

A dictionary of printers and booksellers in England, Scotland and Ireland, and of foreign printers of English books 1557-1640 / by H.G. Aldis [and others] ; general editor: R.B. McKerrow.

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A DICTIONARY OF
PRINTERS AND BOOKSELLERS IN ENGLAND,
SCOTLAND AND IRELAND, AND OF
FOREIGN PRINTERS OF ENGLISH BOOKS
1557—1640.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF LONDON
FROM THE FOUNDATION
TO THE PRESENT TIME
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BY

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E. GORDON DUFF; STRICKLAND GIBSON; G. J.
GRAY; R. B. McKERROW; FALCONER MADAN, AND
H. R. PLOMER.

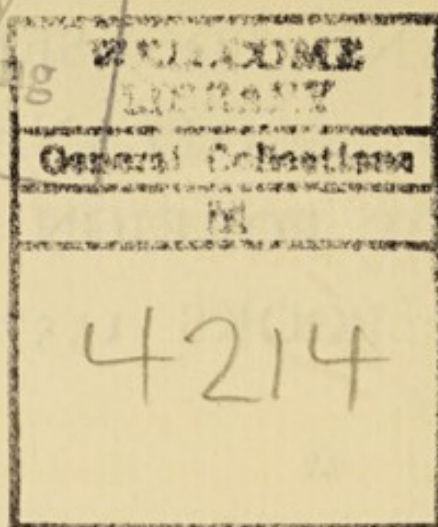
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PREFACE.

THE present volume is intended to contain the names of all printers, booksellers, binders and other persons connected with the book trade who are known to have worked in Great Britain and Ireland, or to have dealt in English books on the Continent during the years 1557-1640, and thus to fill the gap between Mr. E. Gordon Duff's *Century of the English Book Trade, 1457-1557*, and Mr. H. R. Plomer's *Dictionary of Booksellers, Printers, etc., 1641-67*. It does not, however, contain notices of all these persons, for a number of men, who were in business during our period, overlap into the periods dealt with by Mr. Duff and Mr. Plomer, and they have consequently been already included in the *Century* or *Dictionary*. As almost all of those into whose hands the present volume is likely to come will possess these two other books, it was felt to be undesirable to repeat here information which was already to be found in them. As a rule, therefore, when a man has been dealt with by Mr. Duff or Mr. Plomer a cross reference alone is given. Now and then, however, a few particulars are added concerning the work done within our period.

The notices are the work of several writers. By far the greater part of the book is from the pen of Mr. H. R. Plomer, who undertook the London printers and stationers. The Scottish articles are by Mr. H. G. Aldis, who has also dealt with the Scottish period in the lives of the English printers J. Norton and R. Waldegrave. For the accounts of the Irish printers, etc., I am indebted to Mr. E. R. McC. Dix.

Mr. F. Madan and Mr. Strickland Gibson have very kindly revised the notices of the Oxford printers and stationers, and Mr. R. Bowes and Mr. G. J. Gray have done the same for those of the Cambridge men. Most of the notices of these were written by Mr. Gray.

Foreign printers of English books have been dealt with, very imperfectly, I fear, by myself. For information about these men, one is necessarily dependent upon the bibliographical work done abroad, which varies enormously in value and completeness in the different countries. I have also added the indices and a very brief introduction.

We have to thank Mr. E. Gordon Duff for kindly looking through the proofs of the book, and adding a number of particulars from the Registers of the Chester Stationers' Company, and several new names. The proofs have also been read, to their great advantage, by Mr. A. W. Pollard.

Lastly we are indebted to Mr. R. L. Steele for some important notes on the wills of London printers and booksellers from the Registers of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

R. B. McK.

INTRODUCTION.

THE excellent account of the English Book-Trade from 1557 to 1625 which has recently been given by Mr. H. G. Aldis in the fourth volume of the *Cambridge History of English Literature* seems to render it superfluous to attempt here any general survey of the period which the present work covers, or any comparison of the state of the book-trade during it with that of earlier or later times. There is, however, one aspect of the matter which deserves special attention, namely, the attitude of the government towards printing and publishing, and the various attempts made to establish an effective censorship. In the latter half of the sixteenth century, more perhaps than at any other time, the restraints laid upon the press had a powerful influence upon the condition of the book-trade in general. It might indeed even be maintained that the censorship was the main if not the sole cause of the decline which the trade shows, both as regards the class of men engaged in it and the quality of work produced, from what it had been during the first century after the introduction of printing. It seems therefore necessary to pass briefly in review the legislation by which it was principally affected.

In his *Century of the English Book Trade* Mr. Duff has given an account of the relations of the government and the trade up to the time of the incorporation of the Stationers' Company. Most of the earlier enactments dealt mainly with foreign printers and bookbinders, and were intended for the protection of the native artificer, but at least as early as 1538 began the long series of injunctions, decrees, and proclamations which were aimed at the suppression of literature obnoxious to the

government of the day. There are earlier proclamations and orders against particular books or classes of books, but the proclamation of 1538¹ seems to be the first attempt to establish a regular censorship and to require that all works dealing with certain subjects should be examined and approved before being printed. Other ordinances and proclamations of a similar character, though of course aimed at writings of a different tendency appeared in the reigns of Edward VI and Mary, but the importance of these as measures of censorship is quite overshadowed by the incorporation of the Stationers' Company in 1557.

The granting of a charter to the Stationers, though ostensibly intended to benefit the book-trade, was undoubtedly dictated in the main by the wish more effectively to control it. Not only did the restriction of printing, and consequently of the teaching of the art, to a definite and comparatively small number of men, all of whom would be more or less well known to each other, render the establishment of secret presses much more difficult, but by making the corporation as a whole responsible for the doings of its members, the government assured to itself the co-operation of those who had the most intimate knowledge of the trade in the detection of illicit work. It is easy to see how much more efficient such a man as John Wolf, himself a past dealer in contraband literature, would be in the discovery of secret presses, than the bishops, justices, sheriffs and bailiffs, whose duty it had been under earlier enactments.

The charter of the Company was confirmed by Elizabeth on November 10th, 1559, and in the same year was issued the first of her ordinances against heretical and seditious literature. This is contained in the *Injunctions given by the Queen's Majesty, Anno domini 1559*, of which it forms the 51st section. The more important part of it runs as follows :

“51. *Item* because there is a great abuse in the printers of bokes, which for couetousnes cheifly regard not what they print, so thei may haue gaine, whereby arriseth great dysorder by publicatyon of vnfrutefull, vayne

(1.) Printed in Strype's *Crammer*, Apx. no. viii.

and infamous bokes and papers: The Quenes maiestie straitly chargethe and commaundeth, that no manner of person shall print any manner of boke or paper, of what sort, nature, or in what language soeuer it be, excepte the same be first licenced by her maiestie by expresse wordes in writynge, or by .vi. of her priuy counsel, or be perused and licensed by the archbysshops of Cantorbury and yorke, the bishop of London, the chauncelours of both vnyuersities, the bishop beyng ordinary, and the Archdeacon also of the place where any suche shalbe printed, or by two of them, wherof the ordinary of the place to be alwaies one. And that the names of such as shal allowe the same, to be added in thende of euey such worke, for a testymonye of the allowaunce therof. And bycause many pamphletes, playes and balletes, be often times printed, wherein regard wold be had, that nothings therin should be either heretical, sedicious, or vnsemely for Christian eares: Her maiestie likewise commaundeth, that no manner of person, shall enterprise to print any such, except the same be to him lycenced by suche her maiesties commysioners, or .iii. of them, as be appoynted in the citey of London to here, and determine diuers causes ecclesiasticall, tending to the execution of certayne statutes, made the last parliament for vnyformitye of order in religion. And yf any shall sell or vtter, any manner of bokes or papers, beyng not licensed as is abouesaid: That the same party shalbe punyshed by order of the sayde commysyoners, as to the qualitie of the faulte shalbe thought mete.”¹

It was not, however, new books alone which came under the control of the official censors, for authority is given to the same commissioners to prohibit any book dealing with religious policy or government which has already been printed, whether in England or abroad, an exception, however, being made in favour of profane authors and works in any language which have heretofore been commonly received and allowed in universities or schools. The direction of this injunction by her Majesty to “al manner her subiectes, and specially the wardens and company of Stationers” is

(1.) Arber, *Transcript*, i. xxxviii.

worth notice as showing the intention of the government to compel the assistance of the Company in carrying it out.

One of the provisions of this injunction is rather puzzling, namely that which requires that the names of the licensers of a work shall be added at the end "for a testimonye of the allowance therof." One would naturally take this to mean that the names of the licensers were to be *printed* at the end of the books licensed by them. So far, however, as I can discover, the names of the licensers do not appear in any work printed in England before the seventeenth century, and we must therefore suppose either that this provision was allowed to lapse by common consent, or that it was merely intended that the names should be added in the manuscript. The most that we find is an occasional notice on a title-page that a book has been allowed according to Her Majesty's injunctions. John Day, who had especial reasons for keeping in favour with the authorities, frequently placed such a notice in his publications and we sometimes find it in those of Reyner Wolfe. The majority of printers, however, seem to have troubled little about the matter, though there does not seem to be any reason for supposing that the licensing provisions were generally ignored, as has sometimes been stated. The absence, at this date, of reference to the official licensers in the Company's records cannot, I think, be taken as a proof that the books had not been passed by them before entry.

The next move on the part of the authorities, the Star Chamber Decree of 1566, seems to have been connected with the controversy about Ecclesiastical Vestments. Some time before June of that year there appeared a small pamphlet entitled *A brief discourse against the outward apparel of the popish Church*, as well as some five other tracts on the same subject, which are similar in type and general appearance and presumably came from the same press. One of these has the imprint "Printed at Emden," and the whole group has consequently been attributed to that place, but a letter of June 6th, 1566, from John Abel to Henry Bullinger seems to make it certain that these works were

printed in England.¹ The *Brief Discourse* attracted much attention and seems to have been deemed worthy of an official reply, while the printers of it are said to have been thrown into prison. It is highly probable that this affair was the cause of the more stringent legislation which followed.

The decree, which is dated June 29th, 1566, imposes heavy penalties, both by fine and imprisonment, upon all who print or deal in books "against the forme and meaning of anie ordinance, prohibition, or commandement, contened, or to be contened in anie of the Statutes or Lawes of this Realme, or in anie Iniunctions, Letters patents, or ordinances, passed or set foorth, or to be passed or set foorth by the Queenes most excellent Maiesties grant, commission, or authoritie,"² and reaffirms very explicitly the right of the Wardens of the Stationers' Company to search for and seize all such books. The importance of it, however, lay in its last clause, whereby all printers, booksellers, binders, and in fact all persons connected with the book-trade were required to enter into recognizances of reasonable sums of money that they would obey all the ordinances and assist the Wardens of the Company in causing others to obey them.

If these regulations had been systematically observed they would surely have made secret printing exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, but there seems to be no evidence that much attention was paid to them. So far, at any rate, as puritan works are concerned, it is difficult to believe that any great effort was ever made by the Company to bring the dealers in them to book. The explanation probably is that then and throughout the whole period there was in the Company—as there certainly was among Londoners in general—a strong party which was secretly, if not openly, in sympathy with the movement.

The decree of 1566 seems to have satisfied the authorities for twenty years, though in the meantime several proclamations were issued dealing with particular books or groups of books. The first, in March, 1568⁸, was

(1.) *Zurich Letters* (Parker Society), ii. 119.

(2.) Arber. i. 322.

directed against the importation of any works of a seditious nature from abroad and forbade all persons to deal in them, keep them, or read them.¹ Two others on the same subject are dated respectively July 1st and November 14th, 1570.² On June 11th, 1573, a proclamation was signed against the anonymous *Admonition to the Parliament*,³ and on September 28th of the same year one condemning certain books which had been published against two members of the Privy Council.⁴ Both in this proclamation and in a later one dated March 26th, 1576, against "certaine infamous Libels full of malice and falshood,"⁵ the description of the works referred to is so vague that it is now difficult to identify them. Lastly, on June 30th, 1583, a proclamation condemned the books of Robert Browne the Anabaptist and his follower Robert Harrison.⁶

The next important step taken by the government was probably one of the consequences of the elevation of John Whitgift to the primacy in 1583. Whitgift's attempt to secure absolute uniformity in the observances of the Church made it necessary for him to strengthen the hands of the government in every possible way, and there can be little doubt that the extremely rigorous Star Chamber decree of June 23rd, 1586, was merely the continuation of his general policy.

The chief requirements of this decree were as follows :

- (1) Every printer was to deliver a note of the number of his presses.
- (2) No printing to be allowed anywhere save in London and the suburbs, with the exception of one press at Cambridge and one at Oxford.
- (3) Presses might not be set up in obscure or secret places, and the Wardens of the Company were to have access to them at any time.
- (4) The penalty for keeping a secret press was that it and the type used at it should be destroyed and the printer imprisoned for a year and disabled for ever from working save as a journeyman.

(1.) Arber, i. 430.

(2.) Arber, i. 452-3.

(3.) Arber, i. 464.

(4.) Arber, i. 461-2.

(5.) Arber, i. 474.

(6.) Arber, i. 502. The proclamation has *Richard* Harrison, presumably in error.

- (5) No new presses were to be set up until the number of existing ones was diminished, and then the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London were to decide who should be allowed to have one.
- (6) No books to be printed unless allowed according to the Queen's injunctions, and perused by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London, but the Queen's printer was exempted from this rule, as also those privileged to print law books. These last were to be read by certain of the justices. For contravention of this regulation the same penalty was imposed as for keeping a secret press except that the imprisonment was only for six months and the offender does not seem to have been allowed to print even as a journeyman afterwards. A lesser penalty is also decreed against those who bind or sell unlicensed books.
- (7) The wardens of the Company are allowed to search for secret presses and seize any found.
- (8) The apprentices that might be taken are limited to three, two, or one, according to the master's rank in the Company, save in the case of the Queen's printer who may have six.¹

This decree of the Star Chamber was certainly the most important of the period and it seems to have served the purpose even of so rigid a disciplinarian as Whitgift for many years. It was in fact to a great extent effective in suppressing unlicensed printing in England, for after the seizure of the Marprelate Press in 1589, we hear little of secret printing for some years, though no doubt the importation of books printed abroad continued in defiance of all attempts to put a stop to it.

During the reign of James I the book-trade does not seem to have been treated with anything like the same severity, but with the accession of Charles I in 1625 a new series of attacks on the trade began, and in the twelve years which followed few printers seem to have escaped fine

(1.) Arber, ii. 807-12.

or imprisonment.¹ The culmination of a long series of attacks by the government upon the trade was another Star Chamber decree, dated July 11th, 1637, even more severe than that of 1586. Besides reiterating most of the earlier regulations this decree laid down that two copies of every book were to be submitted to the licensers, whereof one was to be retained for future reference, an obvious precaution against the insertion of fresh matter in the printed copy. All dedications, epistles, etc., as well as the text of the works themselves, were to be licensed, and the licensers' names were to be printed in the works. Works on law were to be licensed by the Chief Justices, those on English History, Statecraft and the like by the principal Secretaries of State, those on Heraldry by the Earl Marshal, and all others by the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Bishop of London. All books must bear the name of the printer. Catalogues of books imported from abroad were to be sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Bishop of London, and no consignment of such books was to be opened save in the presence of their representatives, and of the Wardens of the Stationers' Company. The importation of English books printed abroad was altogether forbidden. The number of master printers was limited to twenty, and a list of these is given. Each of them was to be bound in sureties of £300, some £1,500 of our money, for his good behaviour. The number of presses each might possess was strictly limited according to the printer's rank in the Company. None but persons who had served a regular apprenticeship might sell books. The decree also contains the first legislation concerning type-founders, four of whom were licensed, and all type-founding by other persons was forbidden.²

This decree of 1637 is the last which comes within our period. Severe as it seems, it was practically of no effect; for in the years that followed, the government was concerned with more important matters than printing. For the dealings of the Long Parliament with the book-trade the reader may be referred to Mr. Plomer's *Dictionary*.

(1.) Plomer, *Short History of Printing*, p. 170

(2.) Arber, iv. 329-36.

The very numerous references to the Stationers' Company in the present volume make it desirable to say a few words about the constitution of the Company and the officials by whom it was governed.

At its incorporation on May 4th, 1557, it consisted, according to the charter, of a Master, two Wardens, and 94 freemen.¹ The number of members was not fixed and probably increased from year to year, but no statistics of the exact number at any subsequent date within our period are known to exist.

The Master and Wardens were elected annually by the freemen. The Master's office seems to some extent to have been a sinecure, though of course as head of the trade he would have had to take the chief part on all ceremonial occasions, and his help may sometimes have been required in settling matters with which the Wardens were unable to deal. These, the Upper and Under Warden, evidently had the actual management of the Company's ordinary affairs. They had control of the finances and prepared the annual statement of accounts: they appear to have been responsible for seeing that all books were properly licensed before entry in the Registers; and all disciplinary measures, all searches for secret presses, and the like, were in their hands.

The governing body of the Company, the Court of Assistants, consisted at first of some eight or ten of the senior members of the Livery, but their number was gradually increased until in 1645 it was as many as 28.² They appear not to have been elected by the general body of freemen, but to have co-opted additional members at their own pleasure. They acted as judges in disputes between members of the Company, and its general policy was presumably in their control. They also were empowered to punish offending members. It was, for example, the Court of Assistants that decided that the press and type used by Waldegrave in printing *Diotrephes* in 1588 should be destroyed in accordance with the Star

(1.) The list given in the charter appears, however, to be incomplete. See Duff, *Century*, p. xxix.

(2.) Arber, i. xliv.

Chamber Decree of two years before ; but it is not quite clear to what extent they had discretion in the matter of fines and other punishments and to what extent they merely carried out the orders of the licensing authorities.

The freemen of the Company were of two grades, the Livery and the Yeomanry. The Livery consisted of the senior or more wealthy members of the Company, and seems to have numbered only about a sixth of the whole. From 1510 to 1596 only sixty-three persons are recorded to have been admitted to the Livery, which, allowing for deaths, would make the probable number at any one date not more than twenty or thirty.¹ In 1619 they numbered forty-nine. It was the liverymen alone who had the right of voting for the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and other officers of the City. The remainder of the freemen made up the Yeomanry of the Company.

There was also a small class of persons known as "Brothers." These seem generally to have been alien book-merchants such as Richard Schilders, Salamon Kirtner and Arnold Birckman. There is some doubt as to what rights they had. Mr. Duff thinks that they could take apprentices,² but Mr. Arber states that they could only do this on behalf of freemen of the Company.³ It is clear from what happened to Schilders when he was found printing a book for Hans Stell that the privileges attaching to the rank of "Brother" were not great.

Besides the Master and Wardens there were a few other officials who should be mentioned. The most important was perhaps the Beadle, whose duty it was to act as a kind of secretary, summoning meetings, and occasionally transcribing records. He also supervised repairs of the hall when necessary,⁴ and perhaps acted as general caretaker or steward of the Company's property.

There were also two Renters, or Renter-Wardens, appointed annually from among the liverymen, who had charge of the petty cash of the

(1.) Arber, i. xliii.

(3.) Arber, i. xl.

(2.) Duff, *Century*, p. xxviii.

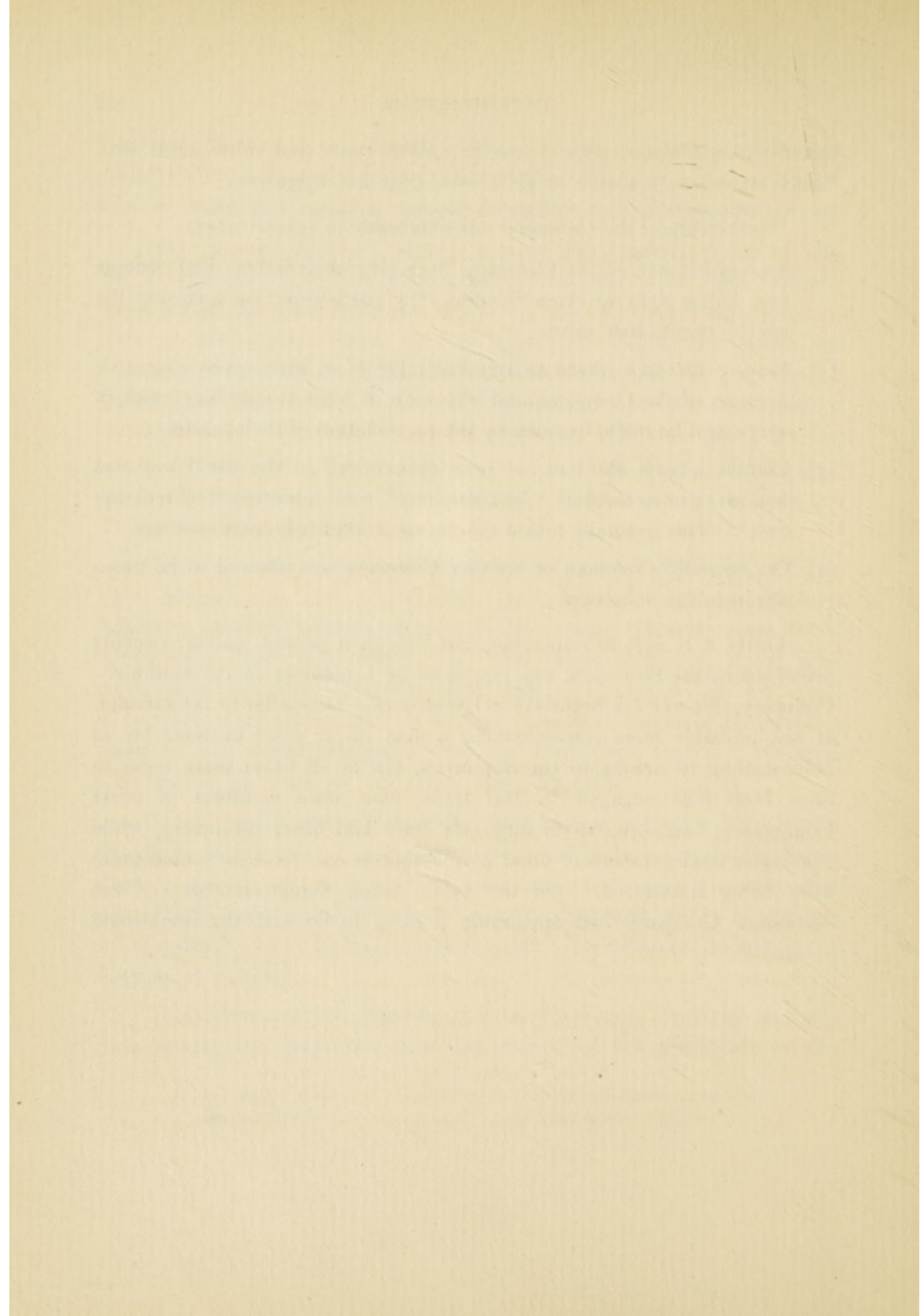
(4.) Arber, i. xliii.

Company, and whose duty it was to collect rents and other sums due. Lastly, there was a scribe or clerk who kept the Registers.

Membership of the Company was obtainable in several ways :

- (1). Sons of freemen of the Company, born after their fathers had become free, had a right to claim freedom "by patrimony" on attaining the age of twenty-four years.
- (2). Persons who had served an apprenticeship of at least seven years to a freeman of the Company, and who were at least twenty-four years of age, could be made freemen by the presentation of their master.
- (3). Certain persons who had not been apprenticed in the usual way and had no right to freedom "by patrimony" were admitted "by redemption." This generally meant the payment of greatly increased fees.
- (4). Occasionally a freeman of another Company was allowed to be transferred to the Stationers.

Lastly, it is well to remember that though a printer, unless specially privileged by the Sovereign, was bound to be a member of the Stationers' Company, this was not necessary in the case of a bookseller or bookbinder. It was probably more convenient for a man whose chief business lay in book-dealing to belong to the Stationers, but at all times there seem to have been men engaged in the trade who were members of other Companies. In some cases they may have had other businesses, while sometimes family reasons or other considerations may have prevented them from being transferred. On the other hand, many members of the Stationers' Company had apparently nothing to do with the book-trade at all.



LIST OF SOME BOOKS AND ARTICLES REFERRED TO BY ABBREVIATED TITLES.

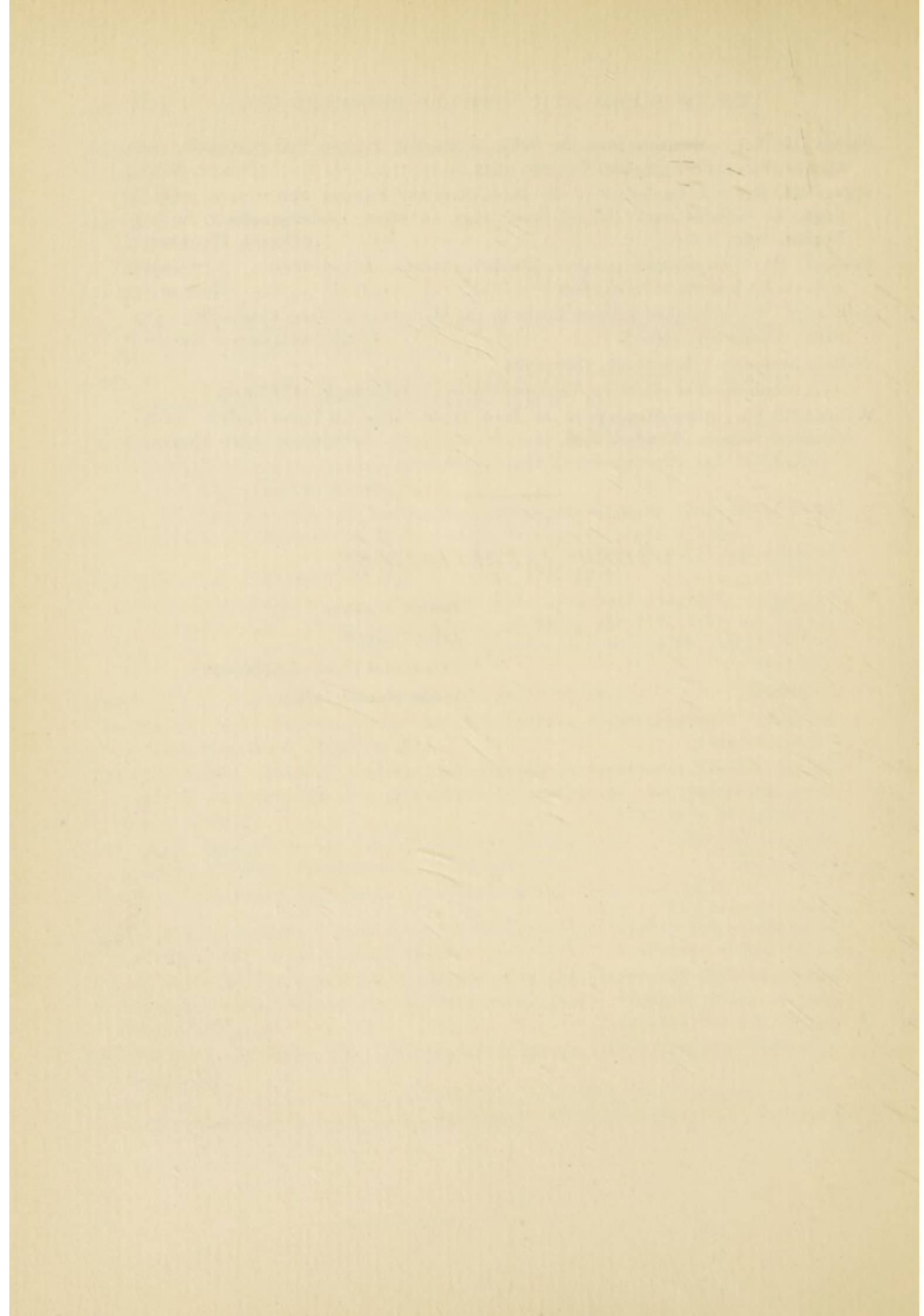
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- [References as follows:—I = 1st Series, 1876: II = 2nd Series, 1882: III = 3rd Series, 1887: IV = Supplements to 3rd Series, 1889: V = Second Supplement to 3rd Series, 1892: VI = Appendix to Gray's *Index*, 1893: VII = 4th Series, 1903.]
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OTHER ABBREVIATIONS.

B.M.	British Museum.
P.C.	Privy Council.
P.C.C.	Prerogative Court of Canterbury.
P.R.O.	Public Record Office.



A DICTIONARY OF PRINTERS
AND BOOKSELLERS IN ENGLAND,
SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND, AND OF
FOREIGN PRINTERS OF ENGLISH BOOKS
1557—1640.

ADAMS (ELIZABETH), bookseller in London, 1620-38; The Bell in St. Paul's Churchyard. Widow of Thomas Adams. First book entry May 12th, 1620 [Arber, iii. 674]. On May 6th, 1625, she assigned her remaining copyrights to Andrew Hebb [Arber, iv. 139-40]. From this entry it would appear that she held a share in Hakluyt's *Voyages*, Camden's *Britannia*, the old *Calendar of Shepherds*, as well as many classical and theological works. In 1638 William Juxon, Bishop of London, demised to her two messuages with three shops in the great churchyard of St. Paul's Cathedral, on the north side adjoining the Charnel House, one being known as the Parrot and Angel and the other as the King's Head [*Hist. MSS. Comm., 9th Report, App.* p. 52a]. She made her will on July 3rd, 1638, and desired to be buried in St. Faith's, and mentions that she was born in the parish of St. Dunstan's in the West [Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, Book E, fol. 130].

ADAMS (FRANK), bookseller in London, 1581-1601; The Aqua Vitae Still in Distaff Lane near Old Fish Street (and the Old Exchange). Apprentice to Michael Loble, for nine years from June 24th, 1559 [Arber, i. 117]. Took up his freedom on March 7th, 1568 [Arber, i. 366]. Adams is chiefly remembered as the publisher of a series of memorandum-books, or as he termed them, "Writing-Tables," consisting of blank slips of vellum, to which he added various printed tables, such as a calendar for

24 years, a list of the gold coins and their equivalents. Frank Adams was one of the most prominent agitators against the monopolists in 1582, and suffered imprisonment in consequence. Afterwards, in 1584, he was made one of the assigns of Richard Day's patent [Arber, i. 144, 498; ii. 790-793]. He died before April 6th, 1601, and was succeeded in his business by Robert Triplet [Arber, v. 202].

ADAMS (JOHN), (?) stationer in London, 1598-9. Son of Thomas Adams of Wallington, co. Herts. On July 6th, 1590, he was apprenticed to Henry Wall, citizen and stationer of London, for eight years, and is found taking an apprentice on May 7th, 1599 [Arber, ii. 170, 235].

ADAMS (JOHN), bookseller, bookbinder and printer in Oxford, 1604-37. On March 13th, 1610, a house in St. Mary's parish was leased to John Adams, stationer [Oxford Univ. Archives, box A, No. 23]. He was a bookbinder from about 1610 to 1637. On July 29th in the latter year a house just North of the Schools Quadrangle was described as "lately" in the tenure of John Adams, bookbinder [Univ. Reg. R. 24, fol. 149]. In the same year an edition of Scheibler's *Metaphysica* was printed for him by William Turner. [Madan, *Oxford Press*, pp. 276, 308, 312; Gibson, *Oxford Bindings*, 13, 38, 39, 48, 51-5, 59.]

ADAMS (RICHARD), bookseller in London, 1559-79. Was apparently one of Richard Kele's apprentices, as he was presented for his freedom some time between July 10th, 1558, and July 10th, 1559, by John Wetherall, one of Richard Kele's executors [Arber, i. 98]. In the same year Richard Adams was fined for printing Thomas Brice's *Compendious register in metre* without license [Arber, i. 101]. The last entry under his name in the Registers occurs on June 26th, 1579 [Arber, ii. 354]. His address is unknown.

ADAMS (THOMAS), bookseller in London, 1591-1620; (?) The White Lion in St. Paul's Churchyard, 1591-1604; (2) The Bell, St. Paul's Churchyard. Son of Thomas Adams of Nyensavage, co. Salop, yeoman. Apprentice first to Oliver Wilkes and afterwards to George Bishop [Arber, ii. 115, 119]. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on October 15th, 1590. On October 12th, 1591, Robert Walley assigned over to him the copyrights in seventeen books and various ballads, all which were to be printed for him by John Charlewood [Arber, ii. 596].

Thomas Adams at the outset of his career was associated with John Oxenbridge. Together they published Barnaby Rich's *Adventures of Brusanus, Prince of Hungaria*, 1592 [Arber, ii. 622], and *Greene's Newes both from Heaven and Hell*, perhaps by the same author [Arber, ii. 626]. In 1611 Adams became junior warden of the Stationers' Company, and in the same year acquired the copyrights of the late George Bishop, who had died before January 28th. These were fifty-nine in number and included shares in Hakluyt's *Voyages*, Camden's *Britannia*, Chaucer's *Works*, Holinshed's and Stow's *Chronicles* and many Greek and Latin classics. As Bishop in his will referred to Adams as his "kinsman," he was probably a relative by marriage. Thomas Adams was the publisher of several music books, *e.g.*, some of Dowland's Books of Songs and Thomas Ravenscroft's *Deuteromelia*. Thomas Adams was Warden of the Company in 1611, 1614 and 1617, but never rose to the position of Master. He died between March 2nd and May 4th, 1620. In his will mention is made of his three daughters, but no son is named. He bequeathed £100 to the Company of Stationers and a bason and ewer to the Bishop of London. William Leake and George Swinhowe were nominated overseers and William Aspley and Andrew Hebb were among the witnesses [P.C.C., 37, Soame].

ADDERTON (WILLIAM), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

AELST, *see* Janssen van Aelst, or d'Aelst.

AGGAS (EDWARD), bookseller in London, 1576-1616; (1) The Red Dragon, West End of St. Paul's, 1576-1602; (2) The Oaken Tree [or the Green Oak] in Long Lane, 1603. Son of Robert Agas or Aggas of Stokenaylonde, co. Suffolk, yeoman, apprenticed at Easter, 1564, for nine years to Humphrey Toy [Arber, i. 229]. First book entry July 1st, 1577 [Arber, ii. 314]. He was probably related to Ralph Aggas (or Agas). Amongst his publications were several translations from the French, some signed E. A. being probably his own work. He employed John Windet, John Wolf, Thomas Orwin, Thomas Dawson, and Thomas Gardiner amongst others to print for him. In many of his books a block of a wyvern resting upon a crown is seen. This was probably used as an ornament and not as a device. Edward Aggas died before January 21st, 1624⁴, on which day his will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. In it he mentions a son Samuel and his three children. It

would appear from the Registers that he had another son named Elmore, who was apprenticed to Gregory Seton on November 7th, 1603. As nothing more is heard of him and there is no reference to him in the will, the probability is that he pre-deceased his father. [*D.N.B.* ; Arber, ii. 274 ; P.C.C., 9, Clark.]

AINSWORTH alias ENSOR (MARTIN), stationer in London, 1587-96. Son of Richard Ensor of Exeter. Apprenticed on April 11th, 1580, for eight years to Thomas Ainsworth, alias Ensor, stationer, possibly a brother, by whom he was made free on July 3rd, 1587 [Arber, ii. 96]. In 1596 he is found taking an apprentice [Arber, ii. 213].

AINSWORTH alias ENSOR (THOMAS), stationer in London, 1577-1604. Admitted freeman by redemption on July 6th, 1570 [Arber, i. 420], and the same year contributed twelve pence towards the enlargement of the hall [Arber, i. 428]. He is found taking apprentices from July, 1577, to 1604 [Arber, ii. 79, 128, 700, 736], and in August of the latter year he was fined for using "undecent language" [Arber, ii. 839]. He does not appear to have published books and his address has not been found.

ALBYN or ALBINE (SAMUEL), bookseller in London, 1621-8 ; Near the Six Clerks' Office, Chancery Lane. Son of Hugh Albyn or Albine of Wanstrowe, Somerset. Apprentice to Richard Serger for nine years from Christmas, 1601 [Arber, ii. 261]. Took up his freedom December 10th, 1610 [Arber, iii. 683]. In 1621 Albyn published the third edition of a poem entitled, *The Passion of a discontented mind*, erroneously attributed to Nicholas Breton [B.M. 1076. i. 20]. He is mentioned in a list of second hand booksellers who, in 1628, were ordered to submit catalogues of their books to the Archbishop of Canterbury [*Dom. S. Papers, Chas. I, Vol. 117. (9)*]. He appears to have succeeded to the business formerly kept by John Bailey [*q.v.*].

ALCHORNE (THOMAS), bookseller in London, 1627-39 ; The Green Dragon, St. Paul's Churchyard. First book entry March 10th, 1627 [Arber, iv. 174]. In 1631 he issued Ben Jonson's play of the *New Inn*. In 1636 Thomas Knight assigned over to him his copyrights in fifteen works [Arber, iv. 357], but these were reassigned by Alchorne to Knight on March 23rd, 1639 [Arber, iv. 461].

ALDAY, *see* Alde.

ALDEE, *see* Alde.

ALDRED (ROBERT), bookseller in London, 1620; Southwark, near the Market Place. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers, November 6th, 1620 [Arber, iii. 685]. He published an edition of *Reynard the Fox*, printed by Edward Alde, 1620 [Hazlitt, H. 501].

ALLEN, *see* Allen.

ALLAM (JOHN), bookseller and bookbinder in Oxford, 1617-38. Repri-manded for setting up as a bookseller without the Vice-Chancellor's leave [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 321]. Admitted on June 11th, 1617, at the age of twenty-one [*ibid.*, p. 404]. He is found binding books for the Bodleian from 1613 to 1618 [Gibson, *Oxford Bindings*, p. 49]. There was another John Allam, stationer, who was admitted on March 24th, 161⁹/₁₀, at the age of thirty [Gibson, *Oxford Wills*, p. 41].

ALLAM (THOMAS), bookseller in Oxford, 1636-9. His imprint is found on a copy of Nathanael Carpenter's *Philosophia Libera*, Oxford, 1636. [Madan, *Early Oxford Press*, 189, 307.]

ALLDE (EDWARD), printer in London, 1584-1628; (1) The Long Shop in the Poultry; (2) The Gilded Cup in Fore Street, Cripplegate; (3) Aldersgate, over against the Pump, 1597; (4) Upon Lambert Hill, near Old Fish-street, 1604; (5) Near Christ-Church, 1615. Son of John Alde or Alday, printer. Made free of the Company of Stationers "by patronage" on February 15th, 1584, and carried on the business at the Long Shop in the Poultry, for some years after the retirement of his father. But about 1589 he set up another press at the Gilded Cup in Fore Street, Cripplegate, and became largely a trade printer, being employed by most of the publishers of that time. His first book entry occurs in the Registers on August 1st, 1586 [Arber, ii. 450]. His earlier work consisted chiefly of ballads, but in later days he is found printing the works of Thomas Churchyard, Samuel Daniel, Thomas Dekker, Christopher Marlowe, John Taylor the water poet, and many other noted writers. In character his printing differed little from that of his father, but his later books were printed throughout in Roman letter and he favoured quarto rather than smaller sizes. In 1597 the Company of Stationers seized his press and letters, which had been used in printing a Popish Confession, and forbade him to print; but the

Archbishop of Canterbury afterwards authorized the Company to allow him to resume his trade. He was again in trouble in 1599 and with several others was mentioned in an order of the Master and Wardens against printing certain books that had been condemned and ordered to be burnt [Arber, iii. 677, 678]. The date of his death is uncertain but he is believed to have died in 1628. His widow Elizabeth Allde continued to carry on the printing business for some years. [*Bibliographica*, vol. ii. pp. 61-80.]

ALLDE (ELIZABETH), bookseller in London, 1628-40; (?) The Gilded Cup in Fore Street, Cripplegate. Widow of Edward Allde (1584-1628). She had been previously married to Ralph Joyner, by whom she had a son Ralph, who is believed to have carried on Edward Allde's printing business for some years. One of her daughters married Richard Oulton, stationer, and on April 22nd, 1640, Elizabeth Allde made over to him all her copyrights. [Arber, iii. 687, 700, 701; iv. 507.]

ALLDE or ALDAY (JOHN), *see* Duff, *Century*.

ALLDE (MARGARET), bookseller in London, 1584-1603; The Long Shop in the Poultry, under St. Mildred's Church. Widow of John Allde. After her husband's death she carried on the business with her son Edward until 1589, when he moved to premises in Cripplegate. Margaret Allde then continued the business in the Poultry alone, and is found taking apprentices from 1593 to 1600. In 1602 she put the latest over to Robert Ryder, to serve out the remainder of his time [Arber, ii. 263], but she entered two ballads on May 18th, 1603. Soon afterwards she appears to have sold the business to Henry Rockett.

ALLEN (BENJAMIN), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

ALLEN (GEORGE), stationer in London, 1562-1600. A prominent member of the Stationers' Company, though no book bearing his name has been found. He took up his freedom on April 16th, 1562 [Arber, i. 187], and is found entering apprentices from 1565 [Arber, i. 256 *et seq.*]. He was Renter of the Company for the year ending July 10th, 1589 [Arber, i. 531], and Warden of the Company for the year ending July, 1592 [Arber, i. 553]. In 1586 he was appointed one of the searchers with H. Conway and Master Middleton. The last heard of him is in 1600 [Arber, ii. 247].

ALLEN (JOHN), bookseller in Leicester, 1639. Leonard Lichfield, the Oxford printer, printed for him G. Foxley's *Groanes of the spirit*, 1639. [Madan, *Early Oxford Press*, 313.]

ALLOT (MARY), bookseller in London, 1635-7; The Black Bear in St. Paul's Churchyard. Widow of Robert Allot. She appears to have carried on the business until 1637, when she transferred her copyrights to R. Legatt and Andrew Crooke [Arber, iv. 387]. Her name is found in the imprint to a work entitled *The Countryman's Instructor*, 1636 [B.M. 779. b. 9. (3)].

ALLOT (ROBERT), bookseller in London, 1625-35; (1) The Greyhound, St. Paul's Churchyard, 1626; (2) The Black Bear, St. Paul's Churchyard. Born at Criggleston in the West Riding of Yorkshire. There is no record of his apprenticeship, but he took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on November 7th, 1625 [Arber, iii. 686]. In January, 162⁵/₆, he purchased from Margaret Hodgetts for £45, the copyrights in four works, one of them being George Sandys' *Travels*, and in September of the same year the much more extensive rights of John Budge, numbering some forty-one copies, mostly theological. He was also the publisher of many plays, and had a share in the second folio of Shakespeare's works, published in 1632. In that year an action was brought against him in the Court of Chancery by Rowland Vaughan respecting the printing, binding, and selling of *The Practice of Piety* in the Welsh language. Five hundred copies of the work were printed and Vaughan agreed to pay Allot £50 for them, but he alleged that the books were not delivered in the time specified, and that the bulk of them were spoiled by wet on their arrival in Wales. Allot admitted that the books were not delivered in time, owing to the Welsh language being so hard and unusual a language to set for the press. He further said that five copies were expensively bound for presentation. [Chancery Proceedings, Chas. I, V. 3-53]. Robert Allot died in 1635. His will was dated October 18th, and proved on November 10th in that year. His only child was a daughter Mary. He mentioned an uncle, Robert Allot, a Doctor in Physic. Christopher Meredith and Richard Thrale, stationers, were his brothers-in-law, the former having married his sister Elizabeth, and the latter his sister Dorothy. To his servant Andrew Crooke he left a bequest of twenty

pounds on condition that he remained in the service of Mary Allot his wife for a further term of three years. He left the Company of Stationers a sum of £10 for a dinner and a further sum of £10 for the poor of the Company. Amongst the witnesses were Edward Pigeon, Philemon Stephens and Richard Thrale, all stationers. [P.C.C., 114, Sadler.] Two years after his death his widow transferred all her remaining copyrights to R. Legatt and Andrew Croke [Arber, iv. 387]. Unless he took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers very late in life, which was the exception rather than the rule, it does not appear possible that this Robert Allot had anything to do with *England's Parnassus*. The compiler of that work was probably his uncle.

ALLOT (THOMAS), bookseller in London, 1636-9, and at Dublin, ?1639-43; London: The Greyhound in St. Paul's Churchyard. Took up his freedom on April 4th, 1636 [Arber, iii. 687]. In 1639 in company with John Croke he issued Beaumont and Fletcher's tragedy *The Bloody Brother*. He was in partnership with John Croke, Richard Serger, and Edmund Croke, stationer, of Dublin, and is mentioned by the last named in his will, proved in Dublin in 1638 or 1639. He was dead by June, 1643, when administration of his goods was granted to Ferdinando Blaker of Dublin, gent., his next-of-kin [information from E. R. McC. Dix].

ALSOP (BERNARD), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

ALSOP (NICHOLAS), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

ANDERSON (GEORGE), printer at Edinburgh, *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

ANDERSON (JOHN), printer in Scotland, 1611. Mr. John Johnston, second master in St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, who died October 20th, 1611, bequeathed "to John Anderson printer, *Tremellius Bible*, in octavo." Anderson was probably a journeyman, but where and for whom he worked cannot be guessed at, as there was no press in St. Andrews at that time. [*Maitland Club Miscellany*, i. 343.]

ANDREWES (THOMAS), bookseller and bookbinder in London, 1624. Described as a "bookbinder" in John Gee's *Foot out of the Snare*, 1624, in a list of those who "disperse print binde or sell Popish bookes about London."

ANDREWES (THOMAS), bookseller in London, 1621-37; In Smithfield. Took up his freedom June 4th, 1621 [Arber, iii. 685]. On April 26th, 1637, he entered in the Registers a book called *Meditations* [Arber, iv. 382]. The work, by J. Henshaw, Bishop of Peterborough, was printed for him "by R. B." in the same year [Hazlitt, I. 209].

ANTONY called VELPIUS (WIDOW OF HUBERT), printer or bookseller at Brussels, 1633. She issued Pierre Matthieu's *History of St. Elizabeth* [B.M., p. 1081; Hazlitt, I. 285].

APPLAY or APPLOWE (RICHARD), *see* Duff, *Century*.

ARBUTHNET (ALEXANDER), printer in Edinburgh, 1576-85; The Kirk of Field. He was partner of Thomas Bassandyne in the printing of the folio *Bible* of 1576-9, and seems to have obtained his introduction to printing in connection with that undertaking. In the course of the work differences arose between the two partners, which led to an appeal to the Privy Council, and, in January, 1577, Bassandyne was ordered to deliver up to Arbuthnet the printing house and the *Bible* so far as printed. Bassandyne died in 1577, and the printing of the *Bible* was completed by Arbuthnet alone. Only five other works, including the first edition of Buchanan's *Rerum Scotticarum historia* (1582), are known to have issued from his press before it ceased work in 1584. On April 1st, 1579, Arbuthnet received a gift under the Privy Seal of the exclusive privilege of printing the psalm book in prose and metre with the prayers and catechisms in both English and Latin for the space of seven years, and on August 24th of the same year he was appointed king's printer for life with additions to his monopoly. His device, a copy of that of Richard Jugge, bears in the centre a pelican in her piety with the motto "Pro lege rege et grege," and the architectural framework carries his name, initials and arms; of this device he had two sizes. Arbuthnet, who dwelt at the Kirk of Field, died September 1st, 1585, being survived by his wife, Agnes Pennycuik, and five children. His inventory, printed in the *Bannatyne Miscellany*, ii. 207, mentions no books. Some of his initial letters passed into the hands of Waldegrave and then Finlason, the latter of whom also used the smaller device and other ornaments. [Dickson and Edmond, 312; *D.N.B.*; Aldis, *Scottish Books*, 108; Lee, App. vi, vii.]

ARCHER (FRANCIS), draper and stationer, 1600-16. Originally a member of the Drapers' Company. Transferred to the Stationers on June 3rd, 1600 [Arber, ii. 725]. He kept as his apprentice William Fisher who was indentured to Thomas Gubbin, and Archer paid 2s. 6d. as a fine to the Company when he made Fisher free in 1604 [Arber, ii. 279]. In April, 1616, George Potter, stationer, assigned over to him his copyright in Philip de Mornay's *Trueness of Christian Religion* [Arber, iii. 586], but in the same year Archer parted with it to George Purslowe. Nothing more is known about him.

ARCHER (HUMFREY), bookseller and bookbinder in Oxford, 1577-88. Admitted a bookseller on April 24th, 1577 [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 321]. Administration of his effects was granted on February 13th, 1587 [Gibson, *Oxford Wills*, pp. 16, 17].

ARCHER (THOMAS), bookseller in London, 1603-34; (1) The little shop by the Royal Exchange; (2) The long shop under St. Mildred's Church, 1604 [Hazlitt, H. 417]; (3) In Pope's Head Palace, near the Royal Exchange, 1607; (4) Over against the sign of the Horse-shoe, in Pope's Head Alley, 1625. Apprentice to Cuthbert Burby, who made him free of the Company on January 15th, 1603, and at the same time paid a fine of ten shillings for having kept him unrepresented during the whole of his apprenticeship. First book entry February 4th, 1603. Dealer in plays, jest-books and other popular literature. In 1622 he was associated with Nicholas Bourne. On February 10th, 1631, he assigned certain copies to Hugh Perry, after which nothing further is known of him.

ARDELEY, *see* Yardley (R.)

ARISONE (ANDREW), printer in Edinburgh, 1600. He was witness at the baptism in Edinburgh of Margaret, daughter of Patrick Johnstoun, bookbinder, on August 17th, 1600. Possibly the same as Andro Aysoun. [Aldis, *Scottish Books*, 108; *Scottish Antiquary*, v. 90.]

ARNOLD (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1569-81; The North Door of St. Paul's Church. Admitted a freeman of the Company of Stationers on February 3rd, 1568. First entry in the Registers 1568-9 [Arber, i. 387]. He chiefly published ballad literature. He was fined for keeping open his shop on St. Andrew's day. The last heard of him is in 1581, when he transferred a book to J. Charlewood [Arber, ii. 387].

ARONDELL, *see* Arundell.

ARUNDELL, or ARONDELL (WILLIAM), bookseller in London, 1614-17; *The Angel* in St. Paul's Churchyard. Published a number of pamphlets on French affairs in 1617; also a *Survey of the East Indies* from the travels of Monsieur de Monsart and Sir Thomas Roe.

ASH, (FRANCIS), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

ASH (HENRY), *see* Esch.

ASKELL (LEONARD), printer in London, 1560-3. One of three apprentices presented by Thomas Marshe on October 14th, 1556 [Arber, i. 41]. On October 4th, 1557, he paid 3s. 4d. for the breakfast on the occasion of his admission to the freedom of the Company [Arber, i. 69]. In 1562 he was printing broadsides. One of these entitled *A description of a monstrous child*, is in the Huth collection. In the following year he issued a work on the plague for Thomas Purfoot. His address is unknown.

ASPLEY (WILLIAM), bookseller in London, 1598-1640; (1) *The Tiger's Head* in St. Paul's Churchyard; (2) *The Parrot* in St. Paul's Churchyard. Son of William Aspley, of Raiston in the County of Cumberland, clerk. Apprenticed to George Bishop, stationer of London, for nine years from February 5th, 1588: admitted a freeman of the Company on April 11th, 1597; first book entry October 5th, 1598. Joint publisher with Andrew Wise of the first editions of Shakespeare's *Much Ado about nothing* and *2 Henry IV*, and, with William Jaggard and others, of the First Folio. He was also the publisher of George Chapman's *Eastward Hoe*, Dekker's *Westward Hoe*, and other plays. William Aspley was Master of the Company of Stationers in 1640, but died during his year of office, August 18th, 1640. [Arber, v. lxiv, lxxxii; *D.N.B.*]

ASPLIN (THOMAS), stationer, 1567-72. Son of William Asplyn of London, cooper. Apprenticed on March 25th, 1567, for eight years, to John Day, stationer of London. During his apprenticeship he appears to have left his master, and was caught in 1572 printing Thomas Cartwright's *Second Admonition to the Parliament*. He was taken back to service by John Day, but attempted to murder him and his wife. Asplin was then imprisoned and no more is heard of him. [Arber, i. 327, 466.]

ASSIGNS OF JOHN BATTERSBY, RICHARD DAY, FRANCIS FLOWER, WILLIAM SERES, senr. and junr., *see* the names of the assignors.

ASTLEY (HUGH), bookseller in London, 1588–1609; St. Magnus Corner (Thames Street, near London Bridge). Son of Roger Astley, of Maxtocke, co. Warwick, yeoman. Apprentice to William Seres for seven years from July 25th, 1576 [Arber, ii. 65]. In 1588 appeared a poem entitled *A Godly Exhortation, whereby Englande maye knowe, What sinfull abomination there nowe dooth flowe*, which bore the imprint, “At London, Printed by Edward Allde, and are to be solde at Saint Magnus Corner by Hugh Astley Anno 1588.” At that time however Astley would appear to have been a “draper,” and it was not until June 3rd, 1600, that he was admitted to the freedom of the Company of Stationers “by translation” from the Company of Drapers [Arber, ii. 725]. His first book entry is found under date August 11th, 1600 [Arber, iii. 168], and on November 3rd he entered eight copies, five of which he had attempted to enter in 1596, when for some reason, probably the discovery that he was not a stationer, the entry was cancelled by the authority of the Court of Assistants. Hugh Astley dealt largely in nautical books, and amongst his most notable publications was Martin Cortes’ *Art of Navigation* translated by Richard Eden, first published by Richard Watkins in 1561. This was transferred to Astley by Watkins’ assigns and published by him in 1596. In the same year he also published an edition of Robert Norman’s *New Attractive*, a work on the Magnet: and in 1605 the *Safegard of Saylers, or Great Rutter*, translated out of Dutch. On June 16th, 1609, his copies were transferred to Thomas Man, junr. [Arber, iii. 412].

ASTON (JOHN), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

ATFEND (ABRAHAM), bookseller in Norwich, 1640. Mr. Sayle records a copy of Giles Fletcher’s *Christ’s Victory* as having this name in the imprint [Sayle, pp. 1292, 1307].

ATKINS (JOHN), mentioned as a journeyman bookbinder in the Chester Stationers’ Registers in the year 1592.

ATKINSON (JOHN), stationer of London, 1587–98. Son of Richard Atkinson of Adwick on the Street in the County of York, yeoman. Apprenticed to Gabriel Cawood, stationer of London, for ten years from Midsummer, 1587;

admitted to the freedom of the Company on April 4th, 1597. He began taking apprentices April 3rd, 1598. [Arber, ii. 146, 225, 251, 718.]

ATKINSON (TROYLUS), bookseller at Cambridge, 1626-35; in St. Mary's Parish. Paid church rate in St. Mary's Parish from 1626 to 1635 [Foster's *Churchwardens' Accounts*]. Dr. Peile "On Four MS. Books of Accounts kept by Jos. Mead, B.D., of Christ's College, 1614-33" [Camb. Ant. Soc. *Communications*, Vol. xiii, p. 253-4] . . . "The sick man was removed to 'Raper's' or 'G. Pindar's'—college servants, I suspect, of some sort, as 'Troylus' certainly was, though he is dignified with the title 'Mr. Atkinson' when he receives rent for rooms in the Brazen George, the old Inn where Post-Office Place now is, unstatutably used by the College to accomodate the overflowing number of pupils in those days." His will, dated 1675, is at Peterborough.

ATKYNS, *see* Atkins.

AUBRI (DANIEL), printer at Hanau, 1607, and (?) at Frankfurt, 1620-9. In 1607 he printed Hugh Broughton's *Daniel* [B.M., p. 199] with initial letters used from 1622 by E. Raban at Aberdeen [*Bibl. Soc. Trans.*, vii. 46; Sayle, p. 1495.] He may presumably be identified with the Daniel Aubry who printed at Frankfurt from 1620 to 1629 [Heitz, *Frankfurter Druckerzeichen*, x-xi, nr. 102-4], but there seems no evidence. At Hanau his device was Wechel's Pegasus. He was probably an heir of John Aubri, one of the successors of Andrew Wechel; *see* Marni (Claude).

AUROY (PIERRE), printer at Douai from 1596 to his death in or before 1628, from which year until 1640 his widow carried on his establishment, using his imprint [Duthilloeul, pp. 144, 228-9]. In 1631 she printed for J. Heigham *A Hive of Sacred Honeycombs*, from the writings of St. Bernard, by Anthony Batt [B.M., p. 133].

AUSTEN (ROBERT), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

EVERY (RICHARD), (?) bookseller in London, 1624; In Wood Street. Mentioned in John Gee's *Foot out of the Snare*, 1624, as a dealer in Popish books. He was probably a descendant of George Avery, who took up his freedom as a stationer in 1592 [Arber, ii. 711].

AWDELEY (JOHN), *see* Duff, *Century*.

AWSTEN (ROBERT), *see* Austen.

AYSOUN (ANDRO), printer in Edinburgh, 1593-? 1600. In 1593 Catherine Norwell, wife of Robert Smyth, printer in Edinburgh, left by her will "to Andro Aysoun prentar, thrie merkis." Aysoun may have been one of Smyth's workmen, and was possibly the same as Andrew Arisone. [*Bannatyne Miscell.*, ii. 221; Aldis, *Scottish Books*, 108.]

BACHE (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1604-14; Pope's Head Passage. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers March 6th, 1607 [Arber, iii. 683]. Amongst his publications was Samuel Rowlands' *Knave of Hearts*, 1613, and Henry Brereton's *Newes of the present Miseries of Rushia*, 1614.

BADGER (GEORGE), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

BADGER (RICHARD), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

BADGER (THOMAS), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

BAGFET (JOSEPH), bookseller in London, 1611-34. Son of John Bagfet of Guildford in Surrey, chandler. Apprenticed to Thomas Man, stationer of London, for seven years from September 4th, 1598 [Arber, ii. 230]: took up his freedom May 27th, 1611 [Arber, iii. 68.] In 1613 he was joint publisher with Nathaniel Butter, of *Sir Antony Sherley his Relation of his Travels into Persia* [B.M. 790. c. 28]. He died early in 1635, his will being proved in the court of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's on January 22nd, 1635⁴. He left all his real and personal estate to his wife Mary. [Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, Book B, fol. 27.]

BAHERE (ROBERT), printer in London, 1562-99. Mentioned in Kirk's *Returne of Aliens* as a "typographus." Mr. Worman thinks him to be identical with the Robert Bahere, feltmaker, of Southwark, who apprenticed his son Isaack to John Hunsworth, stationer, on October 28th, 1581. [Arber, ii. 108; Worman, *Alien Members*, pp. 1-2.]

BAILEY (—), (?) bookseller in London, 1624; Holborn. Mentioned in John Gee's *Foot out of the Snare*, 1624, as a dealer in popish books.

BAILEY, BALEY, BAYLY, or BAILY (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1600-10; (1) The Little North door of St. Paul's Church, 1600-3; (2) At the door of the Office of the Six Clerks in Chancery Lane, 1603-10. There would appear to have been two if not three men of this name trading as

booksellers between 1600 and 1610. The only entry of an apprenticeship is that recorded on August 24th, 1592, when John Baylye, son of John Baylye of Whetstone, Middlesex, was apprenticed to Joseph Hunt, stationer of London, for eight years from that date [Arber, ii. 182]. This term would have expired in 1600, and we find two men of this name made free during that year. The earliest was on June 25th, when one John Baylie was admitted by translation from the Company of Drapers [Arber, ii. 726], while the other was presented by John Newberry on September 1st [Arber, ii. 727]. There was also a John Bayly to whom John Wight, draper and bookseller, who died in the latter half of 1589, left a bequest of unbound books to the value of forty shillings [Plomer, *Wills*, p. 29]. Whether any of these men was identical with Joseph Hunt's apprentice it is not possible to say. On September 8th, 1600, a John Baylie entered in the Registers *Acolastus his after-witte*, a poem by Samuel Nicholson [Arber, iii. 172], the imprint to which ran "At London. Imprinted for John Baylie, and are to be sold at his Shop, neere the little North-doore of Paules Church. 1600." Between 1602 and perhaps 1610 he had a second shop "at the doore of the office of the Six Clerks in Chancery Lane," from which in 1602 he issued an edition of (?) Southwell's *Passion of a Discontented Mind*, while in 1603 Thomas Creed printed for him a laudatory poem on the reign of Queen Elizabeth and the accession of James I, entitled *Eliza'es Memoriall, King Iames his arrivall, and Romes Downefall*, which was issued from St. Paul's Churchyard. John Bailey was also the publisher of Francis Davison's *Poetical Rhapsody*, 1602, but in 1603 he transferred his rights in this to Roger Jackson [Arber, iii. 242]. About this time there is also an entry in the Registers by "John Bayley ye younger" [Arber, iii. 206]. In 1610 a John Baily is found associated with William Barley in the publication of pamphlets relating to public affairs in France, *The Apologie of George Brisset* [B.M. 3901. e. 7], and *The Terrible . . . death of Francis Ravilliack* [B.M. C. 33. g. 25], but in neither instance is the publisher's address given.

BAILEY, BAYLEY or BAILY (THOMAS), see Plomer, *Dictionary*.

BAILY, see Bailey.

BAKER (GEORGE), bookseller in London, 1627-31; Near Charing Cross, at the sign of the White Lion. Took up his freedom June 8th, 1627 [Arber,

iii. 686]. In 1631 he published George Simotta's *Theater of the Planetary Houres* [B.M. 1141. a. 23. (4)] and Aurelian Townsend's *Tempe Restored* [Hazlitt, I. 425].

BAKER (MICHAEL), bookseller in London, 1610-11; St. Paul's Churchyard, at the sign of the Greyhound. Son of Philip Baker of Clifton, co. Bedford, yeoman. Apprentice to Robert Dexter for nine years from Michaelmas, 1598. On June 28th, 1602, he was put over to George Potter to serve out the rest of his time. Robert Dexter died between October 24th and December 26th, 1603 [Plomer, *Wills*, p. 37]. Michael Baker took up his freedom on June 16th, 1606 [Arber, iii. 683]. On October 1st, 1610, he received from William Welby all the latter's rights in seventeen works. Most of these were theological, but amongst them was a work entitled *Good Speed to Virginia*, which Welby had printed in the previous year, and *Virginia Newes*.

BALL (ROGER), bookseller in London, 1634-6; (1) The Golden Anchor, Strand, near Temple Bar, 1636; (2) The Golden Anchor, next the Nag's Head Tavern in the Strand, without Temple Bar [Sayle, p. 1149]. Took up his freedom September 1st, 1634 [Arber, iii. 687]. He published during the year 1636, the comedy of *Sir Gyles Goosecappe, knight*, William Sampson's play *The Vow Breaker or, The Faire Maide of Clifton*, Sir T. Salusbury's *History of Joseph* [Hazlitt, H. 532], and T. Cogan's *Haven of Health* [Hazlitt, IV. 127].

BALLARD (HENRY), printer in London, 1597-1608; The Bear [in the Strand] over against St. Clement [Danes] Church, without Temple Bar [Arber, v. 197]. On August 25th, 1586, Richard Tottell presented Henry Ballard to the freedom of the Company of Stationers, from which it may be assumed that Ballard was one of Tottell's apprentices. Sir John Lambe surmised that he succeeded to the business of Valentine Simmes in 1604, but he gives no authority for the suggestion [Arber, iii. 703], and Simmes was in business long after this date. In 1597, Ballard is found printing heraldic books for Richard Tottell. Then nothing more is heard of him until 1604, when he enters his first apprentice on September 3rd [Arber, ii. 283]. During 1608 he is found printing several books, notably Sir John Davies' *Nosce Teipsum* and the play of the *Merry Devil of Edmonton*. His place of business is not given in the imprints of these later books.

BALLARD (RICHARD), bookseller in London, 1579-85; at St. Magnus Corner (Thames Street, near London Bridge). The first notice that we have of this bookseller is the imprint to the 1579 edition of Anthony Munday's *Mirroure of Mutabilitie*, which he published from the above house, previously in the occupation of William Pickering. Ballard also dealt in nautical books. His last book entry in the Registers was on March 30th, 1585 [Arber, ii. 440], and on December 6th in the same year Henry Carre was licensed to retain in his service John Proctor late apprentice to Richard Ballard, deceased [Arber, ii. 137]. Ballard was succeeded at his address by Hugh Astley.

BAMFORD (HENRY), printer in London, 1571-86. Son of Edmond Bamford of Rochdale, Lancashire. Apprentice to John Cawood, stationer of London, for eight years from Christmas, 1562 [Arber, i. 196]. Took up his freedom on January 11th, 1571 [Arber, i. 447]. On January 30th, 1577, he received license to publish *A briefe Treatise of the Anatomy of mans bodye*, and on March 4th of the same year he took over several copyrights from William Hoskins, but a twelvemonth later assigned them to Richard Jones. Later he joined John Wolfe and his fellow agitators in their protest against the monopolists, and in 1583 was reported as one of the disorderly persons who printed privileged copies, being then described as a "compositor." He also gave a bond for £20 not to print privileged copies, and this bond appears annually in the statement of the Wardens down to the year 1586 [Arber, i. 501; ii. 19, 308, 309, 325]. The position of his printing house is unknown.

BANKWORTH (RICHARD), draper and bookseller in London, 1594-1612; The Sun in St. Paul's Churchyard. Originally a member of the Company of Drapers, Richard Bankworth set up as a bookseller and stationer in the year 1594. On March 26th in that year, Thomas Barnes was apprenticed to Henry Conway, stationer of London, for eight years, but the following memorandum was added to the entry in the Registers:—"Memorandum it is ordered that Richard Bankworth Draper, using the trade of a stationer shall have the service of this apprentice and teache him his occupation, and discharge master Conneway of all charges concernyng the same apprentice. And the same apprentice not to be accompted for any of master Conwaies apprentices which he may kepe by the ordonances" [Arber, ii. 190].

Bankworth was frequently fined during the next few years for printing other men's copies, and was one of those who in 1598 combined to issue a pirated edition of Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia*, printed by Robert Waldegrave in Edinburgh [*Library*, March, 1900, p. 195 *et seq.*]. In spite of his irregularities, Bankworth was admitted to the freedom of the Company of Stationers on June 3rd, 1600, and was chosen an assistant of the Company on May 18th, 1612 [Arber, ii. 874; v. lxxxiii]. Amongst his publications was George Peele's tragedy *The Battell of Alcazar*, 1594, 4to, and he held a share in Camden's *Britannia*.

BARBAR (CHRISTOPHER), bookseller and bookbinder in Oxford, 1614-17. Was binder for the Bodleian in 1613-14 [Gibson, *Oxford Bindings*, 39, 49, 51, 55, 59]. On May 23rd, 1617, in company with several other persons, he was reprimanded for setting up as a bookseller without the Vice-chancellor's leave [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 321].

BARBER (HENRY), (?) bookseller in London, 1624; Holborn. Mentioned in John Gee's *Foot out of the Snare*, 1624, as a dealer in popish books, having been "once imprisoned upon this occasion." He was perhaps related to Joseph Barber, 1653-8 (*see* Plomer, *Dictionary*).

BARKER or BARKAR (CHRISTOPHER), draper, bookseller and printer in London, 1569-99; (1) The Grasshopper in St. Paul's Churchyard; (2) The Tiger's Head in St. Paul's Churchyard; (3) The Tiger's Head in Paternoster Row; (4) Bacon House, near Foster Lane, Cheapside; (5) Northumberland House, Aldersgate Street. Christopher Barker is believed, on somewhat doubtful authority, to have been related to Christopher Barker, Garter king of arms, and to have been the son of Edward Barker. He was born about the year 1529, and was originally a member of the Drapers' Company, but in middle age turned his attention to the printing and publishing of books. Unfortunately practically all the records of the Company of Stationers for the years 1571-6, the period when he first makes his appearance, are missing, and we have no knowledge as to which of the stationers he was apprenticed to. The first heard of him is in 1569, when he entered in the Registers of the Company, *serten prayers of my Lady Tyrwhett* [Arber, i. 398]. At this time he is believed to have been a bookseller only, living at the sign of the Grasshopper in St. Paul's Churchyard, but so few and so rare are books bearing his imprint at this

date that it is unsafe to speak definitely on this point. A singular entry occurs in the Company's accounts for the year 1571-2: "To Christopher Barker for 111 loades and 6 foot of timber. xliis." [Arber, i. 455]. Now, one of Christopher Barker's earliest devices was that of a woodman splitting the bark off a tree, a punning device on his name, but in the light of this entry it might also mean something more. On December 23rd, 1573, in company with Garret Dewes, John Harrison the Eldest, William Norton, John Wight, and Richard Watkins, he became one of the assigns of Francis Flower, who a few days previously had secured the patent of Queen's Printer in Latin, Greek and Hebrew in succession to Reginald Wolfe. It is generally asserted that Christopher Barker began to print in the year 1576; but there is some reason for believing that he was at work as a printer at the time he took over Francis Flower's patent, even if not earlier. One of the first books which undoubtedly came from his press was an octavo edition of the Genevan *New Testament* which bears the date 1575 on the titlepage, and has the imprint "Imprinted at London, by Christopher Barkar dwelling in Powles Churchyard at the signe of the Tyger's head 1576." The titlepage of this was in a border familiar to all students of Barker's work, that having the royal arms at the top, the "tiger's" head and the coat of arms on either side and two shields at the bottom. These shields are generally found blank, but in this book one is occupied by the arms of the Stationers' Company and the other has what appear to be three triple crowns, with the letters C. B. At this time Barker was evidently very closely associated with the family of Sir Francis Walsingham. Time will perhaps reveal what that association was, but proof of it is abundant. In the first place the Tiger's Head which he adopted as his device was the crest of the Walsingham family. The Walsingham coat of arms is found in many of his books and in his initial letters and border pieces. Again many of the early productions of his press were dedicated either by him or at his instance to members of the Walsingham family. In 1577 Barker obtained from Sir Thomas Wilkes the residue of his patent as Queen's Printer and from that time became one of the most powerful and important members of the Company of Stationers, into the Livery of which he was taken on June 25th, 1578 [Arber, ii. 865]. By this patent he obtained the sole printing of the *Bible*, the *Book of Common Prayer*, the *Statutes of the Realm* and all *Proclamations*. As showing how recklessly

these monopolies were granted, it may be said that the Queen had in the first year of her reign granted to Richard Tottell a license to "imprint all manners of books concerning the common laws of this realme" *for his lifetime*, under which patent he had been printing the statutes of the realm, until Christopher Barker claimed the right under his new patent as Queen's Printer. In 1578 he issued a printed circular to the Companies of London offering them copies of his large *Bible* on advantageous terms [Arber, ii. 748]. In 1582 there was much unrest amongst the printers owing to the growth of the printing monopolies, and Christopher Barker drew up a long and valuable report on the whole subject, which is printed at length by Mr. Arber in the first volume of his *Transcript*, pp. 111, 114-16, 144, 246. He was Warden of the Company at that time and again in the year 1585-6. In 1583 he was returned as having five presses [Arber, i. 248]. Christopher Barker died at his house at Datchet, near Windsor, on November 29th, 1599, aged 70. In 1588 he had nominated as his deputies George Bishop and Ralph Newbery. He left a son Robert Barker who succeeded him in the Royal printing house.

BARKER (CHRISTOPHER), DEPUTIES OF, 1588-99. In 1588 Christopher Barker nominated as his deputies George Bishop and Ralph Newbery, and in 1594 they were joined by Robert Barker, the printer's eldest son.

BARKER (ROBERT), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

BARLEY (WILLIAM), draper, bookseller and printer in London, 1591-1614; (1) Newgate Market; (2) Gracious [Gracechurch] Street over against Leadenhall; (3) Little St. Helens. The earliest notice of this somewhat remarkable man is an entry in the account of the Wardens of the Stationers' Company for the year 1591, recording his committal to prison for contempt [Arber, i. 555]. He was probably in business as a bookseller and dealer in ballads before this date, and the entry perhaps refers to some privileged book that Barley had sold or published without license. From some information supplied by himself in June, 1598, in a deposition, we learn that he was born about 1565, and that on two previous occasions he had been before the Court of High Commission, once for selling a twopenny book relating to Her Majesty's progress, and again for selling a ballad concerning the safe return of the Earl of Essex from Cadiz. Both these sales took place at Cowdry in Sussex. There is no record of

William Barley's transfer from the Drapers' to the Stationers' Company, but he appears to have joined the ranks of those who opposed the monopolists. His chief claim to notice lies in the fact that he was one of the early publishers of music. In 1593 he brought out a book of *Citterne Lessons*. Again in 1596 we find him issuing a *Pathway to Musicke* and the *New Book of Tabelture*. In 1598 he was joined with Thomas East and others as one of the assigns of Thomas Morley the musician, who on September 28th was granted a license for twenty-one years to print song books of all kinds and music paper. Morley was then living in Little St. Helens, Bishopsgate Street, and he would appear to have supplied a press which was worked by Barley at that address. In addition to being the assign of Morley, William Barley also printed Allison's *Psalms of David in metre*, 1599, and Thomas Weelkes' *Music*, 1608. His last book entry occurs in the Registers on February 18th, 1613, and in the same year he assigned his musical copyrights to M. L. (? Mathew Lownes), J. B. (? John Baylie), and T. S. (? Thomas Snodham). He died before November 12th, 1614, when his widow Mary assigned over all her rights to John Beale. [Arber, iii. 516, 557.]

BARLEY (WILLIAM), stationer at Oxford, 1603. Became a privileged stationer of the University of Oxford in 1603 at the age of thirty-five. He may be identical with the London stationer of the same name [*q.v.*].

BARLOW (TIMOTHY), bookseller in London, 1616-25; The Bull-head, St. Paul's Churchyard. Took up his freedom June 19th, 1615 [Arber, iii. 684]. In 1617 he published an edition of the play called *The Famous Victories of Henry the Fifth*, 4to, which had furnished Shakespeare with material for his plays of *Henry IV* and *Henry V*. The last heard of him is in 1625, when he assigned over several copies to John Beale.

BARLOW (WILLIAM), ? bookseller in London. Admitted to the freedom of the Stationers' Company April 15th, 1583. On April 14th, 1606, William White entered a ballad on the execution of traitors at Worcester, which was to be printed by him for Will. Barlow. Barlow's address has not been found [Arber, ii. 688].

BARNES (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1600-21; (1) Fleet Street at the sign of the Great Turk's Head; (2) Without Newgate by St. Sepulchre's Church,

at the sign of Paris, 1605; (3) The Cardinal's Hat, without Newgate, 1614; (4) Hosier Lane, near Smithfield, 1616 (perhaps the same as No. 2). Son of Joseph Barnes, the University Printer at Oxford. Apprenticed on September 3rd, 1594, to Richard Watkins for seven years [Arber, ii. 195]. On August 6th, 1599, he was transferred to John Wolfe, owing to the death of his first master [Arber, ii. 238]. Barnes was admitted a freeman of the Company of Stationers on the last day of September, 1601 [Arber, ii. 730]. His first book entry, a volume of Essays by Robert Johnson, occurs on October 9th in the same year [Arber, iii. 192]. In 1602 he was allowed to publish Rider's *Dictionary*, but only on condition that it was printed in London and not elsewhere [Arber, iii. 223], but within a month he assigned his right in it to Cuthbert Burby. There is no entry by or for him of any copy between February 23rd, 1603, and June 27th, 1612, and meanwhile he parted with the only two copyrights he possessed. But, unless there is a misprint in the date, his father printed for him in 1605 an edition of John Davies of Hereford's *Microcosmus*, which shows that he had moved into Holborn. He was still there in 1612, when the address appears in an edition of Travers' *Supplication to the Privy Council*. By his father's will proved on January 17th, 1619, he received a legacy of £20 [Gibson, *Oxford Wills*, p. 26] and several copyrights, but these he appears to have assigned over to others almost immediately. The last book entry under his name occurs in the Registers on February 26th, 1621⁰, when he entered *Merry Jestes concerning Popes, Monks and Friars*, and assigned it over to John Wright [Arber, iv. 49]. Another John Barnes took up his freedom as a stationer on June 4th, 1638 [Arber, iii. 688].

BARNES (JOHN), bookbinder in Oxford, 1626-74. Son of Roger Barnes, bookbinder, and nephew of Joseph Barnes, printer. [Gibson, *Oxford Bindings*, pp. 13, 41, 50, 58; *Oxford Wills*, p. 41; Madan, *Early Oxford Press*, p. 277.]

BARNES (JOSEPH), printer to the University, and bookseller in Oxford, 1573-1618; St. Mary's Parish. Admitted a bookseller on September 8th, 1573 [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 321]. In 1574 he was occupying two tenements in High Street between Grape Lane (Grove Street) and Schidyrd Street (Oriel Street) [*Oriel leases*]. Joseph Barnes was licensed to sell wine from October, 1575, to October, 1596. On August 15th, 1584, the University

lent him £100 with which to start a press, and he was also in that year appointed printer to the University. He lived and printed in a house at the West end of St. Mary's, now St. Mary's Entry [see *Letters from the Bodleian*, ii. 428]. He remained printer to the University until 1617, his press being actively employed during the whole of that time, no less than three hundred books being traced to it. Joseph Barnes died on December 6th, 1618, aged 72, and was buried in St. Mary's. By his will proved on January 17th, 1618, he left bequests of money to the University Library and also to those of Brasenose and Magdalen [Gibson, *Oxford Wills*, pp. 26-7]. He left a son John, who carried on the business of a bookseller in London between 1600 and 1621. This John Barnes must not be confused with John the son of Roger Barnes, bookbinder of Oxford.

BARNES (RICHARD), bookseller in London, 1631-2. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on February 7th, 1631 [Arber, iii. 686]. He was the publisher of Nicholas Goodman's *Holland's Leaguer* in 1632 [Arber, iv. 270], a copy of which is in the Grenville Library. His address has not been found.

BARNES (ROGER), bookseller in London, 1610-17; (1) In Chancery Lane over against the Rolls; (2) St. Dunstan's Churchyard under the Dial. Son of Ralph Barnes, cordwainer of London. Apprenticed on November 1st, 1601, to John Smethwick for eight years, and took up his freedom December 4th, 1609 [Arber, ii. 258; iii. 683]. Amongst his publications were Silas Jourdan's *Discovery of the Bermudas*, 1610, 4to, Christopher Marlowe's *Troublesome raigne and lamentable death of Edward the Second*, 1612, 4to, and John Stephen's *Satyricall Essayes*, 1615. On April 17th, 1617, he assigned his rights in Marlowe's *Edward II* to Henry Bell [Arber, iii. 607].

BARNES (ROGER), bookseller and bookbinder in Oxford, 1613-31. Brother of Joseph Barnes, University printer. Admitted a bookseller on May 16th, 1617 [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 321]. He was also a bookbinder and bound some books for the Bodleian in 1613. He was one of the most skilful of Oxford binders. He and Ralph Beckford, the apprentice of John Barnes, seem to have been the last binders to use the old-fashioned roll. Roger Barnes lived in All Saints' parish. His will was proved on November 30th, 1631. He was not a rich man, as the whole of his effects were

valued at a sum under twelve pounds. He left the residue of his goods to his son John, whom he appointed executor, and who must not be confused with John Barnes the bookseller, the son of Joseph Barnes. [Gibson, *Oxford Wills*, pp. 29-30; *Oxford Bindings*, pp. 13, 34, 36, 38, 49-54, 56, 58, 59.]

BARRENGER or BARRINGER (WILLIAM), bookseller in London, 1600-22; near the Great North Door of St. Paul's. Son of Thomas Barrenger of Steventon, co. Bedford, yeoman. Apprentice to Clement Knight, stationer of London, for eight years from Midsummer, 1600 [Arber, ii. 245]. Took up his freedom January 8th, 1607 [Arber, iii. 683]. Early in 1609, in partnership with Bartholomew Sutton, he published Barnaby Rich's *Short Survey of the Realm of Ireland* [Arber, iii. 403], and amongst his other publications were Thomas Heywood's dramatic history *The Golden Age*, 1611, 4to, and Robert Daborn's tragedy, *A Christian turn'd Turke*, 1612, 4to. The last book entry under his name occurs on September 23rd, 1622 [Arber, iv. 81].

BARRETT (HANNAH), bookseller in London, 1624-6; The King's Head in St. Paul's Churchyard (? R. Whitaker's address). Widow of William Barrett. Associated with Richard Whitaker in the publication of an edition of Francis Bacon's *Essays*, 1625, and other works [Arber, iv. 137]. Her name is not found after April 3rd, 1626, when she assigned over the remainder of her copyrights to John Parker, who appears to have set up in William Barrett's old house, The Three Pigeons [Arber, iv. 157].

BARRETT (WILLIAM), bookseller in London, 1607-24; (1) In St. Paul's Churchyard, at the sign of the Green Dragon, 1608; (2) In St. Paul's Churchyard, at the sign of the Three Pigeons, 1614. Son of Thomas Barrett of Loweth, co. Lincoln, yeoman. Apprenticed to Bonham Norton, stationer of London, for eight years from Christmas, 1597. For receiving this apprentice without presenting him, Bonham Norton was fined 1s. 6d. [Arber, ii. 226, 828.] William Barret took up his freedom on January 31st, 1605 [Arber, iii. 683], and soon afterwards set up in St. Paul's Churchyard. He appears to have been a man of some capital, and during the next seventeen years was associated in the publication of some interesting literature, such as Francis Bacon's *Historie of the raigne of King Henry the Seventh*, 1622, folio, and his *Historia Naturalis*. He shared with

Edward Blount the publication of Coryat's *Crudities*, 1610, the translation of Don Quixote that appeared in 1611, and the second edition of John Florio's translation of Montaigne's *Essayes*, 1613. He was also the publisher of many interesting and notable books of travel. Thus in 1608 he published in a quarto pamphlet of thirty pages a translation from the Dutch of a voyage made by Admiral Cornelis Matelief into the East Indies in May, 1605. In 1610 he entered in the Registers *A True Declaration of the estate of the colony in Virginia* [Arber, iii. 448]. In 1615 he published in folio George Sandys' *Relation of a Journey begun An. Dom. 1610*, which contained descriptions of the Turkish Empire, of Egypt, Palestine and Italy. On February 16th, 1617, William Leake assigned over to William Barrett nineteen copies, including amongst them *Venus and Adonis* and John Lyly's *Euphues* [Arber, iii. 603]. The bulk of these however Barrett made over to John Parker three years later. The last book entry to him is on January 23rd, 1623, when he entered a "*Life*" of Mary Queen of Scots. He died before November 8th, 1624, when his widow transferred some of his copies to John Parker [Arber, iv. 128]. At one time or another William Barrett was associated with W. Aspley, John Bill, Ed. Blount and Richard Whitaker, and amongst those who printed for him were William Stansby and John Haviland.

BARTELEY, *see* Bartlett.

BARTLETT (JOHN), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

BARTLETT (WILLIAM), bookseller in London, 1578-87. Publisher of ballads and other ephemeral literature [Arber, ii. 334, 464]. On January 21st, 1582, in company with Ric. Jones, he was committed to prison for printing a "thinge" of *the fall of the galleries at Paris Garden*, without licence [Arber, ii. 853]. His address is unknown.

BASSANDYNE (THOMAS), printer, bookseller, and bookbinder in Edinburgh, 1564-77; The Nether Bow. He is best known by the folio *Bible*, called after his name, which in 1574-5 he undertook, with Alexander Arbuthnet, to print. This *Bible*, the first printed in Scotland, was not completed until after Bassandyne's death, and the titlepage, dated 1579, bears Arbuthnet's name alone, but the *New Testament* title carries Bassandyne's name as printer, and the date 1576. Bassandyne is said have learned his trade abroad and to have worked in Paris and Leyden before commencing

business in Edinburgh. In March, 1564, the confiscated types of John Scot were delivered to Bassandyne by order of the Town Council of Edinburgh, but they were apparently in Scot's hands again by 1567. In 1568 he was ordered to call in copies of *The Fall of the Romane Kirk* and a psalm book, which, it was stated, he had printed without licence; but it seems probable that Bassandyne did not print for himself before 1571-2, and that these books were produced for him by Scot. For a device he adopted Jean Crespin's anchor, with the initials T. B. Only six separate works, including the *Bible*, are known with his imprint, and they bear dates between 1572 and 1578; but as a bookseller he evidently held a large stock, for his inventory [*Bannatyne Miscell.*, ii. 191] enumerates as many as 350 different works. His place of business was in the Nether Bow, on the south side of the gate. Salomon Kerknett [*q.v.*], a compositor, was in his employ, and Robert Lekpreuik, the printer, received from him a half-yearly pension and a legacy. Bassandyne died October 18th, 1577, being survived by his wife Catharine Norwell, who afterwards married Robert Smyth [*q.v.*]. See also Arbuthnet (Alexander). [Dickson and Edmond, 273; *D.N.B.*; Aldis, *Scottish Books*, 108; *E.B.S. Papers*, Vol. I, Nos. 15, 17, 22.]

BASSE (ROBERT), bookseller in London, 1615-16; Under St. Botolph's Church. Only known by an edition of Dekker's *Honest Whore*, printed for him by Nicholas Okes in 1615.

BASSOCK or BASSOKE (CLEMENT), stationer at Canterbury, 1571-6. Mentioned in the Subsidy Roll of 13th Elizabeth, as living in the ward of Burgate. His goods were assessed at £14. He is mentioned again in the 1st series of *Canterbury Marriage Licences*, edited by J. M. Cowper, as bondsman to John Yonge of Cranbrooke, on May 11th, 1576. His name does not occur in the Registers of the Stationers' Company.

BASSON (THOMAS), bookseller at Leyden, 1585-1613; "opte breede-straet by de Blauwe steen." In 1586 he sold Whetstone's *Honourable reputation of a soldier* in Dutch and English. He was also the publisher of the Dutch translations of Greene's *Quip for an Upstart Courtier*, 1601 (? second ed.), and of Scot's *Discovery of Witchcraft*, 1609, of which a second edition was issued by his son G. Basson in 1637. He is said to have been an Englishman [Ledeboer, *A.L.*, p. 10].

BATE (HUMPHREY), bookseller in London, 1586-9. Is believed to be identical with the Humphrey Bate who was made free of the Company of Stationers by Master Harrison the Warden, on October 8th, 1579 [Arber, ii. 681]. He was previously a member of the Clothworkers' Company [Arber, ii. 96]. His first book entry occurs on November 10th, 1586 [Arber, ii. 459], his last on September 8th, 1587; but he is found taking apprentices till May 10th, 1589 [Arber, ii. 157].

BATTERSBY (JOHN), patentee, 1597-1619. By letters patent dated April 6th, 1597, John Battersby was appointed Queen's Printer in Latin, Greek and Hebrew for life, in succession to Francis Flower, and was to receive the annual fee of 26s. 8d. At the accession of King James I, although John Battersby was still living, John Norton petitioned the king to be allowed to exercise the office, alleging that Battersby's patent was void in law, and no doubt backing up his petition with a substantial sum of money, obtained a patent on precisely similar terms to that already granted to Battersby, on May 12th [*Patent Roll*, 1 Jas. I, Pt. 2]. This led to extensive litigation and eventually Battersby sold the office to Thomas Adams and Cuthbert Burby, who were secret agents for John Norton, for a sum of £700, of which Norton found £200. It is difficult to understand what actually was Battersby's position after this, as his imprint is found on the fourth edition of John Stockwood's *Disputatiuncularum grammaticalium libellus*, printed in 1619 [B.M., 827. a. 27]. In the documents connected with the law suit, Battersby is described as "a merchant of Plymouth." [*Exchequer K. R. Bills and Answers, London and Midd.*, 1018.]

BATTERSBY (JOHN), Assigns of, 1597-1605. The names of those whom Battersby chose to print for him under his patent have not been ascertained before 1605, when we learn from a law suit that he assigned over his interests for a sum of £700 to Thomas Adams and Cuthbert Burby [*Exchequer K. R. London and Midd.*, 1018].

BAUDOIS (ROBERT DE), bookseller and engraver at Amsterdam, 1608—after 1648. In 1608 an edition of Jakob de Geyn's *Maniement d'Armes*, which is mostly in English, was printed at the Hague with the notice "On les vend aussi a Amsterdam chez Henri Laurens." In some copies a slip is pasted over the letterpress of the title, stating that "They are to bye at Amsterdam by Robert de Baudois" [Sayle, pp. 1429, 1496].

BAUDRY (GUILLAUME), printer at Paris, 1640. He printed in this year J. Fisher's *Treatise of prayer and of the fruits of prayer* [Sayle, p. 1388].

BAYLEY, BAYLY, *see* Bailey.

BAYNES (ROBERT), (?) bookseller in London, 1613; Parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate, Redcross Street. The will of this stationer dated October 1st, 1613, was proved in the Court of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's (Book D, fol. 93), on November 12th, 1613. He left everything to his wife Joan Baynes. The will mentions a son Robert, and a brother William, the latter a glover.

BEALE (JOHN), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

BEARKES (RANDALL), bookseller in London, 1602; The White Unicorn in Pope's Head Alley. In Mr. Arber's *Transcript* there appears to be much confusion as to the identity of this bookseller. From an entry in Vol. ii, p. 229, it would appear that he was the son of Randall Bearkes of Apedell Hall, co. Stafford, yeoman, and was apprentice to Ralph Howell, stationer of London, for eight years from September 29th, 1598. This would mean that his time was not up until 1606, but on April 20th, 1602, there is an entry of the admission of a Randall Barker, "by redemption and according to a grant of the Lord Mayor sett down for his freedom xxs." [Arber, ii. 731]. Then we find a Randall Barkes taking an apprentice on June 28th, 1602 [Arber, ii. 264], and a Randall Berkes entering two books in 1602. One of these was Nicholas Breton's *Soul's Harmony*, in the imprint to which his name is spelt Bearkes.

BEAU CHESNE (JEAN DE), (?) printer in London, 1567-1618. An alien of French extraction, who came over to England about 1565, and settled in Blackfriars as a schoolmaster. In 1570 Thomas Vautrollier printed for him *A Booke containing Divers sortes of hands*. In 1594 his name appeared in the imprint of Thomas Timme's *Book containing the true portraiture of the . . . Kings of England* [Hazlitt, H. 124, 608]. This was a series of engraved plates; but it is highly doubtful if Beau Chesne was the printer.

BECKET (JAMES), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

BECKET (LEONARD), bookseller in London, 1608-32; In the Temple, near to the Church. Son of William Beckett of Weddesfield, parish of Wolverhampton, co. Stafford, carpenter. Apprentice to John Hodget, stationer

of London, for eight years from July 25th, 1598 [Arber, ii. 231]. Took up his freedom July 2nd, 1605 [Arber, iii. 683]. His first book entry in the Registers occurs on May 29th, 1609 [Arber, iii. 410], and his last on December 1st, 1623 [Arber, iv. 108]. Mr. Sayle records a copy of W. Crashaw's *Querela (Manuale)* as published by him in 1632 [*Early Printed Books*, p. 795]. The date of his death is unknown, but in 1636 his widow had married Nicholas Vavasour, to whom all Leonard Becket's copyrights were transferred on May 18th in that year [Arber, iv. 363].

BECKFORD (RALPH), bookbinder in Oxford, 1630-66; St. Mary's Parish. Son of Ralph Beckford, husbandman, of Long Witnam [Wittenham], co. Berks; was apprentice to John Barnes, bookbinder [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 343]. During 1646-7 he bound books for the University [Wood's *Life and Times*, iv. pp. 199, 200, 209, 211]. He was binder to the Bodleian in 1650-2—1660-1. He died in 1666 [Gibson, *Oxford Bindings*, 13, 38, 41, 50; *Oxford Wills*, 41; *Notable Bodleian Bindings*, 9, 10].

BEE (CORNELIUS), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

BEESTON (HUGH), bookseller in London, 1633-4; Near the Castle in Cornhill. Took up his freedom December 5th, 1631 [Arber, iii. 687]. Publisher of John Ford's plays, *The Broken Heart*, 1633, *Love's Sacrifice*, 1633, *The Chronicle Historie of Perkin Warbeck*, 1634.

BELE (SAMPSON), bookbinder in Oxford, 1624-5. *See* Gibson, *Oxford Bindings*, p. 50.

BELL (HENRY), bookseller in London, 1606-38; (1) Near the Cross Keys, Holborn Hill, 1608; (2) Without Bishopsgate, 1616-18; (3) The Sun in Bethlem, 1620; (4) At the Lane Hospital Gate in Smithfield, 1622; (5) In Eliot's Court, Old Bailey, 1631. Son of Francis Bell of Barney Castle, co. York, yeoman. Apprentice to Abel Jeffes, stationer of London, for eight years from Christmas, 1594. On June 6th, 1597, he was transferred to Master Robinson for the remainder of his term; but was presented for his freedom by Richard Bradock on January 18th, 1602 [Arber, ii. 199, 217, 231]. This is explained by the fact that Bradock had married the widow of Robert Robinson, and this presentation fixes the date of Robinson's death as after 1597 and before 1602 [Arber, iii. 702]. Henry Bell

is first found taking apprentices in 1604. He appears to have been in partnership with Moses Bell, possibly a brother, their first joint entry occurring on March 29th, 1606 [Arber, iii. 317]; but he also appears to have published largely on his own account. Copyrights were transferred to him by Elizabeth Cliffe, Roger Barnes, and Ralph Blower. Henry and Moses Bell transferred their copyrights to John Haviland and John Wright on September 4th, 1638 [Arber, iv. 434]. Nothing more is heard of Henry Bell, who presumably died about this time. He used as a device a punning allusion to his name, "Hen, Rye and Bell."

