign of the Bell in St. Paul's church-yard.**

TREVERIS, Peter. 1525-1535.

Sign of the Wodows in Southwark.

TRUTHAL, Christopher. 1555-1556.

Sothewarke.

**Turk, John. [1550 ?.]**

**Cock in Paul's Churchyard.**

TYLL or TILLY, W. 1548.

Wythin Aldrichgate in the parisshe of Sayncte Anne and Agnes.

**Vele, Abraham. 1548-1586.**

**Lamb in Paul's Churchyard.**

WALEY, John. 1547-1582.

Hart's Horn in Foster lane.

WAYLAND, John. 1537-1556.

(1) 1541. Blue Garland in Fleet Street.

(2) Flete strete at the sygne of the sunne ouer against the Conduite.

WHITCHURCH, Edward. 1538-1560.

(1) Well and two buckets in St. Martin le Grand.

(2) Churchyard of St. Mary Aldermary.

(3) Signe of the Sunne, ouer agaynst the conduyte,  
Flete strete.

WILCOCK, WILLIAM. 1499?

A bookseller.

**Wight, John. 1551.**

**Sygne of the Rose in Paules Churche Yarde.**

**Wolf, Reginald. 1542-1573.**

**The Brazen Serpent in St. Paul's Churchyard.**

WORDE, Wynkyn de. 1493-1534.

Golden Sun, Fleet Street.

WYER, J. 1550.

A lytle aboute the Conduyte in Flete strete.

WYER, Robert. 1527-1550.

Sygne of saynt Johan the euangelyste in saynt  
Martyn's parysshe, in the byshop of Norwytche  
rentes, besyde Charyng crosse.

William Baldwin is said by Anthony à Wood to have been a west-countryman, who studied at Oxford, and, on leaving the University, became a schoolmaster and a minister. He appears to have engaged in printing to promote the Reformation, and was "a seruant with Edwarde Whitchurche." He is known as the author of a treatise on moral philosophy, which was first printed by Edward Whitchurch in 1547. He also wrote a metrical version of the Psalms, and some "mysteries" or "moralities," now unknown or lost. He printed his own version of Solomon's Song in 1549, under the title of "Ballads of Salomon." He also edited, jointly with George Ferrers, and largely contributed to "The Mirrour for Magistrates," which appeared with an epistle by him to the nobility in 1563. His device was a hand holding a caduceus, having at top an open book, over which is a dove with wings

extended, and under it "Love and Lyve" in a small compartment; a scroll issues from each of the serpent's mouths, the one with "Nosce te ipsvm" the other with "Ne quid nimis;" under the serpents is his name, BAL on one side and WIN on the other, with the middle letter D on the caduceus. The whole is contained in a parallelogram, with this motto about it: "Be wise as Serpentes, and Innocent as Doves."

Richard Banks carried on the business of a printer for about twenty years, but little is known of his personal history. Fifteen books from his press are extant, dated between 1525 and 1542. He dwelt first in the Poultry, six doors from the Stocks. In 1539 he printed at the White Hart in Fleet Street, for Richard Taverner, and in 1540 "The Epistles and Gospels," from his press, was sold by Anthony Clarke at the above address, and also by Thomas Pettit in "Powle's Church Yarde." Banks had a patent from Henry VIII. for printing this work. His device is not known.

John Barbier was a printer of considerable skill, and, besides being in partnership with Julian Notary, was much employed by the most eminent printers of his day.

Thomas Berthelet was the second printer after Richard Pynson who held the office of King's Printer, and the first whose patent has been found. His salary was £4 yearly, and in his grant of arms, preserved in Heralds' College, he is called "Thomas Berthelet, Esquyre, of London, gentillman." He lived in Fleet Street, at the sign of the Lucretia Romana which also served him for a device. He employed other printers, both in Paris and London, and altogether 140 works issued from his press between the years

1528 and 1568. He died about Christmas, 1556, and was succeeded, both in his dwelling and business, by Thomas Powel, who had been for some time previous his chief assistant.

William Bonham lived at the King's Arms, and afterwards at the Red Lion, in St. Paul's Churchyard. He printed an edition of Chaucer, the "English and Latin Primer," the Bible, and other works between 1542 and 1551.

John Boteler, or Butler, is only known as the printer of one work, dated 1527. He lived at the sign of St. John the Evangelist, in Fleet Street. Robert Wyer, who was probably his apprentice, afterwards occupied the same house, and used Boteler's device.

Nicholas Bourman printed in Aldersgate Street in 1539 and later. He was a renter warden of the Stationers' Company in 1557-8.

William Bretton was not himself a printer, but a wealthy London merchant who encouraged the printing of English books abroad, about the year 1506. These were mostly sold at the Holy Trinity, in St. Paul's Churchyard, and it is not clear whether Bretton lived here, or Henry Pepwell, the bookseller.

John Byddell, or Bedel, *alias* Salisbury, was both a stationer and a printer, and appears to have sold books as early as 1533. He first carried on business at the sign of Our Lady of Pity, in Fleet Street, and afterwards removed to the sign of the Sun, the house of Wynkyn de Worde. From the colophon of "The Lyfe of Hyldebrande," he seems to have been a partner of that famous printer, or else to have employed him to print books before he began the business of a printer himself. He was also the executor of Wynkyn de Worde.

Robert Caly is said to have succeeded Richard Grafton in his house in the Grey Friars, now Christ's Hospital. Twenty-two books from his press are known, dated from 1553 to 1558.