BELL (MOSES), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

BELLAMY (JOHN), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

BELLERUS, or BEELAERT (BALTHAZAR), printer at Douai, 1590-? — ; At the Golden Compass. He was born in 1564, the son of John Bellerus, printer at Antwerp, and may have printed there before his removal to Douai. Books bearing his imprint appeared at Douai in an unbroken series from 1590 to 1684, and we must suppose them to have been the work of two or perhaps three printers of the same name. One of these in 1630 printed *Certain Instructions and Motives profitable to increase Christian Faith*, by R. C. [Duthilloeul, p. 124], and in 1632 *The Testament of William Bell . . .* by Francis Bell [Hazlitt, II. 45]. [Olthoff, p. 6.]

BELLERUS, or BEELAERT (JOANNES), bookseller at Antwerp, ? 1553-1595, and (?) at Douai, 1575. At Antwerp his address was "In de Cammerstraete, In den Salm"; from 1559, in the same street "In den Valck"; and, in 1564, "In den gulden Arent." He was born at Luik in 1526, became a citizen of Antwerp in 1553, and was admitted to the St-Lucasgild as "vrijmeester boekverkooper" in 1559. In 1575 the *Notable Discourse who are the right Ministers* of Jean d'Albin de Valsergues, called de Seres, was printed at Douai "Per Iohannem Bellerum" [Hazlitt, VII. 208; B.M. p. 27], but nothing seems to be known of his having an establishment there, and he does not appear in Duthilloeul's *Bibl. Douaisienne*. He died in 1595. A bookseller of the same name was associated with S. Fierabent at Frankfurt in 1572 [*cf.* Heitz, *Frankfurter Druckerzeichen*, p. x, No. 51]. [Olthoff, pp. 5-6.]

BENSON (JOHN), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

BENSON (PETER), bookseller in Exeter, 1569-83; Parish of St. Keriam. Apprentice to Luke Harrison, stationer of London, for nine years, and admitted to the freedom of the Company of Stationers on February 18th, 1568 [Arber, i. 99, 366]. Between 1568 and 1570 he published the *Injunctions* of the Bishop of Meath (Hugh Brady), and a *Preservative against the Pestilence* [Arber, i. 388, 412]. On one occasion he was fined for keeping his shop open on St. Andrew's Day. From his will, dated June 3rd, 1583, we learn that he was then living in Exeter. He died before August 2nd in that year and was buried in the parish church of St. George in that city. He left a widow Agnes, and a son Peter. [P.C.C., 40, Rowe.] In the Subsidy Roll for Exeter of 18th Eliz. [*i.e.*, 1575-6] he is returned amongst the inhabitants of the parish of St. Keriam, his goods being valued at £3 [P.R.O. *Lay Subsidy Roll*, 1⁰⁰/₈₀].

BESONGE (JACQUES), printer at Rouen, 1626; dwelling within the Court of the Palace. In this year his imprint and address appear in *The Articles which were Propounded to the Jesuits* [B.M. 4629. bb. 12, and Sayle, p. 899, no. 4188], but Mr. Sayle attributes this work to B. Alsop and T. Fawcet on the ground of an initial letter. The book certainly has the appearance of English printing.

BEST (RICHARD), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

BEWLEY (W.), (?) bookseller, 1595, *see* Herbert, p. 1728.

BILL (JOHN), King's Printer and bookseller in London, 1604-30; Northumberland House, St. Martin's Lane, Aldersgate Street, and Hunsdon House, Blackfriars. Son of Walter Bill of Wenlock, co. Shropshire. Probably through the influence of the Nortons, also natives of Shropshire, he was sent to London and apprenticed to John Norton, the printer, from the Feast of St. James the Apostle [*i.e.*, July 25th], 1592, and took up his freedom in 1601. As John Norton was Sir Thomas Bodley's stationer, it was presumably on Norton's suggestion that John Bill was selected by the founder of the Bodleian to travel abroad and buy books for the library on commission. At the same time it speaks highly for his own ability that at the outset of his career he should have been chosen as the best man for such an undertaking. It is uncertain at exactly what period he was abroad, but it was probably between 1596 and 1602 or 1603. In one of his letters Sir Thomas Bodley writes as follows: "You need make no doubt, but Jo.

Bill hath gotten everywhere, what the place would afford, for his commission was large, his leisure very good, and his payment sure at home." In another he speaks of Bill as having visited the chief cities in Italy, and as having bought books to the value of upwards of four hundred pounds [*Reliq. Bodl.*, p. 66 *et seq.*]. After his return home he set up as a bookseller in London, where among his customers was Isaac Casaubon [Pattison's *Casaubon*, 1875, pp. 406, 433-4]. He had a close and intimate friendship with both John Norton and Bonham Norton; in fact there is very little doubt that he managed the printing business of the former during the later years of his life. There is no doubt also that these three men, John Norton, Bonham Norton and John Bill, advanced the money necessary to enable Robert Barker, the King's Printer, to carry through what is known as the Authorized version of the Bible, and in return for this help some sort of compact was entered into between the parties, by which John Bill and Bonham Norton became shareholders in the King's Printing House. A bitter family quarrel subsequently broke out between Bonham Norton and Robert Barker, and as a result, Robert Barker brought an action in the Court of Chancery against both John Bill and Bonham Norton, which was the forerunner of a long and costly series of law suits. By a decree of May 7th, 1619, the Court decided that John Bill was a bona-fide purchaser of his share and was entitled to enjoy it. Consequently he continued to be King's Printer for the remainder of his life. The imprints may be arranged as follows: (1) Robert Barker alone down to July, 1617; (2) Bonham Norton and John Bill from July, 1617, to May 7th, 1619; (3) Robert Barker and John Bill from May 8th, 1619, to January, 1621; (4) Bonham Norton and John Bill from January, 1621, to October 21st, 1629; (5) Robert Barker and John Bill from October 20th, 1629, till John Bill's death on May 5th, 1630. Further evidence that John Bill was carrying on the business of a bookseller at this time is found in the *Hist. MSS. Comm.*, 6th Report, where amongst the Manuscripts of the Duke of Northumberland is a list of fifty-three books, mostly foreign works, purchased from John Bill. He also became an extensive publisher of books from 1604 onwards. John Bill regularly visited Frankfort Book Fair and amongst the Domestic State Papers is an interesting letter from him, to Dr. Widemann of Augsburg, dated June 22nd, 1619, relating to some books that Widemann had offered to King James, and which John Bill desired should be sent to the next

Frankfort Fair for his inspection [*Library*, March, 1900, p. 175]. For some years John Bill issued an edition of the Frankfort catalogue for circulation in England, and all the issues from 1622 to 1626 contained a special appendix of *Books Printed in English* [*ibid.*]. John Bill made his will on April 24th, 1630, and died shortly afterwards. He bequeathed a sum of £15 to the poor of his native place, and a sum of £10 to pensioners of the Company of Stationers, as well as two pieces of plate valued at £20, and a sum of £5 for a dinner to the Livery on the day of his burial. To Bonham Norton and Robert Barker he left £5 apiece, and to his wife Jane Bill an annuity of £300 to be paid out of the profits of his share in the King's Printing House, and all those his parts of the houses in Blackfriars and St. Andrew's in the Wardrobe. He left three sons, John, Charles, and Henry, the first of whom succeeded to his father's share in the King's Printing House. John Bill nominated as his executors the Rev. John Mountford, William Austin, and Martin Lucas, gent. [Plomer, *Wills*, pp. 51-54].

BILLINGSLEY (RICHARD), bookbinder in Oxford, 1620-4. Bound books for the Bodleian between these dates [Gibson, *Oxford Bindings*, 13, 37, 49, 51, 59].

BILLINGSLEY (ROBERT), bookseller and bookbinder in Oxford, 1601-6. Admitted a bookseller of the University in 1601 [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 398, 342]. Administration of his effects with an inventory was exhibited on November 17th, 1606. His widow Anne afterwards married Nicholas Smith [Gibson, *Oxford Wills*, p. 20].

BING (ISAAC), bookseller in London, 1572-1604; ? Christchurch, Newgate Street. Son of Thomas Byng, late of Canterbury, yeoman. Apprenticed to Henry Denham, stationer of London, for seven years from Christmas, 1565 [Arber, i. 287]. The date at which he took up his freedom is unrecorded, but he was received into the Livery of the Company of Stationers during the year ending on July 10th, 1582. He served as Warden in the years 1594-5, 1595-6, and 1598-9, and was Master of the Company in 1603-4, but died during his year of office [Arber, i. 571, 577; ii. 722, 735]. The only book on which his name has been found as publisher is Anthony Fletcher's *Similes*, published without date, but about the year 1595. By his will, which was proved in the Court of the Dean

and Chapter of St. Paul's on March 5th, 160³/₄, he left the residue of his estate to his wife Alice, who had previously been the wife of two other stationers, Richard Waterson and Francis Coldock [Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, Book C, fol. 197; Plomer, *Wills*, pp. 37-9].

BIRCH (PHILIP), bookseller in London, 1618-23; (1) At the Guildhall, 1618; (2) The Bible, near Guildhall-gate, 1619. Chiefly a publisher of ballads and broadsides. His first book entry occurs in the Registers on June 10th, 1619 [Arber, iii. 650]. He also held a share with Anne Helme and Thomas Langley in Samuel Rowlands' *Paire of Spy Knaves*, 1619, and Gervase Markham's *Art of Fowling*, 1620 [Arber, iii. 660, 674]. On February 7th, 1623, he assigned his copyrights to Robert Bird [Arber, iv. 91].

BIRCKMAN (ARNOLD), printer at Cologne. From 1561 to 1568, books in English appeared with this imprint, namely, J. Hollybush's translation of Braunschweig's *Homish Apothecary*, 1561, The Second Part of W. Turner's *Herbal*, 1562, and *The First and Second Parts* of the same, 1568. The imprint may mean that they are the work of the heirs of the Arnold Birckman who died in 1542, or that they are from the press of a later person of the same name. The history of the whole family is confused [see Duff, *Century*; Heitz and Zaretsky, *Die Kölner Büchermarken*, xxii, and Worman, *Alien Members*]. The "Brickmans" are mentioned as trading in books in England in 1579 [*Acts of the Privy Council, New Ser.*, xi. 144], and from the *Returns of Aliens* cited by Worman it appears that the firm had an agent or a shop in London until 1582 at least.

BIRD (JOHN), printer, 1601. Arrested in that year on his way to Ireland and described as "practized in the printing and publishing of certaine seditious bookes" [*Acts of the Privy Council, New Ser.*, xxxii. 85].

BIRD (ROBERT), bookseller in London, 1621-38; The Bible, St. Lawrence Lane, Cheapside. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on June 22nd, 1621 [Arber, iii. 685]. Dealt chiefly in theological literature. On February 7th, 1623, Philip Birch assigned over to him his copyrights. The last heard of him is on August 3rd, 1638, when he made an assignment of his rights in *The English Farrier* to John Beale [Arber, iv. 427]. He died in April, 1641.

BISHOP (EDWARD), bookseller in London, 1604-10; The Brazen Serpent, St. Paul's Churchyard. Son of Edward Bishop of Neend Savage, co. Salop, yeoman. Apprentice to his kinsman, George Bishop, stationer of London, for nine years from Midsummer, 1591 [Arber, ii. 174]. Dealt chiefly in theological books, but was associated with Cuthbert Burby in publishing a work called *The English Schoolmaster* [Arber, iii. 285], and shared with Thomas Adams a third part in Camden's *Britannia*, 1610 [Arber, iii. 435]. In 1612 he published the ninth edition of Mathew Virel's *Treatise concerning the principal grounds of the Christian Religion* [B.M. 3559. a. 30]. Cuthbert Burby left him a legacy of five pounds, and appointed him one of the overseers of his will, and he was also mentioned in the will of George Bishop [Plomer, *Wills*, pp. 41, 43].

BISHOP (GEORGE), bookseller and printer in London, 1562-1611; The Bell, St. Paul's Churchyard. George Bishop, whose birthplace is unknown, but who is believed to have been a native of Shropshire, was one of Robert Toye's apprentices and was presented on October 13th, 1556, but he had probably served some years of his term before the entry was made, as he took up his freedom on April 16th, 1562 [Arber, i. 39, 187]. He began taking apprentices in 1566, although his first book entry does not occur before the year 1569-70. At this time he appears to have been in partnership with Lucas Harrison. Bishop married Mary, the eldest daughter of John Cawood. He rose to the highest positions in the Company of Stationers, being Warden in the years 1577-8 and 1583-4, and Master of the Company for no fewer than five terms, viz., in 1589-90, 1592-3, 1599-1600, 1602-3, and 1607-8. He was also elected an alderman of the City of London. In 1588, in company with Ralph Newberry, he was appointed by Christopher Barker one of his deputies. He issued a large number of books and held shares in such ventures as Holinshed's *Chronicles* and Hakluyt's *Voyages*. Bishop died early in January, 1611, his will being proved on the 28th of that month. From this we learn that his only son John had died whilst a student at Christ Church College, Oxford. Bishop left a bequest of sixty pounds a year to three scholars in divinity of that college. He also left a sum of money to be lent to young men free of the Company and ten pounds a year to preachers at Paul's Cross; and his premises in St. Paul's Churchyard to his cousin, Thomas Adams, stationer, who succeeded to the business. To William

Apsley, a former apprentice, he bequeathed five pounds and a release from all debts, while to two other apprentices, Joseph Browne and William Arundell, he left respectively five pounds and forty shillings. The overseers of his will were John Highlord, John Norton and Thomas Adams. His widow transferred the copyrights to Thomas Adams on March 14th, 1611 [Arber, iii. 453; Plomer, *Wills*, pp. 43, 44]. She died in August or September, 1613, and desired to be buried beside her husband in the church of St. Faith. She left the residue of her estate to Gabriel Cawood, her godson, the son of her brother Gabriel, and appointed William Aspley his guardian and overseer of her will [P.C.C., 78, Capell].

BISHOP (RICHARD), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

BLACKMAN (WILLIAM), bookseller in London, 1596-8; Near the Great North Door of St. Paul's Church. Son of William Blackman, late of Ensam or Eynsham, co. Oxford, yeoman. Apprenticed to Thomas Chard, stationer of London, for seven years from July 14th, 1589. Made free of the Company July 24th, 1596 [Arber, ii. 160, 717]. On January 29th, 1597, he entered in the Registers *A tragical discourse of Africa and Mensola*, a copy of which is described by Hazlitt [H. 234], and the last heard of him is on March 6th, 1598, when he entered a book intituled *The Counsellour* [Arber, iii. 105].

BLACKMORE (EDWARD), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

BLACKWALL (GEORGE), bookseller in London, 1623-36; (?) Cateaton Street over against Guildhall Gate. Son of William Blackwall, stationer (1586-1618). Took up his freedom July 22nd, 1623. Between 1626 and 1636 he entered several works in the Registers, some of which had belonged to his father, but no book bearing his name in the imprint has been found [Arber, iv. 159, 349, 361].

BLACKWALL (WILLIAM), bookseller in London, 1586-1618; Cateaton Street, over against Guildhall Gate. Son of George Blackwall of Lytton, co. Derby, husbandman. Apprenticed to Thomas Turnor, stationer of London, for eight years from June 24th, 1578, and admitted a freeman on September 5th, 1586 [Arber, ii. 89, 698]. William Blackwall dealt largely in ballad literature and was fined on several occasions for selling ballads without license and for keeping apprentices not presented.

Amongst his other publications may be noticed one of the old romances, *The Pleasant Historie of Blaunchardine*, which he entered on May 20th, 1595 [Arber, ii. 298]. Hazlitt states that only one imperfect copy of this is known to exist, and that is in the public library at Hamburg. Blackwall also published a play called *The Warres of Cyrus King of Persia*, 1594, two copies of which are in the British Museum. He was also associated with George Shaw and George Vincent in the publication of popular literature such as, *Two Notorious Murders*, 1595, 4to, and *Strange Fearful and true newes which happened at Carlstadt in . . . Croatia*, 1605, 4to. The last entry to him in the Registers is *Newes from Spain*, entered on March 1st, 1617 [Arber, iii. 620]. He left a son George, who succeeded to the business. In the will of Thomas Bright, stationer, proved in the Court of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's on October 31st, 1588, occurs this entry: "Due unto William Blakewell one new Bible, paying 4sh. To receive of him 15d. for binding two books."

BLACKWELL (GEORGE), (?) bookseller in London, 1591. Son of Henry Blackwell, of Mansfield in Sherwood, co. Notts, saddler. Apprenticed to Benjamin Segar, stationer of London, for eight years from August 24th, 1582. Made free of the Company of Stationers May 3rd, 1591 [Arber, ii. 114, 709]. There was also a George Blackwall [*q.v.*], and the subsequent entries given by Mr. Arber relate to him and not to this man.

BLADEN (WILLIAM), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

BLAEU, or BLAEUW (WILLIAM JANSZON), printer at Amsterdam, ? 1612-38; Upon the Water, by the Old Bridge, at the sign of the Golden Sun-dial. Blaeu, the well-known geographer, was born at Amsterdam in 1571. In or before 1612 he established a press and produced a number of works on navigation and geography, among which were at least two in English. The first of these, *The Light of Navigation*, 1612, bears in the imprint the name William Johnson [B.M. p. 233], as does another edition of the same work issued in 1622 [Hazlitt, IV. 55]. In 1625 he published *The Sea Mirror containing . . . the art of navigation*, translated from the Dutch by Richard Hynmers [B.M.], of which there was a second edition in 1635 [Hazlitt, IV. 10-11]: in the imprint of this work he used the name Blaeuw. After his death in 1638, the press was carried on by his son John, who seems to have produced nothing in English. [*Nouv. Biog. Générale.*]

BLAGEART or BLANGEART (MISTRESS), printer at Paris, 1636-7.

This person, who may possibly have been a daughter of Heureux Blancvillain and the wife of Jérôme Blageart, bookseller "reçu en 1619" [Renouard, p. 32], printed in 1636 a translation of the *De Imitatione Christi* by F.B. [B.M. p. 757; Hazlitt, IV. 42], and in 1637 Saint Francis de Sales' *Introduction to a Devout Life*, the imprint of which has "Mistrise Blangeart" [B.M. p. 653; Sayle, p. 1388]. Mr. Sayle also attributes to her Sir T. Matthew's translation of the *Confessions* of St. Augustine "Printed at Paris" in 1638, which has the same initials and ornaments [B.M. p. 62; Sayle, u.s.]. She perhaps continued to print until 1653, when there appeared a translation of the Sermons of Thomas à Kempis *Of the Incarnation and Passion*, "Printed at Paris By Mrs Blageart" [Hazlitt, VII. 159].

BLAIKLOCK (LAWRENCE), see Plomer, *Dictionary*.

BLAINCHER (WILLIAM), (?) bookseller in London, 1613; In Fleet Lane at the sign of the Printer's Press. Only known from the imprint to a quarto entitled *Of the Most auspicious Marriage Betwixt . . . Frederick Count Palatine of Rheine . . . and . . . the Ladie Elizabeth . . . sole daughter to . . . James King of great Brittain, &c.*, 1613 [B.M. 1070. l. 10. (3)].

BLEWET, see Bluett (Henry).

BLOND (JOHN LE), (?) bookbinder in London, 1564-6. A person of this name was admitted a Brother of the Stationers' Company on November 21st, 1564, paying 2s. 6d. as a fee. Again in 1566 the Wardens' accounts record the payment by John Blond of 4d. for his order when he was "hyred with Lesyng for a quarter of a yere." [Arber, i. 279, 318.] It seems probable that he was some relation to Nicholas Blond, but nothing further appears to be known about him.

BLOND (MANASSES), bookbinder in London, 1595-7. Son of Nicholas Blond or Le Blond, bookbinder. Apprenticed to Richard Watkins in 1577; but allowed to serve his father for six years [Arber, ii. 72]. In 1595 Manasses Blond had to get Isaac Sheppard bound to Isaac Bing because he himself was not free of the Company [Arber, i. 200]. In the Registers of the Company under date April 18th, 1597, is the following entry: "Thomas Ensor, William Houghton, Richard Mabell, John

Oswalde. These fowre have yeilded their free consents for the admission of Manasses Bloome as a brother in thart of bookebyndinge, and are content that he should have his freedom."

BLOND (NICHOLAS), *see* Duff, *Century*—Le Blonde.

BLOOM (JACOB), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

BLORE, *see* Blower.

BLOUNT (EDWARD), bookseller in London, 1594–1632; (1) Over against the Great North Door of St. Paul's; (2) The Black Bear, St. Paul's Churchyard. Son of Ralph Blount, merchant tailor of London. Born in London in 1564. Apprentice to William Ponsonby for ten years from June 24th, 1578, and admitted to the freedom of the Company of Stationers on June 25th, 1588. First book entry May 25th, 1594. Blount became one of the most enterprising of the booksellers of his day. He was a friend of Christopher Marlowe, and published several of his books. In 1603 he published the first edition of Florio's translation of Montaigne's *Essays*. In 1608 when he moved to the Black Bear he was joined by William Barrett, and amongst their notable undertakings was the second edition of the same work. Blount was also an extensive publisher of dramatic literature and in conjunction with Isaac Jaggard, William Jaggard, John Smethwicke and William Aspley issued the First Folio of Shakespeare's works in 1623. Toby Cooke, stationer, at his death left Blount a bequest of £20, and he was witness or executor to the wills of several other stationers. The last book entry by him in the Registers was on January 17th, 163½, and from a law suit in the Court of Requests it appears that he died in October, 1632. On October 3rd, 1636, his widow assigned the remainder of his copyrights to Andrew Crooke. ["An Elizabethan Bookseller" by Sidney Lee, in *Bibliographica*, vol. i., pp. 474–98.]

BLOWER or BLORE (RALPH), printer in London, 1595–1618; Near the Middle Temple Gate, Fleet Street. Son of William Blowre of Worthen, co. Salop, husbandman. Apprentice to Richard Tottell for seven years from October 1st, 1587, and took up his freedom on October 3rd, 1594 [Arber, ii. 152, 715]. He would appear to have been originally a bookseller, but in 1600 he printed for Isaac Jaggard a pamphlet of six leaves concerning Sir Anthony Shirley's *Voiage*. On May 9th, 1615, he

was returned as having one press [Arber, iii. 699]. His last entry in the Registers was on March 14th, 161⁷/₈, and on June 22nd, 1626, his widow made over to William Jones her estate in his copyrights [Arber, iv. 161].

BLUETT, or BLEWET (HENRY), bookseller and bookbinder in Oxford, 1606–33. Admitted tavern-keeper June 18th, 1606 [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 327], and bookseller in December, 1610, in Saint Mary's parish. He bound books for the Bodleian from 1617 to 1633. He married Elizabeth Devonshire on February 27th, 160⁵/₆ [St. Mary's *Register*]. His will was proved on January 3rd, 163³/₄. He left no son; the residue of his goods he left to his wife Elizabeth. An inventory of his goods, consisting chiefly of his binding implements and the lease of his house, amounted to £72 10s. 4d. [Gibson, *Oxford Wills*, p. 31].

BLUNDEN (HUMPHREY), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

BODELEIGH (JOHN), patentee for Bibles, 1561; *see* Arber, ii. 63.

BOGARD (JEAN), printer at Louvain, 1564–7, and at Douai, 1574–? 1626. At Louvain, at the Golden Bible, he printed in 1564 Harding's *Answer to Jewel's Challenge*, in 1566 J. Martiall's *Reply to Calphill*, and in 1567 S. Hosius' *Of the express word of God* [Herbert, pp. 1608, 1619, 1621]. In 1566 he also printed Sir T. More's *Latina Opera*. Duthillœul enumerates 156 books printed by him at Douai, where he used the same sign as at Louvain, but nothing in English. He, however, printed Latin works by R. Buchanan, J. Cheyne, and E. Rishton. Duthillœul describes him as printing until 1634, but as the last dated work in his list is 1626, and we find a Pierre Bogard printing at the same sign in 1628 [W. Drury's *Dramatica Poemata*], this may be an error. The fact that one of his books [Duth., 177] was reprinted by B. Bellerus in 1629 and 1630 also suggests that he was not in business at these dates [Duthillœul, pp. 16–66, 403–4, 457–8].

BOGARD (MARTIN), printer in Douai, 1630–5; At the sign of Paris, or “aux Parisiens.” He used the monogram of the Jesuits. In 1630 he printed *The Reply of the Cardinal of Perron to the King of Great Britain* [B.M. p. 455; Hazlitt, VII. 119], and in 1635 Luke Wadding's *History of St. Clare*, and A. Montague's translation of Bonaventura's *Life of St. Francis* [Hazlitt, IV. 11]. [Duthillœul, pp. 220–1, 410.]

BOLER (ANNE), bookseller in London, 1635-7; The Marigold in St. Paul's Churchyard. Widow of James Boler. On September 7th, 1638, the Company of Stationers entered as trustees for James Boler and Thomas Boler, the copyrights of James Boler and Anne his wife deceased [Arber, iv. 436]. With one or two exceptions these are all theological works.

BOLER (JAMES), bookseller in London, 1626-35; (1) The Flower de Luce, St. Paul's Churchyard; (2) The Marigold, St. Paul's Churchyard. Took up his freedom in the Stationers' Company on March 1st, 161 $\frac{2}{3}$ [Arber, iii. 684]. At the time of making his first book entry on September 13th, 1626, he appears to have been associated with Robert Milborne. On June 1st, 1629, the widow of Cantrell Legge of Cambridge assigned over to him all her copyrights consisting wholly of works of divinity [Arber, iv. 212]. His last book entry occurs on July 31st, 1635, and he died before the end of the year: his widow Anne carried on the business for a short time [Arber, iv. 351, 435].

BOLLIFANT, alias CARPENTER (EDMUND), printer in London, 1584-1602; Eliot's Court, Little Old Bailey. Apprentice to Henry Denham, printer, and made free by him on April 10th, 1583, being entered in the Registers as "Bollifant alias Carpinter" [Arber, ii. 688]. He then appears to have joined the syndicate who were running the printing house in Eliot's Court, viz., John Jackson, draper, Ninian Newton and Arnold Hatfield. In consequence of an act of piracy by Joseph Barnes of Oxford, Jackson and Bollifant retaliated by printing, in 1586, Bishop Bilson's *True Difference between Christian Subjection and Unchristian Rebellion*, which was Barnes' copyright. For this their printing house was entered, their tools taken away and Edmund Bollifant was committed to prison [*Dom. S.P. Eliz.*, vol. 185. 73; Arber, ii. 794]. Again in 1595 an entry in the accounts of the Company records the seizure of a forme and certain sheets of a "Cato," which was [? R.] Robinson's copyright. For this offence Bollifant was fined 20s. and committed to prison [Arber, i. 578, 581; ii. 824]. Jackson and Newton appear to have died or dropped out of the concern before 1596, after which date the names of Bollifant and Hatfield are found alone. Bollifant died before May 3rd, 1602, when his apprentice was transferred to Richard Bradocke. His place in the firm was taken by Melchisidec Bradwood.

BOLT (SAMUEL), bookbinder in Oxford, 1631-42. Mentioned in the will of Hugh Jones, printer, who bequeathed a sum of three pounds to "Judith the daughter of Samuel Bolt bookbinder in Oxon," and to Samuel Bolt himself a copy of Byfield's "Treatises" [Gibson, *Oxford Wills*, pp. 33-5].

BOLTON, or BOULTON (RICHARD), bookseller in London, 1612-15. Took up his freedom on January 20th, 161½ [Arber, iii. 683]. Entered a sermon in the Registers on February 12th, 161¾ [Arber, iii. 563]. He was perhaps a son of Robert Bolton (1598-1610).

BOLTON, or BOULTON (ROBERT), bookseller in London, 1598-1610; (1) In Smithfield, near Long Lane End, 1598; (2) Chancery Lane End, near Holborn, 1604. Son of Humfrey Bolton of Dubridge, co. Derby, husbandman. Apprentice to Thomas Dawson, stationer, for eight years from July 25th, 1576 [Arber, ii. 67]. Took up his freedom August 17th, 1584 [Arber, ii. 692]. His first book entry in the Registers does not occur before April 11th, 1598, and was qualified with the condition that he was not to print the book until he got better authority [Arber, iii. 110]. As his next entry is not until five years later [Arber, iii. 265], and no book has been found with his name earlier than 1604, it may be assumed that his first attempt as a publisher was not successful. Amongst his publications was John Reynolds' *Dolarnys Primrose; or the first part of the Passionate Hermit*, 1606. His last entry in the Registers occurs on November 24th, 1610, when in company with William White he entered John Jackson's *The soule is immortall*.

BONHAM (WILLIAM), *see* Duff, *Century*.

BONION (RICHARD), bookseller in London, 1607-11; (1) The Spread Eagle near the great North Door of St. Paul's Church, 1607-10; (2) The Red Lion upon London Bridge, 1609; (3) At his shop in St. Paul's Churchyard, at the sign of the Floure de Luce and Crown, 1611. Son of Richard Bonyon, late of Hayes, co. Middlesex. Apprenticed to Richard Watkins for eight years from Christmas, 1598. Watkins dying in the following year, Bonyon's indentures were cancelled and he transferred his services to Simon Waterson, for eight years and a half, from Midsummer, 1599 [Arber, ii. 232, 239]. He took up his freedom on August 6th, 1607 [Arber, iii. 683]. Bonion's chief claim to remembrance is that in company

with H. Walley he was the publisher of the first quarto of Shakespeare's *Troilus and Cressida* in 1609. The last entry under his name in the Registers is on February 19th, 1611^o [Arber, iii. 453].

BONNER, *see* Bover.

BOSCARD (CHARLES), printer at Douai, 1596-1610, and at St. Omer, 1610-19. He was a son of Jacques Boscard; in 1592 he established a press at the "Missel d'or, rue des Ecoles, vis-à-vis le Public." He used the device of Loys de Winde: *Opera et numine*. At Douai he printed R. White's *Historiae Britanniae*, books vi.-xi., 1598-1607. At St. Omer, where he used the sign "au nom de Iesus," he printed in 1614 *Edward Gennings Priest his life and death* [Herbert, p. 1717, and B.M.]. After his death in 1619 his widow continued to print, at the same sign, until 1652. [Duthillœul, pp. 158-63, 407.]

BOSTOCK (ROBERT), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

BOULENGER (JEAN), printer at Rouen, 1630. In that year he printed Nicholas Smith's *Modest Discussion of some points taught by Doctor Kellison* [Hazlitt, I. 391].

BOULENGER (PAUL), (?) printer in London, 1615; In the Blackfriars. His only known work is the following: *The picture of the unfortunate gentleman, Sir Gervis Elvies, Knight, late Leiftenant of his Majesties Tower of London. Printed at London in the Black-Friers by Paul Boulenger, 1615* [Lemon, *Cat. of Broad-sides of Soc. of Antiquaries*, pp. 45-6]. A sheet with cut and verses below. The imprint is perhaps fictitious. "Elvies" is usually written "Helwys."

BOULTER (JOHN), printer of Catholic books, ? 1600. Servant to John Danter [Arber, ii. 265, 734]. He assisted William Wrench in printing Catholic books, for which he was arrested, but a pardon was obtained for him by Richard Bancroft. [*Library*, April, 1907, pp. 174-5.]

BOULTON, *see* Bolton.

BOURNE (JOANE), (?) printer in London, 1593-6. Widow of Robert Bourne. On June 11th, 1593, Robert Weekes' apprentice was transferred to her to serve the remainder of his time [Arber, ii. 186]. On August

27th, 1596, she consented that a book called *A shorte summe of the whole catechism* should remain to Thomas Gosson and William Blackwall [Arber, ii. 603].

BOURNE (NICHOLAS), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

BOURNE (ROBERT), printer in London, 1586-93. In the year 1586, Robert Bourne shared the ownership of a printing press with Henry Jefferson and Laurence Tuck. This press was seized by the Company and defaced for printing Grammars contrary to the Decree of the Star Chamber, and the parties were disabled from ever keeping a printing press of their own, or from printing otherwise than as journeymen [Records of the Company of Stationers]. In relation to this seizure there is an entry in the Warden's accounts for the year ending July 10th, 1587, showing that Bourne was paid 20s. "for his printinge stuffe defaced, which was missing" [Arber, i. 520]. In spite of his suspension, Bourne was printing in 1592, when in company with John Porter he printed W. Perkins' *Exposition of the Lord's Prayer*, and in Peterborough Minster library there was formerly a pamphlet entitled *Tell-Trothes New-yeares Gift* which had the imprint "London, Imprinted by Robert Bourne, 1593." His address has not been found. It may have been that of John Porter.

BOURNE or BORNE (THOMAS), bookseller in London; In Bethlehem, 1628. Took up his freedom on January 15th, 162 $\frac{2}{3}$ [Arber, iii. 685]. Mentioned in a list of second-hand booksellers who, in 1628, were ordered to submit a catalogue of their books to the Archbishop of Canterbury [*Dom. S. Papers, Chas. I, vol. 117 (9)*].

BOUWENSZOOM (JAN), *see* Jacobszoon.

BOVER, BOVIER, or BONNER (FRANCIS), bookseller in London, 1583-1618; Blackfriars. In the *Returns of Aliens*, edited by Messrs. Kirk for the Huguenot Society 1900, Part ii. 356, this bookseller is described as a bachelor, born in Savoy. He is mentioned as executor in the will of Thomas Vautrollier, 1587 [Plomer, *Wills*, p. 27], and in the will of Ascanius de Renialme in 1600, as his "brother in law," and is further mentioned in that will as having sold to Renialme the house adjoining that in which he dwelt in the Blackfriars [Plomer, *Wills*, pp. 35, 36]. In 1618 he was returned as a Frenchman who confessed himself under the sovereignty of

King James [*Returns of Aliens*, iii. 204]. In 1584 he published the second edition of Jewel's *Apologia Ecclesiae Anglicanae*, 8vo, and in 1589 *Francisci Vietaei Opera Mathematica*, fol., of which there is a copy in the Bodleian.

BOVIER, *see* Bover.

BOWEN (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1586-90; (?) St. John's Street, Clerkenwell. Son of William Bowen, of Hereford, capper. Apprentice to Thomas Dawson for seven years from September 29th, 1578: took up his freedom on January 31st, 1588 [Arber, ii. 87, 696]. On October 17th, 1588, he entered in the Registers a *Catechism* by Patrick Galloway, used in the families of Scottish noblemen then resident in Newcastle [Arber, ii. 503]. Herbert (p. 1168) in his notice of Edward Aggas mentions this work as printed for him and John Bowen, and it was presumably on the strength of this entry that Mr. Arber placed it in his *Bibliographical Summary* (vol. v, p. 148). Watt had apparently seen a copy of this catechism. In 1590 Bowen was associated with John Morris and issued the Rev. Edward Harris's *Sermon preached at Hitchen* in 1587. Their joint address was then St. John's Street, Clerkenwell. Both men disappear after this date.

BOWES (RALPH), patentee of Playing Cards, 1578-? 1600. On June 4th, 1578 [20 Eliz.], a patent was granted to Ralph Bowes and Thomas Bedingfield, for twelve years, in consideration of an annual payment of one hundred marks, to import all sorts of playing cards [Pat. Roll, 20 Eliz., 7th Part]. This patent was surrendered in 1588, and a new patent granted to Ralph Bowes and his assigns for a further period of twelve years on the same terms, not only to import but also to print playing cards [Pat. Roll, 30 Eliz., 12th Part]. On September 23rd in the same year he was admitted a freeman of the Stationers' Company by "redemption" [Arber, ii. 703], and on October 18th he was allowed by the Company the "mouldes belonging to the olde fourme of plaieinge cardes commonlie called the Frenche carde, etc." [Arber, ii. 503, 512, 572].

BOWMAN (FRANCIS), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

BOYCE or BOYSE (DANIEL), bookbinder at Cambridge, 1616-30; St. Mary's Parish. Stepson to Jarmin Warde [J. W. Clark's *Riot at the Great Gate of Trinity College*, 1610-11, Camb. Ant. Soc., 1906, p. xxv].

In the University Accounts for 1616-17 is "Item to Daniell Boyse for binding the booke given to his Maiestie, xxiiij^s" [J. W. Clark]. He paid Church rate in St. Mary's Parish from 1616 to 1630 [Foster's *Churchwardens' Accounts*]. His name appears in a list of privileged persons in the University of Cambridge, 1624 [Bowes, *University Printers*, p. 336]. He is also mentioned as a bookbinder in *Vox Piscis, or the Book-fish*, 1627 (p. 10).

BOYCE or BOYSE (REYNOLDE), bookseller (?) in Cambridge, 1568. Son of William Boyse, of Darlyngton, co. Northampton; was apprenticed to John Cuthbert, the Cambridge bookseller, from September 29th, 1568, for eight years [Gray, *Cambridge Stationers*, p. 71; Arber, i. 374].

BOYLE (RICHARD), bookseller in London, 1584-1615. Son of Thomas Boile, of Hereford, capper, apprenticed to Thomas Woodcock, stationer of London, for eight years from Michaelmas, 1576, and took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on September 15th, 1584 [Arber, ii. 68, 692]. Herbert, p. 1279, says that he published in 1588 S. Bredwell's *Rasing of the foundations of Brownisme*, and dwelt at the Rose in St. Paul's Churchyard. The same authority states that in the Tanner Manuscripts at Oxford there is a statement that Boyle was a puritan. There is a reference to "Boyle's shop at the Rose," in Martin Marprelate's *Just Censure of Martin Junior*, July, 1589, sig. A3^v, from which it is to be gathered that he sold puritan works. Mr. Sayle, in his *Early Printed Books at Cambridge*, p. 1234, gives an edition of Thomas's *Dictionary* as published by Boyle about 1588. The last book entry under Boyle's name occurs on February 7th, 161 $\frac{4}{5}$ [Arber, iii. 562], but it was not until the last day of June, 1625, that his widow, Ellen Boyle, transferred her late husband's copyrights to Nicholas Bourne [Arber, iv. 143].

BRADOCK (RICHARD), printer in London, 1581-1615; Aldermanbury, a little above the Conduit. Bound apprentice to John Filkyn, or Filken, and served his time with Henry Middleton. Took up his freedom on October 14th, 1577 [Arber, ii. 675], and was admitted to the Livery on July 1st, 1598 [Arber, ii. 872]. In 1600 he printed a book of prayers called *The Godlie Garden*, and a dispute arising with the Company over it he promised not to issue any copies until it was settled. In the following September,

another book of prayers called *The Pensive Mans Practice*, which Bradocke had promised Mathew Lownes not to print, was found on the press at his premises and he was ordered to bring into the Hall the six leaves already finished [Herbert, p. 1298]. According to Sir John Lambe, Richard Bradocke married the widow of Robert Robinson [Arber, iii. 702]. The last heard of him is on July 9th, 1615, when he assigned over to John Wright and Edward Wright his rights in a book called *The Booke of Fortune* [Arber, iii. 570].

BRADSHAW (HENRY), printer in London, 1559-61. Some copies of Fabyan's *Chronicle*, 1559, are stated to be "Imprinted at London by Henry Bradsha" [*Offer Catalogue*, No. 2405], and his name also occurs in some copies of the *Chaucer* of 1561. Bradshaw seems to have been connected with Kingston, the printer of these two books, and like him was a member of the Grocers' Company.

BRADSHAW (THOMAS), stationer at Cambridge, 1573-1610. He appears in a list of "persons privileged by the University," circa 1592-4 [Bowes, *University Printers*, p. 336]. He built two shops at the West end of Great St. Mary's Church on a lease granted 1585 [G. J. Gray's *Shops at west end of Great St. Mary's Church*], for which he paid 5s. yearly during 1587 and 1588. He was elected an overseer of the "heyghe wayes" in 1581, and gave 20s. towards the repairing or building of the steeple, 1573 [Foster's *Churchwardens' Accounts*]. He died in 1610 in the parish of St. Sepulchre's, and by his will dated July 22nd and proved August 20th, he left his house to his wife, and amongst other bequests left £60 to each of his four sons [Gray, *Cambridge Stationers*].

BRADWOOD (MELCHISIDEC), printer in London and Eton, 1584-1618; (1) Eliot's Court, Old Bailey; (2) Eton. This printer was one of John Day's apprentices, and was presented for his freedom by Day's widow on August 15th, 1584 [Arber, ii. 692]. Bradwood succeeded to the place of Edmund Bollifant in the printing house in Eliot's Court in 1602, and in that year the booksellers George Bishop, William Ponsonby, Simon Waterson, John Norton, and George Adams were joint publishers of an edition of the works of Plutarch [*i.e.*, P. Holland's translation of the *Moralia*], and they agreed to give the printing of it to Arnold Hatfield

and M. Bradwood [Arber, iii. 211]. Amongst other notable books that came from this press during Bradwood's connection with it were a splendid edition of Ortelius' *Theatre of the Whole world*, printed for John Norton and John Bill in 1606, an edition of Montaigne's *Essays* in folio, printed in 1613, and the various dictionaries and vocabularies compiled by John Minshew. Bradwood was also the printer of Sir Henry Savile's edition of the works of Chrysostom, usually ascribed to John Norton. The work in eight folio volumes was printed in Greek type obtained from abroad, but an examination of the volumes suggests that Bradwood took down to Eton, presses, workmen and all the supplementary types, initials and ornaments. John Norton was the publisher of the work. Bradwood remained in Eton till his death and was the printer of other Greek works. He died between the 6th and the 30th June, 1618, and by his will left to his wife all his stock in the Company of Stationers [P.C.C., 63, Meade]. Arnold Hatfield had apparently pre-deceased him and the business in Eliot's Court passed to Edward Griffin.

BRAECKVELT or BRAKVELT (PAULUS), printer at Antwerp, 1579-85; In Huydevettersstraet (Tanners Street), In den gulden Bybel, 1583-5. Received into the St. Lucasgild in 1579. In 1583 he printed T. Deloney's *Proclamation and edict of the Archbishop and Prince Elector of Cologne* (Lambeth). [Olthoff, p. 13.]

BRAMRIDGE (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1621-3; near Strand Bridge. Took up his freedom January 15th, 1621 [Arber, iii. 685]. Entered on April 4th, 1623, Ralph Jennings' *Description of Heaven* [Arber, iv. 94].

BREUGHEL (C. GERRITS VAN), printer "in the Netherlands," 1632. In that year he printed G. Wither's version of the *Psalms* [B.M. p. 189]. Perhaps identical with the Cornelis van Breughel who printed a book for Hendrick Laurensz at Amsterdam in 1633 or 1636, see Ledeboer, *A. L.*, p. 26.

BREWER (? HUGH), printer in London, ? 1608-? 1623; St. Martin's in the Vintry. Only known from the following passages in the will of Alice Startute, widow, dated September 22nd, 1623 (P.C.C., 123, Swann):—"Item I give to the goodwife Brewer, the wife of goodman Brewer of the parish of St. Martine in the Vintrey . . . printer, my old paragon gowne

laced with coullored fringed lace . . . Item, I give to the aforesaid goodman Brewer printer, five poundes sterling to be paid to him, within one monethe next after my decease." The only stationer of this name recorded in the Registers is Hugh Brewer, the son of William Brewer, of Harrold, in the County of Bedford, who was apprenticed to Ralph Blore, or Blower, on July 7th, 1600, for eight years. He took up his freedom on October 3rd, 1608. [Arber, ii. 246 ; iii. 683.]

BREWSTER (EDWARD), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

BRICKMAN, *see* Birckman (Arnold).

BRIGHT (THOMAS), bookseller and bookbinder in London, 1583-8. Son of Francis Bright, mercer, of London. Apprenticed to John Bishop, stationer of London, for seven years from March 25th, 1576. He took up his freedom on March 26th, 1583, and on October 17th, 1586, he took an apprentice. [Arber, ii. 73, 687, 143.] This is all the registers have to tell us about this interesting stationer, who was both a bookseller and a bookbinder, and evidently had extensive dealings with his neighbours. He died some time between September 10th and October 31st, 1588, and his will was proved in the court of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's (Book B., f. 315). The following passages occur in it : "Nicholas Smythe owes me for a great Bible 12^s." "Due unto William Blakewell one new bible payinge 4^s." "To receive of him for binding two books 15^d." "To receive of Mr. Kidson draper 32^s. 6^d." "I owe unto Mr. [Richard] Watkynnes stationer 30^s." "To my landlord Mr. Edward Ryder for one quarters rent 15^s." "For the housinge of books for Mr. Poonsonber [? Ponsonby] one whole year." "My boy Morris [*i.e.*, Morris Pettefer, his apprentice] to be turned over to serve his yeares with some honest man."

BRINCKLEY (STEPHEN), printer in England, 1580-1, and at Rouen, 1583-(?). In 1580 or 1581 he, with other Catholics, under the direction of Parsons and Campion, set up a secret press at a house called Greenstreet at East Ham in Essex, but it does not appear what they printed there. After a short time the press was removed to Henley Park, where certain books including Parsons' account of John Nichols, the informer, were printed, but the press is said to have been soon taken back to Greenstreet. Later it was transferred to Stonor Park, near Henley, where Brinckley printed Campion's *Decem Rationes*. In July, 1581, the place was raided

and Brinckley captured and sent to the Tower. He was discharged thence in 1583 and went to Rouen, where he joined George Flinton [*q.v.*] and Parsons, who had a press there. The date of his death is unknown. [Gillow, *Dict. of Catholics; Bibliographica*, ii. 161-5; *Acts of the P.C., New Ser.*, xiii. 264; Sayle, p. 1743.]

BRISCOE (THOMAS), bookseller in London, 1626-38. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on September 28th, 1626 [Arber, iii. 686]. His only book entry appears in the Registers on November 8th, 1638 [Arber, iv. 443]. His address has not been found.

BROME, *see* Broome.

BROOKE (THOMAS), printer in Cambridge, ? 1608-29. Thomas Brooke was M.A. of Clare College and Esquire Bedell. His name first appears as a printer in 1608 in company with that of Cantrell Legge, in Perkin's *Godly . . . exposition of Christs Sermon on the Mount* [Sayle, p. 1257]. On June 2nd, 1614, there was a Grace for granting him a new patent as printer to the University, as he had lost the old one. He probably resigned in 1624. He died in 1629. [Bowes, *University Printers*, 298.]

BROOKES (WILLIAM), bookseller in London, 1636-40; at his shop in Holborn, in Turnstile Lane, 1639. On May 16th, 1636, John Spenser assigned over to William Brookes the copyright of a book called *An Introduction to a devout life* [Arber, iv. 362]. The last book entry under his name occurs on May 19th, 1640 [Arber, iv. 511.] His address is found on the imprint of some copies of J. P. Camus' *Admirable Events*, 1639.

BROOME (JOAN), bookseller in London, 1591-1601; The Great Bible, Great North Door of St. Paul's Church. Widow of William Broome. On October 4th, 1591, she entered in the Register three comedies played by the Children of Paul's, called *Endymion*, *Galathea*, and *Midas*, all from the pen of John Lyly. The last entry under her name is found on June 16th, 1601 [Arber, iii. 185]. She died soon afterwards, her copyrights being transferred to George Potter on August 25th in the same year [Arber, iii. 191].

BROOME (WILLIAM), bookseller in London, 1577-91. There is no entry of his apprenticeship or freedom in the Registers of the Company of Stationers, those events probably being recorded in the missing volume which covers from 1571-6. He is found taking an apprentice on December

6th, 1585, but his first book entry occurs in the Registers on July 1st, 1577 [Arber, ii. 314]. In 1582 he is found holding a share with Thomas Chard, Henry Denham, and Andrew Maunsell, in *The Commonplaces of Peter Martyr* [Arber, ii. 411]. In 1585 he was associated with Thomas Man in publishing Seneca's *Tragedies* [Arber, ii. 444]. He was dead by October 4th, 1591, as on that date "Mistress Broome" described as "Wydowe late wife of William Brome" is found entering books [Arber, ii. 596].

BROWN (JAMES), bookbinder in Edinburgh, 1598. He witnessed the baptism in Edinburgh of a son of "John Owene, glasinwright" [*i.e.*, glazier], on December 8th, 1598 [*Scottish Antiquary*, v. 90].

BROWN (JOHN), printer in Edinburgh, 1593. In 1593 Catharine Norwell, wife of Robert Smyth, printer in Edinburgh, left by her will "to John Broun, prentar, v merkis." Brown may have been one of Smyth's workmen. [*Bannatyne Miscell.* ii. 221 ; Aldis, *Scottish Books*, 109].

BROWNE (CHARLES), stationer in Lincolnshire, 1571. Mentioned in a list of stationers living in the country, who paid "scot & lott" to the Company in London in 1571 [Arber, v. lii].

BROWNE (G), bookseller in London, 1601. His name appears in a list of those who were fined on March 3rd, 1601, for buying copies of a book called *Humours letting blood* [*i.e.*, S. Rowlands' *Letting of Humours Blood*] [Arber, ii. 832]. Nothing more is known of him.

BROWNE (JOHN), senior, bookseller and bookbinder in London, 1598–1622 ; (1) The Bible, Fleet Street ; (2) The "Shugerloafe," against the Whitefriars, Fleet Street ; (3) St. Dunstan's Churchyard, Fleet Street ; (4) Little Britain. Son of John Browne of Reading, Berks, mercer. Apprentice to Ralph Newbery, stationer, for nine years from Michaelmas, 1586 [Arber, ii. 142]. Took up his freedom on August 5th, 1594 [Arber, ii. 714]. First book entry in the Registers in April, 1598 [Arber, iii. 112]. Dealt in all kinds of literature, cookery books, jest books, works on husbandry and household management, masques, plays, and music. Amongst the most notable of his publications were John Davies of Hereford's *Witt's Pilgrimage*, 1605, Thomas Ford's *Musick of sundry kinds*, 1607, Nicholas Breton's *Poste with a Packet of Madde Letters*, 1609, the anonymous *No whippinge nor trippinge but a kind*

friendly snippinge, 1601, John Murrell's *Book of Cookery*, 1614, and *Ladies Practice*, 1617. He also held a share in Drayton's *Polyolbion*. He is also probably identical with the John Browne of Little Britain, who published the various Dictionaries compiled by John Minsheu, on the titlepages of which he is also referred to as a "bookbinder," but, as there was another John Browne in London in 1617, it is difficult to say which is referred to. His will was proved on October 10th, 1622. He left two sons, Thomas and Samuel [P.C.C., 92, Saville]. In February of the following year, his widow, Alice Browne, transferred the remainder of his copyrights to John Marriott [Arber, iv. 92].

BROWNE (JOHN), junior, bookseller and (?) bookbinder in London, 1612-28; Little Britain. Admitted freeman of the Company of Stationers on July 2nd, 1605 [Arber, ii. 739]. His first book entry, a pamphlet concerning the burning of some witches abroad, was made on September 26th, 1612. He perhaps published John Minsheu's Dictionaries in 1617 [see John Browne, senior]. He was no doubt identical with the John Browne mentioned in John Gee's *Foot out of the Snare*, 1624, as a disperser of popish books, and also with the bookseller of that name who is mentioned in 1628 in a list of those who were ordered to submit catalogues of their books to the Archbishop of Canterbury [*Dom. S. Papers, Chas. I, Vol. 117 (9)*].

BROWNE (JOSEPH), bookseller in London, 1611-21. Son of Gregory Browne, citizen and goldsmith of London. Apprentice to George Bishop for nine years from March 5th, 1604 [Arber, ii. 275]. Made free of the Company, April 1st, 1611, and made his first entry in the Registers on December 6th, 1611, and his last on May 18th, 1621 [Arber, iii. 472, 683]. His address has not been found.

BROWNE (NATHANIEL), bookseller in London, 1617-31. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on October 6th, 1617 [Arber, iii. 684]. He dealt in ballads and other ephemeral literature. His address has not been found.

BROWNE (NICHOLAS), bookseller in London, 1608-9. Took up his freedom March 26th, 1608 [Arber, iii. 683]. Associated with George Potter in the publication of a pamphlet entitled: *Articles, Of A Treatie of Truce. Made and concluded in the Towne and Citie of Antwerp, the 9. of April 1609*, etc. [B.M. 1193. l. 46 (2)].

BROWNE (ROBERT), bookbinder in Cambridge, 1645-71. In a list of Wills and Inventories in the Cambridge University Registry occurs twice the name of Robert Browne bookbinder, apparently between 1645 and 1671 [Letter to G. J. Gray from the Rev. Dr. Stokes].

BROWNE (SAMUEL), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

BROWNE (THOMAS), (?) bookbinder in Cambridge, 1621-? 1636; West End of St. Mary's Church. In 1636 complaint was made to Archbishop Laud that the western windows of St. Mary's Church were "half blinded up with a Cobler's and a bookbinder's shop." Thomas Browne was then occupying one of these shops, but whether or not he was a bookbinder is not clear. The other shop was occupied by John Hearne, who was not a bookbinder [G. J. Gray, *Shops at the West end of Great St. Mary's Church*]. He paid Church rate from 1621 to 1622 [Foster's *Churchwardens' Accounts*].

BRUDENELL (THOMAS), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

BRUMEN (THOMAS), bookseller and printer at Paris, 1559-88; "in clauso Brunello, sub signo Olivae," 1573, or "sub Olivae signo, ex adverso ædis D. Hilarii, rue du Mont-St.-Hilaire" [Renouard]. He was born in 1532, son of William Brumen, marchand de vins, was a libraire juré, and carried on business from 1559 to his death in 1588. In 1573 appeared "apud" him James Tyrie's *Refutation of an Answer made be Schir John Knox*, and in 1582 Luis de Granada's *Of Prayer and Meditation*, translated by R. Hopkins, "Imprinted at Paris by Thomas Brumeau [*sic*], at the signe of the Olyue." [Renouard, p. 50.]

BRUMEREAU (JACQUES), bookseller at Avignon, 1601. In that year there appeared "apud" him William Chisholme's *Examen confessionis fidei Calvinianæ*, which contains the English text of the confession of the Scotch Kirk [Sayle, p. 1468].

BRUNEAU or BRUNEY (ROBERTUS) printer at Antwerp, 1602-8. Received into the St. Lucasgild in 1602 [Olthoff, p. 14]. In 1605 he printed Verstegan's *Restitution of decayed Intelligence in Antiquities*, for sale in London by Norton and Bill.

BRYSON (JAMES), printer in Edinburgh, *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

BRYSON (ROBERT), printer in Edinburgh, *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

BUCK (FRANCIS), printer at Cambridge, 1630-2. Brother of Thomas Buck. He was appointed printer to the University by Grace of October 27th, 1630, and resigned July 21st, 1632. He is not known to have printed anything. [Bowes, *Univ. Printers*, 304.] He was dead when his brother Thomas made his will in 1667.

BUCK (JOHN), printer and bookbinder at Cambridge, 1625-68. *See* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

BUCK (THOMAS), printer and bookbinder at Cambridge, 1625-70. *See* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

BUCKE (GEORGE), bookseller in London, 1560-7. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on September 13th, 1560, and began taking apprentices in 1563, about which time he entered in the Registers *The History of L. Aretinus* [Arber, i. 197, 210]. He also published a translation of the *Troades* of Seneca.

BUDGE (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1606-25; (1) The Great South Door of St. Paul's and Britain's Burse, 1609-15; (2) The Green Dragon, St. Paul's Churchyard, 1621-3; (3) The Windmill, Britain's Burse, 1625. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on January 21st, 1606 [Arber, iii. 683]. Dealt chiefly in theological literature. He died during the plague year, 1625, and his will was proved on December 30th. He left no son. He bequeathed a sum of £10 to the Company to buy two silver bowls; Thomas Walkeley, Hugh Perry and Richard Horseman were his apprentices. Budge also left a sum of thirty shillings each to Edmond Weaver and Ralph Mabb, stationers. The will refers to his "late master" Clement Knight, while amongst the witnesses to the document were Humphrey Robinson and Henry Featherstone. [P.C.C., 139, Clarke.] His copyrights passed to R. Allot [Arber, iv. 168].

BULKLEY (JOSEPH), bookseller at Canterbury, 1622. In the British Museum is a copy of a sermon preached in Canterbury Cathedral by the Rev. Thomas Jackson, with the imprint "London, printed by John Haviland for Joseph Bulkley and are to be sold at his shop in Canterbury, 1622." This provincial bookseller had two sons, Thomas and Stephen, both apprenticed to stationers. The second was afterwards the Royalist printer at Newcastle [see Plomer, *Dictionary*].

BULLOCK (), (?) bookseller in London, 1624; Fetter Lane. Described as mistress "Bullock" in John Gee's *Foot out of the Snare*, where she is mentioned as a dealer in popish books. She may have been the widow of Peter Bullock, the bookbinder [*q.v.*].

BULLOCK (PETER), bookbinder, 1601. Executed on April 19th of that year for selling popish books. [*Library*, April, 1907, p. 169.] He may have been the Peter Bullock, son of Robert Bullock of Darley, co. Derby, who was apprenticed to G. Cawood for ten years from June 24th, 1591 [Arber, ii. 175], and took up his freedom on September 4th, 1598 [Arber, ii. 722]. There was an earlier man of the same name who took up his freedom in 1569 [Arber, i. 171, 419].

BULMER (), ? bookseller in London, 1624; Holborn. Mentioned in John Gee's *Foot out of the Snare*, 1624, as a dealer in popish books.

BURBY (CUTHBERT), bookseller in London, 1592-1607; (1) The Poultry, by St. Mildred's Church, 1592; (2) Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange, 1601-7; (3) The Swan, St. Paul's Churchyard, 1602-7. Son of Edmund Burbie of Ersley, co. Bedford, husbandman. Apprentice to William Wright for eight years from Christmas, 1583. Took up his freedom on January 13th, 1592, and was admitted to the Livery on July 1st, 1598 [Arber, ii. 710, 872]. His first book entry, the *Axiochus* of Plato, was made on May 1st, 1592. He dealt in general literature, and amongst the books entered by him was *The Trimming of Thomas Nash*, 1597, the imprint of which bore the name "Philip Scarlet," which has been regarded as a pseudonym. Cuthbert Burby died between August 29th and September 16th, 1607. By his will he desired to be buried in the parish church of St. Mildred in the Poultry. He left a sum of money to be lent to poor young booksellers, and left his stock and the lease of his premises in Cornhill to his apprentice Nicholas Bourne, in consideration of his true and faithful service. He also left bequests to the stationers Thomas Adams, Edward Bishop and Edmund Weaver, whom he appointed overseers. Cuthbert Burby had two sons, Cuthbert and Edward, and his daughter Elizabeth was married to Thomas Snodham, stationer. [P.C.C., 76, Hudleston.] His widow appears to have carried on the business for a couple of years.

BURBY (ELIZABETH), bookseller in London, 1607-9; (1) Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange; (2) The Swan, St. Paul's Churchyard. Widow of Cuthbert Burby. She appears to have carried on the business until Nicholas Bourne was in a position to take it over. On October 16th, 1609, she assigned over thirty-eight copies to William Welby, and the remainder to Nicholas Bourne [Arber, iii. 420, 421].

BURDON (JOHN), bookseller in Edinburgh, 1622-? 1641; beside the Trone. The colophon of David Browne's *The New Invention, intituled, Calligraphia*, printed at St. Andrew's by Edward Raban, in 1622, states that the book is "to be solde in Edinburgh, by John Burdon, at his Shoppe, beside the Trone, on the South side of the Streete." The will of a John Burdon, merchant, burgess of Edinburgh, was registered February 1st, 1641. [Aldis, *Scottish Books*, 110.]

BURNET, alias CORNYSHE (GILBERT), parchment seller in Oxford, 1567. Admitted a parchment seller April 3rd, 1567 [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 326].

BURRE (WALTER), bookseller in London, 1597-1622; (1) The Flower-de-Luce, St. Paul's Churchyard, 1597-1601; (2) The Flower-de-luce and Crown, 1601; (3) The Crane, St. Paul's Churchyard, 1604. Son of a yeoman of South Mimms, co. Herts. Apprentice to Richard Watkins, stationer of London, for nine years from June 24th, 1587, and became a freeman of the Company on June 25th, 1596 [Arber, ii. 148, 716.] His first book entry occurs in the Registers on September 2nd, 1597 [Arber, iii. 90]. He was the publisher of Thomas Middleton's *A Mad World, My Masters*, 1608, and several of Ben Jonson's plays. His last entry in the Registers was made on December 11th, 1621, and his death took place during the next twelve months, as on December 13th, 1622, his widow transferred her rights in Sir W. Raleigh's *History of the World* to Matthew Lownes and George Latham. She held the remainder until 1630, when she transferred them to John Spencer [Arber, iv. 87].

BURRELL (JAMES), (?) printer in London, 1559; Without the North Gate of St. Paul's, in the corner house of Paternoster Row, opening into Cheapside. Only known from the colophon to a book entitled, *A godly and wholsome preservative against desperation*, 1559 [Herbert, p. 875]. He may have been a relative of John Borrell, the stationer, who was an apprentice with Thomas Raynaldes in 1541 [Duff, *Century*, p. 16].

BURTON (FRANCIS), bookseller in London, 1603-17; (1) The White Lion, St. Paul's Churchyard, 1603; (2) The Green Dragon, St. Paul's Churchyard, 1614. Son of William Burton of Onebury, co. Salop, yeoman. Apprentice to Thomas Adams, stationer of London, for eight years from Michaelmas, 1594. Took up his freedom on November 8th, 1602 [Arber, ii. 199, 734]. His first book entry occurs in the Registers on June 23rd, 1603 [Arber, iii. 239], and his last on June 3rd, 1616 [Arber, iii. 589]. Dealer in miscellaneous literature and publisher of some curious pamphlets on passing events, such as *A true relacon of the late commotion in Herefordshire occasioned by the buriall of one Alice Wellington a recusant in a Towne called Allen's Moor nere Hereford uppon Whytsun Tuesday last paste* [i.e., May 21st, 1605] [Arber, iii. 296]. *A reporte of a fearfull Thunder and lightninge, &c., which happened at Olveston in the countie of Gloucester* was licensed to him on January 13th, 1608 [Arber, iii. 309].

BURTON (JOHN), bookseller at Wells, 1634. Some copies of John Blaxton's *English Usurer*, 1634, have the imprint "Printed by Iohn Norton, and are to be sold by Iohn Burton, in Wells" [Hazlitt, II. 51]. This book was also to be sold by John Long in Dorchester, and Francis Bowman in Oxford.

BURTON (SIMON), bookseller in London, 1636-41. He took up his freedom on May 2nd, 1636 [Arber, iii. 687], and on August 2nd, 1637, entered J. Rueff's *Expert Midwife* [Arber, iv. 391], printed for him in the same year by E. G. See Plomer, *Dictionary*.

BURWELL (HUGH), stationer in Cambridge, ? 1593-? 1601; Great St. Mary's Parish. In the years 1593 and 1594, Hugh Burwell, stationer, gave sums of 4s. and 6s. 8d. towards the building of the steeple of St. Mary's Church, and in 1601, he was elected churchwarden [Foster's *Churchwardens' Accounts*]. His name appears in a list of "privileged persons" in the University, circa 1592-4 [Bowes, *Univ. Printers*, 336].

BUSBY (JOHN), senior, bookseller in London, 1590-1619; St. Dunstan's Churchyard. Son of William Busby, cordwainer of London. Apprentice to Oliver Wilkes for nine years from Michaelmas, 1576, but allowed to serve his time with Andrew Maunsell, draper, exercising the art of a stationer [Arber, ii. 71]. Admitted a freeman of the Company on

November 8th, 1585 [Arber, ii. 695]. He appears to have been for some time in partnership with Arthur Johnson, and is chiefly remembered as the procurer of Shakespeare's *Merry Wives* and as having had a share in *Henry V.* and apparently in *King Lear* [Arber, iii. 366]. The last heard of him in the Registers is on September 27th, 1619, when he assigned over his copyright in Thomas Dekker's *O per se O* to Augustine Matthewes [Arber, iii. 657].

BUSBY (JOHN), junr., bookseller in London, 1607–31. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on June 15th, 1607, on the same day as John Helme, with whom he appears to have begun business, his first book entry, on August 27th, 1607, being in their joint names [Arber, iii. 358, 683]. Amongst his publications was J. Melton's *Six fold Politician*, entered on December 15th, 1608 [Arber, iii. 398], and John Mason's *Tragedy of the Turke*, 1609. He also held shares in Ben Jonson's *Epicoene or The Silent Woman*, and Drayton's *Polyolbion*. The last heard of him is in 1631, when he transferred his interest in Mason's tragedy to Francis Falkner [Arber, iv. 257].

BUSH (EDWIN), (?) bookbinder in London, 1611–34. Son of Thomas Bushe of Cotttdrell, co. Hertford, clerk. Apprentice to Robert Barker for eight years from March 25th, 1602: took up his freedom March 1st, 1611⁰ [Arber, ii. 261; iii. 683]. Only two book entries occur under his name, and as these copies were transferred to Francis Constable under a bill of sale, it may be gathered that he was in a small way of business [Arber, iv. 308, 327].

BUSHEL or BUSSHELL (THOMAS), bookseller in London, 1599–1617; The North Door of St. Paul's. Son of Robert Bushell of Norwich, tailor. Apprentice to Nicholas Ling, stationer of London, for eight years from February 1st, 1591⁰ [Arber, ii. 173]. Admitted to the freedom February 3rd, 1598⁸ [Arber, ii. 723]. His last book entry occurs on December 13th, 1617 [Arber, iii. 617].

BUTLER (THOMAS), bookseller in Oxford, ? 1619–28. John Lichfield printed a sermon by J. Wall for T. Butler, who may be the same as a certain Butter or Butler who was a stationer at Oxford in 1619.

BUTLER (WILLIAM), senior, bookseller in London, 1614-25. Took up his freedom September 4th, 1615, but had made his first entry in the Registers on October 23rd, 1614 [Arber, iii. 684, 555]. He probably died of the plague in 1625, as on July 4th, 1626, his widow transferred all his copyrights to William Stansby [Arber, iv. 162]. His address has not been found.

BUTLER (WILLIAM), junior, bookseller in London, 1615-19. Possibly son of the preceding. Made his first entry in the Registers in company with Nathaniel Butter, on September 8th, 1615 [Arber, iii. 572]. Dealt chiefly in theological works, but published one or two news-books. His last entry occurs on September 17th, 1619. His address has not been found.

BUTTER (NATHANIEL), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

BUTTER (THOMAS), bookseller in London, 1576-90; Near St. Austin's Gate, St. Paul's Churchyard. Son of Robert Butter late of Ludlow, Shropshire. Apprentice to William Norton, stationer of London, for ten years, from August 24th, 1564 [Arber, i. 251]. His first book entry occurs in the Registers on November 13th, 1579 [Arber, ii. 362]. Thomas Butter was one of the band of stationers who in October, 1582, appealed to Lord Burghley against the monopolists. He was also one of the assigns of Richard Day. He died before July 9th, 1590. His widow Joan afterwards married John Newbery. She entered works in the Register in 1590 and 1594, but her name is not known to appear in any imprint. Thomas Butter left a son Nathaniel Butter, who was also a stationer.

BYNNEMAN (HENRY), printer in London, 1566-83; (1) The Black Boy, Paternoster Row, 1566; (2) The Mermaid, Paternoster Row, 1567; (3) The Mermaid, Knightrider Street, 1567-80; (4) The Three Wells, North West Door of St. Paul's Cathedral, 1572; (5) Thames Street, Near Baynard's Castle, 1580-3. Henry Bynneman is first heard of in 1559, when, on June 24th, he apprenticed himself for eight years to Richard Harrison, stationer of London, and printer, who carried on business in White Cross Street, Cripplegate. Richard Harrison died in 1563, and Bynneman's movements between that date and August 15th, 1566, when he took up his freedom as a stationer, are unknown. The first book bearing his name was Robert Crowley's *Apologie, or Defence of Predestination*, 4to., October, 1566; some copies of the work have Henry Denham's name as printer. So largely did his business increase that in 1572 he had a book-

seller's shop or shed in St. Paul's Churchyard, known as The Three Wells, in addition to his printing house. At the death of Reginald Wolfe, in 1573, Henry Bynneman secured a large part of the stock of letters and devices in his office and struck out a new line for himself. In 1574 he issued four books in folio, two being different editions of Calvin's *Sermons on Job*, and the others Walsingham's *Historia Brevis* and Whitgift's *Defence of the Answer to the Admonition*, and all of them were excellently printed. He had a special woodcut border cut for his folio titlepages, modelled on that used by Reginald Wolfe in the *Historia Major* in 1571, and embodying his device of the mermaid. From this time until his death in 1583 he turned out some very artistic books. In these he substituted one or other of Wolfe's devices for that of the mermaid, and frequently placed on the titlepages of his books the coats of arms of his patron, Sir Christopher Hatton, or one or other of the Court nobility. His greatest work during the latter part of his life was the printing of Holinshed's *Chronicle* for Reginald Wolfe's executors. About 1579 or 1580 Henry Bynneman moved into premises in Thames Street, and served as constable to the parish of St. Bennet, Paul's Wharf. In 1580 he was involved in serious trouble for printing a libellous letter sent from one member of Parliament to another, but this was the only occasion in which he offended the authorities. About this time he was working in partnership with Henry Denham, whom, with Ralph Newbery, he appointed his deputy. In the year of his death, 1583, he was returned as possessing three presses, but he died before the end of the year, and on January 8th, 158³/₄, Ralph Newbery and Henry Denham delivered to the Company certain copies that had belonged to "Henry Bynneman deceased." He left a widow who afterwards married a Mr. Sled [Herbert, p. 1288], and several children, one of whom, Christopher Bynneman, was in 1600 apprenticed for seven years to Thomas Dawson. The business was taken over by a syndicate composed of Ninian Newton, Arnold Hatfield and Edmond Bollifant, three of Henry Denham's apprentices, with whom was joined John Jackson, a draper. [*Library*, July, 1908.]

BYRDE (WILLIAM), Assign of, *see* East (T.).

CADMAN (THOMAS), bookseller in London, 1584-9; The Bible, Great North Door of St. Paul's. Took up his freedom on June 16th, 1560 [Arber, i. 123]. Cadman appears to have been one of the most active of

the band of stationers who defied the Masters and Wardens of the Company and resisted the decrees of the Star Chamber. He was one of those who sold John Day's *A B C*. He was fined for selling Powell's edition of *Nostradamus* and was constantly in trouble for disorderly conduct and quarrelling with other stationers. Amongst Cadman's publications were Lyly's *Campaspe*, 1584, and Greene's *Spanish Masquerado*, 1589.

CALY (ROBERT), *see* Duff, *Century*.

CANIN (ABRAHAM), printer at Dort. In 1601 he printed an edition of *The CL psalmes of David in prose and meter* "at the expenses of the aires of Henrie Charteris, and Andrew Hart in Edinburgh" [Aldis, *Scottish Books*, no. 346].

CANIN or CAEN (ISAAC), printer at Dort, 1597-1621. His earliest work in English seems to be *The French Chirurgerye* by J. Guillemeau, translated by A.M., the titlepage of which is dated 1597, the colophon 1598. In 1599 he produced a translation, also by A.M., of O. Gaebelkhover's *Book of Physic*, in the imprint of which he is called "Isaack Caen." In 1601 he printed the *Psalms of David in Metre* [Sayle, p. 1466], and the *New Testament*, translated by Beza, and Englished by L.T., both at the expense of the heirs of H. Charteris and A. Hart in Edinburgh [Hazlitt, IV. 103]. These books appear to have been printed at the instigation of Bonham and John Norton, who had arranged with Hart to send out English printers to do the work [*Acts of the Privy Council, New Ser.*, xxxii. 14].

CANTER (RICHARD) (?) bookseller in London, 1603; Pope's Head Alley. Hazlitt, III. 93, has the following entry: *A Perticular and true Narration of that great and gracious Deliuerance, that it pleased God of late to vouchsafe vnto the Cittie of Geneva, namcly vpon the xij of December last in the yeere 1602. At London, Printed for George Potter and Richard Canter, dwelling in the Pope's Head Alley neare the Exchange, 1603.* No stationer of this name is found in the Registers.

CARMARDEN (RICHARD), 1562-6. Cranmer's *Bible* was reprinted at Rouen in 1562 [Herbert, p. 1606] and 1566 at this person's expense. The edition of 1566 was printed by C. Hamillon, whose imprint appears in some copies at the end of the prologue [B.M., p. 150].

CARPENTER (EDMUND), *see* Bollifant (E.).

CARRE (HENRY), bookseller in London, 1578-1604; (1) St. Paul's Churchyard, over against the Blazing Star, 1578-93; (2) The Three Conies, Old Exchange, 1581; (3) The Cat and Fiddle, Old Exchange, 1583-93. Son of John Carre of Berwick, draper. Apprentice to Henry Kyrham, stationer, for seven years from Michaelmas, 1569 [Arber, i. 397]. His first entry in the Registers appears in 1578, and he dealt almost wholly in ballad literature. The last book entry under his name occurs in 1604. Carre was another of those against whom Richard Day brought an action in the Court of Star Chamber for the infringement of John Day's patents [Arber, ii. 790 *et seq.*].

CARTER (WILLIAM), printer in London, ? 1580-4. Son of Robert Carter, draper, of London. Apprentice to John Cawood, printer, from February 2nd, 1562³, for ten years [Arber, i. 196]. William Carter was a Roman Catholic, and worked secret presses in various places, being several times imprisoned [Arber, ii. 749]. On December 30th, 1579, Aylmer, bishop of London, wrote to Burghley that he had found in Carter's house copies of a very dangerous book called the *Innocency of the Scottish Queen*. Finally on January 10th, 1583⁴, Carter was condemned on a charge of high treason for printing a work called *A Treatise of Schisme*, and was hanged at Tyburn on the following day. [Stow's *Annals*, ed. 1600, pp. 1176-7; Gillow's *Dict. of Catholics*; *D.N.B.*]

CARTWRIGHT (RICHARD), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

CARTWRIGHT (SAMUEL), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

CASSON or CAUSON (EDMUND), bookseller at Norwich, 1617-23; In the Market Place at the sign of the Bible. Son of Thomas Casson of London. Apprentice to William Firebrand, stationer, for eight years from June 24th, 1600 [Arber, iii. 255]. In 1623 he was in business as a bookseller at Norwich, two books being found with his name in that year, (1) *Norfolke Furies, and their foyle, under Kett, their accursed captaine. With a Description of the famous City of Norwich etc. . . . Englished by Rich. Woods . . . out of the Latine copie of A. Nevill*, 1623 [B.M., C. 33. g. 11], and (2) *Jentaculum Judicum* by S. Garey, 1623 [Sayle, p. 1307].

CASTLETON (THOMAS), printer in London, 1610; Without Cripplegate. Son of Andrew Castleton of London, preacher, apprentice to Ralph Howell for ten years from August 2nd, 1602, and took up his freedom on March 30th, 1610 [Arber, ii. 265; iii. 683]. In 1610 he entered in the Registers a book called *More Fools Yet*, of which there is a copy in the Bodleian Library [Arber, iii. 435].

CATHKIN (EDWARD), bookseller and bookbinder in Edinburgh, 1585-1601. He fled to England in 1585, with his brother James [*q.v.*], to escape the consequences of taking part in religious disturbances, and in 1596-7 they were again in trouble on the same account. It is probable that, like his brother, he was at first a skinner; but by 1592 he had become a bookseller, for his name appears as one of the seven complainers who in that year appealed to the Edinburgh Town Council against John Norton of London, who was infringing their privileges by retailing books within the burgh. His wife, Jonet Hart, may have been a sister of Andro Hart [*q.v.*], with whom he was closely concerned in business matters. When Norton gave up his Edinburgh business (*circa* 1596), Cathkin and Hart bought his stock of books and took over the debts. His name has not been found in the imprint of any book; but the list of debtors in his inventory [*Bannatyne Miscellany*, ii. 229] shows him to have had an extensive business connection, and the £96 15s. 3d., which he owed to John Norton of London, may have been either a residue of the above named transaction, or, more probably, on account of books supplied from England. He died March 9th, 1601. [Aldis, *Scottish Books*, 110; Calderwood's *History of the Kirk of Scotland*; Lee, *Add. Mem.*, App. lxxi.]

CATHKIN (JAMES), bookseller in Edinburgh, 1601-31. He was at first "a worker of mariken leather" and afterwards took up bookselling, perhaps on the death of his elder brother Edward [*q.v.*] in 1601. In 1593 he was stated to be then 34 years of age, and he seems to have been related by marriage to Richard Lawson [*q.v.*]. Previous to 1614 he had been, for a time, in partnership with Andro Hart in printing. Cathkin's penchant for getting into trouble in connection with the religious dissensions of the time pursued him in later years, and in February, 1619, he and Lawson were summoned before the High Commission for not coming to the Kirk on Christmas Day, for opening of their booths and walking before them in

time of sermon, and dissuading others from going to the Kirk. In the following June he was arrested in London—where he had just arrived from Scotland—on suspicion of being concerned in the publication of Calderwood's *Perth Assemblie*, which had recently been issued anonymously. His account of his examination by the King and imprisonment in the Gatehouse has been printed in the *Bannatyne Miscellany* [i. 199]. During his absence his shop in Edinburgh was searched, but no copies of the obnoxious tract were discovered. At the time of his death, September 30th, 1631, he had in stock some 4,400 books, more than half being works in divinity, including a Syriac *New Testament* in folio, two little Hebrew *Bibles*, and ten Greek *New Testaments*. Among his creditors were the London stationers, Robert Allot and Godfrey Emondson, and "Robert Crumby, servand, keiper of his buith." He was survived by his wife, Jonet Mayne [*q.v.*], who continued the business for some years. [Aldis, *Scottish Books*, 111; Calderwood's *History of the Kirk of Scotland*; *Bannatyne Miscellany*, i. 199, ii. 249; *Reg. P.C. Scot.* x, xi, xii.]

CAVEY *alias* STUFFOLDE (CHRISTOPHER), bookbinder in Oxford, 1536-78 [See Duff, *Century*]. From 1549 to 1568 he was living in High Street just west of Schidyrd Street, now Oriel Street. Robert Cavey was also living there in 1586.

CAUSON, *see* Casson.

CAVEY *alias* STUFFOLDE (ROBERT), bookseller, bookbinder, and Clerk of the University of Oxford, 1573-94; High Street. Probably the son of Christopher Cavey. Admitted a bookseller on September 8th, 1573 [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 321]. In the Vice-Chancellor's Computus from 157⁶/₇ to 1594 there are entries of payments to him as "clericus Universitatis" and bellringer. In these he is sometimes referred to as Robert Stuffolde *alias* Cavey. His will was dated December 6th, 1593, and the inventory of his effects was taken on March 20th, 159³/₄, so that he died sometime between these two dates. He left no son, the whole of his estate going to his wife Jane. All his tools for binding were left to his nephew and servant Edward Miles. The witnesses included Dominique Pinart and Nicholas Smith, both bookbinders [Gibson, *Oxford Wills*, pp. 17, 18]. In 1586 Robert Cavey was living in High Street just west of Schidyrd Street, now Oriel Street.

CAWOOD (GABRIEL), bookseller in London, 1576-1602; Holy Ghost, St. Paul's Churchyard. Second son of John Cawood, printer. Came on the Livery of the Stationers' Company, July 30th, 1578, and served in the office of Renter in 1586, as Under Warden in 1589 and 1590, Upper Warden in 1593-4, and Master in 1597 and 1599. His first book entry was made on December 10th, 1576, and his last on June 26th, 1598 [Arber, ii. 306, iii. 120]. Amongst his copyrights were John Lyly's *Euphues*, printed for him by Thomas East in 1579, 1580 and 1581, and Thomas Watson's *Hekatompathia*, printed for him by John Wolf in 1582. Gabriel Cawood died before July 2nd, 1602, when his copyrights were transferred to W. Leake, senior [Arber, iii. 210].

CAWOOD (JOHN), *see* Duff, *Century*.

CERTAINE (WILLIAM), bookseller in London, 1635-8. Took up his freedom, August 4th, 1635 [Arber, iii. 687]. On March 30th, 1638, in company with Lawrence Chapman, he entered a book entitled *A liberall maintenance due to Ministers* by John Meen [Arber, iv. 414].

CHAMBERS (GEORGE), bookseller in Oxford, 1590. Appointed a privileged bookseller in 1590, at the age of twenty-seven [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 396].

CHAMBERS (JOHN), bookseller in Oxford, 1617. On May 23rd, 1617, he was reprimanded, with several others, for setting up as a bookseller, without the Vice-Chancellor's leave [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 321].

CHAMBERS (RICHARD), (?) bookseller in London, 1618. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on March 6th, 1618 [Arber, iii. 684]. Nothing more is known of him.

CHAPMAN (LAWRENCE), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

CHARD or CHARE (THOMAS), bookseller in London, 1577-1618; (1) The Helmet, St. Paul's Churchyard; (2) Bishopsgate Churchyard. This stationer, whose name was as often written Chare as Chard, is entered as the son of Thomas Chare of Dartforth, Kent, apprentice to Humphrey Toye for ten years from Christmas, 1565 [Arber, i. 289], and appears to have succeeded to the business on Toye's death in 1577. His first book entry was made on November 3rd, 1578 [Arber, ii. 340]. Amongst his publications was an edition of Jewell's *Apologia* in the Welsh tongue, and

also a *Prymer* in Welsh. Most of his publications were theological. Chard was a troublesome member of the Company of Stationers and was frequently fined for disobeying its orders [Arber, ii. 852, 860, 861]. On January 22nd, 1613, he transferred his copyrights in Bishop Babington's works to Edmund Weaver, and on March 10th, 1617, he and Weaver once more transferred their rights in those books to George Eld and Miles Flesher [Arber, iii. 622]. He died about 1622, when his widow Anne Chard assigned over her copyrights to J. Beale and T. Dewe. The majority of Chard's books were issued without any indication of his place of business. For a lawsuit in which he was concerned in 1588, see the *Library*, January, 1909, pp. 102-3.

CHARLEWOOD (ALICE), printer in London, 1593. Widow of John Charlewood. She printed *An Homily* of U. Regius, and E. Dering's *Godly Prayers* in 1593, and Peele's *Honour of the Garter*, n.d. She afterwards married James Roberts.

CHARLEWOOD (JOHN), see Duff, *Century*.

CHARLTON or CHORLTON (GEOFFREY), bookseller in London, 1603-14; The North door of St. Paul's. Apprentice to Thomas Wight, draper. Admitted to the freedom of the Company of Stationers March 7th, 1603 [Arber, ii. 734]. Made his first book entry on March 21st, 1604. Amongst his publications was T. M's *Black Book*, 1604, and Barnaby Rich's *Roome for a gentleman*, 1609. The last entry under his name is found on August 25th, 1613.

CHARTERIS (HENRY), bookseller and printer in Edinburgh, 1568-99; In the High Street, "on the north syde of the gait, abone the Throne" (weigh house). Books were printed for him by John Scot, 1568-71, Robert Lekpreuik, 1570-1, Thomas Vautrollier, 1577-8, and John Ross, 1574-80. On the death of Ross, in 1580, Charteris acquired his plant and commenced printing on his own account. His device represents two figures emblematical of Justice and Religion, with the initials H. C. in the foreground. He issued at least five editions of the works of Sir David Lindsay; that of 1568, to which he wrote a long preface, was printed by Scot, and is the first edition known to have been printed in Scotland, and is also the earliest of the forty books which bear Charteris's name. Charteris, who was one of the most notable of the sixteenth century Edinburgh stationers

and a burghess of considerable standing in the city, died August 29th, 1599. His inventory, printed in the *Bannatyne Miscellany*, ii. 223, contains the name of Richard Watkins, stationer in London, among the debtors. His eldest son, Henry, afterwards became Principal of Edinburgh University, and another son, Robert, succeeded to the business. [Dickson and Edmond, 348; Aldis, *Scottish Books*, 111; *D.N.B.*; *Bannatyne Miscell.*, ii. 223; *E.B.S. Papers*, vol. i, no. 15.]

CHARTERIS (HEIRS OF HENRY), booksellers in Edinburgh, 1601. In 1601 Isaac Canin of Dort [*q.v.*] printed a *Bible* and the *Psalms in Meter*, both in octavo, "at the expenses of the aires of Henrie Charteris, and Andrew Hart, in Edinburgh;" and in the same year an edition of *The CL psalmes of David in prose and meter*, bearing a similar imprint, was printed at Dort by Abraham Canin. As Robert Charteris, Henry Charteris's successor, was already printing in his own name, it is not clear exactly who was concerned in these three publications [Aldis, *Scottish Books*, 111].

CHARTERIS (ROBERT), printer in Edinburgh, 1599-1610; "At the west side of Auld Provosts closehead on the North side of the Gate, ane lytill above the Salt-trone," 1603. He succeeded in 1599 to the business of his father, Henry Charteris, whose device he continued to use. On December 8th, 1603, he was appointed King's printer, probably in succession to Waldegrave who had returned to London. His address is given in an advertisement at the end of a copy of his *Priests of Peblis*, 1603. From the list of his publications it would appear that, like his father, he especially favoured the vernacular literature, and this feature is also noticeable in the inventory of his stock taken on the death of his wife, Margaret Wallace, in February, 1603. In 1604 he sought an English market for some of his superfluous stock, and the Lindsay's *Satyre of the Thrie Estates* and Colvill's *Palinod* of that date are to be sold in London by Nathaniel Butter and Walter Burre respectively. Charteris seems not to have prospered in business, for he was denounced rebel and put to the horn for debt in August, 1609, and soon after this he disappears from view, probably having fled the country. Andro Hart, the bookseller, who appears to have succeeded him, commenced to print in 1610, and in 1612 Thomas Finlason was appointed king's printer in his stead. [Dickson and Edmond, 490; Aldis, *Scottish Books*, 111; *Bannatyne Miscell.* ii. 235; Lee, 55 and App. xiv; *Reg. P.C. Scot.* ix.]

CHARTERIS (HEIRS OF ROBERT). Peter Smart's *Vanitie & Downefall of Superstitious Popish Ceremonies*, 1628, bears the imprint "Printed at Edenborough in Scotland, 1628. By the Heyres of Robert Charteris." But the book was not printed in Scotland. [Aldis, *Scottish Books*, 111.]

CHETTLE (HENRY), printer, stationer and dramatic author, 1584-91. Son of Robert Chettle of London, dyer. Apprenticed to Thomas East, printer, for eight years from September 29th, 1577 [Arber, ii. 81]. Took up his freedom on October 6th, 1584 [Arber, ii. 693]. In the year ending July 10th, 1588, Chettle was paid six shillings for going to Cambridge on the Company's business [Arber, i. 528], and on September 17th, 1591, he entered in the Register a work called *The bayting of Diogenes* [Arber, ii. 595]. At this time he was in partnership with William Hoskins and together they printed for Nicholas Ling and John Busby a sermon of the Rev. Henry Smith's, *The Affinitie of the Faithful*, 1591 [B.M. 4474. b. 68]. As nothing further is heard of Chettle in the Registers, it may be assumed that soon after this date he gave up printing and publishing and devoted himself to authorship. In 1592 he wrote the prose tract *Kind-heart's Dream*, and *Piers Plainnes*, 1595, is also supposed to be his, but he devoted himself chiefly to play-writing. In a letter to Thomas Nashe written in or after 1593 and printed in Nashe's *Have with you to Saffron-Walden*, sig. V2^v, he uses expressions which suggest that, at that time, he had still some connection with his old trade.

CHORLTON, *see* CHARLTON.

CHRISTIAENS or CHRISTIAN (W.), printer at Leyden, 1631-43 [Ledeboer, *A.L.*]. In 1634 he printed W. H.'s *True Picture of Prince Henry* [B.M. p. 755], and in 1643 *The Power of the Laws of a Kingdom over the Will of a Misled King* [Hazlitt, I. 79].

CHRISTIAN (RICHARD), (?) bookseller in London, 1591. Son of John Christian of Ely, Cambridgeshire. Apprentice to Richard Jones for eight years from June 24th, 1583 [Arber, ii. 117]. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on June 25th, 1590. On April 2nd, 1591, he entered a ballad, but beyond that nothing is known of him and his address has not been found.

CHRISTIE (GEORGE), chapman, 1599-1604. In November, 1604, George Christie owed the sum of £242 1s. 8d. (Scots) to Andro Hart, the Edinburgh bookseller, and the George Christie who is named among the debtors in the inventories of the two Edinburgh stationers, Henry Charteris (1599) and Edward Cathkin (1600), was probably the same person. [*Bannatyne Miscell.* ii. 226, 230, 239.]

CHURCH (FRANCIS), (?) bookseller in London, 1634. Took up his freedom March 26th, 1634 [Arber, iii. 687]. Nothing more is known of him.

CHURTON (OLIVER), bookseller and bookbinder in London, 1616-25; Parish of St. Antholins. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on September 17th, 1616 [Arber, iii. 684]. From his will, dated July 19th, 1625, it appears that he came of a numerous family in Launceston in Cornwall. From the following passage it appears that he was a bookbinder: "Item, I give to Walter Oake the use of my presse and past bordes and plates for one whole year, and at the end thereof to paye the value of the one halfe which they shalbe prayed at his first enjoying them. Soe he is to have the other halfe of those presses past bordes and plates as my free gift" [P.C.C., 106, Clarke].

CLAESSONIUS or CLAESZOOM (CORNELIS), printer at Amsterdam, 1582-1609. In 1602 he printed for Andro Hart of Edinburgh J. Jonston's *Inscriptiones historicae Regum Scoticorum* [Aldis, *Scottish Books*, p. 11]. [Ledeboer, *A.L.*, pp. 34-5.]

CLARKE (), bookseller in Ludlow, 1633. Referred to as one of those to whom copies of William Prynne's *Histrio-Mastix* was sent for sale in 1633 [*Privy Council Register*, March 7th, 1633³, Printed in *Documents relating to W. Prynne* (Camden Society, 1877), New Series, xviii, p. 60. See also *N. & Q.* 10th Ser. V, p. 183].

CLARKE (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1608. Took up his freedom January 18th, 1608⁷ [Arber, iii. 683]. Nothing more is known of him.

CLARKE (JOHN), senior, *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

CLARKE (JOHN), junior, *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

CLARKE or CLERKE (MARTIN), bookseller in London, 1606-11; St. Paul's Churchyard, *Ad novam Librarium Officinam*. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on November 11th, 1605 [Arber, iii. 683]. Dealt chiefly in theological literature. His first book entry was on February 18th, 160⁵₆, and his last in 1611 [Arber, iii. 315, 474].

CLARKE or CLERKE (ROBERT), bookseller in London, 1616; The Lodge, in Chancery Lane, over against Lincoln's Inn. Son of John Clarke of the parish of Saint Giles in the Fields, clerk. Apprentice to William Spink, for eight years from Michaelmas, 1597 [Arber, ii. 220]. Took up his freedom on January 22nd, 160⁴₅ [Arber, ii. 738]. On June 3rd, 1616, he entered in the Registers Captain John Smith's *Description of New England* [Arber, iii. 588].

CLARKE (SAMPSON), bookseller in London, 1583-98; (1) By the Guildhall, 1583; (2) Behind the Royal Exchange, 1589-91. This stationer was made free of the Company on March 26th, 1583, by George Buck and William Broome [Arber, ii. 687]. His first book entry was made on November 4th, 1583, and related to Thomas Lodge's *Tried experiences of worldlie abuses* (i.e., *An Alarm against Usurers*) [Arber, ii. 428]. He also dealt in ballads. Sampson Clarke was one of the defendants in the suit brought in 1585 by the assigns of Richard Day against certain stationers for unlawfully printing and selling *The A B C and Litell Catechisme* [Arber, ii. 791, 792]. He was admitted to the livery on July 1st, 1598 [Arber, ii. 873]. Amongst his publications in 1591 was the play entitled *The First and Second Part of the troublesome Raigne of King John of England*, which a later publisher ascribed to Shakespeare.

CLARKE or CLERKE (THOMAS), (?) bookseller in London, ? 1584. Son of Thomas Clarke or Clerke of Erith, Kent, yeoman. Apprenticed to Richard Greene, stationer, for eight years from June 24th, 1576. There was another Thomas Clerk, son of John Clerk of Wigdon in Cumberland, who took up his freedom on February 4th, 1⁵⁸⁹₉₀ [Arber, ii. 725], and the Thomas Clerk referred to in the subsequent entries of books between 1604 and 1607 are believed to refer to the Cumberland man and not to the Kentish one, who never appears to have taken up his freedom.

CLARKE or CLERKE (THOMAS), bookseller in London, 1600-7; The Angel in St. Paul's Churchyard, 1607. Son of John Clerk of Wigdon in Cumberland, yeoman. Apprentice to William Norton, stationer of London, for eight years from February 2nd, 159½ [Arber, ii. 179]. Made a freeman of the Company on February 4th, 1600 [Arber, ii. 725]. His first book entry occurs on April 24th, 1604 [Arber, iii. 259], and his last on June 22nd, 1607 [Arber, iii. 354]. He appears to have dealt chiefly in theological books.

CLERKE, *see* Clarke.

CLIFTON (FULKE), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

CLOETING (JAN ANDRIESZ), printer at Delft, 1626-32 [Sayle] or 1594-1632 [Ledeboer, *A.L.*, p. 36]. He printed *The firm Alliance and Agreement made between the King of Swethland aud the Duke of Statin and Pomerland*, 1631, a translation from the Dutch [Sayle, p. 1451].

CLOPPENBURG (EVERT, or EVERHARD), printer at Amsterdam, 1638-44. In 1640 was printed *The intentions of the army of the Kingdom of Scotland*, without printer's name or place, but having the device of Jan Evertz Cloppenburg, printer at Amsterdam, 1589-1636 [Sayle, p. 1428]. He had at this date been succeeded by Evert Cloppenburg, who may be the printer of this book, or the device may have passed to someone else. [Ledeboer, *A.L.*, p. 37; *De Boekdruckers*, p. 23.]

CLUTTERBUCK (RICHARD), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

CLYFTON (NICHOLAS), bookseller in Oxford, 1570-9. Admitted a bookseller June 28th, 1570 [Clark, *Register*, i. 321]. A complete inventory of his stock is printed by Mr. Gibson in his *Oxford Wills*, pp. 11-16. He probably died early in January, 1579, the inventory being taken on the 19th of that month. He left his goods to his wife Alice and his two daughters.

CNOBBAERT or KNOBBAERT (JAN), printer at Antwerp, 1614-35; (1) In de Koeperstraet, In den witten Helm, 1621; (2) Bij het Professie huys der Societeyt Jesu, In St-Peeter, 1622. Born 1590. In 1614 he printed John Robinson's *Of Religious Communion* [Sayle, p. 1371]. He was at work as late as 1635, and died in 1637. [Olthoff, p. 18.]

COCKS, *see* COX.

COCKYN (HENRY), bookseller in London, 1576–8; The Elephant, Fleet Street. Son of Henry Cocken of West Ham, Essex, yeoman. Apprentice to George Buck, stationer, for eight years from February 2nd, 1564. His first book entry appears on December 10th, 1576 [Arber, ii. 306]. The only work known bearing his name in the imprint is John Bishop's *Beautiful Blossomes gathered . . . from the best trees of all kyndes*, 1577, afterwards reissued as *A Garden of Recreation*, 1578. He appears to have succeeded Henry Wykes at the above address.

COLBY, *see* Coleby.

COLDock (FRANCIS), bookseller in London, 1561–1603; (1) Lombard Street, over against the Cardinal's Hat; (2) The Green Dragon, St. Paul's Churchyard. Apprentice with William Bonham, stationer, and took up his freedom on December 2nd, 1557 [Arber, i. 70]. His first book entry in the Registers occurs during the year ending July 8th, 1561, and in the following year he and Thomas Hacket, his neighbour at the sign of the Pope's Head in Lombard Street, were fined by the Company for giving each other "unseemly words." Francis Coldock was received into the Livery on June 29th, 1570 [Arber, i. 421], and afterwards became an important member of the Company and one of the largest dealers in books in London. He appears to have moved about this time into other premises in St. Paul's Churchyard, known by the sign of the Green Dragon, which he rented of Reginald Wolfe, and his lease was confirmed to him by Johane Wolfe in her will [Plomer, *Wills*, p. 22]. In the year 1575–6 Francis Coldock and Thomas Hacket were acting as renters for the Company, and in Easter term, 1576, he brought an action in the King's Bench against John Hearn, or Herne, stationer and bookseller of Taunton, for the recovery of a debt of £88, doubtless for books supplied [*Coram Rege Roll*, Easter, 19 Eliz. m. 38]. In the years 1580–1 and 1581–2 he served as Junior Warden, in 1587–8–9 as Senior Warden, and he was Master of the Company in the years 1591–2 and 1595–6. Francis Coldock married Alice, the daughter of Simon Burton of the Parish of St. Andrew Undershaft and the widow of Richard Waterson, stationer, but whether she was his first wife is unknown. He died between September 3rd, 1602, and February 1st, 1603, when his will was proved. He left no son, but his daughter Joan was married to William Ponsonby the bookseller [Plomer, *Wills*, p. 37]. His widow afterwards married Isaac Bing.

COLE (GEORGE), stationer of London, 1602-37. An important member of the Company of Stationers. From a Chancery suit relating to the Latin Stock of the Company, we learn that he became a freeman by marriage with a stationer's widow. We are not told who the stationer's widow was. Cole was admitted on May 17th, 1602, by redemption [Arber, ii. 732], and received into the Livery on July 2nd, 1603 [Arber, ii. 874]. He served the offices of Renter and Warden, and was Master of the Company in the years 1627-8, 1628-9, 1631-2, and 1632-3 [Arber, iv. 183, 201, 257, 281]. In the course of the suit referred to he admitted that he had never traded in the buying or selling or printing of books; but for the greater part of his life he was a professor of the civil law and a proctor in the Court of Arches for upwards of 30 years [*Chancery Proceedings, Chas. I, S. 124-5*]. He was a shareholder of the first rank in the Latin Stock, and was one of the first six stock-keepers appointed. The only other record of his dealing in books is an assignment on November 6th, 1628, by Humphrey Lownes of his rights in twenty-one works to George Cole and George Latham; but on December 6th, 1630, they re-assigned them to Robert Young [Arber, iv. 205, 245]. The date of George Cole's death is unknown.

COLE (PETER), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

COLEBY or COLBY (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1636-9; (1) The Unicorn, near to Fleet Bridge, 1637; (2) The Holy Lamb, on Ludgate Hill, 1638; (3) Under the King's Head Tavern, at Chancery-lane end in Fleet Street, 1639. Publisher of Dr. Jenison's *Newcastle's Call*, a reflexion upon the plague in that city in 1636; Sir William Berkeley's *Lost Lady, A Traggy Comedy*, 1638, and River's *Heroinae*, 1639.

COLES or COULES (FRANCIS), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

COLIN or COLIJN (MICHIEL), bookseller or printer at Amsterdam, 1608-36. In 1624 an unknown printer reprinted *An Oration . . . wherein the right . . . of the Netherlandish war against Philip . . . is . . . demonstrated* "According to the printed Copie at Amsterdam, by Michael Collyne Stationer, dwelling upon the Water at the corner of the old Bridge street, Anno 1608" [Sayle, pp. 1557, 1429], but it is not clear whether Colin's edition was in English or Dutch.

COLLINS (JOHN), bookseller (?) in London, 1600. He was executed on April 19th, 1601, for selling popish books [*Library*, April, 1907, 169, 175; Gillow, *Dict. of Catholics*, i. 544].

COLLINS (RICHARD), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

COLMAN (NICHOLAS), bookseller at Norwich, 1586; St. Andrews Churchyard. Son of Henry Colman of Harrington in the co. of Northampton. Apprentice to Arthur Pepwell for eight years from March 25th, 1565 [Arber, i. 258]; afterwards set over to Augustin Laughton. Made free on July 7th, 1579 [Arber, ii. 680]. On December 13th, 1586, he entered a ballad entitled *The lamentation of Beccles a market towne in Suffolk on Saint Andrew's Day last past being burnt with fire to the number of lxxx houses and losse of xx^m li* [i.e., £20,000] [Arber, ii. 461]. It was printed for him in the same year by R. Robinson [Hazlitt, I. 405-6].

COLWELL (THOMAS), printer in London, 1561-75; (1) St. Bride's Churchyard over against the North Door of the Church, 1562-3; (2) St. John the Evangelist, beside Charing Cross; (3) St. John the Evangelist, Fleet Street, beneath the Conduit. Apprentice with William Powell [Arber, i. 40]. Took up his freedom August 30th, 1560 [Arber, i. 159]. His first entry in the Registers was a ballad entitled *The Woman of Canyne*, which was entered before July 24th, 1562 [Arber, i. 177]. He succeeded Robert Wyer at the sign of St. John the Evangelist beside Charing Cross, and used his blocks and ornaments.

COMBES (JOHN), (?) bookseller in London, ? 1604-? 16. This stationer was admitted to the freedom of the Company on April 27th, 1604 [Arber, ii. 737], and in the same year he is found taking an apprentice [Arber, ii. 281]. In 1605, Combes was one of those who became suitors to the Company for Master Wright's privilege [Arber, iii. 698]. His name also occurs amongst those who held shares in the Latin stock; but no book has been found with his name as publisher, and his address is unknown.

CONINCX (ARNOUT), printer at Antwerp, 1579-1608; (1) In de Cammerstraet, In den rooden Leeuw, recht over het Kerckhofstraetken, 1582; (2) In de Cammerstraet, In den witten Hond. Admitted into the St. Lucasgild

in 1579. He printed several works for English Catholics, including *Primers* in 1599 and 1604 [Sayle, p. 1368], R. Broughton's *Apological Epistle* in 1601, and R. Chambers' translation of P. Numan's *Miracles wrought at Mont-aigu*, 1606. [Olthoff, p. 20.]

CONSTABLE (FRANCIS), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

CONWAY or CONNEWAY (HENRY), (?) bookseller in London, 1560-98; The Broad Axe without Aldgate. Apprentice to Richard Richardson, and made free of the Company of Stationers on April 8th, 1560. He does not appear to have been a publisher, but he became an important member of the Company, serving the offices of Warden in the years 1585-6, 1587-8, 1591-2 and 1592-3 [Arber, i. 41, 122 *et passim*]. He died in 1598, without male issue, and by his will proved on August 1st, 1598, he bequeathed his house in Aldgate, known by the sign of the Broad Axe, to his wife Mary [P.C.C., 72, Lewyn].

CONYNGTON (PAUL), bookseller in London, 1577-8; The Black Bear in Chancery Lane. Apprentice to William Seres for ten years from June 24th, 1562: admitted to the Livery of the Company in the year ending June 10th, 1589 [Arber, i. 174, 531]. Began taking apprentices in 1577 [Arber, ii. 75]. First book entry December 13th of that year [Arber, ii. 322]. The only book known bearing his name is *Wharton's Dream*, 1578 [B.M., C. 21. c. 71].

COOKE (HENRY), (?) bookseller in London, 1602-24. Son of William Cooke, stationer, who died in February, 1598. Apprentice to his father on October 3rd, 1597 [Arber, ii. 220], and admitted a freeman "per patrimonium" on June 28th, 1602. In 1605 his name appears in a list of suitors for Master Wright's privilege [Arber, iii. 698]. Henry Cooke was elected Junior Warden in the year 1624. In the will of Anne Hooper widow, probably the widow of Humphrey Hooper, stationer, proved on December 7th, 1621, occurs this passage: "Item, I give and bequeath unto little Henry Cooke sonne of Henry Cooke stationer the somme of ffortie shillings" [P.C.C., 101, Dale]. No book has been found bearing his name in the imprint, and his address is unknown.

COOKE (MATTHEW), bookseller in London, 1606-7; The Tiger's Head, St. Paul's Churchyard. Son of Toby Cooke, stationer of London. Apprentice to Edward Blount for nine years from Christmas, 1595 [Arber, ii. 209]. Took up his freedom November 11th, 1605 [Arber, iii. 683]. On January 17th, 160⁵₆, in partnership with Samuel Macham, he entered the pseudo-Chaucerian *Ploughman's Tale* [Arber, iii. 310]. He died before July 9th, 1607, when his share in the copyright of this and other works appears to have become wholly vested in the hands of Samuel Macham. His widow married Lawrence Lisle [Arber, iii. 585]. She is mentioned in the will of Margery Cooke, widow of Toby Cooke [Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, Book C., f. 239].

COOKE (TOBY), bookseller in London, 1577-99; The Tiger's Head in St. Paul's Churchyard. Son of James Cooke of London, yeoman. Apprentice to John Harrison for twelve years from Christmas, 1564; took up his freedom on January 14th, 157⁶₇ [Arber, i. 254; ii. 673]. Cooke made his first book entry in the Registers on September 11th, 1578 [Arber, ii. 337]. He dealt chiefly in theological literature. In January, 159⁷₈, he was chosen Beadle to the Company of Stationers in the room of John Wolfe, but a year later he appointed John Hardy as his deputy. In May, 1598, he assigned most of his copyrights to Richard Field and Felix Kingston [Arber, iii. 114]. Toby Cooke died some time in 1599, leaving a widow, Margery Cooke, and two sons, Mathew and Thomas. Margery Cooke made her will on June 8th, 1608, and died before July 9th. She left a bequest to Joane Lisle, the widow of her son Mathew; to Edward Blount stationer a sum of 20s. for a ring; and appointed Lawrence Lisle stationer and her son Thomas her executors [Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, Book C., f. 239].

COOKE (WILLIAM), stationer in London, 1561-98; St. Dunstan's in the West. *See Duff, Century.* From his will which was proved on February 8th, 159⁷₈, we learn that he was born at Langford in Bedfordshire. He bequeathed his lands in that county to his sons William and Henry, both of whom were stationers, and left the residue to his widow Anne Cooke. There is some reason to believe that she afterwards married Humphrey Hooper, stationer. She died in 1621 and left a bequest to one of the children of Henry Cooke, and a sum of money to the Livery of the Company of Stationers on condition that they were present at her funeral [P.C.C., 101, Dale].

COPE (DAMIAN), bookseller in Oxford, 1609. Admitted a privileged stationer in 1609, aged 28 [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 401].

COPLAND (WILLIAM), *see* Duff, *Century*.

CORNE (HUGH), bookseller in London, 1578–80. The son of John Corne of Ruton, co. Shropshire. Apprentice to Thomas Chapman, stationer of London, for eight years from Christmas, 1568 [Arber, i. 375]. Made free of the Company January 20th, 1578 [Arber, ii. 675]. First book entry May 31st, 1580 [Arber, ii. 371]. His address has not been found. He died before April 8th, 1583, when his apprentice, Henry Heath, was transferred to Timothy Rider [Arber, ii. 116].

CORNISHE (GILBERT), *see* Burnet.

CORNISHE (WILLIAM), bookseller in London, 1601. Only known from an entry in the Registers on March 4th, 1601, recording the names of those who were fined for selling the book entitled *humours lettinge blood in the vayne* (*i.e.*, Rowlands' *Letting of Humours Blood*) [Arber, ii. 832].

COSTE (NICHOLAS DE LA), *see* De La Coste.

COSTERDEN (MATTHEW), (?) bookseller in London, 1600–40. Son of Thomas Costerdyne, of London, mercer, apprentice to Richard Hollins, stationer, for nine years from December 21st, 1590, but on Hollins' death he was transferred to Francis Godlif. He took up his freedom on August 20th, 1599. [Arber, ii. 172, 213, 724.] He was the publisher of three editions of Ephraim Pagitt's *Christianographie* [Arber, iv. 330, 356]. His address has not been found.

COTES (RICHARD), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

COTES (THOMAS), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

COTTON (ABRAHAM), bookseller in London, 1582–5. Son of John Cotton of London, barber. Apprentice to Henry Kyrkham, stationer of London, for seven years from Christmas, 1568. The only book entry under his name in the Registers is on February 20th, 1584, when he entered a ballad entitled *A Warning to Witches* [Arber, ii. 440]. On November 26th, 1582, there is an entry in the accounts "gyven to Abraham Cotton, x^s," but whether it was a payment of account or a benevolence is not clear [Arber, ii. 886].

COTTON (CLEMENT), Assigns of, 1631-40. On September 8th, 1629, Clement Cotton received a grant under the Privy Seal for the sole printing for 21 years of a *Concordance to the Holy Bible*, made by the Rev. John Downname [*State Papers, Dom., Charles I*, Vol. 149]. He assigned the printing to Nicholas Bourne for a sum of money. The Council however forbade the binding of the *Concordance* with the *Bible* and Cotton was obliged to petition Archbishop Laud that anyone might buy the *Bible* with or without the *Concordance* [*State Papers, Dom., Charles I*, Vol. 162. 53, 54].

COTTON (WILLIAM), bookseller in London, 1602-9; The Long Shop adjoining Ludgate. Son of William Cotton of Burnison, co. Derby, husbandman. Apprentice to William Leake, stationer, for eight years from March 26th, 1594: took up his freedom on April 19th, 1602 [Arber, ii. 191, 731]. On September 3rd, 1604, he was fined 10s. for arresting a freeman contrary to the custom of the Company [Arber, ii. 839, 840]. On August 11th, 1602, he entered *the lyfe and deathe of the Lord Cromwell, as yt was lately acted by the Lord Chamberleyn his servantes*, of which the only copy now known is in the Bodleian. On May 21st, 1604, he secured from the widow of Thomas Hayes, Heliodorus' *Ethiopian History*, originally the copyright of Francis Coldocke, and the first part of the *Flowers* of Luis de Granada [Arber, iii. 262]. The Heliodorus was in 1619 wrongfully claimed by Lawrence Hayes as having been his father's copyright [Arber, iii. 651]. The last book entry under Cotton's name occurs on June 2nd, 1609, and he was dead before the 27th of the following November, when his widow transferred one of his copyrights to Clement Knight [Arber, iii. 411, 424], but the bulk of his copies appear to have been in the hands of the Company and were by them assigned to William Barret on February 16th, 1617.

COULES, *see* Coles.

COURANT (NICOLAS), printer at Rouen, 1621-(?) 1633; "in the streete of the poterne neere to the Pallace," c. 1621. He printed without date *The angel-guardian's clock* by Hieremias Drexelius (assigned to 1621 in B.M. Cat.), and in 1630 or 1631 the *Defence of N. Smith* by A.B. [B.M. 701. a. 5. (3.)—the date 1631 is altered in MS. to 1630], and *An Apology of the Holy See Apostolic's Proceeding* by "Daniel of Jesus Reader of Diuinity" *i.e.*, John Floyd [Hazlitt, I. 481]. He died in or before 1633.

COURANT (WIDOW OF NICOLAS), printer at Rouen, 1633. In this year she printed the *Progeny of Catholics and Protestants* [B.M., p. 346], assigned to Laurence Anderton, alias Scroop [Sayle, p. 1404; *D.N.B.*, i. 397].

COUSTURIER (JEAN), bookseller at Rouen, ? 1609–(?), and printer at Rouen, 1633–8; “at the Escuyere streit at the seigne of the Read hare,” ? 1609: device—the fountain. There was an Abraham Cousturier or Le Cousturier, bookseller, at Rouen from 1582 to 1628, and he apparently had a brother also called Abraham [Frère, *Manuel*, 297], but his or their publications seem to have consisted chiefly of *facetiae*, and Jean may have been of another family. The earliest work in English printed for him appears to have been Benedict Canfield’s *Rule of Perfection* [Sayle, p. 1402], n.d., but attributed to 1609 [*D.N.B.*, art. Canfield]. There is also an edition of the *Gospel of Nichodemus*, by J. Warren, bearing his name but no place or date: assigned, with a query, to 1620 in B.M. Cat., p. 1149. His dated books seem to begin in 1633, when he printed four, a Rheims *New Testament*, Camden’s *Institutio Graecae grammatices* [Sayle, p. 1402], the *Parthenia Sacra* of H. A. [*i.e.*, Henry Hawkins], and a translation of the *Imitatio Christi* [B.M., p. 757]. In 1634 he issued Nicolas Caussin’s *Holy Court*, translated by Sir T. Hawkins, tomes i–iii, in folio with pictures [B.M., p. 348], and two other books; in 1635 a Douai *Bible*; in 1636 A. de Villegas’ *Lives of Saints*, “all newly corrected and adorned with many brasen pictures”; in 1638 N. Caussin’s *Holy Court fourth tome*, translated, as the others were, by Sir T. Hawkins [Sayle, p. 1403]. It seems not improbable that the undated books mentioned above either were issued by another Jean Cousturier, or are really later than the dates assigned to them, being perhaps reprints of earlier editions.

COWPER (JOHN), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

COWPER (JOHN), bookseller in Edinburgh, 1582. He was servant to Thomas Vautrollier and seems to have been in charge of the latter’s book-selling business in Edinburgh. On April 4th, 1582, he appeared before the Town Council on a charge of having retailed and bound books within the burgh, he being an unfreeman [Dickson and Edmond, 350].

COX or COCKS (JOHN), (?) bookseller in London, 1586-93. Admitted to the freedom of the Company of Stationers on October 4th, 1586 [Arber, ii. 698]. On August 30th, 1589, he entered *A lamentable songe, brieflie shewing the miserable end of one John Randon* [Arber, ii. 529]. He was dead before March 5th, 1593, when his apprentice, Stephen Cox, was put over to Thomas Gosson.

COX (REUBEN), bookseller in London, 1628; In Bethlehem. Took up his freedom December 1st, 1628 [Arber, iii. 686]. Mentioned in a list of second-hand booksellers who were directed in 1628 to bring in a catalogue of their books [*Dom. S. Papers, Chas. I, Vol. 117 (9)*].

CRAMOISY (SEBASTIEN I and II), booksellers and printers at Paris, 1589-1669. The elder Sebastien was "libraire" in 1589, "libraire-juré" in 1610, "en la grand' ruë Saint Jacques, à l'enseigne des Cigongnes." The younger appears to have been born in 1585; he became director of the Imprimerie Royale in 1640. The *Nouv. Biog. Générale* appears to consider all the books issued from 1609 onwards with the imprint of Cramoisy as the work of the younger man, but the two may have been for a time in partnership. The younger died in 1669. The only English works which they issued seem to have been *The principal points of the faith of the catholic church* by Cardinal Richelieu, translated by M.C., i.e., Thomas Carre alias Miles Pinkney, in 1635 [Sayle, p. 1387], and *A Declaration of the Principal Points of Christian Doctrine, set forth by the English Priests dwelling in Tournay College*, 1647 [Hazlitt, III. 42; VII. 384]. [Renouard, p. 86; *Nouv. Biog. Générale*.]

CREEDE (THOMAS), printer in London, 1593-1617; (1) The Catherine Wheel in Thames Street, 1593-1600; (2) The Eagle and Child in the Old Exchange, 1600-17. Thomas Creede's birthplace is unknown. The first heard of him is in 1578 when he was made a freeman of the Company of Stationers by the printer Thomas East [Arber, ii. 679]. He appears to have remained a journeyman until 1593, when he opened a printing office at the Catherine Wheel in Thames Street, and made his first entry in the Registers. His office was stocked with a varied assortment of letter and his workmanship was superior to that of many of his contemporaries. He was employed by the great Elizabethan publisher William Ponsonby, and not only did he print several of Shakespeare's plays, but much of the best

literature of the time passed through his press, as well as numerous ballads, broadsides, etc. In 1594 he printed *The First Part of the Contention betwixt the two famous houses of York and Lancaster* and *The true Tragedie of Richard the third*, and in 1598 *The famous Victories of Henry Vth*. The first of these was the old play upon which Shakespeare founded *The Second Part of King Henry VI*, while the *Famous Victories of Henry V* was used by him in his *First and Second parts of Henry IV* and *Henry V*. Creed was also the printer and publisher of the pseudo-Shakespearian play *The Lamentable Tragedy of Locrine* in 1595. His first genuine Shakespeare quarto was the second edition of *Richard III*, printed for Andrew Wise in 1598. This was followed in the next year by the second quarto of *Romeo and Juliet*, which he printed for Cuthbert Burby, and in 1600 he put to press for Thomas Millington and John Busby *The chronicle history of Henry the fift*. During 1602 the first quarto of *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, the second quarto of *Henry V*, and the third quarto of *Richard III* all came from his press. In 1616 Creed took into partnership Bernard Alsop, who in the following year succeeded to the business on the retirement or death of Creed. Creed used as a device a figure of Truth crowned but stript and being beaten with a scourge held by a hand issuing from the clouds. [*Library*, April, 1906, pp. 155-7.]

CRESPIN (JEAN), printer at Geneva, 1551-72. A native of Arras. In early life "avocat au parlement de Paris," on becoming a Protestant he retired to Geneva. He aided Robert Constantin in his *Lexicon graeco-latinum*. Geneva, 1562, and wrote a number of religious works including *Le Livre des Martyrs*, 1554, of which, and of a Latin translation of the same, there are numerous editions. From 1556 to 1569 he published at least nine works in English, including an edition of the Geneva Bible in 1568-70 [B.M. p. 151]. Mr. Sayle attributes to his press John Knox's *First Blast against the Regiment of Women*, 1558, which is without printer's name, and A. Gilby's *Admonition to England and Scotland* appended to Knox's *Appellation* published in the same year, is also stated to have been printed by him [Herbert, p. 1599]. If this is the case perhaps two or three other tracts by Knox printed during his residence at Geneva may be Crespin's work. His devices were an anchor and serpent, with or without I.C., or "'Intrate per arctam viam', and Y," the latter in 1556. [Sayle, pp. 1421-2; *Nouv. Biog. Générale*; Heitz, *Genfer Buchdrucker*, no. 43-53.]

CRIPPS (HENRY), see Plomer, *Dictionary*.

CROKE (WILLIAM), stationer of London, 1563. This stationer was one of the witnesses to the will of John Dixon of the parish of St. Gregory, London, proved on September 4th, 1563. [Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, Book B, fo. 35.]

CROKER (HENRY), stationer in Winchester, 1571. Mentioned in a list of stationers living in the country who paid "scott and lott" to the Company in London in 1571 [Arber, v. lii].

CROMBIE or CRUMBY (ROBERT), bookseller in Edinburgh, *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

CROOKE (ANDREW), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

CROOKE (EDMOND), stationer in Dublin, 1638. Only known from his will which was proved in Dublin in 1638. In this he refers to his brother John Crooke, probably John Crooke afterwards King's Printer in Dublin, and speaks of having a sum of three hundred pounds in the hands of his partners John Crooke, Thomas Allot and Richard Serger. To John Moore, his servant, he bequeaths a sum of forty shillings, and to his apprentice Robert Fletcher forty shillings, and the residue of his goods he bequeaths to his wife Elizabeth. He also leaves a bequest to the poor of the town of Kingston Blunt in the parish of Aston Rowant, co. Oxford, possibly his birthplace [*Wills in Prerogative Court, Dublin*].

CROOKE (JOHN), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

CROSLEY (JOHN), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

CROSLEY (JOHN), bookseller in London and Oxford, 1597-1612; High Street, Oxford, 1607-11. Admitted a bookseller of the University of Oxford on March 16th, 1598 [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 321]. By his will which was proved on February 12th, 1613, he left bequests to his sons John and Henry, and the residue of his estate to his wife Elizabeth. The inventory of his effects amounted to £526 17s. 8d. [Gibson, *Oxford Wills*, pp. 24-6.] From 1607 to 1611 he was living in High Street, just west of Schidyrd Street (Oriol Street) [*Oriel Leases*].

CROUCH (CHRISTOPHER), bookbinder in Oxford, 1623. He bound books for the Bodleian Library in that year [Gibson, *Oxford Bindings*, pp. 49, 51, 60].

CROUCH (JOHN), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

CRUMPE (JAMES), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

CURTEYNE (HENRY), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

CUTHBERT (JOHN), stationer in Cambridge, 1566-97; Parish of Great St. Mary's, 1568-83. Was admitted to the freedom of the Company of Stationers on April 29th, 1566 [Arber, i. 318], and seems to have lived at Cambridge from that date or soon after, until his death. In 1568 the churchwardens of St. Mary's "received of Mr. Cuthberte stationer for all the books at ye time being which were in number 13, small and great. xs. vjd." In 1571 he was mentioned as one of several members of the Company of Stationers "abidinge in the Countrie." In 1583 Cuthbert was living in, or paid rent for, the small house at the west end of Great St. Mary's Church, which was afterwards pulled down, when he moved to another part of the parish [Gray, *Shops at West end of Great St. Mary's Church*]. He died in 1597.

CUTTIER (PHILLIPPE), *see* Duff, *Century*.

DAINTY (THOMAS), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

DALDERNE (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1589. Son of Roger Dalderne of London, hackneyman. Apprentice to Toby Cooke for nine years from Christmas, 1579: took up his freedom January 9th, 1588, and made his first book entry on June 23rd, 1589 [Arber, ii. 95, 701, 524]. Herbert [p. 1357] mentions six books published by him. His address has not been found.

DANIEL (ROGER), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

DANTER (JOHN), printer in London, 1589-99; (1) Duck Lane, near Smithfield, 1591; (2) Hosier Lane, near Holborn Conduit, 1592. Son of John Danter of Eynsham, co. Oxford, weaver. Apprentice to John Day, printer, for nine years from March, 1582, but in 1588 he was transferred to Robert Robinson [Arber, ii. 114, 151]. During his apprenticeship he was found assisting in working a secret press at which Richard Day's

patents the *Grammar* and *Accidence* were printed in large numbers. In consequence the Wardens of the Company of Stationers disabled him from ever becoming a master printer. This sentence was however remitted a year or two later, and after taking up his freedom on the last day of September, 1589, he was allowed to share a printing business with William Hoskins and Henry Chettle. The partnership only lasted a short time, and towards the end of 1591 John Danter set up for himself at Duck Lane, near Smithfield. On February 6th, 159³₄, he entered in the Registers *A booke intituled, a Noble Roman Historye of Tytus Andronicus*. This was the first quarto of Shakespeare's play, and no copy of it was known to exist until 1905, when a Swedish gentleman discovered a copy amongst his books. The imprint runs, "London, Printed by Iohn Danter, and are to be sold by Edward White & Thomas Millington, at the little North doore of Paules at the signe of the Gunne. 1594." In 1596 his press was seized for printing a Roman Catholic book of devotion called *Jesus Psalter* [Arber, i. 580; Herbert, p. 1270]. In the same year he also printed for Thomas Nashe, the satirist, who was apparently then living with him, *Have with you to Saffron-Walden* [see sig. Si. of that work]. In 1597 Danter printed the first (pirated) quarto of Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*. Like all his work, it was very badly printed. He was shortly afterwards in trouble again for printing privileged books and was dead before the end of 1599. [Arber, iii. 153; *Library*, April, 1906, pp. 149-66.]

DARE (GAUTIER), printer in London, 1560-2; Blackfriars. A Gualterus Derry, probably identical with this alien printer, was made Brother of the Stationers' Company on January 15th, 15⁵⁹₆₀ [Arber, i. 126]. He was a native of Rouen, and is described in Kirk's *Returns of Aliens* as "typographus" [Worman, *Alien Members*, p. 14].

DAVIES (RICHARD), printer, 1601. Arrested in that year on his way to Ireland, and described as "practized in the printing and publishing of certaine seditious bookes" [*Acts of the Privy Council, New Ser.*, xxxii. 85].

DAVIES (WILLIAM), bookseller, bookbinder and publisher in Oxford, 1603-51. Admitted a bookseller in 161⁶₇ [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 342-4].

He is found binding books for the Bodleian Library in the years 1620-2. He published books from 1622 to 1640. [Madan, *Oxford Press*, pp. 298, 311-13; Gibson, *Oxford Bindings*, pp. 48, 49, 51, 60.]

DAWLMAN (ROBERT), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

DAVIS (JAMES), bookseller in London, 1628; Barbican. Mentioned in a list of second-hand booksellers who, in 1628, were ordered to send a catalogue of their books to the Archbishop of Canterbury [*Dom. S. Papers, Chas. I, Vol. 117 (9)*].

DAWSON (EPHRAIM), bookseller in London, 1609-36; Fleet Street, at the sign of the Rainbow neere the Inner Temple gate. Son of Thomas Dawson of the city of Coventry, mercer. Apprentice to Matthew Selman, stationer of London, for seven years from February 3rd, 160⁹₁: took up his freedom March 7th, 160⁹₈ [Arber, ii. 252; iii. 683]. He became partner with Thomas Downe or Downes. They began entering books on June 19th, 1609. Dawson's last book entry was made on March 14th, 163²₃, but he continued publishing as late as the year 1636.

DAWSON (JOHN), senior, printer in London, 1613-34; ? The Three Cranes in the Vintry. Son of Simon Dawson, of Manningtree, co. Essex, yeoman. Apprentice to Thomas Dawson the elder for seven years from January 31st, 160¹₂: took up his freedom, February 6th, 160⁸₉ [Arber, ii. 260; iii. 683]. Made his first book entry in the Registers on January 12th, 1613. On January 23rd, 162⁰₁, he petitioned Archbishop Abbot that he might be admitted a master printer, as a vacancy had occurred owing to the death of his uncle Thomas Dawson, senior [Arber, iii. 689]. This petition was granted. The last book entry under his name is found on January 22nd, 163³₄ [Arber, iv. 313], but the date of his death is uncertain. *See* Dawson (Mary).

DAWSON (JOHN), junior, *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

DAWSON (MARY), printer in London, 1635-6; The Three Cranes in the Vintry. Widow of John Dawson, senior. For a short time after the death of her husband she carried on the printing house and several books bear her initials, M.D., in the imprint, but she eventually married a minister and left the business to be carried on by her son, John Dawson, junior.

DAWSON (THOMAS), senior, printer in London, 1568–1620 ; The Three Cranes in the Vintry. Thomas Dawson was apprenticed to Richard Jugge, printer, for eight years from the year 1559, and took up his freedom on February 18th, 1567 [Arber, i. 120, 366]. At the outset of his career he appears to have been in partnership with Thomas Gardiner, their first book entry appearing on November 2nd, 1576. Thomas Dawson was, however, chiefly a trade printer and his business appears to have been a large one. In 1578 Richard Schilders, the alien printer, was compelled to transfer a book he was then printing for Hans Stell to Thomas Dawson, and to work for him for wages until it was complete. The book is believed to have been *The Bee Hive of the Romish Church*, 1579 [Arber, ii. 882]. In the return made to the Bishop of London in May, 1583, he is entered as having three presses. He rose from Renter of the Company in 1591–2 to the Mastership in the years 1609 and 1615 [Arber, v. lxiii]. He died in the year 1620, and was succeeded in the business by his nephew, John Dawson.

DAWSON (THOMAS), junior, stationer of London, 1597–1600. Only known from various entries relating to his apprentices [Arber, ii. 222, 240, 249, 720].

DAY (JOHN), *see* Duff, *Century*.

DAY (RICHARD), printer and divine, 1578–84 ; The Long Shop at the West End of St. Paul's. Eldest son of John Day, the printer, by his first wife. Born on December 21st, 1552. He was educated at Eton [Harwood, *Alumni Eton.*, 1797, p. 184], and afterwards was sent to King's College, Cambridge, where he matriculated in November, 1571, was admitted a fellow August 24th, 1574, and proceeded B.A. in 1575. Meanwhile his mother had died and his father had married a second time, and in a Chancery suit which he brought against his step-mother, he declared that it was through her influence that he was compelled to give up his fellowship and to become a proof-reader in his father's printing office. Richard Day was admitted to the Livery of the Stationers' Company in 1577–8 [Arber, i. 477], and he was joined with his father in the patent for printing the Metrical *Psalms* and the *A B C and Little Catechism*. In 1578 he brought out *A Booke of Christian prayers, collected out of the Auncient Writers*, commonly known as "Queen Elizabeth's Prayer Book." It is noted for the beauty of its woodcut borders and illustrations. It was

printed by his father who is said to have compiled the first edition of 1569. He appears at this time to have had a shop of his own at the West End of St. Paul's known as the Long Shop ; but his relations with his father seem to have been very strained, a fact which he attributed to his stepmother's influence, and after his father's death in 1584 she refused to give him any portion of his father's goods, hence the Chancery suit. The documents, unfortunately, are in a very mutilated and dirty condition, and very little can be made out from them. Richard Day subsequently took orders and was appointed to the vicarage of Reigate, in Surrey, on May 29th, 1583, but he only held the appointment a few months. His subsequent career and the date of his death are unknown. [*D.N.B.* ; *Chan. Proc. Eliz. Dd. 8 (53).*]

DAY (RICHARD) Assigns of, 1585-1603. In 1584 Richard Day, who had succeeded to the patent granted to his father John Day and himself, for printing *The Psalmes of David in metre, the A B C and Little Catechism*, assigned his interest in these works to Edward White, William Wright, Thomas Butter, John Wolfe and Francis Adams. The works were, however, pirated extensively and in 1585 Richard Day was obliged to bring an action in the Star Chamber on behalf of his assigns, against those infringing his patent [*Arber, ii. 790-3*].

DEANE (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1601-19 ; Temple Bar. Son of William Deane of Somerford, co. Chester, yeoman. Apprentice to Humphrey Lownes for eight years from August 1st, 1594 [*Arber, ii. 195*]. Admitted to the freedom of the Company on August 3rd, 1601 [*Arber, ii. 730*]. In 1603 he was fined eight shillings for dealing in the second edition of the *Basilicon Doron* [*Arber, ii. 837*]. Deane was associated with John Browne, bookseller of Fleet Street, and they published much popular and interesting literature. His last book entry was made on September 18th, 1619 [*Arber, iii. 657*].

DE BEAU CHESNE (JEAN DE), *see* Beau Chesne.

DE BRUGES or DEBURGES (ISAAC), *see* Duff, *Century*.

DE HORSE, or DE HORST (JOHN), printer in London, 1580-3 ; Blackfriars, 1583. A feltmaker by trade and a French refugee. He came to England and took out letters of denization on October 29th, 1550. On

November 7th, 1580, he was admitted a "brother" by the Company of Stationers on payment of 10s. [Arber, ii. 683], and on July 4th, 1581, he paid 10s. for the entry of some books, the titles of which were not given [Arber, ii. 396]. In the Return of Aliens made in 1582-3 De Horse was reported to be "a free denizen, and useth selling of pictures and making of brushes" [Worman, *Alien Members of the book-trade*, pp. 32, 33], and in 1583 he was returned as having one press [Arber, i. 248]. Henry Johnson, alias De Horst, mentioned as a stationer of London in 1576 was perhaps a son [Arber, ii. 68].

DEISE (ANTHONY), printer in London, 1571. In Kirk's *Returns of Aliens* [Part 1. 412] under this date is entered "Anthony Deise printer, born in Antwerp, servant to Reynolde Wolfe, in England 1½ years, in the said Ward 1 year." In the *Ecclesiae Londino-Batavae Archivum* [ed. Hessels, Vol. 1] occurs a Latin letter [No. 144] from Abr. Ortelius at Antwerp to Jacob Colius, his nephew, at London, dated January 9th, 1586, in which he says, "There is here the widow of Anthony Diesthius, who would be glad to know through you how her brother Gabriel Gayot fares among you . . . [Worman, *Alien Members*, p. 15.]

DE LA COSTE (NICOLAS), printer at Paris, 1631; At the Mount of Saint Hilary, at the Crown of Britany. In 1631 he printed the *Meditations, Soliloquia, and Manual*, of St. Augustine [Sayle, p. 1387].

DENHAM (HENRY), printer in London, 1560-89; (1) White Cross Street, Cripplegate; (2) The Star, Paternoster Row; (3) The Star, Aldersgate Street. Henry Denham was one of Richard Tottell's apprentices and took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on August 30th, 1560. In 1564 he was in possession of a printing house of his own in White Cross Street, Cripplegate, believed to have been the premises previously occupied by Richard Harrison. He made his first entry in the Registers, a sermon, during the year ending July 22nd, 1564 [Arber, i. 237]. In 1565 he moved to the sign of the Star in Paternoster Row and from this time onwards his press was a busy one. He was furnished with a large and varied assortment of letter, his blacks being noticeable for their clearness and beauty, while his nonpareil and other small sizes are remarkable for their regularity. Denham also had a varied stock of initial letters,

ornaments and borders, many of which were extremely good. Noticeable amongst his woodcut initials were those known as the A S series and attributed to Anton Sylvius an Antwerp engraver. Many of his smaller initials are noticeable for their grace. Perhaps the finest of his woodcut borders are those used in the *Monument of Matrones*, a collection of private prayers edited by Thomas Bentley of Gray's Inn and printed in 1582. About the year 1574 Henry Denham acquired the patent of William Seres for printing the Psalter, the Primer for little children and all books of private prayer in Latin and English. As Denham is said to have taken "seven young men free of the Company of Stationers" to help him, it is evident that there must have been a large output under this patent. In addition to the *Monument of Matrones* before alluded to, he printed Thomas Roger's edition of the *Imitatio Christi* in 1580, Abraham Fleming's *Footpath of Felicitie* in 1581, and the same author's *Monomachie of Motives or a Battell between vertues and vices*. In 1583, Henry Denham with Ralph Newbery was appointed one of Henry Bynneman's executors and shortly afterwards started the Eliot's Court Printing House in the Old Bailey which was run by a syndicate of printers, three of whom, Ninian Newton, Arnold Hatfield and Edmund Bollifant had been in his service as apprentices. There is also reason to believe that Denham was one of the assigns of Christopher Barker. The extent of his business is shown by the fact that in 1583 he was returned as having four presses. In 1586-7 and again in 1588-9 he served the office of Junior Warden of the Company but he never reached the Mastership. The last entry under his name occurs in the Registers on December 3rd, 1589, after which nothing more is heard of him. Henry Denham used two devices, the earlier a simple star and the later a star surrounded by a heavy frame in which the arms of the City of London and the Company of Stationers were incorporated. These marks passed to Richard Yardley and Peter Short who succeeded to the business. [*Library*, July, 1909, pp. 241-50.]

DEPUTIES OF CHRISTOPHER BARKER, *see* Barker (C.), Deputies of.

DERRY, *see* Dare.

DESSERANS (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1566-76. A native of France, who took out letters of denization in this country on April 26th, 1566. In the returns of aliens made in 1576 he was described as servant to

Robert Cambier, St. Anne's, Blackfriars. Christopher Plantin got Dessserans and Vautrollier to take up an agency for him in London in 1567, but the arrangement only lasted for about a year. [M. Rooses, *Christophe Plantin*, p. 258; Worman, *Alien Members*, p. 16.] John de Sheron, servant to Thomas Hacket in 1564, may be the same man.

DEVALL (ROBERT), stationer of London, 1561-2. A stationer of this name was admitted a Brother of the Company on December 6th, 1561 [Arber, i. 186]. In the list of the French Church in 1562 a Du Val is mentioned in St. Bartholomews, Farringdon Ward Without. He may have been a relative of the Thomas Devyll, or Devell, of an earlier date [see Duff, *Century*].

DEW (THOMAS), bookseller in London, 1621-5; St. Dunstan's Churchyard. Took up his freedom March 5th, 162⁰, and made his first book entry in the Registers on June 9th, 1621 [Arber, iii. 685; iv. 55]. On September 2nd in the same year John Trundle assigned to him the copyrights in two plays, *A Faire Quarrell* and *Greene's Tu Quoque* [Arber, iv. 58]. Dew shared with John Marriot and John Grismand the second part of Drayton's *Polyolbion*, entered on March 6th, 162¹/₂ [Arber, iv. 65]. He made a nuncupative will on March 13th, 162⁴/₅, which was proved on April 1st, 1625 [P.C.C., 43, Clarke]. His copyrights passed to John Helme.

D'EWES or DEWES (GARRAT), bookseller and printer in London, 1560-91; St. Paul's Churchyard at the sign of the Swan. Garrat Dewes or D'Ewes, was the eldest son of Adrian D'Ewes, an immigrant from Holland. He was apprenticed to Andrew Hester and was made a freeman of the Company of Stationers on October 4th, 1557 [Arber, i. 70]. In 1568 he was taken into the Livery and served the office of Renter in 1572 and 1573, and that of Under Warden in 1581-2. Dewes married Grace Hinde of Cambridgeshire, a Dutchwoman, who died in 1583 and was buried in St. Faith's [Herbert, p. 941]. Soon after her death he retired to his estate at Upminster in Essex. He died on April 12th, 1591, leaving a son Paul who was the father of Sir Simon D'Ewes [Inq. P.M., 34 Eliz.]. He was buried at Gaines in Essex. Garret Dewes' earliest publication was a broadside recording the birth of a monstrous pig at Hampstead near London, which was printed for him by A. Lacy in 1562 and is reprinted in Huth's *Ancient Ballads and Broad-sides*, p. 163 [Arber, i. 202]. In 1567

he entered the *Prognostication of Master Buckmaster* [Arber, i. 328]. He was a disorderly member of the Company, being frequently fined for such offences as keeping his shop open on Holy days and not attending the court: during the wardenship of Richard Jugge and John Day he was more heavily fined for printing "The Boke of Rogues" (*i.e.*, probably Harman's *Caveat for Cursetors*). In 1573 Garret Dewes was one of those who bought the patent of Francis Flower for printing grammars, and for whom a very original border was cut embodying all their devices. That of Garret Dewes represents the interior of a house showing two dice-players throwing a "deuce." In 1580 he was engaged in a lawsuit with Richard Ramsey, his mother's second husband, respecting some property left by his father [Court of Requests, $\frac{134}{47}$]. Sir John Lambe in his notes upon the London printing houses said that Thomas Dawson bought the business of Garret Dewes in 1590 [Arber, iii. 702]. It is singular that though he was the son of an alien there appears to be no mention of him in Messrs. Kirk's *Returns of Aliens*.

DEXTER (ROBERT), bookseller in London, 1590–1603; The Brazen Serpent, St. Paul's Churchyard. Son of Robert Dexter of Ipswich, sailor. Apprentice to Francis Coldock for nine years from Michaelmas, 1580, and made a freeman on June 25th, 1589 [Arber, ii. 102, 705]. Robert Dexter made his first entry in the Registers on January 20th, 1589 [Arber, ii. 538]. He is believed to have succeeded Andrew Maunsell, the bookseller, at the Brazen Serpent, which was formerly the printing house of Reginald Wolfe. On November 2nd, 1590, he entered fourteen works [Arber, ii. 566], one of them being Thomas Johnson's *Pathway to Reading*. This book had also been licensed to Richard Jones; but on complaint made by Dexter, the Court of Assistants cancelled the entry to Jones and ordered him to deliver up the remainder of the books in his hands, about three hundred, Dexter to pay him 6s. 8d. a reame for them, and to give him the printing of any future edition [Herbert, p. 1047]. Dexter continued to publish extensively during his lifetime. He used as a device a right hand pointing with the forefinger to a star. He made his will on October 24th, 1603, and it was proved on December 26th, 1603. Amongst his bequests were the following:—"To Mistress Bing sometime my mistress I give fortye shillings to make her a ring." "To Peter Colldock and Isabell his sister fortye shillinges a piece." To the Company he left the sum of twenty pounds to

be lent out to poor young men freemen of the Company for three years at a time, and he desired that his books should be sold by Mr. Bishop, Mr. Man, Mr. Bing and Mr. Ponsonby, and the money so made to go to the payment of his debts and legacies. [Plomer, *Wills*, pp. 37, 38.]

DICK (GILBERT), bookseller in Edinburgh, (?) 1603-19. In 1618 and 1619 he was granted a monopoly of printing and selling the Book of Common Prayer and the two Catechisms approved by the General Assembly at Aberdeen in 1616, but no book bearing Dick's name is known. A Gilbert Dick, merchant, burgess of Edinburgh, is mentioned in *Reg. P.C. Scot.* vi. 806 (1603) and ix. 291 (1611); and the will of Alison Forman, relict of Gilbert Dik, merchant, burgess of Edinburgh, was registered November 13th, 1645. [Aldis, *Scottish Books*, 112; *Reg. P.C. Scot.* xi. 30, 626, 643; xii. 77; Lee, App. xix, xx; Lee, *Add. Mem.* 72-3.]

DICKENSON (WILLIAM), bookseller in London, 1563-85. Took up his freedom December 3rd, 1565 [Arber, i. 318]. On January 14th, 1584, he entered a ballad [Arber, ii. 439].

DIEST or DIELYN (GILLIS I and II VAN), printers at Antwerp, 1533-67 and 1565-73. The elder was received as "vrijmeester printer" into the St. Lucasgild in 1533, and the younger in 1573. In the years 1563-5 were published at least ten English Catholic books with the imprint of Aegidius Diest including N. Winzet's *Book of Fourscore three Questions*, 1563 [Herbert, p. 1608], two works of J. Rastell, Lewis Evans' *Admonition unto the Ministers of England*, 1565 [Hazlitt, II. 209], and translations by R. Shacklock from Osorio da Fonseca and Cardinal Hosius. Mr. Sayle assigns most of these—all that are at Cambridge—to Gillis II, but the dates seem to fit better with Gillis I. [Olthoff, p. 25.]

DIGHT (EDWARD), *see* Dight (John).

DIGHT (JOHN), bookbinder at Exeter, *c.* 1635. In the Bodleian is a curious volume of complicated geometrical designs made by a deaf and dumb man John Dight, eldest son of Edward Dight, citizen, bookseller and bookbinder of Exeter. The son was also a bookbinder "who proved so ingenious at it that he excelled most men therein." A biography by a nephew is prefixed and from it John Dight's birth may be put down to about 1600-15.

DIGHT (WALTER), printer in London, 1590–1627; (1) The Falcon in Shoe Lane, St. Bride's parish; (2) The Harp in Shoe Lane [*Broadsides of the Soc. of Antiquaries*, no. 106]. Son of John Dight of Dunyate, co. Somerset. Apprentice to Henry Midleton for seven years from Christmas, 1581: admitted to the freedom of the Company on January 7th, 1588 [Arber, ii. 109, 703]. Admitted into the Livery June 30th, 1604 [Arber, ii. 875]. He made his first entry in the Registers July 12th, 1598, and his last on November 6th, 1615 [Arber, iii. 575]. His will was dated October 8th, 1618, and proved January 18th, 1618. In it he bequeathed all his "quiar bookes" to his nephew Edward Dight, and gave his two apprentices Richard and Lawrence the first refusal of his printing house, presses and other things [P.C.C., 6, Parker].

DISHER (SAMUEL), stationer at Cambridge, 1616–24. Paid Churchrate of xij^d in Great St. Mary's parish, 1616 [Foster's *Churchwardens' Accounts*], and is amongst the "privileged persons" in the University, 1624 [Bowes, *Univ. Printers*, 336].

DISLE or DISLEY (HENRY), draper and bookseller in London, 1576–80; St. Paul's Churchyard, at the South West Door of St. Paul's Church. Son of John Disle of London, draper. Apprentice to William Jones for thirteen years from Midsummer, 1563 [Arber, i. 198]. Henry Disle was the publisher of a collection of verse called *The Paradise of Dainty Devices*. His last book entry appears on January 26th, 1578 [Arber, ii. 364].

DOOMS (JOSSE, JOOS, or JODOCUS), printer at Ghent, 1620–36; rue de la Monnaie, du côté de la place de Ste. Pharaïlde; at the sign of the press. In English he printed Hermann Hugo's *Siege of Breda*, n.d., c. 1628 [Sayle, p. 1501], *The Rule of St. Benedict*, n.d., and *Statutes for the observation of the holy rule of St. Benedict* (3 parts), 1632, presumably issued with the *Rule*. [Vanderhagen, *Bibl. Gantoise*, ii. 99–105; vi. 74–8.]

DORPE or DORPIUS (JAN CLAESZ VAN, or JOANNES NICOLAI F.), printer at Leyden, 1596–1648; at the sign of the Golden Sun. In 1616 he printed the third edition of *The Revelation of St. John, with an analysis, &c.*, by T. Brightman [Sayle, p. 1461; Ledebøer, *A.L.*, p. 48].

DOUCE (), widow, (?) bookseller in London, 1624. Mentioned in John Gee's *Foot out of the snare*, 1624, as a "famous" dealer in popish books. Her address is not given.

DOWCE or DOWSE (THOMAS), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

DOWNES (BARTHOLOMEW), stationer of London, 1618-36. The career of this stationer is somewhat puzzling. On March 23rd, 1618, under a Privy Seal, Bartholomew Downes in company with two other London printers, Felix Kingston and Matthew Lownes, was appointed King's Printer in Ireland. About the same time he also took a share in what was known as the Latin Stock, for which he paid £25, but in the proceedings that followed upon the winding up of that venture, his brother Thomas Downes declared that Bartholomew was "only a workeman employed in binding of bookes and not using any other trade." He appears however to have had a share in the publication of several news-sheets between 1621 and 1623, being associated with Wm. Ley, Wm. Sheffard and Nath. Butter. [Arber, iv. 61, 78-80, 89; *Library*, July, 1907.]

DOWNES (THOMAS), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

DOWSING (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1611-19. Took up his freedom on October 29th, 1611 [Arber, iii. 683]. On May 1st, 1619, he entered Henry Short's *Epitome of Love* [Arber, iii. 647]. Nothing more is known of him and his address has not been found.

DOWSYE (ROBERT), bookseller in London, 1566-97. Apprentice to Alexander Lacye for seven years from 1559 [Arber, i. 145], but was transferred to Thomas Marsh before July 22nd, 1563. He took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on August 15th, 1566. On October 31st, 1597, he entered a ballad on the visit of the Queen to Parliament in the preceding week [Arber, iii. 94].

DRAWATER (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1593-7; (1) The Swan, in Paternoster Row (before August 26th, 1595); (2) Canon Lane near St. Paul's, at the sign of the Unicorn (after August 26th, 1595). Son of Anthony Drawater of Fotheringham, co. Northampton, miller. Apprentice to Richard Jones, stationer, for eight years from January 6th, 1581: took

up his freedom June 25th, 1593 [Arber, ii. 103, 712]. On January 23rd, 159 $\frac{1}{2}$, he entered *A discourse of the usage of the Englishe fugityves by the Spaniardes*, but transferred the copyright to William Ponsonby on September 26th, 1597 [Arber, ii. 670; iii. 91].

DUCKETT (JAMES), bookseller (?) in London, 1600. Executed on April 19th, 1601, for selling popish books. [*Library*, April, 1907, pp. 169, 175; Gillow, *Dict. of Catholics*, ii. 133-5.]

DUFFIELD (THOMAS), bookseller in London, 1569-87. Apprentice to Henry Sutton for eight years from September 29th, 1561: admitted to the freedom on October 17th, 1569 [Arber, i. 169, 420]. He appears to have been a poor member, as in the year ending July 10th, 1586, the Wardens' accounts record a sum of 10s. as given to Thomas Duffielde [Arber, i. 515]. The only entry under his name is a ballad licensed to him on November 20th, 1587 [Arber, ii. 480].

DUNCON (CHARLES), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

DUNSCOMBE (ROBERT), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

DUNSTALL (JOHN), (?) bookseller in London, 1615-20. Son of John Dunstall of Lambeth, Surrey, yeoman. Apprentice to Christopher Wilson for seven years from April 7th, 1605 [Arber, ii. 291]. Took up his freedom December 4th, 1615 [Arber, iii. 684]. In partnership with William Jones he entered on April 3rd, 1620, Edward Gunter's *Canon Triangulorum* [Arber, iii. 672].

DURAND (ZACHARY), printer at Geneva, 1561. In this year he printed *The Form of Prayers . . . at Geneva, Four score and seven Psalms*, and *The Catechism* [St. Paul's Cath. Lib., *see* Hazlitt, VII. 434].

DUXSELL (THOMAS), *see* Duff, *Century*.

DYER (THOMAS), bookseller in Oxford, 1617-19. Apprentice to William Spire [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 343, 404; Gibson, *Oxford Wills*, p. 32].

DYOS (NICHOLAS), printer in London, 1582-7; The Talbot, a little above Holborn Conduit (Roger Ward's house). Apprentice to Roger Ward, printer, and admitted a freeman of the Company of Stationers on May

6th, 1587 [Arber, ii. 699]. During his apprenticeship he was employed in printing the *A B C and Little Catechisme*, and in the subsequent proceedings brought by John Day for the infringement of his copyright, admitted having done so. He was at that time eighteen years of age. What became of him afterwards is not known [Arber, ii. 753-69].

EAST (THOMAS), printer in London, 1567-1609; (1) Fleet Street, near to Saint Dunstan's Church, 1567-70; (2) Bread Street at the nether end, 1568; (3) At London Wall, by the sign of the Ship, 1571-7; (4) Thames Street, between St. Paul's Wharf and Baynard's Castle, 1577-88; (5) The Black Horse, Aldersgate Street, 1588-1609. This printer, who was a Buckinghamshire man, took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on December 6th, 1565: there is no record as to his apprenticeship. He would appear to have set up in business with Henry Middleton in Fleet Street, over against or near to St. Dunstan's Church. In the following year however, East had a press of his own in Bread Street, and in 1571 he and Middleton removed to the Ship in London Wall. This partnership continued until 1572, during which time they printed several medical and theological books. In 1577 East took as an apprentice Henry Chettle, who afterwards became a dramatist, and about this time he moved into premises in Thames Street, where he printed the *Euphues* of John Lyly and an edition of Sir Thomas Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*. It is however as a printer of music that Thomas East is best remembered. William Byrd, organist of the Chapel Royal, had been granted in 1575 a license to print and sell music and to rule, print, and sell music paper, and this license he assigned to Thomas East, who on November 6th, 1587, entered Byrd's *Psalmes, Sonets and songs of sadnes and pitie*. East also printed the musical publications of John Dowland, Thomas Morley and Thomas Weelkes. On June 17th, 1609, Mistress East transferred the copyrights of Thomas East's books to Thomas Snodham, alias East, so that we may presume that the printer had died shortly before. The adoption of the alias by Snodham was probably a trade advertisement to show that he was the successor to the business. Most of East's musical copyrights were assigned to John Brown, Matthew Lownes and Thomas Snodham. Lucretia East, the widow, was living at Cudworth, co. Warwick, in 1627, when she made her will in which she mentioned her "stock" of £160 in

the Company of Stationers, and left bequests to Simon Waterson and Richard Badger; she nominated Edmund Weaver her executor. [*Library*, July, 1901; P.C.C., 61, Ridley.]

EDGAR (ELEAZAR), bookseller in London, 1600-13; (1) The Bull's Head, (?) St. Paul's Churchyard; (2) The Windmill, St. Paul's Churchyard, 1609; (3) The Jonas, (?) St. Paul's Churchyard, 1612 [Sayle, p. 685]. Son of Mark Edgar of Carlisle. Apprentice to Ralph Jackson for eight years from September 1st, 1589; took up his freedom June 25th, 1597 [Arber, ii. 163, 718]. Made his first book entry on January 3rd, 1599 [Arber, iii. 153]. Edgar dealt chiefly in theological literature. His copyrights were assigned to John Hodgetts on April 19th, 1613 [Arber, iii. 520-1]. Amongst his publications was Joseph Hall's *Characters of Vertues and Vices*, 1608.

EDMONDS (DENIS), *see* Edwards (Dionise).

EDMONDS (WALTER), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

EDMONDS (WILLIAM), bookseller in London, 1568-97; St. Botolph without Aldgate. Apprentice to John Awdely for seven years from November 1st, 1561. Took up his freedom on November 18th, 1568. Made his first entry in the Registers, a ballad, during the year ending July 22nd, 1571, and his last on September 24th, 1576. [Arber, i. 168, 390; ii. 302]. His will, dated August 18th, 1597, was proved in the Archdeaconry of London by his widow Margaret on September 23rd, 1597. He left a son Ralph.

EDMONDSON (GODFREY), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

EDMUNDES, *see* Edmonds.

EDWARDS (DIONISE), stationer in Oxford, 1608-22. Admitted stationer to the University, April 18th, 1608 [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 262, where his name appears as Denis Edmonds]. Edwards was appointed one of the valuers of the stock of Nicholas Smith, Joseph Barnes and Francis Peerse [Gibson, *Oxford Wills*, pp. 21-3, 27, 28].

EDWARDS (GEORGE), senior, bookseller in London, 1616-40; In the Old Bailey, in Green Arbour, at the sign of the Angel. Son of Richard Edwards of Sybbert, co. Oxford, yeoman. Apprenticed to Manasses

Blond, stationer of London, for eight years from Michaelmas, 1600, and took up his freedom in the Company on November 7th, 1608 [Arber, ii. 247, iii. 683]. George Edwards made his first entry in the Registers on December 19th, 1616, when Ralph Mabb assigned over to him the copyrights in six books [Arber, iii. 599]. He appears to have been in partnership with Jacob Bloome, as in a subsequent assignment made on June 4th, 1621, they are stated to be jointly concerned in the copyrights [Arber, iv. 54]. Edwards dealt chiefly in theological books.

EDWARDS (GEORGE), junior, (?) bookseller in London, 1624. Under date June 1st, 1624, there is an entry in the Registers to "George Edwards, Junior," of some of the Rev. Henry Smith's sermons [Arber, iv. 118]. This may have been a son of George Edwards, senior, in partnership with his father. There was another George Edwards who took up his freedom in the Company on December 1st, 1634 [Arber, iii. 687].

EGLESFIELD (FRANCIS), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

ELD or ELDE (GEORGE), printer in London, 1604-24; The Printer's Press, Fleet Lane, 1615. Son of John Elde of Scrapton, co. Derby, carpenter. Apprentice to Robert Bolton for eight years from Christmas, 1592; took up his freedom on January 13th, 1600 [Arber, ii. 185, 725]. Sir John Lambe in his notes upon the master printers stated that George Eld married the widow of Richard Reade who had previously been the wife of Gabriel Simpson, and so succeeded to the business. On May 9th, 1615, Eld was returned as having two presses [Arber, iii. 699]. A large number of books came from his press, amongst them Stow's *Annales*, Camden's *Remains* and Bolton's *Elements of armorie*. George Eld died of the plague in 1624 and was succeeded by Miles Flesher or Fletcher [Arber, iii. 689].

ELFE, ELSE or (?) ELLIS (WILLIAM), bookseller in London, 1628; Holborn Conduit. Mentioned in a list of second-hand booksellers who in 1628 were ordered to submit catalogues of their books to the Archbishop of Canterbury [*Dom. S. Papers, Chas. I, Vol. 117 (9)*].

ELLIS, *see also* Elfe.

ELLIS (THOMAS), bookseller in London, 1629; The Christopher in St. Paul's Churchyard. A stationer of this name took up his freedom on June 26th, 1615 [Arber, iii. 684]. He may be identical with the publisher of the broadside entitled *Man's Creation, Adam's Fall and Christ's Redemption*, which was issued from the above address in 1629 [Hazlitt, I. 113].

ELSE, *see* Elfe.

ELY (FERDINAND), bookseller in London, 1626-8; Little Britain. Mentioned in a list of second-hand booksellers who in 1628 were ordered to submit catalogues of their books to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Bernard Alsop the printer confessed to having purchased from him the manuscript of Sir Robert Cotton's *Short View of the Long life and reign of Henry the Third*, in 1626. [*Dom. S. Papers, Chas. I, Vol. 117 (9).*]

ELZEVIER (BONAVENTURA AND ABRAHAM), booksellers and printers at Leyden, 1621-52. Bonaventura, born in 1583, was concerned in the publication of two books in 1608-10, but apparently not regularly established in business until 1617, when he joined his eldest brother Matthew, who died in 1622. In 1621 he admitted to partnership his nephew Abraham, born 1592, and they continued to publish together until 1652 in which year both died. From 1625 onwards they also printed. They did little work in English but in 1633 printed a Greek *New Testament* for sale in London by R. Whittaker [Willems, no. 397], and in 1636 the *Mare Clausum* of J. Selden, which contains some English [Sayle, p. 1462; Willems, no. 449]. Neither of these works bears the printers' name. [A. Willems, *Les Elzevier*.]

EMERSON, *see* Edmondson.

EMERY (JASPAR), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

EMSLEY or EMILIE (DENNIS), bookseller in London, 1564-71. Apprentice to "Master Wally" and presented on October 9th, 1555 [Arber, i. 38]. Made a freeman on March 27th, 1564 [Arber, i. 240], and began taking apprentices at Christmas, 1566. In the year ending July 22nd, 1569, he entered a book entitled *An Introduction of Christians* [Arber, i. 378]. The last heard of him is in the year 1570-1, when he was fined for going to the Hall in his cloak [Arber, i. 445]. Hazlitt [III. 291]

records a work entitled *An Answere in action to a Portingale Pearle, called a Pearle for a Prince . . .* Imprinted at London in Fleet-streete, by William How for Dionis Emilie, 8vo. (copy at C.C.C. Cambridge).

ENDERBY (SAMUEL), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

ENGLAND (NICHOLAS), *see* Duff, *Century*.

ENSOR *see* Ainsworth.

ESCH or ESSAEUS (HENDRICK VAN), printer at Dort, 1630-59. He was presumably the "Henry Ash" who printed John Paget's *Meditations of Death*. [Ledeboer, *A.L.*, 54.]

EVANS (HERMAN), *see* Duff, *Century*.

EWLAM (RICHARD), stationer at Cambridge, *c.* 1624. His name occurs in a list of "Privileged persons in the University," 1624 [Bowes, *Univ. Printers*, 336].

EXELL or EXOLL (EMANUEL), bookseller in London, 1594-1631. Son of Robert Exhole, merchant taylor of London. Apprentice to George Allen for eight years from March 25th, 1587 [Arber, ii. 145]. Admitted a freeman on February 4th, 1594 [Arber, ii. 713]. Renter of the Company in 1631 [Arber, iii. 693]. Mentioned in a list of stationers who held shares in the Latin stock [*Library*, January, 1909, p. 105].

FAIRBEARD (GEORGE), bookseller in London, 1618-29; The George, Pope's Head Alley, near the Royal Exchange. Took up his freedom May 6th, 1617 [Arber, iii. 684]. First book entry in partnership with Richard Fleming on April 13th, 1618 [Arber, iii. 624]. He dealt in prints and engravings as well as books [Arber, iii. 673]. He made his last entry in the Registers on May 25th, 1622 [Arber, iv. 69].

FAIRBEARD or FAIRBERNE (JOHN), *see* Duff, *Century*.

FAULKNER (FRANCIS), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

FAWCET (THOMAS), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

FAWNE (LUKE), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

FEIRABENDIUS (SIGISMUND), bookseller at Frankfurt am Main, ? 1560–89. He was born *c.* 1527, as appears from his portrait (*see* P. Heitz's *Frankfurter Druckerzeichen*, fig. 1). He published T. Harriot's *Brief and true report of Virginia*, 1590, printed by John Wechel.

FENRICUS (M), (?) bookseller in London, 1627; Next to the Greyhound Tavern in the Blackfriars. T. Newman's translation of Terence's *Andria* and *Eunuchus*, 1627, were to be sold at his house. Nothing further seems to be known of him.

FERBRAND or FIREBRAND (WILLIAM), bookseller in London, 1598–1609; At his shop in Lothbury, at the hither end of Colman Street. First book entry May 3rd, 1598 [Arber, iii. 114]. Dr. Arber [v. xci.] gives the covering dates of this bookseller as 1588–1609, but I cannot trace his authority and conclude that the first date is a misprint for 1598. Ferbrand was the publisher of some of Rowlands' and Dekker's writings and a humorous work called *Quips upon Questions*, 1600. During the latter part of his life he was associated with John Budge. His last book entry occurs on the last day of October, 1608, and he died shortly afterwards, as on July 4th, 1609, his widow, Helen Ferbrand, transferred her interest in certain copies to John Budge, and the remainder to Thomas Archer on October 12th in the same year [Arber, iii. 393, 414, 419].

FERRIE (JOHN), bookbinder in (?) Edinburgh, 1609. He is mentioned in November, 1609, in the Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, viii. 373. His wife was Beatrix Weir. He lived probably in Edinburgh. [Aldis, *Scottish Books*, 112.]

FETHERSTONE (HENRY), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

FIELD (NATHANIEL), bookseller in London, 1611–28. Son of John Field of London, clerk, apprenticed to Ralph Jackson, stationer, for eight years from Michaelmas, 1596, and took up his freedom on June 3rd, 1611 [Arber, ii. 215; iii. 683]. He thus served seven years beyond his term. Field's first book entry does not occur until 1624, and his last was on December 19th, 1627 [Arber, iv. 133, 191]. He dealt chiefly in theological literature, amongst which is found two sermons preached at Court by Theophilus Field, Bishop of Landaff. The bishop is stated in the

Dictionary of National Biography to have been the brother of Nathaniel Field, the actor and dramatist, who may be identical with this stationer. His place of business has not been found.

FIELD (RICHARD), printer in London, 1579-1624; (1) Blackfriars; (2) The Splayed Eagle, Great Wood Street, *c.* 1600. Son of Henry Field, tanner, of Stratford upon Avon, whose goods and chattels John Shakespeare, the poet's father, with two others was employed to value on August 25th, 1592. In 1579 Richard Field left Stratford and, coming to London, apprenticed himself to George Bishop for seven years. He was at once transferred for the first six years to Thomas Vautrollier, the Huguenot printer in Blackfriars [Arber, ii. 93]. Thomas Vautrollier died before March 4th, 1587, and Richard Field who had taken up his freedom on February 6th, married his master's widow within a twelvemonth and thus succeeded to one of the best businesses in London. His first book entry is found in the Registers under December 24th, 1588. On April 18th, 1593, Field entered in the Registers "a booke intituled *Venus & Adonis*," the first of William Shakespeare's books that passed through the press. On May 9th, 1594, Field also printed for John Harrison the elder, Shakespeare's *Lucrece* and a second edition of *Venus and Adonis*. This was followed in 1596 by a third edition of the same work, in octavo. About 1600 Field removed from Blackfriars to the parish of St. Michael in Wood Street, at the sign of the Splayed Eagle. In 1615 he was returned as having two presses. He became a prominent member of the Stationers' Company, of which he was elected Master in 1619 and 1622. Field died in the autumn of the year 1624. By his will which was proved on December 14th in that year, he desired that he might be buried in the church of St. Michael, Wood Street. His property he divided into three parts, one of which he left to his wife, who is called Jane in the will. This was probably a second or third wife, and not the Jacqueline, or Jaklin, the widow of Thomas Vautrollier. He bequeathed The Splayed Eagle to his son Richard, and other property in Wood Street to another son Samuel. Small bequests were also left to Manasses and James Vautrollier, two of the sons of Thomas Vautrollier. The only other member of his family mentioned in the will was a sister Margaret, and there is no mention of Stratford upon Avon. Field's business eventually passed into the hands of George Miller, one of his apprentices. [P.C.C., 107, Byrde.] Field's

principal device was the "Anchora Spei" that had previously been used by Thomas Vautrollier. There were several sizes of it. He also used most of the borders and tail pieces as well as the types that had belonged to Vautrollier. On the whole his work as a printer was creditable, though it did not approach in excellence that of Vautrollier. It is in his brief connection with Shakespeare that its chief interest lies.

FINCH (ROBERT), (?) bookseller in London, 1595. Son of Nicholas Finch of Redbourn, co. Herts., husbandman. Apprentice to Thomas Woodcock, stationer, for nine years from Christmas, 1586 [Arber, ii. 145]. Admitted a freeman on March 3rd, 1594⁴/₅, on the death of his master, and took over his fellow apprentice Thomas Wydowes [Arber, ii. 715, 205]. The only book entry under his name occurs on September 22nd, 1595 [Arber, iii. 48]. Nothing more is heard of him.

FINLASON (THOMAS), printer in Edinburgh, 1597-1628. Son of James Finlason, bailie and treasurer of Dundee. He was a burghess of that town in 1593, but by 1597 had removed to Edinburgh, and became a merchant burghess of that city. In 1602 he turned his attention to printing, and began by purchasing the privileges, stock, and plant of Robert Smyth [*q.v.*]. This was followed, in 1604, by the purchase of Waldegrave's patent from his widow, and two years later he bought up the licence formerly held by James Gibson, bookbinder, for printing the Bible and certain other books. Having thus acquired practically all the existing Scottish patents, he obtained, on June 16th, 1606, a gift under the Privy Seal of Scotland confirming to him all these privileges with sundry additions; and in 1612 he was appointed king's printer in succession to Robert Charteris. He seems to have commenced actual printing with the acquisition of Waldegrave's materials in 1604, and many of the ornaments formerly used by Waldegrave and other Scottish printers are to be found in his books. He made frequent use of Arbuthnet's small device, modified by the excision of Arbuthnet's name, initials, and arms, and the insertion of his own initials. His type and ornaments were acquired later on by Robert Young, and from him passed to George Anderson and then to Robert Bryson. The books which issued from Finlason's press consisted to a large extent of official and legal publications, and are as a whole by no means so interesting from a literary point of view as the productions of

his more famous contemporary Andro Hart, nor are they so numerous. Among the more notable books are the two editions of Skene's *Regiam majestatem*, 1609, and *The Muses Welcome to the high and mightie prince James*, 1618, a collection of the loyal effusions called forth by the King's visit to Scotland in 1617. Upon this latter, Finlason seems to have expended the whole battery of typographical ornament contained in his printing house. Finlason died between September 27th and December 3rd, 1628, and was succeeded by his second son Walter. His inventory has not been found. [Aldis, *Scottish Books*, 112; *E.B.S. Papers*, vol. i., no. 20; *Reg. P.C. Scot.*, v-xi.; Lee, App., xv., xvi.; Wedderburn (*Scot. Hist. Soc.*, 28), p. xxv.]

FINLASON (HEIRS OF THOMAS), printers in Edinburgh, 1628-30. An edition of the *Flyting of Montgomery and Polwart*, 1629, and some half-dozen proclamations and acts of parliament printed 1628-30 bear the imprint of the Heirs of Thomas Finlason [*q.v.*].

FINLASON (WALTER), printer in Edinburgh, was the second son of Thomas Finlason [*q.v.*]. On January 17th, 1628-9, he was appointed printer of acts of parliament, proclamations, etc., in succession to his father. Nothing is known bearing his imprint, but apparently he worked under the style of Heirs of Thomas Finlason [*q.v.*]. He was succeeded by Robert Young. [Aldis, *Scottish Books*, 113; *E.B.S. Papers*, vol. i., no. 20; Lee, App., xxii.]

FIREBRAND, *see* Ferbrand.

FISHER (BENJAMIN), bookseller in London, 1621-37; The Talbot, Aldersgate Street. Took up his freedom July 15th, 1622 [Arber, iii. 685]. First book entry, a theological work, on July 16th, 1622 [Arber, iv. 75]. On April 30th, 1623, he took over from John White several of the writings of Hugh Broughton [Arber, iv. 95]. Amongst his publications were Abraham Darcye's *True Historie of Q. Elizabeth's reign*, 1624, Capt. John Smith's *Accidence or pathwaye to experience necessarye for all young sea men*, 1626, Thomas May's *History of the reign of K. Henry II*, 1632, and Heywood and Brome's play of *The late Lancashire Witches*, 1634. On August 12th, 1635, he acquired a very large number of copyrights that had belonged to Thomas Man, Paul Man and Jonah Man. The entries fill

nearly two pages of the Register [Arber, iv. 345]. These he assigned to Robert Young under a mortgage on March 27th, 1637. In 1628 he was mentioned in a list of dealers in second hand books who were required to send a catalogue to the Archbishop of Canterbury [*Dom. S. Papers, Chas. I.*, vol. 117, (9)].

FISHER (THOMAS), draper and bookseller in London, 1600-2; The White Hart, Fleet Street. Translated from the Company of Drapers and admitted a freeman of the Stationers on June 3rd, 1600 [Arber, ii. 725]. On October 8th, 1600, he entered Shakespeare's *A Mydsommers nightes Dreame* [Arber, iii. 174], and on October 24th, 1601, with Mathew Lownes, Marston's *Antonio & Mellida* [Arber, iii. 193]. Nothing more is known of him. He used the device of a kingfisher.

FISHER (WILLIAM), bookseller in London, 1604-? 1622. Son of John Fisher of Bryneton, co. Northampton, yeoman. Apprentice to Thomas Gubbyn, stationer of London, for nine years from June 8th, 1595; admitted a freeman on June 4th, 1604 [Arber, ii. 205, 737]. On July 23rd, 1622, a William Fisher entered *The Spanish English Rose* by Michael Du Val [Arber, iv. 76], but there is no evidence that he was identical with the stationer who took up his freedom in 1604.

FITZER (WILLIAM), *see* Stolzenberger (J. N.).

FLASKET (JOHN), draper and bookseller in London, 1594-1613; (1) The North door of St. Paul's; (2) The Black Bear, St. Paul's Churchyard. Transferred from the Drapers' Company and admitted a freeman of the Company of Stationers on June 3rd, 1600 [Arber, ii. 725]. He is stated to have had a shop or shed at the Great North door of St. Paul's at the commencement of 1594, and upon the death of Thomas Woodcock who lived at the sign of the Black Bear in St. Paul's Churchyard, he and Paul Linley succeeded to the business. Amongst their customers was the Duke of Northumberland [see *Hist. MSS. Comm. Rept.* 6, App., p. 226]. Linley died in 1600, and the copyrights were then transferred to Flasket [Arber, iii. 164-5]. The last heard of him is on December 20th, 1613, when in company with E. Weaver he assigned two books to Richard More [Arber, iii. 538].

FLEMING (HUGH), (?) bookseller or printer in London, 1563-4. Only known from an entry in the Registers during the year ending July 22nd, 1564, *A preservative for the plague with also a medycene for the same* [Arber, i. 231].

FLEMING (RICHARD), bookseller in London, 1616-9; (1) At the great South Door of St. Paul's on the right hand going up the steps, 1617; (2) The Three Flower-de-Luces, in St. Paul's Alley, near St. Gregory's Church, 1619. He was made free of the Stationers' Company on December 2nd, 1616 [Arber, iii. 684]. His first entry in the Registers was made on January 21st, 1617, and his last on July 29th, 1619 [Arber, iii. 601, 654]. His publications seem all to have been theological.

FLESHER (MILES), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

FLINTON (GEORGE), printer at Rouen, 1581-c. 1584. He was the first printer at the Catholic press established at Rouen by Parsons, and printed several of Parsons's works there, including the *Christian Directory* generally called the *Book of Resolution*. Later, in 1583 or 1584, he was printing there together with S. Brinckley [*q.v.*]. Flinton died soon after this date. [Gillow, *Dict. of Catholics*; Sayle, p. 1743.]

FLOWER (FRANCIS), Assigns of, 1573-96. Francis Flower, who received a grant in the year 1573 to print books in Latin, Greek and Hebrew, and grammars, on December 26th in the same year appointed Christopher Barker, John Wyghte, William Norton, John Harrison, Garret Dewes and Richard Watkins, to be his assigns [Arber, ii. 795]. They had a special block made embodying their several devices. This patent gave rise to much dissatisfaction amongst the poorer printers, who, headed by John Wolf [*q.v.*], secretly printed thousands of copies of these privileged books and refused to desist.

FOGNY (JEAN DE), printer at Rheims, 1561-93. In 1582 he printed the first edition of the Rhemish *New Testament* [B.M., p. 210], and Gregory Martin's *Discovery of the manifold corruptions of the Holy Scriptures*: in 1583 *A report of the apprehension of John Nichols at Rouen* [B.M., p. 1148].

FOOKES or FOWKES (THOMAS), stationer of London, 1585-94; Fleet Street. Only known from his will dated September 25th, 1600, and proved on October 15th in the same year. It gives no details as to his business. He may be identical with the Thomas Fowkes, stationer of London, who was taking apprentices between 1585 and 1594. [Arber, ii. 132, 147, 188, 722; P.C.C., 59, Wallopp.]

FORREST (EDWARD), bookseller in Oxford. See Plomer, *Dictionary*.

FOSBROOKE (NATHANIEL), bookseller in London, 1605-29; (1) The West door of St. Paul's, the corner shop, near to the Bishop of London's gate, 1611 [Sayle, p. 761]; (2) Upper end of the Old Bailey, among the Sadlers, 1614 [Sayle, p. 761]; (3) Pope's Head Alley, near Lombard Street, 1629. Entered in the Registers as Nathaniel Fosborough, son of Ralph Fosborough of Cranford, Northampton, clerk. Apprentice to Henry Carre, stationer, for eight years from July 25th, 1597, and admitted a freeman on April 5th, 1605 [Arber, ii. 219, 738]. His last book entry occurs in the Registers on January 21st, 1613 [Arber, iii. 512], but he was publishing in 1629 [Hazlitt, H. 205].

FOSTER (ANTHONY), bookseller at York, 1580-1607. Many books were purchased from him during these years by the Chapter. He dwelt within the precincts of the Cathedral. [Davies, *Memoir of the York Press*, p. 34.]

FOSTER (JOHN), bookseller at York, ?-1616. Probably son and successor of Anthony Foster. An inventory of his stock, made at his death in 1616, contains some three thousand books. It is printed in full by Davies. [*Memoir of the York Press*, pp. 34-5, 342-71.]

FOWLER (JOHN), printer at Antwerp, Louvain, and Douai, 1566-79; In de Cammerstraet, naby de Erfgen. Steelsius, Antwerp, 1576 [Olthoff]. He was born at Bristol, 1537, educated at Winchester School and New College, Oxford, where he became a fellow. He took the degree of M.A. in 1560, and in the same year or shortly after left England for religious reasons. In 1565 he was received as printer at Louvain [Olthoff, p. 33], where, early in 1566 he printed Saunders' *Supper of our Lord* [Sayle, p. 1445], and Pointz' *Testimonies for the Real Presence* [Herbert, p. 1620]. Later in 1566 he apparently had a press at Antwerp and printed there

works by Rastell, Frarin and Harding [Herbert, pp. 1616-9]. From 1567 to 1572 he printed some eighteen works at Louvain in English by Rastell, Sanders, Harding and others. In 1570 he obtained permission to establish himself at Antwerp and seems to have removed thither in 1572 [Sayle, p. 1366]. At Antwerp he printed Sir T. More's *Dialogue of Comfort*, 1573, R. Bristow's *Brief Treatise*, 1574 [Herbert, p. 1635], and a *Jesus Psalter*, 1575 [B.M., p. 874]. In or before 1578 he seems to have left Antwerp, for in this year he printed G. Martin's *Treatise of Schism* at Douai, the only book which he is known to have printed there. He died February 13th, 1578⁸ (or, according to Olthoff, in 1582). [*D.N.B.*; Gillow, *Dict. of Catholics*; Olthoff, p. 33.]

FOWLER (—), Mistress, (?) bookseller in London, 1624; Fetter Lane. Mentioned in John Gee's *Foot out of the snare*, 1624, as "one that trades much to St. Omers" [*i.e.*, in popish books]. She may have been the widow of a stationer.

FOXON (ROBERT), bookseller in Oxford, 1590-1. Admitted a bookseller November 27th, 1590 [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 321]. An inventory of his goods was taken on March 7th, 1591 [Gibson, *Oxford Wills*, 17].

FRANCIS or FRANCOIS (HERCULES), bookseller in London, 1576-1603; Parish of St. Benet Finck, Broadstreet Ward. Born in Warmenhuyse in Holland. The Cambridge University Library has a copy of Beza's *Psalms*, 8vo, of which the imprint runs: Londini, typis Thomae Vautrollerij & impensis Herculis Francisci 1580 [Sayle, no. 1539]. His will, dated October 14th, 1603, was proved on April 21st, 1604. He left the residue of his estate to his wife Mathurin. [P.C.C., 34, Harte; Worman, *Alien Members of the Book Trade*, p. 23.]

FRANCKTON, "FRANKE," FRANKETON, FRANKTON, FRANTON or FRANTON (JOHN), printer at Dublin, 1600-? 1618. First appears as printer in Dublin in 1600, in which year he printed two Proclamations for the Government. He lived in Dublin for many years, where he married Margery Laghlin, a freewoman of that city. Through her and at the instance of Archbishop Jones, Chancellor of Ireland, he obtained the City freedom. He had three or four children, some of whom obtained the freedom also. He was appointed State Printer in 1604 and

became Sheriff in 1612. His press turned out some excellent work and volumes of note and importance, *i.e.*, *The New Testament* and the *Book of Common Prayer* in Irish, 1602 and 1608, Sir John Davis' *Le Primer Report*, etc., 1615, etc., and also numerous Proclamations for the Government. There is no record of his death. He sold his Patent rights as State Printer to the London Stationers' Company, whose representatives came over in 1618 or 1619 to Dublin. The earliest form of Franckton's name, "Franke," suggests his foreign origin. His ability to use Irish type suggests his having learned to do so from William Kearney, his immediate predecessor as printer in Dublin, and as the latter practised his art in England and "foreign parts" for many years, it is not improbable that he met "Franke" abroad and brought him over with him to Dublin.

FRANKLIN (MICHAEL), bookseller in London, 1617-24. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers, September 26th, 1617 [Arber, iii. 684]. Mentioned in John Gee's *Foot out of the Snare*, 1624, as a "dispenser" of popish books.

FREMORSHAM (ANDREAS), bookseller in London, 1561-86; St. Faiths, Farringdon Within. A Dutchman, Factor for Arnold Birckman in England, and said to have been in the ward for ten years in 1571 [Worman, *Alien Members*, p. 23]. His correct name was Vrimurs or Vrimursanus. For a law-suit in which he was concerned on account of some books bought from him by Dr. John Dee, see the *Library*, January, 1909, p. 102.

FRENCH (PETER), bookseller in London, 1555-84. This stationer is first mentioned in the Registers in a list of those paying fines for being late in their attendance at the Hall on July 6th, 1555. He also contributed to Bridewell and other charities [Arber, i. 44, 47]. French appears to have dealt in ballads and almanacks. The last entry under his name is on March 15th, 15⁷⁹/₈₀ [Arber, ii. 366]. He made his will on June 25th, 1584, and it was proved on December 19th in the same year. He was twice married, but left no son [*Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's*, Book B. fol. 277].

FRERE (DANIEL), see Plomer, *Dictionary*.

FRETHER (THOMAS), (?) bookseller in London, 1581; The Royal Exchange, at the sign of the Half Rose and Half Sun, next to the North Door. Frank Adams' *Writing Tables*, 1581, is said to bear the above imprint [Hazlitt, III. 244].

FROSCHAUER (CHRISTOPHER I.), *see* Duff, *Century*.

FROSCHAUER (CHRISTOPHER II.), printer at Zurich, *c.* 1552–86. Nephew of the elder Christopher, printed with his uncle from *c.* 1552–64, and alone from 1564. Mr. Sayle attributes to him four books printed without place or printer's name in 1574–5 [Sayle, pp. 1414–15]. He seems to have acted as agent between the English Reformers and their friends at Zurich, especially on the occasion of his visits to Frankfurt fair, where he would meet English merchants [*Zurich Letters* (Parker Soc.), i. 224; ii. 180, 243, 294, 305].

FUSSELL (NICHOLAS), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

FYFIELD (ALEXANDER), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

GARBRAND (AMBROSE), bookseller in London, 1610–16; The Windmill in St. Paul's Churchyard. Son of Richard Garbrand of Oxford, bookseller. Apprentice to Cuthbert Burby for eight years from February 2nd, 160²/₃; took up his freedom February 5th, 161⁰/₉ [Arber, ii. 270; iii. 683]. On June 15th, 1610, William Welby assigned over to him two theological books [Arber, iii. 437]. Garbrand was in partnership with Eleazar Edgar at the above address. His last entry was on October 16th, 1616, when he assigned over one of his copyrights to Master Adams [Arber, iii. 596].

GARBRAND alias HARKES (JOHN), bookseller in Oxford, 1609–17. Born in 1585. Grandson of Garbrand Herks [*q.v.*] or Herks Garbrand. Scholar of Winchester College, Oxford, in 1596. Fellow of New College, Oxford, from 1606 to 1608. B.A., 1603–4; M.A., 1608. Licensed to sell wine [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 323]. Died before September 29th, 1617. His widow Martha married Christopher Rogers, Principal of New Inn Hall. [Kirby, *Winchester Scholars*, p. 157; *D.N.B.*]

GARBRAND or HARKS (RICHARD), bookseller in Oxford, 1574–1628; in St. Mary's parish. Son of Garbrand Herkes or Herks Garbrand. Admitted a bookseller on December 5th, 1573 [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 321]. Churchwarden of St. Mary's in 1569. Died in 1602.

GARDENER (LAWRENCE), stationer of London, 1578-89. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on June 25th, 1578 [Arber, ii. 677]. He is found taking apprentices between November 6th, 1581, and March 3rd, 1589 [Arber, ii. 108, 156]. He was perhaps a relative of Leonard Gardener. There is no evidence that he published books nor has his place of business been found.

GARDENER (LEONARD), bookseller in London, 1562-3. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on January 21st, 1563 [Arber, i. 121]. During the year ending July 22nd, 1563, he entered a ballad called *An epetaph of the deathe of ye lorde Gray* [Arber, i. 205]. His address is unknown.

GARDENER (THOMAS), printer in London, 1576-7; (?) The Three Cranes in the Vintry. Son of John Gardener of Ipswich, Suffolk, tanner. Apprentice to Henry Wekes from June 24th, 1568, for seven years [Arber, i. 372]. Began taking apprentices of his own in January, 1577 [Arber, ii. 72]. Joined Thomas Dawson the printer, their only book entry occurring on November 2nd, 1576 [Arber, ii. 304]. Thomas Gardiner is not heard of after 1577. He had a son Thomas who was admitted to the freedom "per patrimonium" on March 26th, 1599 [Arber, ii. 723].

GARRET (WILLIAM), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

GAYOT, *see* Guyeth.

GELLIBRAND (SAMUEL), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

GELLIBRAND (THOMAS), (?) bookseller in London, 1597; Dwelling in St. Mary Axe. Mr. Arber [v. 188] states that Thomas Gellibrand was publishing at the above address in 1597, but does not give his authority, nor does he mention the work or works published.

GEMINI (THOMAS), *see* Duff, *Century*.

GETHING (RICHARD), writing-master in London, 1616-? 1652; The Hand and Golden Pen, Fetter Lane. In 1616 he published at this address *A Coppie booke of the usuall hands written* [Hazlitt, VII. 160]. [*D.N.B.*]

GIBBS (GEORGE), bookseller in London, 1613-33; The Flower de Luce, St. Paul's Churchyard. Son of George Gibbes of Southwark, Surrey, saddler. Apprentice to Thomas Hayes, stationer of London, for eight years from Christmas, 1600 [Arber, ii. 252]. On April 7th, 1605, he was put over to

William Cotton [Arber, ii. 290]. Gibbs took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on January 18th, 1607, and his first book entry in the Registers was made on December 20th, 1613 [Arber, iii. 683, 538]. He dealt in literature of a miscellaneous character and was associated with Henry Holland in several publications. The last entry under his name is found on May 10th, 1633 [Arber, iv. 294].

GIBSON (JOHN), bookbinder in Edinburgh, 1580–1600. In 1580 he joined Lekpreuik in a complaint to the Town Council against Robert Woodhouse for retailing books within the burgh, and in 1582 he was party to a similar proceeding against Vautrollier. He acquired the printing rights of Gilbert Masterton [*q.v.*], and these privileges were extended by royal grants made to him in 1589 and 1590. In July, 1591, he was appointed bookbinder to the King. He does not appear to have himself engaged in printing, but in July, 1599, he obtained a licence for a psalm book which he had “causit imprent within Middilburgh.” He died on December 26th, 1600, and his printing privileges were purchased from his son James by Thomas Finlason in 1606. His widow, Katherine Boyd, survived until July, 1622. For his inventory see *Bannatyne Miscell.*, ii. 222. [Aldis, *Scottish Books*, 113; Dickson and Edmond, 206, 349; *E.B.S. Papers*, vol. i. no. 12; Lee, 48; *Notes and Queries*, 3rd Ser., iv, 408.]

GIBSON (THOMAS), (?) printer and bookbinder in Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, 1582. Only known from a passage in Strype's *Annals of the Reformation*, vol. iii. pt. i., p. 177. Referring to certain words painted on the Queen's Arms in Bury Church in 1582, Strype says that Lord Burghley ordered certain persons to be called up for examination, one of them being “Thomas Gybson, bookebinder of Bury.” Strype further says in reference to Gibson, “this man had printed Browne's books,” referring presumably to Robert Browne, the founder of the sect of Brownists. No reference to this incident, nor any mention of Thomas Gibson is to be found in the Burghley papers printed by the Historical Manuscripts Commissioners, nor in the State Papers, and the name does not appear in the Registers of the Stationers' Company. “The badde practise of . . . the Booke-binder, and his accomplices [*i.e.*, accomplices] at Bury” is mentioned in *An Almond for a Parrot* [1590], sig. C2, where the “newe Posie” added to the Queen's arms is given, but Gibson's name does not appear.

GIBSON (THOMAS), bookseller in Edinburgh, 1592. He was one of the seven booksellers who, in February, 1592, complained to the Town Council against John Norton of London for retailing books within the burgh [Lee, App. lxxi.].

GILBERT (THOMAS), bookseller in London, 1588-90; Fleet Street, near to the Castle. Associated with Thomas Newman in publishing Everard Digby's *Dissuasion from taking awaye the lyvinges and goodes of the Church*, March 2nd, 1589 [Arber, ii. 540].