John Cawood was descended from an old Yorkshire family, as appears from a book at the Heralds' Office, and was born in 1514. He learnt the art of printing from John Raynes, at the sign of St. George, in St. Paul's Churchyard. In 1553, on the accession of Queen Mary, he was made Queen's Printer, in the place of Richard Grafton, who forfeited the office for having printed the proclamation by which Lady Jane Grey was declared successor to the Crown. He dwelt in St. Paul's Churchyard, at the sign of the Holy Ghost, where he afterwards became a partner with Richard Jugge, with whom he was also associated in the office of King's Printer on the accession of Elizabeth. For this branch of the business the partners rented a room in Stationers' Hall, for 20s. a year. Fifty-nine books bear Cawood's imprint, issued between 1549 and the year of his death. He was Warden of the Stationers' Company under the charter granted to the Company in 1556. He also served the office of Master, and was a liberal benefactor to the Company. In 1565, however, he incurred the penalty of 16s. 8d., with sixteen other members, for "stechen of bookes which ys contrarie to the orders of the house." He was three times married, and left by his first wife three sons and four daughters. Cawood died on 1st April, 1572, and was buried in St. Faith's, under St. Paul's. His epitaph is preserved in Dugdale's History of St. Paul's.

Of the immortal William Caxton, the first English printer, it is unnecessary to speak at length. Sprung

from an old Kentish family, he was born, probably in London, about the year 1422, and was afterwards apprenticed to Robert Large, an eminent member of the Mercers' Company, and Lord Mayor. On the expiration of his indentures, in 1446, he went to Bruges, where he engaged in business and became the Governor of the Company of Merchant Adventurers. In March, 1468-9, he began an English translation, "as a preventive against idleness" (he tells us), of the "Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye," which he continued at Ghent, and finished at Cologne, in 1471. The book being in great demand, Caxton set himself to learn the newly discovered art of printing, in order to multiply copies. The Recuyell probably appeared in 1474, and was the first book printed in English. Caxton learnt the art of printing from Colard Mansion, who set up a press at Bruges about 1473. He left Bruges in 1476, and returned to England. In the following year he printed, at the sign of "The Reed Pale," in the Almonry at Westminster, "The Dictes or Sayengis of the Philosophres," which is undoubtedly the first book printed in England. Here he remained a parishioner of St. Margaret's until his death in 1491. The parish accounts for 1490-2 state that 6s. 8d. was paid for four torches "atte burreying of Wylliam Caxton," and "6d. for the belle atte same burreying." A memorial tablet was erected to his memory in 1820, by the Roxburghe Club, and in 1883 a stained glass window was also set up in his honour by the London printers and publishers. Caxton's life was a busy one. To his work as a translator we are indebted for twenty-one books from the French, and one from the Dutch; besides which he printed nearly

eighty books, some of which passed through more than one large edition. Three of his assistants, viz., Wynkyn de Worde, Richard Pynson, and Robert Copland, afterwards became celebrated London printers.

Robert Copland, author and printer, is said by Bagford to have been an assistant of Caxton. He was certainly in the office of Wynkyn de Worde, who left him 10 marks, and whom, as well as Caxton, he describes as "my mayster." Copland printed only twelve works which are known, the first being the "Boke for a Justyce of Peas," printed at the sign of the Rose Garland, in Fleet Street, in 1515. His last book bears the date of 1547, the year of his death. He was also an author, and is best known by his "Hyeway to the Spyttell Hous," which is full of curious information about the cheats and vagabonds who resorted to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, after Henry the Eighth's statute against vagabonds in 1530-1.

William Copland is considered by Dibdin to have been the younger brother of Robert Copland. He continued the business on the death of the latter in 1547. His name occurs among the original members of the Stationers' Company, named in the charter of 1556. In 1561 he had removed to Thames Street, and had a shop in the "Vyntre upon the Three Craned Warfe," and before, or after, this removal he was living "over against Sainct Margaryte's church." Copland's types and printing show much inferiority to those of Wynkyn de Worde. He died between July, 1568, and July, 1569. He printed over sixty works, chiefly between 1548 and 1568.

Robert Crowley, was a native of Gloucestershire, and born about 1518. He became a student at



Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1534, and fellow of his college in 1553. Like William Baldwin, he was a strong adherent of the doctrines of the Reformation, and in 1548 published three controversial works, which were printed by Day and Seres. In the following year, he printed on his own account in Ely Rents, Holborn, a metrical version of the Psalms, and two other works of a polemical nature from his own pen. It is, however, upon the production of "Pierce Plowman," in 1550, for which he wrote a long preface, that his fame as a printer rests. Of this work he printed no less than three editions in that year. Some of the earliest Welsh books also came from his press. On the 29th September, 1551, he was ordained by Bishop Ridley, and from this time gave up printing. After being an exile at Frankfort, he returned to England, and afterwards held successively the benefices of St. Peter the Poor, St. Lawrence Jewry, and St. Giles without Cripplegate. He was also appointed Archdeacon of Hereford in 1559, and took an active part in Convocation in debates upon ecclesiastical discipline. He died 18th June, 1588, at about the age of 70, and was buried in the chancel of St. Giles's, Cripplegate. His widow was left so poor that she was allowed a pension of four nobles a year by the Stationers' Company. Crowley was noted in his day as an eloquent preacher, and both by his sermons and his pen strongly defended the principles of the Reformation. He is the author of twenty-two printed works, some of which were reprinted for the Early English Text Society, and edited by Mr. J. M. Cowper, in 1872.

Henry Dabbe or Tab. From the colophon of "The Questionary of Cyrurgyens," printed by Robert

Copland in 1541, it appears that the work was "translated out of the Frensshe at the instigation and costes of the ryght honest parsonne Henry Dabbe, stacyoner and byblyopolyst in Paule's Churchyarde." Dabbe also printed on his own account, but only two of his books are known, namely, "Hawkynge, Huntynge and Fysshynge," 1583, and "The Boke of Medicines," 1584.

John Day was born at Dunwich, Suffolk, in 1522, and was a cultured and learned man. By his skill and enterprize he did much to advance the excellence of the art, and his colophon, "Arise, for it is Day," is perhaps better known than that of any old English printer, Caxton and his immediate successors excepted. His first house was in St. Sepulchre's parish, at the sign of the Resurrection, a little above Holborn Conduit. About 1549 he removed to Aldersgate, "and builded much upon the wall of the City towards the parishe gate of St. Anne." He was a patentee for Poynt's catechism under a licence from Edward VI., and for A B C's and the Psalms in Elizabeth's reign. As a zealous reformer, he suffered imprisonment with John Rogers, and for a time left the country. Two of the chief works from his press were Foxe's Actes and Monuments, and the works of Thomas Becon. In Strype's "Life of Parker" is preserved an interesting account of Day's business: "And with the Archbishop's engravers, we may joyn his printer Day, who printed his 'British Antiquities' and divers other books by his order. . . . for whom the Archbishop had a particular kindness. . . . Day was more ingenious and industrious in his art, and probably richer, too, than the rest, and so became envied by the rest of his fraternity, who hindered, what they could, the

sale of his books ; and he had in the year 1572, upon his hands, to the value of two or three thousand pounds' worth—a great sum in those days. But living under Aldersgate, an obscure corner of the City, he wanted a good vent for them. Whereupon his friends, who were the learned, procured him, from the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, a lease of a little shop to be set up in St. Paul's Churchyard. Whereupon he got framed a neat, handsome shop. *It was but little and low, and flat-roofed and leaded like a terrace, railed and posted fit for men to stand upon in any triumph or show, but could not in anywise hurt or deface the same. This cost him forty or fifty pounds. But . . . his brethren the booksellers envied him, and by their interest got the Mayor and Aldermen to forbid him setting it up, though they had nothing to do there, but by power.*" Upon this, the Archbishop brought his business before the Lord Treasurer, Burghley, and interceded for him, that he would move the Queen to set her hand to certain letters that he had drawn up in the Queen's name to the City, in order that Day might be permitted to go forward with his building. Through this powerful influence, Day was permitted to continue in his long shop at the north-west door of St. Paul's. Day died in 1584, aged 62, and was buried at Bradley Parva. He published about 250 works. "He seems, indeed," says Dibdin " (if we except Grafton), the Plantin of Old English typographers ; while his character and reputation scarcely suffer diminution from a comparison with those of his illustrious contemporary just mentioned."

William Faques was a native of France who settled in London, where he printed for five or six years.

The earliest book which can safely be assigned to his press is a psalter of 1504. He held the appointment of King's Printer, and printed various proclamations and Acts of Parliament. His printing is beautifully executed. He printed within "Seynt Elens" and in Abchurch Lane.

Richard Fawkes, or Faques, is said by Bagford to have been a foreigner, and to have printed in the monastery of Syon. Ames supposes him to have been a relative of William Faques, the King's Printer. He is also said to have been the second son of John Fawkes, of Farnley Hall, Yorkshire. The productions of his press are very rare. The earliest known is "*Salus corporis salus anime*," printed in 1509. The colophon states:—"*Impressum est præsens opusculum Londoniis in divi Pauli semiterio sub Virginei Capitis signo*." He afterwards removed from the "Maiden," or changed its sign to the A B C, also in St. Paul's Churchyard. In "*The Myrroure of oure Lady*," printed in 1530, he describes himself as dwelling in *Durresme Rentes*, or at the A B C, in St. Paul's Churchyard.

Thomas Gemini is said to have been the first person who engraved upon copper in this country. He afterwards set up as a printer in Blackfriars, where he printed "*Digge's Prognostication*" in 1556, and "*Geminie's Anatomie*" in 1559.

Thomas Gibson was an author as well as a printer, and compiled the first Concordance of the English New Testament. Nothing is known of him beyond a few works which bear his name as their printer between 1535 and 1539.

Thomas Godfray was a printer in the Old Bailey. Most of his works are undated. His edition of

Chaucer, printed in 1532, is the earliest edition of the entire works of the poet. The first exclusive patent for printing a book in England was granted to Godfray for "The History of King Boccus."

John Gough, or Gouge, first printed, according to Herbert, in Cheapside, at the sign of the Mermaid, next to Paul's Gate, a house occupied by Rastell. He afterwards removed into Lombard Street, where he used the same sign. Many of his books were printed for him by Mayler and Nicholson, but Herbert seems to have no authority for accusing him of being a careless printer. In the time of the "Six Articles" he got into trouble, according to Fox, for visiting Thomas Gough Lancaster, a priest who was imprisoned in the Poultry Counter for compiling and bringing over prohibited books. His books date from 1536 to 1543.