GILMAN (ANTHONY), bookseller in London, 1601-25. Son of Richard Gilman of Blechingley, Surrey, gent. Apprentice to Robert Walley, stationer of London, for eight years from November 1st, 1587: took up his freedom in the Company on May 15th, 1601, being admitted into the Livery in 1603 [Arber, ii. 149, 728, 874]. In 1618 Gilman was elected junior Warden, and held the office of senior Warden in the years 1622 and 1625. In 1616 he took a share or shares in the Latin Stock. His only book entry, made on November 9th, 1620, was Robert Newton's *Countesse of Montgomeries Eusebia* [Arber, iv. 42]. His address has not been found.

GLADWIN (RICHARD), bookseller in London, 1628; Holborn Conduit. Mentioned in a list of second-hand booksellers who in 1628 were ordered to submit catalogues of their books to the Archbishop of Canterbury [*Dom. S. Papers, Chas. I*, vol. 117 (9)].

GLOVER (JEROME), bookseller in London, 1559-68. Made free of the Company of Stationers by Robert Holder in the year ending July 10th, 1559. In 1563 his name occurs in a list of those who were fined for selling *Nostradamus* and in 1567-8 he entered Valentine Lee's *Surveyng of landes* [Arber, i. 217, 355].

GODHED or GODETT (GILES), *see* Duff, *Century*.

GODLIF or GODLEY (FRANCIS), stationer and bookbinder in London, 1562-96; At the West end of St. Paul's. The earliest reference to this bookseller in the Registers is the entry to him of a ballad called *A Description of a monstrous child*, during the year ending July 24th, 1562. It was printed for him by Leonard Askell, and is reprinted in Mr. Huth's *Ancient Ballads and Broad-sides*, p. 299, ed. 1867 [Arber, i. 181]. Godlif or Godley was admitted a freeman of the Company of Stationers on January 20th, 156½.

In the following year he married, and an entry in the Wardens' accounts includes a sum of five shillings for the hire of the Hall on that occasion [Arber, i. 186, 218]. In the year ending July 22nd, 1565, he was fined for binding primers "unjustly and contrary to orders." In 1566-7 he appears to have been working as a bookbinder in Chester, and his name ("Godlof") is mentioned in the Registers of the Chester Stationers' Company. Later on he brought an action against the Company to uphold his right to bind books in vellum, and in the year ending July 9th, 1577, the Company paid him 40s. to "surcease his sute" [Arber, i. 475]. In 1582 he is found borrowing £3 13s. 4d. from the Company. He repaid it the following year; but shortly afterwards a larger loan was granted to him which was not repaid until 1591 [Arber, i. 494, 497].

GODWIN (JOSEPH), bookseller in Oxford, 1617-73, *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*, and Gibson, *Oxford Wills*, 45.

GODWIN (PAUL), (?) bookseller (?) in London, 1638. On March 7th, 1638, a stationer of this name entered a book called *Histoire de Larrons or the history of theeues* [Arber, iv. 410].

GOLDING (PER.), (?) bookseller in London, 1608. *An Epitome of Froissart*, translated from the Latin of Sleidan by P. Golding, was printed for him by T. Purfoot in this year. He does not seem to be otherwise known.

GORE (JOHN), bookseller at Oxford, *see* Duff, *Century*. In 1568 he was living in High Street, at corner of Grope Lane (Grove Street) [*Oriel leases*].

GOSSON (ALICE), bookseller in London, 1600-1 and 1622; Pannier Alley. Widow of Thomas Gosson [*q.v.*]. Nothing seems to be heard of her between 1601, when her son Henry was made a freeman, and 1622, when R. Tisdale's *Lawyer's Philosophy* appeared with the imprint "printed for I.T. and H.G. and are to bee sold at the Widdow Gossons in Pannier Alley." This was one of Henry Gosson's addresses, but as nothing of his is found bearing it later than 1622, it seems likely that he handed over his shop there to his mother in this year.

GOSSON (HENRY), bookseller in London, 1601-40; (1) The Sun, Paternoster Row, 1603-9; (2) London Bridge, near to the Gate, 1608-40; (3) Catherine Wheel Alley, 1613; (4) Pannier Alley, ? 1615-22. One of the sons of Thomas Gosson, admitted a freeman of the Company of Stationers, "per

patrimonium" and presented by his mother Alice Gosson, widow, on August 3rd, 1601 [Arber, ii. 730]. He entered his first book on May 18th, 1603 [Arber, iii. 36]. Dealt extensively in popular literature such as ballads, broadsides, newsbooks, romances and jest books. His last entry occurs on July 26th, 1640 [Arber, iv. 516]. From *The Last Terrible Tempestious Winds*, 1613, sig. C2^v, it appears that at that date he dwelt in Catherine Wheel Alley, but this address does not appear on his publications.

GOSSON (THOMAS), bookseller in London, 1579-1600; (1) The Goshawk in the Sun in St. Paul's Churchyard, next the Gate; the corner shop to Cheapside; (2) In Paternoster Row [? at the Sun] next to the Castle tavern; (3) At his shop adjoining London Bridge Gate, 1595-1600. Admitted to the freedom of the Company on February 4th, 1577⁶, by Thomas Purfoote [Arber, ii. 673]. He made his first entry in the Registers on March 24th, 1579, and dealt largely in ballads, plays and miscellaneous literature. Thomas Gosson was one of those who sold the pirated copies of John Day's *Psalmes* and the *A B C and Little Catechisme* [Arber, ii. 791], for which he was fined 20s. on October 11th, 1596 [Arber, ii. 826]. Thomas Gosson made his last entry in the Registers on November 6th, 1598, and died sometime between that date and September 1st, 1600 [Arber, v. 199]. After his death his widow Alice [*q.v.*] appears to have carried on the business until her son Henry was made a freeman on August 3rd, 1601.

GOURLAW (ROBERT), bookbinder in Edinburgh, 1585. Died September 6th, 1585. His will is printed in the *Bannatyne Miscellany* [ii. 209], and the list of his books in the inventory occupies six pages. Among his creditors at the time of his death were Thomas Vautrollier, Henry Charteris and Robert Smyth. His wife, Isabel Haldin, survived him. [Aldis, *Scottish Books*, 113].

GOWER (CHRISTOPHER), (?) bookseller in London, 1585-7. Son of George Gower or Gowre of York, merchant. Apprentice to Richard Grene for eight years from September 8th, 1566 [Arber, i. 324]. He was the compiler as well as the printer of a work on handwriting [Arber, ii. 465].

GRAFTON (RICHARD), *see* Duff, *Century*.

GRAPHEUS (RICHARDUS), *see* Duff (E.), *Century*, p. 60—Joannes Graphaeus.

GREEN (BENJAMIN), (?) bookseller in London, 1632. Associated with Moses Bell in issuing a broadside entitled *A yearely Continuacion of the Lord Maiours and Sherriffs of London* [Arber, iv. 287]. He may be the same as the Benjamin Greene who took up his freedom on June 9th, 1628 [Arber, iii. 686].

GREENE (CHARLES), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

GREENE (FRANCIS), bookseller in Cambridge, 1628–35; Parish of Great St. Mary's. Possibly son of Leonard Greene. He paid the Church rate in the parish of Great St. Mary's from 1628 to 1635. He published the second edition of Giles Fletcher's *Christs Victory* in 1632 and various editions of George Herbert's *Temple* until 1634.

GREENE (JOANE), bookseller in Cambridge and (?) London, 1631–7. Widow of Leonard Greene. She was certainly living in Cambridge for two years after her husband's death, as she paid the church rate in the parish of Gt. St. Mary's until 1632 [Gray's *Shops at West End of Great St. Mary's*]. Her name appears on the 1631 edition of J. Preston's *Sermons* and again on the 1634 edition, but no address is given in either. On September 15th, 1637, she assigned over to Anne Boler, the widow of James Boler, all her interest in several publications [Arber, iv. 393], after which no more is heard of her.

GREENE (JOHN), (?) bookseller in London, ? 1630–? 1634. A stationer of this name is given as taking up his freedom in the Company on June 17th, 1624 [Arber, iii. 685]. But the references to John Greene in the 1640 catalogue of English Books at the British Museum, upon the authority of which Mr. Arber makes the statement that he was publishing between 1630 and 1634, are misleading. The J. Greene whose name appears in the imprint of Dr. Preston's *Sermons* in 1634 was *Joane* Greene, the widow of Leonard Greene of Cambridge, for whom the first edition of the work was published in 1630, while James Shirley's *Gratefull Servant* was published in 1630 by John *Grove* of Furnivall's Inn Gate.

GREENE (LEONARD), printer and bookseller in Cambridge, 1606–30; Parish of Great St. Mary's. Admitted a freeman of the Company of Stationers on April 14th, 1606, and made his first entry in the Register in company with John Porter on May 13th, 1606 [Arber, iii. 683, 321].

In 1607 he paid 3s. 4d. church rate, and from 1612 to 1630 he was assessed at 4s. annually. From 1612 to 1617 he paid rent for his shop at the south side of the steeple of St. Mary's church, Cambridge (figured in Loggan's *Cantabrigia Depicta*), and for the shop on the north side occupied by W. Williams, a bookbinder [*q.v.*]. By a Grace of October 31st, 1622, he was appointed one of the printers to the University, and on December 16th, 1625, there is a second Grace for sealing a patent to him in conjunction with Thomas and John Buck. The last entry under his name in the Stationers' Registers occurs on January 22nd, 1630⁹. Leonard Greene was associated with other Cambridge and London stationers, such as Cantrell Legge, Thomas Pavier and James Boler, and like most of the University stationers he had an agent in London, his edition of Giles Fletcher's *Reward of the Faithfull*, 1623, being "to be sold at the sign of the Talbot in Paternoster Row." He died some time in 1630 and was buried at Cambridge. His widow Joane continued to live in the same house for two years after his death. [Bowes' *University Printers*, 298-300; Gray's *Shops at West End of Gt. St. Mary's*; Foster's *Churchwardens' Accounts*.]

GREENE (RICHARD), (?) bookseller in London, 1556-1612; (?) St. Dunstan's in the West. There were two men of this name, Richard Grene, senior [see Duff, *Century*] and Richard Greene, junior, who was made a freeman February 3rd, 1583⁴ [Arber, ii. 690]. The will of a Richard Green, stationer of St. Dunstan's in the West, was proved on May 9th, 1612, in the Court of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. He left a bequest to his son George and a sum of forty shillings to the Company of Stationers.

GRIFFIN (ANNE), see Plomer, *Dictionary*.

GRIFFIN (EDWARD), senior, printer in London, 1613-21; Dwelling in the Little Old Bayley near the sign of the King's Head. Son of Robert Griffin of Rydland, co. Flint, yeoman. Apprentice to Henry Conneway, citizen and stationer of London, for eight years from Michaelmas, 1589. He is found taking apprentices on his own account on October 3rd, 1597 [Arber, ii. 220]. A second Edward Griffen, Griffin, or Gryffyn, the son of John Griffen of Llandunes, co. Denbigh, was apprenticed to Arnold Hatfield for seven years from February 2nd, 1603⁴ [Arber, ii. 276], took up his freedom

February 18th, 1611⁹ [Arber, iii. 683], and entered his first book on November 2nd, 1613 [Arber, iii. 534]. On the death of Melchisedec Bradwood in 1618 he secured the business of the Eliot's Court Press. His last book entry occurs on December 14th, 1620 [Arber, iv. 44], and his death took place before June 7th, 1621, when his widow in conjunction with John Haviland took over the business [Arber, iv. 55].

GRIFFIN (EDWARD), junior, *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

GRIFFITH (WILLIAM), *see* Duff, *Century*.

GRISMAND or GRISMOND (JOHN), bookseller, printer and typefounder in London, 1618–38; (1) The Gun, near the Little North door of St. Paul's, 1618; (2) The Gun, St. Paul's Alley, 1621; (3) The Gun, Ivy Lane, 1627–36. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on December 2nd, 1616 [Arber, iii. 684]. Between 1618 and 1622 he was associated in the publication of books with John Marriott. He also printed and sold ballads, and his name occurs in a list of those to whom 128 ballads were entered on December 14th, 1624 [Arber, iv. 131]. As his name does not appear in the list of authorised printers in 1615, it is possible that he did not set up a press of his own until after his appointment as a recognised typefounder, under the Star Chamber decree of 1637 [Arber, iv. 535]. The last book entry under his name occurs on November 5th, 1635 [Arber, iv. 350]. John Grismand died before December 31st, 1638, when his will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, being dated January 5th, 1636. He was twice married, but left no heir, and his property passed by will to his second wife Mary. Amongst the stationers to whom he left bequests were Richard Cotes, Nathaniel Man, Edwin Bush, and Philip Nevill, and he nominated Thomas Downes and John Parker overseers [P.C.C., 169, Lee]. He was succeeded by John Grismand II, believed to have been his nephew. *See* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

GROVE (FRANCIS), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

GROVE (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1620–37; Furnivall's Inn Gate. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on January 17th, 1612⁹ [Arber, iii. 685]. He was probably a relative of Francis Grove. He dealt in law-books, plays and sermons. Amongst the plays that bear his name may be mentioned *Holland's Leaguer* by Shakerly Marmion, *The Wedding*

by James Shirley, *The tragedy of Hoffman*, and *The Grateful Servant*. These he transferred on September 25th, 1637, to William Leake [Arber, iv. 394].

GROYTER (AMELL DE), typefounder in London, 1583. In the Returns of Aliens in 1583 occurs this entry:—Groyter, Amell de, Criplegate Without, Dutchman, letter maker for printers [Kirk's *Returns of Aliens*, Part ii. 317]. An Aimé de Gruyter made some founts for Christopher Plantin in 1589 [M. Rooses, *Christophe Plantin*, p. 239; Worman, *Alien Members*, p. 26].

GUBBIN or GUBBINS (THOMAS), bookseller in London, 1587–1629; (1) The Griffin, Paternoster Row, over against the Black Raven; (2) In St. Paul's Churchyard. This stationer was apprentice to John Walley of the Hart's Horn in Foster Lane, by whom he was made free on January 31st, 1585 [Arber, ii. 696]. In his first publication, entered in the Registers on September 18th, 1587, he was associated with Thomas Newman, and he is also found in partnership with John Busby, Thomas Man and John Porter. With Newman he shared the publication of Robert Greene's *Farewell to Folly* in 1591. Thomas Gubbin married Johane, the eldest daughter of John Harrison the eldest, by whom he had two sons, Francis and Charles, and a daughter Hester, mentioned in the will of John Harrison [Plomer, *Wills*, pp. 48, 49]. In 1603 Gubbin was admitted a freeman of York. His last book entry occurs on May 15th, 1614 [Arber, iii. 546]. His will dated August 15th, 1625, and proved on December 21st, 1629, is in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury [P.C.C., 106, Ridley]. The above addresses are recorded by Mr. Arber in his *Bibliographical Summary*, but the majority of Gubbins' books have no address. A person of the name of Gubbins is mentioned in 1624 in John Gee's *Foot out of the snare* as a disperser of popish books.

GUILICKE, *see* Gulke (A. van).

GULKE, GUILICKE, HILLOKE or VAUKYLL (ARNOLD VAN), bookseller in London, 1568. John Stell and Arnold Vaukyll, both "born in Andwerpe and stacyoners, Douthmen," were committed to the Counter in the Poultry, by the Lord Mayor, for causing to be printed by John Alde a book of 8 pp. in French on the tyranny of the Duke of Alva, dated September 18th, 1568. Mr. E. J. Worman in his *Alien members of the*

Book Trade, considers the last named to be identical with Arnald van Gulke and also with Arnold Hillocke of Limestreet Ward, bookbinder, mentioned in part i., p. 410, of Messrs. Kirk's *Returns of Aliens*. An Aert van Guylick is mentioned in the list of those persecuted for religion who frequented the various London churches in 1568 [Worman, p. 31]. About the same time John Stell and Arnolde van Gulke entered in the Registers an "almanacke in Duche" [Arber, i. 383].

GURNEY (ROBERT), (?) bookseller in London, 1636. Only known from an entry in the Registers on July 19th, 1636, of a broadside by Martin Parker [Arber, iv. 367].

GUYETT or GAYOT (GABRIEL), typefounder in London, 1576-88; Cripple Gate Without. A Dutchman, resident in John Day's house in St. Anne's Aldersgate in 1576, and probably employed by him to cut letters. He came of a famous family of letter founders and was brother to the widow of Anthony Deise [*q.v.*]. [Worman, *Alien Members*, p. 26.]

GUYOT (CHRISTOPHER), printer at Leyden, 1598-1603. In 1603 he printed John Johnston's *Heroes ex omni Historia Scotica lectissimi* for Andro Hart, bookseller in Edinburgh [Hazlitt, I. 239]. [Ledebøer, *A.L.* p. 69.]

GWILLIM (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1615; Britain's Burse. Only known from an entry in the Registers on May 4th, 1615, of Nicholas Breton's *Characters morall and divine* [Arber, iii. 567], which was printed for him by E. Griffin.

H. (J.), printer at Amsterdam, 1597-1611. Mr. Sayle queries whether he is Jodocus Hondius or Joos de Hondt [*q.v.*]. He printed W. Bradshaw's *Short Treatise of the Cross in Baptism*, 1604 [Sayle, p. 1428].

HACKET (THOMAS), *see* Duff, *Century*.

HACKFORTH (ROBERT), (?) bookseller in London, 1565-70. Apprentice with Thomas Marshe, by whom he was presented on October 14th, 1556. Made free of the Company of Stationers on December 3rd, 1565 [Arber, i. 41, 317]. He was dead before July 22nd, 1570, and was buried by the Company, which suggests that he was a poor man. He dealt chiefly in ballads [Arber, i. 315, 421].

HAESTENS (HENDRIK VAN), printer at Leyden, 1596-1629. In 1610 he printed *The Divine beginning of Christ's Visible Church* by Henry Jacob, in the imprint of which he is called "Henry Hastings" [Sayle, p. 1462]. This has as device a female [? Minerva] with "Acad. Lugd." above.

HAGEN (FRANCIS VAN), bookbinder in (?) Edinburgh, 1604. In 1604 he is named among the debtors in the inventory of Jonet Mitchelhill, wife of Andro Hart, printer in Edinburgh. As no place is mentioned it is probable that he was living in Edinburgh. [Aldis, *Scottish Books*, 113; *Bannatyne Miscell.* ii. 240.]

HALL (HENRY), printer at Oxford, 1637-?1679, see Plomer, *Dictionary*, and Gibson, *Oxford Wills*, 45.

HALL (ROWLAND), see Duff, *Century*.

HALL (WILLIAM), printer in London, 1598-1614. Son of William Hall of Lillisfield, co. Salop, clerk. Apprentice to John Allde for seven years from January 28th, 1577, and admitted to the freedom of the Company on February 3rd, 158 $\frac{3}{4}$ [Arber, ii. 73, 690]. His first work appears to have been an edition of *The Summe of the Conference betweene J. Rainolds and J. Hart*, 1598, 4to. On November 28th, 1608, he was allowed by the Company to print an edition of Justin in Latin [Arber, iii. 396]. In 1609 W. Hall and Thomas Haviland secured some of the copyrights for printing commercial papers from Richard Braddock. Sir J. Lambe in his notes says that they bought the business which had belonged to Robert Robinson [Arber, iii. 702]. In 1612 Hall was associated with John Beale, who eventually succeeded him and to whom his copyrights were transferred on April 7th, 1614 [Arber, iii. 544]. His place of business is unknown.

HALLEY (EDMUND), bookseller in London, 1562-5; The Eagle in Lombard Street near unto the Stocks Market. The first notice of Edmund Halley is the entry recording his freedom on February 26th, 15 $\frac{5}{6}$ [Arber, i. 122]. Some time between July 22nd, 1561, and July 24th, 1562, he entered a ballad *Against filthy writing and such like delighting* which was printed for him by John Allde and is reprinted by Mr. Collier in *Old Ballads* (Percy Soc.), 1840, p. 50. Hall also dealt in almanacs and was fined in 1563 for selling "Nostradamus" [Arber, i. 218]. The last entry under his name is found in the year ending July 22nd, 1566.

HAMILLON (CARDIN), printer at Rouen, 1566-? 1614. A person of this name printed an edition of Cranmer's *Bible* at the cost of Richard Carmarden in 1566, and from 1609 to 1614 we find six small English books bearing the same name in the imprint. The first of these is B. Canfield's *Rule of Perfection*, and the last St. Francis de Sales' *Introduction to a Devout Life*. It seems natural to suppose these later works to have been produced by a successor of the printer of the *Bible*. One or both was presumably related to the Richard Hamillon who printed at Rouen between 1541 and 1559; see Duff, *Century*. In the later books two devices are used (1) IHS (Sit nomen domini benedictum), (2) IHS (Nomen domini laudabile) 33 mm. [Sayle, p. 1400].

HAMMANDE or HAMONDE (HENRY), stationer in Salisbury, 1571-6. In a return of stationers living in the country, who paid "scott & lott" to the Company in 1571, occurs the name of "Henry Hamonde in Salisbury" [Arber, v. lii]. In the Subsidy Roll for that city, dated September 10th, 1571, in the ward of New Street is the entry: "Henrye Hammond in goods . . . iij^{li} . . . v^s." and again in that of 18 Eliz., 1575-6, it is repeated [Lay Subsidy $\frac{198}{283}$, $\frac{198}{294}$]. Again in the Wardens' Accounts for the year ending July 15th, 1590, is the entry: "Item, gyven by consent of a courte towarde the proceadinge of Master Hamonde's sonne of Salisburye who procedethe master of Artes at Oxon, at this commencement x^{li}." [Arber, i. 539]. John Waley of the Hart's Horn in Foster Lane, at his death in 1586, left a bequest "To my poor scholler Thomas Hamond in Oxford five poundes a yere for foure yeres after the date hereof" and also bequests to "Henry Hammondes children, Henry, Robert and Lionell." Stationers of this name are found in Salisbury till late in the seventeenth century.

HAMMON (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1614-30. Took up his freedom September 7th, 1612 [Arber, iii. 683]. His first book entry occurs on March 4th, 1614³ [Arber, iii. 542]. On December 16th, 1630, he assigned over his copyrights to John Beale [Arber, iv. 246]. One of these was John Taylor's *Booke of Martyrs*, 1617, a diminutive volume measuring 1½ in. by 1 in. A copy is recorded by Hazlitt [H. 595]. In 1616 a thumb-book entitled *Verbum Sempiternum* was printed by J. Beale for "John Hammam," presumably the same man [Hazlitt, VII. 377].

HAMMOND (WALTER), (?) bookseller (?) at Salisbury, 1632-40. This bookseller made his first entry in the Registers on March 24th, 163 $\frac{1}{2}$ [Arber, iv. 275]. He appears to have dealt chiefly in works of divinity. His last entry occurs on January 4th, 163 $\frac{7}{8}$ [Arber, iv. 403]. Amongst his publications was a sermon preached in Salisbury Cathedral at the Lent Assizes in 1636 by the Rev. Thomas Drant, and called *The Royall Guest* [B.M. 114. c. 31]. It seems probable that he was a successor to Henry Hammande or Hamonde of Salisbury.

HAMONDE, *see* Hammande.

HAMNER (WILLIAM), printer, 1590. Found with printing materials in a cave in "the Parke" in Shropshire and arrested, but escaped [*Acts of the Privy Council, New Ser.*, xix. 454].

HANCOCK (RALPH), bookseller in London, 1580-95; Over against St. Giles' Church, without Cripplegate. This stationer was apparently one of Thomas Man's apprentices, but there seems to be some confusion both as to his apprenticeship and the date upon which he was admitted to the freedom of the Company. On November 25th, 1580, he paid 2s. 6d. "for that he was not orderly presented" [Arber, ii. 852]. And he is found taking apprentices himself on March 6th in the following year. But his first book entry in the Registers does not appear until February 24th, 159 $\frac{2}{3}$ [Arber, ii. 627]. Peele's *Old Wives' Tale* was printed in 1595 by Danter for sale by him and John Hardy at the address given above. This seems to be the only book now known upon which his name appears.

"HANSE," a printer at Dort, 1590. In this year he printed certain Puritan books by Greenwood, Barrow and others [Sayle, pp. 1465-6; *see Egerton Papers*, ed. J. P. Collier, Camden Soc. 1840, p. 172]. Persons called Arthur Byllett and Robert Stookes were concerned in the affair, but probably merely as agents for the transmission of the books. It does not seem possible to identify him.

HARDESTY (JOHN), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

HARDING (BRIAN), bookseller in Colchester, Essex, 1624. The will of this bookseller was proved on October 8th, 1624. He left the residue of his goods including his stock of books to his "kinsman" Robert Harding [P.C.C., 90, Byrde].

HARDY (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1594-1609; The Tiger's Head, St. Paul's Churchyard. Son of Christopher Hardy of Barnet, Middlesex, yeoman. Apprentice to Toby Cooke for eight years from Lady-Day, 1587, and made free on August 5th, 1594. In 1596 he was fined "for printinge a booke of Mr. Burtons without auctoritie and entrance x sh." and was forbidden to sell the book until it was duly licensed. Imprisonment was also threatened, but was "stayed till another tyme." He succeeded Toby Cooke as Beadle of the Company of Stationers in January, 1599. His last book entry occurs in the Registers on February 13th, 1608 [Arber, iii. 401].

HARFORD (RAPHAEL), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

HARISON, *see* HARRISON.

HARKES (GARBRAND), bookseller in Oxford, 1539-c. 1570. *See* Duff, *Century*. He lived in Bulkeley Hall, in the parish of St. Mary the Virgin [Wood, *Annals*, s.a. 1556].

HARKES (RICHARD), *see* Garbrand.

HARPER (RICHARD), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

HARPER (THOMAS), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

HARPER (WILLIAM), bookseller in London, 1614; (?) Little Britain. Son of William Harper of Woolsaston, co. Salop, clerk, and brother of Richard and Thomas Harper. Apprentice to John Bill for eight years from July 25th, 1604 [Arber, ii. 281]. Took up his freedom July 4th, 1612 [Arber, iii. 683]. Appears to have joined his brother Thomas, with whom he entered a book on July 1st, 1614 [Arber, iii. 549], and another on August 1st [Arber, iii. 551]. Nothing more is heard of him.

HARRIGAT (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1624-35; The Holy Lamb in Paternoster Row. Took up his freedom October 7th, 1622 [Arber, iii. 685]. Made his first book entry in the Registers on March 27th, 1624 [Arber, iv. 114], and his last on April 8th, 1635 [Arber, iv. 336]. His address is found in the imprint to the Rev. Richard Reek's sermon called *Faith & good workes united*, 1630 [B.M. 4473. aa. 30].

HARRIS (ANDREW), bookseller in London, 1595-8; The Pope's Head near the Exchange. Son of Thomas Harris, stationer of London [*see* Duff, *Century*, p. 67]. Apprentice to Thomas Hacket for eight years from

Whitsuntide, June 4th, 1587. Made free of the Company February 25th, 1594. On April 14th, 1598, he entered *The second parte of Hero and Leander*, by Henry "Polone" (i.e., Petowe) [Hazlitt, H. 454; Arber, iii. 111].

HARRIS (ANTHONY), bookseller in London, c. 1577. He is mentioned as one of those that "do lyve by bookeselling being free of other Companies" in the Complaint of the printers against privileges, c. 1577 [Arber, i. 111]. Nothing else seems to be known of him.

HARRIS (JOHN), printer of Catholic books, 1581. Arrested at the time of the raid at Stonor Park; cf. Brinckley (S.) [*Acts of the Privy Council, New Ser.*, xiii. 177].

HARRIS (W), bookseller in London, 1640; Coleman Street, at the sign of the White Hind. This stationer's name occurs in the imprint to Dr. Alex. Reid's translation from Fabricius, *Lithotomia Vesicae*, 1640 [B.M. 1189. d. 7].

HARRISON (ANTHONY), bookseller in Cambridge, 1573-1625; In St. Michael's parish. This stationer was possibly one of the sons of Anthonie Harrison of Cambridge, gent., whose son Oliver was apprenticed to Felix Norton, stationer of London, on December 25th, 1600 [Arber, ii. 251]. Anthony Harrison, junior, was christened in St. Michael's Church, Cambridge, on March 12th, 1573. In June, 1603, St. John's College leased to him a tenement in St. Michael's parish for forty years at a yearly rental of 11s. [Baker's *History of St. John's College*, i. 453]. His name appears in a list of privileged persons in the University in 1624 [Bowes' *University Printers*, 336]. He died in January, 1625, and was buried in St. Michael's Church on the 31st of that month [Venn's *St. Michael's Register*].

HARRISON (JOHN I), the eldest, see Duff, *Century*.

HARRISON (JOHN II), the younger, bookseller in London, 1579-1617; The Golden Anchor in Paternoster Row. Believed to have been half brother to John Harrison the eldest, to whom he was apprenticed for eight years from Christmas, 1561 [Arber, i. 171]. He became free of the Company on October 17th, 1569 [Arber, i. 419], and was taken into the Livery in 1584-5 [Arber, i. 508]. John Harrison the younger's first book entry in the Registers was made on June 15th, 1579 [Arber, ii. 353]. He was constantly breaking the rules and orders of the Company and was fined on

several occasions for infringing other men's copyrights [Arber, ii. 828, 829, 854]. His most notable achievement in this direction was the part he played in the publication of Waldegrave's pirated edition of Sidney's *Arcadia* in 1599. One of the witnesses declared that John Harrison the younger had brought some of the pirated copies from Edinburgh "by sea." Harrison afterwards confessed to having had five pounds' worth of the stock, and this was probably below the mark [*Library*, March, 1900, p. 199]. John Harrison junior was elected Junior Warden of the Company in July, 1612 [Arber, iii. 491]. He died in 1618, his will being proved on August 10th in that year. He left four sons, John, Philip, Josias and Benjamin, the three first being all freemen of the Stationers' Company [Plomer, *Wills*, p. 50].

HARRISON (JOHN III), the youngest, bookseller in London, 1600-4; The White Greyhound, St. Paul's Churchyard. Son of John Harrison the elder and nephew of John Harrison the younger. He was admitted a freeman of the Company of Stationers "per patrimonium" on July 9th, 1599 [Arber, ii. 724]. John Harrison the youngest succeeded T. Judson as a master printer on February 4th, 1600 [Herbert, p. 1297]. He died before February 2nd, 1604, when his apprentices were transferred to his father [Arber, ii. 275, 289].

HARRISON (JOHN IV), the youngest (2), bookseller in London, 1603-39; At his shop in Paternoster Row, at the sign of the Unicorn, 1632. Son of John Harrison the younger (1579-1617), and referred to as John Harrison the youngest after the death of his cousin, the son of John Harrison the eldest, in 1604. Took up his freedom "per patrimonium" on June 25th, 1600 [Arber, ii. 726]. Appears to have made his first book entry on February 18th, 1601, but the officials of the Company were evidently somewhat puzzled how to distinguish the various John Harrisons, of whom there were no less than four in business in London at this time. I have followed Mr. Arber's method of distinguishing them. This John Harrison was Senior Warden of the Company in the year 1636-7 and Master in the year 1638-9, after which nothing more is heard of him, but he may be identical with the John Harrison who was living at the Lamb or Holy Lamb, St. Paul's Churchyard, between 1641 and 1653 [Plomer, *Dictionary*, p. 92].

HARRISON (JOSEPH), bookseller in London; The Greyhound in Paternoster Row, 1608. Son of John Harrison the eldest, and admitted a freeman "per patrimonium" on February 6th, 160³/₄ [Arber, ii. 736]. On May 4th, 1608, he entered in the Registers Richard Myddleton's *Epigramms and Satyres*. [Arber, iii. 377; Hazlitt, H. 392.]

HARRISON (JOSIAS), bookseller in London, 1615-19; The Golden Anchor, Paternoster Row. Son of John Harrison the younger (1579-1617) and admitted to the freedom of the Company "per patrimonium" on June 25th, 1605 [Arber, ii. 738]. His first book entry, Fletcher's *Cupid's Revenge*, was made on April 24th, 1615 [Arber, iii. 566], but this and his other copyrights he parted with in April, 1619, after which nothing more is heard of him.

HARRISON (LUCAS or LUKE), *see* Duff, *Century*.

HARRISON (PHILIP), bookseller in London, 1603-8; At the Exchange. Son of John Harrison the younger (1579-1617), and admitted to the freedom of the Company "per patrimonium" on June 27th, 1603 [Arber, ii. 735], and in August of the same year he entered an apprentice [Arber, ii. 273]. On March 5th, 160⁷/₈, he entered a book relating to the East Indies [Arber, iii. 370; *see* Hazlitt, III. 235]. Another Philip Harrison, perhaps son of the above, took up his freedom in the Company on July 4th, 1631 [Arber, iii. 686].

HARRISON (RICHARD), *see* Duff, *Century*.

HARROWER (JAMES), bookseller in Edinburgh, ?1600. "In vol. 67 [of the Commissary Records of Edinburgh], May 10, 1654, is registered the Testament Dative of James Harrower, bookseller, burges of Edinburgh, 'quha deceist in the moneth of Fe. I^m vj^c zeirs'; and in vol. 68, August 4, 1654, that of Jeonet Patersone, his relict spous, 'quha deceist in the moneth of December, 1651 zeirs.'" [Bannatyne *Miscell.*, ii. 274.]

HART (ANDRO), bookseller, bookbinder and printer in Edinburgh, 1587-1621; High Street, on the north side of the Gate, a little beneath the Cross. He was in business as a bookseller at least as early as 1587, for in a successful petition presented to the Scottish Privy Council in February, 1589, by him and John Norton (of London) to be allowed to import

books free of custom, it is stated that they "had two years ago enterprisit the hamebringing of volumes and buikis furth of Almane and Germanie." When Norton gave up his Edinburgh business about 1596, Hart and Edward Cathkin [*q.v.*] bought up his stock. Together with the two Cathkins and others, Hart was arrested and imprisoned in connection with the tumult in Edinburgh on December 17th, 1596. In 1601 books were printed for him and the Heirs of H. Charteris by Abraham and Isaac Canin [*q.v.*] of Dort; and for him alone by C. Claessonius [*q.v.*] at Amsterdam in 1602, and C. Guyot [*q.v.*] at Leyden in the following year. On the cessation of R. Charteris's press in 1610 Hart commenced printing on his own account; the first book known to have issued from his press being a folio *Bible* dated 1610, the second *Bible* printed in Scotland, and celebrated for its correctness. Hart was the most important Scottish stationer of the first half of the seventeenth century, and the distinctively literary character of his productions is a remarkable feature of his press, which continued actively at work until his death. For a device he used a head between cornucopiæ with the initials A.H., also a headpiece with heart monogram; and many of his titlepages show considerable taste. About 1613 James Cathkin [*q.v.*] was for a time in partnership with him, though to what extent is uncertain. In Sparke's *Scintilla*, 1641 [*see* Arber, iv. 35] it is related that the King's printers in London came to an agreement with Hart, and afterwards with his son John, to supply them with London *Bibles* at a cheap rate, so that they should not print any in Scotland. Bonham and John Norton seem also to have employed Andro Hart in 1601 to send out English printers to Dort and to arrange for the printing there of Bibles, etc., to the prejudice of Robert Barker [*Acts of the Privy Council, New Ser.*, xxxii. 14-15]. The books so printed were presumably those bearing the names of Abraham and Isaac Canin. Alexander Wattir [*q.v.*], a bookbinder, was in Hart's employ. Hart's first wife, Jonet Mitchelhill, died November 5th, 1604, and of three sons only one, Samuel [*q.v.*], survived her. By his second wife, Jonet Kene [*see* Hart, Heirs of Andro], he had seven children, John [*q.v.*], Andrew, James, Margaret, Jonet, Elizabeth, and Rachel. He died in December, 1621, and was succeeded by his Heirs [*q.v.*]. The inventory of his goods at the time of his death, and also that taken on the death of his first wife, are printed in the *Bannatyne Miscellany*, ii. 237, 241. [*E.B.S. Papers*, vol. i.

no. 12; Aldis, *Scottish Books*, 114; *D.N.B.*; *Reg. P.C. Scot.*, iv, v, x, xi; Lee, App. xi; Calderwood's *History of the Kirk of Scotland*, v. 520, 535; vii. 382.]

HART (HEIRS OF ANDRO), printers in Edinburgh, 1621-39. After Hart's death in 1621 the business was continued by his widow and children till 1639, when the press was taken over by James Bryson, and probably the bookselling business was disposed of to John Threipland at the same time. Charteris's device is used in A. Ramsay's *Poemata sacra*, 1633. Widow Hart (Jonet Kene) seems to have taken a prominent part in the business, and she opposed the passing of Robert Young's appointment as King's printer for Scotland in 1632. She died May 3rd, 1642. The contents of her inventory [*Bannatyne Miscellany*, ii. 257] suggest that she had retired from business, and the chief debtor is John Threipland, who was due 3,400 marks "conforme to his band." The Edinburgh University Theses of 1631 bears the imprint "Excudebat Vidua Hart." See also Hart (John) and Hart (Samuel). [*E.B.S. Papers*, vol. i., no. 12; Aldis, *Scottish Books*, 114; *Spottiswoode Miscellany*, i. 298.]

HART (JOHN), printer in Edinburgh, 1630-? 1639. He was the eldest son of Andro Hart [*q.v.*] by his second wife. He was one of the partners in the business of the Heirs of Andro Hart, but two books (Drummond's *Flowres of Sion*, 1630, and Bayly's *Practice of Piety*, 1631) bear his name alone. His agreement with the King's printer in London concerning the Bible trade is referred to above, under Andro Hart. He died about 1639. [*E.B.S. Papers*, vol. i., no. 12; Aldis, *Scottish Books*, 114.]

HART (MICHAEL), bookseller in London, 1593. Son of John Hart of Exeter, co. Devon, shoemaker. Apprentice to John Windet, stationer of London, for eight years from Michaelmas, 1585, and immediately turned over to Andrew Maunsell, bookseller, who was a member of the Drapers' Company to serve out his time [Arber, ii. 136]. Hart took up his freedom on October 5th, 1592, a year before his term was out, when the clerk records that Hart had been "turned over to Robert Dexter and served his yeares out with him" [Arber, ii. 711]. The explanation is that Dexter succeeded Maunsell at the Brazen Serpent in St. Paul's Churchyard about the year 1590 [Arber, ii. 566]. Hart was associated with Toby Cooke in the publication of George Gifford's *Dialogue concerning Witches & Witchcraftes*

in 1593 [Hazlitt, H. 248.] This is the only book that has been traced bearing his imprint. His address has not been found. He may possibly be the "one *Mighell* (sometimes *Dexters* man in *Powles Church-yard*, though now he dwells at *Exceter*)" mentioned by Nashe in *Have with You to Saffron-Walden*, 1596, sig. Or^v. If so, he probably had a bookselling business at Exeter.

HART (SAMUEL), bookseller in Edinburgh, 1599–1643 (?). He was the eldest son of Andro Hart [*q.v.*], and was baptised on January 7th, 1599. No books are known bearing his name, but there is extant an account for books sold to him by Robert Allot of London in 1635, and he probably took an active share in the management of the business carried on by his father's Heirs. He died about 1643. [*E.B.S. Papers*, vol. i., no. 12; Aldis, *Scottish Books*, 114; *Scottish Antiquary*, v. 90.]

HART (WIDOW), *see* Hart (Heirs of Andro).

HARVEY (JOHN), printer of Catholic books, 1581. Arrested at the time of the raid at Stonor Park; *see* Brinckley (S.) [*Acts of the Privy Council, New Ser.*, xiii. 177].

HARVEY (RICHARD), *see* Duff, *Century*.

HASLOP or HASSELLUP (HENRY), printer in London, 1586–91; (?) The Bible in St. Paul's Churchyard. Son of John Hasselup of Barwyck in Elmet in the county of York, miller. Apprenticed to William How, stationer of London, for eight years from November 1st, 1577; but at some time not recorded he must have been transferred to Roger Ward the printer, by whom he was made a freeman on August 25th, 1586 [Arber, ii. 82, 698]. He was also mentioned as Ward's apprentice in the Star Chamber case of J. Day *v.* R. Ward and W. Holmes [Arber, ii. 768]. In 1586 he printed *Certaine English verses*, by L. L., the titlepage of which bears a device of a pheasant and the letters R. W. [*i.e.*, Roger Ward]. In the following year he obtained the manuscript of an account of Sir Francis Drake's expedition to Spain. This he gave to William How to print for him and it was published by Edward White at the Gun in St. Paul's Churchyard, Haslop apparently editing it [B.M., G. 6512. (1)]. The last heard of him is on April 9th, 1591, when he assigned to William Wright a ballad only entered to him on March 31st [Arber, ii. 577, 578].

HASTENIUS (HENRICUS), printer at Louvain, 1628. He printed the *Siege of Breda* by Gerat Barry, the title of which is dated 1627, the colophon 1628 [Sayle, p. 1446; B.M., p. 109]. As device he used a winged tortoise with the words "Cunctando Propero" and a monogram of the letters H.V.L., which also appears in some of his ornaments. In the colophon to the above work he is described as "Vrbis & Academiae Typographus."

HASTINGS (HENRY), *see* Haestens.

HATFIELD (ARNOLD), printer in London, 1584-1612; Eliot's Court Printing Office, Old Bailey. Arnold Hatfield was made a freeman of the Company of Stationers by Henry Denham the printer on January 16th, 1589. Early in 1584 he is found in partnership with Ninian Newton, Edmund Bollifant and John Jackson. This syndicate purchased the types, ornaments and initial letters of Henry Bynneman, and set up in Eliot's Court, Old Bailey. There would seem to have been an agreement between the partners that they should only put their names in the imprints of such books as they themselves actually printed. The result is that the names of all the partners never appear on any one book. Hatfield and Newton printed the first book issued by the press in 1584, Edmund Bunny's edition of Robert Parsons' *Booke of Christian Exercise*, and also editions of Cæsar's *Commentarii* and of Juvenal and Persius, both in 1585. [Herbert, p. 1211]. In 1596 Arnold Hatfield printed *The Historie of Philip Comines*, in folio, for John Norton. In 1598 in partnership with Edmund Bollifant he printed for Bonham and John Norton, R. Greneway's translation of the *Annals* of Tacitus. On the death of Bollifant in 1602, Hatfield was joined by Melchisidec Bradwood and issued for several London stationers Philemon Holland's translation of Plutarch's *Moralia*, 1603. They were also the printers of the splendid edition of the *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* of Abraham Ortelius, published by John Norton and John Bill in 1606. Arnold Hatfield is believed to have died in 1612. He sometimes used a device of the Caduceus, but it was only one of several devices used by the members of this firm. His wife, whom he married in 1582, was named Winifred Howles.

HAVILAND (JOHN), printer in London, 1613-38; (1) In the Old Bailey in Eliot's Court, 1627; (2) In the Old Bailey over against the Sessions House, 1634. Son of John Haviland, clerk, and nephew of Thomas

Haviland (1582-1611). John Haviland took up his freedom on June 25th, 1613, and on June 7th, 1621, in company with the widow of Edward Griffin he entered several copies, some of which at any rate had previously belonged to Edward Griffin, and before him to the syndicate which ran the Eliot's Court Printing House. This was apparently the foundation of John Haviland's business. About the year 1628 John Haviland began to enter books in his own name alone, although Mistress Griffin was still living. In 1636 Sir John Lambe in his notes stated that John Haviland, Robert Young and Miles Flesher, or Fletcher, had acquired not only Mistress Griffin's business, but also those of William Stansby and Widow Purslow [Arber, iii. 701]. In 1637 Haviland was one of the twenty master printers appointed under the Star Chamber Decree. On September 4th, 1638, he appears to have entered into partnership with John Wright senior, and at the same time they acquired the copyrights of John Parker and Henry and Moses Bell [Arber, iv. 431-4].

HAVILAND (THOMAS), printer in London, (?) 1582-1619; A little above the conduit, Aldermanbury. Admitted to the freedom of the Company of Stationers on August 7th, 1582 [Arber, ii. 687]. Is believed to have succeeded to the business of Richard Bradock [Arber, ii. 701, 702]. Thomas Haviland was probably a bookbinder as well as printer, as in 1601, when he took Simon Farwell as an apprentice, it was expressly stipulated by the Company that he was not to be brought up to the Stationers' or printers' trade, but only to that "other trade" that Haviland "nowe useth in his shop" [Arber, ii. 252]. The first entry under Haviland's name in the Registers is found on April 3rd, 1609, when with William Hall he received licence to print sheriffs' warrants, recognizances for alehouses and other documents of that nature, which had previously belonged to Richard Bradock. He printed also, between 1609 and 1611, several theological works, but in no case does he give his address in the imprint [Arber, iii. 404]. His will was proved on November 24th, 1619, and he left his business to his nephew John Haviland, son of his brother John Haviland, clerk [Commissary of London, Vol. 23, fol. 333-5].

HAWKINS (RICHARD), bookseller in London, 1613-36; In Chancery Lane near Sergeant's Inn. Son of John Hawkins of Abbey Milton, co. Dorset, yeoman. Apprentice to Edmond Mattes, stationer of London, for eight

years from October 1st, 1604 [Arber, ii. 284]. Took up his freedom November 18th, 1611 [Arber, iii. 683]. Publisher of plays and miscellaneous literature. His first entry, *The tragedy of Mariam*, was made on December 17th, 1612 [Arber, iii. 508]. In 1628 his name occurs in a list of dealers in second-hand books, who were to send a catalogue to the Archbishop of Canterbury [*Dom. S. P., Chas. I., Vol. 117 (9)*]. His last entry was on December 6th, 1633 [Arber, iv. 309]. On June 5th and 6th, 1637, his widow Ursula Hawkins transferred to Richard Mead, Christopher Meredith and W. Leake all his copyrights [Arber, iv. 385, 420]. Richard Hawkins published several plays, such as the *Maid's Tragedy* of Beaumont and Fletcher, in 1630, and *A King and No King* by the same authors in 1631.

HAWLTON or HAULTAIN (JEROME), typefounder in London, 1574–86.

A Frenchman, who took out letters of denization in England on November 30th, 1574 [Worman, *Alien Members*, p. 28]: in the return for 1583 he was described as "letter caster for printers." In a return of the presses and printers in London made to the Master and Wardens of the Company of Stationers in 1586 and printed in Mr. C. R. Rivington's *Records of the Stationers' Company* occurs this entry, "Heirom Hawlton, 1 press" [Arber, v. lii]. This was evidently a proof press, and Mr. Worman was mistaken in thinking that he ever published anything. He appears to have left England about 1586, and to have gone to La Rochelle [Worman, *Alien Members*, p. 29].

HAYES (LAWRENCE), bookseller in London, 1617–37. Son of Thomas Hayes, whose copyright in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice* was transferred to him on July 8th, 1619 [Arber, iii. 651]. He took up his freedom November 7th, 1614 [Arber, iii. 684], and made his first book entry on April 29th, 1617 [Arber, iii. 608]. His last book entry is on June 3rd, 1630 [Arber, iv. 236], but he published another edition of the *Merchant of Venice* in 1637.

HAYES or HAIES (THOMAS), bookseller in London, 1600–3; The Green Dragon, St. Paul's Churchyard. Thomas Hayes was first apprenticed to John Sheppard, but on January 8th, 1580, was by order of the Company of Stationers turned over to William Lownes to serve out the remainder of his time and was made a freeman on the last day of March, 1584 [Arber, ii.

94, 691]. He was admitted into the Livery on July 3rd, 1602, and took his first apprentice on March 2nd 160^o₁. His first book entry was a verse miscellany entitled *Englands Parnassus*, the copyright of which he shared with Nicholas Ling and Cuthbert Burby [Arber, iii. 173]. On October 28th, 1600, he entered *the booke of the Merchant of Venyce* [Arber, iii. 175]. His last book entry was made on September 6th, 1602, and his death took place before February 6th, 160³₄, when his widow assigned some of his copyrights to Humphrey Lownes [Arber, iii. 251]. She assigned some others to William Cotton on May 21st, 1604 [Arber, iii. 262]. The copyright of the *Merchant of Venice* passed to his son Lawrence Hayes.

HEARN or HERNE (JOHN), stationer and bookseller of Taunton, 1576. In this year Frauncis Coldock [*q.v.*] brought an action against him for the recovery of a debt of £88. He does not seem to be otherwise known.

HEARNE or HERNE (RICHARD), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

HEBB (ANDREW), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

HEIGHAM (JOHN), printer at Douai, 1609–22; bookseller at St. Omer, 1622–? 1639, and printer there, 1631. An Englishman, probably of an Essex family. About 1585 he was imprisoned in Bridewell on account of religion. Later he went to Spain and became a lay brother in the Society of Jesus. The first book bearing his imprint at Douai seems to be Luis de Granada's *Memorial of a Christian Life*, translated by R. Hopkins, 1612 [Duthillœul, p. 197; Hazlitt, VII. 101], but Sayle attributes to him books in 1609 and 1610 [Sayle, p. 1482]. From 1612 to 1622 he printed at Douai at least seven English books. In or about 1622 he seems to have gone to St. Omer, where he perhaps opened a bookseller's shop, for from this year until 1626 we find some eight books printed *for* him at that place. In 1631 we find a single work, a *Primer in English*, printed *by* him: there were two issues with the same date [Sayle, p. 1480]. After the closing of his press at Douai two books were printed there for him, namely the *Life of the reverend Fa. Angel of Joyeuse*, 1623, and the *Hive of Sacred Honeycombs* of St. Bernard, 1631. He appears to have been living at St. Omer in 1639. He was the author of a number of devotional works, including translations from French, Italian and Spanish. [Gillow, *Dict. of Catholics*; *D.N.B.*; Duthillœul, pp. 197, 409.]

HELIE, *see* Ely (F.).

HELLEN or HELLENIUS (HANS), printer at Middelburg, 1618-58; At the Gallery on the Market Place. He printed two sermons by John Wing entitled *The Crown Conjugal, or the Spouse Royal*, 1620 [Sayle, p. 1459].

HELME (ANNE), bookseller in London, 1617-27; St. Dunstan's Churchyard. Widow of John Helme. She carried on the business until 1627, when she assigned over all her late husband's copyrights to William Washington [Arber, iv. 190].

HELME (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1607-16; St. Dunstan's Churchyard. Son of John Helme of Little Saint Bartholomew's, West Smithfield, tailor. Apprentice to Nicholas Ling, stationer, for nine years from February 2nd, 1598 [Arber, ii. 233]. Took up his freedom June 15th, 1607 [Arber, iii. 683]. Made his first book entry in the Registers in company with John Busby, junr., on August 27th, 1607 [Arber, iii. 358]. Amongst his publications were George Chapman's play *The Revenge of Bussy D'Amboise*, 1613, the pseudo-Shakesperian play, *The first and second part of the troublesome Raigne of King John of England*, 1611, Selden's *Titles of Honour*, 1614, and he also held a share in Drayton's *Polyolbion*, 1613. Helme's last book entry was made in the Registers on May 12th, 1616 [Arber, iii. 588]. He was succeeded by his widow Anne Helme.

HENSON (FRANCIS), bookseller and bookbinder in London, 1581-1604; Blackfriars. There is no record in the Registers stating to whom this stationer was apprenticed or when he took up his freedom in the Company. The first heard of him is in 1581, when he took an apprentice [Arber, ii. 107]. In 1596 the sum of £4 12s. was paid to him by the Duke of Northumberland for binding books [*Hist. MSS. Comm., 6th Report*, App. p. 226]. In 1600 Ascanius de Renialme the Venetian bookseller in St. Anne's, Blackfriars, bequeathed to certain of his "welbeloved friends and neighbours," amongst whom he mentions Francis Henson, a ring each [Plomer, *Wills*, p. 35]. In 1601 Henson published Anthony Munday's translation of J. Teixeira's account of the voyage of Dom Sebastian, King of Portugal, to Africa [B.M. 1195. a. 1. (8)]. The last heard of him is on December 4th, 1604, when he was fined a shilling for not appearing at Stationers' Hall on the quarter day [Arber, ii. 840].

HERBERT (JOHN), (?) bookseller (?) in London, 1598. Son of John Harbert or Herbert of the city of Durham, tailor, apprentice to Paul Conyngton, stationer, for nine years from November 1st, 1588 [Arber, ii. 153]. Admitted to the freedom on October 29th, 1597 [Arber, ii. 719]. Herbert began taking apprentices on September 4th, 1598 [Arber, ii. 229]. On November 13th in the same year he entered a book called *Itys or three severall boxes of sportinge familiars* [Arber, iii. 131]. No copy of this seems to be known. Nothing further is known of this stationer and his address has not been found.

HERFORD (WILLIAM), *see* Duff, *Century*.

HERKES, *see* Garbrand.

HERKES, *see* Harkes.

HESTER (ANDREW), *see* Duff, *Century*.

HEWE (JOHN), bookbinder in London, 1571; Blackfriars. In Kirk's *Returns of Aliens* [Part ii. p. 15] he is described as "French bookbinder, came 9 years past, and Suzan his wife came about 12 years past to see the country. They sojourn within Noell Gobert (jerkin maker.) French Church." A John Hue, perhaps the same man, is also described as servant to Lewis Senior, bookbinder, about this time [Worman, *Alien Members*, p. 60].

HEYNS (ZACHARIAS), bookseller and printer at Amsterdam, 1595-? 1616, and at Zwolle, 1606-29. He printed at Amsterdam in 1605 H. Broughton's *Reply upon Th. Winton for Heads of his Divinity*, and *The Family of David*. [Ledeboer, *A.L.*, 77.]

HIGENBOTHAM, *see* Higginbottam.

HIGGINBOTTAM or HIGENBOTHAM (RICHARD), bookseller in London, 1615-35; The Cardinal's Hat, without Newgate. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on April 3rd, 1615 [Arber, iii. 684]. On September 3rd in the same year Thomas Bushell assigned over to him his rights in a book entitled *The uncasing of Machavill* [Arber, iii. 572]. Higginbotham was the publisher of the third edition of B. Holyday's translation of the *Satires* of Persius, 1635.

HIGLEY (HUGH), (?) bookseller in London, 1598–1625. The first heard of this stationer is the entry in the Registers of his transfer as an apprentice to Adam Mytton, on February 9th, 1598⁵, upon the death of his first master, Richard Webber [Arber, ii. 209]. He was made a freeman of the Company on April 24th, 1598 [Arber, iii. 720]. His will was dated November 22nd, 1625, and proved on December 7th in the same year. It mentions his wife Judith, a son George and a daughter Margaret, and appoints as overseers Thomas Heron and John Beawly [P.C.C., 134, Clarke]. No book bearing Higley's name in the imprint has been found.

HILL (ANTHONY), printer in London, 1586–8. Mr. Arber in his Bibliographical Summary [v. 142] doubts if Anthony Hill was a stationer, but in the Records of the Company there is a note which distinctly speaks of him as a printer in London. In 1586 the Company of Stationers ordered that for transgressing the decree of the Star Chamber he should not keep any printing house as a master, but work as a journeyman for wages. This order was made as a punishment for the share Anthony Hill took in printing Richard Day's privileged copy of the *Psalms in Meter*. In the Bill of Complaint presented in the Star Chamber by Richard Day and his assigns, Anthony Hill is called a *stationer* and he and Humfrey Franck were accused of printing 4,000 copies of the book [Arber, ii. 791]. But the point is settled by reference to Mr. Arber's first volume of the Transcript [p. 292] where we find this entry: "Anthony hyll the sonne of John hyll of bosburye in the County of haryforde yeoman hath put hym self apprentes to Rycharde Jugge . . . from the feaste of penticoste . . . 1566 [for] vij yeres." The entry of his freedom was no doubt in the lost Register, 1571–6. His first book entry is on August 1st, 1586, and his last on December 16th, 1588, but no copies of the books then entered are known to exist [Arber, ii. 450, 511].

HILL (FRANCIS), bookseller in London, 1628; Little Britain. Mentioned in a list of dealers in second hand books who were required to send a catalogue to the Archbishop of Canterbury [*Dom. S. Papers, Chas. I, Vol. 117 (9)*]. He died September 9th, 1644.

HILL (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1588–90; (1) The Three Pigeons in Paternoster Row; (2) The Golden Eagle and the Child in Paternoster Row, 1590. John Hill was admitted a freeman of the Stationers' Company

on August 8th, 1586 [Arber, ii. 698]. On June 24th, 1588, he is found taking an apprentice: on November 21st in the same year he entered as his copyright a sermon preached by the Revd. Adam Hill at St. Paul's Cross, and on April 27th, 1590, another book of divinity is entered to him [Arber, ii. 507, 545].

HILL (NICHOLAS), *see* Duff, *Century*.

HILLOKE, *see* Gulke (A. van).

HILLS (WILLIAM), bookseller in London, 1636-9; Little Britain at the White Horse. Joint publisher with Daniel Pakeman of Edward Dacre's translation of the *Discourses* of Macchiavelli in 1636, and of the same author's *The Prince*, in 1639 [B.M. 9040. aa. 10; Arber, iv. 357, 468].

HINDE (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1561-83; The Golden Hind in St. Paul's Churchyard. John Hinde was admitted to the freedom of the Company of Stationers on February 26th, 1560 [Arber, i. 122], and commenced to take apprentices in 1561 [Arber, i. 170]. In 1561-2 he was fined 2s. 6d. for reviling Nicholas Cleston with "unsemely words" [Arber, i. 185], and again in 1562-3 a like amount for quarrelling with Thomas Cadman [Arber, i. 217]. He was again fined in 1564-5 for keeping his shop open upon a saint's day [Arber, i. 275], and for stitching books. On February 28th, 1578, he entered two ballads [Arber, ii. 349]. John Hinde's most important publication was Sir Humphrey Gilbert's, *A true Reporte of the late discoveries . . .* 1583. The "Golden Hinde" was the name of one of Drake's ships, and it has been suggested that the bookseller adopted it as his sign.

HIPPON (JOHN), (?) bookseller in London, 1602-3: Apprentice to Mathew Law, by whom he was presented for his freedom on July 1st, 1602 [Arber, ii. 732]. In 1603 Thomas Creede printed for him a book called *A casting up of accounts of certain errors . . .* by W. T. [B.M. 698. d. 20. (2.)].

HODGES (GEORGE), bookseller in London, 1621-32; Little Britain. Took up his freedom May 7th, 1621 [Arber, iii. 685], and on June 4th in the same year George Edwards and James Bloome assigned over to him their rights in eight works, chiefly theological [Arber, iv. 54]. The last entry under his name is an assignment to Richard Allot made on January 11th,

163 $\frac{1}{2}$ [Arber, iv. 269]. Mentioned in a list of second-hand booksellers who in 1628 were ordered to submit a catalogue of their books to the Archbishop of Canterbury [*Dom. S. Papers., Chas. I, Vol. 117. (9)*].

HODGETS (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1601–25; The Flower de Luce in Fleet Street, near Fetter Lane end. Son of Richard Hodgetts of Sedgeley, co. Stafford, blacksmith. Apprentice to William Norton, stationer of London, for nine years from Christmas, 1584 [Arber, ii. 130]. Took up his freedom on December 22nd, 1593 [Arber, ii. 713]. He then appears to have been lent a sum of money under the bequest of William Norton for the benefit of young freemen of the Company, as in the Wardens' accounts of the year 1595–6 a note is made of the transaction [Arber, i. 581]. He took his first apprentice on June 25th, 1596, but discharged him on December 5th, 1598, when he took another [Arber, ii. 211, 231]. Hodgetts dealt largely in plays, amongst those which he published being John Day's *Ile of Guls*, 1606, Dekker's *Honest Whore*, 1604, Dekker and Webster's *Westward Hoe*, 1607, Thomas Heywood's *A Woman kilde with kindnesse*, 1607, and John Marston's *The Dutch Courtezan*, 1605. The last book entry under his name occurs on August 12th, 1624, and he was dead before December 19th, 1625. His widow Margaret assigned over some of his copyrights to Robert Allott on January 25th, 162 $\frac{5}{8}$, for a sum of £45 [Arber, iv. 148].

HODGKINS or HOSKINS (JOHN), printer of Marprelate tracts, 1589. He is described as a "saltpeterman" [Arber, *Intro. Sketch to Martin Marprelate Controv.*, p. 177], and nothing is known of his connection with the printing trade. He was hired by John Penry in April, 1589, to take the place of Waldegrave, who had up to that time been working for the Martinists, but becoming alarmed had left them. He engaged V. Symmes and A. Tomlyn as assistants and together they printed several books until the seizure of the press at Manchester in August. Hodgkins was tortured [*cf. Brit. Bibl.*, ii. 129, note], and condemned to death, but his fate is unknown [Arber, *Intro. Sketch*, pp. 134–6, etc.; Pierce, *Hist. Intro. to Marprelate Tracts*]. Mr. Arber thinks he may be identical with John Hodgets [Arber, ii. 816], but there is no evidence.

HODGKINSON (RICHARD), printer in London. See Plomer, *Dictionary*.

HODGKINSON (THOMAS), stationer in London, 1588-96; Parish of St. Gregory. Son of Evan Hodgkinson of Preston in Andernes, co. Lancashire, yeoman. Apprentice to Thomas Purfoot, stationer of London, for seven years from November 30th, 1580. Took up his freedom January 9th, 1587 [Arber, ii. 102, 701]. He died before October 8th, 1596, when his will was proved. He left a son Gabriel and a daughter Joane [P.C.C., 73, Drake].

HOGES, *see* Hodges (G.)

HOLLAND (COMPTON), bookseller in London, 1618-21; over against the Exchange. He was perhaps a brother of Henry Holland [*q.v.*] whose *Basiliologia* was to be sold by him at the above address. In 1621 he published John Taylor's *Brief Remembrance of all the English Monarchs* [Hazlitt, VII. 445]. Nothing else seems to be known of him.

HOLLAND (HENRY), bookseller in London, 1609-47; The Holy Bush, Ivy Lane. Son of Dr. Philemon Holland of Coventry, where he was born on September 29th, 1583. On March 25th, 1599, he became apprentice to John Norton, stationer of London, for ten years, and took up his freedom on December 5th, 1608 [Arber, ii. 237; iii. 683]. In company with John Wright, Henry Holland made his first book entry in the Registers on February 4th, 1608 [Arber, iii. 401]. In 1614 he compiled and published with M. Law a work entitled *Monumenta Sepulchraria Sancti Pauli*, but he is best known as the compiler of two books notable for their illustrations, the first, *Basiliologia, a book of kings, beeing the true and lively effigies of all our English Kings from the Conquest until this present . . .* 1618, folio. Perfect copies of this work contain thirty-one portraits, besides the titlepage. It was printed for H. Holland and to be sold by Compton Holland [*q.v.*]. The second and more important of the two was entitled *Herwologia Anglicæ*, and was printed in 1620 at the expense of Chrispin de Passe and Jan Jansson, bookseller at Arnheim. This, like its predecessor, was a collection of portraits of eminent Englishmen with letterpress by Holland. In this there are sixty-five portraits and two engravings of monuments. In 1626 Henry Holland published at Cambridge the posthumous works of his brother Abraham, under the title of *Hollandi Posthuma*. He also helped his father Philemon Holland with his later publications. Henry Holland's last book entry occurs in the Registers on May 14th, 1633 [Arber, iv. 296]. Details of

his later life are furnished by a broadsheet issued in 1647 appealing for alms on his behalf. From this it appears that he rented a house in the parish of St. Mary le Bow, and in 1643 served in the Life Guards of Basil Fielding [B.M., 669. f. 11. (34)]. He is believed to have been still alive in 1649. [*D.N.B.*]

HOLLINS (RICHARD), bookseller in London, 1581-4. Apprentice to Oliver Wilkes. Took up his freedom March 28th, 1580 [Arber, ii. 682]. On October 9th, 1581, he entered what was perhaps a ballad concerning the fire at East Dereham in Norfolk [Arber, ii. 402], and on February 1st, 1583, in company with William Towreolde, a similar publication referring to the fire at Nantwich in Cheshire [Arber, ii. 430]. His address has not been found.

HOLME or HOLMES (WILLIAM), senior, (?) bookseller in London, 1571. Son of Roger Holmes of Hayles, co. Salop, gent. Apprenticed to John Hinde, stationer of London, for seven years from February 2nd, 1563 [Arber, i. 227]. The entry of his freedom which would have been about 1571 was probably made in the lost Register 1571-6. The references given by Mr. Arber to the Star Chamber case of John Day *v.* Roger Ward and William Holmes, refer to William Holmes, junior, and not William Holmes, senior. No books have been found with his name in the imprint.

HOLME or HOLMES (WILLIAM), junior, (?) bookseller in London, 1580-2; (1) Great North Door of St. Paul's; (2) The Lamb, Ludgate Hill. Son of Richard Holme of Tranmere, co. Chester. This stationer was one of John Harrison the elder's apprentices and was admitted a freeman of the Company of Stationers on July 22nd, 1580 [Arber, ii. 683]. It is clearly this stationer and not William Holmes, senior, who was one of the defendants in the Star Chamber case of Day *v.* Roger Ward and William Holmes, for William Holmes in his defence says, "forasmuche this Defendant beinge a yonge man lately come owt of his yeares, etc.," which could not apply to William Holmes, senior, who was made free certainly not later than 1572 [Arber, ii. 755]. Roger Ward admitted having sold 500 copies of the *A B C* to Holmes and the latter pleaded that he received them as a set-off to a debt of £10 14s. What his punishment was we are not told, but nothing more is heard of him. Another stationer William Holme, 1589-1615, has been confused with him.

HOLME or HULME (WILLIAM), bookseller in London and Chester, 1589-1615. Son of Thomas Holme of Chester. This stationer has been confused with William Holmes, junior. Both were apprentices of John Harrison the elder, but William Holmes, junior, was made free on July 22nd, 1580, whereas William Holme was not out of his time until June 25th, 1589. As the average term of apprenticeship was seven or nine years, William Holme probably took out his indentures in 1580 or 1582. Further he is always referred to in the Registers as William Holme and not Holmes [Arber, ii. 705]. He was the publisher of many of Thomas Churchyard's writings. He subsequently returned to Chester and took up his freedom in the Chester Stationers' Company in 1591, and he is found later taking apprentices there.

HOLOST (HU.), printer at Bruges, 1576. In this year he printed *A brief directory how to say the Rosary*, by I. M. [B.M. p. 1040].

HONDT or HONDIUS (HENDRICK), bookseller, engraver, and printer at Amsterdam, 1629- after 1658; (1) At the Atlas, 1629; (2) A l'enseigne du Chien vigilant, sur le Dam, 1632. According to the *Nouv. Biog. Générale* he was a son of Joos Hondt and brother of an elder Hendrick Hondt (1573-1610). He was born at London in 1580, and died at Amsterdam c. 1650. He was chiefly an engraver and executed a number of portraits and views. Jacques Prempart's *Historical Relation of the siege of Busse*, 1603, was printed for him by J. F. Stam in 1630, and editions of the *Atlas* of Gerard Mercator and Joos Hondt, printed by him and "John Johnson," have English titles bearing his imprint pasted over the original Latin. A map of the Fen country has the imprint "Amstelodami, Sumptibus Henrici Hondii, 1632" [Sayle, pp. 1430-2].

HONDT or HONDIUS (JOOS DE), (?) printer at Amsterdam; see H. (J.). He was a well-known engraver, and is also described as a skilled typefounder. He was born in 1546, lived some time in London, where he engraved a number of portraits and maps, and about 1594 settled down in Amsterdam, where he died in 1611. [*D.N.B.*; *Nouv. Biog. Générale*; Ledebœr, *A.L.*, pp. 79-80.]

HOOD (GEORGE), stationer in Dublin, 1638. He was admitted to the franchise of the City of Dublin in July, 1638, but nothing further is known about him.

HOOD (HENRY), see Plomer, *Dictionary*.

HOOKE (HENRY), bookseller in London, 1583-1605. Apprentice to Richard Tottell, by whom he was presented for his freedom on May 30th, 1583 [Arber, ii. 688]. The only book known to have been published by him is a sermon, entered in the Registers on October 28th, 1590 [Arber, ii. 566]. On January 15th, 1593, the Company of Stationers ordered him to pay two shillings and sixpence for keeping an apprentice unrepresented, and to "put the said apprentis from him because he is not capable of him." Mr. Arber construes this to mean that Hooke was not a master, but only a journeyman stationer; but he is found taking apprentices regularly from 1591 to 1600 [Arber, ii. 172 *et seq.*]. In 1603, on April 12th, in company with Simon Stafford he entered King James's *Lepanto or heroicall song* [Arber, iii. 232]. He was dead before January 21st, 1604, when his apprentice, Brian Grenell, was transferred to Gregory Seton [Arber, ii. 288]. His address has not been found.

HOOPER (HUMPHREY), bookseller in London, 1596-1613; The Black Bear in Chancery Lane. Apprentice to Richard Tottell for ten years from November 1st, 1561 [Arber, i. 172]. Admitted into the Livery of the Company in 1591-2 [Arber, i. 553]. He took his first apprentice on April 27th, 1590. He became Warden of the Company in 1604 [Arber, ii. 875]. His first book entry was on March 1st, 1596 [Arber, iii. 60], and his last on May 20th, 1613 [Arber, iii. 523]. Believed to have married Anne the widow of William Cooke, stationer, whose will was proved in 1621 [P.C.C., 101, Dale]. Humphrey Hooper was the publisher of the first edition of Francis Bacon's *Essays* in 1597.

HOPE (WILLIAM), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

HOPKINSON (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1628; In Little Britain. Mentioned in a list of second-hand booksellers who, in 1628, were required to furnish the Archbishop of Canterbury with a catalogue of their books [*Dom. S. Papers, Chas. I*, Vol. 117 (9)].

HOPKINSON (JONATHAN), bookseller in London, 1628; Without Aldgate. Mentioned in a list of second-hand booksellers who, in 1628, were required to furnish the Archbishop of Canterbury with a catalogue of their books [*Dom. S. Papers, Chas. I*, Vol. 117 (9)]. He died August 31st, 1647.

HORSEMAN (RICHARD), bookseller in London, 1639; In the Strand, near unto York House. Only known from the imprint to the second edition of G. Chapman's *Ovid's Banquet of Sence*, 1639 [B.M. 1068. g. 27]. He was perhaps father to Thomas Horseman, bookseller, 1664-5 [see Plomer, *Dictionary*].

HOSKINS (JOHN), *see* Hodgkins.

HOSKINS (WILLIAM), printer and bookseller in London, 1575-?1600; (1) Fetter Lane; (2) At his shop joining to the Middle Temple Gate within Temple Bar. Apprentice to Richard Tottell, printer, for ten years from Michaelmas, 1560: admitted a freeman of the Company of Stationers on May 15th, 1571 [Arber, i. 146, 447]. In 1575 he published Ulpian Fulwell's *Flower of Fame*, but whether he was then a printer is not clear. On September 3rd, 1582, Hoskins was committed to prison for three days and fined 10s. for keeping an apprentice for seven years without the knowledge of the Company [Arber, ii. 583]. In 1591 he is found in partnership with Henry Chettle and John Danter in a printing business in Fetter Lane and his name with Chettle's appears on the imprint to a sermon of the Rev. Henry Smith's called *The Affinitie of the Faithful*; but the partnership was dissolved in the following year. During the latter part of his life he published several books on music, in company with Peter Short [Arber, iii. 72, 81]. He was dead before 1604 [Arber, ii. 735].

HOUDOIN (HENRI), *see* Poulain (James).

HOVIUS (GUILLAUME), bookseller and printer at Liège, 1612-27. In 1623 he printed *The second manifesto of Marcus Antonius De Dominis, Archbishop of Spalatro, wherein . . . he publicly repenteth*, etc. [Sayle, p. 1448]. Hovius died in or before 1630, when his heirs are found printing [De Theux de Montjardin, *Bibl. Liégeoise*, ed. 2, col. 56, 92, 99].

HOWCOTT or HOWCKOT (ROBERT), stationer in London, 1607-31; Creed Lane, Parish of St. Gregory, near St. Paul's Churchyard. Son of William Howckot of Coventry, gent. Apprentice to Richard Cross, stationer of London, for seven years from September 30th, 1602 [Arber, ii. 266]. Took up his freedom November 6th, 1609 [Arber, iii. 683]. By his will dated November 10th, 1631, he left to his wife Elizabeth his tenement

in the street called the Great Butcherie in Coventry and all his "stuff" in his dwelling house in Creed Lane [Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, Book D, f. 405].

HOWE (WILLIAM), *see* Duff, *Century*.

HOWELL alias MATHEWS (RALPH), bookseller in London, 1600-3; The White Horse, near the Great North Door of St. Paul's Church. Admitted to the freedom of the Company of Stationers by Mistress Penny on April 24th, 1598 [Arber, ii. 720]. His first book entry occurs on April 26th, 1600 [Arber, iii. 160], and his last on March 19th, 1603 [Arber, iii. 229].

HOWES (ROBERT), bookseller in London, 1620. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on April 20th, 1618 [Arber, iii. 684]. On June 9th, 1620, he entered *The writeing schoolmaster* by John Davies of Hereford [Arber, iii. 675].

HUBY (FRANÇOIS II), printer at Paris, 1602-10. He was a son of François Huby I, who traded as a bookseller from 1555 to 1598. In 1610 P. Pelletier's *Lamentable discourse upon the Assassination of Henry the Fourth* was printed by him for Ed. Blunt and W. Barret. His device was a unicorn pursuing an old man with the motto "Eripiam eum et glorificabo eum" [Renouard, p. 187].

HUDSON (RICHARD), bookseller in London, 1565-88; The Woolpack in Hosier Lane. Richard Hudson was one of the apprentices of Thomas Berthelet, was presented on October 15th, 1556 [Arber, i. 41], and was made a freeman of the Company on October 4th, 1557 [Arber, i. 70]. In 1559 he was fined 6d. for non-appearance at the Hall on quarter day [Arber, i. 94]. His first entry, a ballad, occurs in the Registers in the year ending July 22nd, 1566 [Arber, i. 293]. Richard Hudson's last entry was on August 27th, 1588 [Arber, ii. 497]. Another Richard Hudson, probably son of the above, was admitted a freeman on July 7th, 1600, "per patrimonium."

HUGGINS (THOMAS), stationer in Oxford, 1609-36; St. Mary's parish [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 343-4, 401]. Publisher, 1625-36 [Madan, *Oxford Press*, pp. 299, 311-13]

HULME, *see* Holme.

HULSIUS (WIDOW OF), *see* Mommart (Widow of Jean).

HUMBLE (GEORGE), bookseller, printseller and patentee in London, 1611-32; (1) The White Horse, Pope's Head Alley, 1610-27; (2) In Pope's Head Palace, 1627. On April 29th, 1608, privilege was granted to George Humble to print John Speed's *Theater of the Empire of Great Britayne with cartes and maps* [*Calendar of Dom. S. Papers, Jas. I, 1603-10, p. 425*]. He was also the publisher of others of Speed's works. Probably a son of Thomas Humble, 1566-81.

HUMBLE (THOMAS), bookseller in London, 1566-81; The George in Lombard Street. Apprentice with Edward Sutton; presented October 14th, 1556 [Arber, i. 41]. Took up his freedom on September 3rd, 1563 [Arber, i. 240]. In the year 1564-5 he was fined for "stitching" books contrary to the orders of the house. Thomas Humble entered during the year ending July 22nd, 1566, *A brefe Requeste or Declaration presented unto Madame the Duchesse of Parme* [Arber, i. 311] and *An admonition . . . to the Rulers . . . of Brabant* [Arber, i. 315]. His last book entry occurs on March 1st, 1581 [Arber, ii. 390].

HUMPHREYS (DAVID), stationer of Chester, *see* Humphreys (Thomas).

HUMPHREYS (THOMAS), notary public and stationer of Chester, 1621-48. In the Register of the Chester Stationers' Company there is a record of the admission of his son David as apprentice in 1621. This David was made free of the Company in 1635-6. David's son Thomas was apprenticed to his grandfather in 1648 and made free in 1655-6.

HUNSCOTT (JOSEPH), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

HUNSFORTH or HUNSWORTH (JOHN), (?) bookseller in London, 1577-1604. John Hunsworth is found taking apprentices and making them freemen between 1577 and 1589. He was dead before 1604 [Arber, ii. 739]. John Hunsforth, who may be the same, entered a book in the Registers in the year 1579 [Arber, i. 409].

HUNT (CHRISTOPHER), bookseller in Exeter, 1593-1606. Son of Walter Hunt of Blandford, Dorset. Apprentice to Thomas Man, stationer of London, for eight years from Christmas, 1584 [Arber, ii. 130]. Admitted a freeman of the Company on October 2nd, 1592 [Arber, ii. 711], and made his first book entry on January 26th, 1593 [Arber, ii. 644]. On February 1st, 1593, he was fined £4 for selling pirated copies of the

Psalms [Arber, ii. 821]. His last book entry was made on May 26th, 1606 [Arber, iii. 322]. Amongst his publications was R. C's translation of Tasso's *Gerusalemme Liberata*, 1594.

HUNT (JOSEPH), bookseller in London, 1594-1613; Bedlam [*i.e.*, Bethlehem Hospital] near Moore-field Gate, 1613. Son of Richard Hunt of London, baker, apprentice to Robert Gosson, stationer of London, for the unusually long period of 11 years, from Christmas, 1578, and took up his freedom on October 19th, 1587, so that nearly two years of his apprenticeship was remitted [Arber, ii. 89, 701]. Amongst his publications was Thomas Dekker's *Strange Horse-Race*, 1613.

HUNT (MATTHEW), publisher in Oxford, 1639-40. [Madan, *Oxford Press*, pp. 278, 310, 313.]

HUNTER (JOHN), draper and bookseller in London, 1576-82; The Bridge [? in Holborn]. Born in 1549. Dealt chiefly in ballads [Arber, ii. 301, 348]. Was implicated with Roger Ward and others in the publication of John Day's *A B C*, etc. In his deposition he described himself as "of the bridge." He confessed to having bought eleven double reams of the book from Ward [Arber, ii. 753, *et seq.*].

HURLOCK (GEORGE), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

HURLOCK (JOSEPH), bookseller in London, 1631-4. Took up his freedom July 3rd, 1626 [Arber, iii. 686]. On August 1st, 1631, Elizabeth Tapp, the widow of John Tapp, assigned to him her rights in fourteen copies, including Martin Cortes' *Art of Navigation*, and other nautical books [Arber, iv. 258, 259]. He was dead before January 16th, 1634, when Elizabeth Hurlock transferred the same copies to George Hurlock, apparently her son. No books bearing Joseph Hurlock's name in the imprints are known [Arber, iv. 312], nor has his address been found.

HURY (PIERRE I), sworn bookseller and printer at Paris, 1585-97; Au Mont S. Hylaire, à la Court d'Albret. In 1588 he printed *Ane Cathechisme or schort Instruction of Christian Religion*, translated from the Latin of P. Canisius [B.M. p. 326]. His device was "un enfant suspendu à la branche d'un palmier qui se redresse en l'enlevant," with the motto *Sursum tendit* [Renouard, p. 188].

HUTTON (GEORGE), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

HUTTON (RICHARD), (?) patentee, 1583. The work of Gulielmus Morelius entitled *Verborum Latinorum cum Graecis Anglicisque conjunctorum, locupletissimi Commentarii*, 1583, has the imprint "In ædibus H. Bynneman, per assignationem Richardi Huttoni." Nothing seems to be known of him.

INCE (PETER), stationer in Chester, 1626-48. His name first appears in the Registers of the Chester Stationers' Company in 1626, when Daniel Vychau, son of Daniel Vychau, was bound apprentice to him. He was a staunch admirer of William Prynne and visited him in prison after the publication of the *Histriomastix*, 1630. Bishop Bridgeman in his letters frequently refers to Ince as the great disseminator of Puritanical books, and went so far as to have his premises raided "but all the birds were flown ere the nest was searched." Ince appears to have been a man of good family and position, for in 1627 he presented some volumes to the Bodleian with his quartered arms stamped upon the bindings.

ENGLAND, *see* England.

INGRAM (WILLIAM), senior, bookbinder in Oxford, 1626-83. Son of Peter Ingram. Apprenticed to Roger Barnes and John his son, bookbinders of Oxford [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 343]. He was buried in 1683. His son William Ingram was baptized in 1649. They seem both to have been Bodleian binders. [Gibson, *Oxford Bindings*, p. 50; *Oxford Wills*, p. 46.]

IRELAND (ROGER), *see* Duff, *Century*.

ISAAC (GODFREY), (?) bookseller in London, 1581. His name occurs in the imprint of John Nicholls' *Pilgrimage*, printed by T. Dawson for Thomas Butter and him in 1581. He does not seem to be otherwise known.

ISAM (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1619. Took up his freedom April 28th, 1615 [Arber, iii. 684]. Entered in the Registers on December 13th, 1619, a book called *London's Cry* by Master Goodcole [Arber, iii. 661].

ISLIP (ADAM), printer in London, 1591-1640. On October 7th, 1578, Adam Islip who was originally bound to Hugh Jackson, stationer of London, was set over to Thomas Purfoote for the remainder of his term of apprenticeship [Arber, ii. 87]. During this time he was concerned

with Roger Ward and others in printing John Day's *A B C*, etc., without license. Ward admitted that Adam Islip had furnished him with some of the type from Thomas Purfoote's printing house, without his master's knowledge [Arber, ii. 765, 769]. There is no record of any punishment having followed this offence, and Islip was admitted a freeman of the Company on June 8th, 1585 [Arber, ii. 694]. His first book entry occurs on September 16th, 1591 [Arber, ii. 595]. In 1595 Islip took into partnership for a while William Moring, and about 1606 he sold his printing house for £140 to Robert Raworth and John Monger, but they were deprived for printing *Venus and Adonis* without license, and John Haviland was upon petition admitted in Raworth's room. Adam Islip, however, immediately set up another printing house, and in 1615 was returned as having two presses [Arber, iii. 699, 700-4]. He died between September 4th and 25th, 1639, his will being proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the latter date. By it he bequeathed to his kinsman Kenelm Islip all his copies after his wife's death, and to Richard Hearne all his printing presses, letters and implements used for printing, as well as a sum of one hundred pounds [P.C.C., 151, Harvey].

JACKMAN (JOHN), (?) bookseller in London, 1631. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on September 1st, 1628 [Arber, iii. 686]. On May 16th, 1631, he entered in the Registers Thomas Dekker's *The Wonder of a Kingdome*, a comedy, and *The noble Spanish Souldier*, a tragedy, also attributed in the Registers to Dekker, but believed to be by S. Rowley [Arber, iv. 253].

JACKSON (HILDEBRANT), printer at The Hague, 1622. In 1622 he printed a *Proclamation prohibiting all Jesuits, Priests, Monks to come into the United Netherland Provinces* [B.M. p. 1142].

JACKSON (HUGH), printer and bookseller in London, 1576-1616; St. John the Evangelist in Fleet Street a little beneath the Conduit. Successor to Thomas Colwell. Apprentice to William Powell for ten years from 1562 [Arber, i. 174]. He married Thomas Colwell's widow [Arber, ii. 676], and began taking apprentices in 1577. His first book entry occurs on October 22nd, 1576 [Arber, ii. 303]. Hugh Jackson was dead before July 22nd, 1616, when his copies were transferred to Master [Roger?] Jackson [Arber, iii. 593]. He used Robert Wyer's device No. 2.

JACKSON (JEREMY), (?) bookseller in London, 1624; Near Moor Fields. Mentioned in John Gee's *Foot out of the snare*, 1624, as a dealer in popish books.

JACKSON (JOHN), Grocer and printer in London, 1584-96; Eliot's Court, Old Bailey. John Jackson was one of the partners in the Eliot's Court printing house, the others being Ninian Newton, Arnold Hatfield and Edmund Bollifant. He was a member of the Grocers' Company, but there is no evidence to show where he learnt the art of printing. Jackson is first mentioned in the Registers on May 21st, 1586, when an apprentice named Richard Browne, who was bound to Richard Collins, stationer, was transferred to John Jackson to be taught printing. The partners were only allowed two apprentices, one of whom was already bound to Arnold Hatfield. Amongst the books in which Jackson's name appears alone in the imprint was a Latin version of the *Book of Common Prayer*, printed by him for the assigns of Francis Flower in 1594, and William Wyrley's *True use of Armorie*, which he printed for Gabriel Cawood. He is found printing until 1596.

JACKSON (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1634-40. See Plomer, *Dictionary*.

JACKSON (RALPH), bookseller in London, 1588-1601; The White Swan in St. Paul's Churchyard. Son of Thomas Jackson of the city of Coventry, draper. Apprentice to Garret D'Ewes for ten years from 1580 [Arber, ii. 100]. Admitted to the freedom of the Company on October 17th, 1588 [Arber, ii. 703]. Jackson's publications were almost entirely theological, and he shared some of them with Robert Dexter and William Young. He was one of the witnesses to the will of William Norton. Ralph Jackson died some time in 1601; by his will, which was proved on August 25th, 1601, he left his property between his widow Martha and his children Nathaniel and Joane [P.C.C., 25, Woodhall]. On April 27th, 1602, his copyrights were transferred to Cuthbert Burby [Arber, iii. 205].

JACKSON (RICHARD), bookseller in London, 1565-6. Apprentice with Harry Hammande. The term is not stated, but the indentures were taken out on April 18th, 1558 [Arber, i. 74], and he took up his freedom on September 26th, 1565 [Arber, i. 317]. He is probably the same as the Richard Jackson who entered three ballads during the year ending July 22nd, 1566 [Arber, i. 314]. There was another Richard Jackson, apprentice

to Richard Tottell, who was admitted a freeman on March 26th, 1583 [Arber, ii. 687], and a third Richard Jackson took up his freedom as a stationer on May 6th, 1613 [Arber, iii. 684].

JACKSON (ROBERT), bookseller in London, 1607. Son of Robert Jackson, cordwainer of London. Apprentice to Ralph Jackson, who was perhaps a kinsman, for eight years from Michaelmas, 1599 [Arber, ii. 243], and upon Ralph Jackson's death transferred to Cuthbert Burby [Arber, ii. 260]. Took up his freedom April 13th, 1607 [Arber, iii. 683]. He is only known from two entries in the Registers in May, 1607, one of them being a play called *The Woman Hater*, by Beaumont and Fletcher [Arber, iii. 349]. His address has not been found.

JACKSON (ROGER), bookseller in London, 1601-25; In Fleet Street over against the Conduit, or Near the Great Conduit in Fleet Street, or (?) The White Hart, Fleet St. [Arber, v. 204]. Son of Martin Jackson of Burnholme, co. York, yeoman. Apprentice to Ralph Newbery, stationer, for eight years from June 24th, 1591 [Arber, ii. 175]. Admitted a freeman of the Company August 20th, 1599 [Arber, ii. 724]. His first publication seems to have been a little work on dreams which bears the date 1601. In 1602 in partnership with John North he entered *Greene's Ghost Haunting Cony-catchers*, and from that time until his death in 1625 he issued many notable and interesting books, including the 1624 edition of Shakespeare's *Lucrece*. On January 16th, 1625, his widow transferred her rights in his copies to Francis Williams. The list fills a page of the Registers [Arber, iv. 149, 150].

JACKSON (SIMON), bookseller in Oxford, 1618. Only known from the imprint to Samuel Smith's *Aditus ad Logicam*, 1618 [Madan, *Oxford Press*, pp. 110, 278, 297, 311-12].

JACKSON (WILLIAM), stationer and bookbinder in Cambridge, ? 1593-5. On January 3rd, 1595, St. John's College leased to Wm. Jackson of Cambridge, stationer or bookbinder, a tenement in Great St. Mary's (at the corner of Pump Lane) "heretofore in the tenure of Rob. Joplin" for twenty years [Baker's *History of St. John's Coll.*, i. 440]. A "William Jaxson" gave 10d. towards the building of the steeple of Great St. Mary's Church in 1593 [Foster's *Churchwardens' Accounts*, 243].

JACOBSZON or JACOBSZ (JAN PAEDTS), *see* Paedts.

JACQUES (JOHN), *see* Jaques.

JAEY (H.), bookseller at Mechlin, 1613-22. In 1611 *The Lyfe of the Mother Theresa* was printed at Antwerp for him. In the imprint he is called "Henrie Iaye" [Hazlitt, VII. 379-80]. In 1613 he issued a work called *Practice of Meditating with Profit* [Hazlitt, VII. 50], and in 1622 the *Spiritual Exercises* of A. de Molina.

JAGGARD (ELIZABETH), bookseller in London, 1625. Widow of John Jaggard. She is found entering a book in partnership with Robert Milbourne in January, 162⁴/₅, but she transferred her copyrights to J. Smethwick on February 24th, 162⁵/₆ [Arber, iv. 134, 151].

JAGGARD (ISAAC), printer in London, 1613-27; Barbican. Son of William Jaggard. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on June 23rd, 1613 [Arber, iii. 684]. He succeeded his father in the printing business in Barbican and was the printer of the First Folio of Shakespeare's works. He died between February 5th and March 23rd, 162⁶/₇, his copyrights being assigned by his widow Dorothy Jaggard to Thomas and Richard Cotes, who succeeded to the business in June, 1627 [Arber, iv. 182]. Isaac Jaggard's will was proved in the Archdeaconry of London [Register 6]. He left no children.

JAGGARD (JANE), *see* Jaggard (William).

JAGGARD (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1593-1623; The Hand and Star in Fleet Street, between the two Temple Gates. Son of John Jaggard or Jaggard, citizen and barber-surgeon of London, and brother of William Jaggard. Apprentice to Richard Tottell for seven years from September 29th, 1584 [Arber, ii. 129]. Admitted a freeman of the Company of Stationers on August 7th, 1593 [Arber, ii. 711], and made his first entry in the Registers on the 22nd of the following March [Arber, ii. 646]. John Jaggard was admitted into the livery of the Company on July 3rd, 1602 [Arber, ii. 874], and he served the office of Under Warden in 1619-20. The last book entry under his name is on July 24th, 1622, and as he is not mentioned in the will of William Jaggard, who died in 1623, it seems possible that he predeceased him. His widow Elizabeth is found entering a book in company with Robert Milbourne on January 12th, 162⁴/₅. John Jaggard published several books of travel, an edition of Bacon's *Essays*, and an early topographical work, Richard Carew's *Survey of Cornwall*, 1602.

JAGGARD (WILLIAM), printer and bookseller in London, 1594-1623; (1) St. Dunstan's Churchyard, Fleet Street, 1594-1608; (2) The Half Eagle and Key, Barbican, 1608-23. Son of John Jaggard, citizen and barber surgeon of London, brother of John Jaggard (1593-1623), and father of Isaac Jaggard (1613-27). William Jaggard was apprenticed to Henry Denham for eight years from Michaelmas, 1584, and was admitted to the freedom of the Company on December 6th, 1591 [Arber, ii. 126, 710]. He began business as a publisher in a small way, in premises in St. Dunstan's Churchyard, his first venture, according to the Register, being a medical work called the *Booke of secretes of Albertus Magnus*, entered on March 4th, 1594 [Arber, ii. 672]; but he quickly turned to more profitable work, and emulated and surpassed the methods of his contemporaries in the art of book production. In 1599 he collected a number of poems by various authors, and published them under the collective title of *The Passionate Pilgrime, by W. Shakespeare*, but there was little of Shakespeare's work in the volume, which however contained several of Thomas Heywood's poems, abstracted from *Troia Britanica*, a work of Heywood's that Jaggard had published. About the year 1608 William Jaggard bought the old established printing business of James Roberts in the Barbican, and became printer to the City of London. William Jaggard was a friend of Augustine Vincent, the herald. Vincent had written a very slashing examination of his brother herald Ralph Brooke's *Catalogue of Kings*, which he entitled *A Discovery of Errors*. While the *Discovery* was in the press Brooke published a second edition of his work in the preface of which he threw the blame for most of the errors of the first edition upon William Jaggard, who had printed it. Jaggard, therefore, added to the *Discovery* a prefatory letter replying to Brooke's strictures. From this letter it would appear that he had then (1622) become blind. But the work with which William Jaggard's name will always be connected is the First Folio of Shakespeare's *Works*. In 1899 Mr. Sidney Lee discovered a copy of the First Folio bearing the inscription on the titlepage "Ex dono Willi. Jaggard Typographi, a^o 1623," and presented by him to his friend Augustine Vincent. This throws an interesting light on the date of printing of the book. The copy was entered in the Registers by Isaac Jaggard and Edward Blount on November 8th, 1623, and William Jaggard was dead and his will proved by November 17th. From the fact that his

name does not appear in the Registration of the book, we may infer that he was either already dead or on his death bed on November 8th, and this presentation copy suggests that the work was in print, if not actually published, some time before the date of registration. [Sidney Lee, *Life of Shakespeare*, Fifth ed., 1905.] By his will we learn that William Jaggard left two sons Isaac and Thomas, the latter a student at the University. He left a piece of plate to the Company of Stationers and appointed his wife Jane his executrix, Thomas Pavier, stationer, being one of the overseers [Archdeaconry of London]. His widow died two years later, her will being proved on November 22nd, 1625 [Archdeaconry of London, Register 6, fol. 217].