Richard Grafton was a prosperous London merchant and a member of the Grocers' Company. His zeal for the Reformed religion led him to undertake to print an English version of the Bible. In this he was joined by Edward Whitchurch. The work was begun at Paris, under the authority of the French king, but afterwards encountered much opposition from the office of the Inquisition. The printing was finally completed at London, where the version known as the "Great Bible" appeared from their joint press in 1539. Besides other works of a theological nature, Grafton printed several secular books. On 28th January, 1543-4, Grafton and Whitchurch received an exclusive patent for printing church service books, and on 28th May, the exclusive right to print primers in Latin and English. Grafton remained Prince Edward's printer till that

Prince's accession as Edward VI, when he was granted the sole right of printing the statutes and acts of parliament, and became King's printer. Grafton is also famous as having printed the first Book of Common Prayer. He first set up his press in the precincts of the late dissolved House of the Grey Friars, and afterwards removed to Christ's Hospital. In 1560, Grafton is described in Machyn's Diary as "cheyff master of the hospetall at Criste-chyche." On the accession of Lady Jane Grey, Grafton printed her proclamation. He was, therefore, deprived of the office of royal printer by Queen Mary, and John Cawood received it in his stead. Grafton is also well known as an author. In 1563, he published a continuation of Hall's Chronicle, in 1565, A manual of the Chronicles of England from the Creation to his own day, and in 1568-69, "A Chronicle at large and meere History of the Affayres of Englande and Kinges of the same." In 1555 and 1556, he was warden of the Grocers' Company, and was master of Bridewell Hospital in 1559 and 1560. Grafton seems to have died about 1572. His wife died in 1560, and her funeral, which was conducted with much pomp, is described by Machyn.

William Griffith, whose books are dated between 1556 and 1571, resided at the sign of the Falcon, in Fleet Street, in the Churchyard of St. Dunstan-in-the West. He used a rebus of a griffin sitting, holding an escutcheon with his mark or cipher, and the flower called sweet william in its mouth. Only six works from his press are known, one being "A Detection of Heresie; or, Why Heretics bee Brent."

John Hawkins, a printer of great skill, is unfortunately only known by a single book, the famous

“*Lesclarcissement de la Langue Francoyse*,” of John Palsgrave, printed in 1530.

Hertford, or Herford, John, first printed at St. Albans in 1534, where he revived the art, after its disuse for forty-eight years. The Reformation soon afterwards brought about the total dispersion of the inmates of religious houses, and Hertford, having lost his chief patrons at St. Alban's Abbey, removed to London, and set up his press in Aldersgate Street. Here he produced nineteen works between the years 1544 and 1548. Some of these were printed for him by Robert Toye. His widow continued the business, and printed three works in 1549 and 1550.

Andrew Hester was a bookseller or printer, living in St. Paul's Churchyard, at the sign of the White Horse. He sold the primers composed by John Hilsey, Bishop of Rochester, in 1539, and “*The whole Byble*” of Coverdale was printed for Hester, and was on sale at his house in 1550. The latest of his books bears the date of 1551.

William Hill lived at the sign of the “*Grenehill*,” in St. Paul's Churchyard, at the west door of the church. He printed six works in 1548 and 1549, and was also employed to print for William Seres. He is said to have left this trade soon after, for that of a binder. In 1556 he was fined one shilling by the Stationers' Company for binding primers in parchment, contrary to their regulations.

George Joy, otherwise Clerke or Clarke, is known as a printer by one work only, viz. :—“*A Contrarye Consultacion*,” printed at London, without date, but probably in 1541. Joy was a fellow of Peter House College, Cambridge, and author of many theological works. Most of these were published abroad, where

he lived in exile for many years. He translated several portions of the Bible, and was employed as corrector of the press for the Dutch version of Tyndale's New Testament. For certain liberties which he took with the translation, Tyndale called him to account in the preface of his second edition. Fuller says, "Notwithstanding many machinations against his life, he found his coffin where he fetched his cradle, being peaceably buried in his native country, 1553."

Richard Jugge was of good parentage, and educated at Eton College, whence he proceeded as a scholar in 1531 to King's College, Cambridge. He was a zealous promoter of learning, and of the principles of the Reformation. He probably learned the printer's art in London, where he lived in Newgate Street, next to Christ church, and set up a shop at the sign of the Bible at the north door of St. Paul's church. Seventy books bear his imprint, including many editions both of the Old and New Testaments. The latter are beautiful specimens of printing, not only on account of the type, but for the elegant initial letters and fine wood cuts. His books are dated from 1546 to 1577, and in January, 1550, he received sole licence from Government to print the New Testament in English. On the accession of Elizabeth he was joined with John Cawood, as Queen's printer, at a joint salary of £6 13s. 4d. On the death of Cawood, he enjoyed the privileges of the patent alone. He employed a curious rebus: an angel holding the letter R in one corner, and in another corner a nightingale on a bush, and a label with IVGGE to express his name. He also used a device consisting of a massive architectural panel adorned with wreaths of fruit, etc., and bearing in the



centre an oval within which is a pelican feeding her young ones, surrounded by the mottoes, "Love keypyth the lawe, obeyeth the kynge, and is good to the Common Welthe," and "Pro rege, lege et grege." On either side of the oval stand female figures representing Prudence and Justice. Jugge was succeeded in his business by his wife, Joan.

Richard Kele, or Keel, printed at the Long Shop in the Poultry, under St. Mildred's church, and at the sign of the Eagle, in Lombard Street, near the Stocks Market. His works are dated from 1548 to 1582.

John Kingston had a shop in St. Paul's Churchyard, at the west door. He appears to have been connected with Henry Sutton during the whole of Queen Mary's reign, especially in printing church books. Several works bear his imprint, and are dated from 1553 to 1583.

Richard Lant lived in the Old Bailey, in St. Sepulchre's parish, and, according to Ames and Herbert, he also resided in Aldersgate Street, and afterwards in Paternoster Row. His books bear date from 1542 to 1547. He printed the famous Declaration of Bishop Bonner at Paul's Cross, in 1541, for which he was strongly condemned by John Harrison in his "Course at the Romish Fox."

John Lettou, probably a German by birth, is said to have been the first to introduce the art of printing into the City of London. He printed only two books on his own account, viz.: "Quæstiones Antonii Andreae," 1480, and "Expositiones super Psalterium," in 1481. His work was of the rudest description, and his types badly cut and broken. He afterwards joined William Machlinia, who was also a foreigner, first, it is said, as a journey-

man, and afterwards in partnership. From their press issued the first edition of Littleton's "Tenures," a small folio, printed in a coarse Gothic type, without date or catchwords. Only five copies of this work are known to exist. Their printing office was near Allhallows Church, but the partnership was of short duration, as in 1483 Machlinia's name alone appears.

Michael Lobley, or Lobble, was a printer, stationer, bookseller and binder, living at the sign of St. Michael, in St. Paul's Churchyard. According to Ames, he was a servant of Henry Pepwell. In 1531 his name appears in a list of persons who abjured. He was charged with having bought at Antwerp certain books inhibited, as "The Revelation of Antichrist," "The Obedience of a Christian Man," etc.; also with speaking against images, and purgatory. He was a prominent member of the Stationers' Company, and served the offices of Under and Upper Warden in 1560 and 1562. In the latter part of his life he was discharged by the Stationers' Company from the payment of £4, being the balance of a note for £7 which he owed them. The books printed and sold by him are dated from 1545 to 1563.

Walter Lynne, a scholar, author, and printer, lived at Somers' Key, near Billingsgate. His books were sold at a shop in St. Paul's Churchyard, next to the Great School, at the sign of the Spread Eagle, apparently Gybken's shop. Fourteen books from Lynne's press are known, printed between 1547 and 1550. His device is a whimsical one, consisting of two goats reared on their hind legs, and exchanging salutations with their fore-paws.

William Machlinia is supposed by Ames to have come from the city of Mechlin. He printed at first in

partnership with Lettou, but the books which he afterwards printed were much superior in letter-press, paper, and type. They are all undated, and consist entirely of legal and religious publications. After leaving Lettou he removed to Holborn, near Fleet Bridge. Dibdin considers his "*Liber Aggregationis seu Liber Secretorum Alberti Magni*," to be the finest production of his press. Neither Lettou nor Machlinia appear to have used any device, but only to have printed their names in the colophons to their works.

Roger Madeley lived at the Star in St. Paul's Churchyard. Herbert states that he had only seen a copy of verses of his entitled "*An Invective against Treason*," in two columns, on a half-sheet, dated 1553.

John Mayler, or Maylart, is described by Ames as "a scholar, and a zealous man for the Reformation." He was a member of the company of Grocers, and dwelt at the White Bear in Botolph Lane, near Billingsgate. In 1541 he was charged with offending against the Six Articles, being "a sacramentary" and "a railer against the Mass." He printed in all twenty-one works between the years 1539 and 1545.

John Mather and David Moptid were partners, living in Redcross Street, adjoining to St. Giles's Church, without Cripplegate. Ames records only one book by these printers, under the date of 1566.

William Middleton, or Myddylton, succeeded Robert Redman in his house, the sign of the George, next to St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street, after the marriage of Redman's widow to Ralph Cholmondeley. He printed in all thirty-eight works, dated from 1541 to 1547, among them John Heywood's play of "*The Four P's*" and *Froissart's Chronicles*. He used a rebus representing a tun on a shield

supported by two angels, and a larger device, enclosed within a parallelogram. The latter consists of a fruit tree supporting a similar shield by a belt which is held up by a male and a female figure bearing wands, the lower parts of which terminate in the legs of goats and the tails of dragons; at the bottom of the trunk of the tree is a scroll of three folds on which is engraved WYLLYAM MYDDYLTON.

James Nicholson began to print in Southwark, according to Ames, in 1526, but no work with his imprint is known until ten years later. He lived in St. Thomas's Hospital, and, in 1537, had a patent from Henry VIII for printing the New Testament in Latin and English. Eighteen works in all issued from his press, including Coverdale's Bible and New Testament, and Cranmer's Bible. These all appeared between 1536 and 1538.

Julian Notary is believed by Ames to have printed in France before he came to this country. His name is associated with that of John Barbier as printer of the Salisbury Missal, which Ames believed to have been printed on the Continent. His first residence in England, as stated on the colophons of his earliest books, was in King Street, Westminster, but about 1503 he removed to a house with the sign of the Three Kings, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, without Temple Bar. In 1515 the colophon to "The Cronycle of England" shows that he had removed to a house with the same sign, in St. Paul's Churchyard, at the west door of the Cathedral, by the Bishop of London's Palace. He printed altogether twenty-three books, the earliest of which is dated December 20th, 1498, and the latest 1520. Notary used two devices.

The more elaborate one appears as a binder's stamp on the cover of some of his books. On one side are the King's arms crowned, supported by a dragon and a greyhound, on the other the Tudor rose, surrounded with a Latin verse—" *Hæc rosa virtutis de cælo missa sereno, Eternum florens regia sceptrâ feret.*" Above are the City arms, with the sun and moon, and at the bottom are his mark and initials.

Henry Pepwell appears to have been chiefly a publisher and book-seller, and is described in the will of Wynkyn de Worde (who bequeaths to him £4 in printed books) as a stationer. He resided at the sign of the Trinity in St. Paul's Churchyard, and employed several printers on the Continent. His device consisted of his name on a ribbon. By his will, dated 11th September, 1539, he appoints his wife Ursula and his children as his executors. He desires to be buried in the Church of St. Faith, beneath St. Paul's, near the high altar; and bequeaths to the parish of Bermondsey, in which he was born, a printed mass-book of five shillings value for prayers to be made for his soul. The books bearing his imprint are dated from 1520 to 1539.

Thomas Petit, whom Ames supposes to have been related to John Petit, the famous printer at Paris, lived in St. Paul's Churchyard, at the sign of the Maiden's Head, and printed both for himself and for Berthelet, the King's printer. His books bear date from 1536 to 1554.