JAMES (JACQUES). The *Dialogi ab Eusebio Philadelpho*, 1574, bears the imprint "Edimburgi, ex typographia Iacobi Iamaei." This name and place are repeated in a French translation issued in the same year under the title of *Le Réveille-Matin des François*, and in a German translation published in 1593. All three imprints are fictitious, the books being of Continental origin [Dickson and Edmond, 512; Aldis, *Scottish books*, 115].

JAMES (VARATH), bookseller in London, 1581-91; Newgate Market, over against Christ Church Gate. Mr. Arber has included this name, but prints it in different type, as that of one who was not a stationer. But he was clearly a bookseller, and not only published several ballads, but was concerned with others in the piracy of John Day's *A B C*, etc., and was included in the action brought by Richard Day to uphold his father's patent [Arber, ii. 791, 792]. Again in 1590-1 several copies of the *Harmony of the Church* [i.e., *An Harmony of the Confessions of the faith of the Christian and Reformed Churches* (B.M. p. 375)] which had been seized at his shop, were returned to him on a payment of £2 [Arber, i. 543, 545, 550].

JANSS (ASHUERUS), printer at Gorcum (Gorinchem), 1624. He printed Thomas Scott's *Second Part of Vox Populi*, 1624 [Sayle, p. 1499].

JANSSEN VAN AELST or D'AEELST (ANDRIES), printer at Zutphen, 1603-25. His only work in English seems to be in Jakob de Geyn's

Maniement D'armes . . . The Exercise of Arms [1619], printed in French, German, Dutch, and English [Sayle, p. 1499; Ledeboer, *A.L.*, p. 88 (*but see also under "Aelst,"* p. 3, where different dates are given)].

JANSSON (JAN I), bookseller at Arnhem, 1604-34. In 1614 he published Crispin de Passe's *Hortus Floridus*, with an English preface, and *c.* 1620 Henry Holland's *Herwologia Anglica*. The expense of the latter was shared by Crispin de Passe. [Sayle, p. 1497.]

JANSSON (JAN II), printer and bookseller at Amsterdam, 1613-44. The third son of Jan Jansson, bookseller of Arnhem [*q.v.*]. He was associated in 1633 with Hendrick Hondt, or Hondius, in printing an edition of Mercator's *Atlas*, on the English cancel-slips for the title of which he is called "John Johnson" [Sayle, p. 1431]. *The Art of Fortification* translated from the French of Samuel Marolais by H. Hexham was printed for him in 1638. The imprint of this, which is stuck over the words "chez Jan Janssen" on the title originally engraved for the French edition, has "M. John Johnson," the M. presumably standing for Master.

JAKUES (JOHN), *see* Duff, *Century*, p. 80. This stationer is probably the one referred to in a list of those who had gone into the country in 1571 as John Jacques, Somersetshire [Arber, v. lii].

JASCUY (SAMUEL), of Paris, 1558. Two editions of Sir David Lindsay's *Ane Dialog and other Poems*, one in quarto and one in octavo, are found, both dated 1558 and purporting to be printed "at the command and expenses of Maister Samuel Jascuy, In Paris." It has been supposed that the name Jascuy is fictitious and that the books were printed at Rouen by a successor of Jehan Petit. *See* D. Laing's edition of Lindsay, iii. 265-70, for description and facsimiles.

JAYE (HENRY), *see* Jaey.

JEFFERSON (HENRY), printer in London, 1586. Apprentice to Roger Ward and admitted a freeman of the Company of Stationers on April 3rd, 1587 [Arber, ii. 699]. In 1586 he had a printing press in company with Robert Bourne and Lawrence Tuck, which was seized by the Company of Stationers and defaced for printing *Grammars* contrary to the Decree of the Star Chamber, and the parties were disabled from ever

keeping a printing house on their own account, or from printing otherwise than as journeymen [Records of the Company of Stationers ; Arber, ii. 760, 768, 800-4].

JEFFES (ABEL), printer in London, 1584-99 ; (1) The Bell in Fore Street without Cripplegate, near unto Grub Street, 1584-8 ; (2) The Bell in Philip Lane [London Wall], 1589-90 ; (3) St. Paul's Churchyard at the Great North Door of St. Paul's Church, 1591 ; (4) (?) Blackfriars, near Puddle Wharf, 1594-9. Abell Jeffes was one of Henry Bynneman's apprentices and took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on February 26th, 1579-80 [Arber, ii. 682]. His first book entry occurs on August 28th, 1584 [Arber, ii. 435], and in the same year he printed for William Bathe *An Introduction to the true Art of Music* [Arber, v. 134]. During the year 1587 his press was busy, amongst the books which he printed being an edition of the Works of George Gascoigne, a translation from Boccacio, *A disport of divers noble personages*, Thomas Lupton's *Siuqila* and George Turberville's *Tragical Tales*. Again in 1592 he is found printing the writings of Robert Greene, Thomas Kyd, Thomas Lodge and Thomas Nashe. On December 3rd, 1595, his press and letters were seized for printing *The most strange prophesie of Doctor Cipriano* "and diverse other lewde ballades and thinges very offensive," and for this and resisting the searchers he was committed to prison until he made submission. His presses were not returned to him, but he continued as a bookseller probably at the shop or shed in St. Paul's Churchyard until August 13th, 1599, when he assigned over his rights in certain copies to William White [Arber, iii. 146]. Abell Jeffes appears to have been in poor circumstances, as the Company lent him various small sums of money on different occasions and gave his wife five shillings when her house was visited by the plague [Arber, i. 560-3, 566]. Jeffes used as a device a bell within an oval border and the motto, "Praise the Lord with Harpe and song," and the letters A.I. beneath.

JENCKES or JENKES (ROWLAND), bookseller and bookbinder in Oxford, 1572-7. Was accused of sedition before the Convocation held May 1st, 1577, and condemned at the assizes held at Oxford in that year, to have his ears nailed to the pillory. He married Alice Ford. He afterwards went abroad and is said to have died there [Wood, *City of Oxford*, iii. p. 210 ; Gillow, *Dictionary of Catholics*, iii. 614 ; Gibson, *Oxford Bindings*, p. 47].

JENNINGS (MILES), (?) bookseller in London, 1577-85; The Bible in St. Paul's Churchyard. Mr. Arber in his *Transcript* does not recognise Miles Jennings as a stationer, but on April 6th, 1579, the Company gave him licence to publish *The historie of Gerillion*, which he stated he had bought of John Jugge, *Ye discourse of husbandrie*, assigned to him by Andrew Maunsell, and George Whetstone's *Discourses of my Lord keper deceased*. He also published *A Booke of Military discipline* in 1581. In 1586 he was succeeded by Thomas Cadman and Henry Haslop [Arber, v. 141].

JENNINGS (), bookseller in Ludlow, 1633. Mentioned in a list of those in whose shops copies of William Prynne's *Histrion-Mastix* had been found [*Documents relating to W. Prynne* (Camden Soc.), p. 60].

JOBERT (PIERRE), bookseller in Paris, 1584-5, rue de la Harpe, "près Sainct Cosme et sur le quai des Augustins." In 1585 *An Oration or Funeral Sermon at Rome at the Burial of Gregory XIII* was printed for him. [Renouard, p. 194; Herbert, p. 1666.]

JOHNSON (ARTHUR), bookseller in London and Dublin, 1602-30; London, The Flower de Luce and Crown, St. Paul's Churchyard, 1602-21. Son of Thomas Johnson of Parkhall in the county of Derby, husbandman, served two years with William Yong or Young, draper, who carried on the trade of a bookseller, and was by him put over to Robert Dexter, stationer, to whom he was apprenticed for a further term of seven years from Midsummer, 1594 [Arber, ii. 193]. Admitted a freeman of the Company of Stationers on July 3rd, 1601 [Arber, ii. 729]. Arthur Johnson was an extensive publisher and dealer in all kinds of literature. He published several plays including a (pirated) edition of Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor* the copyright of which was assigned to him by John Busby. His last book entry occurs on February 12th, 1621. In June, 1624, he began to assign his copyrights to others, the last of such assignments being on January 29th, 1623. Meanwhile he appears to have gone over to Ireland and set up as a stationer in Dublin, where he died, his will being proved on February 9th, 1631. This makes no mention of his trade beyond instructions to his executors to pay certain debts that he owed to Benjamin Fisher of London, stationer, and a bequest of one pound to William Bladen of Dublin, stationer [Wills in Prerogative Court, Dublin (information supplied by E. R. McC. Dix)].

JOHNSON (HENRY), stationer in London, 1588; Charterhouse Lane. Only known from his will proved in the Commissary Court of London on March 4th, 1588. His widow Joane married Thomas Tyus or Tias, stationer [*q.v.*] [Com. of London, 1588, fol. 133, verso].

JOHNSON (JOHN or M. J.), printer and bookseller at Amsterdam, 1633 and 1638, *see* Jan Jansson II.

JOHNSON (THOMAS), bookseller in London, 1630; Britain's Burse. A set of plates of Beasts, Birds, etc., entitled *Animalium quadrupedum, Avium Veræ delinationes*, has the imprint "Ar to be sould by Thomas Johnson in Brittaines Burse 1630" [B.M., p. 42]. A copy of what appears to be the same work in the Cambridge Univ. Lib. was to be sold by Roger Daniel [Sayle, p. 1070]. Nothing seems to be known of Thomas Johnson.

JOHNSON (W.), printer at Amsterdam, 1612-22, *see* Blaeu (W. Janszoon).

JOHNSON (WILLIAM), bookseller and bookbinder in Oxford, 1616-c. 1645. Apprentice to Edward Miles, bookbinder of Oxford. On May 23rd, 1617, in company with several others, he was reprimanded for setting up as a bookseller without leave of the Vice-Chancellor. [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 321, 404; Gibson, *Oxford Bindings*, pp. 49, 51, 60; *Oxford Wills*, 33, 47; Griffith's *Wills*, p. 35.]

JOHNSTON (JAMES), bookseller in (?) St. Andrews, ? 1599-1611. By his will, dated July 30th, 1611, Mr. John Johnston, second master in St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, left "to James Johnstoun buiksellar, and his barnes, tuantie liß." As no place is mentioned it is probable that this bookseller carried on business in St. Andrews. A James Johnnestoun is named among the debtors in the inventory of Henry Charteris [*q.v.*] who died in 1599 [*Maitland Club Miscellany*, i. 339].

JOHNSTON (PATRICK), bookbinder in Edinburgh, 1600. His daughter Margaret was baptised August 17th, 1600; witness, Andr. Arisone, printer [*Scottish Antiquary*, v. 90].

JONES (HUGH), printer in Oxford, ?-1637; St. Mary's Parish. A "Hugh Joanes of Anglesea" was admitted a privileged person of the University December 11th, 1585 [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 394]. He was probably the

person apprenticed to Arnold Hatfield in 1595 [Arber, ii. 201] and made free of the Stationers' Company in 1602 [Arber, ii. 731]. His will was proved October 14th, 1637. [Gibson, *Oxford Wills*, 33-5.]

JONES or JOANES (JOHN), stationer in Cambridge, 1592-1624. Mentioned in a list of persons privileged of the University *circa* 1592-4 and again in 1624 [Bowes, *Univ. Printers*, 336].

JONES (LAMBERT), bookseller in London, 1628. Mentioned in a list of second-hand booksellers who, in 1628, were ordered to submit catalogues of their books to the Archbishop of Canterbury [*Dom. S. Papers, Chas. I*, vol. 117 (9)].

JONES (RICHARD), printer and bookseller in London, 1564-1602. (1) The Little Shop adjoining to the North-west Door of St. Paul's Church; (2) The Spread Eagle in the upper end of Fleet Lane; (3) Under the Lottery House; (4) At his shop joyning to the South-west Door of St. Paul's Church, 1571; (5) At the West end of St. Paul's Church, between the Brazen Pillar and Lollards' Tower; (6) Dwelling over against St. Sepulchre's Church without Newgate, 1576-80; (7) At the Rose and Crown, over against the Falcon, near unto Holborn Bridge without Newgate, 1581-1602. There is no record as to what stationer Richard Jones, or Johnes, served his apprenticeship with. He was admitted into the brotherhood of the Company of Stationers on August 7th, 1564 [Arber, i. p. 278]. On one or two occasions he was fined for offences such as stitching books and printing and publishing privileged books; but on the whole he appears to have been an orderly member. Throughout the thirty-eight years of his business life he dealt largely in ballads, and he also printed and published much other curious literature, most of it of a popular character. He was for a time in partnership with William Hill, and Sir John Lambe in his notes on the printers stated that they sold the business in 1598 to William White [Arber, iii. 702]. Mr. Arber in the Index to his *Transcripts* gives the latest date at which Jones was in business as 1602, but the Registers record an entry to Richard Jones, of two ballads on March 19th, 1611 [Arber, iii. 456]. This is perhaps a mistake of the clerk's in the Christian name as nothing known to have been printed or published by this Jones is found after 1602.

JONES (THOMAS), bookseller in London, 1600-37 ; (1) near Holborn Conduit, 1600 [Sayle, p. 686] ; (2) The Black Raven near St. Clements Church, 1622 ; (3) Strand, near York House, 1637. Son of Richard Jones, printer. Admitted a freeman "by patrimony" August 16th, 1596. His first book entry is found in the Registers on May 8th, 1617 [Arber, iii. 608]. He dealt chiefly in theological literature, but issued a few plays. On August 24th, 1633, he assigned his copyrights to Augustine Mathews [Arber, iv. 307], but his name is found in books as late as 1637.

JONES (WILLIAM), bookseller in London, 1562-74 ; (1) The New Long Shop at the West Door of St. Paul's Church ; (2) At the South-west Door of St. Paul's Church, joining unto Lollards' Tower [? the shop of R. Jones]. Probably a relative of Richard Jones. Was apprentice to Robert Toye and admitted to the freedom of the Company on March 11th, 1558 [Arber, i. 71]. He was constantly being fined for breaking the rules and orders of the Company, amongst other things "for selling a communion book of King Edwards time" in 1559, for which he was ordered to pay 20d. William Jones's first book entry was William Painter's *Citie of Civilitie* in the year 1562-3 ; and his last was made in the year ending July 22nd, 1566 [Arber, i. 204, 301]. His will was dated May 28th, 1574, and proved on June 2nd in the same year. He left no son, his property being divided between his wife Margaret and his daughter Amy [P.C.C., 24, Martyn].

JONES (WILLIAM), bookseller in London, 1589-1618 ; The Gun near Holborn Conduit. Son of Simon Jones of Tiffeld, Northamptonshire, yeoman. Apprentice to John Judson for nine years from Michaelmas, 1578, and admitted to the freedom of the Company on October 19th, 1587 [Arber, ii. 87, 701]. Jones's first book entry occurs in the Registers on August 13th, 1589, and his last on June 28th, 1618 [Arber, iii. 618]. He died before September 17th in that year, when his widow Sarah assigned over her rights in two copies to John Wright [Arber, iii. 632].

JONES (WILLIAM), printer in London, 1601-26 ; Ship Alley, Redcross Street, Cripplegate. Son of William Jones of Northampton, clothworker. Apprentice to John Windet, stationer of London, for nine years from Midsummer, 1587, and admitted to the freedom of the Company on July 5th, 1596 [Arber, ii. 148, 716]. Down to 1618 it is not possible to distinguish between the books entered to this printer and the bookseller of

the same name. Jones the printer was somewhat of a puritan. In 1604 he laid information against Richard Bancroft, Bishop of London, for harbouring seminary priests and permitting the publication of Roman Catholic books. The document contains much interesting information relating to printers and booksellers, a good deal of which is borne out by the records of those times. King James however ignored the charges and kept Jones a prisoner for some months. Amongst those for whom he printed was Michael Sparke the bookseller. About 1627 he took into partnership Thomas Paine. The date of his death is unknown, but Michael Sparke in his will, made in 1653, left a bequest to Constance Jones who is believed to have been the widow of William Jones the printer. Another William Jones took up his freedom June 4th, 1621 [Arber, iii. 685]. He may have been a son of the printer but it is impossible to distinguish between them. [*Library*, April, 1907, pp. 164-76.]

JOSLIN (SAMUEL), stationer in London, 1614-? 1620. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers, October 14th, 1614 [Arber, iii. 684]. He held a share in the Latin Stock [*Chancery Proceedings*, Chas. I, 121/53].

JUDSON (JOHN), *see* Duff, *Century*.

JUDSON (THOMAS), printer in London, 1584-99. He was a son of John Judson (*see* Duff, *Century*), and was made free of the Stationers' Company by patrimony on January 16th, 1589 [Arber, ii. 683]. In 1584, in partnership with John Windet, he printed Greene's *Arbusto* and R. G's *Godly Exhortation to Vertuous Parents* [Hazlitt, I. 176]. After this date nothing is heard of him until 1599, when he printed *A Brief Description of the Whole World*, and Thomas Hill's *School of Skill*. In the same year he was named among those printers especially forbidden to print epigrams, satires, etc. [Arber, iii. 678].

JUGGE (JOANE), bookseller in London, 1577-88; Dwelling near Christ Church, Newgate Street, Parish of St. Faith. Widow of Richard Jugge, printer. She continued to carry on the business in partnership with her son John. In 1579 they printed an edition of Richard Eden's translation of Martin Cortes' *Art of Navigation*, and an undated translation from P. M. Vermigli, *A briefe treatise, concerning the use & abuse of dauncing* [B.M., G. 19991 (3)]. From her will, dated June 13th, 1588, and proved

on September 2nd, it appears that she had two sons living, Richard and John, and five daughters married, one of whom, Katherine, was the wife of Richard Watkins [P.C.C., 56, Rutland].

JUGGE (JOHN), *see* Jugge (Joane).

JUGGE (RICHARD), *see* Duff, *Century*.

KEARNEY, KEARNY, CARNEY, KERNEY or KERNY (WILLIAM), printer in London and Dublin, ? 1573-97; London, Addling Street, 1590-2; Dublin, Trinity College, ? 1593-5. A relative of John Kearney. Mentioned in a letter (August, 1587) from the English Privy Council to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, as having during fourteen years in England and foreign parts become a master of the Art of Printing, etc., and recommended by them to print the *New Testament* in Irish. The first notice of him in the Registers is the entry of a theological book on July 20th, 1590 [Arber, ii. 555]. In October, 1591, he was permitted by warrant to pass into Ireland with presses, etc., and to print Irish Bibles, but he was apparently still in London in September, 1592, as in that month certain books were seized at his premises and carried to Stationers' Hall [Arber, i. 560]. He probably went to Ireland in the following year. In 1593 (?) an appeal was formulated for funds to print the Irish *Bible*. The setting up of the *New Testament* in Irish type was begun by Kearney and in 1595 was in process, but probably very slowly, as in 1597 (calculating by the Address to the Reader prefixed to the *New Testament*) only the first two Gospels and six chapters of the third had so far been printed off. The printing was commenced in Trinity College, then first opened, but Kearney early disagreed with his employers there or became dissatisfied and left them and the College and took employment under the Irish Government in 1595, in which year he printed a Proclamation in English against the Earl of Tyrone, in Christ Church Cathedral. In March, 1596, he was offered a re-engagement by the College authorities on certain terms. Whether he accepted them is not known, nor is there any further information about him. In a State Paper relating to him (in 1593?) he is described as having had twenty years' experience in printing.

KEERBERGHEN or KEERBERGIUS (JAN VAN, PEETERSZ), printer and bookseller at Antwerp, 1586-1616; (1) Op onser liever vrouwen Kerckhof, Int huys van Neeringhe, 1591; (2) In de rechte Cammerstraete,

in de gulde Sonne, 1594. He was born in 1565 and received into the St. Lucas-gild in 1586. His only English work seems to have been a *Rosary of our Lady* in 1600 [B.M. p. 1071]. He was alive in 1616. [Olthoff, p. 54.]

KEERBERGHEN or KEERBERGIUS (PEETER VAN), printer at Antwerp, 1557–? 1569; (1) *Op onse L. V. Kerckhof, Int gulden Cruys*, 1563; (2) *Op onser Vrouwen Kerckhof, In de gulde Sonne*, 1567. He was received into the St. Lucas-gild in 1557. In 1567 he printed J. Weddington's *Instruction how to keep Merchants' Books* [Herbert, p. 1624]. He apparently died in 1569. [Olthoff, p. 54.]

KELLAM (LAURENCE), printer at Louvain, 1598–? 1604, and at Douai ? 1603–1614; (his widow, 1614–61). Kellam appears to have been a German. He is first heard of as printing an edition of R. Parsons's *Christian Directory* at Louvain in 1598. In the two following years he printed, at the same place, Luis de Granada's *Spiritual Doctrine* [Herbert, p. 1740] and John Hamilton's *Facile Treatise dedicat to Iames the Saxt.* According to Duthillœul, p. 408, he may have been at Valenciennes in 1602; but in 1604 George Doulye's (i.e., W. Warford's) *Brief instruction concerning Christian Religion* [B.M. p. 492] appeared as printed by him at Louvain. In the previous year, however, he had commenced business at Douai in the rue Saint Jacques, at the sign of the Pascal Lamb, and printed Matthew Kellison's *Survey of the New Religion*, 1603. From this date until 1614 he printed there at least eight works in English, the most important being the Douai *Bible (Old Testament)* of 1609–10. He died in 1614, and the business was carried on by his widow until 1661. She generally used her husband's imprint, but her edition of Villegas' *Lives of the Saints*, translated into English, 1614, has "By the Widow of Laurence Kellam" [Hazlitt, VII. 394]. From 1622 to 1639 she printed at least seven English works, but they are of small size and little importance. [Duthillœul, pp. 163–86, 407–8.]

KELLAM (THOMAS), printer at Douai, 1618. A book by Thomas Worthington, the *Anchor of Christian Doctrine*, 1618, was "Printed at Doway by Thomas Kellam" [Sayle, p. 1488], but nothing further seems to be known of him. He is not mentioned by Duthillœul.

KEM or KEMBE (ANDREW), see Plomer, *Dictionary*.

KEMP (LEONARD), stationer in London, 1596-1616. Son of James Kemp of Roxham, co. Norfolk, yeoman. Apprentice to George Allen, stationer of London, for eight years from Midsummer, 1589, and took up his freedom June 26th, 1596 [Arber, ii. 157, 716]. Mentioned in a list of stationers holding shares in the Latin Stock in 1616. His address has not been found.

KENE (JONET), printer in Edinburgh. Widow of Andro Hart [*q.v.*].

KERKNETT (SALOMON), compositor in Edinburgh, 1576. Was in the employ of Thomas Bassandyne of Edinburgh, who brought him from Magdeburg to work upon the folio *Bible*. In January, 1577, he brought an action against Bassandyne for non-payment of wages. He is possibly identical with Solomon Kirkner or Kirtner [*q.v.*]. [Dickson and Edmond, 286; *Reg. P.C. Scot.*, ii. 582.]

KEVALL (STEPHEN), stationer of London, 1535-71, *see* Duff, *Century*.

KID (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1591-2. This bookseller was one of Richard Jugge's apprentices and was made a freeman of the Company of Stationers by Joan Jugge on February 18th, 1584 [Arber, ii. 691]. His first book entry occurs on May 12th, 1591 [Arber, ii. 582]. John Kid dealt in ballads and popular literature. He was dead before March 5th, 1593, when a sum of money was lent to his widow by the Company [Arber, i. 562, 565]. His address has not been found. Another John Kid, perhaps son of the above, was admitted to the freedom of the Company on July 4th, 1612 [Arber, iii. 683].

KING (JOHN), *see* Duff, *Century*.

KINGSTON (FELIX), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

KINGSTON (JOHN), printer in London, 1553-c. 1584 [Duff, *Century*]. By a Grace of February 8th, 1576-7, he was appointed printer to the University of Cambridge, and on July 18th, 1577, Lord Burghley wrote to the Vice-Chancellor on the subject of Kingston's appointment, and disapproved of printing *Psalters*, *Prayer Books*, etc., as interfering with the Queen's grants to Seres, Jugge, Day, and others, and Kingston seems never to have printed at Cambridge. [Bowes, *Univ. Printers*, 291.]

KIRKHAM (HENRY), bookseller in London, 1570-93; The Black Boy at the Middle North Door of St. Paul's Church. Henry Kirkham was presented as an apprentice by William Martin for seven years from March 25th, 1561 [Arber, i. 148]. There is no entry of his admission to the freedom of the Company. He appears to have dealt principally in ballad literature. He died before March 5th, 1593, leaving a son William [Arber, ii. 712].

KIRKHAM (WILLIAM), bookseller in London, 1593-8; The Black Boy, Little North Door of St. Paul's Church. Son of Henry Kirkham. Admitted a freeman "per patrimonium" after his father's death, on March 5th, 1593, on the presentation of his mother [Arber, ii. 712], but a month previously he had entered a book in company with Thomas Orwin. The last book entry under his name occurs on January 27th, 1598.

KIRKNER or KIRTNER (SOLOMON), stationer of London, 1577. On August 4th, 1577, the following entry was made in the Registers of the Stationers' Company: "Memorandum that Solomon kyrkner is admitted brother of this Company the daie abouesaid. For whiche his admission it is ordered that he shall paie Tenne shillings by Twelve pence a weeke vntill it be payde and master Bynneman muste staie the same xij^d weekelie out of his wages xs." [Arber, ii. 675]. The sequel to the above order is found in the *Returns of Aliens*, ii. 308, where under the date 1582-3 is entered: "Kirtner, Salomon, admitted Brother of the Stationers' Company and shold have payd therefore to the same Co. to the use of the poore thereof xs by xij^d a weeke, but he hath payd no parte thereof. And it is reported he departed this land and wente over the sea five yeres agoe and is not yet returned" [Worman, *Alien Members*, p. 35].

KIRTON (JOSHUA), see Plomer, *Dictionary*.

KITSON (ABRAHAM), bookseller in London, 1581-94; The Sun, St. Paul's Churchyard. Apparently successor of Anthony Kitson. In 1581 T. Hill's *Natural and Artificial Conclusions* was printed for him by J. Kingston. He was amongst those who were complained against for infringing the printing privileges in 1583 [Arber, ii. 779]. From 1584 he seems to have acted as London agent for books printed at Cambridge by John Legate [*cf.* Sayle, pp. 412, 1630].

KITSON (ALEXANDER), stationer at Worcester, 1571. Mentioned in a list of stationers who in 1571 were living in the country [Arber, v. lii]. In a Subsidy Roll of the 14th Eliz. (1572) for the city of Worcester, in the High Ward, is found the entry "Alexander Kydson in goodes . . . vj^{li} . . . vj^s."

KITSON (ANTHONY), *see* Duff, *Century*.

KNIGHT (CLEMENT), Draper and bookseller in London, 1594–1629; The Holy Lamb, St. Paul's Churchyard. Clement Knight was originally a draper and the first heard of him is an entry in the Registers on February 25th, 1594, when he was fined for selling three psalm books [Arber, ii. 822]. With several other members of the Drapers' Company he was transferred to the Stationers on June 3rd, 1600 [Arber, ii. 725], and was admitted into the Livery on June 30th, 1604 [Arber, ii. 875]. Clement Knight became an important member of the Stationers' Company, being elected Junior Warden in 1621, and Senior Warden in 1626 and 1627. He held shares in the Latin Stock, but appears to have dealt almost wholly in theological literature. On October 12th, 1629, he assigned over his rights in fifteen copies to Thomas Knight, probably his son [Arber, iv. 220].

KNIGHT (PHILIP), bookseller in London, 1615–17; At his shop in Chancery Lane over against the Rolls. Took up his freedom September 4th, 1615. Probably a son of Clement Knight. His first book entry occurs on November 6th, 1615 [Arber, iii. 575, 684]. He held the copyright of Greene's *Groatsworth of Wit*, and two plays, *The Maides Metamorphosis* and *The Weakest goeth to the Wall*, but transferred the first to Henry Bell and the two plays to Richard Hawkins.

KNIGHT (THOMAS), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

KNOX (WILLIAM), bookbinder in Edinburgh, 1640. He was the second son of William Knox, minister of Cockpen, and a descendant of William Knox, elder brother of the reformer. The Henry Knox who was a bookseller in Edinburgh in 1696 was probably the youngest of his three sons. [Aldis, *Scottish Books*, 115; Hew Scott's *Fasti*, i. 272; ii. 545].

KYDDE, *see* Kid.

LACY (ALEXANDER), *see* Duff, *Century*.

LACY (), puritan printer, 1572. He was arrested on a charge of assisting in the secret printing of Cartwright's *Reply to An Answer of D. Whitgift* in 1572 or 1573 [*Bibliographica*, ii. 159]. Nothing else seems to be known about him.

LAET or LATIUS (HANS or JAN), printer at Antwerp, ? 1546–after 1566 ; (1) *Op die Lombaerde veste teghen over den Yshont*, 1546–49 ; (2) *In de Cammerstraet*, *In den Salm*, 1552–3 ; (3) *In de Cammerstraet*, *In de Meulen*, 1554–7 ; and (4) *In de Rape*, 1557–64 ; (5) *Op de Lombaerde veste*, *In den Zayer*, 1566 to his death. He was born at Stabroek c. 1525, and was printing at least as early as 1549. He was received into the St. Lucas-gild in 1553 as 'Jan van Stabroeck.' His work in English seems to have been limited to the years 1564–6, when he printed nine books in the language, including works by J. Martiall, W. Allen, T. Harding, and T. Dorman, and Stapleton's translation of Bede's *History of the Church of England*, 1565. After Laet's death his widow carried on the business, but seems to have printed nothing in English. [Olthoff, p. 58.]

LAMBERT (THOMAS), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

LANG (PAUL), printer at Hamburg, 1620. In this year he printed a religious treatise by William Loe, entitled *The merchant reall* [Sayle, p. 1500].

LANGFORD (BERNARD), bookseller in London, 1637–9 ; (1) *The "Bybell"* on Holborn Bridge, 1638 ; (2) *The Blue Bible* on Holborn Bridge, 1639. This stationer took up his freedom on February 6th, 1637 [Arber, iii. 688]. He dealt in miscellaneous literature, amongst his publications being a curious work on thieves and beggars called *The sonne of the rogue, or the politick theefe*, 1638 [B.M. 12330. a. 31]. The last book entry under his name occurs on October 17th, 1638 [Arber, iv. 440], but in 1639 he published a work called *The Converted Courtezan*.

LANGHAM (EDWARD), bookseller in Banbury, Oxfordshire, ? 1623–? 1641. Edward Langham took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on June 4th, 1621 [Arber, iii. 685]. On June 24th, 1628, George Edwards, the London bookseller, assigned over to Langham his rights in William Whately's sermon entitled *Sinne no more* which had been preached in the parish church of Banbury on the occasion of a devastating fire in the town.

[Arber, iv. 199]. A later edition of 1630 has the following imprint: "London, printed for George Edwards, and are to be sold by Edward Langham of Banbury" [B.M. 694. e. 9. (12)]. In a subsidy roll for Banbury of 17 Charles I [*i.e.*, 1641-2] is the following entry which doubtless refers to this bookseller: "Edward Langham iiij^s vj^d" [P.R.O., Lay Subsidy $\frac{164}{493}$].

LANGLEY (THOMAS), bookseller in London, 1615-35; Over against the Saracen's Head without Newgate. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on November 7th, 1614 [Arber, iii. 684]. Publisher of plays, sermons and ephemeral literature. The last entry under his name occurs on June 1st, 1635 [Arber, iv. 340]. Langley was one of those who held a share or shares in the Latin Stock.

LANGTON (RICHARD), (?) bookseller in London, 1581; In Swithin's Lane. Only known from the imprint to Bertrand de Logne's *Treatise of the Church*, 1581 [Herbert, p. 1349].

LANT (RICHARD), *see* Duff, *Century*.

LANT (—), bookseller in Lichfield. In the will of William Camden, the antiquary, proved on November 10th, 1623, occurs the following passage: "Item. To Lant the younger, bookseller in Litchfield fyve pounds" [P.C.C., 111, Swann].

LAPPAGDE (T.), bookseller at Rotterdam, 1640. In this year William Bridge's *True Soldier's Convoy* [B.M., p. 270] was printed for him.

LASH (WILLIAM), bookseller in London, 1628-34. Took up his freedom October 6th, 1628 [Arber, iii. 686]. On July 7th, 1634, he entered in the Registers, Francis Lenton's *The Inns of Court Anagramatist* [Arber, iv. 322]. His address has not been found.

LATHAM (GEORGE), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

LAUDER (WILLIAM), bookbinder in Perth, 1591. Mentioned in November, 1591, in the Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, iv. 693.

LAUGHTON (AUGUSTINE), bookseller in London, 1567-90; (1) The Grasshopper, St. Paul's Churchyard, 1570-5; (2) Maiden Lane, near Wood Street, 1580-90. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on

September 29th, 1564 [Arber, i. 278]. Began taking apprentices in July, 1567 [Arber, i. 352]. During the year ending July 22nd, 1571, he entered Fullwood's *Enemy of Idleness*, a work on letter writing, the copyright of which had previously belonged to Leonard Maylard [Arber, i. 440]. He also entered two books or pamphlets relating to affairs in France, the last entry under his name occurring on March 13th, 1589 [Arber, ii. 540].

LAURENSZ (HENDRICK), printer and bookseller at Amsterdam, 1608-48. An edition of Jakob de Geyn's *Maniement d'Armes*, which is mostly in English, was printed in 1608 at the Hague for him, but, in some copies at least, there is a cancel slip bearing the name of Robert de Baudois [*q.v.*]. In 1612 he printed John Fowler's *Shield of defense against the arrows of schism* [Sayle, p. 1429].

LAW or LAWE (MARTIN), (?) bookseller in London, 1601. This name occurs in a list of those who were fined on March 4th, 1601, for selling *Humours lettinge blood in the vayne* (i.e., the *Letting of Humours Blood in the Head Vein*, by S. Rowlands) [Arber, ii. 832]. As nothing more seems to be known about him the entry may have been a clerical error for Matthew Lawe.

LAW or LAWE (MATTHEW), draper and bookseller in London, 1595-1629; (1) St. Paul's Churchyard, near Watling Street, 1601; (2) The Fox, near St. Augustine's Gate, St. Paul's Churchyard. Originally a member of the Drapers' Company, Matthew Lawe published in 1595 a volume of sonnets [Arber, v. 180]. On June 3rd, 1600, he was transferred from the Drapers' to the Stationers' Company [Arber, ii. 725]. He appears to have been an unruly member, as he was several times fined for disobedience, for keeping his shop open on Sundays and for selling pirated editions of books [Arber, ii. 835, 836, 840]. On June 23rd, 1603, he took over from Andrew Wise the following Shakesperian plays, *Richard the Second*, *Richard the third*, and *the First Part of Henry the Fourth* [Arber, iii. 239]. He was also the publisher of Henry Petowe's poems on the death of Elizabeth and the coronation of James I, and he held shares in the Latin Stock of the Company. The last entry under Matthew Lawe's name occurs in the Registers on July 2nd, 1624 [Arber, iv. 120]. His will was proved on November 26th, 1629. He left everything to his wife Joyce, who was a

widow at the time he married her, with instructions that she was to deliver "unto myne and her owne children Mathewe Lawe and Alice Norton" such portions of his small estate as she thought good. Joyce was the name of the widow of John Norton, the bookseller, who died in 1612, but there is no mention of any daughter Alice in his will. [Plomer, *Wills*, p. 45-7; Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, Book D, fol. 371.]

LAW (THOMAS), bookseller in London, 1584-9; (?) West End of St. Paul's. Apprentice to William Seres the elder, and afterwards transferred to Henry Kirkham; took up his freedom on February 18th, 1583 [Arber, ii. 691]. Was associated with Thomas Nelson in the publication of sermons. On July 16th, 1589, he entered a pamphlet entitled *The execucon of three notorious witches at Chelmissford Sizes last* [Arber, ii. 525].

LAWSON (RICHARD), bookseller in Edinburgh, 1608-22. His name, with that of Andro Hart, appears on the titlepage of Stephanus's *A world of wonders*, Edin., 1608 (a re-issue, with new titlepage, of the London edition of 1607); and in 1610 Thomas Finlason printed for him a quarto edition of Lindsay's *Squyer William Meldrum*. Like James Cathkin [q.v.], to whom he was apparently related by marriage, he was probably a skinner by trade before he took up bookselling. In 1620 he was ordered by the King to be banished to Aberdeen for his share in the religious disturbances of the time, but the sentence was not put into execution. He died in September, 1622. Among the creditors mentioned in his inventory [Bannatyne *Miscell.*, iii. 199] are James Cathkin, and John Bill in London. His wife, Agnes Mayne, survived until August, 1651 [Aldis, *Scottish Books*, 115; *Reg. P.C. Scot.*, x, xii; *Bannatyne Miscell.*, ii. 244, 267; Calderwood's *Hist. of the Kirk of Scot.* vii.].

LEA, *see* LEE.

LEA (HENRY), bookseller in London, 1599-1612. On August 13th, 1599, this stationer presented an apprentice [Arber, ii. 238], and on December 7th, 1612, he entered a ballad on the death of Henry, Prince of Wales [Arber, iii. 506].

LEAKE (WILLIAM), senior, bookseller in London, 1592-1633; (1) The Crane in St. Paul's Churchyard, 1593; (2) The White Greyhound in St. Paul's Churchyard, 1596; (3) The Holy Ghost, St. Paul's Churchyard,

1602-18. This stationer was one of Francis Coldock's apprentices and was admitted to the freedom of the Company on October 6th, 1584 [Arber, ii. 693], and into the Livery on July 1st, 1598 [Arber, ii. 873]. William Leake's first book entry is found on February 17th, 159 $\frac{1}{2}$, but that he was in business as a bookseller very much earlier than this is shown by the entry of a fine for keeping open his shop on holydays on October 24th, 1586 [Arber, ii. 859]. In 1592 he is found at the Crane in St. Paul's Churchyard, previously in the occupation of Richard Oliffe or Olive. In 1596 John Harrison the elder assigned to William Leake his rights in Shakespeare's *Venus and Adonis*, and Leake was the publisher of the 1602 edition. At the same time he appears to have moved from the Crane into Harrison's premises, the White Greyhound. In 1602 he obtained the copyrights of Gabriel Cawood, which included Southwell's *St. Peter's Complaint*, John Lyly's *Euphues*, Thomas Watson's *Hekatompathia or Century of Love*, and an edition of Boethius [Arber, iii. 210]. Leake served the office of Junior Warden in the years 1604 and 1606, and of Upper Warden in 1610 and 1614. He held shares in the Latin and Irish Stocks of the Company, and his share in the Irish Stock was the subject of a law suit in the Court of Chancery in 1653 [*Library*, July, 1907, p. 295]. On February 16th, 161 $\frac{6}{7}$, William Leake assigned over practically all his copyrights to William Barret [Arber, iii. 603]. In July, 1618, he was elected Master of the Company, and after serving his year of office, he retired from business and settled in the county of Hereford. He died on April 3rd, 1633. William Leake was married four times and William Leake, junior, was his eldest son [Chan. Proc., Mitford, 53, 57]. On July 1st, 1635, his widow transferred to her son William Leake, junior, her rights in six copies that had previously belonged to his father.

LEAKE (WILLIAM), junior, *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

LEE, LEY, or LEA (RICHARD), bookseller in London, 1615-16. On November 26th, 1615, Richard Lea entered in the Registers a book called *The fall of man* by Godfrey Goodman [Arber, iii. 578]. Nothing more is known about him.

LEE, LEY, or LEA (WILLIAM), senior, *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

LEE, LEY, or LEA (WILLIAM), junior, *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

LE CHANDELIER (PIERRE), printer at Caen, 1598. In this year he printed "from the copie printed at London" W. Perin's *Spiritual exercises and ghostly meditations* [Herbert, p. 1736]. Some copies seem to have as a supplement Colet's *Order of a good Christian man's life* [Hazlitt, IV. 80], or there may have been two editions.

LEETE (ROBERT), printer at Cambridge, 1622-63; Gt. St. Mary's Parish. A stationer of this name took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on August 6th, 1622 [Arber, iii. 685]. He paid church rate in Great St. Mary's parish, Cambridge, between 1627 and 1632 [Foster's *Churchwardens' Accounts*]. On August 28th, 1640, he entered in the Register Drexelius' *Forerunner of Eternity, or Messinger of Death*, etc. [Arber, iv. 519]. His will, dated 1663, is amongst the Cambridge Wills at Peterborough.

LEGATT or LEGATE (JOHN), printer in Cambridge and London, 1586-1620; Cambridge: West end of Great St. Mary's Church, and Regent Walk [Gray's *Shops at West end of Great St. Mary's*]. London: (1) Trinity Lane, between Old Fish Street and Bow Lane, 1609; (2) Great Wood Street, 1620. John Legatt was, it is believed, a native of Hornchurch in Essex. From an Indenture enrolled on the Close Roll of the 33rd Eliz. (i.e., 1590-1) Bartholomew Legatt and William Legatt, both described as of Sutton in the parish of Hornchurch, sold lands in Essex to John Legatt, citizen and stationer of London. John Legatt was apprenticed to Christopher Barker, the Queen's printer, by whom he was presented for his freedom on April 11th, 1586 [Arber, ii. 696]. He was appointed printer to the University of Cambridge by Grace of November 2nd, 1588, in succession to Thomas Thomas, and on February 4th, 1588-9, he married Alice Speirs, by whom he had at least 12 children. He appears to have lived in a house at the West end of Great St. Mary's Church previously occupied by Thomas Bradshaw, whilst his printing was done in a house in the Regents' Walk a few yards away. He was the first who used (from 1603 onward) the device with the words *Alma Mater Cantabrigia* and the motto *Hinc lucem et pocula sacra*. Towards the close of the sixteenth century there was a good deal of ill-feeling between the Cambridge stationers and the Company of Stationers in London, and in 1598 John Legatt joined several of the smaller London booksellers in issuing a pirated

edition of Sidney's *Arcadia* which had been printed in Edinburgh by Robert Waldegrave. From evidence given by one of his servants it appeared that Legatt had sold 20 copies to Cuthbert Burby and Richard Bankworth, both London booksellers, and sold others in his shop at Cambridge [*Library*, April, 1900, pp. 195 *et seq.*]. In 1606 his former apprentice Cantrell Legge was also appointed University printer, and in 1609 Legatt moved to London, but still called himself "Printer to the University" and continued to use the Cambridge device. His right to this title is confirmed by an entry in an MS. account of the University written by John Scott in 1617, where his name appears, with those of Cantrell Legge and Thomas Brooke, as one of the three University printers [Bowes, *Univ. Printers*, p. 294]. In 1612 John Legatt is described as living in Trinity Lane, London, and in 1615 he is returned as having two presses [Arber, iii. 699]. He died before August 21st, 1620 [Arber, iv. 45].

LEGATT (JOHN), the younger, printer at Cambridge and London, 1620-58, *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*. He married Agatha the daughter of Robert Barker, the King's printer.

LEGGE (CANTRELL), printer at Cambridge, 1606-*c.* 1629. Son of Edward Legge of Bircham, Norfolk. He was apprenticed to John Legatt in 1589, and in 1599 was admitted freeman of the Stationers' Company. He was appointed printer to the University by Grace of June 5th, 1606. Besides the books which he printed at Cambridge he issued a number of works in partnership with London stationers. In the years 1620-4 he had a quarrel with the Stationers' Company concerning the printing of Lily's *Grammar*, the *Psalms*, and Almanacs, to which the Company denied his right. Cantrell Legge is believed to have died in 1626, for no books are found with his imprint after 1625. He paid church rate in Gt. St. Mary's parish up to Easter, 1625, but Mrs. Legge paid for 1626 and afterwards [G. J. Gray]. On June 1st, 1629, his widow transferred her interest in sixteen of his books to James Boler [Arber, *Transcript*, iv. 212]. [Bowes, *Univ. Printers*, 296-8].

LEIGH (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1602-3. Son of Nicholas Leigh of Asheton Moore, co. Cumberland, yeoman; apprentice to John Asheton, stationer, for seven years from October 2nd, 1587 [Arber, ii. 148]. Took

up his freedom on October 29th, 1594 [Arber, ii. 714]. On July 1st, 1602, he entered in the Registers *An Introduction to wrytinge* [Arber, iii. 209], and in 1603 *An Easye plaine waye to learne to read*, but this latter work was crossed out as it was found that the copyright belonged to others [Arber, iii. 225]. Nothing more is known of him.

LEKPREUIK (ROBERT), printer and bookbinder, printed at Edinburgh from 1561-71; at Stirling in 1571; at St. Andrews in 1572-3; and again in Edinburgh from 1573-82. In 1574 he was imprisoned for printing without licence John Davidson's *Dialog . . . betuix a Clerk and ane Courteour*, and nothing further is known to have issued from his press till 1581. In the earlier years of his career he received encouragement and patronage from the leaders of the reformed church, and in January, 1567-8, he was appointed king's printer. He had in his possession some of the printing materials formerly used by John Davidson and John Scot, and he printed two or three books for Henry Charteris. Ninety-one issues from his press are known, the majority of them being theological or political publications on the side of the reformers, including a number of broadside ballads by Robert Sempill. The Scottish statutes of 1556, known as the "Black Acts," and the first printed Gaelic book, *Foirm na nurrnuidheadh*, 1567 (a translation of the *Book of Common Order*), are among the more notable of his productions. In his latter years Lekpreuik seems to have fallen upon evil days, and from Bassandyne's inventory (1577) we learn that he was in receipt of an annual pension of ten marks from Bassandyne, who also left him a legacy of twenty pounds. His house in Edinburgh was at the Netherbow [Dickson and Edmond, 198; *D.N.B.*; Aldis, *Scottish Books*, 116; Lee, *App.* ii. iii.].

LE MOYNE DE MORGUES alias MORGAN (JACQUES), (?) bookseller in London, 1586-7; Farringdon Ward Within. A French engraver who came to England for religious reasons. His name appears in the *Returns of Aliens* for 1582-4 [Worman, *Alien Members*, pp. 36-7]. He published a series of plates of beasts, birds, flowers, etc., entitled *La Clef des Champs*, the imprint of which runs: "Imprimé aux Blackefriers, pour Jacques le Moyne, dit de Morgues Paintre." This was entered in the Registers on July 31st, 1587, to "James le Moyn alias Morgan" [Arber, ii. 474]. Nothing more seems to be known of him.

LEWES (WILLIAM), bookseller in London, 1559-66 ; (1) Over against the Plough in Cow Lane ; (2) Dwelling in Cow Lane above Holborn Conduit, over against the sign of the Plough. This stationer was presented for his freedom by Richard Harvey in the year ending July 10th, 1559, and in the same year he paid 6d. towards a benevolence for the muster [Arber, i. 97, 105]. In 1566 he entered *The monstrous chylde which was borne in Buckenham shyre* [Arber, i. 310], and he published other broadsides of a similar character [Hazlitt, H. 66].

LEWTY (RICHARD), stationer in London, 1637-40. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on October 2nd, 1637 [Arber, iii. 688]. He married Christian, the daughter of Richard Bathurst of Bromley, who had been living for two years at the house of Thomas Purfoot, junior. Thomas Purfoot shortly before his death in 1640 assigned his copyrights to R. Lewty, who in the Register is wrongly described as his son-in-law. There is no evidence that Lewty ever published any of these books, but a few days after receiving them he transferred one, William Crashaw's *Decimarum et oblationum tabula*, to Andrew Cooke, after which nothing more is heard of him [Arber, iv. 510, 511].

LEY, *see* LEE.

LICHFIELD (JOHN), printer in Oxford, 1605-35. Appointed printer to the University with William Wrench on February 12th, 1617⁶. Created Inferior Bedel March 31st, 1617. Resigned his offices January 7th, 1635⁴. John Lichfield's name is also found in the imprints of Oxford books in company with that of James Short. [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 259, 327 ; Madan, *Oxford Press*, 171, 191, 276, 297, 311.]

LICHFIELD (LEONARD), printer in Oxford, *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

LIGHTFOOT (BENJAMIN), bookseller in London, 1612-13 ; At the upper end of Gray's Inn Lane, in Holborn. Son of Richard Lightfoote of St. Albans, co. Herts. clerk. Apprentice for nine years to William Cotton, stationer of London, from Christmas, 1604. Took up his freedom in the Company on January 20th, 1612 [Arber, ii. 287 ; iii. 683]. Benjamin Lightfoot entered two books during the year 1613 [Arber, iii. 523, 534], and he was also the publisher of Thomas Heywood's *Silver Age*, 1613.

LIGNANTE (PETER), bookseller and bookbinder in London, 1568-71; St. Olave's, Cripplegate. Mentioned in the Return of Aliens in 1571, as a Frenchman who had lived in London for three years [Worman, *Alien Members*, p. 37].

LING (NICHOLAS), bookseller in London, 1580-1607; (1) The Mermaid in St. Paul's Churchyard 1580-3; (2) West Door of St. Paul's Church, 1584-92; (3) North-west Door of St. Paul's Church, 1593-6; (4) At the [Little] West Door of St. Paul's Church, 1597; (5) In St. Dunstan's Churchyard in Fleet Street, 1600-7. Son of John Lyng of Norwich, parchment maker, apprentice to Henry Bynneman for eight years from Michaelmas, 1570, and took up his freedom in the Company on January 19th, 1578 [Arber, ii. 679]. His first book entry in the Registers was made in company with John Charlewood on June 1st, 1582 [Arber, ii. 413], but between August 3rd, 1584, and October 6th, 1590, he entered nothing. But after that date he appears as joint publisher with John Busby, Thomas Millington, Cuthbert Burby and Robert Allot, in such works as Thomas Nashe's *Lenten Stuffe*, 1599, and R. Allot's *England's Parnassus*, 1600. In 1597 Nicholas Ling edited a collection of prose quotations called *Politeuphuia, Wits Commonwealth*, for which he wrote a dedication and preface to the reader. On November 19th, 1607, Nicholas Ling's copies were transferred to John Smethwicke, and his death may be presumed to have taken place between this time and 1610, when sentence on his will was pronounced by the probate court. He left no son. [P.C.C., 58, Wingfield.] Nicholas Ling used as his device a ling and honeysuckle, with the letters N. L., usually found on the titlepages of his publications.

LINLEY (PAUL), bookseller in London, 1586-1600; The Black Bear, St. Paul's Churchyard. Son of William Lynley of Lillingston Darell, co. Bucks. Apprentice for ten years to William Ponsonby from August 6th, 1576 [Arber, ii. 66]. Took up his freedom May 16th, 1586 [Arber, ii. 696]. Nothing more is heard of him until 1595, when with John Flaskett he succeeded to the business of Thomas Woodcock, at the Black Bear in St. Paul's Churchyard, Woodcock's copyrights being transferred to him in the following February [Arber, iii. 48]. Linley and Flaskett apparently had a good connection, as amongst their customers was the Duke of

Northumberland, who in 1596 bought books of them to the value of £21 [*Hist. MSS. Comm., 6th Report, Appendix, p. 226, etc.*]. Linley died between March 17th and April 14th, 1600. By his will he directed that all his goods and chattells which he jointly possessed with John Flaskett should be divided into four parts, one part being left to his mother and another part to Gabriel Cawood and Edward Blunt or Blount, stationers [Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, Book C, f. 92]. His copyrights were transferred to John Flaskett on June 26th, 1600 [Arber, ii. 164, 165].

LISLE (LAURENCE), bookseller in London, 1607-26; The Tiger's Head, St. Paul's Churchyard. Son of William Lyle of Paddington, co. Middlesex, yeoman. Apprentice to Paul Linley for seven years from November 20th, 1599, but on the death of his master in the following year he was turned over to John Flasket. He took up his freedom January 19th, 1607 [Arber, ii. 241; iii. 683]. On July 28th, 1626, he assigned over to Robert Swaine his interest in Sir Thomas Overbury's *Wife*.

LLEWELLIN (WILLIAM), (?) bookseller in London, 1638. A stationer of this name took up his freedom November 13th, 1637 [Arber, iii. 688], and in the following year Richard Dey's *Theatre of Nature* and *Artificiall Table of Morall Philosophy* were entered to him [Arber, iv. 412]. His address has not been found.

LOBLEY (MICHAEL), *see* Duff, *Century*.

LOBLEY or LOBLE (WILLIAM), bookseller and bookbinder in London, 1557-83. Apprenticed to Michael Loble [see Duff, *Century*], by whom he was made free on August 11th, 1557 [Arber, i. 73]. He was fined for selling *Nostradamus* in 1562-3 [Arber, i. 216]. In 1565-6 he entered in the Registers "muskelus vpon the 1j psalme by master coxe" [Arber, i. 302], but the book does not seem to have been printed. This was his only entry and his name is not known to occur in any imprint. He took part in some disputes that arose in 1577, apparently about the employment of foreign bookbinders, but submitted himself to the Company in January, 1578 [Arber, i. 478, ii. 880]. He was on the side of John Wolf in the attack upon the printing privileges in 1582 [Arber, i. 144], and in one of the documents concerning this he is called a bookbinder [ii. 779].

LOE or LOO (GOVAERT-HENRIK VAN DER), printer and bookseller at Antwerp, (?) 1573-8; In de Cammerstraet, In den Swerten Arent, 1573-5. He was admitted to the St. Lucas-gild in 1575. In 1578 he printed H. Lyte's translation of Dodoens' *Herbal* for sale by G. D'Ewes in London. This appears to be his only work in English. He was succeeded in the business by his widow. [Olthoff, p. 64.]

LOFTUS or LOFTIS (GEORGE), bookseller in London, 1602-15; (1) At the Golden Ball in Pope's Head Alley, 1602-4; (2) In Pope's Head Alley, near the Exchange, 1605 (? the same as no. 1); (3) Under St. Sepulchre's Church, 1612; (4) In Bishopsgate Street, near the Angel, 1615. He is first heard of in 1602 when S. Rowlands' *'Tis Merry when Gossips Meet* was printed for him by W.W., and last in 1615, when the same author's *Melancholy Knight* was printed for him by R.B. Between these dates he published several other works of Rowlands, in two cases in partnership with W. Ferbrand. T. Andrewe's *Unmasking of a Female Machiavel*, 1604, was also printed for him, and he shared in the publication of *Pimlyco, or Runne Red-Cap* in 1609 [Hazlitt, VII. 302]. His name occurs once in the Stationers' Register in 1601 [Arber, iii. 194], but the meaning of the entry is not apparent.

LONG (JOHN), bookseller in Dorchester, 1634. Some copies of the Rev. John Blaxton's *The English Usurer or Usury condemned* bear the imprint, "London, Printed by Iohn Norton and are to bee sold by Iohn Long in Dorchester, 1634." His name does not appear in the Stationers' Registers.

LOVET (), (?) bookseller in London, 1624; Holborn. Mentioned in John Gee's *Foot out of the snare*, 1624, as a dealer in popish books.

LOW (GEORGE), printer in London, ? 1612-14; Lothbury. He printed an edition of Byrd and Gibbon's *Parthenia*, without date but attributed to 1612 [Hazlitt, II. 463], and in 1614 a *Map of New England* [Lemon, *Broadsides of Soc. of Antiquaries*, p. 48]. He does not seem to be otherwise known.

LOWNES (HUMPHREY), bookseller and printer in London, 1587-1629; (1) West Door of St. Paul's Church, 1587; (2) The Star on Bread Street Hill, 1608. Son of Hugh Lownes of Rode in the parish of Astbury, co. Chester,

husbandman and fletcher, brother of Matthew Lownes and cousin of Thomas Lownes III. Humphrey Lownes was also without doubt related to William Lownes to whom he was apprenticed for seven years from Midsummer, 1580 [Arber, ii. 96]. He took up his freedom on June 26th, 1587, and made his first book entry in the Registers on March 22nd, 1591½ [Arber, ii. 606, 699]. He was admitted into the Livery in July, 1598 [Arber, ii. 873], and was Master of the Company in the year 1620-1, and again in 1624-5. Humphrey Lownes in 1591 married a daughter of Thomas Man, stationer, the wedding being celebrated in Stationers' Hall [Arber, i. 545]. His wife died before 1604, when he married Em or Emma, the widow of Peter Short, printer, and succeeded to the business in Bread Street Hill. Humphrey Lownes held shares in the English, Latin and Irish Stocks of the Company of Stationers, and in 1615 he was allowed two presses. On November 6th, 1628, he assigned the bulk of his copyrights to George Cole and George Latham, the last named being a cousin. Amongst the copies mentioned in this list were Sidney's *Arcadia*, Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, Drayton's *Polyolbion*, Bacon's *Apothegmes*, and Ben Jonson's *Poetaster*. Humphrey Lownes made his will on November 7th, 1629, and it was proved on June 24th, 1630. From this it appears that his sons, Humphrey and John, predeceased him and also his second wife. He left the bulk of his estate to his daughter Anne Grantham. George Cole, George Latham, and Robert Young were among the witnesses. [P.C.C., 53, Scroope.] Robert Young was in partnership with Lownes at the time of the latter's death.

LOWNES (HUMPHREY), junior, bookseller in London, 1612-28. Son of Humphrey Lownes, senior. Took up his freedom July 7th, 1612 [Arber, iii. 683]. Made his first book entry September 8th, 1612 [Arber, iii. 495], and his last on January 3rd, 1624½ [Arber, iv. 133]. Mentioned in the will of his uncle Matthew Lownes, who left a bequest of ten pounds to his children. He is last heard of in 1628, when he assigned some copies to G. Cole and G. Latham [Arber, iv. 205].

LOWNES (JOHN), (?) bookseller in London, 1610-25. Son of William Lownes; one of the witnesses to the will of Thomas Lownes III (1609); and mentioned in the will of Matthew Lownes (1625). He took up his freedom January 16th, 1610 [Arber, iii. 683].

LOWNES (MATTHEW), bookseller in London, 1591-1625; St. Dunstan's Churchyard in Fleet Street. Son of Hugh Lownes of Rode in the parish of Astbury, co. Chester, and brother of Humphrey Lownes. Apprentice to Nicholas Ling from Michaelmas, 1582. Took up his freedom on October 11th, 1591 [Arber, ii. 711]. Admitted to the Livery on July 3rd, 1602 [Arber, ii. 874]. The first book entry under his name occurs on April 15th, 1596 [Arber, iii. 63]. In 1597 he married Anne Halwood a native of Chester [*London Marriage Licenses*, c. 865]. Matthew Lownes died before October 3rd, 1625. He served the office of Senior Warden to the Company in the year 1620-1, when his brother Humphrey was Master, and again from July, 1624, to July, 1625, they filled the same offices. They would appear to have held shares in the same ventures. Matthew Lownes made his will on September 29th, 1625, and it was proved on October 3rd in the same year. He left three sons, Thomas, who succeeded to the business and to whom his copyrights were transferred on April 10th, 1627 [Arber, iv. 176], Robert, who was not a stationer, and Henry who was a grocer. One of his three daughters, Susan, married George Latham, stationer of London. His widow Anne died in the following April. [P.C.C., 117, Clark; 49, Hele.]

LOWNES (ROBERT), bookseller in London, 1611-15. Son of Robert Lownes of Winslow, co. Bucks., yeoman. Apprentice to Richard Bankworth for seven years from November 30th, 1604. Took up his freedom November 4th, 1611 [Arber, ii. 286; iii. 683]. On February 21st, 161⁴/₅, he entered a play called *The valiant Welchman*. He was perhaps father of Richard Lownes or Lowndes from whom the booksellers of this name of the eighteenth century were descended, and was in no way related to the Lownes of Cheshire.

LOWNES (THOMAS I), bookseller in London, 1598-? 1609. Son of Roger Lownes of Astbury in Cheshire, tailor, not to be confused with Thomas the son of William Lownes, nor with Thomas the son of Matthew. Perhaps identical with Thomas Lownes III, who died in 1609. Apprenticed to William Lownes for seven years from July 5th, 1591 [Arber, ii. 175]. Took up his freedom August 7th, 1598 [Arber, ii. 722].

LOWNES (THOMAS II), bookseller in London, 1605-9. Son of William Lownes, stationer. Admitted a freeman of the Company "per patrimonium"

on January 22nd, 160⁴/₅ [Arber, ii. 738]. On October 4th in the same year in company with Clement Knight he was fined a shilling, but the nature of the offence is not stated [Arber, ii. 840]. He is mentioned in the will of Thomas Lownes III (1609), but he appears to have died soon afterwards.

LOWNES (THOMAS III), bookseller in London, 1609; St. Sepulchre's parish. In all probability a native of Astbury in Cheshire. His will, dated August 31st, 1609, and proved in the Commissary Court of London on October 6th, mentions his son George Lownes. The following items in it prove him to have been a bookseller. "Debts that are due to me. Imprimis Thomas Stocke owes me for a booke vjs. Henry Rose xij^d. Item Thomas Lownes [Query the son of Humphrey] xvij^s. Thomas Lownes owes me vij^s. Item Francis Collmbine ij^s vj^d. Item Thomas Sanson iiij^s. Item Thomas Lucar pastboard maker ix^s. . . . Debts that I owe. Imprimis, I owe to my cosen Humphrie Lownes iiij^{li}. . . . to my cosen Mathewe Lownes 25^s. Item to Ambrose Garbin x^s. Item to James Randoll. v^s. Item to Mr. Stokes v^s. . . . to William Smith box maker xl^s." Amongst the witnesses were Thomas Lownes and John Lownes (probably the two sons of William Lownes) [*Commissary of London*, vol. 21, fol. 174]. This Thomas may be identical with Thomas Lownes I.

LOWNES (THOMAS IV), bookseller in London, 1621-7. Son of Matthew Lownes, stationer. Took up his freedom June 22nd, 1621 [Arber, iii. 685]. Assigned his copyrights to his uncle Humphrey Lownes and Robert Young on May 30th, 1627 [Arber, iv. 180-1].

LOWNES (WILLIAM), bookseller in London, 1579-1605. This stationer was a member of the Lownes family of Astbury in Cheshire and was perhaps the uncle of Humphrey and Matthew Lownes; but what relation he was to Thomas I and III is uncertain. Owing to the loss of the Register covering the period from 1571 to 1576, there is no record of his apprenticeship, but he was admitted to the freedom on January 19th, 157⁸/₉, by Mistress Toy the widow of Humphrey Toy, who is believed to have come from Wales [Arber, ii. 679]. William Lownes began taking apprentices on March 30th, 1579 [Arber, ii. 90], both Humphrey Lownes and Thomas Lownes III, his kinsmen, serving their time with him. In 1590 he entered in the Registers a sermon preached by the Revd. Edward Suckling in Norwich Cathedral, but no copy of the book is known. The date of his

death is unknown, but it took place before 1605, when his son Thomas II was admitted to the freedom of the Company "per patrimonium" by Mistress Lownes, widow of William Lownes [Arber, ii. 738]. He also had a son John, mentioned in the will of Matthew Lownes. His will has not been found, neither is the position of his premises known.

L'OYSELET (GEORGE), printer at Rouen, 1584-99. J. Leslie's *Treatise touching the right . . . of Mary Q. of Scotland*, 1584, without printer's name, is attributed to him [Sayle, p. 1401], but the first English work bearing his name seems to be Luis de Granada's *Memorial of a Christian Life*, 1586 [Sayle, p. 1401]. He printed another edition of the same in 1599 [Herbert, p. 1740; Sayle, u.s.].

LUGGER (WILLIAM), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

LYON (JOHN), printer at Louvain, 1580, and at Douai, 1580-1. He printed T. Hide's *Consolatory Epistle to the afflicted Catholics*, 1580, at Louvain [Sayle, p. 1447], and a *Discourse why Catholics refuse to go to Church*, 1580 [B.M., p. 346], and a *Brief Censure upon two books in answer to Campion*, 1581 [Herbert, p. 1655], both at Douai. He is not mentioned by Duthilloeul.

MABB (RALPH), bookseller in London, 1610-40, *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

MACHAM (JOYCE), (?) bookseller in London, 1615-26; St. Paul's Churchyard, at the sign of Time. Widow of Samuel Macham I. On November 6th, 1615, she in company with Master (? Arthur) Johnson, assigned her rights in Bishop Hall's works to Henry Fetherston [Arber, iii. 577]. In April, 1628, John Grismond assigned over to John Haviland his rights in certain copies which he had received from Mistress Macham, and it was expressly stipulated that Haviland was to reassign them to Samuel Macham the younger as soon as he took up his freedom as a stationer, and in the meantime was to allow him two shillings upon every ream printed of any of the said works [Arber, iv. 196].

MACHAM (SAMUEL I), bookseller in London, 1608-15: The Bull-Head, St. Paul's Churchyard. Son of Thomas Macham of Ashby de la Zouch in the county of Leicester; apprenticed to Simon Waterson, for ten years from Michaelmas, 1595 [Arber, ii. 206]. Took up his freedom July 2nd, 1605 [Arber, iii. 683]. His first book entry occurs in partnership

with Mathew Cooke, an edition of the pseudo-Chaucerian *Ploughman's Tale* [Arber, iii. 310]. Mathew Cooke died in 1607. Samuel Macham appears to have dealt chiefly in theological works. By his will, which was dated July 5th, 1615, and proved on the 22nd of the same month, he left bequests to his son Samuel and a daughter Sara, and appointed his wife Joyce executrix. Humphrey Lownes was named as one of the overseers. [P.C.C., 67, Rudd.]

MACHAM (SAMUEL II), bookseller in London, 1631-7. Son of Samuel Macham I. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on December 5th, 1631, and in the following January John Haviland assigned over to him the copyrights that had previously belonged to Samuel Macham I. The last heard of Samuel Macham II is on September 15th, 1637, when he assigned one of his copies to John Beale [Arber, iv. 393].

McKENZIE (ROBERT), chapman of (?) Edinburgh, 1604. He owed xls. to Andro Hart, the Edinburgh bookseller, in November, 1604 [*Bannatyne Miscell.* ii. 239].

MANN (JOANE), (?) bookseller in London, 1635. Widow of Thomas Man, junior. On August 12th, 1635, the whole of the copyrights of the Man family were assigned to her and Benjamin Fisher, who was in occupation of the premises in Paternoster Row previously belonging to Thomas Man, senior [Arber, iv. 344-5].

MAN (JONAS or JONAH), bookseller in London, 1607-26; (1) The Star, West Door of St. Paul's Church, (?) 1608; (2) The Talbot in Paternoster Row. Son of Thomas Man, senior. Took up his freedom November 2nd, 1607 [Arber, iii. 683], but a book was entered in his name in the Registers on February 2nd, 1608 [Arber, iii. 338]. In partnership with his father. After his father's death he is found issuing a book in partnership with Benjamin Fisher, who held the premises at the Talbot in Paternoster Row, and to whom the whole of the copyrights of the Man family were subsequently transferred.

MAN (PAUL), bookseller in London, 1622-35; The Talbot in Paternoster Row. Son of T. Man, senior, with whom he was for some time in partnership. Took up his freedom June 30th, 1621 [Arber, iii. 685]. Made his first book entry on July 18th, 1622 [Arber, iv. 76]. On May 3rd,

1624, Thomas Man assigned over to his sons Paul and Jonas his rights in a number of copies, chiefly theological [Arber, iv. 117], and on August 12th, 1635, these and many other books belonging to Thomas, Paul and Jonas Man were assigned to Benjamin Fisher and widow Man (*i.e.*, Joane Man) [Arber, iv. 344-5].

MAN (SAMUEL), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

MAN (THOMAS), senior, bookseller in London, 1576-1625 ; The Talbot in Paternoster Row. Son of John Man, of Westbury in Gloucestershire, butcher. Apprentice to John Harrison the elder, stationer of London, for eight years from Midsummer, 1567, and made free of the Company some time before July 17th, 1576 [Arber, i. 351]. He dealt almost wholly in theological books, and rapidly rose to be one of the largest capitalists in the trade, and at the same time one of the most important men in the Company of Stationers, of which he was elected Master in the years 1604, 1610, 1614 and 1616. He was twice married, and had a numerous family. Of his sons three, Thomas, Paul and Jonas or Jonah, were stationers and booksellers. One of his daughters, Anne, married Humphrey Lownes. Thomas Man's second wife was Anne Syms, widow of Randall Syms, to whom he was married on September 10th, 1605 [Chester, *London Marriage Licenses*, col. 881]. She had a daughter, Sara Syms, who appears to have gone to America. On May 3rd, 1624, Thomas Man, senior, assigned over the bulk of his copyrights to his sons, Paul and Jonas [Arber, iv. 117]. His will was proved on June 16th, 1625. He left his house and lands in Hammersmith to his son Paul, and also his house in Paternoster Row, then in the occupation of Benjamin Fisher, who seems to have carried on the business of the Mans after 1625, although no formal transfer of the copyrights to him seems to have been made until August 12th, 1635 [Arber, iv. 344-5]. His will is given in H. F. Waters' *Genealogical Gleanings*, 1901, pp. 1065-6.

MAN (THOMAS), junior, bookseller in London, 1604-10 ; The Talbot in Paternoster Row. Son of T. Man, senior. Admitted a freeman of the Stationers' Company "by patrimony" on February 6th, 1604³ [Arber, ii. 736]. In partnership with his father and brothers. His last book entry occurs in the Registers on July 23rd, 1611 [Arber, iii. 441]. He is not

mentioned in his father's will, made in 1625, and he was possibly dead at that time. He left a widow Joane, to whom, with Benjamin Fisher, all the copyrights of the Man family were transferred in 1635.

MAN (WILLIAM), (?) bookseller in London, 1624. Mentioned in John Gee's *Foot out of the snare*, 1624, as a dealer in popish books. Described as "Master Fishers man": perhaps Benjamin Fisher is meant.

MANNENBY (LEIGHE), (?) printer in Edinburgh, 1578. This name appears in the imprint of *A Request presented to the King of Spayn . . . by the inhabitantes of the lowve countreyes*, which runs, "At Edinburgh, imprintit be Leighe Mannenby. Anno Domini. 1578." There is no letter w in the Roman fount in which the book is printed, and Greek types occur at the end. Nothing further is known of this printer, and the imprint is probably fictitious [Herbert, p. 1499; *E.B.S. Papers*, vol. i. no. 17; Aldis, *Scottish Books*, 117].

MANSELL, *see* MAUNSELL (ANDREW).

MANTELL (WALTER), bookseller in London, 1583-7. There is some confusion in the records of this stationer. On July 25th, 1569, a *John* Mantell son of *Walter* Mantell of Horton, in the county of Kent, was apprenticed to John Day for seven years. There is no entry of this *John's* admission to the freedom of the Company; but on January 21st, 1583, we find a *Walter* Mantell, of whose apprenticeship there is no record, made free by Francis Godliff. This was perhaps another case of two brothers apprenticed to the same trade. In the Wardens' accounts for the year ending July 10th, 1588, there occurs the entry, "Paid to Walter Mantell for bookes that had been seised the yeare before this . . . xs." These were possibly copies of the *A B C and Little Catechism* for which he and others were cited before the Star Chamber in Michaelmas Term, 1585 [Arber, ii. 790 *et seq.*], but see Arber, i. 524.

MARCANT (JOHN), printer or bookseller at York, 1579. A book exists entitled *Phaselus Catulli, et ad eam quotquot exstant parodiae* and having the imprint "Eboraci, apud Ionnem Marcantium, 1579," but nothing further seems to be known of any stationer or printer of the name [E. G. Duff, on "The Printers, etc., of York," in *Bibl. Soc. Trans.*, v. 105-6].

MARCHANT (EDWARD), bookseller in London, 1612-16; St. Paul's Churchyard . . . over against the Cross. Probably son of John Marchant, stationer of London, by whom he was made free of the Company on November 8th, 1585 [Arber, ii. 685]. He dealt chiefly in ballads and other ephemeral literature [Arber, iii. 493, 500, 565], and sold books for Joseph Hunt.

MARIUS (ADRIAN), bookseller in London, ? 1600-14. In 1614 the Duke of Lenox and Sir Thomas Parry wrote to the Lord Mayor of London, soliciting admission to the freedom of the City for Adrian Marius, "a bookseller, born in England of French parents, who had lived in London many years" [Overall, *Index to the Remembrancia*, p. 160, no. III, 163, 166]. He may be identical with the Adrian Marvie mentioned in the will of Ascanius de Renialme [Plomer, *Wills*, p. 35; Worman, *Alien Members*, p. 39].

MARNI (CLAUDE), printer at Frankfurt am Main, 1581-after 1603. On the death of Andrew Wechel, printer at Frankfurt, in 1581, his business passed to Claude Marni and John Aubri, who printed together until Aubri's death *c.* 1602. In 1603 Camden's *Anglica, Normannica, Hibernica a veteribus scripta* was printed at Frankfurt "Impensis Claudij Marnij & hæredum Iohannis Aubrij." This contains Alfred's preface to his translation of Gregory's *Cura Pastoralis* in Anglo-Saxon, printed in Roman type with an interlinear rendering into English. On 3*6^v the printer apologizes for his lack of Anglo-Saxon characters. Marni died before 1613, when his heirs and Aubri's are found printing together at Frankfurt. He used as his device Wechel's Pegasus.

MARR (DAVID), chapman of (?) Edinburgh, 1604. He owed iiijl. xiiis. iiijd. (Scots) to Andro Hart, the Edinburgh bookseller, in November, 1604 [*Bannatyne Miscell.*, ii. 240].

MARRIOT (JOHN), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

MARRIOT (RICHARD), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

MARSH (EDWARD), stationer of London, 1591. Son of Thomas Marsh, 1554-87. Admitted a freeman on February 1st, 1591, but does not appear to have followed the trade of a stationer, as on June 23rd in the same year he transferred his rights in his father's copies to Thomas Orwin [Arber, ii. 586, 709]. This assignment did not include the grammar books, which by letters patent reverted to Henry Stringer [Arber, iii. 87].

MARSH (HENRY), printer in London, 1584-7. Probably a son of Thomas Marsh (1554-87). He was made free of the Stationers' Company by patronage on February 3rd, 158 $\frac{3}{4}$ [Arber, ii. 690]. He printed Peele's *Arraignment of Paris* in 1584, T. Watson's *Amyntas* in 1585 and an edition of the *Mirror of Magistrates* in 1587. His name seems last to occur in 1589 when an edition of Ascham's *Toxophilus* was printed by Abel Jeffes "by the consent of H. Marsh."

MARSH (THOMAS), printer in London, *see* Duff, *Century*.

MARSH (THOMAS), stationer and bookbinder of York. Son of William Marsh of Marfleet, Yorkshire. He had a lease of lands at Marfleet belonging to St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1590 and 1597 [T. Baker's *Hist. of St. John's Coll.*, ed. Mayor, pp. 433, 443].

MARTEN (JOHN), bookseller in Lichfield, co. Stafford, ? 1567-? 1584. His son James Marten was apprentice to Robert Walley, stationer of London, for eight years from Michaelmas, 1576 [Arber, ii. 70]. In the subsidy roll for Lichfield for the 10th year of Elizabeth (*i.e.*, 1568-9), John M[ar]tyn was assessed for 20s. worth of land, for which he was taxed 16d. Again in the roll for the 27th of Elizabeth (1585-6), Johanne M[ar]tyn wid[ow] was assessed for the same land [Lay Subsidies, $\frac{178}{185} \frac{256}{23}$].

MARTYNE (WILLIAM), *see* Duff, *Century*.

MASON (ANDRO), printer in Edinburgh, 1596. His son, Robert, was baptised October 30th, 1596 [*Scottish Antiquary*, iv. 174].

MASSEN (JAN), printer at "Lydden," ? *c.* 1625. An edition of Middleton's *Game at Chess* has an engraved title with the words "Ghedruckt in Lydden by Ian Massē" [B.M., p. 672]. Nothing seems to be known of any printer of the name.

MASTERTON (GILBERT), (?) bookseller in Edinburgh, 1587. On April 15th, 1587, he acquired from Mr. George Young, Archdeacon of St. Andrews, the printing privilege which the latter had received in 1585. Masterton is not known to have exercised this privilege, which he in turn transferred to John Gibson [*q.v.*]. David Laing's copy of *The CL Psalmes*, T. Vautrollier, London, 1587, had at the foot of the title, in manuscript

imitation of Roman type, "To be sauld at Gilbert Mastertonis in Edinburgh." [Aldis, *Scottish Books*, 117; Dickson and Edmond, 385, 481; Lee, 48, App. xv.]

MATHER (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1575; Red Cross Street, adjoining St. Giles' Church, without Cripplegate. Son of Thruston Mather of Vigon in the county of Lancaster, yeoman. Apprentice to Henry Bynneman for seven years from Michaelmas, 1566 [Arber, i. 325]. In 1575 he was in partnership with David Moptid at the above address, and two books have been found with the joint imprint, Théodore de Bèze's *Brief declaration of the chief points of Christian Religion* and Anthony Gilby's *Brief Treatise of election and reprobation*. He died before April 30th, 1575. His will is amongst those of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's [Book B, f. 182].

MATHEWES (AUGUSTINE), printer in London, 1619-53; (1) In St. Bride's Lane in Fleet Street in the Parsonage House, 1620; (2) Cow Lane near Holborn Circus. Augustine Mathewes took up his freedom as a stationer on May 9th, 1615 [Arber, iii. 684]. The first book entry under his name is Thomas Dekker's *O per se O, or the belman of London*, assigned to him on September 27th, 1619, by John Busby [Arber, iii. 657], and printed by him in the parsonage house of St. Brides. In the following year Mathewes is found in partnership with John White, son of William White, in Cow Lane. From 1624 to 1626 he printed several books for John Norton. On October 24th, 1633, Thomas Jones assigned over to him a dozen copyrights including May's translation of Lucan, and the following plays: *The Tragedy of Nero*, Massinger's *Virgin Martyr*, Thomas May's *The Heire*, Beaumont and Fletcher's *Cupid's Revenge* and *The Scornful Lady*. Sir John Lambe in 1634 referred to Augustine Mathewes as "pauper," and added "Let them agree who shall be, they have now three presses," but to whom he was referring is unknown [Arber, iii. 704]. Mathewes was taken reprinting Dr. Cole's *Holy Table*, and was condemned to lose his press, which was made over to Marmaduke Parsons; but from an entry in the Stationers' Registers we know that Mathewes was still publishing or printing books as late as the year 1653.

MATHEWS (RALPH), *see* Howell.

MATHUSIUS (AUGUSTINUS), *see* Mathewes (A.).

MATTES (EDMUND), bookseller in London, 1597-1613; The Hand and Plough, Fleet Street. Son of Robert Mattes of Kingsey, co. Oxford, and brother and successor of William Mattes [q.v.]. He was apprenticed to W. Lownes for seven years from April 15th, 1583 [Arber, ii. 116], and made free of the Stationers' Company on April 30th, 1590 [Arber, ii. 707]. His first entry in the Registers, on November 7th, 1597, was a book which had shortly before been entered to his brother William [Arber, iii. 90, 96]. Among his publications were John Marston's *Metamorphosis of Pigmalion's Image*, 1598, and A. de Torquemada's *Spanish Mandevile of Miracles*, 1600. His last entry in the Registers was on June 5th, 1606 [Arber, iii. 323], and he is not known to have published anything after this year. He was however alive on October 11th, 1613, when he transferred the two works above mentioned, with J. C's *Alcilia*, formerly the property of W. Mattes, to Richard Hawkins [Arber, iii. 533].

MATTES (WILLIAM), bookseller in London, 1594-7; The Hand and Plough, Fleet Street. Son of Robert Mattes of Kingsey, co. Oxford, gent. He was apprenticed to Simon Waterson for nine years from November 1st, 1583 [Arber, ii. 121], and admitted to the freedom of the Stationers' Company on November 7th, 1592 [Arber, ii. 711]. His first entry in the Registers was *The Lamentation of Troy for the Death of Hector*, by I. O. on February 22nd, 1593 [Arber, ii. 645; Hazlitt, H. 426]. His publications were few but interesting: they include I. T's *Old Fashioned Love*, 1594, J. C's *Alcilia* and V. Saviolo's *Practise*, 1595, and Lodge's *Devil Conjured*, 1596. His last entry was on September 24th, 1597, and he died before November 7th of the same year, when the book was re-entered by his brother Edmund who succeeded to the business [Arber, iii. 90, 96].

MAUNSELL (ANDREW), bookseller in London, 1576-1604; (1) The Parrot in St. Paul's Churchyard, 1576-83; (2) The Brazen Serpent, St. Paul's Churchyard, 1584-90; (3) In Lothbury, 1595-6; (4) The Royal Exchange. Andrew Maunsell was originally a member of the Drapers' Company, but is found as a stationer, publishing books and taking apprentices as early as 1576 [Arber, ii. 71]. His first book entries were made on the 11th of the following February [Arber, ii. 308]. He is chiefly remembered for his *Catalogue of English printed books*, published in 1595, which was the first of its kind issued in this country. This catalogue was divided into two

parts, the first dealing with works on Divinity and the second with those relating to the mathematical sciences, physic and surgery. On April 19th, 1596, the Company bestowed upon him a benevolence in money and books, for his pains in the compilation of this catalogue. Although his last book entry is found on April 3rd, 1587, Andrew Maunsell is mentioned as a citizen and stationer in 1604, when he presented his son Andrew as an apprentice [Arber, ii. 285].

MAUNSELL or MANSELL (ANDREW), junior, bookseller in London, 1614. Son of Andrew Maunsell the elder. Apprenticed to Edmond Weaver, stationer, but ordered to serve his time with Thomas Wight, draper, for nine years from September 29th, 1604 [Arber, ii. 285]. Took up his freedom on December 6th, 1613 [Arber, iii. 684]. On May 4th, 1614, he entered S. Rowlands' *A fooles bolt is soone shot* [Arber, iii. 545], which was published in the same year by G. Loftus. Nothing more is heard of him.

MAXEY (THOMAS), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

MAY (—), (?) bookseller in London, 1624; Shoe Lane. Mentioned in John Gee's *Foot out of the snare*, 1624, as a "disperser" of popish books.

MAYLORD or MAYLARD (LEONARD), bookseller in London, 1564–8; The Cock in St. Paul's Church-yard. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on July 18th, 1564 [Arber, i. 278]. His first book entry is found in the year ending July 22nd, 1567 [Arber, i. 336]. In the same year he published John Sandford's translation of the *Manuell of Epictetus* [Arber, i. 339], and in 1568 Henry Bynneman printed for him G. Turberville's *Plain Path to perfect Vertue*, a translation of the *De Quatuor Virtutibus* of D. Mancinus.

MAYNARD (JOHN), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

MAYNE (JONET), bookseller, Edinburgh, 1631–9. She was the widow of James Cathkin [*q.v.*] and carried on her late husband's business from 1631 until her death on April 30th, 1639. Her inventory, printed in the *Bannatyne Miscellany*, ii. 253, enumerates among the debts, one to John Threipland, her servant, who afterwards set up business on his own account. [Aldis, *Scottish Books*, 117.]

MAYNMOUR (ROMAIN), *see* Duff, *Century*.

MEAD (ROBERT), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

MEIGHEN (RICHARD), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

MELVILL (DAVID), bookseller at Aberdeen, 1622-43. He was a friend of Edward Raban, the printer, who printed at least 26 books for him between 1622 and 1633. Melvill, who was buried on February 8th, 1643, was survived by a son, Robert [Edmond, *Aberdeen Printers*; Aldis, *Scottish Books*].

MENSE (CONRAD), printer at Basle, 1560. In January of this year he printed *David Gorge* [i.e., Joriszoon], *borne in Holland, . . . of his Lyfe and Damnable Heresy* [Hazlitt, III. 99; a copy in B.M.]. Nothing seems to be known about him.

MERCATOR (REYNOLD), bookseller in London, 1567-76; Farringdon Within. Son of Gerard Mercator and born in Cleveland or Duysburg. Appointed factor to Arnold Birckman, and came to England about 1567. He appears to have returned to Holland about 1576 [Worman, *Alien Members*, p. 41].

MEREDITH (CHRISTOPHER), see Plomer, *Dictionary*.

MESTAIS (JEAN), printer at Paris, 1640. In this year he printed W. Rushworth's *Dialogues of William Richworth* [B.M., p. 1333; Sayle, p. 1388].

METEREN (EMANUEL VAN), (?) bookseller in London, ?-1612. Son of James Cornelij de Matgre [see Duff, *Century*]. He was a merchant of considerable importance [see Worman, *Alien Members*, pp. 41-4, and *Acts of the Privy Council*, February 15th, 1590, and September 29th, 1600, where he is called "Demetrius"]. His connection with the book-trade is not absolutely certain, but he may have been an importer of foreign works or agent for foreign stationers. There are letters of his in MS. Cotton, Julius, C. iii.

MICHEL (M), printer at Rouen, 1615. In this year he printed *A short declaration of the lives and doctrines of the Protestants and Puritans* [B.M., p. 1265].

MICHELL (ROGER), bookseller in London, 1627-31; The Bull's Head, St. Paul's Churchyard. Roger Michell took up his freedom as a stationer on January 14th, 1627, and made his first book entry, in partnership with Michael Sparke, on August 20th in the same year [Arber, iii. 686; iv. 184]. Amongst his publications was a metrical life of King Edward the Second,

written by Sir Francis Hubert, and R. Hayman's *Quodlibets, lately come over from New Britaniola, Old Newfoundland*. His last book entry was made on April 29th, 1631 [Arber, iv. 252].

MIDDLETON (HENRY), printer in London, 1567-87; (1) The Black Horse, Ivy Lane; (2) The Ship, in London Wall; (3) The Falcon in Fleet Street; (4) In St. Dunstan's Churchyard. Son of William Middleton, printer, 1541-7. Admitted to the freedom of the Stationers' Company in the year ending July 22nd, 1567 [Arber, i. 344]. Henry Middleton at once joined Thomas East or Este, the printer, and together they printed, before the end of the year 1567, an edition of Thomas Phaer's *Regiment of Life*. In 1571 East and Middleton moved to premises in London Wall, but in the following year the partnership was dissolved, Henry Middleton having bought William Griffith's printing and book-selling business at the Falcon in Fleet Street, with a shop in St. Dunstan's Churchyard. Many interesting books came from his press, among them being Gascoigne's *Glasse of Governement*, which he printed for Christopher Barker in 1575; Sir Humfrey Gilbert's *Discourse of a discoverie for a new passage to Cataia*, 1576; an edition of the *De Imitatione Christi*, translated and illustrated by the Rev. Thomas Rogers, 1587, William Lambarde's *Perambulation of Kent*, 1576, one of the earliest of English topographical books, and an edition of the works of Virgil in 1580. In 1583 Henry Middleton was working three presses. He was chosen Junior Warden of the Company in July, 1587, but died before completing his year of office, leaving a widow Jane who afterwards married Richard Ayres [*Commissary of London*, p. 104]. From some depositions taken in a suit brought in 1591 by a certain Richard Brown, against Henry Middleton's executors, to recover a sum of £30 for printing indentures for licenses to sell wines, we learn that Robert Robinson bought the printing material and certain books and letters patent from Middleton's widow for the sum of £200, and that Thomas Newman bought the shop in St. Dunstan's Churchyard and the books in it for £150 [*Library*, January, 1909, p. 103].

MIDDLETON (THOMAS), bookseller and bookbinder in Oxford, 1590-1604. Admitted a bookseller on November 27th, 1590. He died before March 28th, 1604 [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 321; *Oxford Univ. Archives*—

Wills]. Administration of his goods was granted to Alice Middleton, his daughter. In 1601 there are entries in the Magdalen accounts to him for binding [*Magd. Reg.*, III, p. 35; Gibson, *Oxford Wills*, p. 19].

MILANGES (S.), printer at Bordeaux, 1589. In this year he printed *A declaration of the King concerning the Observation of his Edict of the Union of his Catholic Subjects* [Maitland, *Index of English Books . . . at Lambeth*, p. 42].

MILBOURNE (ROBERT), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

MILES (EDWARD), bookseller and bookbinder in Oxford, and Clerk of the University, 1593–1638. Robert Cavey [*q.v.*] alias Stuffolde in his will dated December 6th, 1593, bequeathed to his “nephew and servant Edward Miles,” all his tools belonging to his science or trade of book-binding. Edward Miles with Dominique Pinart bound many of the books that were bought for the Bodleian Library, and he remained one of the chief Bodleian binders down to 1613. His name first occurs as a bookseller on November 15th, 1616. He died in March, 1638 [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 404; Gibson, *Oxford Bindings*, *passim*; *Oxford Wills*, xxiii. 17, 22, 32, 33].

MILLESON (JOHN), bookseller in Cambridge, 1627–70; Over against Great St. Mary’s Church, 1642. He first paid church rate in the parish of Great St. Mary’s in 1627 [Foster’s *Churchwardens’ Accounts*]. His will dated 1670 is at Peterborough. *See* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

MILLER (GEORGE), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

MILLINGTON (JOAN), bookseller in London, 1604. Widow of Thomas Millington, 1593–1603. She appears to have carried on the business for a short time after his death, as in 1604 she published a pamphlet describing the passage of Anne of Denmark through the streets of London [Hazlitt, H. 9].

MILLINGTON (THOMAS), bookseller in London, 1593–1603; Under St. Peter’s Church in Cornhill. Son of William Millington of Hampton Gaie, co. Oxon, husbandman. Apprentice to Henry Carre, stationer of London, for eight years from August 24th, 1583 [Arber, ii. 123]. Admitted to the freedom of the Company on November 8th, 1591 [Arber, ii. 710].

His first book entry was the first part of the *Contention of the two famous houses of York & Lancaster* on March 12th, 159 $\frac{3}{4}$ [Arber, ii. 646]. He was also the publisher of Chettle's *England's Mourning garment*, 1603. Millington is found in partnership at various times with John Busby, Nicholas Ling and Thomas Gosson, and issued ballads and other ephemeral literature. The last entry under his name is found on May 9th, 1603 [Arber, iii. 234].

MILWARD (HENRY), bookseller in Oxford, 1536-1605; Beef Hall. He is frequently mentioned as taking the inventories of the goods of deceased booksellers in Oxford. He resigned his position as University stationer on April 11th, 1597, and was succeeded by Lancelot Waistell. [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 262; Gibson, *Oxford Wills*, pp. 11, 16-18, 21.]

MOMMART (JEAN), printer at Brussels, 1597-1608. In 1608 he printed the *Histoire de Aurelio et Isabelle* by Juan de Flores, in four languages, Italian, Spanish, French and English [Sayle, p. 1495]. In some copies this is described as "chez Iean Mommart & Iean Reyne" [Hazlitt, I, 17].

MOMMART (WIDOW OF JEAN), printer at Brussels, 1612-34. In the latter year she printed Gerald Barry's *Military Discipline*. Mr. Sayle attributes to her a French work by Salomon De Caus printed for John Norton. The imprint of this is "A fancfort [*sic*] chez la vefue de Hulsius," but it has the device of Mommart on plate 16 verso [Sayle, p. 1496].

MOODY (HENRY), stationer at Cambridge, 1575-1637; Great St. Mary's parish. Probably the Henry Moody christened at St. Michael's Church, Cambridge, on May 1st, 1575 [Venn's *St. Michael's Registers*, p. 2]. He paid church rate in Great St. Mary's parish from 1620 and was several times churchwarden, auditor, elector, etc. [Foster's *Churchwardens' Accounts*]. His will dated 1637 is at Peterborough.

MOODY (THOMAS), bookseller in Cambridge, 1627-61; Over against Great St. Mary's Church. He lived next door to John Milleson [*q.n.*], and first paid church rate in the parish of Great St. Mary's in 1627 [Foster's *Churchwardens' Accounts*]. His will dated 1661 is at Peterborough.

MOORE (JOHN), Assigns of, see Plomer, *Dictionary*, — More.

MOORE (JOHN), stationer in Dublin, 1639-40; St. Bridgets Parish. Married Elizabeth Doyle in October, 1639. Admitted to the franchise of the city in April, 1640, in right of his wife. He was possibly the John Moore mentioned in the will of Edmond Crooke, stationer, as his "servant."

MOORE (RICHARD), bookseller in London, 1607-31; St. Dunstan's Churchyard. Son of Anthony Moore of Appleby, co. Westmoreland. Apprentice to Mathew Lownes for nine years and a quarter from Michaelmas, 1598, and took up his freedom on November 2nd, 1607 [Arber, ii. 230; iii. 683]. Amongst his publications were John Day's play, *Law Trickes*, 1608, Warner's *Albion's England*, 1612, John Bodenham's *England's Helicon*, 1614, and Gervase Markham's *Whole art of husbandry*, 1631. His last book entry was made on April 29th, 1631. Richard Moore was nominated in 1627, by the will of Edward Latymer, one of the trustees of Latymer school. His copyrights were assigned over to John Marriot on June 27th, 1634, by his widow [Arber, iv. 322].

MOPTID (DAVID), printer in London, ? 1573-87; Red Cross Street, adjoining St. Giles' Church, without Cripplegate. Son of Henry Moptid or Moptyd of London, ironmonger, and related by marriage to Thomas East, printer, to whom he was apprenticed for seven years from Michaelmas, 1566 [Library, July, 1901, p. 298]. He joined John Mather, and together they printed Théodore de Bèze's *Brief Declaration of the chief points of Christian Religion*, and Anthony Gilby's *Brief treatise of election and reprobation*. Neither of these bears a date. His will was proved on March 15th, 1587 [Commissary of London, vol. 17, f. 63].