William Powell printed in London in the years 1548 and 1549, and dwelt above Holborn Conduit, where he issued four works. He was a member of the Stationers' Company, and his name appears in their charter of 1556. Powell afterwards removed to

Dublin, where he held the office of King's Printer for Ireland, and continued to print for fifteen years.

Richard Pynson, like Wynkyn de Worde, was a workman or "servant" of Caxton, and afterwards set up a press of his own at Temple Bar. He was a native of Normandy, and was naturalized by a patent granted by King Henry VII, about 1493. He was much esteemed by the Lady Margaret, mother of Henry VII, and other great personages, who employed him to print for them. He also held the office of King's Printer, in which capacity he received a grant from Henry VIII of £4 annually, to be paid from the receipts of the Exchequer, during life. In this grant, which is dated 27th September, 1515, he is styled "Richard Pynson, *Esquire*, our Printer." Pynson used this title of "Esquire" in the colophon of his "Statuta," etc. His known productions number 210, and his types are clear and good; but his press work is hardly equal to that of De Worde. His first dated book was "Diues and Pauper," printed in 1493, and he continued to print until 1529 or 1531. In his later books he describes himself as living at the sign of the George, in Fleet Street, and in the parish of St. Dunstan, Fleet Street, beside the church. In 1525, Robert Redman employed and altered one of Pynson's devices, and also encroached upon his right of printing law-books, for which Pynson rated him soundly as a "scoundrel" at the end of his edition of "Lyttlyton's Tenures." When their differences were composed, if at all, does not appear, but in April, 1527, Redman removed to the sign of the George in St. Clement's parish, the house which Pynson had quitted; and, in 1532, he also removed to Pynson's house next to St. Dunstan's Church.

John Rastell was born in London, and received a liberal education. He was the author of numerous theological and legal works. He was an intimate friend of Sir Thomas More, whose sister he married. In 1517, he set up a printing press "at the sign of the Mermaid at Powl's gate, next Cheapside." Thirty-two books issued from his press between the years 1517 and 1536. He died at London in the latter year, leaving two sons, William and John; he was succeeded in his business by John Gough. The most celebrated of his printed books is "The past tyme of people," published in 1529, with many excellent wood-cuts.

William Rastell, son of the above, was born and educated in London. In 1525 he was sent to Oxford, at the age of seventeen, but left without taking a degree. He afterwards studied at Lincoln's Inn, and in 1547 became reader of that house. During the changes of religion in the reign of Edward VI, Rastell left England and went to the University of Louvain in Brabant. He returned on the accession of Mary, and in 1554 was made serjeant-at-law; in July, 1555-6, he was appointed a Commissioner for "a severe way of proceeding against heretics" and, shortly before the Queen's death, one of the Justices in the Court of Common Pleas. He received a renewal of his patent as a Justice of the Queen's Bench from Queen Elizabeth, in 1559, but once more retired to Louvain, where he died on August 27th, 1565. He was the printer of fifteen books, published at his house in St. Bride's Churchyard, Fleet Street, between the years 1531 and 1534.

Thomas Raynald was a printer of some merit, who lived first in the Wardrobe, in St. Andrew's parish,

and, in 1549, kept shop at the sign of the Star in St. Paul's Churchyard. Nothing is known of his personal history. Twenty-two works from his press are extant, printed between 1540 and 1551. The first of these is "The Byrth of Mankynde," 1540, which is curious as containing the earliest specimens of copper-plate printing known in this country. The authorship of this work has been assigned to Raynald, but without sufficient justification.

John Redman printed Cicero's "Paradoxes" for Robert Redman in 1540, and was sole printer of "The Genealogye of Heresy," in 1542. His printing house was in Paternoster Row, at the sign of Our Lady of Pity.

Robert Redman, whose dispute with Pynson has been noticed above, printed his first book in 1523. As already stated, he occupied in succession both of Pynson's printing offices, but no explanation of this course is obtainable. His only answer to Pynson's angry complaints was a passage from St. Paul, "If God be with us who is against us?" He died in 1540, and by his will, dated the 21st of October of that year, it appears that he left a widow (Elizabeth) and children. The works from his press are very numerous, and bear date from 1523 to 1540.

Elizabeth Redman carried on the business of her husband, Robert Redman, and printed seven books in and subsequently to 1540, with her name and the same devices as those used by her husband. The colophon of "Ordynaries," printed by her in 1551, is as follows:—"Imprinted at London, in *Flete Strete*, by me, Elysabeth Pykerynge, late wyfe to Robert Redman, dwellynge at the sygne of the George nexte saynt Dunstone's church." Herbert says that the



widow Redman afterwards married Ralph Cholmondeley, Esquire.

John Reynes was an eminent printer, bookseller, and bookbinder, who dwelt at the sign of the George, in St. Paul's Churchyard in 1527, and perhaps earlier. A few books are said to have been printed by him, and others for him by Peter Treveris and other printers. But there are many more books that have his marks and pretty devices on their covers. The date of his death is unknown. Herbert could not discover any of his works subsequent to the year 1544. Cawood, who was "servant" to Reynes, paid for two new glass windows in Stationers' Hall (the one for John Reynes, his master, and the other for himself). In an inventory of the Company's effects, taken in 1561, it appears that they possessed paintings, both of John Reynes and John Cawood. The typographical devices of Reynes were two small shields, with his initials and his monogram. These are introduced in a large design which he embossed upon the covers of his books, consisting of what are usually called "The arms of Christ." Beneath the arms, which are supported by two unicorns, is a scroll, bearing the motto "Redemptoris mundi arma," in rude Saxon capitals.