MORBERIUS (GAUTIER), printer and bookseller at Antwerp, (?) - 1558, and at Liège, 1560-95. He was appointed imprimeur juré at Liège in 1558, but his first known book printed there dates from 1560. A work by Morgan Philips, i.e., John Leslie, appeared in 1571, "Apud Gualterum Morberium," entitled *A Treatise concerning the defense of . . . Mary Queen of Scotland . . . with a Declaration as well of her Right, Title, and Interest to the Succession of the Crown of England: as that the Regiment of woman is conformable to the laws of God and Nature*. The three books of which this consists have separate signatures, and the second at least has a separate title. [Herbert, pp. 1627-8; B.M. p. 1230; de Theux de Montjardin, col. viii.]

MORDEN (THOMAS), stationer at Cambridge, 1624. Mentioned in a list of privileged persons in the University in that year [Bowes, *Univ. Printers*, 336].

MORE or MOORE (JOHN), Assigns of, *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

MOREL (CLAUDE), printer at Paris, 1579-1626; Rue Saint Iaques, à l'enseigne de la Fontaine. He was son of Frédéric Morel I. He printed in 1614 W. Bishop's *Disproof of D. Abbot's Counterproof* [Sayle, p. 1386]. [Renouard, p. 276].

MORETUS (JEAN), printer at Antwerp, *see* Plantin (Jeanne).

MORGAN, *see* Le Moyne.

MORING (WILLIAM), (?) bookseller in London, 1594. Apprentice to Hugh Singleton. Admitted a freeman of the Company on February 1st, 1591⁰ [Arber, ii. 708]. He appears to have been partner with Adam Islip in 1594 [Arber, ii. 662].

MORRANT (JOHN), (?) bookseller in London, 1609. On May 2nd of this year he entered in the Registers *Catholic Traditions, or a Treatise of the Belief of the Christians of Asia, Europe, &c.*, translated from the French by L. Owen [Arber, iii. 407]. On August 7th, however, he assigned it to Henry Fetherstone [Arber, iii. 417], for whom it was printed by W. Stansby [Hazlitt, I. 473]. Nothing else seems to be known of him.

MORRIS (JOHN), (?) bookseller in London, 1580-90. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on May 2nd, 1580 [Arber, ii. 682]. Only two entries occur under his name, the first on April 26th, 1587, when he paid sixpence for the right of printing John de L'Espine's *Treatise of Apostacy* [Arber, ii. 469], and the second on October 15th, 1590, when in company with John Bowen he entered a sermon preached at Hitchin by Edward Harris, M.A. [Arber, ii. 565]. His address has not been found.

MOSELEY (HUMPHREY), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

MOUNTFORD (THOMAS), (?) bookseller in London, 1614. Clerk to the Company of Stationers. Took up his freedom March 8th, 1614³ [Arber, iii. 684]. On June 30th, 1614, he entered a book of *Epigrams* (? T. Freeman's *Rubbe, and a Great Cast*) [Arber, iii. 549].

MUNDEE or MUNDAY (RICHARD), printer in London, 1578; Dwelling at Temple Bar in Fleet Street. Admitted into the freedom of the Company January 14th, 1577, by Thomas Marshe [Arber, ii. 673]. Associated with Roger Ward in printing Thomas Lupton's *All for money* in 1578 [Arber, v. 109].

MURIS, MEURIS or MEURS (AERT or ARNOLD), printer at The Hague, 1602-41. He printed *The Faithful and wise preventer or counsellor* [Sayle, p. 1497] and *Reasons that make the ban against the K. of Bohemia of no value* [B.M., p. 655], both in 1621. [Ledeboer, *A.L.*, p. 118.]

MUTTON (EDMUND), (?) bookseller in London, 1598-1603; In Paternoster Row, at the sign of the Huntsman. Son of Thomas Mutton of Rockby, Warwick, butcher. Apprentice to John Penny, stationer of London, for seven years from Christmas, 1589, and took up his freedom on October 16th, 1598 [Arber, ii. 167, 722]. On May 10th, 1603, he entered a book called *The description of a true visible christian* [Arber, iii. 233]. He was also the publisher of a broadside entitled *Weepe with Joy*, 1603, commemorating the death of Queen Elizabeth and the accession of King James. He probably fell a victim to the plague which raged in London in the autumn of 1603.

MYLLER (CONRAD), bookseller in London and Oxford, *see* Duff, *Century*, p. 106.

MYN or MYNNE (RICHARD), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

NAFEILD (JEAN). Three editions of Adam Blackwood's *Martyre de la Royne d'Escosse*, dated respectively 1587, 1588, 1589, have the fictitious imprint "A Edimbourg chez Jean Nafeild." They were probably printed in Paris. [Aldis, *Scottish Books*, 118; *E.B.S. Papers*, ii. 50, 59.]

NAYLAND (SAMUEL), *see* Nealand.

NEALAND (SAMUEL), bookseller in London, 1618-32; (1) King Lane; (2) The Crown, Duck Lane. He is no doubt identical with Samuel Nayland, son of Edmond Nayland, of Lalam, Middlesex, yeoman, who was apprenticed for ten years to Edmund Weaver from May 1st, 1603, and took up his freedom on May 6th, 1613 [Arber, ii. 271; iii. 684]. On May 28th, 1618, he entered in the Registers *The relacon of the death of Achmat, last Emperour of the Turkes*, etc. [Arber, iii. 623]. In 1628 he

was mentioned in a return of those who dealt in "old libraryes" [*Dom. S. Papers, Charles I*, vol. 117 (9)]. His last entry in the Registers was Tycho Brahe's *Astronomical conjectur*, entered on December 10th, 1631, and published in the following year. He died in May, 1640.

NEALE or NEILE (ANDREW), printer at Old Ford, Middlesex, 1626. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers, September 6th, 1619 [Arber, iii. 685]. In 1626 in company with John Phillips, he erected a secret press at Old Ford, near Bow, in the county of Middlesex. This was discovered by the Company and ordered to be battered and the letters melted [Records of the Stationers' Company].

NELMAN (CORNELIUS), bookbinder in London, 1568-83; Castle Baynard Ward. Born in Holland. Took out letters of denization in this country on October 29th, 1571. Is said to have married an Englishwoman. He is last mentioned in the Return of Aliens for the year 1583. [Worman, *Alien Members*, pp. 48-9.]

NELSON (THOMAS), bookseller in London, 1580-92; (1) West End of St. Paul's Church; (2) Over against the Great South Door of St. Paul's Church; (3) Silver Street, near to the Red Cross. This stationer was apprentice to Garrard or Garret D'Ewes, by whom he was presented for his freedom on October 8th, 1580. He appears to have dealt largely in ballads. During the year ending July 10th, 1586, he was arrested by the officers of the Company, but what his offence was is not stated [Arber, i. 515]. The last entry under his name in the Registers was made on August 14th, 1592 [Arber, ii. 619]. In the will of Jarrett Anderson, proved in December, 1592, occurs this passage: "and my walkinge staffe to Thomas Nelson, stacioner" [P.C.C., 13, Neville].

NEVILL (PHILIP), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

NEWBERY (JOAN), widow of John Newbery, *see* Newbery (John).

NEWBERY (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1594-1603; The Ball in St. Paul's Churchyard. Son of Robert Newbery of Laurence Waltham, Berks, yeoman; cousin of Ralph Newbery (1560-1607), of Fleet Street, to whom he was apprenticed for seven years, from March 26th, 1584 [Arber, ii.

122]. Admitted to the freedom of the Company on May 3rd, 1591 [Arber, ii. 709]. On the last day of September, 1594, Ralph Newbery assigned over to him the copyrights in several books, including the quarto and octavo editions of Stow's *Chronicle*. The last book entry under John Newbery's name occurs on February 23rd, 160²₃ [Arber, iii. 228]. Ralph Newbery, by a codicil to his will dated August 14th, 1603, enjoined that John Newbery should have the shop he was then living in, and be cleared of debt on giving security; but John Newbery died shortly afterwards, as on March 9th, 160³₄, his widow Joan is found entering a book. She took apprentices as late as March 11th, 160⁴₅ [Arber, ii. 290; iii. 254].

NEWBERY (NATHANIEL), bookseller in London, 1616-34; Under St. Peter's, Cornhill, and Pope's Head Alley. Took up his freedom in the Company on January 5th, 161⁵₆. His first book entry was made on August 21st, 1616, and his last on March 2nd, 163⁹₁ [Arber, iii. 594, 684; iv. 249]. There is no evidence to show whether he was in any way related to either John or Ralph Newbery.

NEWBERY (RALPH), bookseller in London, 1560-1607; Fleet Street, a little above the Conduit. Ralph Newbery took up his freedom in the Company on January 21st, 15⁵⁹₆₀, and made his first book entry in the Registers before May 4th in the same year [Arber, i. 121, 127]. He became an influential member of the Company, serving the office of Junior Warden in the years 1583-4 and 1584-5, that of Senior Warden in the years 1589-90 and 1590-1. He was Master in the years 1598 and 1601. He was appointed one of the deputies of Christopher Barker, and was in partnership with Henry Denham as assign of Henry Bynneman, printer. Ralph Newbery died before April 24th, 1607, when his will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. He owned property in Berks, as well as his house and shop in Fleet Street. His stock of books in Stationers' Hall he directed should be sold and one part of the proceeds given to the poor of the Company, and further that Roger Jackson and John Norcott his late apprentices should have his stock of books in his shop at Fleet Street; but they do not seem to have availed themselves of the offer [P.C.C., 30, Hudleston].

NEWMAN (ABRAHAM), draper and bookseller of London, 1578. Abraham Newman was one of those for whom Roger Ward printed Day's *A B C and Little Catechism*. In his depositions he stated that he supplied Ward with ten reams of paper for ten reams of the said books [Arber, ii. 763 *et seq.*].

NEWMAN (THOMAS), bookseller in London, 1587-98; St. Dunstan's Churchyard, Fleet Street. Son of John Newman, clothworker of Newbury, Berks. Apprentice for eight years from Michaelmas, 1578, to Ralph Newbery, stationer of London [Arber, ii. 87]. Admitted to the freedom of the Company on August 25th, 1586 [Arber, ii. 698]. On October 12th in the same year Thomas Chauncy, an apprentice of Thomas Woodcock's, transferred himself to Thomas Newman for the remainder of his term [Arber, ii. 88]. He bought the shop previously occupied by Henry Middleton in St. Dunstan's Churchyard, and the books in it, for £150 [Court of Requests, Hunts Series, Bundle 37, No. 110]. He entered his first book, a translation from the Italian, in partnership with Thomas Gubbyn on September 18th, 1587 [Arber, ii. 475]; his last on June 30th, 1593, in company with John Winnington [Arber, ii. 633]. In 1591 he was in trouble for publishing Sir P. Sidney's *Astrophel and Stella* [Arber, i. 555].

NEWTON (NINIAN), printer in London, 1579-86; Eliot's Court, Old Bailey. Son of Thomas Newton, gent., of Upsall, co. York. Apprentice to William Seres for ten years from Michaelmas, 1569 [Arber, i. 396]. He was made free of the Company on October 8th, 1579, by Henry Denham, who had succeeded to Seres' business. As nothing more is heard of Newton until the foundation of the Eliot's Court printing house in 1584, he probably was working as a journeyman in Denham's office during the interval. In company with Arnold Hatfield he printed in 1584, for John Wight, Edmund Bunny's edition of Robert Parsons' *Booke of Christian Exercise*. In 1585 these same two printers produced editions of Cæsar's *Commentaries* and of the works of Horace in sexto decimo. In 1586 Ninian Newton's name is found in the imprint to a quarto edition of Rembert Dodoens' *Herball*, after which nothing more is heard of him.

NEWTON (THOMAS), bookseller in London, 1578-9. Son of Richard Newton of Loughborough, co. Leicester, yeoman. Apprentice to Richard Hudson for eight years from Midsummer, 1568 [Arber, i. 371]. Admitted

to the freedom of the Company on June 17th, 1577 [Arber, ii. 674]. On August 3rd, 1579, he was ordered by the Company to give up all the copies in his possession of a work called *a brieve instruccon in manner of a cathecisme*, which Richard Jones had illegally printed [Arber, ii. 850].

NICHOLAS (THOMAS), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

NICHOLSON, *see* Nycholas.

NICHOLSON (JOHN), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

NIXON alias WAY (ROBERT), bookseller and bookbinder in Oxford, 1602–26. A native of Wiltshire. Robert Nixon was apprenticed to Robert Billingsley, bookseller of Oxford, and became a privileged bookseller of the University on October 29th, 1602, at the age of twenty-four. He bound books for the Bodleian between 1620 and 1626. [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 321, 343, 399; Gibson, *Oxford Bindings*, pp. 48, 60.]

NOLCK or NOLICK (MAERTEN ABRAHAMS VAN DER), printer at Flushing, 1573–1623; At the sign of the Printing house, 1621. In this year he printed John Wing's *Abel's Offering* [Sayle, p. 1500] and in 1622 the same author's *The best merchandise . . . our traffic with God* [B.M., pp. 1612–13]. [Ledeboer, *A.L.*]

NORTH (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1601–2; The White Hart, over against the Great Conduit in Fleet Street. Son of Richard North of London, hosier. Apprentice for nine years from Michaelmas, 1592, to Ralph Newbery [Arber, ii. 183]. Admitted a freeman of the Company on October 6th, 1601 [Arber, ii. 730]. In partnership with Roger Jackson he issued *Greene's Ghost Haunting Coniecatchers* by S. Rowlands in 1602.

NORTON (BONHAM), printer and bookseller in London, 1594–1635; (1) Northumberland House, Aldersgate Street; (2) Hunsdon House, Blackfriars. Bonham Norton was the only son of William Norton, the bookseller, by his wife Joane, the daughter of William Bonham, bookseller, the friend and contemporary of John Rastell. The Nortons were a Shropshire family. Bonham Norton was born in 1565 and was apprenticed to his father. He was admitted a freeman of the Company "per patrimonium" on February 4th, 1593 [Arber, ii. 713]. His father had died a few months before, leaving a large fortune in real and personal estate, which Bonham Norton inherited. Bonham Norton married Jane, the daughter of Sir Thomas

Owen of Condover. He was sheriff of Shropshire and became an alderman of London. He was also Master of the Company of Stationers in the years 1613, 1626 and 1629. In 1612 Bonham Norton, already a rich man, received a further legacy from John Norton, his cousin, also a Shropshire man, and a wealthy stationer, who is best remembered as the publisher of Sir Henry Savile's edition of *Chrysostom*. Bonham Norton's character was that of a hard, calculating and grasping man, who was continually in the law courts prosecuting his brother stationers. His name first appears in the Registers on May 7th, 1594, when he assigned over to Richard Field the copyright of the *History of Guicciardini*, Fenton's translation [Arber, ii. 648]. Between 1602 and 1613 there are no entries under his name in the Registers, but he was during that time in partnership with John Norton and John Bill in the trades of bookselling and printing. In 1601 Robert Barker, the King's printer, complained to the Privy Council that Bonham Norton and John Norton had induced Andro Hart [*q.v.*] to send printers over to Dort in Holland for the purpose of printing *Bibles* and other privileged books [*Acts of the Privy Council, New Ser.*, xxxii. 14-15]. In 1613 Bonham Norton became Master of the Company in the room of his cousin John Norton deceased. He at once began an action against certain stationers who had been partners with John Norton in a large stock of *Bibles* and service books, and claimed the money standing in John Norton's name on the ground that by the deed of partnership the share of any partner who died was to go to his administrators. The defendants denied this, and referred to the "hard measure" offered to them by Bonham Norton in "suits and other vexations." They refer to him as a man of great estate, who had no need to "again become a bookseller." [Exchequer Bills and Answers, Jas. I, Lond. and Midd., No. 1005.] About this time he also seems to have been on friendly terms with Robert Barker, the King's printer, to whom there is reason to believe he advanced the money for the printing of the so called "authorised version" of the *Bible* in 1611. At any rate both he and John Bill, another native of Shropshire, held some sort of share in the King's printing house at this time. In 1615 Bonham Norton's eldest daughter Sarah married Robert Barker's son Christopher. But in 1618 trouble began between Barker and Norton and led to a bitter and protracted series of law suits, to which is due the bewildering series of imprints of the King's printing office between 1617 and 1629. Decree was

at length pronounced in favour of Robert Barker, whereupon Bonham Norton accused the Lord Keeper of receiving a bribe, and was thrown into prison and fined. He died in 1635, but whether he was still a prisoner is not known. His sons Roger and John Norton were also stationers. [*Library*, October, 1901, pp. 353-75.]

NORTON (FELIX), bookseller in London, 1600-3; The Parrot in St. Paul's Churchyard. Son of Mark Norton citizen and grocer of London, who married one of the daughters of J. Cawood. Apprentice to George Bishop for nine years from June 24th, 1591, and took up his freedom on July 7th, 1600 [Arber, ii. 174, 727]. He succeeded John Oxenbridge at the Parrot in St. Paul's Churchyard, this stationer's books being transferred to him on September 1st, 1600 [Arber, iii. 171]. He died in 1603, and was succeeded at the same address by W. Aspley.

NORTON (GEORGE), bookseller in London, 1610-23; Temple Bar. Son of Robert Norton of Helmdon, Northampton, yeoman. Apprentice to Thomas Man for seven years from September 6th, 1602: took up his freedom December 4th, 1609 [Arber, ii. 266; iii. 683]. Made his first entry in the Registers on July 4th, 1610 [Arber, iii. 440]. On November 23rd, 1623, he made over his rights in W. Browne's *Britannia's Pastorals* to John Haviland and Mistress Griffin.

NORTON (JOHN), senior, bookseller and (?) printer in London, Eton and Scotland, 1586-1612; London: St. Paul's Churchyard. Son of Richard Norton of Billingsley, Salop, and nephew of William Norton, stationer of London (1561-93), to whom he was apprenticed for eight years from January 8th, 1577 [Arber, ii. 82]. John Norton took up his freedom on July 18th, 1586 [Arber, ii. 698], and rapidly rose to the highest position in the Company, being admitted to the Livery on July 1st, 1598, and being Master in the years 1607, 1611 and 1612. John Norton began business as a bookseller in St. Paul's Churchyard, and was one of the largest capitalists in the trade, besides being the publisher of some of the most important books of the day. His shop was resorted to by the chief book collectors and literary men, and he made regular visits to the Frankfort Fair. He was for a time in partnership with his cousin Bonham Norton [*q.v.*], and John Bill. About 1587 he set up a bookselling business in Edinburgh, and in 1589 obtained, with Andro Hart, the privilege of importing books free of custom,

with a further licence to the same effect in June, 1591 [*Reg. P.C. Scot.*, iv. 439 ; Lee, App. x]. From a passage in Calderwood's *History*, v. 77, it would appear that Norton was living in Edinburgh in 1590 ; and in February, 1592, he appeared in person before the Town Council to answer a charge preferred against him and his servant Edmond Wats, by seven Edinburgh booksellers, of having usurped the liberty of the burgh by retailing books in "ane oppin chalmer upoun the foregaitt," and they were ordered to desist from selling "in smallis" [Lee, *Add. Mem.* App. lxxi]. After the death of Wats, about 1596, Norton gave up his Edinburgh business, and sold the books and debts to Edward Cathkin and Andro Hart, booksellers there [Calderwood, v. 511]. It has generally been supposed that John Norton was a printer as well as a bookseller, and it is true that in 1603 he was appointed King's printer in Hebrew, Latin and Greek, but on examination the books that bear his imprint are found to have been printed for him by Melchisidec Bradwood and his partners at the Eliot's Court printing office in the Old Bailey. Evidence of this is shown in the splendid edition of Abraham Ortelius' *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, 1606, the titlepage of which states distinctly that it was printed "by John Norton, printer to the King's most excellent Majesty in Hebrew, Greeke and Latin," but the colophon of which runs, "London, Printed for John Norton and John Bill," and the internal evidence proves it to have been printed at the Eliot's Court Press. So too with Sir Henry Savile's edition of Chrysostom. Each volume bears the imprint "Excudebat Joannes Norton," but we know that Sir Henry Savile obtained the Greek type from Moret, the Antwerp printer, and an examination of the volumes proves that the rest of the type, initials, ornaments and devices were those of Melchisidec Bradwood, who took the necessary workmen down with him to Eton for the purpose of printing the work, which was published by John Norton. Norton died in November, 1612, during his third term of office as Master of the Company. By his will which was proved on January 12th, 1613, he left a sum of £1,000 to the Company of Stationers to buy lands, the income from which was 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 and form part of the endowment of Stationers' School [Arber, v. lxiii]. John Norton left his lands in Shropshire to provide bequests to his nephew Leonard Norton,

son of his brother Richard, and to Lucy and Thomas Wight, the children of Thomas Wight, draper. He made his cousin Bonham Norton his executor [Plomer, *Wills*, pp. 45-7].

NORTON (JOHN), junior, *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

NORTON (JOYCE), (?) printer in London, 1632-7; The King's Arms, St. Paul's Churchyard. John Norton who died in 1612 left a widow Joyce, but it is not clear whether she is to be identified with the subject of this note. Joyce Norton was in partnership during the above period with Richard Whitaker. A Joyce Norton, widow, married Mathew Lawe [q.v.].

NORTON (ROGER), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

NORTON (THOMAS), bookseller in London, 1616-18; The King's Head in St. Paul's Churchyard. Took up his freedom in the Company on July 1st, 1616 [Arber, iii. 684]. On November 29th in that year he entered Hitchcock's *Abstract of humane wisdom* [Arber, iii. 598].

NORTON (WILLIAM), *see* Duff, *Century*.

NYCHOLAS or NICHOLSON alias SEGER (BENJAMIN), stationer of Cambridge, 1573-95. Apprentice for eight years from June 24th, 1565, to William Seres, citizen and stationer of London [Arber, i. 285]. He is found taking apprentices from 1582 to 1595 [Arber, ii. 114 *et seq.*]. In the margin of two of these entries his name is given as "Benjamin Segar alias Nycolson." Mr. Weale in *Bookbindings*, p. xxxix, says he was the son of Segar Nicholson the Cambridge binder, but does not give his authority [Gray, *Cambridge Stationers*, 64].

OCKOULD (HENRY), bookseller in London, 1639-40; The Swan in Little Britain. Son of Richard Ockould. Took up his freedom July 19th, 1632 [Arber, iii. 687]. On October 8th, 1639, his father's copyrights were transferred to him [Arber, iv. 482]. Amongst his publications was Thomas Hayne's *Generall View of the Holy Scriptures*, 1640, which was printed for him by I. B[eale] and S[tephen] B[ulkeley].

OCKOULD (RICHARD), bookseller in London, 1596-1639; (?) Gray's Inn Gate [Sayle]. Was admitted a freeman of the Stationers' Company on December 12th, 1593, by the presentation of Thomas Scarlet, who at the same time was fined for keeping him for seven years unpresented [Arber, ii.

713, 864]. His first book entry was made in the Registers on November 29th, 1596. This was a sermon preached at Paul's Cross and was printed for him by the widow Orwin and was to be sold at the Bible in St. Paul's Churchyard, then in the occupation of the widow Broom. In 1605 he was in partnership with Henry Tomes, and entered the first part of Bacon's *Advancement of Learning* [Arber, iii. 299], which however only has Tomes' name in the imprint. Ockould had been admitted into the Livery on July 1st, 1598, and served the office of Under Warden in the year 161³₄. He was one of the shareholders in the Latin stock. In 1629 he assigned his copyright in Bacon's *Advancement* to W. Washington [Arber, iv. 207], and the remainder of his copies were transferred to his son Henry on October 8th, 1639 [Arber, iv. 482].

OKES (JOHN), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

OKES (NICHOLAS), printer in London, 1606-39; (1) Near Holborn Bridge, 1613; (2) In Foster Lane. Son of John Oakes, citizen and horner of London. Apprenticed to William King for eight years from March 25th, 1596 [Arber, ii. 209]. Admitted a freeman of the Company on December 5th, 1603 [Arber, ii. 735], and became a master printer on April 19th, 1606 [Arber, iii. 700]. According to Sir John Lambe's statement, Nicholas Okes succeeded to the business founded by Thomas Judson in 1586. In 1615 he had one press, but some years later he took into partnership John Norton, junior [*see* Plomer, *Dictionary*], and they then had two presses. In 1621 Nicholas Okes printed George Wither's *Motto*, for which he got into trouble. Witnesses stated that he printed two impressions of 3,000 copies and that some of the most important booksellers in London were selling them [*S. Papers Dom.*, *James I*, vol. cxxii, Nos. 12 *et seq.*]. About 1627 Nicholas Okes took his son John into partnership and they were both called before the Court of High Commission for printing Sir Robert Cotton's *Short View of the long life and reign of Henry the third*. In 1630 Nicholas Okes was assessed to pay a sum of £15 towards the repair of St. Paul's. Owing probably to his previous record, neither he nor his partners were included in the list of master printers under the Star Chamber decree of 1637. The last entry under his name in the Registers was made on May 16th, 1636 [Arber, iv. 632]. The date of his death is unknown. He used the device of an oak tree.

OLIFFE (ELIZABETH), *see* Oliffe (R.).

OLIFFE or OLIVE (RICHARD), bookseller in London, 1590–1603; (1) The Crane, St. Paul's Churchyard, 1590; (2) Long Lane. Son of Thomas Olliffe of Edgecote, Northampton, yeoman. Apprentice to John Perrin, stationer of London, for eight years from June 24th, 1580, and took up his freedom June 28th, 1588 [Arber, ii. 101, 702]. Richard Olliffe published amongst other things the play called *The weakest goeth to the wall*, 1600. On March 1st, 160 $\frac{1}{2}$, he was fined with many other stationers for selling S. Rowlands' *Letting of Humours blood* [Arber, ii. 833]. He probably fell a victim to the plague which raged in London in the latter part of the year 1603. By his will, which was proved on January 14th, 160 $\frac{3}{4}$, he left the residue of his estate to his wife Elizabeth, who after his death transferred some of her copyrights to John Helme and Philip Knight. [Comm. of London, 1603–7, fol. 7; Arber, iii. 537, 576.]

OLNEY (HENRY), bookseller in London, 1595–6; (1) The George, Near to Cheap Gate in St. Paul's Churchyard; (2) Near the Middle Temple gate. The identity of this stationer is difficult to establish. Mr. Arber [v. 257] thinks that he is the same as Henry Ovie, son of John Ovie, citizen and turner of London, who was apprentice to John Harrison, the elder, for ten years from Michaelmas, 1584 [Arber, ii. 129]. On April 12th, 1595, Henry Olney entered Sir Philip Sidney's *Apologie for Poetrie*, but the entry was void as the copyright was proved to belong to William Ponsonby to whom the edition printed may have been transferred [Arber, ii. 295]. In 1596 he published *Diella*, a volume of sonnets by R. L., Gentleman.

ORPHINSTRAANGE (JOHN), (?) bookseller in London, 1606–30; Near Holborn Bridge. Son of John Orphinstrange of London, doctor of the civil law. Apprentice to George Bishop for twelve years from February 5th, 158 $\frac{7}{8}$, and took up his freedom on August 4th, 1595 [Arber, ii. 150, 715]. On November 20th, 1606, he entered in the Registers a book entitled *Conclusions upon dances, bothe of this age and of the olde*, and on April 23rd, 1630, Alex. Strange's *Short directions for the better understanding of the catechisme* [Arber, iii. 333; iv. 233].

ORWIN (JOAN), printer in London, 1593–7; Over against the Checker in Paternoster Row. The widow of Thomas Orwin, and previously the widow of John Kingston (1553–84) and George Robinson (1585–7). She

continued in business until 1597, and printed books for Thomas Man, Nicholas Ling, Cuthbert Burby, Thomas Woodcock and several other booksellers. In 1597 she was succeeded by her son Felix Kingston.

ORWIN (THOMAS), printer in London, 1587-93; In Paternoster Row over against the Checker. He was an apprentice to Thomas Purfoote, by whom he was presented for his freedom on May 5th, 1581 [Arber, ii. 684]. He succeeded to the business of George Robinson, whose widow he married. In 1587-8 Orwin appears to have got into trouble with the Court of Star Chamber, and consequently the Company ordered him to leave off printing until he received the permission of that court; but on May 20th following a letter was received by the Company, signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London and others, in consequence of which Orwin was admitted a master printer. This incident was referred to by Martin Marprelate in his *Epistle*, where addressing the Archbishop of Canterbury he says, "Did not your grace of late erecte a new printer . . . one Thomas Orwine (who sometimes wrought popish bookes in corners: namely, Jesus Psalter, our Ladies Psalter, etc.) with condition he should print no such seditious bookes as Walde-grave hath done?" [*Epistle*, ed. Arber, p. 23]. According to Cooper in his *Admonition*, Orwin denied this accusation, but in 1591-2 his press was seized by the Company [Arber, i. 555]. He died before June 25th, 1593, being succeeded by his widow Joan Orwin. Orwin sometimes used the device of an urn marked with T.O., at others that of two hands clasping each other, and the motto, "By Wisdom peace by peace plenty." A third device was that of Mars standing with sword and shield.

OSWALD (JOHN), (?) bookseller in London, 1573-95. Son of John Oswald of Darfield in the county of York, carpenter. Apprentice to John Judson, from March 25th, 1565, for eight years, being out of his time in 1573. In February, 1578, he was fined two shillings for keeping two young men in work unpresented [Arber, ii. 845], and in the same year he entered a pamphlet having the title *A marvelous discourse of a cruell and lamentable acte donne by a luxurious French Capten at Bescorte in Fraunce*. In 1595 he borrowed £2 from the Company [Arber, i. 572].

OULTON (RICHARD), see Plomer, *Dictionary*.

OVEN (HENRY), printer in London, 1600-24. Amongst the *Domestic State Papers* (*Jas. I*, vol. viii., pp. 22, etc.) are two documents presented by William Jones, printer, of Red Cross Street, Cripplegate, to the Speaker of the House of Commons on May 15th, 1604. One of these consisted of information that had come to Jones's knowledge respecting the printing and dispersal of popish books. In it is this passage: "Henry Oven had often times been imprisoned for printing popish books and after a six weeks imprisonment set at libertie; and being imbouldned by his easie imprisonment fell to printing againe, and was taken and put into the Clinke and there had a presse and printed diverse popish bookes till at last he was espied, yet notwithstanding he was released from prison. Afterwards againe he fell to the same worke of printing and for the same was committed to the White Lyon, where he broke prison and fled to Staffordshire where he was printing till Wrench and Warren were descried by Sir Edward Lyttleton and afterwards he the said Henry Oven was taken by a gentleman as he was flying with his presse and letters as it is said into Ireland." [*Cf. Acts of the Privy Council, New Ser.*, xxxii. 85.] Henry Oven was still at work in 1624, as John Gee in his *Footnote out of the snare* mentions him as one of those who did "disperse, print, binde or sell Popish Books about London," and describes him as "brother to that Oven who ript out his owne bowels in the Tower, being imprisoned for the Gunpowder treason." No stationer of this name is mentioned in the Registers of the Company.

OWEN (WILLIAM), bookseller in London, 1562-3; At the Little Shop at the North Door of St. Paul's. In this year he entered in the Registers "the newe ballett of Strangwysshe" [Arber, i. 203]. It was printed for him without date by Alexander Lacy as *A new balade of the worthy Service of late doen by Maister Strangwige in Fraunce* [Hazlitt, I. 38]. He may be identical with a William Owen who dwelt in Paternoster Row at the sign of the Cock, c. 1548 [Hazlitt, H. 631].

OVERTON (HENRY), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

OXENBRIDGE (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1589-1600; The Parrot, St. Paul's Churchyard. Son of John Oxenbridge of Croydon, Surrey, baker. Apprentice to George Bishop for twelve years from All Saints, 1579. Admitted a freeman of the Company on November 3rd, 1589. On August 30th, 1591, George Bishop and R. Watkins assigned over to him

their rights in certain copies [Arber, ii. 594]. John Oxenbridge died before June 2nd, 1600 [Arber, iii. 171]. He used as a device a block showing an ox passing over a bridge with the letter N on its back.

OXLADE (FRANCIS), senior, bookseller in Oxford, 1621-c. 1666, *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*, and Gibson, *Oxford Wills*, p. 48.

PAEDTS, PAETS, PATES or PATIUS (JACOBSZON, JAN JACOBSZON, etc.), printer at Leyden, 1579-1629. In 1582 he printed Stanyhurst's translation of the first four books of the *Aeneid*, in the imprint of which his name appears as "John Pates," and in 1586 George Whetstone's *Honourable Reputation of a Soldier* in Dutch and English was printed by him and Jan Bowenszon for sale by Thomas Basson. [Ledeboer, *A.L.*, p. 129.]

PAINE (THOMAS), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

PAINTER (RICHARD), *see* Schilders.

PAKEMAN (DANIEL), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

PARKE (FRANCIS), (?) bookseller in London, 1619; Lincoln's Inn Gate in Chancery Lane. Only known from the imprint to *Pasquil's Palinodia*, printed by T. Snodham and sold by F. Parke, London, 1619 [B.M., C. 39. e. 50].

PARKER (JOHN), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

PARNELL (JOSIAS), bookseller in London, 1584-1625. He was admitted to the freedom of the Company on August 12th, 1584, on the presentation of Gabriel Cawood [Arber, ii. 692]. His first book entry occurs on February 25th, 159 $\frac{1}{2}$ [Arber, ii. 672]. On August 6th, 1604, on the death of Gabriel Cawood, he took over Robert Ayre, one of Cawoods's apprentices [Arber, ii. 283]. The last entry under his name in the Registers appears on March 18th, 159 $\frac{7}{8}$ [Arber, iii. 108]. His will was proved in 1625 [P.C.C., 103, Clarke].

PARSONS (MARMADUKE), printer in London, 1607-40; (?) Cow Lane, near Holborn Circus. Took up his freedom January 18th, 160 $\frac{7}{8}$ [Arber, iii. 683]. In Sir John Lambe's notes, made about 1636, he is stated to have "kept Mathews printing house," presumably Augustine Mathews, who

in the same notes is described as "pauper" [Arber, iii. 704]. He was accordingly appointed one of the twenty master printers, by the Star Chamber decree of 1637. He was the printer of Thomas Dekker's *English Villanies seven severall times prest to Death*, 1638, and probably most of the works bearing the initials M.P. between 1625 and 1639. The position of his printing house is unknown, as is also the date of his death.

PARTRICH, *see* Partridge.

PARTRIDGE (JOHN), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

PARTRIDGE or PARTRICH (MILES), bookseller in London, 1613-18; Near Saint Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street. Son of Thomas Partridge of Beison, co. Norfolk, gent. Apprentice to William Holme, stationer of London, for eight years from Christmas, 1604, and took up his freedom January 21st, 1612½ [Arber, ii. 289; iii. 684]. First book entry February 10th, 1615. Amongst Miles Partridge's publications was Beaumont and Fletcher's *Scornful Ladie*, 1616, and G. Chapman's translation of Hesiod's *Opera et Dies* in 1618 [Arber, iii. 626]. He was perhaps the father of John Partridge [*see* Plomer, *Dictionary*].

PASSE, PASS or PAAS (CRISPIAN DE), engraver and (?) bookseller at Utrecht, 1615-20. A translation into English of the *Hortus Floridus* was printed for him in 1615, and he shared in the expense of Henry Holland's *Herwologia anglica* about 1620; *see* Roy (Salomon de) and Jansson (Jan I).

PATES (JOHN), printer at Leyden, *see* Paedts.

PAULEY or PAWLEY (SIMON), bookseller (?) in London, 1603. Son of Robert Pawlee of Atherbery, co. Oxon, husbandman. Apprentice to John Baetman, stationer of London, for eight years from May 19th, 1594 [Arber, ii. 198]. There is no entry of his freedom in the Registers, but about 1602 Michael Sparke was in his employ as an apprentice, and at a later date stated that his master dealt in popish books at Wyrley Hall in Staffordshire [*Library*, April, 1907, p. 169; *Bibliographer*, New York, vol. i, p. 410].

PAVIER (THOMAS), draper and bookseller in London, 1600-25; (1) Entering into the Exchange, 1604-11; (2) The Cats and Parrot, near the Royal Exchange, 1612; (3) In Ivy Lane, 1623. Apprentice to William Barley.

Transferred from the Drapers' to the Stationers' Company on June 3rd, 1600 [Arber, ii. 725], and admitted into the Livery on June 30th, 1604. Pavier's first book entry was made on August 4th, 1600, and a few days later a number of copyrights were assigned over to him by William White, Warden of the Company. Amongst them were Shakespeare's *History of Henry Vth with the Battle of Agencourt*; Kyd's *Spanish Tragedy*; George Peele's chronicle-play of *Edward I*; Lodge and Greene's *Looking Glasse for London*, and Breton's *Solemne Passion of the Soul's Love* [Arber, iii. 169]. On April 19th, 1602, Thomas Millington assigned over to him *The First and second parte of Henry the vijth ij bookes*, and *A booke called Titus and Andronicus* [Arber, iii. 204]. Pavier also published in 1619 an edition of *Pericles*. In addition to these Shakesperian publications, Pavier was also a publisher of ballads, news-books, jest books and much other interesting literature. He was elected Junior Warden of the Company in 1622, and died, probably of the plague, in 1625, his will being proved on February 17th, 1625 [P.C.C., 19, Hele]. After his death his widow Mary transferred her interest in his copyrights to Edward Brewster and Robert Bird [Arber, iv. 164-6]. He used as a device the figure of a pavior.

PAXTON (EDMUND), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

PAXTON (PETER), bookseller in London, 1627; The Angel in St. Paul's Churchyard. Took up his freedom March 26th, 1618 [Arber, iv. 31]. Otherwise only known from the imprint to the Rev. Isaac Bargrave's *Sermon Preached before King Charles March 27, 1627*, printed for him by John Legatt [B.M., 693. f. 1. (3)], and entered on March 28th, 1627 [Arber, iv. 175].

PEELE (STEPHEN), bookseller in London, 1570-93; Rood Lane. Apprentice to John Burtofte for nine years from Christmas, 1561 [Arber, i. 170]. In the year 1563-4 there is an entry of the apprenticeship of Stephen Pele, son of Stephen Pele of Attelburnell, co. Salop, husbandman, to Symonde Coston, stationer of London, for seven years from November 1st [Arber, i. 227], which probably means that John Burtofte had died in the interval. Peele took up his freedom on November 13th, 1570 [Arber, i. 446]. He dealt chiefly in ballads, his last entry being October 1st, 1593 [Arber, ii. 636].

PEERSE (ELIAS), bookseller and bookbinder in Oxford, 1614-39. He was a son of Francis Peerse, stationer and bookbinder, and succeeded to his father's business [Gibson, *Oxford Wills*, p. 28]. Bound books for the Bodleian between 1614 and 1617 [Gibson, *Oxford Bindings*, pp. 39, 49, 51, 60].

PEERSE (FRANCIS), bookseller and bookbinder in Oxford, 1590-1622. Admitted a bookseller on November 27th, 1590. Died in December, 1622 [Gibson, *Oxford Wills*, pp. 27-9, 39]. Left the residue of his estate to his son Elias, who succeeded him in the business [Gibson, *Oxford Bindings*, pp. 9, 35, 39, 48, 51, 52-4, 60].

PEMELL (STEPHEN), bookseller in London, 1633-5; London Bridge, near the Gate. There is no record of this stationer's apprenticeship or of his becoming a freeman of the Company of Stationers. His first book entry occurs on January 8th, 1633² [Arber, iv. 290]. In 1635 he published *An Essay on Drapery* by William Scott, in the imprint of which his address is given.

PEN or PENN (GEORGE), bookseller in London, 1582-(?)1584; and at Ipswich, Suffolk, 1584-9. Son of Thomas Penne of Hackesbury, Gloucestershire, weaver. Apprentice to John Day, printer of London, for seven years from the feast of All Saints, 1564. In 1582 John Kyngston printed for him a medical work by Leonardo Fioravanti entitled *A Compendium of the Rationall Secretes of . . . L. Phioravante*. In 1584 he had moved to Ipswich and there published a pamphlet entitled *News out of Germanie*, which bore the imprint "Imprinted for George Pen, dwelling at Ipswich" [Hazlitt, H. 226].

PENNY (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1588-91; The Greyhound in Paternoster Row. Son of John Pennie of Bebbington, Cheshire, yeoman. Apprentice to John Harrison, the elder, for eight years from Christmas, 1583, and made free of the Company on October 17th, 1588 [Arber, ii. 120, 703]. In 1591 he published a collection of poems by John Davies under the title of *O Utinam*, which was entered in the Registers under its running-title, *A Private Mans Potion for the health of England*. The printers were Richard Yardley and Peter Short [Arber, v. 165]. John Penny died before 1598, when his widow is found presenting an apprentice for his freedom [Arber, ii. 720].

PEPERMANS (JOHN), bookseller and printer at Brussels, 1624-8; At the sign of the Golden Bible. In 1624 he issued Francis Bel's *Rule of the Religious* [Hazlitt, VII. 27], and in 1628 *A short Relation of the Life of St. Elizabeth, Queen of Portugal*, by F. Paludanus [B.M., p. 1190].

PEPWELL (ARTHUR), *see* Duff, *Century*.

PERCEHAY (HENRY), stationer of London, 1604-29. This stationer was admitted a freeman of the Company on June 17th, 1604, and the entry has the additional note, "Item, Receaved of him accordinge to the ordonance for admitting of Redempconers, xxxs." [Arber, ii. 737]. Henry Percehay died between July 20th and December 22nd, 1629, his will being proved on the latter date. He was then living at Burnham Norton in Norfolk, and desired to be buried in the churchyard there. He left three sons, William, Stephen and Henry, and bequeathed a stock of £70 in the Stationers' Company to his widow [P.C.C., 107, Ridley].

PERCIVALL (GEORGE), bookseller in London, 1628; The Bible in Fleet Street, near the Conduit. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers November 6th, 1625 [Arber, iii. 686]. His name occurs in the imprint to an edition of the romance of *Paris and Vienna*, entered in the Registers on May 25th, 1628 [Arber, iv. 198].

PERRIN (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1580-92; The Angel in St. Paul's Churchyard. One of Francis Coldock's apprentices. Took up his freedom on January 18th, 1580⁷⁹ [Arber, ii. 681]. In 1585 he was one of the defendants in an action brought by Richard Day against several stationers for infringing his patent of the *Psalmes* and the *A B C and Little Catechism* [Arber, ii. 791-2]. His first book entry was made on April 28th, 1580 [Arber, ii. 369]. Amongst his publications were Thomas Churchyard's account of the taking of Mechlin [1580], and Humfrey Gifford's *Posy of Gilloflowers*, 1580. Perrin died before 1593, when his widow issued an edition of the Revd. Henry Smith's sermon *The trumpet of the soule* [B.M., 4452. c. (3)].

PERRY (HUGH), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

PHILLIPS (JOHN), printer at Old Ford, Middlesex, 1615-26. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers December 4th, 1615 [Arber, iii. 684]. In 1626, in company with Andrew Neale or Neile, he set up a secret

press at Old Ford, near Bow, co. Middlesex. This was discovered by the Company and ordered to be battered and the letters melted [Records of the Stationers' Company].

PICKERING (RICHARD), bookseller in London, 1562-90. Apprentice with William Powell in 1556, and made a freeman of the Company during the year ending July 10th, 1559 [Arber, i. 41, 98]. Made his first entry in the Registers in the year ending July, 1563 [Arber, i. 200]. Dealt chiefly in ballads. His last entry occurs on August 5th, 1590 [Arber, ii. 557].

PICKERING (WILLIAM), *see* Duff, *Century*.

PINART (DOMINIQUE), bookseller and bookbinder of Oxford, 1574-1619. A native of France. Received letters of denization on June 15th, 1573 [Huguenot Society's *Denizations*]. Admitted brother of the Stationers' Company on September 18th, 1564 [Arber, i. 278]. He appears to have settled at Oxford, where he was admitted a bookseller on March 25th, 1574 [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 321]. He was also a bookbinder, and in 1583 was paid a sum of £2 3s. for binding a *Bible* in "velvet and gilte" [Wood's *Annals*, ii, p. 215]. He was a Bodleian binder, 1601-5 [Gibson, *Oxford Bindings*, *passim*]. In 1593 Pinart was appointed by Robert Cavey, alias Stuffolde, one of the executors to his will. Dominique Pinart was buried on March 24th, 1619. His administration bond was dated February 18th, 1627, but there are no particulars as to the value of his estate [Gibson, *Oxford Wills*, pp. xix, xxiii, 18, 29, 39].

PINCHON (GÉRARD), printer at Douai, 1609-34; At the sign of "Coleyn" (or "Coline"), or "à la Colongne (la Colonne)" [Duthillœul, p. 409]. From 1629 to 1634 he printed at least five books in English; among them being M. Kellison's *Treatise of the Hierarchy of the Church, against Calvin*, 1629 [B.M., p. 907], a work which gave rise to much controversy with John Floyd and other Jesuits. For mark he used the monogram of the Jesuits with "in hoc nomine Jesus." [Duthillœul, pp. 195-7, 409; Sayle, pp. 1484-5.]

PINDER (JONATHAN), stationer at Cambridge, 1604. His will, dated 1604, is with the Cambridge Wills at Peterborough [*Calendar of Cambridge Wills*].

PINDER (JONATHAN), stationer at Cambridge, 1621-35. Along with others in a list of "Privileged persons in the University," 1624 [Bowes, 336]. Paid church rate in St. Mary's Parish from 1621 to c. 1635 [Foster's *Churchwardens' Accounts*].

PINDLEY (JOHN), printer in London, 1612-13. Son of Thomas Pindley of Shredicote, co. Staffordshire, husbandman. Apprentice to John Wolf, stationer of London, for eight years from June 24th, 1600 [Arber, ii. 250]. Took up his freedom June 25th, 1607 [Arber, iii. 683]. In or about 1609 John Pindley and John Beale bought the printing house that had originally been Robert Robinson's and afterwards Thomas Haviland's. On April 27th, 1612, the widow of John Wolf transferred all her rights in her husband's copyrights to John Pindley [Arber, iii. 483]. Pindley died before November 2nd, 1613, when his widow transferred these copyrights to George Purslowe [Arber, iii. 535].

PIPER (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1618-24; St. Paul's Churchyard. Son of Ralph Piper of Curry Rivel, co. Somerset, yeoman. Apprentice to Simon Waterson, stationer of London, for nine years from Christmas, 1604: took up his freedom in the Company November 2nd, 1613 [Arber, ii. 286; iii. 684]. The first entry under his name in the Registers was on October 6th, 1618 [Arber, iii. 633], and the last on April 12th, 1621 [Arber, iv. 52]; but he was publishing in 1624, in which year he issued a work on horsemanship by William Browne entitled *Browne his fiftie yeares practice*.

PLANCHE (JOHN DE), bookbinder in London, 1567-71; St. Martin's Outwich. A native of France. Admitted Brother of the Stationers' Company on October 10th, 1567 [Arber, i. 365]. Took out letters of denization in May, 1570, and is mentioned as a bookbinder, dwelling in St. Martin's Outwich, and having three servants, in the return of aliens in 1571 [Worman, *Alien Members*, p. 51].

PLANTIN (CHRISTOPHER), printer at Leyden, 1582-5. In 1582 Christopher Plantin, being then at Antwerp, purchased the house of William Sylvius [*q.v.*] at Leyden, where he was appointed printer to the University in the following year. Early in 1584 he left Antwerp and retired to Leyden, where he remained until towards the end of 1585. He then returned to Antwerp, leaving F. Raphelengius [*q.v.*] in charge of the Leyden

business. According to Herbert, p. 1666, and Hazlitt, III. 200, *The Explanation of the . . . Right and title of Anthonie, King of Portugal*, published at Leyden in 1585, has Plantin's imprint; later books printed in the house have that of Raphelengius. Plantin does not seem to have published any works in English at his chief place of business in Antwerp. [Degeorge, *La Maison Plantin*, pp. 122-3.]

PLANTIN (WIDOW JEANNE), printer at Antwerp, 1591. After the death of Christoffel Plantin in 1589, his business at Antwerp was carried on by Jean Moretus or Moeretorf (b. 1543, d. 1610), the husband of his second daughter Martine. In certain books the name of Jeanne Plantin appears with that of Moretus in the imprint, as in *Icones stirpium seu plantarum*, 1591, which has a "Table oft suches names off Herbes vsed in Engelland" [Sayle, p. 1365]. She died in 1596. [Degeorge, *La Maison Plantin*.]

PLATER (RICHARD), printer at Amsterdam, 1626-7. His only known English work seems to be the *Fruitful Sermon* on 2 Cor. xiii. 5, of John Forbes, 1626 [Sayle, p. 1430].

PLUMPTON (RANDALL), (?) bookseller of London, 1569-72. Son of William Plumpton and Mary his wife, one of the sisters and co-heirs of Richard Lawley of Strensham, co. Worcester. Apprenticed for eight years to John Alde, stationer of London, from March 25th, 1562, and took up his freedom on October 17th, 1569 [Arber, i. 173, 420]. His name has been found in a deed dated 1572.

PONSONBY (WILLIAM), bookseller in London, 1571-1603; The Bishop's Head, St. Paul's Churchyard. William Ponsonby may be described as the most important publisher of the Elizabethan period. He was apprenticed to William Norton of the King's Head in St. Paul's Churchyard, for the somewhat unusual period of ten years from Christmas, 1560, and took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on January 11th, 1571 [Arber, i. 148, 446]. His first book entry, John Alday's *Praise and Dispraise of Women*, was made on June 17th, 1577, although this book was not published until 1579 [Arber, ii. 313, 354]. On the 24th of the following June he took as an apprentice Edward Blount, who became equally famous as a publisher. Ponsonby's business for the first few years was confined to a few political and religious tracts; but in 1582 he published the first part

of Robert Greene's *Mamillia* and in 1584 the same author's *Gwydonius*. On August 23rd, 1588, Ponsonby secured a licence for the publication of Sidney's *Arcadia*, the first edition of which appeared in 1590. For the second edition, which appeared in 1593, Sidney's sister, the Countess of Pembroke, by arrangement with Ponsonby revised the whole; and to the third she added other pieces of Sidney's. This edition, a small folio, was on the London market before the end of the year 1598 and sold for nine shillings. In the following year several London booksellers, including John Harrison the younger, Paul Lynley, Richard Banckworth and John Flaskett entered into an arrangement with Robert Waldegrave the printer in Edinburgh, to print an edition of the work, which was sold throughout the country at six shillings a copy. Ponsonby at once took proceedings against them in the Star Chamber, all the copies were seized, and the authors of the piracy were compelled to reimburse Ponsonby for his loss [*Library*, March, 1900, pp. 195 *et seq.*]. Another author whose works were first published by Ponsonby was Edmund Spenser. No less than ten volumes of Spenser's work were issued by him. The first three books of the *Faerie Queene* appeared in 1590, a fitting companion to Sidney's *Arcadia*. In the next year Ponsonby gathered into a volume various unpublished pieces by Spenser and published them on his own responsibility under the title of *Complaints*, and he subsequently issued *The Tears of the Muses* and *Daphnaida*, both in 1591, *Amoretti* and *Colin Clout's come home again* in 1595, and in 1596 the fourth, fifth and sixth books of the *Faerie Queene*, as well as a collected edition of the six books and two other volumes, respectively called *Fowre Hymns* and *Prothalamion*. Ponsonby was elected Junior Warden of the Company for the year ending June 28th, 1599 [Arber, iii. 146]. His name appears for the last time in connection with a book on July 5th, 1602, when he and several other important stationers entered an edition of North's *Plutarch* [Arber, iii. 211]. Ponsonby married Joane, the daughter of Francis Coldock, and died, probably of the plague, at the end of 1603, without issue [Plomer, *Wills*, pp. 36, 39].

PONT (ZACHARY), (?) printer in Scotland, 1590-1619. On October 28th, 1590, Zachary Pont was granted a licence by the Privy Council of Scotland to be chief printer within the realm, but he is not known to have exercised the privilege [Lee, App. ix]. Pont, who was a son of Robert Pont,

the Scottish reformer, graduated M.A. at St. Andrew's about 1583, and in 1608 was appointed minister of Bower in Caithness; he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Knox, and died prior to January 29th, 1619. In 1601 a Mr. Zacharie Pont is named among the debtors in the inventory of Edward Cathkin [*q.v.*]. [Lee, App. ix; Hew Scott's *Fasti*, iii. 356; *Bannatyne Misc.* ii. 229.]

PORTER (EDMUND), stationer at Cambridge, 1615-33; Great St. Mary's. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on February 10th, 161 $\frac{4}{5}$ [Arber, iii. 684]. Lived in Great St. Mary's parish from 1616 to about 1633 [Foster's *Churchwardens' Accounts*]. His name occurs in a list of privileged persons in the University in 1624 [Bowes, *Univ. Printers*, 336].

PORTER (JOHN), bookseller in Cambridge, 1576 (?)–1608; Great St. Mary's. Was probably the John Porter of Haslingfelde, co. Cambridge, who was apprenticed for eight years to John Cuthbert, citizen and stationer of Cambridge, in 1568 [Arber, i. 375]. There is no record of his appointment as stationer to the University; but his name appears in a list of privileged persons of the University *circa* 1592-4 [Bowes, *Univ. Printers*, 336], and books were printed for him and Legatt in 1595, etc., and for him and Leonard Greene in 1607. He lived in the parish of Great St. Mary's certainly from 1589 [Foster's *Churchwardens' Accounts*], and in 1593 joined with John Legatt in prosecuting John Tidder for selling books in the Cambridge market [Bowes, *Univ. Printers*, 296]. He died in 1608 and his will is at Peterborough.

PORTER (JOHN), senior, bookseller in London, 1587-1607. Son of Thomas Porter of Haslyngfylde, co. Cambridge, yeoman, apprentice to John Cuthbert, stationer of London, for eight years from Christmas, 1568 [Arber, i. 375]. His first book entry was made on October 19th, 1587 [Arber, ii. 476]. He was associated with Thomas Gubbyn, Robert Bourne, Thomas Man, Ralph Jackson, Samuel Macham, Mathew Cooke and Leonard Green. His publications were chiefly theological.

PORTER (JOHN), junior, bookseller in London, 1634-6. Took up his freedom June 3rd, 1634 [Arber, iii. 687]. He was possibly a son of John Porter, senior. The only entry in the Registers under his name occurs on May 18th, 1636 [Arber, iv. 363].

POTTER (GEORGE), bookseller in London, 1599-1627; The Bible in St. Paul's Churchyard. Son of Edward Potter of Nyensavage, Salop, weaver. Apprentice to William Browne for eight years from Christmas, 1589 [Arber, ii. 168]. George Potter made his first book entry on April 11th, 1599 [Arber, iii. 142]. In 1601 he succeeded Widow Broome at the above address, and secured all her copyrights, which included several of the works of John Lyly, Robert Greene's *Pandosto* and Warner's *Albion's England*. The last entry in which his name occurs was an assignment, on April 8th, 1616, of one of his copies to F. Archer; but he appears to have been in business at the time of his death in 1627. His will was proved on April 17th in that year. He left no children, and appointed Edward Weaver and Thomas Archer, stationers, his executors [P.C.C., 32, Skynner].

POTTS (ROGER), bookseller in London, 1621-3. Took up his freedom June 4th, 1621 [Arber, iii. 685]: first book entry August 17th, 1621 [Arber, iv. 58]. In 1623 he published Henry Wilkinson's *Short Catechisme*.

POTTS [STEPHEN], bookseller in London, 1628. Mentioned in a list of second hand booksellers who, in 1628, were ordered to submit catalogues of their books to the Archbishop of Canterbury [*Dom. S. Papers, Chas. I*, vol. 117 (9)]. Possibly a relative of Roger Potts.

POULAIN (JACQUES), printer at Geneva, 1556-8; see Duff, *Century*. In 1558 in partnership with Antony Rebul he printed a *Letter to Mary of Scotland from J. Knox, now augmented* [Hazlitt, VII. 214; B.M., p. 916].

POWELL (THOMAS), printer in London, 1556-63, see Duff, *Century*.

POWELL (THOMAS), printer in London, 1622-41, see Plomer, *Dictionary*.

POWELL (WILLIAM), see Duff, *Century*.

PRENTIS (THOMAS), (?) bookseller in London, 1584-1604; (?) St. Giles without Cripplegate. Son of William Prentis, or Prentyce, of Romford, Essex, plasterer. Apprentice for seven years from April, 15th, 1577, to Peter Connewey, stationer of London [Arber, ii. 76]. Took up his freedom on June 13th, 1584 [Arber ii. 691]. On January 19th, 1589, he was fined sixpence for not appearing at the Hall on quarter day [Arber ii. 862]. His will was proved in the court of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's on

January 16th, 160 $\frac{1}{2}$. He left a bequest of £10 to the poor of St. Giles without Cripplegate, probably the parish in which he was resident. He also named a son Edward [Book C, f. 205], who took up his freedom on April 9th, 1621 [Arber, iii. 685].

PREVOSTEAU (ESTIENNE), bookseller and printer at Paris 1579-1610; (1) In aed. Johannis Bene Nati in Clauso Brunello, iuxta puteum Certenum, or In via Aurigarum e regione trium Crescentium (au Mont Saint Hilaire, rue Chartière): (2) In Collegio trium Episcoporum, or Via D. Ioannis Lateranensis in collegio Cameracensis, 1597. In 1602 he printed John Colville's *Parænese or Admonition unto his countrymen* [B.M., p. 400]. He was heir and successor of Guillaume Morel, whose mark, Θ with two serpents and an angel (Silvestre, 164) he used. [Renouard, p. 307.]

PRIME (BENJAMIN), stationer at Cambridge, 1592-4. His name is in the list of privileged persons of the University, c. 1592-4 [Bowes, *Univ. Printers*, 336].

PROCTOR (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1589-90; Upon Holborn Bridge. This stationer was originally apprenticed to Richard Ballard, and upon Ballard's death was transferred to Henry Carre [Arber, ii. 137]. He was the publisher of Richard Robinson's *Golden Mirrour*, 1589, and some theological works.

PULLEN or PULLEYN (OCTAVIAN), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

PURFOOT (THOMAS), senior, *see* Duff, *Century*.

PURFOOT (THOMAS), junior, printer in London, 1591-1640; (1) At the sign of the Lucrece within the new rents in Newgate Market; (2) Over against St. Sepulchre's Church without Newgate. Son of Thomas Purfoot, senior. Apprentice to Richard Collins for seven years from June, 1584. Took up his freedom on October 8th, 1590, and was admitted a master printer on December 6th, 1591 [Arber, ii. 708; iii. 700]. Was in partnership with his father until the latter's death in 1615, when the copyrights and business of the firm passed to him. In 1615 he had two presses, and was employed by most of the leading publishers. In 1629 he served as Junior Warden and in 1634 as Senior Warden of the Company. Thomas Purfoot was one

of the twenty master printers appointed by the Star Chamber decree of 1638. The last entry under his name in the Registers occurs on February 1st, 1638⁸ [Arber, iv. 454], and he was dead before May 8th, 1640, when his copyrights were assigned to Richard Lewty [Arber, iv. 510].

PURSET (CHRISTOPHER), bookseller in London, 1604-11. Son of Edmond Pursett of Holborn, tailor. Apprentice to Richard Jones for seven years from September 29th, 1590 [Arber, ii. 170]. Took up his freedom September 5th, 1597 [Arber, ii. 719]. First book entry May 1st, 1604 [Arber, iii. 260]. Publisher of Richard Braithwait's *Golden Fleece*, 1611, and John Ford's *Fame's Memoriall*, 1606. His last entry in the Registers was made on October 14th, 1611 [Arber, iii. 469].

PURSLOWE (GEORGE), printer and bookseller in London, 1614-32; Near the East end of Christ Church. [? Newgate Street.] Son of John Purslowe of the Forest of Oxtowe, Salop, yeoman. Apprentice to Richard Braddock, stationer of London, for seven years from January 18th, 160 $\frac{1}{2}$, and became a freeman of the Company on January 30th, 1609 [Arber, ii. 259; iii. 683]. He made his first entry in the Register on October 29th, 1616 [Arber, iii. 597]. In 1629 or 1630 he bought the business of Simon Stafford [Arber, iii. 701]. The last entry under his name occurs on February 13th, 1632 [Arber, iv. 272]. George Purslowe was succeeded by his widow Elizabeth, who made over the business to John Haviland, Robert Young and Miles Flesher [Arber, iii. 700-4].

PURSLOWE (THOMAS), printer in London, 1637. He was one of the twenty master printers recognized in this year [Arber, iv. 532], but his name is not known to appear in any imprint.

PURSLOWE (ELIZABETH), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

QUERCUBUS (N. DE), *see* Okes (Nicholas).

QUINQUÉ (ADRIAN), printer at Tournai, 1623. He printed in 1623 *The Image of Both Churches* by "P. D. M.," attributed to Matthew Pattenson. There are two editions [Sayle, p. 1501; B.M., p. 1043].

R., I., printer at Douai, *c.* 1610. To him are attributed a number of small works of which one alone seems to have an imprint, namely, *Certain Devout and Godly Petitions commonly called Jesus Psalter* "Printed at Doway

by I. R. cum Priuilegio." It has a device with "Ecce agnus dei." Mr. Sayle suggests that the printer may have been John Floyd [Sayle, p. 1486-7].

RABAN (EDWARD), printer at Edinburgh, St. Andrews, and Aberdeen, 1620-50; Edinburgh, at the Cowgate Port, at the sign of A.B.C., 1620; St. Andrews, South Street, at the sign of A.B.C., 1620; Aberdeen, (1) The Town's Arms upon the Market Place; (2) Broadgate. He was, as he announces in one of his imprints, an Englishman, but of German descent, and was most probably connected with the family of Raben, printers of Frankfurt. In the address to *The Popes New Years Gifts*, 1622 [Advocates' Library], he calls himself "Anglo-Britannus Gente Germanus," and in *Rabans Resolution against Drunkenness* [1622], also in the Advocates' Library, he tells us that he was at one time in the service of a printer at Leyden [Information supplied by Mr. E. Gordon Duff]. He first appears as a master printer at Edinburgh, where he printed one book, Archibald Symson's *Christes Testament Unfolded* "at the Cowgate Port, at the signe of A B C," in 1620. In the same year he removed to St. Andrews, setting up his press at the same sign in the South Street, and was appointed printer to the University. In 1622 he again moved north, this time to Aberdeen, where he established himself at "The Townes Armes" upon the Market Place, and here he remained during the rest of his business career, though from 1643 he also had a shop in the Broad Gate. He was the first to introduce the art of printing into Aberdeen, and almost immediately after his arrival was appointed printer to the University and the Town. He adopted as a device a cut of the city arms, and made frequent use, as a tailpiece, of a well-known figure of a bear seated holding foliage in its fore paws. Upwards of 150 books are known to have issued from his press before 1650, in which year he was succeeded by James Brown. Many of these books between 1622 and 1633 were printed for David Melvill, the Aberdeen bookseller. In 1638, Raban printed a compilation of his own entitled *The Glorie of Man, consisting in the excellencie and perfection of woman . . . whereunto is annexed The duetie of husbands*. Raban was twice married; his first wife Jeanett Johnstoun died in January, 1627, and some time before April, 1637, he married his second wife Janet Ealhous or Ailhous. It is not known under what circumstances

Raban retired from business in 1650, but he survived until 1658, being buried on December 6th of that year. [Edmond, *Aberdeen Printers*; Aldis, *Scottish Books*.]

RABAT (ANTHONIUS), printer in Norwich, 1567. "There is an 'Anthenius Rabbat' given in the Dutch Church Register (in 1561) [I, 278], who may be the Rabat given in the list of Norwich printers in the Addenda to Mr. Allnutt's *English Provincial Presses* (*Bibliographica*, Part 12, p. 481). He went to Norwich in 1567." [Worman, *Alien Members*, p. 53.]

RAND (SAMUEL), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

RANDALL or RANDOLL (WILLIAM), (?) bookseller in London, ? 1600–21; St. Giles without Cripplegate. Son of Christopher Randall of Kynningnall, co. York, smith. Apprentice to James Gonneld, stationer of London, for eight years from August 24th, 1564 [Arber, i. 251]. On December 6th, 1602, he took his son Benjamin as an apprentice [Arber, ii. 269], and on February 6th, 1603, another son James was admitted to the freedom of the Company "per patrimonium." His will was proved on October 10th, 1621, in the court of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's [Book D, f. 195].

RAPHELENGIUS, RAPHELINGEN, or RAULENGHIEN (FRANCIS), printer at Leyden, 1585–97. He was born in 1539, and visited England, where he taught Greek at Cambridge some time before 1565. In that year he married Christopher Plantin's eldest daughter Margaret, and settled down at Antwerp, where for several years he worked for Plantin as editor and corrector of the press, being especially concerned with the polyglot *Bible* of 1569–73. In 1585, Plantin, who had bought the business of William Sylvius, printer at Leyden, sold it to Raphelengius, who was appointed Printer to the University of Leyden in the following year, and from that time carried on a flourishing business there, his imprint being usually "ex officina Plantiniana apud F. Raphelengium." In 1586 he printed Geoffrey Whitney's *Choice of Emblems*, in 1593 *The Key of the Holy Tongue*, by P. Martinus, and in 1597 a work by Bonaventura Vulcanius *De Literis et Lingua Getarum*, which, on pp. 73–80, has the Anglo-Saxon version of Gregory's *Cura Pastoralis* printed in Roman type, with interlinear

translation into English. Raphelengius became professor of Hebrew in the University of Leyden in 1587, and died in 1597 [Degeorge, *La Maison Plantin*, pp. 122-3, 125; Cooper, *Ath. Cant.*, ii. 226; Jöcher].

RAWORTH (JOHN), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

RAWORTH (ROBERT), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

READ (RICHARD), printer in London, 1601-3; Fleet Lane. Apprentice to Richard Jugge, by whom he was presented for his freedom on January 18th, 15⁷⁹/₈₀ [Arber, ii. 681]. In 1601 he married Frances the widow of Gabriel Simson, and so became a master printer [Arber, v. 201]. He had a son Richard who took up his freedom July 6th, 1619 [Arber, iii. 685].

REBUL (ANTONY), *see* Poulain (James).

REDBORNE (ROBERT), stationer in London and Oxford, 1556-71. Mentioned in a list of stationers who had removed into the country in 1571 [Arber, v. lii; Duff, *Century*, p. 131].

REDMER (RICHARD), bookseller in London, 1610-32; The Star at the West door of St. Paul's. Son of William Redmer, citizen and butcher of London. Apprentice to William Ponsonby for seven years from Christmas, 1602, and took up his freedom in the Company on January 16th, 16¹⁰/₁₁ [Arber, ii. 268; iii. 683]. He dealt in plays and miscellaneous literature. For a time he was in partnership with John Stepneth. Richard Redmer is mentioned in a list of second-hand booksellers who in 1628 were ordered to submit a catalogue of their books to the Archbishop of Canterbury [*Dom. S. Papers, Chas. I*, vol. 117 (9)]. He made his last entry in the Registers on September 30th, 1631, and was dead before August 13th, 1634, when his widow transferred all her interests to Richard Badger [Arber, iv. 261, 325].

REDMORE, *see* Redmer (R.).

RENIALME (ASCANIUS DE), bookseller in London, 1578-1600; Blackfriars. A native of Italy, who took out letters of denization on December 12th, 1578. He was admitted a Brother of the Company of Stationers on June 27th, 1580, and in 1586 Archbishop Whitgift granted him a license to import some few copies of popish books printed abroad, for the use of the learned. Ascanius appears to have had an extensive connection both in

this country and on the Continent. From an allusion in Nashe's *Have with you to Saffron-Walden*, 1596, sig. T2, it might be inferred that he published a catalogue of his stock. He is several times referred to in the *Ecclesiae Londino Batavae Archivum*. His will dated February 29th, 1599 [*i.e.*, 1600], was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on March 10th in the same year. He left a piece of plate value five pounds to the Company of Stationers and rings to the following stationers, George Bishop, Bonham Norton and John Norton. James Rime, another bookseller in Blackfriars, was his stepson, and Francis Bonner or Bovier, who published between 1584-9, was his brother-in-law. In company with George Bishop he published Christopher Wurtzung's *Praxis medicinae universalis* in 1597. [Arber, ii. p. 682; iii. 84; Worman, *Alien Members of the book-trade*, pp. 53-4; Plomer, *Wills*, pp. 35-6].

RENIALME (HEIRS OF ASCANIUS DE), booksellers or printers at Frankfurt am Main, 1605. In this year they issued Joseph Hall's *Mundus Alter et Idem*, which contains a few words of English. The imprint is "Francofurti apud hæredes Ascanij de Rinialme" [Sayle, p. 1493].

RESPEAWE (DERICK VAN), printer at Middelburg, 1584. In this year he printed *The True Report of the Death of William of Nassau* by B. Serack [*i.e.*, B. Gérard] [Herbert, p. 1666; B.M., pp. 1178-9].

RESSLIN (JOHN WYRICH), printer at Stuttgart, 1616. In 1616 he printed G. R. Weckherlin's *Triumphal Shows at Stutgart* [B.M., p. 1576; Hazlitt, IV. 109], and in 1619 the same author's *Panegyric to the Lord Hay* [Hazlitt, H. 647].

REYNE (JEAN), printer or bookseller at Brussels, 1608, *see* Mommart (Jean).

REYNES (JOHN), (?) printer in London, 1569-70. In this year he had a license for printing "Theatram Dialectices" and a "cathechismus in laten" [Arber, i. 418]. He does not seem to have had any connection with the older John Reynes who died in 1544 [Duff, *Century*], and nothing is known about him.

REYNOLDS (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1637. Took up his freedom on June 1st, 1635 [Arber, iii. 687]. On June 19th, 1637, he entered in the Registers a broadside entitled *Great Britains Joyful sight* [Arber, iv. 386].

RHODES or RODES (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1628 ; Little Britain. Mentioned in a list of second-hand booksellers who, in 1628, were ordered to send in catalogues of their books to the Archbishop of Canterbury [*Dom. S. Papers, Chas. I.*, vol. 117 (9)].

RHODES (MATTHEW), bookseller in London, 1622-33 ; Upper end of Old Bayley near Newgate. Became a freeman of the Company of Stationers on November 3rd, 1619, and made his first book entry on February 22nd, 1622 [Arber, iii. 685 ; iv. 65]. Amongst his publications were Thomas Brewer's *Weeping Lady*, 1625, and Llodowick Carlell's *Deserving Favourite*, 1629. His imprint is found in *The true tragedy of Herod and Antipater*, 1622, by Gervase Markham and William Sampson.

RICHARDSON (HARRY), chapman of (?) Edinburgh, 1580. Among the debts due to John Ross, the Edinburgh printer, at the time of his death in 1580, was 30s. 8d. owing by "Harry Ritchesoun, cramer" [*Bannatyne Miscellany*, ii. 206]. "Cramer" was the Scottish term for a pedlar, or a dealer in small wares who occupied a crame or booth. This debt was quite probably for popular literature supplied to Richardson, who, no doubt, included such matter in his pack when tramping the country, or exposed it for sale in his booth, which may have been one of those set up between the buttresses of St. Giles's church.

RICHARDSON (THOMAS), stationer at York, 1600. His son Thomas was apprenticed to Alice Gosson, the widow of Thomas Gosson, stationer of London, for seven years from October 6th, 1600 [Arber, ii. 249].

RIDDELL (WILLIAM), bookseller in London, 1552-60, *see* Duff, *Century*. On May 28th, 1560, William Riddell was appointed one of the administrators of the effects of John Frisden, musician [P.C.C. Admons., May, 1560].

RIDER (ROBERT), bookseller in London, 1601-38. An edition of the *Odes and Epodes* of Horace, translated by Henry Rider, M.A., in 1638, bears the imprint "London : Printed by John Haviland for Robert Rider Anno Dom: 1638." He may be identical with the Robert Rider, son of Thomas Ryder of Layton, co. Salop, husbandman, who was apprenticed to Edward Day for seven years from February 4th, 1594, and who took up his freedom on February 3rd, 1601 [Arber, ii. 188, 728]. His address has not been found.

RIDER (TIMOTHY) (?) bookseller in London, 1579–86. Son of John Ryder of Weedon Beck, co. Northampton, husbandman. Apprenticed to Richard Lynnell for seven years from February 2nd, 1563³ [Arber, i. 250]. Made free of the Company March 21st, 1571⁰ [Arber, i. 447]. He became the Company's Beadle on March 25th, 1578 [Arber, i. 478]. On July 26th, 1582, the *Paradise of Dainty Devices*, formerly H. Disle's, was entered to him, and on April 6th, 1584, *The Widow's Treasure* [Arber, ii. 414, 430]. He does not seem to have published either work, and on April 11th, 1584, he transferred both to Edward White [Arber, ii. 431]. On December 12th, 1586, he entered a ballad "Howe make-bates abused a man and his wife" [Arber, ii. 461], but no copy seems to be known. Two undated productions by L. Ramsey were printed for him, a pamphlet entitled *The practise of the Devil*, and a sheet concerning the death of Sir Nicholas Bacon (in 1579), entitled *A Short Discourse of Man's Fatal End* [Hazlitt, H. 496]. As the former was to be sold by Henry Kirkham, it seems probable that Rider had no shop. He was alive in 1588 [Arber, ii. 702].

RIME, RYME or RYMER (JAMES), bookseller in London, 1599–1600; Blackfriars. Step-son of Ascanius de Renialme. Rime obtained a special license to print the works of Hieronymus Xanthius in Latin [Arber, v. lvii], an edition of which, dated 1605, is in the University Library, Cambridge. He is probably identical with the James Rymer who sold books to the Duke of Northumberland in 1599 [*Hist. MSS. Comm. Sixth Report, App.*, p. 226, etc.].

RITHERDON (AMBROSE), bookseller in London, 1630–2; The Bull Head, St. Paul's Churchyard. Took up his freedom February 6th, 1627 [Arber, iii. 686]. Made his first entry in the Registers on April 24th, 1630, and his last on June 16th, 1632 [Arber, iv. 234, 279]. Ritherdon's premises were next door to the Tiger's Head, occupied by Henry Seile. These premises were condemned in 1631 and Ritherdon was given notice to quit, and his death, which occurred shortly afterwards, was attributed by his widow to his inability to find other premises [*Library*, July, 1902, pp. 261–70].

ROBERTS (HENRY I), stationer of London, 1580–5. Presented an apprentice, Nicolas Dulon, for his freedom on July 22nd, 1580 [Arber, ii. 683]. Had a son, Henry Roberts II, who took up his freedom "per

patrimonium" on August 18th, 1595 [Arber, ii. 716]. One of these appears to be identical with Henry Roberts, the writer. [Hazlitt, H. 510-12; I. 360; *D.N.B.*].

ROBERTS (HENRY II), stationer in London, 1595-1613. Son of Henry Roberts I. On July 30th, 1606, he entered in the Registers *The Kinge of Denmarkes entertainment at Tilberie Hope by the Kinge, etc.*, which appears to have been compiled either by him or his father. Again on March 7th, 160⁶₇, he entered a picture of the *Ridinge of the Asse*. His last book entry occurs on February 14th, 161²₃, *Great Brytanes generall Joyes. Londons glorious triumphes, etc.*, with a ballad on the same subjects. [Arber, iii. 327, 343, 515.]

ROBERTS (JAMES), bookseller and printer in London, 1569-1615; (1) Love and Death, Fleet Street; (2) Adjoining the little Conduit in Cheapside; (3) Barbican. Admitted a freeman of the Company of Stationers on June 27th, 1564, James Roberts began as a publisher of ballads. On December 3rd, 1588, a patent was granted to him and to Richard Watkins of the exclusive privilege of printing all almanacs and prognostications [Pat. Roll, 31 Eliz. pt. 10]. In 1593 he married the widow of John Charlewood, generally known as the Earl of Arundell's man, who had been in business as a printer at the Half Eagle and Key in the Barbican since 1567, and who died early in that year. Charlewood's copyrights were numerous and the printing house was well furnished with type blocks and devices. James Roberts' chief claim to notice is as a printer of Shakespeare quartos. In 1600 he printed the first quarto of *Titus Andronicus*, and in 1604 the second quarto of *Hamlet*. As to the quartos of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* and *The Merchant of Venice* which bear his imprint and the date 1600, but which were probably printed in 1619, see the *Library*, April, 1908, p. 113, etc. In or about 1608, James Roberts sold the business to William Jaggard. [*Library*, April, 1906, pp. 160-1.]

ROBERTSON (DAVID), bookbinder in Edinburgh, 1633. In December of that year he brought a complaint before the Scottish Privy Council against Manasses Vautrollier, bookbinder, for having ensnared him into his service by threatening him with a "pretendit captioun sinistrouslie purchast be him agains the compleaner," and for having thereafter imprisoned him [*Reg. P.C. Scot.*, 2nd Ser., v. 174, 177, 182, 572, 580].

ROBINS (JOHN), stationer of London, 1606-25. Son of Thomas Robins of Long Buckly, co. Northampton, yeoman. Apprentice for seven years from June 24th, 1599, to John Adams, stationer of London, and took up his freedom June 25th, 1606 [Arber, ii. 235; iii. 683]. No book entries occur in the Registers under his name. His will dated January 10th, 162⁵/₆, was proved in the Court of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's on March 10th, 162⁵/₆. He left a widow Susan and a daughter Susan, and bequests to his brothers and sisters. One of the overseers was Emanuel Exall or Exoll, stationer of London. [Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, Book D, f. 298.]

ROBINSON (GEORGE), printer and bookseller in London, 1585-7; (?) West door of St. Paul's Churchyard. Originally a member of the Company of Grocers. Transferred to the Stationers on March 1st, 158⁴/₅ [Arber, ii. 693]. He married the widow of John Kingston (1553-84). In July, 1586, he is returned as having two presses [Arber, v. lii]. His first book entry is found on October 6th, 1586 [Arber, ii. 457], and the only other entry under his name is on November 28th in the same year. But in 1585 he issued Thomas Wilson's *Art of Rhetorique*, probably from Kingston's house at the West door of St. Paul's Churchyard [Arber, v. 139]. He died apparently in 1586, and his widow married as her third husband Thomas Orwin, to whom the copyright of the *Art of Rhetorique* and other copyrights of John Kingston's were transferred on May 7th, 1593 [Arber, ii. 630].

ROBINSON (HUMPHREY), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

ROBINSON (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1615. Entered in the Registers on April 28th, 1615, the Rev. John Hull's sermon *A Miror of Majestie* [Arber, iii. 566]. No copy has been found, and his address is not known.

ROBINSON (ROBERT), printer in London, 1583-97; (1) Fetter Lane, Holborn; (2) St. Andrew's, Holborn. There is no record of this stationer's apprenticeship or freedom in the Registers of the Company. The earliest notice of him occurs in the proceedings taken in 1585 by Francis Flower and his assigns against T. Dunn and Robert Robinson for illegally printing the *Accidence*. In his answer Robinson said that he had been apprenticed to a printer for eight years, and had been working as a journeyman for a further term of five years, so that he must have been out of his time about 1580 [Arber, ii. 796-800]. His first book entry was made in the Registers

on September 22nd, 1586 [Arber, ii. 457], but Mr. Arber states that a book called the *Sum of Christianity* was printed by him in 1585 [Arber, v. 139]. In 1588 Robinson bought the printing stuff of Henry Middleton from his widow, including three printing presses with sundry sorts of letters and other necessities, certain copies of books and Letters Patent, for the sum of £200 [*Library*, January, 1909, p. 103]. He was frequently fined for disorderly printing [Arber, ii. 821, 826, 860, 862]. The last book entry under his name occurs on May 11th, 1597 [Arber, iii. 84]. His widow afterwards married Richard Braddock [Arber, iii. 702].

ROBINSON (THOMAS), stationer of London, 1568-89. This is perhaps the Thomas Robynson who was presented as an apprentice by Mistress Toy on June 24th, 1559, for nine years [Arber, i. 118]. There is no record of his taking up his freedom, and no book entries are found in the Registers under his name; but the will of a Thomas Robinson, stationer, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on October 1st, 1589. Bequests were left to Richard Watkins, George Bishop, James Roberts, and Augustine Lawton, all of whom were stationers, and the testator left the residue of his estate and a sum of £180 to Richard Watkins. He owned lands and tenements in Worcester [P.C.C., 73, Leicester].

ROBINSON (THOMAS), bookseller in Oxford, *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

ROCHEFORTH (HENRY), (?) bookseller in London, 1563-7. He had license in 1562-3 to print a work called *Certayne medecyne for the plage*, and again in 156 $\frac{4}{5}$ for *An Almanacke and a pronosticacon* of his own making for the year 1565. This almanac was continued until 1567. Nothing more is known of him.

ROCKADON (EDWARD), stationer in Lincoln, 1571. Edward Rokedyn, one of Thomas Hackett's apprentices, was admitted a freeman of the Company of Stationers on September 25th, 1570 [Arber, i. 446]. He is mentioned in a list of stationers living in the country, who paid "scot and lott" to the Company in London in 1571, as living in Lincoln [Arber, v. lii].

ROCKET (HENRY), bookseller in London, 1602-11; The Long Shop in the Poultry. Son of John Rockett of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, gentleman. Apprenticed to Andrew Wise, stationer of London, for eight

years from Christmas, 1593, but on March 3rd, 159⁴/₅, entered again for seven years to Cuthbert Burby, by whom he was presented for his freedom on January 31st, 1602 [Arber, ii. 190, 201, 731]. In the following March he entered in the Registers, *Spirituell essaies conteyninge diverse poeticall and divine passions and poems*, and on August 7th, 1611, *The renowned history of Fragoso and his three sons* [Arber, iii. 202, 462]. Amongst his other publications were Chettle's *Patient Grissill*, 1603, Heywood's *Fayre Maid of the Exchange*, 1607, and Middleton's *Tricke to catch the old one*, 1608. Henry Rockett died on September 22nd, 1611, and his widow Katherine sold the premises and stock valued at £150 to John Smyth, stationer, who bought on behalf of the Company. On April 9th, 1616, she transferred her late husband's copyrights to Nicholas Bourne. [Documents at the Public Record Office ; *Bibliographica*, ii. 79 ; Arber, iii. 586.]

RODES, *see* Rhodes (J.).

ROEBUCK (SIMON), stationer at Cambridge, 1616–35 ; Gt. St. Mary's. In a list of Privileged persons of the University, 1624 [Bowes, 336]. Lived in Gt. St. Mary's Parish and paid church rate from 1616 to c. 1635 [Foster's *Churchwardens' Accounts*].

ROGERS, or AP-ROGERS (OWEN), *see* Duff, *Century*.

ROLTE (HENRY), stationer in Exeter, 1571. His name occurs in a return of stationers living in the county, who in 1571, were paying "skott and lott" to the Company in London [Arber, v. lii].

ROMAEN, ROMAN or ROOMAN (AEGIDIUS or GYLIS), printer at Haarlem, 1585–1606. In 1597 he printed John Payne's *Royal Exchange* [Herbert, p. 1733 ; copy at Bodleian Lib.]. [Ledeboer, *A.L.*, p. 144.]

ROPER (ABEL), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

ROSS (JOHN), printer and bookbinder, Edinburgh, 1574–80. During the whole of this period he was printing for Henry Charteris, who succeeded him. He was also employed by Arbuthnet in connection with the printing of the *Bible* issued by the latter in 1579. His device, of which he had two sizes, was a figure of Truth in an oval border bearing the motto "Vincet tandem veritas" ; this was afterwards used by H. Charteris, Waldegrave,

G. Anderson, and A. Anderson and his Heirs (1699). Ross died in July, 1580. His inventory is printed in the *Bannatyne Miscellany*, ii. [Dickson and Edmond, 327; Aldis, *Scottish Books*, 119.]

ROTHWELL (JOHN), senior, *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

ROTHWELL (JOHN), junior, *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

ROTTEFORDE (PAUL or POLL), typefounder in London, 1571; Green's Rents and the Wharf, Farringdon Without. Believed to be son of Henry Rocheforth. In the return of Aliens for the year 1571 he is described as "Douche, no denyzon, of occupation founder of lettres for printers, hathe bene in England xiiij yeares, and in this ward one year" [Worman, *Alien Members*, p. 56].

ROUNTHWAITE (RALPH), bookseller in London, 1618-28; Flower de Luce and Crown, St. Paul's Churchyard. Took up his freedom on March 27th, 1617 [Arber, iii. 684]. Made his first book entry on July 2nd, 1618 [Arber, iii. 628]. Amongst his publications were a few news-books relating to foreign affairs. On July 3rd, 1628, he assigned one of his copyrights to Robert Allot and John Legate [Arber, iv. 200].

ROWBOTHAM (JAMES), bookseller in London, 1559-80; (1) The Rose and Pomegranate, in Cheapside under Bow Church; (2) The Lute in Paternoster Row. In a list of those freemen not of the Stationers' Company who were hindered by privileges occurs the name of James Rowbothame [Arber, i. 111]. He was probably a draper or haberdasher. During the year 1563 he was fined 2s. 6d. for binding two hundred primers "in skabertes" against the rules of the Company [Arber, i. 239]. He sold almanacks, ballads, general literature and music.

ROY (SALOMON DE), printer at Utrecht, 1592-1637. In 1615 he printed "for Crispian de Passe" *A Garden of flowers*, an English translation of Passe's *Hortus Floridus* [Sayle, p. 1498; Ledebøer, *A.L.*, p. 147].

ROYSTON (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1611-12; The Bible at the great North Door of St. Paul's. In partnership with William Bladen. Together they entered on July 1st, 1611, *The foundation of Christian Religion*, which was printed for them by Tho. Purfoot and published in 1612. On January 7th, 1612, they entered *Newes out of Germany* [Arber, iii. 460, 474].

ROYSTON (RICHARD), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

RUSSELL (EDWARD), (?) bookseller in London, 1566. During the year ending July 22nd, 1566, Edward Russell entered two ballads in the Registers [Arber, i. 305, 308]. An undated copy of one of these, called *Churchyards Farewell*, is in Mr. Christie-Miller's collection at Britwell.

RYMER, *see* Rime, Ryme or Rymer.

S. (M.), printer at Rotterdam, 1626. In this year a printer with these initials printed J. B.'s *Plain and true relation of the going forth of a Holland Fleet to the Coast of Brazil* [B.M., pp. 72-3]. Matthias Sebastiani, or Matthys Bastiaansz Wagens, seems to be the only printer at Rotterdam at this date whose initials correspond [Ledeboer, *A.L.*, pp. 155, 10].

SADLER (LAWRENCE), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

SALISBURY or SALESBURY (THOMAS), bookseller in London, 1593-1604. Son of Pierce Salberye of the parish of Clokanock, Denbigh, husbandman. Apprentice to Oliver Wilkes, stationer of London, for seven years from October 9th, 1581. Thomas Salisbury took up his freedom on October 17th, 1588, and the first entry under his name in the Registers is found on March 17th. [Arber, ii. 107, 293, 703.] He dealt chiefly in Welsh books, and was publishing as late as 1604, although the last entry made by him in the Registers was on July 7th, 1601 [Arber, iii. 187]. He is presumably the Salisbury, "a bookbinder dwelling in Powles churchyard," who is referred to in the *Calendar of MSS. of the Marquis of Salisbury* (*Hist. MSS. Comm.*), vi. 288-9, in connection with a book of [Peter] Wentworth's (1596).

SAMPSON (JOHN), stationer at Cambridge, 1610, "paid to John Sampson bookes to write acts ordres & customes into xxvj^s" 1610 [Cooper's *Annals of Cambridge*, iii. 42].

SANDERS (JAMES), bookseller at Glasgow, 1625-42; At the Hie Kirk. First heard of in 1625 when he sold a copy of Barker's 1617 edition of the *Bible* to the Cathedral authorities. He also appears as a debtor in the inventory (1642) of James Bryson, the Edinburgh printer. [Wm. Stewart on Early Glasgow Printers in *Glasgow Herald*, April 18th, 1903; *Bannatyne Miscell.* ii. 261.] A "Jeames Sanders" took up his freedom in the Stationers' Company on July 3rd, 1626 [Arber, iii. 686], but it is doubtful whether he can be identified with the Glasgow bookseller.

SANDERSON (HENRY), (?) bookseller in London, 1560-7; St. Paul's Churchyard, at the sign of the Red Bowl. Only known from two entries in the Registers, the first in the year 1564-5, *A compendious forme of prayers* [Arber, i. 269], and the other in the year 1567-8, *An Almanacke and Pronostication of Phillippe Moore for xl. years* [Arber, i. 359]. Calvin's *Catechism*, 1560, was printed for him by John Kingston [Hazlitt, I. 71].

SAUNDERS (THOMAS), bookseller in London, 1612-13; At his shop in Holborn at the sign of the Mermaid. Son of John Saunders of Cheddar, Somerset, yeoman. Apprentice to Joane Newbery, widow of John Newbery, for seven years from March 11th, 160 $\frac{1}{2}$ [Arber, ii. 290], and took up his freedom March 23rd, 161 $\frac{1}{2}$ [Arber, iii. 683]. Only two book entries occur under his name in the Registers, the first on April 20th, 1612, and the second on May 22nd, 1613 [Arber, iii. 481, 524]. His address appears in a work of Gervase Markham's called *The second and last part of the First Book of the English Arcadia* [Hazlitt, I. 276].

SAYER (THOMAS), (?) bookseller in London, 1560; St. Dunstan's in the East. Only known from his will in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury [41, Mellershe] proved July 30th, 1560.

SCARLET (PETER), stationer at Cambridge, 1590-1640; Great St. Mary's. He lived in Great St. Mary's parish and paid church rate from 1590 to c. 1635, being Churchwarden several times and Auditor [Foster's *Churchwardens' Accounts*]. He appears in a list of Privileged persons in the University, 1624 [Bowes, 336]. His name is found on *Ramus' Dialecticae libri duo*, 1640.

SCARLET (PHILIP), bookseller at Cambridge, 1563-82; Gt. St. Mary's. Brother of John Scarlett (d. 1551, see Duff, *Century*). Lived in St. Mary's parish and paid church rate from 1568, when he was elected Churchwarden. St. John's College paid him 3s. for cornering, bossing, and chayninge *Anatomiam Vessalii*, in 1563-4 [Gray's *Cambridge Stationers*, 67]. His will, dated 1582, is at Peterborough.

SCARLET (PHILIP), (?) bookseller, 1597. *The Trimming of Thomas Nashe*, 1597, has the imprint "London, Printed for Philip Scarlet." As the book was entered to Cuthbert Burby it has been thought that this is a pseudonym.

SCARLET (PHILIP), bookseller at Cambridge, 1605-34; Gt. St. Mary's. He lived in Gt. St. Mary's parish, and paid church rate from 1612 to c. 1635. Service books were bought from him in 1605 [Foster's *Churchwardens' Accounts*]. He is in a list of Privileged persons in the University, 1624 [Bowes, 336]. His name appears on *Russell's famous pitch battles of Lypsich and Lutzen*, 1634.

SCARLET (THOMAS), printer and bookseller in London, 1590-6. Son of William Scarlett of Wardon, co. Hereford, yeoman. Apprentice to Thomas East for eight years from March 25th, 1577, and took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on October 12th, 1586 [Arber, ii. 75, 699]. Thomas Scarlet made his first book entry on August 17th, 1590 [Arber, ii. 558], but he appears to have been an unruly member of the Company. In 1591 he was directed to appear before the Archbishop of Canterbury, no doubt for some illegal printing [Arber, i. 548], and again in 1593 he was fined for keeping an apprentice seven years without binding him [Arber, ii. 864]. On August 9th, 1596, he surrendered some of his copyrights to Thomas Creede [Arber, iii. 68]. He must have died soon afterwards, as his widow surrendered her rights to Cuthbert Burby on September 6th, 1596. According to Sir J. Lambe, Ralph Blower and George Shaw bought the printing business of Henry [? Thomas] Scarlet [Arber, iii. 702].

SCARLET (WILLIAM), stationer at Cambridge, 1581-1617; Gt. St. Mary's. He is probably the William Scarlett to whom John Sheres bequeathed forty shillings by will in 1581 [Gray, *Cambridge Stationers*, p. 69]. His name appears in a list of privileged persons of the University circa 1592-1594 [Bowes, *Univ. Printers*, 336]. William Scarlet was servant (? apprentice) to John Legatt the younger, and it was he who on behalf of John Legatt and others went to Edinburgh and arranged with Robert Waldegrave to print the edition of Sidney's *Arcadia* which was put on the London market in 1599, in opposition to the edition published by William Ponsonby. In his depositions, Scarlet stated that he was then acting as butler and caterer to Trinity Hall in Cambridge [*Library*, April, 1900, pp. 195-205]. He lived in the parish of Gt. St. Mary's and in 1593 and 1611 contributed towards the steeple and bells of the church. He was churchwarden in 1610-11 [Foster's *Churchwardens' Accounts*]. On March 27th, 1609, St. John's College leased to him "the

Burbolte in St. Andrew's parish for 40 years at a rent of 53s. 4d." [Baker's *History of St. John's College*, i. 461]. His will, dated 1617, is at Peterborough [G. J. Gray].