Anthony Scoloker printed in the parish of St. Botolph without Aldersgate, also in the Savoy rents near Temple Bar, and afterwards at Ipswich. His books, many of which are printed jointly by him and William Seres, bear date from 1548 to 1550.

William Seres was chiefly associated in his work with other printers, and principally with John Day, Anthony Scoloker, Richard Kele and William Hill. He is described as a "servant" of Sir William Cecil,

and, through the Secretary's influence, he obtained the sole privilege of printing all the Psalters, all manner of primers, English and Latin, and all manner of prayer books. This licence was taken away from him by Queen Mary, but restored by her successor, with the addition of the same grant to him and his son during the life of the longest liver. The latter provision occasioned a great outcry against these monopolies, for Seres, the father, in his later years, not being able to follow his business, assigned his privilege (about the year 1583), with all his presses, letters, stock-in-trade, and copies, to Henry Denham, for a yearly rent. Denham took seven young men of the Company of Stationers to join him in the work ; but some of the poorer members of the Company infringed upon the patent by printing editions of the restricted books. They also petitioned the Privy Council for the abolition of the monopoly. Seres, on the other hand, stoutly maintained his claim in a counter petition, and the matter was finally settled by a friendly agreement, by which those who had privileges undertook to grant some allowances to the Company of Stationers for the maintenance of their charges and their poor. Seres was one of the oldest liverymen of the Stationers' Company, and five times served the office of Master. He first lived on Snow Hill, near the house of John Day. In 1548, when connected with Anthony Scoloker, he lived in Savoy Rents, and in Ely Rents without Aldersgate, whence he removed, in 1539, to Peter College, and finally to the sign of the Hedgehog, both in St. Paul's Church-yard. His device was a monogram within an oval.

Hugh Singleton was a man of unsettled principles, and was frequently brought into collision with the

authorities. He occupied at various times four different shops, in Thames Street, Creed Lane, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Christ's Hospital. In 1556-7 he was authorised with Thomas Purfoot to search for unlicensed and disorderly books, for which he received various payments from the Stationers' Company. He was frequently in financial difficulties and summoned before the Company for debt; and in 1579 he narrowly escaped the loss of his right hand for printing Stubbs's "Discovery of a Gaping Gulf." Singleton was acquitted, but the unfortunate author and William Page, the publisher, were condemned to suffer this barbarous punishment. He was appointed to the office of printer to the City of London in 1584, and died between July, 1592, and July, 1593. He obtained, between 1561 and 1587, licences to print various works, chiefly of a theological character. His device was a rebus, representing a single tun, with a monogram above it upon a shield surrounded by the motto—"God is my helper."

John Skot, or Scot, is supposed by Ames to have learned the art of printing from Wynkyn de Worde or Richard Pynson, on account of the similarity which appears in their devices. He first printed in the parish of St. Sepulchre without Newgate, afterwards in St. Paul's Churchyard, and later still in Foster Lane. Thirteen books from his press are known, issued between 1521 and 1537. Skot employed three devices, one of them being his monogram, upon a shield in a rectangular frame; the two others he adopted and altered from the marks of Denis Roche, a French printer, who flourished about 1490.

Anthony Smyth printed in 1548, and was a member

of the Stationers' Company in the year 1556, when their new charter was granted.

Henry Smyth was living at the sign of the Holy Trinity, without Temple Bar, in 1540. Ames states that he was son-in-law to Robert Redman. He printed seven books, amongst which were an edition of Littleton's "Tenures," "The Justice of the Peace," and others, chiefly on law.

Edward Sutton printed at the sign of the Cradle, in Lombard Street, from 1553 to 1562, and is on the list of members of the Stationers' Company in their charter granted to them in 1556.

Henry Sutton lived at the sign of the Black Boy, in Paternoster Row, and printed between the years 1553 and 1562. During the reign of Queen Mary he was associated with John Kingston, especially in printing Romish church-books.

John Tisdale was an original member of the Stationers' Company, and printed between the years 1550 and 1563. He lived first in Smithfield, then in Knightrider Street, next at the Eagle's Foot in All-hallows Churchyard Lombard Street, and afterwards printed with John Charlewood, in Holborn Conduit.

Richard Tottell, Tothill, or Totle, lived at the Hand-and-Star, in Fleet Street, within Temple Bar. He held the sole licence to print works of the common law for seven years, granted in the seventh year of Edward VI. This was continued in the second and third of Philip and Mary, and granted to him for life by Elizabeth, in the first year of her reign. Tottell was Master of the Stationers' Company in 1578, and was in business for the long period of forty years, during which he printed 78 works, chiefly on law. His health declining, he retired into the country,

when his son carried on the business for him. His device is that of a circle containing a star held by a hand; on either side is a scroll containing the words "*Cum privilegio.*"

John Toye is only known as a printer by one work, dated 1531, entitled, "*Gradus comparationum cum verbis, etc.*" The colophon is—"Imprinted at London, in Poule's Chyrche yard, at the sygne of Saynte Nycolas, by me, John Toye." John Skot's device is at the end.

Robert Toye dwelt at the sign of the Bell, in St. Paul's Churchyard. After his death, in 1556, his widow succeeded him in the business. He is known to have printed nine works between the years 1541 and 1556.

Elizabeth Toye, widow of the above, appears to have been a very singular character. Unfortunately, very little information concerning her has been preserved. She chiefly printed ballads, the titles of which are given by Ames, though the originals have disappeared. Widow Toye was a member of the Stationers' Company, and contributed to all their dues, and their public dinners. She also paid for one of the windows in the hall, and her name is commemorated in a list of benefactors still remaining in the hall. In 1558, she had sole licence to print a catechism in Latin. In 1560 she presented the Company with a new table cloth and a dozen napkins, and left them a bequest of £4, which was paid by her son Humphrey in 1569.