SCARLETT, *see* Scarlet.

SCHELLEM (JOHN), (?) printer or bookseller at Utrecht, 1626. In this year appeared Thomas Scott's *Sir Walter Rawleigh's Ghost* [B.M., p. 1285; Sayle, p. 1498] with this name in the imprint; but no printer of the name seems to be recorded and it looks like a pseudonym ("schelm" = knave). Several of Scott's tracts have fantastic imprints.

SCHENCK (JOHANNES), (?) printer in Edinburgh, 1596. The imprint "Edimburgi imprimebat Iohannes Schenck" appears on an edition of *Officina theologica Danielis Hofmanni*, dated 1596. No such printer is known to have worked in Edinburgh, and the book was probably printed abroad. A copy of the title-page is in the B.M. [Ames's Collection of Title-pages, i. 582].

SCHILDERS (ABRAHAM), printer at Middelburg, 1620. He printed *A declaration of the causes for the which we Frederick have accepted of the crown of Bohemia* [Sayle, p. 1460; B.M., p. 243], with "Divvs Ivliivs Caesar Avgvstvs" on a coin as his device, and in the same year *The late good success and victory . . . of the King of Bohemia's forces . . . achieved near Horne in Austria* [Hazlitt, VII. 151]. He is not mentioned by Ledebœr. He was presumably related to Richard Schilders, but the only son of the latter now known was named Isaac.

SCHILDERS, SHELDERS, SKILDERS, alias PAINTER or PITTORE (RICHARD), printer in London, 1568-?1579, and at Middelburg, 1580-1618: London, (1) St. Michael's Bassieshaw Ward; (2) St. Martin's Farringdon Without. A native of Enghien in Hennegau ["Engye in Hennego," *Returns of Aliens*, II. 36]. Admitted brother of the Stationers' Company May 3rd, 1568 [Arber, i. 366]. In the *Returns of Aliens* (1571) (ii. 36) it is said that he "came to England at Lent last was iiij yeres, and lyveth as servaunte by pryntinge with Thomas East stacyoner." In 1575 he printed a Dutch work, entitled *Den Spieghel des Houwelicks*. No place of printing is indicated on the title, but the book was probably printed in England. On November 24th, 1578, R. Skilders "Dutchman" had a press and type, and was a compositor, and was printing a book for

Hans Stell. He was stopped and made to transfer the book to Thomas Dawson, printer, for whom he worked for wages till it was complete. The book has been conjectured to be Philip van Marnix' *Bee Hive of the Romish Church* [Arber, ii. 882; v. iii]. Soon after this date he left England and settled down at Middelburg, where he opened the first press known to have been established in the town. His first book, printed in 1580, was in Dutch. In 1582 he printed Robert Browne's *Book which showeth the life of all true Christians*, 1582 [Sayle, p. 1452], in the imprint of which he used the name of "Painter." More than fifty works in English are attributed to his press, but in many of them, including apparently almost all of those published between 1602 and 1614, his name does not appear. An Italian *Historia de la morte de . . . Giovanna Graia*, 1607, has, however, the imprint "Stampato appresso Richardo Pittore" [Hazlitt, II. 694]. The books consist for the most part of works by D. Fenner, H. Broughton, H. Jacob, and other Puritan divines, but include an edition of John Wheeler's interesting *Treatise of Commerce*, 1601, a defence of the policy of the Merchant Adventurers' Company. The last which bear Schilders' imprint are dated 1616. In 1618, when he was about eighty years of age, he was presented with a pension. He is said to have died in 1634 at the age of ninety-six. [*Nieuwsblad von den Boekhandel*, no. 97, December 3rd, 1872; Worman, *Alien Members of the Book-trade*, 58-9; Sayle, pp. 1452-9; *Paper read by J. Dover Wilson before the Bibliographical Society*, October 17th, 1910.]

SEALE (WILLIAM), bookbinder in Oxford, 1628-39. Bodleian binder between 1628 and 1639. [Gibson, *Oxford Bindings*, p. 50; Macray's *Annals*, p. 77.] A Thomas Seale is mentioned in the will of Hugh Jones, printer of Oxford, as one of the apprentices to Mr. Turner, printer [Gibson, *Oxford Wills*, p. 34].

SEATON (GREGORY), *see* Seton.

SEGER, *see* Nycholas.

SEILE or SEYLE (HENRY), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

SELDENSLACH or SELDESLACH (JACOB), printer at Antwerp, 1620-1; Op het Vlemincx velt, In de Sevester. He was admitted to the St. Lucasgild in 1620-1, and in the latter year printed the third edition of the *Rhemish New Testament* [Sayle, p. 1371; B.M., p. 211]. [Olthoff, p. 91.]

SELMAN (MATTHEW), bookseller in London, 1594-1627; (1) In Fleet Street, next the Inner Temple Gate; (2) In Fleet Street, near Chancery Lane. Son of John Selman of Ken, co. Devon, smith. Apprentice to Thomas Newman, stationer of London, for seven years from September 1st, 1587, and took up his freedom in the Company on September 3rd, 1594 [Arber, ii. 153, 714]. Matthew Selman made his first entry in the Registers on October 13th, 1600 [Arber, iii. 174]. Amongst his publications was George Chapman's translation of *Petrarch's Seven Penitentiall Psalms*, 1612 [Hazlitt, H. 82]. In 1627 he was appointed by Edward Latymer, founder of the Latymer School, one of the first trustees of that institution [P.C.C., 15, Skynner].

SENIOR (LEWIS), bookbinder in London, 1562-78; Aldersgate Ward. A native of France. Admitted Brother of the Stationers' Company on January 14th, 156 $\frac{1}{2}$ [Arber, i. 186]. In the Return of Aliens for the year 1571, he was described as a bookbinder and was stated to have been resident in this country twelve years. In the year 1578 an apprentice of James Gonneld's and another of George Bishop's were put over to Lewis Senior to learn the art of bookbinding [Arber, ii. 83, 86].

SERES (WILLIAM), senior, *see* Duff, *Century*.

SERES (WILLIAM), junior. Assigns of, 1578-1603. William Seres, junior, the son of William Seres, senior, was joined with his father in the patent for printing *The Psalter of David, the Primer for little children, with the Catechisme and Books of Private prayers*. He did not follow the trade of a stationer, although he was "clothed," in other words admitted to the Livery of the Company, on June 30th, 1578 [Arber, ii. 865]. He appointed as his assigns Henry Denham and Ralph Newbery [Arber, i. 111, 116].

SERGIER (RICHARD), senior, bookseller in London, 1579-1627. Son of T. Sergyr of Naton, Norfolk, yeoman. Apprentice to Lucas Harrison, stationer of London, for seven years from June 24th, 1571, and took up his freedom in the Company on October 2nd, 1578 [Arber, i. 434; ii. 679]. Richard Sergier made his first entry in the Registers on February 4th, 157 $\frac{8}{9}$, and his last on January 8th, 160 $\frac{7}{8}$ [Arber, ii. 346; iii. 372]. He dealt chiefly in theological books, and was associated with Edmund Weaver in

the publication of some copies. His will was proved on August 18th, 1627. He left a son, Richard, and nominated Edmund Weaver one of his overseers. His address has not been found.

SERGIER (RICHARD), junior, bookseller in London, 1638. Son of Richard Sergier, senior. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on March 1st, 1637⁶ [Arber, iii. 688]. Richard Sergier, junior, was the publisher of several plays. He issued some works in partnership with Andrew and John Crooke.

SERLE (RICHARD), (?) bookseller (?) in London, 1563-6; The Half Eagle and Key in Fleet Lane, Old Bailey. Richard Serle published several interesting books, notably a theological discourse translated from the Greek of Agapetus, by Thomas White, 1564 [Arber, i. 234]. He also published several ballads. He is not heard of after July 22nd, 1566 [Arber, i. 305].

SERMATELLI (BARTOLOMEO), printer at Florence, 1570-1604. The *Palestina* of Robert Chambers, 1600, is stated in the imprint to have been printed by him, but the device used is found in books printed in England and the imprint may be fictitious; see Sayle, p. 1533.

SETON (GREGORY), bookseller in London, 1577-1608; Under Aldersgate. Son of Nicholas Seton of Helmedon, Northampton, husbandman. Apprentice to John Judson, stationer of London, for eight years from Michaelmas, 1566, and chosen into the Livery of the Company on July 4th, 1590 [Arber, i. 323; ii. 871]. Gregory Seton made his first entry in the Registers on March 10th, 1578 [Arber, ii. 325]. He dealt chiefly in theological literature and used as a device a play upon his name, a tun floating on the sea. Seton was elected Under Warden of the Company in 1601, and Upper Warden in 1607. He died between May 2nd and 12th, 1612, his will being dated and proved on these two dates. Seton appears to have been an intimate friend of the family of John Day, the printer, who for a time lived over Aldersgate. To the printer's son John, who took holy orders, he left his best *Bible* and he refers to Lionel Day, another son, as his kinsman [P.C.C., 43, Fenner].

SEVESTRE (PIERRE), printer or bookseller at Paris, 1583-1612; Rue d'Arras. He printed H. Ely's *Certain brief notes upon a brief apology* [1603]. His device was "INRI" and cross, with Cross of Lorraine. [Sayle, p. 1386; Renouard, p. 342.]

SHARLAKERS, *see* Shorleyker.

SHARPE (HENRY), bookseller or bookbinder in Northampton, 1579-89. A stationer of this name, the son of Richard Sharpe of Torcester, co. Northampton, yeoman, was apprenticed to Richard Lynell, stationer of London, for ten years from March 25th, 1566, but does not appear to have taken up his freedom in the Company of Stationers until thirteen years later, namely on June 15th, 1579. From the fact that he was a Northamptonshire man, it seems possible that he is identical with the Henry Sharpe, bookbinder of Northampton, who figures in the Martin Marprelate Controversy [Arber, *Introductory Sketch to M.M. Controv.*, pp. 94-104, 131, 174]. He may also be identical with the Henry Sharpe, bookseller of Banbury (1608-19).

SHARPE (HENRY), bookseller in Banbury, Oxfordshire, 1608-19. This bookseller may be identical with the Henry Sharpe who took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on June 15th, 1579, and who made his first book entry in the Registers on September 15th, 1608 [Arber, ii. 680; iii. 389]. In the University Library at Cambridge is a copy of the Revd. William Whateley of Banbury's sermon, *Gods Husbandry, the First Part*, with the imprint, "London, Imprynted by Felix Kyngston for Henry Sharpe dwelling in Banburie, 1619." He was also joint publisher with Thomas Man and his sons of the works of the Rev. John Dod.

SHARPE (JOHN), stationer of London, 1583-1624. Son of John Sharpe of Sysonby, co. Leicester, husbandman. Apprentice for seven years to Richard Hudson, stationer of London, from December 17th, 1576. Took up his freedom on February 3rd, 1584 [Arber, ii. 72, 690]. A "John Sharpe, stationer," probably the same man, was a witness to the will of William Harrison, joiner, in 1624 [P.C.C., 86, Byrde].

SHAW (GEORGE), printer in London, 1595-8. Son of Thomas Shaw, cordwainer of London. Apprentice for eight years from November 25th, 1577, to Roger Ward, but turned over to Henry Denham on December 1st,

1579, and again to Henry Middleton on February 3rd, 158³₄ [Arber, ii. 121]. George Shaw became a freeman on January 31st, 158⁵₆, and made his first book entry in the Registers on July 17th, 1595 [Arber, ii. 696 ; iii. 45]. He appears to have dealt chiefly in ballads and ephemeral literature and was for some time associated with William Blackwall. The writings of William Vaughan, published in 1598, bear the imprint, "Apud Georgium Shaw typographum," but the position of his printing house is unknown.

SHAW or SHAWE (JAMES), bookseller in London, 1601-3 ; near Lud Gate. Son of Bartholomew Shawe of Westminster, cordwainer. Apprentice to William Ponsonby, stationer of London, for twelve years from Christmas, 1588, and made a freeman of the Company on January 19th, 160⁰₁. James Shaw made his first entry in the Registers on November 25th, 1601, and his last on June 10th, 1603. [Arber, ii. 154, 727 ; iii. 196, 237.]

SHEARES (WILLIAM), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

SHEFFARD (WILLIAM), bookseller in London, 1621-30 ; Pope's Head Alley, at the entering in out of Lombard Street. Became a freeman of the Company of Stationers on February 7th, 161⁸₉. Sheffard made his first book entry in the Registers on June 13th, 1621, and his last on October 30th, 1627. He must have died before May 13th, 1630, when his copyrights were transferred to Henry Overton, whom his widow had married. [Arber, iii. 187, 235, 685].

SHELDERS, *see* Schilders (R.).

SHELDRAKE (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1590-4. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on October 6th, 1584 [Arber, ii. 693], and made his first book entry on April 12th, 1591. In the previous year however Roger Ward printed for him Du Chesne's *Sclopotarie of J. Quercetanus* [B.M., 783 d. 8 (1)], and W. Vallans' *Tale of two Swannes* [Hazlitt, H. 624-5]. He made his last entry in the Registers on October 29th, 1594 [Arber, ii. 663]. His address is unknown.

SHEPHARD (HENRY), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

SHEPPARD (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1574-80 ; The Brazen Serpent, St. Paul's Churchyard. Son of Richard Shepperd of Gresby, Chester, husbandman. Apprentice for eight years to Reginald Wolfe, stationer of

London, from March 25th, 1566 [Arber, i. 291]. John Sheppard was just out of his time when Reginald Wolfe died in 1574. His mistress, Joane Wolfe, died six months afterwards, and by her will directed that her executors should take over the shop, the presses and the stock of books in it, and if they decided to let the business, John Sheppard was to have the first refusal. Sheppard appears to have taken on the shop and some of the printing materials, the bulk of which, however, are found in the hands of Henry Bynneman, printer, after 1574. On February 25th, 1577, Sheppard received license to print Timothy Kendall's *Flowers of Epigrammes*, and his name and address appear in the imprint. He was dead before January 8th, 1580, when his apprentice John Hayes was transferred to William Lownes. John Sheppard left a son, Mark, who took up his freedom in the Company "per patrimonium" on April 20th, 1601. [Arber, ii. 94, 309, 691, 728; Plomer, *Wills*, p. 20; *Library*, July, 1908.]

SHEPPARD (WILLIAM), bookseller in London, 1561-3; St. Giles, Cripplegate. Apprentice with William Hill, by whom he was presented for his freedom during the year ending July 10th, 1559 [Arber, i. 99]. In the year ending July 24th, 1562, he entered a ballad entitled *Tom Longe ye Caryer* [Arber, i. 177], and shortly afterwards was fined for selling William Powell's edition of "Nostradamus" [Arber, i. 217]. Made his will on August 10th, 1563. It was proved September 10th, 1563. He desired to be buried in St. Giles, Cripplegate. He was apparently a poor man. [Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, Book B, f. 33.]

SHERES (JOHN), stationer at Cambridge, ? 1571-81; Gt. St. Mary's. He may have been the son of Peter Sheres and have succeeded to his business in 1569. In 1571 he is mentioned as having left the town, but returned in 1577. He resided in Gt. St. Mary's parish, certainly from 1577 [Foster's *Churchwardens' Accounts*]. From his will, proved in 1581 by his widow, he appears to have been a wealthy man. [Gray, *Cambridge Stationers*, 69.]

SHORLEYKER (RICHARD), bookseller and ? printer in London, 1624-30; In Shoe Lane at the Falcon, 1624-30. Apprentice with Walter Dight. Took up his freedom November 3rd, 1619 [Arber, iii. 685]. On June 4th, 1627, he secured the copyrights in three books formerly his master's, namely W. Gedde's *Booke of Sundry Draughtes* [i.e., drawings] for *Glasiers*,

Plasterers and Gardiners, A Scholehouse for the Needle, a book of patterns of which he had already printed an edition in 1624 [Hazlitt, III. 169], and Peacham's *Emblems* [i.e., *Minerva Britanna*]. He also published a sheet of satirical verses with a woodcut, called *The Armes of the Tobackonists* in 1630. Richard Shorleyker was dead before November 12th in that year, as in a return made of such printers as were to contribute to the repair of St. Paul's, mention is made of "Widdow Sherleaker who lives by printing of pictures" [*Dom. S. Papers, Chas. I*, vol. 175. 45]. She apparently used her husband's imprint, for a book entitled *Here Followeth Certaine Patternes of Cutworkes* professes to be printed "by Richard Shorleyker" at the address given above in 1632 [Hazlitt, H. 447].

SHORT (E), printer in London, 1603-4; The Star on Bread Street Hill. Widow of Peter Short. Soon after her husband's death she married Humphrey Lownes. Her imprint is found in a few books. [*Peter Short, printer, and his marks*, by Silvanus P. Thompson, *Bibl. Soc. Trans.*, vol. iv, p. 103 *et seq.*]

SHORT (JAMES), printer and bookseller in Oxford, 1618-24. Admitted bookseller on January 19th, 1618. Associated with John Lichfield as Printer to the University, 1618-24. [Madan, *Oxford Press*, 277, 297, 312.]

SHORT (PETER), printer in London, 1589-1603; The Star on Bread Street Hill. Admitted a freeman of the Company of Stationers by "redemption" on March 1st, 1588 [Arber, ii. 705], and admitted into the livery of the Company on July 1st, 1598 [Arber, ii. 873]. He appears to have succeeded to the business of Henry Denham and was at first in partnership with Richard Yardley, their first entry in the Registers being made on July 5th, 1591 [Arber, ii. 588]. Yardley's name is not found after 1593. Peter Short had an extensive business, printing for William Ponsonby and other important booksellers. Amongst many noted books that came from his press were Shakespeare's *Henry IV, Part 1*, printed for Andrew Wise in 1598; Shakespeare's *Lucrece*, printed for John Harrison, the younger, in 1598; Francis Meres' *Palladis Tamia*, printed for Cuthbert Burby in 1598; Foxe's *Acts and Monumentes*, begun by Henry Denham and finished by Peter Short in 1596-7; Thomas Morley's *Playne and Easie Introduction to Musicke* in 1596, and Dr. William Gilbert's *De Magnete*, 1600. Peter Short used several marks or devices, notably the

Star and the Serpent, both of which he derived from Henry Denham. He died some time in 1603, being succeeded by his widow. [*Peter Short, Printer, and His Marks*, by Silvanus P. Thompson, in *Bibl. Soc. Trans.*, vol. iv, p. 103 *et seq.*]

SHORTER (SAMUEL), (?) bookseller in London, ? 1598 ; At the Great North Door of St. Paul's. A book by Thomas Hood, called *The making and use of . . . a Sector*, was printed by John Windet for sale by Shorter at the above address. The date appears on the title-page as that of composition, and the book was presumably printed in the same year. Nothing seems to be known of him.

SIMMES or SYMMES (VALENTINE), printer in London, 1585-?1622 ; (1) The White Swan in Addle or Addling Hill ; (2) White Friars neere the Mulberry Tree, 1610. Son of Richard Symmes of Adderbury, co. Oxford, shereman. Apprentice for eight years from Christmas, 1576, to Henry Sutton, stationer of London [Arber, ii. 74]. Henry Sutton was a bookseller, and at his own desire Simmes was transferred to Henry Bynneman, a printer. Bynneman died in 1584, and in the following year Simmes was presented for his freedom by Joane the widow of Henry Sutton [Arber, ii. 694]. From the outset of his career he was constantly in trouble for printing books that were obnoxious to the authorities, or were the property of other men. Thus in 1589 he was arrested as one of the compositors of the Martin Marprelate press. In 1595 he was caught printing the "Grammar and Accidence" and his press was seized, his type melted and he was compelled to transfer his apprentice to James Roberts, being forbidden to take another until that one was out of his time. In 1599 he was named in a list of fourteen printers who were strictly forbidden to print satyres or epigrams, and was fined a shilling, perhaps in connection with the same matter. On another occasion he was caught printing a ballad against Sir Walter Raleigh, when it is said Bishop Bancroft warned the printer that he could have hanged him long before, if he had wished to do so. In 1622 he was prohibited by the order of the High Commissioners from working as a master printer and was allowed a pension of £4 a year by the Company of Stationers. Simmes' press is chiefly interesting as having given us several of Shakespeare's works. His press work was generally good but most of his type was second hand. In

the autumn of 1597 he printed for Andrew Wise the first quarto of *Richard the Second* and the first quarto of *Richard the Thirde*. In 1600 for Andrew Wise and William Aspley he produced the *Second part of Henrie the fourth* and the first quarto of *Much Ado about Nothing*, this last being one of the few Shakespeare play books that was decently printed. In 1604 he printed for Mathew Lawe the second edition of the *First Part of King Henry the Fourth*. In 1610 he would appear to have been at work in Whitefriars, as his name is found in the imprint of a small volume entitled *Syrophénissa or the Canaanitish Woman's conflicts*, of which the title-page is preserved in the Ames collection at the British Museum. In December, 1619, he assigned over to Edward Griffin several of his copyrights [Arber, iii. 661]. [*Bibliographer*, New York, May, 1903.]

SIMMONS (MATTHEW), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

SIMOND (JOHN), bookbinder in London, 1568-71; Blackfriars. A native of France, described in the return of aliens for 1571 as a bookbinder and resident in England three years [Worman, *Alien Members*, p. 62].

SIMPSON or SYMPSON (BENJAMIN), typefounder. In 1597 he was ordered to enter into a bond of £40 not to cast any letters or characters, or to deliver them, without advertising the Master and Wardens of the Company of Stationers in writing, with the names of the parties for whom they were intended [Reed, *Letter Foundries*, 128]. Also mentioned in the Registers as having an apprentice in 1598 [Arber, ii. 224]. Nashe in *Have with You to Saffron-Walden*, 1596, sig. Or^v, mentions "*Beniamin the Founders father who dwels by Fleete-bridge*," perhaps the same.

SIMSON (GABRIEL), printer in London, 1583-1600; The White Horse in Fleet Lane, over against Seacoal Lane. Admitted to the freedom of the Company of Stationers on the presentation of Mistress Jugge on April 10th, 1583. A fellow apprentice, William White, was presented on the same day, and the two joined partnership for a few years [Arber, ii. 688]. Gabriel Simson made his first entry, a ballad, in the Registers on May 1st, 1585 [Arber, ii. 440]. On August 18th, 1595, Simson and White were fined ten shillings for printing part of a book of Master Broughton's without authority; they were ordered to bring in the sheets they had printed and were threatened with imprisonment [Arber, ii. 824]. They

were both mentioned in the list of printers who were especially warned in 1599 not to print any satires, epigrams, plays or histories [Arber, iii. 678]. Their partnership was dissolved in 1597 when William White set up for himself in Cow Lane, near Smithfield. Gabriel Simson died before August 11th, 1600 [Arber, ii. 247]. He left two sons, Gabriel and Daniel, and two daughters, who are referred to in the will of Henry Sivedall who died in 1624 [P.C.C., 90, Byrde]. His widow Frances afterwards married Richard Rede, or Read, printer, and later took as a third husband George Elde, printer.

SINGLETON (HUGH), *see* Duff, *Century*.

SKELTON (HENRY), bookseller in London, 1623-34; (1) A little within Aldgate; (2) In Little Britain. Took up his freedom May 3rd, 1620. His first book entry was made on January 16th, 162 $\frac{2}{3}$ [Arber, iii. 685; iv. 89], and the last heard of him is on July 2nd, 1634, when he transferred one of his copyrights to Thomas Payne [Arber, iv. 322].

SKILDERS, *see* Schilders (R.).

SKOT (JOHN), printer in Edinburgh, *see* Duff, *Century*.

SLATER (THOMAS), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

SMETHWICK (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1597-1640; (1) Fleet Street, near the Temple Gate; (2) Under the Dial in St. Dunstan's Churchyard, Fleet Street. Son of Richard Smythick, draper of London. Apprentice to Thomas Newman, stationer, for nine years from Christmas, 1589: took up his freedom on January 7th, 159 $\frac{6}{7}$ [Arber, ii. 166, 717]. Smethwick's first entry in the Registers was made on October 6th, 1597 [Arber, iii. 92]. He was at first a somewhat unruly member of the Company, being fined on several occasions for selling privileged books [Arber, ii. 832, 837, 840], but he rapidly rose to the highest position, being successively Junior Warden in 1631, Senior Warden in 1635, and Master of the Company in 1639. In 1609 the copyrights of Nicholas Ling were transferred to him and these included the old *Taming of a Shrew* and Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, *Love's Labour Lost*, and *Hamlet*. Of *Hamlet* Smethwicke published three quartos, one in 1611, another in 1637, and one without date. Smethwick was for some time the partner of John Jaggard, and as might be expected, held a share in the First Folio of 1623, and also the Second Folio of

1632. He also held shares in the Latin Stock of the Company, and was associated with the publication of the most important books of the period. John Smethwick died in 1641. By his will which was proved on July 15th, 1641, he bequeathed his shop and all the books in it, as well as the residue of his estate to his son Francis [P.C.C., 87, Evelyn]. The bird bearing the word "wick" in its bill, which he used as a device, is presumably a smee or smew.

SMITH or SMYTHE (ANTHONY), *see* Duff, *Century*.

SMITH (FRANCIS), bookseller in London, 1633-6; near Holborn Conduit, at the sign of the Sun. Took up his freedom July 3rd, 1632 [Arber, iii. 687]. The first entry under his name occurs in the Registers on May 9th, 1633, when Mathew Rhodes assigned over to him Gervase Markham's tragedy *Herod and Antipater* [Arber, iv. 295], but he almost immediately passed it on to Thomas Lambert [*ib.* 301]. He received it back again on January 2nd, 1634. Francis Smith dealt chiefly in ballads and ephemeral literature. The last entry under his name occurs on June 17th, 1636. It had reference to the plague which was then raging in the city, and to which the publisher probably fell a victim.

SMITH (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1604. Apprentice to Edward Aggas, and took up his freedom on October 29th, 1597 [Arber, ii. 221, 720]. The only entry under his name was made on September 6th, 1604 [Arber, iii. 270].

SMITH (NICOLAS), bookbinder in Oxford, 1593-1609. Became a privileged bookseller on July 17th, 1608 [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 401]. He married the widow of Robert Billingsley on July 3rd, 1608. He was buried on May 30th, 1609 [S. Mary's Register]. By his will he bequeathed the residue of his estate to his wife Agnes. His goods, consisting entirely of his binding materials, were valued at £34 17s. 2d. [Gibson, *Oxford Wills*, p. 22; *Oxford bindings*, pp. xix. 18, 20-3.]

SMITH (PETER), bookseller and printer in London, 1624. Mentioned in John Gee's *Foot out of the snare*, 1624, in a list of those who printed and sold popish books. "Peter Smith and his sonne. They both print and sell popish bookes, and are very audacious pernicious fellowes. Their

house was searcht of late, and great store of Worthingtons bookes found there." Peter Smith's name is not found in the Registers of the Stationers' Company.

SMITH (RALPH), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

SMITH (RICHARD), bookseller in London, 1567-95 ; At the corner shop at the North-West Door of St. Paul's Church. Richard Smith is mentioned in a list of stationers and printers hindered by privilege, as one of those who lived by bookselling but was not a stationer [Arber, i. 111]. His first entry in the Registers was made during the year ending July 22nd, 1567 [Arber, i. 337]. In 1592 he gave John Charlewood certain sermons to print for him. These were published anonymously but were traced to Lancelot Andrewes, afterwards Bishop of Winchester. Some trouble arose over them, and there are several entries in the accounts of the Company for the year ending July 15th, 1593, in connection with them [Arber, i. 561]. Richard Smith was the publisher of George Gascoigne's *Hundreth sundrie Flowres*, and the same writer's *Posies* and *Steele Glas*. He used as a device Time bringing Truth to light [Herbert, p. 1324].

SMITH (TOBY), bookseller in London, 1580-3 ; The Crane in St. Paul's Churchyard. Originally apprenticed to Lucas Harrison, at whose death he was transferred to Richard Sergier [Arber, ii. 88]. He was admitted to the freedom of the Company on March 26th, 1580 [Arber, ii. 682]. He made his first book entry on June 9th following [Arber, ii. 371], and his last on January 18th, 1583 [Arber, ii. 417].

SMYTH (JOHN) chapman of Edinburgh, 1580. Among the debts due to John Ross, the Edinburgh printer, at the time of his death in 1580, was eight pounds owing by "Johne Smyth, cramer, at the kirk dur" [*Bannatyne Miscellany*, ii. 206]. This debt may have been for books or tracts supplied to Smyth, who was probably in a small way of business and doubtless included popular literature among the wares which he exposed for sale in one of the crames or booths which clustered round St. Giles's church.

SMYTH (ROBERT), printer and bookbinder in Edinburgh, 1592-1602 ; the Netherbow. He was, possibly, the Robert Smythe of Westbury in Wiltshire, who in February, 1564, was apprenticed to Hugh Singleton, the London printer. He was one of seven Edinburgh booksellers who appealed to the

Town Council in February, 1592, against John Norton of London for retailing books within the burgh. At the time of the death of his first wife (1593) he owed £6 to "Richert Field, Inglischman," and £2 10s. od. to "Mr. Herculeis Franceis," both, no doubt, the London stationers. In 1599 he obtained a licence under the Privy Seal giving him the exclusive privilege of printing certain books for a period of twenty-five years. Only six books from his press are known, but several others mentioned in his inventory were probably printed by him. He married, firstly, Catharine Norwell († August 8th, 1593), the widow of Thomas Bassandyne [*q.v.*]; and, secondly, Jonet Gairden, who survived him. Smyth, who dwelt at the Netherbow, died May 1st, 1602. His inventories, taken at the time of the death of his first wife and after his own decease, are printed in the *Bannatyne Miscellany*, ii. 218, 233. He was succeeded by T. Finlason, who in October, 1602, purchased from his heirs the privileges, stock and plant. A. Aysoun and John Brown [*q.v.*] were probably journeymen in Smyth's employ. [Dickson and Edmond, 475; Aldis, *Scottish Books*, 120; *E. B. S. Papers*, vol. i, no. 15; Lee, App. xv, lxxi; *Scottish Antiquary*, iv. 174.]

SNAPE (HENRY), bookseller in the parish of As[t]bery, co. Chester, 1585. On February 7th, 158⁵₆, Richard Snape, son of the above, was apprenticed to Edward Aggas, citizen and stationer of London, for ten years [Arber, ii. 138]. This Henry Snape may have been a relative of the Thomas Snape, stationer of London, who is found mentioned in the Subsidy Rolls of 1523 and 1544. [*Library*, July, 1908, p. 258.]

SNAPE (THOMAS), stationer of London, 1623-44; Parish of St. Nicholas Shambles, Farringdon Within, (?) Rose Alley. This stationer was entered in the Lay Subsidy Rolls of 1623 and 1644. In the first his goods were valued at £20 and in the second at £40. [*Library*, July, 1908, p. 258.]

SNODHAM (LEONARD), printer in London, 1614. Was associated with Ralph Blower in printing an impression of 1,500 copies of Thomas Ashe's Appendix to his *Promptuarie or repertorie generall of the Common Lawe of England* in 1614 [Arber, iii. 554].

SNODHAM (THOMAS), printer in London, 1603-25; St. Botolph without Aldersgate. Apprentice to Thomas East, printer of London. The date of East's death is unknown, but on June 17th, 1609, his widow assigned

over to Thomas Snodham, who took the name of East for trade purposes, her rights in twenty-four of his copies. These were works of general literature, but two years later he obtained a share, in company with Matthew Lownes and John Browne, in a large number of East's musical publications [Arber, iii. 413, 465]. The earliest entry under Thomas Snodham's name in the Registers is on May 14th, 1603 [Arber, iii. 234]. In 1615 he had two presses [*Ibid.*, p. 699]. In 1619 Snodham was sent into Ireland by the Company "to take the account." This was in connection with the "Irish Stock," which proved a failure and was eventually wound up. During his absence, the Court agreed that he might work two presses, and allowed his wife £4 per week if the work done amounted to so much. [Records of the Stationers' Company.] Thomas Snodham married Elizabeth, sister of Cuthbert Burby. He died probably of the plague in the autumn of 1625. His will was dated October 16th and proved on the 17th. He appointed his wife sole executrix, and Edmund Weaver and William Stansby, stationers, his executors [P.C.C., 109, Clarke]. His widow died a few months later, and her will was also proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury [P.C.C., 24, Hele].

SNOWDON (GEORGE), printer in London, 1606-8. Son of Robert Snowdon of Kirk Ledam, York. Apprentice to Robert Robinson, stationer of London, for seven years from April 27th, 1590, and became a freeman of the Company on May 11th, 1597 [Arber, ii. 168, 718]. In 1606 he was joined with a relative, Lionel Snowdon. Amongst the books they printed were William Covell's *Brief answer unto certaine reasons, etc.*, and William Bucanus' *Institutions of Christian Religion*. In 1608 they transferred their business to Nicholas Okes, and it was at this printing house that Nathaniel Butter's "Pide Bull" edition of Shakespeare's *King Lear* was printed in that year. [*Library*, April, 1906.]

SNOWDON (LIONEL), printer in London, 1606-8. Son of Cuthbert Snowdon of Eyseby, York. Apprentice to Robert Robinson, stationer of London, for seven years from February 7th, 159⁶/₇, and became a freeman on February 13th, 160³/₄ [Arber, ii. 215, 736]. He joined his kinsman George Snowdon [*q.v.*].

SOLEMPNE (A. DE), printer at Norwich, *see* Duff, *Century*.

SOMERSET (THOMAS), (?) printer or publisher, 1562. In June of that year he was imprisoned for "translating an oratyon out of Frenche, made by the Cardinall of Lorraine, and putting the same without authority in prynte" [*Acts of the Privy Council, New Series*, vii. 108]. No person of this name connected with the book-trade seems to be known.

SPARKE (MICHAEL), senior, *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

SPARKE (MICHAEL), junior, *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

SPARKE (WILLIAM), bookseller in Oxford, 1609. He was presumably the William Sparke, son of Richard Sparke of Eynsham, co. Oxford, who was apprenticed to John Barnet, stationer of London, for seven years from December 25th, 1601 [Arber, ii. 260], but the entry in the Registers was cancelled and a note added that he had gone to another trade. He became a privileged bookseller of the University of Oxford on January 27th, 1608, at the age of thirty [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 401].

SPEED (DANIEL), bookseller in London, 1616-20; The Blazing Star, St. Paul's Churchyard. Son of John Speed, the historian. Apprentice to Matthew Law, stationer, for nine years from June 24th, 1603, and became a freeman of the Company of Stationers on December 5th, 1614 [Arber, ii. 272; iii. 684]. Daniel Speed's first entry in the Register related to his father's book *The Clowd of Witnesses*, and was made on May 6th, 1616 [Arber, iii. 587], and the last entry under his name was made on November 8th, 1619 [Arber, iii. 659].

SPEIDELL (JOHN), professor of mathematics, 1616-28; In the Fields between Prince's Street and the Cockpit. Certain mathematical works printed for him by Edward Allde were to be sold at his house [Hazlitt, VII. 364-5].

SPENCER (JOHN), bookseller in London and Librarian of Sion College, 1617-80; London Bridge and Sion College. The son of Robert Spencer of Uttoxeter, co. Stafford, yeoman. Apprentice to Walter Burre for nine years from Candlemas day, 1617. Took up his freedom in the Company on March 1st, 1624 [Arber, iii. 685]. In the same year in partnership with John Bartlett, he issued a sermon preached before the House of Commons by the Rev. Isaac Bargrave, which was to be sold at Bartlett's shop, the Gilded Cup, in Cheapside. Later in the same year Spencer issued a chap

book called *Love's Garland, or Posies for Rings*, which was to be sold at his shop "on London Bridge" [*Library*, February, 1903]. On July 3rd, 1630, Mistress Burre, the widow of Walter Burre, assigned over to John Spencer her rights in nine books formerly her husband's copies. These included the following notable works, Thomas Middleton's *A Mad World my Masters*, Ben Jonson's *Alchemist* and *Silent Woman*, John Taylor's *Odcombe's Complaint*, and G. Ruggles' *Ignoramus* [Arber, iv. 238]. On the foundation of Sion College, John Spencer, on the recommendation of the Rev. John Simpson, the founder of the library, was appointed Clerk to the College and sub-Librarian. Shortly afterwards he published a sermon preached by the Rev. Robert Willan on the death of Lord Bayning, Viscount Sudbury, and on the title-page he spoke of himself as "Hypo-Bibliothecary of Syon College." This sermon was printed about Midsummer, 1630. In 1635 he published an edition of Middleton's *Mad World* and in the same year the Oxford play entitled *Bellum Grammaticale*, to which he prefixed a Latin preface in the course of which he said that it was on sale next to the Gateway of Sion College. The last entry under his name in the Registers is on December 6th, 1638 [Arber, iv. 446]. He remained Library Keeper of Sion College until his death in 1680.

SPENCER (THOMAS), bookseller in London, 1635-6. Took up his freedom December 2nd, 1633 [Arber, iii. 687]. On April 15th, 1636, he entered in the Registers Sir Francis Kynaston's *Constitutions of the Musaeum Minervae* [Arber, iv. 360].

SPEWE (WILLIAM), *see* Spire (William).

SPILMAN (SIMON), *see* Duff, *Century*.

SPIRE (WILLIAM), senior, bookseller in Oxford, 1571-97. He was presented by Robert Redbourne as his apprentice on October 13th, 1556, and made free of the Stationers' Company on January 16th, 156 $\frac{4}{5}$ [Arber, i. 40, 276]. On March 21st, 157 $\frac{0}{1}$, he was admitted bookseller in the University of Oxford [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 321]. His will, dated November 9th, 1597, was proved on the 16th of the same month. [Gibson, *Oxford Wills*, 19.]

SPIRE (WILLIAM), junior, bookseller and bookbinder in Oxford, 1607-36; St. Mary's Parish. Son of William Spire (1571-97); admitted a privileged person of the University on January 30th, 160 $\frac{6}{7}$ [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 400].

Made free of the Stationers' Company on July 31st, 1615 [Arber, iii. 684]. He bound books for the Bodleian between 1621 and 1629. He died in September, 1636, and was buried on the 13th of that month. Administration of his effects was granted to his widow Joan. The value of the books and things in his shop was £29 13s. 6d., but against this there were claims amounting to more than £45. [Gibson, *Oxford Bindings*, 48, 49, 51, 60; *Oxford Wills*, pp. 19, 24, 32, 39]. In 1621 he was living in High Street, near Schidyard Street (Oriel Street), in a tenement formerly occupied by Garbrand Herks.

SPOONER (HUGH), bookseller and bookbinder in London, 1573–86; The Cradle in Lombard Street. Son of Hugh Spoyner, or Sponer, of Sheffield, Yorks, yeoman. Apprentice to Thomas Humble for eight years from August 24th, 1565 [Arber, i. 286]. On September 25th, 1578, he entered in the Registers a work with the title *A Thousand notable thinges of sundrie sorts*, which was printed for him by John Charlewood [Arber, ii. 338]. Amongst the accounts of the Stationers' Company for the year ending July 10th, 1586, is the following entry:—"Item paid to Hughe Sponer for byndinge certen bookes prynted againste Master Tottells privylege—iijs. whiche shold be answered agayne by Master Tottell . . . iijs." [Arber, i. 515].

SPURRIER (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1615–26. Took up his freedom August 1st, 1615 [Arber, iii. 684]. Mention of him is made in the will of Joan Darby, proved on December 29th, 1626 [Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, Book D, f. 312].

STAFFORD (JOHN), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

STAFFORD (SIMON), draper and printer in London, 1596–1626; (1) Black Raven Alley, St. Peter's, Cornhill; (2) The Three Crowns in the Cloth Fair, 1606; (3) Addling Hill, neere Carter Lane, 1600; (4) Dwelling in Cloth-fair, near the Red Lion, 1607. Served his apprenticeship for ten years with Christopher Barker, the Queen's Printer, who was a member of the Drapers' Company. On the completion of his time he was made free of the Drapers' Company. On February 9th, 1596, he entered in the Registers of the Stationers' Company a work called *The Black Dog of Newgate's Lamentation* [Arber, iii. 58], but he does not appear to have had

a press of his own until January 14th, 1597, when he took premises in Black Raven Alley and printed Nicholas Breton's *Solemne Passion of the Soules love*. In the following March it came to the ears of the Company of Stationers that Stafford had printed a large impression of the *Accidence*, a privileged book, and they thereupon seized his press and letters. An action in the Star Chamber followed, the result of which was that his press was redelivered to him by order of the Privy Council dated September 10th, 1598, and the Company gave notice that they were willing to admit Stafford to their freedom if he would transfer himself from the Drapers' Company, but he would not be allowed to act as a master printer until he did so. He was accordingly admitted a freeman of the Company of Stationers on May 7th, 1599 [Arber, ii. 723], and on October 20th he entered two sermons in the Registers and took his first apprentice on December 1st, 1600 [Arber, ii. 250; iii. 150]. His press was a very busy one. He printed large numbers of ballads and sermons, and amongst other things we find that he printed the anonymous *True Chronicle History of King Leir and his three daughters*, the copyright of which he transferred to John Wright on May 8th, 1605, with the stipulation that he was to have the printing of it. The later history of Stafford's press is involved in some obscurity. He is not mentioned in the list of printers of May 9th, 1615 [Arber, iii. 699], but he entered a book on June 24th, 1624 [Arber, iv. 119], and was apparently still printing in 1626 [Arber, iv. 161]. Sir John Lambe in his notes made in 1635 states in one place that George Purslowe succeeded Simon Stafford "about 5 yeeres since [*i.e.*, about 1630], and in another that Purslowe bought the business in 1614 [Arber, iii. 701, 703]. The first is probably the more correct statement.

STAFFORD (THOMAS), printer at Amsterdam, 1640. He printed a *Bible* (*Genevan Version, Tomson's Revision*) in 1640, according to the copy printed at Edinburgh by A. Hart in 1610 [B.M., p. 161].

STAM (JAN FREDERICKSZ), printer at Amsterdam, 1629–57; The Hope, by the South Church. In the years 1629–39 he printed about a dozen books or pamphlets in English, including the *Psalms* with arguments by A. Top, 1629, J. Prempart's *Historical Relation of the siege of Busse* [*i.e.* Hertogenbosch], for H. Hondius, three tracts of William Prynne, and other religious pamphlets. [Ledeboer, *A.L.*, 162; Sayle, pp. 1431–2.]

STANDISH (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1599–1608. Son of Henry Standish of Kingscliffe, Northampton, yeoman. Apprentice to William Cooke, citizen and stationer of London, for ten years from December 25th, 1576: took up his freedom January 16th, 158⁶₇ [Arber, ii. 75, 699]. On March 26th, 1604, he paid £10 in lieu of serving as Renter of the Company [Arber, ii. 837]. Standish was admitted into the Livery on July 1st, 1598 [Arber, ii. 873]. His first book entry occurs on April 14th, 1599, being Sir John Davies' *Nosce Teipsum*, and in the same year he published the *Hymns of Astrea* by the same writer. He served the office of Under Warden in 1607 and 1609. Standish died before January 20th, 1617, when his copyrights were transferred by his widow to Richard Hawkins [Arber, iii. 601]. His address has not been found.

STANSBY (WILLIAM), printer and bookseller in London, 1597–1639; Cross Keys at St. Paul's Wharf [Windet's shop]. Son of Richard Stansby of Exeter, cutler. Apprentice to John Windet, stationer of London, for seven years from Christmas, 1590 [Arber, ii. 173]. Admitted a freeman January 7th, 159⁶₇ [Arber, ii. 717], and appears to have been taken into partnership by his former master, at whose death about 1615, he succeeded to the business [Arber, iii. 701]. His first book entry occurs on April 28th, 1597 [Arber, iii. 83]. He entered nothing else until April 1st, 1611, after which date until 1635 the entries under his name are continuous. Stansby never appears to have held any office in the Company, but he is frequently mentioned in the wills of other stationers and was a man of considerable position in the trade. On February 23rd, 162⁵₆, the widow of Thomas Snodham transferred all her copyrights to William Stansby. These copies had previously belonged to Thomas East, and included all his music books. The transfer fills more than two pages of the Register. William Stansby died some time in 1638 or the beginning of 1639, and on March 4th, 163⁸₉, his widow assigned her copyrights to George Bishop [Arber, iv. 459].

STATIONERS (THE COMPANY OF), London. The Company of Stationers was not only a guild for the protection and welfare of its members, it was and still is a large trading concern. From the day of its incorporation it became from one cause and another the possessor of certain copyrights. Others it bought or obtained by Act of Parliament, and in this way created

the various "stocks" which were known as The Ballad Stock, The Bible Stock, the Irish Stock, the Latin Stock, and the English Stock. Two of these, the Latin Stock and the Irish Stock, proved failures, and after involving the shareholders in heavy losses, were abandoned. During the reign of Elizabeth the Company claimed the right of printing *Bibles*. The matter was referred to the High Commissioners, who gave Richard Jugge the sole right of printing the *Bible* in quarto and the *Testament* in decimo sexto; and the Company the right of printing all other *Bibles* and *Testaments*; but Richard Jugge might also print all these other *Bibles* and *Testaments* [C. R. Rivington, *Records of the Stationers Co.* (in Arber, v.), p. xlviii]. The English Stock took its beginning from the patent granted to the Company by King James I in 1603 for the printing of *Primers* and other books [P.R., 1 Jac. No. 1619. Part 13]. This grant was renewed in 1615. [As to the Latin and Irish Stocks, see the *Library*, July, 1907, pp. 286-97, and January, 1909, p. 105.]

STATIONERS (THE SOCIETY OF), printers at Dublin, 1618-? 1640. The members of the Stationers' Company who came over to Dublin in 1618 were Felix Kingston and Thomas Downes. The latter resided in Dublin and described himself as of that city "Stationer." The only agents or Factors of the Society here were Robert Young (probably), and William Bladen. The latter purchased the Patent Rights and Stock in or about 1640, after which date his name appears in imprints. There was a considerable output from the "Dublin" Press of the Society of Stationers, judging by the works bearing their local imprints. Usher in one of his published Letters states that the Stationers' Company had sent over and were setting up in Dublin a press and would shortly print one of his works. [E. R. McC. Dix, *Earliest Dublin Printers and The Company of Stationers in London*, in *Transactions of the Bibliographical Society* (1904).]

STEELE (), bookseller at Nantwich in Cheshire, 1633. Mentioned in a return of booksellers who sold William Prynne's *Histrio-Mastix* in 1633 [*Documents relating to W. Prynne*, Camden Soc., p. 60].

STELL (HANS or JOHN), (?) bookseller in London, 1569-85; Duke of Norfolk's Place by Cree Church. In 1568 this stationer and Arnold Vaukyll, both born in Antwerp, were committed to the Poultry Compter by

the Mayor, for causing a book to be printed on the tyranny of the Duke of Alva [Arber, ii. 745]. In 1578 the printing by Richard Schilders of a book for Stell was stopped on the ground that both were aliens [Worman, *Alien Members*, pp. 64, 65]. Stell was the publisher of P. van Marnix' *Beehive of the Romishe Church*, 1579-80.

STEMPE (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1628. Took up his freedom June 21st, 1627 [Arber, iii. 686]. In 1628 he published a sermon by John Davenant, Bishop of Salisbury. His address is unknown.

STEPHENS (PHILEMON), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

STEPNEY or STEPNETH (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1609-12; The Crane at the West End of St. Paul's. Son of Frauncis Stepney of Hatfield, co. Hertford, yeoman. Apprentice to Gregory Seton for eight years from March 25th, 1595 [Arber, ii. 201]. He made his first book entry on December 14th, 1609 [Arber, iii. 425]. Published B. Jonson's *Alchemist*, 1612, C. Tourneur's *Atheist's Tragedy*, 1611, and *A true and sincere declaration of the purpose and ends of the Plantation begun in Virginia*, 1610, and entered, on May 15th, 1612, Ben Jonson's *Epigrams* [Arber, iii. 485].

STEPNEY (JOHN), stationer in Dublin, 1632. Admitted to the franchise of the city of Dublin in July, 1632.

STEVENSON (RICHARD), bookseller in London, 1633-40. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on November 25th, 1633. Stevenson made his first entry in the Registers on March 20th, 1640, and his last on June 12th in the same year. [Arber, iii. 687; iv. 503, 512.]

STIRROPP (THOMAS), bookseller in London, 1576-1600; The George in St. Paul's Churchyard. Thomas Stirropp became a freeman of the Company of Stationers on January 16th, 1569, and was admitted to the Livery during the year ending July 10th, 1582 [Arber, i. 160, 493]. He was elected Under Warden of the Company for the years 1593 and 1594, and Senior Warden in the years 1596 and 1598. The first book entry under his name occurs on October 29th, 1576, and the last on November 6th, 1599 [Arber, ii. 304; iii. 150]. He died before April 7th, 1600, when his widow presented an apprentice for his freedom [Arber, ii. 725].

STOLZENBERGER (JOHN NICHOL:), printer at Frankfurt a. M., 1628.

In this year he printed *Characters and Diversitie of Letters* by J. T. de Bry for William Fitzler [Sayle, p. 1494; B.M. p. 627].

STRINGER (HENRY), patentee, 1597. He was the Queen's footman. On January 25th, 1597, the reversion of Thomas Marshe's privilege for grammar books was granted to him for fourteen years [*State Papers, Dom., Eliz.*, vol. 262]. Together with Robert Dexter he entered these books in the Registers on July 4th of the same year [Arber, iii. 87].

STUCKEY (THOMAS), (?) bookseller in London, 1581-96. This stationer, who was the son of Richard Stuckey, is found taking apprentices from July 4th, 1581, to June 23rd, 1593 [Arber, ii. 105, 186]. No book has been found bearing his imprint. Thomas Stuckey died in the latter part of March, 1596, his will being proved in the Archdeaconry of London on April 1st, 1596. He left no children, but made a bequest of £20 to the Company of Stationers, to be lent out yearly to four young men who were freemen of the Company [Archdeaconry of London, Register 5. 45].

STUFFOLDE, *see* Cavey.

STUNSTALL (ADAM), bookseller in London, 1628. Named in a list of second-hand booksellers who in 1628 were ordered to submit a catalogue of their books to the Archbishop of Canterbury [*Dom. S. Papers, Chas. I*, vol. 117 (9)].

SUDBURY (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1610-15; (1) The White Horse, Pope's Head Alley, 1611; (2) Pope's Head Palace, 1615. He was partner with George Humble [*q.v.*] in John Speed's *Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine*, 1611 (some maps dated 1610); also in some description of the separate counties dated 1615 [B.M. 796. a. 1]. Nothing seems to be known of him.

SUTTON (BARTHOLOMEW), bookseller in London, 1609; St. Paul's Churchyard. Son of Bartholomew Sutton, citizen and draper of London. Apprentice for eight years to Edward Whyte, stationer of London, from December 25th, 1601; took up his freedom on January 18th, 1608 [Arber, ii. 255; iii. 683]. Made his first book entry in partnership with William

Barrenger on March 3rd, 1608 [Arber, iii. 403]. Amongst his publications was Ben Jonson's *Case is alterd*, 1609, and Barnabe Rich's *Short survey of Ireland*, 1609.

SUTTON (EDWARD), *see* Duff, *Century*.

SUTTON (HENRY), *see* Duff, *Century*.

SUTTON (JOAN), bookseller in London, 1569-85; (?) *The Cradle* in Lombard Street. Widow of Edward Sutton, stationer. In 1569 she took as apprentice William Kynge [Arber, i. 397]. She afterwards married Dunstan Whapland, stationer [Arber, ii. 673].

SWAIN (ROBERT), senior, bookseller in London, 1621-32; *The Bible, Britain's Burse*. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers, September 1st, 1617 [Arber, iii. 684], and made his first entry in the Registers on September 18th, 1621, and his last on December 20th, 1629 [Arber, iv. 59, 224]. Robert Swain died before February 6th, 1631 $\frac{1}{2}$, when Martha Swain, presumably his widow, made over one of her copyrights to Richard Royston [Arber, iv. 271].

SWAIN (ROBERT), junior, *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

SWINHOWE (GEORGE), stationer of London, 1589-1637. Son of William Swynnowe, late of Wadworthe, co. York, gentleman. Apprentice to Christopher Barker, the Queen's printer, for seven years from June 3rd, 1582. This entry was not made until May 2nd, 1586, for which Barker was fined xxs. [Arber, ii. 139, 858]. Swinhowe was admitted a freeman of the Company on June 26th, 1589, and quickly rose to a high position, being admitted to the Livery on July 3rd, 1602, and serving as Under Warden in the years 1615-16 and again in 1617-18. He was Senior Warden in the years 1619-20 and again in 1621-2. He was three times Master of the Company, in the years 1623-4, 1625-6 and 1630-1. Although no books are found with his imprint or entered in the Registers under his name, he is known to have been associated in 1609 with John Norton, George Bishop and others, in the purchase of a large stock of *Bibles* and service books from Robert Barker, the King's printer [Exchequer, Bills and Answers, James I, London and Middlesex, No. 1005]. Swinhowe also held shares in the English and Latin stocks of the Company and in 1637, after the failure of the latter venture, he brought an action in the

Court of Chancery against his fellow shareholders in respect to money borrowed to finance the business. Some of the defendants in their answers declared that George Swinhowe and others converted the money so raised to their own uses. [*Library*, July, 1907.] His place of business is unknown.

SYLVIUS (WILLIAM), printer at Antwerp, 1561-79, and at Leyden, 1577-80; At Antwerp: (1) In de Cammerpoortbrugge, In den Gulden Engel; (2) in de Stentelstraete, In den Gulden Engel, 1572-9. He was born at 's Hertogenbosch, received into the St. Lucasgild in 1561, and became Royal Printer. By 1577 he had apparently opened a house at Leyden, and in this year was appointed printer to the University of that town. He seems however not to have resided there, at least until 1579. He was presumably dead in 1582 when his Leyden house was purchased by Plantin. At Antwerp he printed in 1565 Harding's *Answer to Jewel's Challenge* [Herbert, p. 1609; Sayle, p. 1367] and in 1566 T. Heskins' *Parliament of Christ* [Herbert, p. 1617; Sayle, u.s.]. His device was an angel with book and scythe, with and without the motto "Scrutamini." [Ledeboer, *A.L.*, p. 157; Olthoff, pp. 97-8.]

SYM (JAMES), bookbinder in Perth, 1595. He was a burgess of Perth, and his will was registered on January 21st, 1595-6. [Commissariat of Edinburgh: Register of Testaments. *British Record Society*, 1897.]

SYMCOCK (THOMAS), patentee, 1619-29. Nothing whatever is known of the history of this patentee prior to 1618. In October of that year he applied for a patent for the sole printing of all things that were printed on one side only. When it is remembered that all the best paying work in the printing trade was already in the hands of a few privileged stationers, either by Royal appointment or special grants, and that the remainder had to be content with jobbing work, such as was included in the term "things printed on one side only," this attempt to rob them of the bulk of their trade was one of the most daring and merciless attempts to secure a monopoly of which the annals of the Stationers' Company furnish an instance. Unfortunately it was for a time successful. The letters patent were granted to Roger Wood and Thomas Symcock for thirty-one years at a rental of £10 per annum, but they were never entered on the patent roll. Nevertheless Symcock and his partner promptly acted on them. Symcock

bought a press and letters and appointed assigns, of whom no doubt Roger Wood was one, to work the patent. The Company of Stationers at once took steps to protect its poorer brethren, by petitioning the King for the withdrawal of the patent ; but it was not until August, 1622, that the King directed a letter to the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench instructing him to peruse the patent, nor is there any evidence available, that anything was done at that time. [State Papers Domestic, Docquet.] In the fourth year of Charles I [*i.e.*, 1628] the patent was renewed and was at once made the subject of an action in the Court of Chancery in which the Company of Stationers were plaintiffs, and Thomas Symcock defendant. The Company also petitioned the King and moved Parliament in the matter. They succeeded in getting the King to appoint a committee to examine the whole question. This committee reported that the patent had been surreptitiously procured upon untrue suggestion, upon which the Court of Chancery on June 30th, 1629, decreed that the patent should be cancelled, but that Symcock should be recompensed for his expenses in buying a press and letters. [Chancery Proceedings, Charles I, S. 66/13; Chancery Decree Roll 295.] Symcock does not appear to have printed much under this patent.

SYMMES, *see* Simmes.

SYMPSON, *see* Simpson.

SYMSON (JOHN), bookseller and bookbinder in Edinburgh, 1592-1604. He was one of the seven booksellers of Edinburgh who, in February, 1592, complained against John Norton of London for retailing books within the burgh. "John Symson" is named among the debtors in E. Cathkin's inventory in 1601 ; and "Johne Symson, buikbinder," was a debtor to A. Hart in 1604. [Aldis, *Scottish Books*, 121 ; Lee, *Add Mem.*, 171 ; *Bannatyne Miscell.* ii. 231, 239.]

TAILER (W.), (?) bookseller in London, 1596. In this year Simon Harward's *Encheiridion Morale* was printed by Edmund Bollifant "Impensis W. Tailer." Nothing seems to be otherwise known of him.

TALLIS (THOMAS), patentee, 1575-85. A well-known musician. In 1575 together with William Byrd he was granted a monopoly of music-printing for twenty-one years. He however died in 1585, before half the term had expired. [*D.N.B.* ; Herbert, p. 1643.]

TAPP (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1600-31; (1) On Tower Hill, near the Bulwark Gate; (2) Saint Magnus Corner, London Bridge. Originally a member of the Drapers' Company, John Tapp was transferred to the Company of Stationers on June 3rd, 1600 [Arber, ii. 725]. His first book entry in the Registers occurs on October 2nd, 1600 [Arber, iii. 173]. After carrying on business for some years on Tower Hill, he moved into Hugh Astley's premises at Saint Magnus Corner. He dealt largely in nautical books. His last book entry is found on March 17th, 162 $\frac{3}{4}$ [Arber, iv. 114]. John Tapp died before August 1st, 1631, when his widow Eliz. Tapp transferred his copyrights to Joseph Hurlock [Arber, iv. 258].

TAUNTON (HENRY), bookseller in London, 1634-8; St. Dunstan's Churchyard, Fleet Street. Took up his freedom June 30th, 1631 [Arber, iii. 687]. His first book entry, a share in George Withers' *Emblems*, was made on March 10th, 163 $\frac{3}{4}$, [Arber, iv. 314], and his last on April 8th, 1636 [Arber, iv. 359]. In 1638 he issued a second edition of John Preston's *Doctrine of the Saints Infirmities*.

TAYLOR (HENRY), bookseller or printer at Douai, 1624. In this year he issued Edward Kinsman's *Appendix of Saints lately canonized* [B.M., p. 913], in the preface of which he speaks of having "reprinted" the work. He is not given by Duthillœul, and nothing seems to be known of him.

TAYLOR (RICHARD), bookbinder in London, 1601-29. Son of John Taylor of Barnewell, co. Northampton, husbandman. Apprentice to Richard Tommes, stationer of London, and also a bookbinder, for nine years from Michaelmas, 1594 [Arber, ii. 192]. Admitted a freeman of the Company on October 11th, 1601 [Arber, ii. 730]. On October 4th, 1605, he was fined tenpence for an offence not stated [Arber, ii. 840]. In 1616 he was mentioned in a suit in Chancery as binding books for the booksellers Bonham Norton, John Norton and John Bill [Chan. Proc. Jas. I. B. 35. 10]. Richard Taylor died about May 28th, 1629.

TEAGE (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1620-3; In St. Paul's Churchyard, at the sign of the Ball, or the Golden Ball. Took up his freedom on September 27th, 1619 [Arber, iii. 685]. His first book entry occurs on June 12th, 1620 [Arber, iii. 675], and his last on July 10th, 1622 [Arber, iv. 74].

TÉLU (PIERRE), printer at Douai, 1618; At the sign of the nativity. In 1618 he printed *The safeguard from shipwreck* by I. P. [B.M., p. 1180; Sayle, p. 1488]. He died in or before 1622, when his widow is found printing. [Duthillœul, p. 213.]

THACKWELL (), printer in Wales, ? 1588. Only known from a passage in Martin Marprelate's *Epistle* [ed. Arber, p. 22]: "Knaue Thackwell the printer, which printed popishe and trayterous welshe bookes in wales . . . is at libertie to walke where he will, and permitted to make the most he could of his presse and letters: whereas Robert Waldegraue dares not shew his face . . . for printing of bookes which toucheth the bishops Myters." Martin's charge is referred to in Cooper's *Admonition* [ed. Arber, p. 34], and *Hay any Work for Cooper* [ed. Petheram, p. 65], but these give us no further information save that Thackwell was "known and liuing" in 1589.

THOMAS (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1582-7. The identity of this stationer is not quite clear. He could hardly have been the John Thomas, son of John Thomas of Southwark, smith, who was apprentice to Christopher Butler for ten years from May 26th, 1577, as he did not take up his freedom until his full time had expired on July 31st, 1587 [Arber, ii. 77, 701], whereas the John Thomas now under notice took his first apprentice, William Erle, on March 29th, 1582 [Arber, ii. 111], and was admitted into the Livery in 1585 [Arber, i. 508]. He died some time at the end of the year 1587 or the beginning of 1588, as his will was proved in the Court of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's on March 1st, 1588. He left four sons, one of whom was named John. Ralph Newbery was his brother-in-law, and to William Erle, his apprentice, he left twenty shillings [Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, Book B, fol. 310]. His widow afterwards married a man of the name of Hill [Arber, ii. 709].

THOMAS (JOHN), see Plomer, *Dictionary*.

THOMAS (THOMAS), printer in Cambridge, 1583-8; In the Regent Walk, opposite to the west door of Great St. Mary's Church. He was born in London, December 25th, 1553, educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge (admitted scholar August 24th, 1571), where he became a fellow August 24th, 1574. He proceeded B.A. in 1575 and commenced

M.A. in 1579. By a Grace of May 3rd, 1583, he was appointed Printer to the University, and at once began to print a work by W. Whitaker, regius professor of divinity. His press however was seized by the Stationers' Company, who refused to recognize the validity of his appointment. By the agency of Lord Burghley matters were arranged and from 1584 to 1588 Thomas printed at least 17 books, most of them Puritan in tone or associated with the Continental reformers such as an English translation (now apparently lost) of Travers' *Ecclesiastica Disciplina*, and one of the *Harmonia Confessionum Fidei*. He also printed an edition of the *Dialectica* of Pierre de la Ramée (Ramus) by (Sir) William Temple in 1584. He was a scholar of distinction and author of a Latin Dictionary which, first published in 1587, went through a very large number of editions. He died at Cambridge, August 9th, 1588. [R. Bowes, *Univ. Printers*, 292-4; *D.N.B.*; Mullinger, *Cambridge*, ii. 292-7; 320-1.]

THOMASON (GEORGE), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

THORP (GILES), printer at Amsterdam, 1608-19. In 1608, 1609 and 1613 he printed three books by Henry Ainsworth, in 1612 Ainsworth's version of *The Psalms in Prose and Metre*, with musical notes [B.M., p. 177; Hazlitt, I. 5], and in 1619 John Harrison's *Messiah already come* [B.M., p. 774]. He is not given by Ledeboer.

THORPE or THROPPE (RICHARD), stationer and bookseller of Chester, 1635-(?), younger brother of Thomas Thorpe, was a son of Thomas Thorp an innkeeper of Barnet in Middlesex. He was apprenticed in 1596 to Robert Ensor for seven years, but is not mentioned again in the Registers. In 1635-6 he was admitted to the freedom of the city of Chester, and in the Chester Stationers' Company Registers for 1637 is the entry "Richard Throppe Stationer: and by extraordinary favour was admitted a brother upon y^e 22 day of February 1637, and was never wth any of our Company but at London, and payd for his fine xvi^d." His two sons William and Richard succeeded him as stationers in Chester.

THORPE (THOMAS), bookseller in London, 1603-25. Son of Thomas Thorpe, or Throp, of Barnet, co. Middlesex, innholder. Apprentice to Richard Watkins, stationer of London, for nine years from Midsummer, 1584; and was made a freeman of the Company on February 4th, 1594.

[Arber, ii. 124, 713]. Thorpe's first book entry, made in partnership with William Aspley, was Marston's *Malcontent*, entered on July 5th, 1604 [Arber, iii. 268]. It was printed by Simmes for Aspley in the same year. He continued to publish plays for some time, and was also the publisher of Shakespeare's *Sonnets*, which he entered on May 20th, 1609 [Arber, iii. 410]. The last entry under his name is that of November 3rd, 1624, when he and Thomas Blount assigned over to Samuel Vicars their rights in Christopher Marlowe's *Hero and Leander* [Arber, iv. 126]. His address has not been found.

THRALE (RICHARD), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

THREIPLAND (JOHN), bookseller in Edinburgh, *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

TIDDER (JOHN), *see* Porter (John), bookseller in Cambridge.

TIAS, *see* Tyas.

TILLETSON (WILLIAM), *see* Telotson.

TISDALE (JOHN), *see* Duff, *Century*.

TOBIE (GEORGE), (?) printer in London, 1594. Certain copies of R. Holland's *Holie Historie of Our Lord . . . Jesus Christs natiuitie, &c.*, 1594, are stated to be "Printed by George Tobie." The book appears however to have been printed by Richard Field, to whom it was licensed and whose name appears in the imprint of other copies [Hazlitt, I. 220]. Nothing seems to be known of Tobie.

TOLDERVEY (WILLIAM), bookseller in Oxford, 1617-18. Admitted bookseller to the University March 21st, 161⁶₇ [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 321]. He committed suicide. His goods were valued at £62 9s. 8d. on June 14th, 1619 [Gibson, *Oxford Wills*, p. 51].

TOMBES, *see* Tomes or Tommes.

TOMES (HENRY), bookseller in London, 1598-1607; (1) The White Bear at St. Sepulchre's door; (2) Gray's Inn Gate. This stationer was in all probability father or brother of Richard Tommes, or Tomes, who gave his address as in St. Faith's parish. Henry Tomes is found taking an apprentice in February, 159⁷₈, but he did not make any entry in the Registers until June 4th, 1604 [Arber, iii. 265]. His name does not occur

in the Registers after November 12th in that year, but in 1607 he published George Wilson's *Commendation of Cokes and Cock-Fighting* [Hazlitt, H. 659].

TOMMES, TOMES or TOMBES (RICHARD), bookseller and bookbinder in London, 1593–1631; Parish of St. Faith. Son of John Tomes of Stretton upon Fosse, co. Warwick, mason. Apprentice for seven years from November 8th, 1585, to Thomas Stirroppe and took up his freedom on January 9th, 1592² [Arber, ii. 136, 711]. Presented his first apprentice on June 3rd, 1594 [Arber, ii. 192]. The only other notices concerning him in the Registers are a note of a fine paid by him in 1601 for not presenting an apprentice, and another for quarrelling with a brother stationer, Thomas Ensor, in August, 1604 [Arber, ii. 833, 839]. In 1616 he is mentioned as binding books for John Norton, Bonham Norton and John Bill [Chan. Proc., Jas. I, B 35. 10]. By his will proved in the Court of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's on November 11th, 1631, he left to his widow Anne his house in the parish of St. Faith and a house and garden in Moorfields. To his son John a house at Stretton or Stratton upon Fosse in the county of Warwick and to his children John and Anne one-third of his goods and personal estate, which were valued at £127 17s. 2d. [Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, Book D, fol. 406]. He was probably a relative of Henry Tommes, or Tomes.

TOTTELL (RICHARD), *see* Duff, *Century*.

TOWREOLDE (WILLIAM), bookseller in London, 1578–84; Adjoining to the little Conduit in Cheap. Son of Thomas Toworolde of Nantwich, Cheshire, husbandman. Apprentice to Richard Watkins, stationer of London, for eight years from March 25th, 1570: took up his freedom October 2nd, 1578 [Arber, i. 396; ii. 679]. Amongst his publications was a quarto pamphlet entitled *The true description of the burning of Nantwich*, 1584, which is the only publication entered to him in the Registers, but he also published Edmund Bicknoll's *Sword against swearing*, without date, but ascribed to 1580.

TOY (ELIZABETH), *see* Duff, *Century*.

TOY (HUMPHREY), bookseller in London, 1560–78; The Helmet, St. Paul's Churchyard. Son of Robert Toy, printer (1542–56): matriculated as a sizar of Queens' College, Cambridge, November, 1551 [Cooper, *Athen*.

Cantab. i. 4]. Humphrey took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on March 11th, 1557, and made his first entry in the Registers on August 30th, 1560 [Arber, i. 71, 150]. He was admitted to the Livery on July 6th, 1561 [Arber, i. 161]. His father left him the reversion of the premises known by the sign of the Bell, after his mother's death. Meanwhile he set up in business at the sign of the Helmet. In 1564 Humphrey Toy brought an action in the Court of Chancery against Robert Leche, Chancellor of West Chester, to recover the balance of a sum of £50 6s. 8d., owed to him for copies of *The second tome of Homelyes with the boke of Articles* [Chan. Proc. Series II, Bundle 177, 93]. He married Margaret the daughter of James Revell, surveyor of works, who nominated Toy one of the overseers of his will [P.C.C., 20, Stevenson]. He served the office of Under Warden in the year 1571-2, and died on October 16th, 1577. [W. Barret, *History of Bristol*, edition 1789, p. 442.]

TOY (ROBERT), see Duff, *Century*.

TRESSELL (CHARLES), typefounder in London, 1566-83; St. Albans, Wood Street. In the return of aliens for the year 1571 he is thus described: "eldest son of Adrian Tressell schoolmaster, Dutch, a graver of letters for printers; they have dwelled in and about London five years" [Worman, *Alien Members*, p. 66].

TRIPLET (ROBERT), bookseller and bookbinder in London, 1604-24; Distaff Lane, sign of the Aqua Vite Still near Old Fish Street. Son of Richard Triplett of Hampton Gay, Oxford, husbandman. Apprentice to Thomas Middleton for seven years from June 24th, 1592, and admitted a freeman of the Company of Stationers on January 17th, 1603 [Arber, ii. 181, 734]. Robert Triplet was the compiler and publisher of small pocket books and writing tables containing much valuable information such as tables of weights and measures, values of coinage, etc. One of these is described at some length by Herbert [p. 1762], and copies of two of the writing tables, for the years 1604 and 1611, are preserved at the British Museum.

TRIPP (HENRY), (?) bookseller in London, 1599-1609. On June 26th, 1599, Henry Tripp was transferred from the Goldsmiths' to the Stationers' Company and was made a freeman [Arber, ii. 723]. On January 16th,

1608, he entered in the Registers Otho Casman's *Ethickes and Oeconomykes*, which he had translated [Arber, iii. 399]. He was possibly the son of the Rev. Henry Tripp.

TROGNESIUS (JOACHIM), printer and bookseller at Antwerp, 1587-1624 ; (1) *Op onser liever vrouwen Kerckhof*, In 't gulden Cruys, 1609 ; (2) *Op 't klein Kerckhof en Merckmerdt*. He was admitted to the St. Lucasgild in 1589. In 1587 he issued W. Allen's *Letter . . . concerning the yielding up of Daventry* [B.M., p. 34] and in 1593-6 three other works in English including W. Rainold's *Treatise concerning the Sacrament* [B.M., p. 1299]. He died in 1624. [Olthoff, p. 101 ; Herbert, pp. 1730-1.]

TROTS (FRANCIS), bookseller and bookbinder in London, 1583-5 ; Algate Ward. Described as a Fleming, and as both a bookseller and bookbinder in 1583 [Worman, *Alien Members*, p. 66].

TRUCK (), (?) bookseller in London, 1624 ; Southwark. Mentioned in John Gee's *Foot out of the Snare*, 1624, as a disperser of popish books. Described as "Mother Truck dwelling in Southwarke."

TRUNDELL, *see* Trundle.

TRUNDLE (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1603-26 ; In Barbican at the sign of Nobody, 1613. Son of John Trundle or Trundell of Barnet, Herts, yeoman. Apprentice for eight years to Ralph Hancock, stationer of London, from June 24th, 1589 : took up his freedom on October 29th, 1597 [Arber, ii. 168, 270]. His first book entry is found on July 27th, 1603 [Arber, iii. 243]. Trundle dealt in ballads, news-books, plays and ephemeral literature. He was associated with Nicholas Ling in the publication of the first quarto of *Hamlet* in 1603. The last entry under his name is found on July 18th, 1626 [Arber, iv. 163]. On June 1st, 1629, Margaret Trundle, widow of John Trundle, assigned her copyrights to John Wright, senior, John Grismand and others. In 1636 a bookseller of this name had a shop in Paris and it is referred to in a letter from Sir Kenelm Digby to Edward, second Viscount Conway [see *Library*, April, 1904, pp. 158-72], but nothing is known of any other John Trundle.

TUCK (LAURENCE), printer in London, 1586. In 1586 Laurence Tuck shared a printing press with Robert Bourne and Henry Jefferson, which was seized by the Company of Stationers and defaced for printing

Grammers contrary to the decree of the Star Chamber, and the parties disabled from ever keeping a printing house of their own, or from printing otherwise than as journeymen [Records of the Company of Stationers].

TUCKER (JOHN), printer of Catholic books, 1581. Arrested at the time of the raid at Stonor Park; see Brinckley (S.) [*Acts of the Privy Council, New Ser.*, xiii. 177].

TURK (JOHN), see Duff, *Century*.

TURNER (THOMAS), bookseller in London, 1577-92; Guildhall Gate. Son of Richard Turner of Sheffield, Yorks, husbandman. Apprentice to Thomas Marshe, stationer of London, for eight years from November 1st, 1564 [Arber, i. 255]. Turner made his first entry in the Registers on July 8th, 1577 [Arber, ii. 316]. The last heard of him is on July 1st, 1592, when he presented one of his apprentices for freedom [Arber, ii. 710].

TURNER (WILLIAM), printer in Oxford, see Plomer, *Dictionary*.

TUTHILL (HENDRIK), bookseller at Rotterdam, 1638. In this year *The Book of Psalms in English Metre* was printed for him [Sayle, p. 1503]. His widow is found printing in 1649-50 [Ledeboer, p. 172].

TWYFORD (HENRY), see Plomer, *Dictionary*.

TYAS or TIAS (THOMAS), stationer in London, 1588-91. Son of Thomas Tyas of Heckleton, co. York, yeoman. Apprentice to Christopher Barker, stationer of London, for eight years from Christmas, 1580. He appears to have married Joane, the widow of Henry Johnson, stationer. His will was proved in the Commissary of London on April 14th, 1591. In it he mentions his two sons, Richard Johnson, alias Tias, and Charles Tias. The latter was probably the bookseller on London Bridge, 1656-64; see Plomer, *Dictionary*. [Com. of London, 1590, f. 332.]

TYLER (EVAN), printer in Edinburgh, see Plomer, *Dictionary*.

TYMME (WILLIAM), bookseller in London, 1601-15; Flower de luce and Crowne, Paternoster Row, near Cheapside. Son of John Tymme of Kemberton, Gloucester, yeoman. Apprentice to Humfrey Bate for eight years from Christmas, 1588: admitted a freeman of the Company of Stationers on March 26th, 1596 [Arber, ii. 157, 716]. His first book entry, Gerard de Malynes' *Historye of Saint George*, was made on May 13th, 1601

[Arber, iii. 184]. He is last heard of on April 28th, 1615, when in company with John Robinson he entered certain of Dr. Hull's sermons [Arber, iii. 566].

UDALL (), bookseller in London, 1624; Gunpowder Alley. Mentioned in John Gee's *Foot out of the Snare*, 1624, as a disperser of popish books. He may have been a relative of Lawrence Udall, who took up his freedom as a stationer on August 1st, 1636 [Arber, iii. 688].

UNCKELS (JOHANN KARL), bookseller at Frankfurt a. M., 1619. In this year *A book of Arms* in seven languages, including English, by Georgetta de Montenay was printed for him [Sayle, p. 1494].

UPHILL (ANTHONY), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

UPTON (JAMES), bookseller in London, 1630. Took up his freedom December 7th, 1629 [Arber, iii. 686]. The only book entry under his name in the Registers is Baptist Goodall's *Triall of Travaile*, entered on February 4th, 1630 [Arber, iv. 227].

USHER (JOHN), (?) publisher at Dublin, 1571. His name appears on two works in Irish issued in this year: a broadside containing a poem on the Last Judgement, the imprint of which states that it was put into print by Mr. John Usher in Dublin above the Bridge [Hazlitt, VII. 300], and an *Alphabet and Catechism* described as printed at the cost of John Usher, Alderman. It is probable that he had no connection with the booktrade, and simply provided money for the printing of these works. [See an article by E. R. McC. Dix on William Kearney in *Proceedings of R. Irish Academy*, xxviii, section C, no. 8.]

VALENTIN (FLORENT), bookseller at Rouen, 1555-9. *See* Duff, *Century*; Herbert, p. 1589; Frère, *Manuel*, p. 587.

VAN METEREN, *see* Meteren.

VAUKYLL, *see* Gulke (A. van).

VAUTROLLIER (JAKLIN or JACQUELIN), printer in London, 1588; Blackfriars. Widow of Thomas Vautrollier. By an order of the Company of Stationers she was prohibited from printing any books whatsoever, her

husband not being a printer at the time of his death, and because she was debarred by the decree of the Star Chamber. In 1588 however the Company allowed her to finish a leaf of the Greek Testament and also Luther's *Commentary upon Galatians*; but not to undertake anything more until she procured authority to print according to the decree of the Star Chamber [Records of the Stationers' Company]. Within a year of her first husband's death she married Richard Field his apprentice [Arber, iii. 702].

VAUTROLIER (MANASSES), stationer and bookbinder, (?) London, Cambridge and Edinburgh, 1587-1634. Son of Thomas Vautrollier, printer, who at his death in 1587 bequeathed him the printing press and its appurtenances which he had brought back with him from Scotland [Plomer, *Wills*, p. 27]. In 1592-4 Manasses Vautrollier is found living at Cambridge as a privileged stationer of the University [Bowes, *Univ. Printers*, 336]. Again in 1633-4 he is met with as a bookbinder in Edinburgh, where a complaint is brought against him to the Privy Council for illegal caption [*Reg. P.C. Scot.*, 2nd Ser., v]. Richard Field who married the widow of Thomas Vautrollier, at his death in 1624 bequeathed Manasses Vautrollier a sum of forty shillings, and a release for debts [Plomer, *Wills*, pp. 50, 51]. [Worman, *Alien Members*, p. 68.]

VAUTROLIER (THOMAS I), printer, bookseller and bookbinder in London and Edinburgh, 1562-87; London: Blackfriars. Thomas Vautrollier and his wife Jacqueline, or Jaklin, were Huguenot fugitives from France, who settled in England and took out letters of denization on March 9th, 1562 [Worman, *Alien Members*, pp. 67-8]. Vautrollier was admitted a brother of the Company of Stationers on October 2nd, 1564 [Arber, i. 279]. In 1567 he was joined with John Desserans as agent for Christopher Plantin. His first book entry in the Registers was made during the year ending July 22nd, 1570 [Arber, i. 417]. On April 18th, 1573, Vautrollier received letters patent permitting him to print Lodowick Lloyd's *Plutarch* [*? The Pilgrimage of Princes*], and on the 22nd of the same month another grant was made to him to print Aldus Manutius' Latin phrases and Sylva's *Cosmographia* for ten years. Further, on June 19th, 1574, letters patent were granted him to print certain Latin books including Beza's *Novum Testamentum* and the works of Ovid and Cicero for a period of ten years, and he was allowed

six workmen, French or Dutch, for that period. [Arber, ii. 746, 886.] Referring to these patents, Christopher Barker in a report made in 1582, declared that Vautrollier "doth yet, neither great good nor great harme withal" [Arber, i. 144]. In 1579 Richard Field of Stratford on Avon was put over to Vautrollier for six years to learn the art of printing. Vautrollier was importing books into Scotland at least as early as April, 1580 [see Dickson and Edmond, p. 379], and in July of that year the General Assembly recommended that the question of granting him a license to print be considered [*ib.* 378], but no immediate action was taken in the matter, and it was not till 1584, when he fled to Scotland in order to avoid imprisonment for printing the writings of Giordano Bruno, that he set up a press in Edinburgh [Dickson and Edmond, p. 381]. He seems however to have kept his bookselling business there under the charge of his servant John Cowper, for on April 4th, 1582, a complaint was laid before the Town Council against Vautrollier and Cowper, for retailing books and binding them within the burgh, they being unfreemen [Dickson and Edmond, p. 349]. In answer to this charge Cowper appeared before the Council, and as Vautrollier did not appear it may be assumed that he was not in Edinburgh at that time. In a document supposed to belong to 1583, he was returned as having two presses in London [Arber, i. 248]. Vautrollier returned to London in 1586, and died in July, 1587, his will being dated the 10th and proved in the Court of the Commissary of London on the 22nd of that month. Vautrollier left four sons, Simeon, Manasses, Thomas and James. To his son Manasses he bequeathed the printing press which he had brought back from Scotland, "furnished with all her appurtenances, that is to saye, with fower chassis, and three Frisketts, two timpanes and a copper plate." The residue he left to his wife Jacqueline and his four children. This will settles once for all, that Vautrollier had no daughter and that Richard Field the apprentice married his widow, and thus secured a good business [Plomer, *Wills*, p. 27]. As a printer Thomas Vautrollier ranks above most of his contemporaries, both for the beauty of his types and the excellence of his press work. His device was an anchor held by a hand issuing from clouds, with two sprigs of laurel and the motto "Anchora Spei," the whole enclosed in an oval frame. It is found in various sizes and was afterwards used by his successor.

VAUTROLLIER (THOMAS II), bookseller in London, 1604-5. Son of Thomas Vautrollier, the Huguenot printer. Took up his freedom on May 7th, 1604 [Arber, ii. 737]. The only book known with his name is *Alberici Gentilis . . . Regales Disputationes tres*, which has the imprint "Londini Apud Thomam Vautrollerium MDCV."

VAVASOUR (NICHOLAS), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

VEALE (ABRAHAM), *see* Duff, *Century*.

VELPIUS, *see* Antony.

VENGE (EDWARD), bookseller and printer in London, 1588-1605; (1) The Vine in Fleet Street; (2) Bishop's Hall, Stepney; (3) The Black Bull [? in Thames St.]. Son of Edward Venge of Reading, Berks, painter. Apprentice to Henry Carre, stationer of London, for nine years from Christmas, 1578: took up his freedom July 3rd, 1588 [Arber, ii. 703]. Edward Venge was one of the band of printers and booksellers who set themselves to oppose the privileged monopolists of the Company, and was frequently in trouble for printing other men's copies. In September, 1595, he was ordered to bring in to Stationers' Hall all the leaves that he had printed of the second impression of the *Catechism*, that is "The brief Catechisme with the A. B. C. Letany and other thinges inserted" and he gave a promise not to meddle with the printing, binding or stitching of the same in future [Arber, ii. 824], but on March 14th, 1596, there is an entry in the Registers of the Company showing that the searchers had discovered a press with "certayne pica and Romaine English and other letters," at a house called Bishop's Hall in the parish of Stepney, where Edward Venge and his complices had printed "the Primmer or book of private prayer." The press was ordered to be sawn in pieces and the letters melted [Stationers' Register B, fol. 462 verso; *Library*, July, 1903, pp. 236 *et seq.*]. The last entry in the Registers under his name is found on December 2nd, 1605 [Arber, iii. 306]. On March 15th, 161⁵₆, his widow transferred her rights in one of his copies to John Beale [Arber, iii. 584].

VENGE (WALTER), (?) bookseller in London, 1584-5; In Fleet Lane, over against the Maidenhead. Possibly another son of Edward Venge of Reading, and brother of Edward Venge [*q.v.*]. On the last day of

September, 1584, he received licence to print Blagrave's *Mathematicall Jewel*, and on the 7th of the following January he entered a ballad [Arber, ii. 436, 439].

VERDON (ANDREW), stationer in Dublin, 1612. Admitted to the franchise of the city of Dublin in 1612.

VERNON (RICHARD), (?) bookseller in London, 1581; The Brazen Serpent in St. Paul's Churchyard. Apprentice to William Jones, but served out his time with Richard Day. Admitted a freeman of the Company on June 27th, 1580 [Arber, ii. 682]. In 1581 in partnership with T. Dawson he published a work called *The Jesuites Banner*.

VERSTEGEN, VERSTEGAN or ROWLANDS (RICHARD), printer at Antwerp, ? 1576–1603. He was born in London, entered at Christ Church, Oxford, 1565, but being a Catholic did not take a degree. Went to Antwerp soon after 1576, where he set up a printing press, printed many Catholic books [Gillow], and acted as agent for the transmission of books, letters, etc., to England. Some time between 1584 and 1588 he was imprisoned for a while at Paris. He afterwards returned to Antwerp, and in 1595 went to Spain, returning to Antwerp at the end of the year, where he is said to have died at the age of 87, about 1636. In 1603 there appeared as "Printed at Antwerp by Richard Vertegan" (*sic*), a work entitled *The First Part of the Resolution of Religion*, by R[ichard] B[roughton]. [Gillow, *Dict. of Catholics*; *D.N.B.*]

VERVLIET (DANIEL), printer and bookseller at Antwerp, 1564–after 1600; (1) *Op de Lombaerde veste*, In den Wolsack, 1565; (2) *In de Cammerstraet*, In de Schilt van Artoys, 1585. In 1600 he printed the second edition of the Rheims *New Testament*. His business was continued by his widow, who died in 1625. [Olthoff, p. 110.]

VESELER or VESELAER (JORIS or GEORGE), printer or bookseller at Amsterdam, 1618–28. In 1618 he issued John Paget's *Arrow against the separation of the Brownists* [B.M., p. 1187], and in 1621 *A Notable and wonderful sea-fight between two . . . Spanish ships and a small . . . English ship* [B.M., p. 1430]. [Ledeboer, *A.L.*, p. 179.]

VICARS (SAMUEL), (?) bookseller in London, 1624-5. Took up his freedom March 1st, 1619 [Arber, iii. 685]. On November 3rd, 1624, Edward Blount and Thomas Thorpe assigned over to him their interest in Christopher Marlowe's *Hero and Leander* [Arber, iv. 126]. Samuel Vicars died, probably of the plague, in 1625, when the copyright in the above book passed to the Company, and was by them transferred to Master Hawkins [Arber, iv. 147].

VINCENT (GEORGE), bookseller in London, 1595-1629; (1) The Hand in Hand in Wood Street, over against St. Michael's Church; (2) The Cross-Keys, St. Paul's Churchyard, 1627; (3) The Cross-Keys, St. Paul's Gate, 1629. Son of John Vincent of Pakington upon the Heath, co. Leicester, yeoman. Apprentice for eight years from Christmas, 1581, to Augustin Laughton, stationer of London: admitted to the freedom of the Company on June 25th, 1590 [Arber, ii. 112, 707]. George Vincent made his first entry in the Registers on October 15th, 1595 [Arber, iii. 50], but the earliest book found with his name on the imprint is a play entitled *A pleasant comedie, shewing the contention between Liberalitie and Prodigalitie*, 1602, 4to [B.M., C. 34. b. 13]. He was the publisher of other plays, and some ballads and newsbooks, in which he was associated with William Blackwell. The last entry under George Vincent's name in the Registers was made on June 23rd, 1629 [Arber, iv. 214]. His widow Anne Vincent assigned her copyrights to Richard Thrale on April 28th, 1637.

VINCENT (JOHN), printer, 1601. Arrested in that year on his way to Ireland, and described as "practized in the printing and publishing of certaine seditious bookes" [*Acts of the Privy Council, New Ser.*, xxxii. 85].

VINCENZ or VINCENTEN (NICLAES), printer at Dort, 1612-32; Bij de Vis-merkt, In de Nieuwe-Drukkerij. In 1623 he printed, for George Waters, John Wodroephe's *The spared hours of a soldier in his travels*. [Ledeboer, *A.L.*, p. 179.]

VOLFEO (GIOVANNI), *see* Wolfe (John).

VOLMARE (WIDOW ANNE MARIE), printer at Würzburg, 1628. In this year she printed Alexander Baillie's *True Information of the unhallowed offspring . . . of our Scottish-Calvinian gospel* [Sayle, p. 1502].

VOORN (JACOBUS), printer at Leyden, 1591. In this year he printed a *Catalogue of all the chiefest rarities in the Public Theatre of the University of Leyden* [B.M., p. 343].

VUOLFIUS (REGINALDUS), *see* Wolfe (Reginald).

WAELOPOTS or WAALPOT (JAN PIETERZ), printer at Delft, 1621-58. In 1633 he printed for N. Butter, London, and for sale at the house of Henry Hondius at the Hague, Henry Hexham's *Journal of the taking-in of Venlo, Roermont, Strale, &c.*, in the imprint of which his name appears as Walpote. [Ledeboer, *A.L.*, p. 184; *Boekdrukkers*, p. 121.]

WAESBERGE (ISAAC VAN), bookseller or printer at Rotterdam, 1621-47. In 1636 he issued John Davenport's *Apologetical reply to a book called: An answer to the unjust complaint of W. B.* [Ledeboer, *A.L.*, pp. 186-7.]

WAESBERGHE (PIETER VAN), printer and bookseller at Rotterdam, 1622-60; Op't Stepgher, inde Swarte Klock. In 1639 he printed an English-Dutch dictionary, *Den grooten Uocabuloer Engels ende Duyts* (Sayle, pp. 1502-3). [Ledeboer, *A.L.*, p. 186.]

WAIE, *see* Nixon alias Waie (Robert).

WAISTELL or WAYSTAYLE (LANCELOT), stationer in Oxford, 1597-1608. Admitted a Stationer on April 11th, 1597. Resigned in 1608. He was dead before June 23rd in that year, when his will was proved. He left various bequests to Queen's College, Oxford, and the residue of his goods to his wife Lottice. [Gibson, *Oxford Wills*, pp. 20, 21.]

WALBANCK (MATTHEW), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

WALDEGRAVE (ROBERT), printer in London, 1578-1589, (?) at Rochelle, 1589, and in Edinburgh, 1589-1603; London: (1) Without Temple Bar in the Strand, near unto Somerset House; (2) The Crane in St. Paul's Churchyard. Son of Richard Waldegrave, or Walgrave, of Blacklay in the county of Worcester, yeoman. Apprentice to William Griffith, stationer of London, for eight years from June 24th, 1568 [Arber, i. 372]. Robert Waldegrave made his first entry in the Registers on June 17th, 1578 [Arber, ii. 328]. From the outset of his career he appears to have attached himself to the Puritan party, and in 1581 we find him employed to print

John Knox's *Confession* and other Scottish books. In the year 1582-3 he gave the Company of Stationers a bond of £40 not to print anything of Seres' patent [Arber, i. 501]. When in 1583 the agitation was begun against the privileged printers, Robert Waldegrave joined the malcontents [Arber, ii. 784]. At that time he is returned as having two presses. In the following year [1583-4] he is found borrowing five pounds of the Company, which he repaid twelve months later, and in 1584 we find him printing for John Harrison, junior, who afterwards went to Edinburgh in connection with Waldegrave's pirated edition of the *Arcadia*. In that year a warrant of the High Commissioners was directed to the Wardens of the Company to seize Robert Waldegrave, his workmen and presses, with all unlicensed books [Records of the Company of Stationers]. This was no doubt in connection with the two following books printed in that year, *A brief declaration concerning the desires of all those faithfull ministers that do seek for the discipline and Reformation of the Church of England*, and a work in two parts, called respectively *A dialogue concerning the strife of our Church*, and *A declaration of some such monstrous abuses as our Bishops have not been ashamed to foster*. For this Waldegrave was thrown into the White Lyon prison in Southwark for six weeks, and again in 1585 he was imprisoned there for twenty weeks, for printing Puritan literature [see *Hay any worke for Cooper*, ed. Petheram, p. 68]. Again in 1588 the records of the Company state that a press with two pair of cases was seized from Robert Walgrave and ordered to be defaced, for printing John Udall's work entitled *The state of the Church of England laid open, etc.*, and the books to be burned. However, the printer and his wife appear to have had warning as they succeeded in carrying away a small portion of type. Waldegrave then managed to secure another press which he set up at (?) Kingston upon Thames, where he printed a second edition of the *Exhortation* of John Penry. From thence Waldegrave removed his press to Mrs. Crane's house at East Molesey, and there he printed the first of the famous Marprelate tracts, generally known as the *Epistle*. The hierarchy and the Company of Stationers raised a "hue and cry" all over the country, and fearing discovery it was decided to move the press again, and it was carried to Northamptonshire to Fawsley House, the residence of Sir Richard Knightley. There, the second of Martin's tracts, known as the *Epitome*, was printed, after which the press was removed to Coventry where the third Martinist

pamphlet, *Hay any work for Cooper*, was printed in March, 1588⁸. By this time Waldegrave had had enough of the dangerous work. The close confinement was affecting his health, and some of his Puritan friends had expressed their strong dislike of Martin's methods. He therefore gave it up, and successfully evading his pursuers, is said to have reached Rochelle, and there to have printed two more Puritan tracts. Whether Waldegrave visited Rochelle or not, it would seem that he was at Edinburgh about the end of 1589, for on March 13th, 1589⁹, he received a license from the Privy Council of Scotland to print the *Confession of Faith* [Dickson and Edmond, p. 407], and this appeared with his imprint in 1590. On October 9th, 1590, he was appointed King's printer [Lee, App. viii], and from this time until 1603 his press was actively at work, upwards of one hundred books having been noted with his Edinburgh imprint. Among these was a pirated edition of Sidney's *Arcadia* [Library, April, 1900, pp. 195-204]. For device he used the cut of a swan standing on a wreath within an oval frame bearing the motto "God is my helper"; he also used John Ross' devices and initial letters. His son Robert was baptised in Edinburgh on September 26th, 1596, one of the witnesses being the "Lord Ambassidour" [Scottish Antiquary, iv. 174]. On the accession of James to the English throne in 1603, Waldegrave returned to London, and on June 11th of that year a book was entered to him in the Stationers' Register. His Edinburgh printing materials passed into the hands of Thomas Finlason, who on March 31st, 1604, purchased from Widow Waldegrave her late husband's privilege for printing certain books. In the Public Record Office is a Proclamation of February 16th, 1604, concerning search for gold and silver mines, which bears the imprint of Widow Waldegrave, Edinburgh. [D.N.B.; Arber, *Introductory sketch to M.M. Controversy*, pp. 84-104, 124-5, 179-81; J. D. Wilson in the *Library*, October, 1907, pp. 337-59; *Works of Nashe*, ed. McKerrow, v. 184-90; Dickson and Edmond, *Annals*; Aldis, *Scottish Books*].