Peter Treveris was the first printer in Southwark, and his work is beautifully executed. He also printed for John Reynes, and Lawrence Andrew, and sold books for William Rastell. Twenty-seven productions of his press are known, issued between 1514 and 1535.

He lived at the sign of the Wodows, which Herbert suggests may mean Wodehomes or wild men, in allusion to his device of Adam and Eve, who are represented as wild people and covered with hair. One of his earliest works was the second edition of Arnold's "Customs of London," 1521, the first edition of which was printed at Antwerp by John Doesborowe. This rare and curious book contains the well-known ballad of "The nut-brown maid." In 1527, he printed Higden's "Polychronicon" in folio, with a splendid engraved title-page, which surpassed the efforts of all earlier English printers.

Christopher Truthall. This is supposed to be the feigned name of a printer who describes himself as of Suffolk. Several books bearing his imprint appeared in Queen Mary's reign, chiefly from 1555 to 1556, and written against the Roman Catholic religion. In 1557, one Thomas Green, a servant of John Wayland the printer, was imprisoned and whipped at the Greyfriars by Dr. Story, for being concerned in printing a book called "Antichrist." Green confessed that John Bean, apprenticed to R. Tottle, had one copy also. The book bears the imprint of Christopher Truthall. Green's master, John Wayland, lived in Fleet Street, so that probably the locality as well as the name of this printer were assumed.

John Turk kept a shop at the sign of the Cock in St. Paul's churchyard, and appears as a member of the Stationers' Company in their charter of 1556.

William Tyll or Tilly, lived in the parish of St. Ann and Agnes within Aldersgate, where he printed a quarto edition of the New Testament.

Abraham Vele was originally a member of the Drapers' Company, but was afterwards admitted to

the Company of Stationers, by whom he was several times fined. He lived at the sign of the Lamb in St. St. Paul's Churchyard, and printed twenty-four works between the years 1548 and 1586.

John Wayland was a scrivener as well as a printer, and lived at the sign of the Blue Garland, in Fleet Street, afterwards removing to the sign of the Sun, over against the Conduit in the same street. He calls himself "Allowed printer," which Ames attributes to his having obtained a patent from Queen Mary for printing prayer books, etc., dated 24th October, 1553. Bagford says that he had another patent for seven years, dated 26th July, 1557. Wayland printed twenty-seven works between the years 1537 and 1558.

Edward Whitchurch was originally a merchant, and afterwards joined Richard Grafton in printing an English version of the Bible. By means of a letter from Henry VIII they obtained permission to print their Bible at the University of Paris, where better workmen were to be found than in England. This is known as "The Great Bible," of 1539. After they had printed the last sheet, suspicion of heresy fastened upon them, and with Coverdale, the corrector, they fled for safety to England, leaving behind them the entire edition of 2,500 copies. Venturing, however, again to Paris, they secured their presses, and brought back workmen with them to England, where the edition was completed and issued. The partnership appears to have lasted until 1541, in which year they were both in trouble on account of the Act of the Six Articles. Whitchurch lived first at the Well-and-Two-Buckets, in St. Martin's-le-grand, next in the churchyard of St. Mary Alder-

mary, and lastly at the sign of the Sun in Fleet Street. His last printed book is dated 1560.

Reginald Wolf lived at the sign of the Brazen Serpent in St. Paul's Churchyard. He was a learned man, a good antiquary, a great promoter of the Reformation, and enjoyed the favour of King Henry VIII, Cromwell, Earl of Essex, Archbishop Cranmer, and other eminent persons. He held the office of King's Printer, and was the first who enjoyed a patent for printing Latin, Greek, and Hebrew works. He spent twenty-five years in collecting materials for a Universal Cosmogony, which, though left unarranged at his death, formed the foundation of Holinshed's "Chronicles." In 1558 he was master of the Stationers' Company. No less than 62 books bear his imprint, dating from 1542 to 1573. His widow succeeded him in business.

Wynkyn de Worde was born at Lorraine. He was Caxton's chief assistant, and in 1491 succeeded to his press and materials at Westminster. Here he remained for at least six years. In 1496 he opened a second shop in Fleet Street, at the sign of the Sun. He printed as many as 488 books between 1493 and 1534. He was, like Caxton, a man of learning, and introduced many improvements in the art of printing as practised in England. He founded his own types, which were of beautiful design, and his books are noted for the excellence of their press-work. He was the first printer who introduced the Roman letter into England, and made use of it to distinguish anything remarkable.

John Wyer lived in Fleet Street, a little above the Conduit. The only work from his press now known is "The Ymage of both Churches," printed in 1550.



Robert Wyer was one of the most prolific of the English printers of the 16th century. Most of his books are without date, and of a fugitive and popular character. His printing, for the most part, is exceedingly rude, but some of his books in "foreign secretary Gothic" and "large lower-case Gothic" types are very well executed. Wyer lived at the sign of St. John the Evangelist, in the Bishop of Norwich's Rents, beside Charing Cross. He printed from 1527 to 1550.

Time does not allow me, even if it were within the scope of my present purpose, to speak of the quartos of our great dramatist and other priceless gems of our literature produced in the 17th and 18th centuries under the shadow of the Cathedral, nor of the lamentable loss to literature through the Great Fire of London, when the stock of the printers and booksellers, stored in the vaults under St. Paul's, was entirely consumed through their unfortunate haste to regain possession of their property. Although the Cathedral is not now the immediate centre of the printing trade, its shadow falls upon the mightiest enterprises in literature that the world has ever seen, and the light shed forth from the literary activities which take their concrete form in Paternoster Row illumines the most distant portions of the habitable globe.

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