WALDKIRCH (CONRADUS), printer and publisher at Basle, 1582-1612. He became bürger of Basle in 1580, and in 1582 succeeded to the business of Peter Perna, his father-in-law. About 1592 he established himself at Schaffhausen for a while, but soon returned to Basle. In 1597 he printed Hugh Broughton's *Answer to the Lords of the Privy Council* [Lambeth]. He lived until at least 1612. [Heitz, *Basler Büchermarker*, p. xxxvi.]

WALKER (HEIRS OF JAMES), (?) printers at Rouen, 1601. In this year appeared *The copies of certain discourses which were extorted from divers* "Imprinted at Roane, by the heirs of Ia. Walker" [Sayle, p. 1638]. On the ground of the initial letters used Mr. Sayle however assigns the book to J. Windet, London. Nothing seems to be known of any printer of the name at Rouen.

WALKER (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1625. Two stationers of this name took up their freedom in the year 1619, one on March 1st and the other on October 4th. On September 28th, 1625, the will of John Walker "citizen and stationer" of London was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury [P.C.C., 102, Clarke]. To Roger Norton he bequeathed a diamond ring "pauned unto mee for twentie powndes, by Mr. Christopher Barker." To Bonham Norton "five pounds in remembrance of his love and kindness towards mee," and stated that a certain Robert Floyd owed him seventeen shillings and sixpence for a *Caesar's Commentaries*.

WALKER (PETER), *see* Duff, *Century*.

WALKER (ROBERT), bookseller in London, 1597-9; (1) Near the Golden Lion in the Old Bailey; (2) The Talbot, in Paternoster Row. Son of the Revd. John Walker of Denham, Suffolk. Apprentice to Thomas Man, stationer of London, for eight years from September 29th, 1589. Robert Walker took up his freedom in the Company on October 29th, 1597, and made his first entry in the Registers on November 14th in the same year [Arber, ii. 167, 720; iii. 96]. He was associated with Toby Cooke in publishing some of the Rev. George Gifford's sermons, but they assigned their rights to Thomas Man in the following year, and nothing more is heard of Robert Walker [Arber, iii. 129, 148].

WALKLEY (THOMAS), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

WALLER (), bookseller in Manchester, 1633. Mentioned in a list of booksellers in *Documents relating to William Prynne* (Camden Soc.), p. 60.

WALLEY (HENRY), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

WALLEY (JOHN), *see* Duff, *Century*.

WALLEY (ROBERT), bookseller in London, 1576-91; St. Paul's Churchyard, 1580. Son of John Walley, stationer (1546-86). Became a freeman of the Company by patrimony. Admitted into the Livery in 1585 [Arber, i. 508]. Renter of the Company in 1591-2 [Arber, i. 553]. Took his first apprenticeship on November 8th, 1576 [Arber, ii. 70]. The first book entry under his name occurs on July 21st, 1577, when he was granted the reversion of *An abstract of all the penall statutes*, etc., after the deaths of Richard Tottell and Ralph Newbery [Arber, ii. 316], but previous to this he had published in 1576 George Whetstone's *Rocke of Regard*. In 1586 Robert Walley entered with John Charlewood W. Webbe's *Discourse of English Poetry* [Arber, ii. 456]. On February 26th, 1590, he entered all his father's copyrights, and on October 12th in the same year he transferred these and all his own copyrights to Thomas Adams, with a proviso that John Charlewood should have the printing of them [Arber, ii. 576, 596].

WALLYS (RICHARD), stationer in Canterbury, 1571. A stationer of this name was returned in 1571 as living at Canterbury [Arber, v. lii]. There was a Rychard Wallys, in Worgate or Worthgate ward, returned as "gent" in the subsidy roll for the city of Canterbury for 13th Eliz., and in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury is the will of Richard Wallis, senior, of Canterbury dated September 24th, 1601, who described himself as a notary and one of the procurator generals of the ecclesiastical court there, and desired to be buried in the church of St. Margaret. He does not appear to have practised his trade as a stationer in the city, nor is it clear whether he was the same with the Richard Wallys who in 1556 was admitted a bookseller in Oxford. [Duff, *Century*, p. 164; P.C.C., 13, Montague.]

WALPOTE (J. P.), *see* Waelpote.

WALTEM (THOMAS), (?) printer in Edinburgh, 1572. The French translation of George Buchanan's *Detectio (Histoire de Marie Royne d'Escosse)* has the fictitious colophon, "Acheué d'imprimer à Edimbourg, ville capitale d'Escosse, le 13. de Feurier, 1572. par moy Thomas Vvaltem." It is believed to have been printed at Rochelle. [Dickson and Edmond, 252; *E.B.S. Papers*, ii. 27.]

WALTENELL (JOHN), stationer in London, 1576-83; St. Anne's, Blackfriars. Admitted Brother of the Stationers' Company February 1st, 1578⁹ [Arber, ii. 681]. He is described as a Dutchman in the Returns

of Aliens. He left the country in 1583, owing the Company the balance of his fee for admission to the Brotherhood. [Worman, *Alien Members*, p. 70.]

WALTER (RICHARD), bookseller in London, 1607. Son of John Walter of Addlestrop, co. Gloucester, husbandman. Apprentice to William Tym, stationer of London, for eight years from March 25th, 1597, and became a freeman of the Company on June 25th, 1605 [Arber, ii. 219, 739]. On March 21st, 1606, John Barnes assigned over to him the copyright of two books, the *Essays* of Robert Johnson, and *Three Pastorall Elegies*, done by William Basse, but nothing is known with his name in the imprint.

WARD (PEREGRINE), stationer in London, 1615-24; St. Faith's parish. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on May 9th, 1615 [Arber, iii. 684]. Died on January 3rd, 1623. He made a nuncupative will, bequeathing his goods and estate to his brother Gilbert Ward [Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, Book D, fol. 228].

WARD (ROGER), printer in London, 1577-95; (1) The Talbot by Holborn Conduit, 1577-88; (2) Upon Lambert Hill near Old Fish Street, 1589; (3) Hammersmith (a secret press), 1590; (4) At the Purse, in the Little Old Bailey, 1590-2; (5) At the Castle, in Holborn, over against Ely House, 1593; (6) The Castle, in Salisbury Court, 1594-8; (7) In the Temple (a secret press), 1595. Son of Humphrey Ward of Ryton, Salop, husbandman. Apprentice to Thomas Marsh, stationer of London, for nine years from March 25th, 1566 [Arber, i. 291]. Roger Ward made his first entry in the Registers on July 8th, 1577 [Arber, ii. 316]. This printer is chiefly remembered as the most persistent and violent of those who agitated against the privileged printers. He is referred to as "a man without all government" and as "a most dangerous person." He succeeded John Wolf as the leader of the malcontents, and his boldest feat was the printing of ten thousand copies of the *ABC and Little Catechism*, for which John Day held the exclusive privilege. Ward obtained the paper from Abraham Newman and Thomas Man. He bribed one of Thomas Purfoot's apprentices to supply him with type from that printer's office, and he further employed a Frenchman living in Blackfriars to copy John Day's mark [Arber, ii. 753, etc.]. For this offence he was imprisoned in Ludgate. Again in 1585 he was committed to the Counter in Woodstreet for

disorderly printing, and his printing materials were seized [Arber, i. 510; ii. 39]. In the following year on October 17th the Wardens found him printing *Albion's England* of which they seized three heaps, and Lily's *Grammar* (Francis Flower's patent) in octavo, of which they seized the first leaf; formes were found ready set for printing Day's *Catechisme* and for prymers, psalters and other books, and upon that occasion they seized three presses [Herbert, p. 1190]. In 1590 Ward was discovered with a secret press on the Bankside in Southwark, where he printed *The Sermon of Repentance* and the *Grammar* in octavo. This press he removed to Hammersmith, where it was seized and defaced [Arber, i. 546]. In 1591 he pawned a press and letters with the Company, who lent him £12 10s. on them. Finally in 1595 he was discovered to have set up another secret press in the Temple, at which he was printing Primers. Meanwhile he was carrying on a legitimate business as a printer in various parts of London between 1577 and 1595. The date of his death is unknown, but in March, 1598, his widow presented an apprentice [Arber, ii. 224].

WARD (SAMUEL), bookseller in London, 1627-9; At his shop under St. Peter's Church in Cornhill at the sign of the Star. Samuel Ward took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on October 14th, 1625 [Arber, iii. 686], and made his first book entry in the Register on April 1st, 1629 [Arber, iv. 210]. He had however published a theological work of William Bradshaw's in 1627 [B.M., 4327.a].

WARD (WILLIAM), stationer of London, 1628; dwelling on Lambeth Hill near Old Fish-Street. In this year a broadside containing the *Names of all the High Sheriffs, etc.*, was printed for him [Lemon, *Broadsides of Soc. of Antiquaries*, p. 81]. He does not seem to be otherwise known.

WARREN (THOMAS), see Plomer, *Dictionary*, and the *Library*, April, 1907, pp. 170, 175.

WASE (RICHARD) bookseller in London, 1628; Little Britain. Mentioned in a list of second-hand booksellers who in 1628 were ordered to submit a catalogue of their books to the Archbishop of Canterbury [*Dom. S. Papers, Chas. I*, vol. 117 (9)]. He died February 22nd, 1634⁴.

WASHINGTON (WILLIAM), bookseller in London, 1627-9; In St. Dunstan's churchyard. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on September 3rd, 1627, and on December 3rd in the same year the

copyrights of the "widow Helme" were transferred to him. The last entry under his name in the Registers occurs on January 15th, 1628.⁸ [Arber, iii. 686; iv. 190, 207.]

WATERHOUSE (PHILIP), bookseller in London and Cambridge, 1629-32. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on August 4th, 1628 [Arber, iii. 686]. Made his first entry in the Registers on January 15th, 1630²⁹ [Arber, iv. 226]. In 1631 he published Thomas Heywood's *England's Elizabeth*. He afterwards moved to Cambridge where he published another edition of the same work in 1632.

WATERS (GEORGE, or JORIS), printer and bookseller at Dort, 1608-23. In 1610 he printed a corrected edition of John Rainolds' *Defence of the iudgment of the reformed churches*, and from this year to 1619 issued some half-dozen works in English, among them being the two poems of Patrick Gordon, *The Famous History of Robert the Bruce* [Hazlitt, VII. 164] and *The First Book of the Famous History of Penardo and Laissa*, both issued in 1615. In some of the English imprints his name appears as Walters. In 1623 John Wodroephe's *Spared hours of a soldier in his travels* was printed for him by N. Vincentz. [Ledeboer, *A.L.*, p. 189; Sayle, p. 1467.]

WATERS (PETER), stationer of Cambridge, 1581-2. In the *Remembrancia* of the City of London [vol. i. 198] is a letter (c. 1581) from Alexander Nowell and William Fulke to the Lord Mayor of London, asking that Peter Waters, a stationer of Cambridge, shall be admitted to the freedom of the City of London [Overall's *Index to the Remembrancia*, p. 150]. The same man was admitted a freeman of the Stationers' Company by redemption on July 31st, 1581, paying iiis. iiijd., and a further sum of a shilling at Michaelmas [Arber, ii. 685]. He may have been related in some way to Christopher Waters, cordwayner of Cambridge, whose son Christopher was apprenticed to Richard Field, stationer of London, in 1594 [Arber ii. 199].

WATERSON (JOHN), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

WATERSON (SIMON), bookseller in London, 1584-1634; The Crown in St. Paul's Churchyard. He was a son of Richard Waterson [*see* Duff, *Century*], and was admitted to the freedom of the Stationers' Company on August 14th, 1583, by patrimony [Arber, ii. 690], and to the Livery in

1591-2 [Arber, i. 553]. His first entry in the Registers was on November 26th, 1584, and referred to Daniel's translation of the *Imprese* of Paolo Giovio, which was printed for him in the following year. From this time until 1635 he carried on an active business, his publications including, among others, many of Samuel Daniel's works and the *Epigrams* of John Owen. He also, from *c.* 1601, was the London agent for John Legatt of Cambridge, and, 1603-6, for Joseph Barnes of Oxford. His last entry in the Registers was on April 30th, 1633 [Arber, iv. 295], and on August 19th, 1635, his copies were transferred to his son John [see Plomer, *Dictionary*].

WATKINS (RICHARD), *see* Duff, *Century*.

WATSON (SIMON), bookseller at Cambridge, ? 1553-?60; Great St. Mary's. His name occurs in the accounts of St. Mary's Church, Cambridge, from 1554 to 1560, of which he was several times churchwarden, certain service books having been bought from him [Gray, *Cambridge Stationers*, 70].

WATTIR (ALEXANDER), bookbinder in Edinburgh, 1603. He was in the employ of Andro Hart, and died on August 30th, 1603 [*Bannatyne Miscell.* ii. 237].

WAYE (RICHARD), *see* Duff, *Century*.

WEAVER (EDMUND), bookseller in London, 1603-38; St. Paul's Churchyard. Edmund Weaver was originally a member of the Drapers' Company and was transferred to the Stationers on June 3rd, 1600. He made his first entry in the Registers on June 1st, 1603 [Arber, iii. 235]. Down to the year 1631 he carried on business in St. Paul's Churchyard at the great North Door of St. Paul's Church, in a row of shops that stood between that door and the church of St. Faith's. These shops were demolished by order of Archbishop Laud [*Library*, July, 1902, pp. 261-70]. Edmund Weaver became Master of the Company in 1637 [Arber, v. lxiv]. He was nominated overseer to the will of Cuthbert Burby (1592-1607). He died before December 19th, 1638, when his copyrights were transferred to his son Thomas [Arber, iv. 449].

WEAVER (THOMAS), bookseller in London, 1627-40. Son of Edmund Weaver. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on June 4th, 1627, and made his only book entry in the Registers in partnership with

his father on April 19th, 1633. On December 19th, 1638, his father's copyrights were transferred to him, and on June 28th, 1639, he reassigned them to George Miller [Arber, iv. 471].

WEBB or WEBBE (WILLIAM), bookseller and bookbinder in Oxford, 1616-52. See Plomer, *Dictionary*, and Gibson, *Oxford Wills*, p. 52.

WEBBER or WEBSTER (RICHARD), printer in London, 1578-95. Son of William Webber of Tiverton, Devonshire, (?) weaver. Apprentice to William Griffith, stationer of London, for eight years from the feast of Pentecost, 1566 [Arber, i. 292]. Richard Webber made his first entry in the Registers on January 8th, 1577⁷, and his last on April 6th, 1579 [Arber, ii. 323, 351]. In 1585 he entered into bond with the Company that he and his apprentice should not supply more than one workman's place at a time in printing [Arber, i. 512]. At some time before 1593 his apprentice was transferred to Ralph Newbery [Arber, ii. 711]. He died before June 2nd, 1595, when his will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. He left a widow and three daughters [P.C.C., 42, Scott]. The only book that has been found with Webber's imprint is the second part of the *Mirror for Magistrates*, which he printed in 1578. The presswork is evidently that of a beginner, and this may account for his omitting to state the position of his printing house.

WECHEL (JOHN), printer at Frankfurt am Main, 1587-99. In 1590 he printed T. Harriot's *Brief and true report of the new found land of Virginia* at the costs and charges of Th. de Bry [Herbert, p. 1714; B.M., p. 285].

WELBY (WILLIAM), bookseller in London, 1604-18; (1) The Greyhound, St. Paul's Churchyard, 1605-9; (2) The Swan, St. Paul's Churchyard, 1612-14. William Welby was admitted a freeman of the Company of Stationers on March 26th, 1604; took his first apprentice on June 25th following, and made his first book entry in the Registers on October 11th in the same year [Arber, ii. 280, 736; iii. 272]. On October 16th, 1609, the widow of Cuthbert Burby assigned over to him her rights in thirty-eight copies which included Ben Jonson's *Every man in his humour*, and several other works of a lighter character [Arber, iii. 421]. Welby dealt largely in theological literature and also published many books relating to the English Colonies in the Bermudas, Guiana and Virginia. On March 2nd, 1617⁸, he assigned over all his copyrights to Thomas Snodham [Arber, iii. 621, 622].

WELLS (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1620; Fetter Lane and in The Temple. Only known from two translations from Ovid, published in 1620 [B.M., pp. 747, 1175].

WELLS (WILLIAM), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

WESTALL (JOHN), bookseller and bookbinder in Oxford, 1609-43. Admitted a bookseller of the University on November 17th, 1609 [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 401]. Bound books for the Bodleian between 1613 and 1641, and published books between 1638 and 1640. He died in 1643 [Gibson, *Oxford Bindings*, p. 49; *Oxford Wills*, p. 39, 52; Madan, *Oxford Press*, p. 312].

WETHERED (WILLIAM), bookseller in London, 1638-45. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on June 23rd, 1637 [Arber, iii. 688]. On September 1st, 1638, Andrew Crooke assigned over to him half his rights in certain books of divinity [Arber, iv. 430]. Wethered also entered on October 7th, 1639, and published in 1640, Francis Beaumont's *Poems*. He entered at the same time a poem by John Fletcher called a *Poem against stargaizers* [Arber, iv. 482]. He was still publishing in 1646. His address has not been found.

WHALEY (), bookseller in Northampton, 1633. Mentioned in a list of those who sold William Prynne's books [*Documents relating to William Prynne* (Camden Soc.), p. 60].

WHAPLANE (DUNSTAN), *see* Duff, *Century*.

WHITAKER (RICHARD), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

WHITCHURCH (EDWARD), *see* Duff, *Century*.

WHITE (ANDREW), bookseller in London, 1584-92; At the Royal Exchange, over against the Conduit, in Cornhill. Son of John White of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, mercer. Apprentice to Edward White his brother, for seven years from November 1st, 1576 [Arber, ii. 69]. Took up his freedom on August 15th, 1584 [Arber, ii. 692]. His first entry in the Registers was a pamphlet relating to a sea-fight, and was made on May 15th, 1591 [Arber, ii. 582], and his last on July 22nd in the same year [Arber, ii. 591].

WHITE (EDWARD), senior, bookseller in London, 1577-1612; The Gun, Little North Door of St. Paul's. Son of John White of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, mercer. Apprentice to William Lobley, stationer of London, for seven years from September 29th, 1565 [Arber, i. 291]. Made his first entry in the Registers on January 21st, 157⁶/₇ [Arber, ii. 307]. Admitted into the Livery of the Company on June 29th, 1588 [Arber, ii. 866]. Edward White dealt largely in ballads and on June 25th, 1600, was fined ten shillings for selling one called *The Wife of Bath* [Arber, ii. 831]. He died before January 12th, 161²/₃, and his widow Sarah continued the business [Arber, iii. 511, 524].

WHITE (EDWARD), junior, bookseller in London, 1605-24. Son of Edward White, senior. Took up his freedom "per patrimonium" on February 22nd, 160³/₄, and made his first book entry on September 13th, 1605 [Arber, iii. 300], and his last on July 10th, 1620 [Arber, iii. 676]. On June 29th, 1624, a Mistress White assigned her property in a number of copies to E. Allde [Arber, iv. 120].

WHITE (JOHN), printer in London, ? 1613-24; Cow Lane, near Holborn Conduit. Son of William White, printer (1597-1615). Took up his freedom on May 17th, 1614 [Arber, iii. 684], and was probably in partnership with his father. John White made his first entry in the Registers on September 8th, 1613 [Arber, iii. 532]. Between that date and 1623 he entered several ballads and devotional books. On September 6th, 1623, he assigned to Augustine Mathewes his rights in Abraham Fleming's *Conduit of Comfort*, and Sir John Lambe in his notes upon the printers, made in 1634, stated that Augustine Mathewes farmed his printing house of John White from the year 1624 [Arber, iii. 703]. In 1628 a bookseller of the same name is mentioned as living in Little Britain [*Dom. S. Papers, Charles I*, vol. 117. (9)].

WHITE (SARAH), *see* White (Edward), senior.

WHITE (WILLIAM), printer in London, 1597-1615; (1) The White Horse in Fleet Lane, over against Sea Coal Lane, 1588-96; (2) Cow Lane, near Holborn Conduit, over against the White Lion. William White was apparently one of Richard Jugge's apprentices, as he was presented for his freedom by Mistress Jugge on April 10th, 1583 [Arber, ii. 688]. He entered into partnership with Gabriel Simpson and their first book entry is

recorded on December 13th, 1588 [Arber, ii. 511]. The partnership was dissolved in 1597, when William White having purchased the business of Richard Jones and William Hill, moved to Cow Lane [Arber, iii. 702]. In 1598 White printed for Cuthbert Burby the first quarto of Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*, and in 1600 for Thomas Millington the second quarto of the *Third part of King Henry vj.* He also entered a large number of ballads and other ephemeral literature. The last entry under his name was made on September 5th, 1615 [Arber, iii. 572]. The date of his death is unknown, but he was succeeded by his son John White.

WHITING (EDMUND), bookseller in London, 1616-40. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers, August 3rd, 1616 [Arber, iii. 684]. On February 3rd, 16³⁹/₄₀, William Wilson assigned over to Edmund Whiting his rights in a broadside called *Come ye blessed, &c.* [Arber, iv. 497]. His address has not been found and nothing else is known of him.

WHITNEY (WALTER), printer in London, 1578-83. In 1578 a licence was granted to Walter Whitney to print *An epitaph upon the ladie Lomney* [Arber, ii. 335]. In 1583 he was returned as having one press [Arber, i. 248]. Mr. Arber concludes that he was not a member of the Company of Stationers.

WIGHT (JOHN), *see* Duff, *Century*.

WIGHT (THOMAS), draper and bookseller in London, 1580-1608; The Rose in St. Paul's Churchyard. Son of John Wight, draper and bookseller. In 1599 in company with Bonham Norton he obtained a patent for printing law books for thirty years, in succession to C. Yetsweirt [Patent Roll, 41 Eliz. Part 4]. On May 6th, 1605, ten copies were entered to Edmund Weaver, but with the proviso that Thomas Wight should be at liberty to dispose of them [Arber, iii. 288-9]. Though no books are entered by him in the Registers, there are several that bear his name in the imprint, particularly law books. In 1609 a commission was issued by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury to Jocosa Wight, widow of Thomas Wight, to administer the will of John Wight during the minority of her children [Plomer, *Wills*, p. 30].

WILDGOOSE (ANTHONY), printer in London, 1636-40. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers, November 7th, 1636 [Arber, iii. 688]. In 1640 he was plaintiff in an action in the Court of Requests against William White of Sunderland [Court of Requests, 15th Chas. I, Bundle 13].

WILDGOOSE (WILLIAM), bookseller and bookbinder in Oxford, 1617-26. Admitted a bookseller on June 10th, 1617 [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 321]. Reprimanded for setting up as a bookseller without the Vice Chancellor's leave [Clark, *id.* 321]. Mr. Gibson refers to another William Wildgoose "famulus priv. 1604 aet. 34" [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 399; Gibson, *Oxford Wills*, p. 52]. He was binder to the Bodleian Library from 1621 to 1626, and amongst the books bound by him was the first folio *Shakespeare* [Gibson, *Oxford Bindings*, pp. 40, 48, 51, 57, 58, 60; copy of First Folio in Bodleian Lib.]. In 1640 there was an Anthony Wildgoose working as a printer in London, who was perhaps a descendant from the above William [Court of Requests, 15 Chas. I].

WILFORDE (JAMES), printer in London, 1571-85; Aldersgate ward and Cripplegate ward. This printer seems to be distinct from the James Woelfaert noted by Mr. Duff in his *Century*. They both came from Holland, and both had wives named Catherine, but whereas Woelfaert is said to have been resident in England for fourteen years in 1571, Wilforde is said to have been here only one and a half years [Worman, *Alien Members*, p. 71].

WILKES (OLIVER), bookseller and bookbinder in London, 1564-88. Made free of the Company of Stationers on October 3rd, 1564, and admitted into the Livery in 1582 [Arber, i. 279, 493]. His only book entry occurs in the Registers on February 11th, 1577⁶ [Arber, ii. 308]. Oliver Wilkes bound books as well as selling them; in 1582 he was paid five shillings for binding a *Bible* for the King's Bench, and again in 1588 a similar sum for binding a *Chronicle* for a pursuivant. He died before August 8th in that year, when his will, dated a fortnight earlier, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. He desired to be buried in the church of St. Faith's under St. Paul's, and he left a sum of six and eightpence to the Company of Stationers [P.C.C., 53, Rutland].

WILKINS (TIMOTHY), printer at Oxford, 1640. [Madan, *Chart of Oxford Printing*, p. 29.] He may perhaps have been identical with the bookseller of the same name who was in business in London in 1641 [see Plomer, *Dictionary*].

WILLIAMS (FRANCIS), bookseller in London, 1626–30; The Globe, over against the Royal Exchange. He took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on November 11th, 1625 [Arber, iii. 686], and on January 16th, 1628, a large number of copyrights were transferred to him by the widow of Roger Jackson [Arber, iv. 149]. His first entry in the Registers was made on May 17th, 1626 [Arber, iv. 160]. His publications, all of which seem to be dated 1626, included editions of *Scoggin's Jests*, Breton's *Fantastics*, Greene's *Arbusto*, and several other works, mostly of a popular character. He made his last entry in the Registers on March 1st, 1628, and on June 29th, 1630, he assigned most of his copies to Master Harrison [Arber, iv. 237].

WILLIAMS (JACOB), (?) printer in Edinburgh, ? 1635. An edition of Lewis Bayly's *Practice of Piety* bears the fictitious imprint "Printed at Edynburg by Iacob Williams. for the good of Great Britaine." It was possibly printed at Amsterdam about 1635 [Aldis, *Scottish Books*, 123].

WILLIAMS (JOHN), see Plomer, *Dictionary*.

WILLIAMS (WILLIAM), bookbinder in London, 1571; St. Faith's, Farringdon Within. Born in Antwerp, servant with William Norton, in England five years, in the said ward four [Worman, *Alien Members*, p. 49]. Mr. Worman thinks he may be identical with William Williamson [*q.v.*], who published at the White Horse in St. Paul's Churchyard in 1571, but as Williamson was apprenticed to Richard Jugge as early as 1562 this seems hardly probable.

WILLIAMS (WILLIAM), bookbinder at Cambridge, 1607–35; West end of Great St. Mary's Church. His name appears in the St. Mary's parish book as paying rent for the north shop at the West end of the church from 1607 to 1617, for most of the time jointly with Leonard Greene [*q.v.*], the printer, who occupied the south shop. He is found paying church rate as late as the year 1635, and occupied various parish posts such as that of

churchwarden, etc. He was one of the privileged persons in the University in 1624. [Bowes, *Univ. Printers*, 336; Gray, *Shops at West end of Great St. Mary's Church*.]

WILLIAMSON (ANDRO), (?) bookseller in Edinburgh. An ordinance of the Town Council of Edinburgh, October 28th, 1580, advertises that copies of Bassandyne's *Bible* (1579) "ar to be sawld in the merchant buith of Andro Williamsoun on the north syde of this burgh, besyde the meill mercatt." [Dickson and Edmond, 315].

WILLIAMSON (WILLIAM), printer and bookseller in London, 1571-4; (1) The White Horse, St. Paul's Churchyard, 1571; (2) Dwelling in Distaff Lane, 1572; (3) In St. Paul's Churchyard, 1573-4; (4) At his shop adjoining St. Peter's Church in Cornhill. One of Richard Jugge's apprentices for nine years from February 2nd, 156½ [Arber, i. 171]. Admitted a freeman of the Company on April 23rd, 1571 [Arber, i. 447]. There are no entries of separate copies under his name in the Registers, but on January 15th, 158½, a large number of copies, including several plays, were assigned over to John Charlewood; but it is not clear which of them belonged to William Williamson [Arber, ii. 405-6]. He appears to have succeeded Andrew Hester at the White Horse in St. Paul's Churchyard and to have carried on both a printing and bookselling business between 1571 and 1574.

WILLIS (ROBERT), senior, (?) bookseller in London, 1617-22; At the house of Mistress Stubbes in the alley adjoining Ludgate on the outside of the Gate. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers on October 9th, 1617 [Arber, iii. 684]. Willis made his first book entry in the Registers on October 16th, 1617 [Arber, iii. 614]. He published for John Willis, bachelor of divinity and possibly a relative, *The schoolemaster to the arte of stenography*, in 1621. Robert Willis died before December 2nd, 1622, when the above work was transferred to Henry Seile [Arber, iv. 87].

WILLIS (ROBERT), junior, (?) bookseller in London, 1637. Took up his freedom July 4th, 1636. He may have been a son of Robert Willis, senior [Arber, iii. 687]. He made his first book entry in the Registers on March 11th, 1637 [Arber, iv. 375], but a few months later he transferred his

rights in the book, Richard Norwood's *Fundamental problems in the practice of Navigation*, to George Hurlocke [Arber, iv. 386]. It seems doubtful whether he was in business at all.

WILLOUGHBYE (JOHN), (?) book importer, 1574. Arrested for importing "erroneous" books [*Acts of the Privy Council, New Ser.*, viii. 331 (cf. p. 118)].

WILMOT (JOHN), bookseller in Oxford, *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

WILNE (GEORGE), bookseller in London, 1638-9. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers, October 16th, 1637 [Arber, iii. 688]. On March 6th, 1637⁸, he entered in the Registers John Hodge's *Viaticum animae*, and again on August 10th, 1638, William Park's *The rose and the lilley* [Arber, iv. 410, 428]. The last named was a series of sermons preached at Ashby de la Zouch.

WILSON (CHRISTOPHER), bookseller and bookbinder in London, 1603-16. Son of Ralph Wilson of Barmby Moor, co. Nottingham, joiner. Apprentice to Francis Henson, stationer of London, for seven years from February 2nd, 1565, and became a freeman of the Company on July 1st, 1602 [Arber, ii. 200, 733]. He made his only book entry, a (?) translation of the *Première Semaine* of Du Bartas, on July 2nd, 1603 [Arber, iii. 37]. In 1616 he is mentioned in a suit in Chancery as binding books for the booksellers Bonham Norton, John Norton and John Bill. [Chan. Proc., Jas. I, B. 35. 10.]

WILSON (JOHN), stationer in London, 1616. A stationer of this name is recorded in the Registers as entering a book on January 27th, 1616⁸ [Arber, iii. 582], but nothing further is known about him.

WILSON (JOHN), bookseller in Glasgow, 1634-5. An edition of *True Christian Love* by David Dickson was printed by John Wreittoun of Edinburgh with the following imprint: "Printed by I. W. for Iohn Wilson and are to be sould at his shop in Glasgow. 1634." This is the earliest known imprint in which Glasgow appears. In the following year Ninian Campbell's *Treatise upon death* was printed for Wilson by Robert Young. Nothing further is known of his career. [Aldis, *Scottish Books*, 124.]

WILSON (ROBERT), bookseller in London, 1610-? 1639; (1) Holborn; (2) Gray's Inn Gate; (3) Fleet Street or Chancery Lane. Son of Robert Wilson of Egginton, co. Derby, yeoman. Apprentice to John Smith, stationer of London, for nine years from June 24th, 1600, and took up his freedom in the Company on May 2nd, 1609 [Arber, ii. 248; iii. 683]. Robert Wilson made his first book entry in the Registers on November 9th, 1610, and ten days later John Bache assigned to him five copies [Arber, iii. 448, 449]. He published a few plays including L. Barrey's *Ram Alley* and Beaumont and Fletcher's *Scornful Ladie*, 1639. In 1628 his name is mentioned in a list of second-hand booksellers who were ordered to submit catalogues of their books to the Archbishop of Canterbury [*Dom. State Papers, Chas. I*, vol. 117 (9)]. His widow Anne appears to have carried on the business for a short time after his death [Arber, iv. 512].

WILSON (STEPHEN), bookseller and bookbinder in Oxford, 1590-1. Admitted bookseller on November 27th, 1590. Described as a bookbinder in 1591, when he took an apprentice. [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 321, 342.]

WILSON (WILLIAM), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

WINDER or WINDSOR (GEORGE), bookseller in London, 1622-8; St. Dunstan's Churchyard. This stationer took up his freedom in the Company on July 1st, 1622, and made his first entry in the Registers on September 24th in the same year [Arber, iii. 685; iv. 81]. George Winder published chiefly theological books. On May 21st, 1628, he assigned two of his copyrights to Miles Flesher or Fletcher, after which nothing more is heard of him [Arber, iv. 197]. Richard Windsor in his will proved on February 19th, 162³, mentions his "nephew" George Windsor, "citizen & stationer of London," who was probably identical with the subject of this notice [P.C.C., 11, Swann].

WINDET (JOHN), printer in London, 1584-1611; (1) The White Bear in Addling St. nigh Baynard's Castle; (2) The Cross Keys on St. Paul's Wharf, Thames St. On April 13th, 1579, John Allde, the printer, presented for his freedom an apprentice who is entered in the Registers as John Wyndyert, and who may be identical with John Windet [Arber, ii. 680]. If so, he served some years as a journeyman, as it was not until 1584 that he began to print on his own account. In that year he printed

Thomas Rogers' *English Creed*. In the same year he took over one of Henry Bynneman's apprentices, and appears to have set up in business at the White Bear in Addling Street. As several books are found in 1584 with the joint names of Windet and John Judson, and they are not found in partnership after that date, it is possible that he succeeded to the business. John Windet was on several occasions fined for taking apprentices without presenting them and for other trivial offences. But his business increased rapidly and in 1586 he had three presses [Arber, v. lii]. On July 4th in that year he was admitted to the Livery of the Company [Arber, ii. 866]. In the years 1593-4-5 he was renter of the Company [Arber, i. 565, 571], and in 1599 he served the office of Under Warden, but upon being elected to serve a second time in 1604 he agreed to pay £10 for exemption, and he never appears to have held any other office in the Company [Arber, ii. 838]. Between 1592 and 1603 John Windet's name is frequently found in the records of St. Bennet's, St. Paul's Wharf, either as constable of the parish or as serving on the wardmote inquest. In 1603 he succeeded John Wolf as official printer to the city of London. The last book entry under his name is found on May 14th, 1604; but he continued in business until 1611 when he assigned over his copyrights to William Stansby, who ultimately succeeded to the business [Arber, iii. 465-7].

WINDSOR (GEORGE), *see* Winder (G.).

WINNINGTON (ELIZABETH), *see* Winnington (John).

WINNINGTON (JOHN), bookseller in London, 1587-95; The Golden Tun near St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street. Son of Gilbert Winnington of Terne, co. Salop, carpenter. Apprentice to Richard Watkins, stationer of London, for eight years from August 24th, 1578, it being agreed that he should serve the whole of his term with Andrew Maunsell, draper, who was in business as a stationer [Arber, ii. 86]. John Winnington was admitted to the freedom of the Company on September 5th, 1586 [Arber, ii. 698]. The only entries under his name in the Registers occur on January 29th, 1587, and June 30th, 1593 [Arber, ii. 483, 633]. He died some time in 1595 and on October 30th his widow Elizabeth Winnington transferred her rights in certain copies to John Busby [Arber, iii. 51].

WISE or WYTHES (ANDREW), bookseller in London, 1589-1603; The Angel in St. Paul's Churchyard. This stationer whose name is frequently written in the Registers as Wythes or Withes, was the son of Henry Wythes of Ollerton Mallyveres, co. York, yeoman, and was apprentice to Henry Smith, stationer of London, for eight years from March 25th, 1580, but on April 10th, 1581, was transferred to Thomas Bradshaw, by whom he was made free on May 26th, 1589 [Arber, ii. 96, 104, 705]. He appears to have taken over the business of John Perrin and in 1593 published Thomas Nashe's *Christ's tears over Jerusalem*, which having originally been entered to Alice Charlewood was printed for Wise by James Roberts. Andrew Wise is chiefly remembered as a publisher of Shakespeare's works. On August 29th, 1597, he entered *The tragedye of Richard the Second* [Arber, iii. 89], and on October 20th of the same year, *The tragedie of kinge Richard the Third with the death of the Duke of Clarence* [Arber, iii. 93]. On February 25th, 1598, Wise entered *The history of Henry the IVth*, and on August 23rd, 1600, *Henry IV, Part ii*, and the play *Much ado about Nothing* [Arber, iii. 105, 170]. Andrew Wise transferred his copyrights to Mathew Law on June 25th, 1603, and is not heard of again [Arber, iii. 239].

WOLF (ALICE), *see* Wolf (John).

WOLF or WOLFE (JOHN), printer in London, 1579-1601; (1) Distaff Lane, over against the Castle; (2) Over against the South Door of St. Pauls, or, at St. Paul's Chain, 1592. John Wolf was a member of an old Sussex family, and was a retainer of the family of Goring [Lower's *Hist. of Sussex*, vol. i, p. 23; Cartwright's *Rape of Bramber*, vol. ii, pt. 2, p. 102]. He is spoken of originally as a member of the Fishmongers' Company, perhaps by "patrimony," but there is no evidence on the point. The first heard of him in connection with printing is on March 25th, 1562, when he began an apprenticeship of ten years with John Day [Arber, i. 172]. He was therefore rightly out of his time in 1572, after which he appears to have gone abroad and to have been for some time in Italy. In 1576 two *Rapresentazione* were printed in Florence "ad istanzia di Giovanni Vuolfio, Inglese." One of these is in the British Museum [C. $\frac{34}{38}$, h. 6.]. Professor Gerber in his articles in *Modern Language Notes*, vol. xxii, p. 131, suggests that Wolf worked for a time in the printing office of

the Giunti. Seeing that he afterwards used one of the devices of Gabriel Giolito, he was probably intimate with that office also. The next heard of him is in 1579, in which year he entered a Latin book in the Registers and was given a license for it, on the condition that he gave the printing to John Charlewood. Shortly afterwards he set up a press of his own and became one of the ringleaders of the agitation against the monopolies of the privileged printers. This began as early as the year 1581, when John Wolf, John Charlewood and Roger Ward joined with other members of the Company in printing and selling the most valuable books for which letters patent had been granted to other men. On June 19th, 1581, Wolf entered into recognisances before the Privy Council not to print the Latin Grammar that belonged to Francis Flower [*Acts of the Privy Council*, N.S., xiii. 88]. But he and his companions went on printing large numbers of privileged books such as John Day's *ABC and Little Catechisme*. When remonstrated with by Christopher Barker, the Queen's printer, Wolf retorted that the Queen had no right to grant privileges, and that just as Luther had reformed religion, so he, Wolf, would reform the government of the printing and bookselling trades. He was thrown into prison in 1582, but was released on the intervention of George Goring, who claimed John Wolf as his "man" [*i.e.*, his tenant or vassal]. Before the end of the year, however, Wolf was again a prisoner. In May, 1583, he was declared to have "iij presses and ij more since found in a secret vault" [Arber, i. 248], but a few months later he suddenly gave up the struggle, as on July 18th the Commissioners who were appointed to enquire into the whole matter reported that "Wolf hath acknowledged his error, and is releved with work." After this his promotion was rapid. In the following year in company with Francis Adams, he was appointed one of the assigns of Richard Day's patent. He was next appointed a searcher for the Company and actively hunted down his former associates. In 1587 he was appointed Beadle of the Company and had four presses at work. In 1593 he became printer to the City of London in succession to Hugh Singleton, and on July 1st, 1598, he was admitted to the livery of the Stationers' Company; but in 1600 he was again in trouble with the authorities for printing Hayward's *Life of King Henry IV* [*Library*, January, 1902, pp. 13-23]. Between 1580 and 1600 John Wolf printed numerous books in Italian, amongst others the writings of Petruccio Ubaldini, an Italian refugee who

seems to have acted as editor and reader for his press. Some of these Italian books of Wolf's were printed secretly and with fictitious imprints. John Wolf died during the year 1601, and several years afterwards his widow assigned over a large number of his copyrights to John Pindley; but his printing business and stock were transferred at his death to Adam Islip. John Wolf used several devices, none of which however can be said to have been his own. The best known is the fleur de lys, which is similar to the device of the Giunti of Florence. [The chief authorities for the above are, Arber's *Transcripts*; S. Bongi, *Annali di Gabriel Giolito de' Ferrari*, vol. ii, pp. 421, 422; *Modern Language Notes*, Baltimore, 1907, vol. xxii, Articles by Prof. A. Gerber, pp. 2-6, 129-135, 201-6.]

WOLFE (REYNER or REGINALD), *see* Duff, *Century*.

WOLLYE or WALLEY (JOHN), bookbinder in London, 1616. Mentioned in a suit in Chancery as binding books for the booksellers, Bonham Norton, John Norton and John Bill [Chan. Proc., Jas. 1, B 35. 10].

WOOD (GEORGE), printer in London, ? 1613-? 1624; (1) Stepney, 1621; (2) Grub Street, 1622. A stationer of this name took up his freedom in the Company on November 15th, 1613 [Arber, iii. 684]. Although no books are known with his imprint, and he entered nothing in the Registers, George Wood was one of the wandering and irregular printers who caused the officers of the Company so much trouble. The records of the Company for the year 1621 testify that a press and implements of George Wood of Stepney were seized and destroyed for printing Almanacks and Primers contrary to the decree of the Star Chamber. In the following year (1622) another press with materials set up by George Wood in Grub Street was seized and destroyed. About this press there was a good deal of correspondence. Wood petitioned the Archbishop of Canterbury for the return of his goods and the Company presented a counter petition stating the violent opposition and ill treatment they had received from George Wood's workmen, and praying that if the Company desist from punishing him, these workmen may be compelled to give bond for their future good behaviour. The Company expressed their willingness to compensate Wood for his materials and to do him any good offices. The Archbishop smoothed the matter over and suggested that George Wood should be allowed to work as a journeyman, and upon testimony of his good

behaviour, and sufficient security, he should be admitted a master printer upon any vacancy. Wood never reached that position, and the records testify that in 1624 more secret presses belonging to him were seized and destroyed. About this time Wood appears to have bought the printing materials that had belonged to Thomas Snodham, the successor of Thomas East, and to have had some dealings with Thomas Harper which became the subject of litigation in the Court of Requests and Star Chamber. [Records of the Stationers' Company; Arber, iii. 701-4.]

WOOD (JOHN), bookseller in Edinburgh, 1629-33; On the south side of the High Street, a little above the Cross. He is known only from the imprints of four books printed for him by the Heirs of T. Finlason, J. Wreittoun and Robert Young, between 1629 and 1633 [Aldis, *Scottish Books*, 124].

WOOD (ROBERT), bookbinder in (?) Edinburgh, 1585. Is named among the debtors in the inventory of Robert Gourlaw, bookbinder in Edinburgh, who died September 6th, 1585 [*Bannatyne Miscell.*, ii. 216].

WOOD (ROGER), patentee, 1619-29. Associated with Thomas Symcock [*q.v.*] in the patent for the sole printing of all things to be printed on one side only. The patent was cancelled by decree of the Court of Chancery in 1629.

WOOD (WILLIAM), bookseller in London, 1598-1602; West End or West Door of St. Paul's. Son of William Wood of Harfeild, Middlesex, yeoman. Apprentice to George Allen, stationer of London, for eight years from March 25th, 1589. On November 6th, 1598, he entered nine copies, including Gascoigne's *Works*, Markham's *Horsmanship*, Aesop's *Fables* in metre and H. Constable's *Diana*. The last reference to him in the Registers is on August 2nd, 1602, when two of the above nine copies were declared to belong to Edward White [Arber, iii. 131].

WOOD (), (?) bookseller in London, 1565-6. In this year a Master Wood entered in the Registers a sermon preached at Edinburgh by "Master Nokes" in August, 1565 [Arber, i. 309]. Nothing seems to be known of him.

WOODCOCK (ISABEL), *see* Woodcock (Thomas).

WOODCOCK (THOMAS), bookseller in London, 1570-94; The Black Bear, St. Paul's Churchyard. Apprentice to Francis Coldock, stationer of London, for nine years from Midsummer, 1561, and became a freeman of the Company on July 6th, 1570 [Arber, i. 446]. Thomas Woodcock made his first entry in the Registers on April 19th, 1577. In the following year he was imprisoned in Newgate for selling Cartwright's *Admonition to the Parliament*, and the Master and Wardens of the Company with William Seres and John Day petitioned Lord Burleigh for his release [Arber, i. 485]. He was admitted to the Livery on May 6th, 1582, served as renter in the years 1589 and 1590, and was chosen Under Warden in July, 1593, but did not complete his year of service, as he died on April 22nd, 1594. Thomas Woodcock married Isabel, one of the daughters of John Cawood, the Queen's printer, and had a son Simon who was apprenticed to John Flasket, stationer, for eight years on June 24th, 1600, and took up his freedom December 7th, 1607 [Arber, ii. 245; iii. 683]. On February 9th, 1595, Thomas Woodcock's books and copyrights were turned over to Paul Linley [Arber, iii. 58].

WOODHOUSE (ROBERT), bookseller and bookbinder in Edinburgh, ?1569-?1632. On September 28th, 1580, a complaint was laid before the Town Council of Edinburgh "that Robert Wodhous, Inglisman, being ane forane straynger and unfrieman, has this lang tym bygane usurpitt upoun him the privelege of ane frie burges be selling and bynding of all kynd of buiks within the fredome of this burgh;" and he was discharged from binding any books within the burgh. At some period after this, Woodhouse must have become a freeman of the city, for in 1592 he appears among the seven booksellers and burgesses who complained against John Norton for a similar offence. He may have been the "Roberte Wodhowse" of Humble in Staffordshire, who was apprenticed to William Wodhowse, stationer of London, on August 24th, 1569. The will of Robert Woodhous, bookbinder, burgess of Edinburgh, was registered February 21st, 1632; and, as wills were sometimes registered a considerable time after the date of death, this may quite well be the same man. [Aldis, *Scottish Books*, 124; Dickson and Edmond, 206; Lee, *Add. Mem.*, App. lxxi; Arber, i. 395].

WOODNET, *see* Woodnote.

WOODNOTE (ROBERT), bookseller in London, ?1602-23. This stationer, whose name occurs to a book entry in company with that of John Haviland, on February 1st, 162 $\frac{2}{3}$ [Arber, iv. 90], is possibly identical with Robert Woodnet, son of Thomas Woodnet, citizen and merchant tailor of London, who was apprentice to Robert Barker for seven years from September 30th, 1594, and took up his freedom on January 18th, 160 $\frac{1}{2}$ [Arber, ii. 196, 731].

WOODROFFE (RICHARD), bookseller in London, 1614-23; The Golden Key near the Great North Door, St. Paul's Churchyard. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers, August 1st, 1614 [Arber, iii. 684]. Made his first book entry in the Registers on August 10th, 1614 [Arber, iii. 552]. He dealt chiefly in theological books; but towards the end of the year 1622 he assigned most of his copyrights to Timothy Barlow [Arber, iv. 88, 89].

WOUW (WIDOW AND HEIRS OF HILLEBRANT JACOBS VAN), printers at the Hague, 1631. In this year they printed *Laws and Ordinances touching military discipline* [in the Netherlands] . . . *established the 13 of August, 1590* [B.M., p. 1142]. Ledebøer states that van Wouw printed 1588-1629, and his widow in 1630, and under another heading describes his widow and heirs as printing from 1626 to 1657. [Ledebøer, *A.L.*, 195, *De Boekdrukkers*, 179.]

WRAY (HENRY), stationer at Cambridge, 1617-28; Great St. Mary's. Resided in Great St. Mary's parish and paid church rate from 1617 [Foster's *Churchwardens' Accounts*]. He is in a list of privileged persons in the University, 1624 [Bowes, 336]. His will, dated 1628, is at Peterborough. His widow continued to live in the parish [Foster].

WREITTOUN (JOHN), printer in Edinburgh, (?) 1621-40. Hardly anything is known of the personal history of this printer, but he may have been the John Wreittoun who, with his brother Daniel, "sones to umquhile Allexander Wreittoun, minister at Kilmarnok" [? Kilwinning], were witnesses to Andro Hart's will on December 21st, 1621. Between 1624 and 1636 he produced upwards of sixty books. His name has not been found in any imprint after the latter year, but an edition of the *Protestation* made by the Covenanters at Edinburgh on July 4th, 1638, was printed in

his types. In 1634 he printed Dickson's *True Christian Love*, for John Wilson, the Glasgow bookseller; and his edition of *Venus and Adonis*, 1627, is notable as being the only work of Shakespeare printed in Scotland before the eighteenth century. The characteristic ornaments used in his books are a pelican in her piety, and the Scottish arms crowned. In his first imprint his "buith" is stated to be "at the Nether-Bowe," but in 1628 and 1635 he dates from "his shop a little beneath the Salt Trone;" probably these two addresses refer to one and the same place. Wreittoun died February 13th, 1640, and was survived by his wife, Margaret Kene, who was possibly a relative of A. Hart's second wife. His inventory is printed in the *Bannatyne Miscellany*. [Aldis, *Scottish Books*, 124; *Bann. Misc.*, ii. 249, 255; Hew Scott's *Fasti*, ii. 181.]

WRENCH (WILLIAM), printer in Oxford, 1617-18. Appointed printer to the University in company with John Lichfield in 1617. His career was a short one as he only held the office until January 19th, 1618. [Madan, *Oxford Press*, 276, 297, 311; cf. Arber, iii. 648.]

WRENCH (WILLIAM), (?) printer or bookseller in London, 1624. Mentioned by John Gee in his *Foot out of the snare*, 1624, as a dealer in or disperser of Popish books. There was a William Wrench, a printer, mentioned by William Jones in his information against Bishop Bancroft in 1640 [*Library*, April, 1907, pp. 165, 174]; there was a William Wrench, a printer, at Oxford in 1617; and there was a William Wrench, a bookbinder in London, about the same time, who is described in a Chancery suit of the year 1616 as binding books for the booksellers Bonham Norton, John Norton and John Bill. [Chan. Proc., Jas. I, B 35. 10.]

WRIGHT (ABIGAIL), *see* Wright (Cuthbert).

WRIGHT (CUTHBERT), bookseller in London, 1613-39. Son of Thomas Wright of Buckbrook, co. Northampton, yeoman. Apprentice to Felix Kingston, stationer of London, for eight years from June 24th, 1603 [Arber, ii. 272]. Took up his freedom on November 5th, 1610 [Arber, iii. 683]. Cuthbert Wright made his first entry in the Registers on August 11th, 1613 [Arber, iii. 531]. He appears to have been one of the partners in the Ballad Stock of the Company, as on December 14th, 1624, in

company with Thomas Pavier, John Wright, Edward Wright, John Grismond and Henry Gosson he entered 128 ballads [Arber, iv. 131-2], and again on June 1st, 1629, in partnership with other stationers, several books and ballads which had belonged to Margaret Trundle, widow of John Trundle [Arber, iv. 213]. Cuthbert Wright died before February 22nd, 1638, when some of his copies were transferred by his widow Abigail Wright to Andrew Kembe [Arber, iv. 456].

WRIGHT (EDWARD), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

WRIGHT (GILBERT), bookseller in London, 1624; Little Britain. Only known from the following passage in the will of Henry Sivedall Esquire [P.C.C., 90, Byrde]: "Item I give and bequeath unto George Wright, Thomas Wright and John Wright, sons of Gilbert Wright bookeseller in litle Britten . . . twentie pounds a peece, . . . and I give to Katherine Wright their sister, twentie pounds."

WRIGHT (JOHN), senior, *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

WRIGHT (JOHN), junior, *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

WRIGHT (RICHARD), printer in Oxford, 1591 [Madan, *Oxford Press*, 229, 275, 295, 311; Arber, ii. 167]. In 1591 he received letters patent for life to print Tacitus' *History* in English [Patent Roll, 33 Eliz., part 17].

WRIGHT (THOMAS), typefounder and bookseller in London, 1627-39. Took up his freedom in the Company of Stationers May 27th, 1627 [Arber, iii. 686]. On February 1st, 1638, two copies were assigned over to him by Thomas Purfoot [Arber, iv. 454]. Thomas Wright was also a typefounder and was one of the four appointed under the Star Chamber decree of 1637 [Arber, iv. 535].

WRIGHT (WILLIAM), senior, bookseller in London, 1591-1603; (1) In the Poultry, the middle shop in the row, adjoining to St. Mildred's Church, 1579-90; (2) In St. Paul's Churchyard, near the French School. Son of Matthew Wright of London, carpenter. Apprentice to Anne Hester for ten years from August 24th, 1564 [Arber, i. 251]. William Wright made his first book entry in the Registers on July 22nd, 1579 [Arber, ii. 357].

He dealt largely in ballads, broadsides, news books and ephemeral literature. He was one of those who violently opposed the monopolies, and was imprisoned in the Counter for his share in issuing privileged books. He subsequently made his submission and with Edward White, John Wolf and others was nominated one of the assigns of the patent belonging to Richard Day [Arber, ii. 790-3]. One of William Wright's apprentices was Cuthbert Burby, who at his death in 1607 bequeathed to William Wright, "which was my master," the sum of eight pounds [Plomer, *Wills*, p. 41].

WRIGHT (WILLIAM), junior, bookseller in London, 1613; The Harrow on Snow Hill. On April 12th and 29th, 1613, he entered several copies in the Registers [Arber, iii. 519, 522].

WYER (NICHOLAS), *see* Duff, *Century*.

WYER (ROBERT), *see* Duff, *Century*.

WYKES or WEKES (HENRY), printer in London, 1557-69; The Oliphaunt, or Black Elephant, in Fleet Street. He was an apprentice of Thomas Berthelet, being presented on October 15th, 1556 [Arber, i. 41], but did not become free until August 15th, 1565 [Arber, i. 317]. His name is however found in books as early as 1557, in which year he printed an edition of *The Instruction of a Christian Woman*, by L. Vives. In 1564 he was fined for printing two books without licence [Arber, i. 274]. His first entry in the Registers was in 1565-6 [Arber, i. 308], referred to Adlington's translation of Apuleius, *The Golden Ass*, which he printed in 1566. His last entries in the Registers were in the year 1568-9 [Arber, i. 378, 381], and his last dated publications in 1569.

WYLCOCKS (RICHARD), bookseller in Oxford, 1617. Mentioned in 1617 [Clark, *Register*, ii. 1. 321 *bis*].

WYON (MARC), printer at Douai, 1609-30; At the Golden Phoenix. His only work in English seems to have been Edmond Stratford's *Disputation of the Church wherein the old religion is maintained*, 1629 [Sayle, p. 1485]. His device was a shield with M and W and a Phoenix; the motto *Do Flammae esse suum, Flamma dat esse meum*, or sometimes *Morieris revivisco*. [Duthillœul, pp. 189-95, 408-9.]

WYON (WIDOW OF MARC), printer at Douai, 1630-59. She printed at least nine works in English between 1630 and 1640, of which the most important was Richard Broughton's *Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain*, 1633. The other works include two editions, 1632 and 1640, of Stratford's *Disputation of the Church*, which had been published by her husband in 1629 [B.M., pp. 512, 605], and *The Rule of Penance of St. Francis*, 1644 [Hazlitt, VII. 252]. She used the same device as her husband [Duthillœul, pp. 221-8, 411].

YARDLEY (JANE), *see* Yardley (Richard).

YARDLEY (RICHARD), printer in London, 1589-97; The Star, on Bread Street Hill. Son of Thomas Yardelay of Morton, co. Warwick, gent. Apprentice to Richard Jugge, stationer of London, for seven years from March 25th, 1569 [Arber, i. 377]. In 1589 he joined Peter Short at the Star on Bread Street Hill, but he died before July 4th, 1597, when his widow presented an apprentice [Arber, ii. 218]. She presented several other apprentices for their freedom down to the year 1604, but it is not clear whether she was in business as a printer or bookseller.

YETSWEIRT (CHARLES), patentee for law books, 1594-5. On March 20th, 1594, Charles Yetsweirt, Clerk of the Signet, was granted a patent for thirty years to print law books in succession to Richard Tottell. He died on April 25th, 1595. His widow Jane Yetsweirt held the patent until 1597.

YETSWEIRT (JANE), *see* Yetsweirt (C.).

YOUNG (GEORGE), Archdeacon of St. Andrews, 1585. In 1585 a licence to print certain books was granted to him, but he is not known to have exercised this privilege, which, two years later, he assigned to Gilbert Masterton, an Edinburgh bookseller [Dickson and Edmond, 481; Lee, 48, and App. xv.].

YOUNG (MICHAEL), *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

YOUNG (ROBERT), printer in London and Oxford, *see* Plomer, *Dictionary*.

YOUNG (WILLIAM), draper and bookseller in London, 1589-1608; near the Great Door of St. Paul's. In company with Ralph Jackson, William Young published in 1589 *An order of catechysinge* by Richard Saintbarbe. In 1594 one of his apprentices was bound to Robert Dexter, in order that when his time was expired he might become a freeman of the Stationers' Company [Arber, ii. 193]. In 1600 William Young was transferred from the Drapers' to the Stationers' Company. On October 31st, 1608, he assigned his copies to Henry Fetherstone [Arber, iii. 393].

INDEX OF LONDON SIGNS.

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Men who traded at the same sign are placed approximately in chronological order, but in many cases the exact sequence has not been ascertained.

For the sake of completeness a number of signs certainly or possibly existing before 1641, with the names of persons trading at them, have been added from Mr. Plomer's *Dictionary of Booksellers, &c. 1641-1667*. The lists of those who traded at the older signs have also been supplemented from the same source. An asterisk is prefixed to the names thus added.

Certain shops appearing under different addresses may have been identical, *e.g.* those described as in St. Paul's Churchyard and as in Paternoster Row. In the absence of proof it is, however, safer to keep them separate.

Designations such as LONG SHOP, LITTLE SHOP, etc., were practically equivalent to signs and have therefore been treated as such.

INDEX OF LONDON SIGNS.

ANGEL, Duck Lane. **Thomas Slater.*

ANGEL, Ivy Lane. **Richard Royston.*

ANGEL, Lombard Street. **Roger Daniel.*

ANGEL, Pope's Head Alley. **Roger Daniel* ; **John Sweeting.*

ANGEL, Old Bailey, in the Green Arbour. *George Edwards.*

ANGEL, St. Paul's Churchyard. *John Perrin* ; *Andrew Wise* ; *Thomas Clarke* ; *William Arundell* ; *Peter Paxton* ; **Edward Blackmore.*

AQUA VITAE STILL, Distaff Lane, near Old Fish Street. *Frank Adams* ;
Robert Triplet.

AXE, Hosier Lane. **William Gaye.*

BALL, St. Paul's Churchyard. *John Newbery* ; **John Parker* ; *John Teage* ; **Nicholas Fussell.*

BEAR, The Strand, over against St. Clement's Church, without Temple Bar. *Henry Ballard.*

BELL, St. Paul's Churchyard. *George Bishop* ; *Thomas Adams* ; *Elizabeth Adams* ; **Andrew Hebb.*

BELL, Fore Street, without Cripplegate, near Grub Street. *Abel Jeffes.*

BELL, Philip Lane. *Abel Jeffes.*

BIBLE, Britain's Burse. *Robert Swain.*

BIBLE, Chancery Lane. (?) **Henry Shepheard.*

BIBLE, Duck Lane, near Smithfield. **Richard Cartwright.*

BIBLE, Fleet Bridge. **Edward Brewster.*

- BIBLE, Fleet Street. *John Browne, sen.*; *George Percivall* (near the Conduit).
- BIBLE, Giltspur Street, without Newgate. **William Gilbertson*.
- BIBLE, or BLUE BIBLE, Holborn Bridge. *Bernard Langford*.
- BIBLE, near Guildhall Gate. *Philip Birch*.
- BIBLE, Pope's Head Alley. **Thomas Nicholls*.
- BIBLE, or GILT BIBLE, Queen's Head Alley, Paternoster Row. **Ralph Harford*.
- BIBLE, St. Lawrence Lane, Cheapside. *Robert Bird*.
- BIBLE, St. Paul's Churchyard. *Miles Jennings*; (?) *Henry Haslop*; *Thomas Cadman* (Gt. N. Door); *John Royston* (Gt. N. Door); *George Potter*; **William Bladen* (Gt. N. Door); **Edward Brewster* (or near N. Door).
- BIBLE, Tower Street. **Henry Shepheard*.
- BIBLE AND HARP, Smithfield. **Richard Harper*.
- BISHOP'S HEAD, St. Paul's Churchyard. *William Ponsonby*; **George Latham*.
- BLACKAMORE'S HEAD, Great Wood Street, near Cheapside. **Simon West*.
- BLACK BEAR, Chancery Lane. *Paul Conyngton*; *Humphrey Hooper*.
- BLACK BEAR, St. Paul's Churchyard. *Thomas Woodcock*; *John Flasket*; *Paul Linley*; *Edward Blount*; *Robert Allot*; *Mary Allot*.
- BLACK BOY, Little (or Middle) Door of St. Paul's. *Henry Kirkham*; *William Kirkham*.
- BLACK BOY, Paternoster Row. *Henry Bynneman*.
- BLACK BULL, (?) Thames Street. *Edward Venge*.
- BLACK ELEPHANT, *see* OLIPHAUNT.
- BLACK HORSE, Aldersgate Street. *Thomas East*.
- BLACK HORSE, Ivy Lane. *Henry Middleton*.

- BLACK RAVEN, near St. Clement's Church. *Thomas Jones.*
- BLACK SPREAD EAGLE, St. Paul's Churchyard. **G. Calvert.*
- BLAZING STAR, St. Paul's Churchyard. *Daniel Speed; *Edward Blackmore.*
- BLIND KNIGHT, Holborn. **William Luggar.*
- BLUE BIBLE, Covent Garden. **Michael Young.*
- BLUE BIBLE, Green Arbour Court, Old Bailey. **Michael Sparke, sen.; *Michael Sparke, jun.*
- BLUE BIBLE, *see also* BIBLE.
- BRAZEN SERPENT, St. Paul's Churchyard. *John Sheppard; Richard Vernon; Andrew Maunsell; Robert Dexter; Edward Bishop; *George Latham; *Robert Dawlman.*
- BROAD AXE, without Aldgate. *Henry Conway.*
- BULL, or RED BULL, Little Britain. **Daniel Frere.*
- BULL (or BULL'S) HEAD, St. Paul's Churchyard. *Eleazer Edgar; Samuel Macham I; Timothy Barlow; Roger Michell; Ambrose Ritherdon.*
- BULL'S HEAD, Cateaton Street, Cheapside. **John Aston.*
- CARDINAL'S HAT, without Newgate. *John Barnes; Richard Higginbotham.*
- CASTLE, Cornhill. **Humphrey Blunden.*
- CASTLE, Holborn. *Roger Ward.*
- CASTLE, Salisbury Court. *Roger Ward.*
- CAT AND FIDDLE, Old Exchange. *Henry Carre.*
- CATHERINE WHEEL, Thames Street. *Thomas Creede.*
- CATS AND PARROT, near the Exchange. *Thomas Pavier.*
- CHRISTOPHER, St. Paul's Churchyard. *Thomas Ellis.*
- CHURCH, Chancery Lane. **Thomas Gould.*
- COCK, St. Paul's Churchyard. *Leonard Maylord.*

- CRADLE, Lombard Street. (?) *Joan Sutton* ; *Hugh Spooner*.
- CRANE, St. Paul's Churchyard. *Toby Smith* ; *Robert Waldegrave* ; *Richard Oliffe* ; *William Leake* ; *Walter Burre* ; *John Stepney* (west end of St. Paul's) ; (?) **Robert Mead* ; **Christopher Meredith* ; **Francis Constable*.
- CROSS KEYS, St. Paul's Churchyard. *George Vincent*.
- CROSS KEYS, St. Paul's Gate. *George Vincent*.
- CROSS KEYS, St. Paul's Wharf. *John Windet* ; *William Stansby*.
- CROWN, Cheap Gate, (?) St. Paul's Churchyard. **John Waterson*.
- CROWN, Cornhill. **John Sweeting*.
- CROWN, Duck Lane. *Samuel Nealand*.
- CROWN, Fleet Street, between the two Temple Gates. **William Leake*.
- CROWN, near Ludgate. **Walter Edmonds*.
- CROWN, Pope's Head Alley. **Benjamin Allen*.
- CROWN, St. Paul's Churchyard (*cf.* Crown, Cheap Gate). *Simon Waterson* ; **John Williams*.
- DOLPHIN, Old Fish Street. **Bernard Alsop*.
- EAGLE, Lombard Street, near the Stocks Market. *Edmund Halley*.
- EAGLE AND CHILD, Britain's Burse. **Thomas Walkley*.
- EAGLE AND CHILD, Old Bailey. *Thomas Creede* ; **Bernard Alsop*.
- EAGLE AND CHILD, St. Paul's Churchyard, near St. Austin's Gate. **Jasper Emery*.
- ELEPHANT, Fleet Street (*see also* Oliphant). *Henry Cockyn*.
- FALCON, Fleet Street. *Henry Middleton*.
- FALCON, Shoe Lane, St. Bride's Parish. *Walter Dight* ; *Richard Shorleyker*.
- FLOWER DE LUCE, Fleet Street, near Fetter Lane end. *John Hodgets*.
- FLOWER DE LUCE, St. Paul's Churchyard. *Walter Burre* ; *George Gibbs* ; *James Boler*.

- FLOWER DE LUCE, *see also* WHITE FLOWER DE LUCE.
- FLOWER DE LUCE AND CROWN, Paternoster Row. *William Tymme.*
- FLOWER DE LUCE AND CROWN, St. Paul's Churchyard. *Walter Burre ; Arthur Johnson ; Richard Bonion ; Ralph Rounthwaite.*
- FLYING HORSE, near York House. **Thomas Walkley.*
- FOUNTAIN, St. Paul's Churchyard. **Samuel Browne.*
- FOX, St. Paul's Churchyard, near St. Augustine's Gate. *Matthew Lawe.*
- GEORGE, Lombard Street. *Thomas Humble.*
- GEORGE, Pope's Head Alley, near the Royal Exchange. *George Fairbeard.*
- GEORGE, St. Paul's Churchyard. *Thomas Stirrup ; Henry Olney (near Cheap Gate).*
- GILDED CUP, Fore Street, Cripplegate. *Edward Alde ; Elizabeth Alde.*
- GILT BIBLE, *see* BIBLE.
- GILT CUP, Goldsmiths' Row, Cheapside. **John Bartlet, sen.*
- GLOBE, over against the Royal Exchange. *Francis Williams.*
- GLOVE, Cornhill. **William Hope.*
- GLOVE, near the Royal Exchange. **Peter Cole.*
- GOAT, King Street, Westminster. **Francis Constable.*
- GOLDEN ANCHOR, Paternoster Row. *John Harrison II ; Josiah Harrison.*
- GOLDEN ANCHOR, Strand, near Temple Bar (or Strand, next the Nag's Head, without Temple Bar). *Roger Ball.*
- GOLDEN BALL, Little Britain. **Richard Clutterbuck.*
- GOLDEN BALL, Pope's Head Alley. *George Loftus.*
- GOLDEN BALL, St. Paul's Churchyard. *John Teage.*
- GOLDEN BUCK, Fleet Street, near Sergeants' Inn. **William Lee.*
- GOLDEN EAGLE AND CHILD, Paternoster Row. *John Hill.*

- GOLDEN HIND, St. Paul's Churchyard. *John Hinde.*
- GOLDEN KEY, St. Paul's Churchyard, near the Great North Door.
Richard Woodroffe.
- GOLDEN LION, Duck Lane. **Mathew Simmons.*
- GOLDEN LION, Little Britain. **Laurence Sadler.*
- GOLDEN TUN, Fleet Street, near St. Dunstan's Church. *John Winnington.*
- GOSHAWK IN THE SUN, St. Paul's Churchyard, next the Gate, the corner shop to Cheapside. *Thomas Gosson.*
- GRASSHOPPER, St. Paul's Churchyard. *Christopher Barker ; Augustine Laughton.*
- GREAT BIBLE, at the Great North Door of St. Paul's. *Joan Broome.*
- GREAT TURK'S HEAD, Fleet Street. *John Barnes.*
- GREEN DRAGON, St. Paul's Churchyard. *Francis Coldock ; Thomas Hayes ; William Barrett ; Francis Burton ; John Budge ; Thomas Alchorne ; *Andrew Crooke.*
- GREEN OAK, *see* OAKEN TREE.
- GREYHOUND, Paternoster Row. *John Penny ; Joseph Harrison (cf. White Greyhound).*
- GREYHOUND, St. Paul's Churchyard. *William Welby ; Michael Baker ; Robert Allot ; Thomas Allot ; *Ralph Mabb ; *Robert Milborne ; *John Crooke ; *Thomas Cowley.*
- GRIFFIN, Paternoster Row, over against the Black Raven. *Thomas Gubbin.*
- GUN, Ivy Lane. *John Grismand ; *Charles Green.*
- GUN, near Holborn Conduit. *William Jones.*
- GUN, near Little North Door of St. Paul's. *Edward White, sen. ; John Grismand.*
- GUN, St. Paul's Alley. *John Grismand.*
- HALF BOWL in the Old Bailey. **Francis Coles.*
- HALF EAGLE AND KEY, Barbican. *William Jaggard.*

- HALF EAGLE AND KEY, Fleet Lane, Old Bailey. *Richard Serle.*
- HALF ROSE AND HALF SUN, next the North Door of the Exchange.
Thomas Frethen.
- HAND AND BIBLE, Duck Lane. **Richard Cartwright.*
- HAND AND GOLDEN PEN, Fetter Lane. *Richard Gething.*
- HAND AND PLOUGH, Fleet Street. *William Mattes ; Edmund Mattes.*
- HAND AND STAR, Fleet Street, between the two Temple Gates. *John Jaggard.*
- HAND IN HAND, Wood Street, over against St. Michael's Church. *George Vincent.*
- HARP, Shoe Lane. *Walter Dight.*
- HARROW, Snow Hill. *William Wright, jun.*
- HART'S HORN, Foster Lane. **Henry Walley.*
- HELMET, St. Paul's Churchyard. *Humphrey Toy ; Thomas Chard.*
- HOLY BUSH, Ivy Lane. *Henry Holland.*
- HOLY GHOST, St. Paul's Churchyard. *Gabriel Cawood ; William Leake.*
- HOLY LAMB, Ludgate Hill. *John Coleby.*
- HOLY LAMB, Paternoster Row. *John Harrigat.*
- HOLY LAMB, St. Paul's Churchyard. *Clement Knight ; *Thomas Knight.*
- HORSESHOE, near the Hospital Gate, Smithfield. *Thomas Lambert.*
- HUNTSMAN, Paternoster Row. *Edmund Mutton.*
- IRISH WAREHOUSE, Stationers' Hall. **Thomas Downes.*
- ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, beside Charing Cross. *Thomas Colwell.*
- ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, Fleet Street beneath the Conduit. *Thomas Colwell ; Hugh Jackson.*
- JONAS, (?) St. Paul's Churchyard. *Eleazar Edgar.*
- KING'S ARMS, St. Paul's Churchyard. *Joyce Norton ; *Richard Whitaker.*

KING'S HEAD, Old Bailey. **John Wright, sen.* ; **John Wright, jun.*

KING'S HEAD, St. Paul's Churchyard. *Thomas Norton* ; (?) *Hannah Barrett* ; **Robert Bostock*.

LAMB, Ludgate Hill. *William Holmes, jun.*

LAMB, New Fish Street Hill. **Fulke Clifton*.

LAMB, Old Bailey. **Francis Coles*.

LITTLE SHOP, at the North Door of St. Paul's. *William Owen*.

LITTLE SHOP, by the North-West Door of St. Paul's. *Richard Jones*.

LITTLE SHOP, by the Royal Exchange. *Thomas Archer*.

LODGE, Chancery Lane, over against Lincoln's Inn. *Robert Clarke*.

LONG SHOP, adjoining Ludgate. *William Cotton*.

LONG SHOP, at the West End of St. Paul's (*see also* New Long Shop).
Richard Day.

LONG SHOP, in the Poultry, under St. Mildred's Church. *Edward Allde* ;
Margaret Allde ; (?) *Thomas Archer* ; *Henry Rocket*.

LOVE AND DEATH, Fleet Street. *John Roberts*.

LUCRECE, in the New Rents in Newgate Market. *Thomas Purfoot* ;
**Thomas Badger*.

LUTE, Paternoster Row. *James Rowbotham*.

MARIGOLD, St. Paul's Churchyard. *James Bowler* ; *Anne Bowler* ;
**Francis Eglesfield*.

MERMAID, Holborn. *Thomas Saunders*.

MERMAID, Knightrider Street. *Henry Bynneman*.

MERMAID, Paternoster Row. *Henry Bynneman*.

MERMAID, St. Paul's Churchyard. *Nicholas Ling*.

NEW LONG SHOP, at the West Door of St. Paul's. *William Jones*.

NOBODY, Barbican. *John Trundle*.

NOVAM LIBRARIORUM OFFICINAM, AD, St. Paul's Churchyard. *Martin Clarke.*

OAKEN TREE, or GREEN OAK, Long Lane. *Edward Aggas.*

OLIPHAUNT, or BLACK ELEPHANT, Fleet Street. *Henry Wykes.*

PARIS, without Newgate, by St. Sepulchre's. *John Barnes.*

PARROT, St. Paul's Churchyard. *Andrew Maunsell ; John Oxenbridge ; Felix Norton ; William Aspley ; *Luke Fawne.*

PIED BULL, St. Austin's Gate, St. Paul's Churchyard. **N. Butter.*

POPE'S HEAD, near the Exchange. *Andrew Harris.*

PRINCE'S ARMS, St. Paul's Churchyard. **Humphrey Moseley.*

PRINTER'S PRESS, Fleet Lane. *William Blaincher ; George Eld.*

PURSE, Little Old Bailey. *Roger Ward.*

RAINBOW, Fleet Street, near the Inner Temple Gate. *Ephraim Dawson ; *Daniel Pakeman.*

RED BOWL, St. Paul's Churchyard. *Henry Sanderson.*

RED BULL, *see* BULL.

RED DRAGON, West End of St. Paul's. *Edward Aggas.*

RED LION, London Bridge. *Richard Bonion.*

ROSE, (?) *Richard Boyle.*

ROSE, St. Paul's Churchyard. *Thomas Wight ; *George Thomason ; *Octavian Pulleyn, sen.*

ROSE AND CROWN, over against the Falcon, near Holborn Bridge, without Newgate. *Richard Jones.*

ROSE AND CROWN, St. Paul's Churchyard. **George Thomason.*

ROSE AND POMEGRANATE, Cheapside, under Bow Church. *James Rowbotham.*

SHIP, London Wall. (?) *Thomas East (by the Ship) ; Henry Middleton.*

SHIP, St. Paul's Churchyard. **John Crooke.*

- SPLAYED EAGLE, Great Wood Street. *Richard Field.*
- SPREAD EAGLE, in the upper end of Fleet Lane. *Richard Jones.*
- SPREAD EAGLE, near the Great North Door of St. Paul's. *Richard Bonion.*
- STAR, Aldersgate Street. *Henry Denham.*
- STAR, at the West Door (End) of St. Paul's. *Jonas Man ; Richard Redmer ; *Edward Brewster.*
- STAR, Bread Street Hill. *Richard Yardley ; Peter Short ; E. Short ; Humphrey Lownes.*
- STAR, Duck Lane. **T. Jackson.*
- STAR, Paternoster Row. *H. Denham.*
- STAR, under St. Peter's Church, Cornhill. *Samuel Ward.*
- SUGARLOAF, Fleet Street, over against Whitefriars. *John Brown, sen. ; *Lawrence Blaiklock (next Temple Bar).*
- SUN, Bethlem. *Henry Bell.*
- SUN, near Holborn Conduit. *Francis Smith.*
- SUN, Paternoster Row. *Henry Gosson ; (?) Thomas Gosson.*
- SUN, St. Paul's Churchyard. *Abraham Kitson ; Richard Bankworth.*
- SWAN, Little Britain. *Henry Ockould ; *Godfrey Emerson.*
- SWAN, Paternoster Row. *John Drawater.*
- SWAN, St. Paul's Churchyard. *Garrat D'Ewes ; Cuthbert Burby ; Elizabeth Burby ; William Welby ; *Samuel Man ; *John Rothwell.*
- TALBOT, Aldersgate Street. *Benjamin Fisher.*
- TALBOT, a little above Holborn Conduit. *Nicholas Dyos.*
- TALBOT, by Holborn Conduit. *Roger Ward.*
- TALBOT, Paternoster Row. *Robert Walker ; Thomas Man, sen. ; Thomas Man, jun. ; Jonas Man ; Paul Man.*
- THREE CONIES, Old Exchange. *Henry Carre.*
- THREE CRANES, in the Vintry. *Thomas Dawson ; (?) Thomas Gardiner ; (?) John Dawson ; Mary Dawson.*
- THREE CROWNS, in the Cloth Fair. *Simon Stafford.*

THREE FLOWER DE LUCES, St. Paul's Alley, near St. Gregory's Church.
Richard Fleming.

THREE FOXES, Long Lane. **William Wilson.*

THREE GOLDEN FALCONS, Duck Lane. **W. Adderton.*

THREE GOLDEN LIONS, Cornhill. **John Bellamy.*

THREE PIGEONS, Paternoster Row. *John Hill.*

THREE PIGEONS, St. Paul's Churchyard. *William Barrett* ; **John Parker* ; **Humphrey Robinson.*

THREE WELLS, North-West Door of St. Paul's. *Henry Bynneman.*

TIGER'S HEAD, Paternoster Row. *Christopher Barker.*

TIGER'S HEAD, St. Paul's Churchyard. *Christopher Barker* ; *Toby Cooke* ;
William Aspley ; *Matthew Cooke* ; *John Hardy* ; *Laurence Lisle* ;
**Henry Seile.*

TIME, St. Paul's Churchyard. *Joyce Macham.*

TURK'S HEAD, Fleet Street, next to the Mitre and Phoenix. **William Lee.*

TURK'S HEAD, Ivy Lane. **Joseph Blaiklock.*

TWO GREYHOUNDS, Cornhill. **John Bellamy.*

UNICORN, Cannon Lane, near St. Paul's. *John Drawater.*

UNICORN, Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange. **William Hope.*

UNICORN, near Fleet Bridge. *John Coleby* ; **Robert Milborne.*

UNICORN, Paternoster Row. *John Harrison IV.*

VINE, Fleet Street. *Edward Venge.*

WHITE BEAR, Addling Street, near Baynard's Castle. *John Windet.*

WHITE BEAR, at St. Sepulchre's Door. *Henry Tomes.*

WHITE BEAR, Cornewell (i.e. Cornhill). **Thomas Jenner.*

WHITE BEAR, Foster Lane, over against Goldsmiths' Hall. **William Garrett.*

WHITE BEAR, near the Exchange. **Thomas Jenner.*

WHITE FLOWER DE LUCE, St. Dunstan's Churchyard, Fleet Street.
**John Marriot.*

WHITE GREYHOUND, St. Paul's Churchyard. *William Leake ; John Harrison III.*

WHITE HART, Fleet Street. *Thomas Fisher ; John North* (over against the Great Conduit) ; (?) *Richard Jackson.*

WHITE HIND, Colman Street. *W. Harris.*

WHITE HIND, without Cripplegate. **Robert Wood.*

WHITE HORSE, Fleet Lane, over against Seacole Lane. *Gabriel Simpson ; William White.*

WHITE HORSE, Little Britain. *William Hills.*

WHITE HORSE, near the Great North Door of St. Paul's. *Ralph Howell.*

WHITE HORSE, Pope's Head Alley. *George Humble ; John Sudbury.*

WHITE HORSE, St. Paul's Churchyard. *William Williamson ; *Joshua Kirton.*

WHITE HORSE, without Newgate. **Henry Overton.*

WHITE LION, near Charing Cross. *George Baker.*

WHITE LION, St. Paul's Churchyard. (?) *Thomas Adams ; Francis Burton ; *Francis Constable ; *Charles Green.*

WHITE SWAN, Addling Hill. *Valentine Simmes ; *Richard Badger.*

WHITE SWAN, St. Paul's Churchyard. *Ralph Jackson.*

WHITE UNICORN, Pope's Head Alley. *Randall Bearkes.*

WINDMILL, Britain's Burse. *John Budge.*

WINDMILL, St. Paul's Churchyard. *Eleazar Edgar ; Ambrose Garbrand.*

WINDMILL, Snow Hill, near to St. Sepulchre's Church. **Francis Grove.*

WOOLPACK, Hosier Lane. *Richard Hudson.*

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INDEX OF LONDON ADDRESSES.

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Alban's, St., *see* Wood Street.

Aldermanbury, a little above the Conduit, *R. Bradock* ; *T. Haviland*.

Aldersgate, opposite the Pump, *E. Allde* : Under, *G. Seton*.

Aldersgate Street, BLACK HORSE ; STAR ; TALBOT : Northumberland House, St. Martin's Lane, *C. Barker* ; *J. Bill* ; *B. Norton*.

Aldersgate Ward, *L. Senior* ; *J. Wilford*.

Aldgate, A little within, *H. Skelton* : Without, *J. Hopkinson* ; BROAD AXE.

Aldgate Ward, *F. Trots*.

Andrew's, St., *see* Holborn.

Augustine's (Austin's) Gate, *see* St. Paul's Churchyard.

Anne's, St., *see* Blackfriars.

Antholin's, Parish of St., *O. Churton*.

Bacon House, *see* Cheapside.

Bailey, *see* Little Old Bailey ; Old Bailey.

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Baynard's Castle, *see* Castle Baynard ; Addling Street ; Thames Street.

Bedlem, or Bethlem, *T. Bourne* ; *R. Cox* ; SUN : near Moorfield Gate, *J. Hunt*.

Benet Fink, Parish of St., Broadstreet Ward, *H. Francis*.

Bishop of London's Gate, *see* St. Paul's, West Door.

Bishopsgate, Without, *H. Bell*.

Bishopsgate Churchyard, *T. Chard*.

Bishopsgate Street, near the Angel, *G. Loftus*.

Bishop's Hall, Stepney, *E. Venge*.

Blackfriars, *P. Boulenger*; *F. Bover*; *G. Dare*; *R. Field*; *F. Henson*; *J. Hewe*; *J. de Horse*; *A. de Renialme*; *J. Rime*; *J. Simond*; *J. Vautrollier*; *T. Vautrollier I.*: St. Anne's, *J. Waltenell*: Hunsdon House, *J. Bill*; *B. Norton*: near Puddle Wharf, *A. Jeffes*: next to the Greyhound Tavern, *M. Fenricus*.

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Botolph's, St., without Aldersgate, *T. Snodham*.

Botolph's, St., without Aldgate, *W. Edmonds*.

Botolph's Church, Under St., *R. Basse*.

Bread Street, *T. East*.

Bread Street Hill, STAR.

Bride's Churchyard, St., *see* St. Paul's, North Door.

Bride's Lane, St., Fleet Street, in the Parsonage House, *A. Mathewes*.

Bridge, The, (?) Holborn, *J. Hunter*: *see* London Bridge.

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Cannon Lane, near St. Paul's, UNICORN.

Carter Lane, *see* Addle Hill.

Castle Baynard Ward, *C. Nelman*.

Cateaton Street, BULL'S HEAD: over against Guildhall Gate, *G. Blackwall*; *W. Blackwall*.

Catherine Wheel Alley, *H. Gosson*.

Chancery Lane, *R. Wilson*; BIBLE; BLACK BEAR; CHURCH: Lincoln's Inn Gate, *F. Parke*: near Holborn, *R. Bolton*: near Sergeants' Inn, *R. Hawkins*: near (at door of) Six Clerks' Office, *S. Albyn*; *J. Bailey*: over against Lincoln's Inn, LODGE: *see* Fleet Street.

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Charterhouse Lane, *H. Johnson*.

Cheap Gate, *see* St. Paul's Churchyard.

Cheapside, adjoining the Little Conduit, *J. Roberts*; *W. Towreold*: Bacon House, near Foster Lane, *C. Barker*: under Bow Church, ROSE AND POMEGRANATE: *see* St. Lawrence Lane; Paternoster Row; St. Paul's Churchyard.

Christ Church, Near, *E. Allde*: Near end of, *G. Purslowe*: *see* Newgate Street.

Christ Church Gate, *see* Newgate Market.

Clement's Church, St., Near, BLACK RAVEN: *see* Strand.

Clothfair, THREE CROWNS: near the Red Lion, *S. Stafford*.

Colman Street, WHITE HIND: *see* Lothbury.

Cornhill, CASTLE; CROWN; GLOVE; THREE GOLDEN LIONS; TWO GREYHOUNDS: WHITE BEAR: adjoining St. Peter's Church, *W. Williamson*: near the Castle, *H. Beeston*: near the Royal Exchange, *C. Burby*; *E. Burby*; UNICORN: under St. Peter's Church, *T. Millington*; *N. Newbery*; STAR: *see* Black Raven Alley; Royal Exchange.

Covent Garden, BLUE BIBLE.

Cow Lane, near Holborn Conduit, *A. Mathewes*; *M. Parsons*; *J. White*; *W. White*: over against the Plough, above Holborn Conduit, *W. Lewes*.

Cree Church, *see* Norfolk's Place.

- Creed Lane, St. Gregory's Parish, near St. Paul's Churchyard, *R. Howcott*.
- Cripplegate, *see* St. Olave's.
- Cripplegate, Without, *T. Castleton*; WHITE HIND.
- Cripplegate Ward, *J. Wilforde*.
- Distaff Lane, *W. Williamson*: near Old Fish Street, AQUA VITAE STILL: over against the Castle, *J. Wolf*.
- Duck Lane, ANGEL; CROWN; GOLDEN LION; HAND AND BIBLE; STAR; THREE GOLDEN FALCONS: near Smithfield, *J. Danter*; BIBLE.
- Dunstan's in the East, St., Tower Street Ward, *T. Sayer*.
- Dunstan's in the West, St., Fleet Street, *W. Cooke*; *R. Greene*: near to the Church, *T. East*; *M. Partridge*: *see* Fleet Street.
- Dunstan's Churchyard, St., Fleet Street, *J. Browne, sen.*; *J. Busby*; *T. Dew*; *A. Helme*; *J. Helme*; *W. Jaggard*; *N. Ling*; *M. Lownes*; *H. Middleton*; *R. Moore*; *T. Newman*; *H. Thornton*; *W. Washington*; *G. Winder*; WHITE FLOWER DE LUCE: under the Dial, *R. Barnes*; *J. Smethwick*.
- Eliot's Court, *see* Old Bailey.
- Exchange, The, *see* Royal Exchange, *also* Old Exchange.
- Faith's Parish, St., Farringdon Ward Within, *A. Fremorsham*; *R. Tommes*; *P. Ward*; *W. Williams*.
- Farringdon Ward Within, *R. Mercator*; *J. Le Moyne de Morgues*.
- Fetter Lane, *Bullock*; *Fowler*; *W. Hoskins*; *R. Robinson*; *J. Wells*; HAND AND GOLDEN PEN: *see* Fleet Street.
- Fields, In the, between Prince's Street and the Cockpit, *J. Speidell*.
- Fleet Bridge, BIBLE: near, UNICORN.
- Fleet Lane, *R. Read*; PRINTER'S PRESS: over against the Maidenhead, *W. Venge*: over against Seacoal Lane, WHITE HORSE: Upper end of, SPREAD EAGLE.

Fleet Street, *T. Fookes* ; *R. Wilson* ; BIBLE ; ELEPHANT (BLACK ELEPHANT, OLIPHAUNT) ; FALCON ; HAND AND PLOUGH ; GREAT TURK'S HEAD ; LOVE AND DEATH ; VINE ; WHITE HART : a little above the Conduit, *R. Newbery* : beneath the Conduit, ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST : between the two Temple Gates, CROWN ; HAND AND STAR : near the Castle, *T. Gilbert* : near Chancery Lane, *M. Selman* : near St. Dunstan's Church, GOLDEN TUN : near Fetter Lane end, FLOWER DE LUCE : near Inner Temple Gate, *M. Selman* ; RAINBOW : near Middle Temple Gate, *R. Blower* ; *H. Olney* : near Temple Gate, *J. Smethwick* : near Sergeants' Inn, GOLDEN BUCK : next to the Mitre and Phoenix, TURK'S HEAD : over against, or near, the Conduit, *R. Jackson* : over against Whitefriars, SUGARLOAF : under King's Head Tavern at Chancery Lane end, *J. Coleby* : see St. Dunstan's in the West ; St. Dunstan's Churchyard ; Temple Bar.

Fore Street, Cripplegate, GILDED CUP : without Cripplegate, near Grub Street, BELL.

Foster Lane, *N. Okes* ; HART'S HORN : over against Goldsmiths' Hall, WHITE BEAR.

Furnivall's Inn Gate, *J. Grove*.

Giles, St., without Cripplegate, *T. Prentis* ; *W. Sheppard* : over against, *R. Hancock* : see Red Cross Street.

Giltspur Street, without Newgate, BIBLE.

Goldsmiths' Hall, see Foster Lane.

Goldsmiths' Row, Cheapside, GILT CUP.

Gratious (Grace Church) Street, over against Leadenhall, *W. Barley*.

Gray's Inn Gate, *R. Ockould* ; *H. Tomes* ; *R. Wilson*.

Gray's Inn Lane, see Holborn.

Great Wood Street, *J. Legate* ; BLACKAMORE'S HEAD ; SPLAYED EAGLE.

Green Arbour, ANGEL : see Old Bailey.

Green's Rents and the Wharf, Farringdon Without, *P. Rotteford*.

Gregory's Church, St., *see* St. Paul's Alley.

Gregory's Parish, St., *T. Hodgkinson*.

Grub Street, *G. Wood* : *see* Fore Street.

Guildhall, *P. Birch* : By the, *S. Clarke*.

Guildhall Gate, *T. Turner* : Near, BIBLE : *see* Cateaton Street.

Gunpowder Alley, *Udall*.

Hammersmith, *R. Ward*.

Holborn, *Bailey* ; *H. Barber* ; *Bulmer* ; *Lovet* ; *R. Wilson* ; BLIND KNIGHT ; CASTLE ; MERMAID : at upper end of Gray's Inn Lane, *B. Lightfoot* : St. Andrew's, *R. Robinson* : *see* Turnstile Lane.

Holborn Bridge, (?) *J. Hunter* ; BIBLE or BLUE BIBLE : Near, *N. Okes* ; *J. Orphinstrange* : Near, over against the Falcon, ROSE AND CROWN : Upon, *J. Proctor*.

Holborn Conduit, *R. Gladwin* : A little above, TALBOT : By, TALBOT : Near, *W. Elfe* or *Ellis* ; *T. Jones* ; GUN ; SUN : *see* Cow Lane ; Hosier Lane.

Holborn Hill, near the Cross Keys, *H. Bell*.

Hosier Lane, AXE ; WOOLPACK : near Holborn Conduit, *J. Danter* : near Smithfield, *J. Barnes*.

Hunsdon House, *see* Blackfriars.

Inner Temple Gate, *see* Fleet Street.

Ivy Lane, *T. Pavier* ; ANGEL ; BLACK HORSE ; GUN ; HOLY BUSH ; TURK'S HEAD.

John's Street, St., Clerkenwell, *J. Bowen*.

King Lane, *S. Nealand*.

King Street, Westminster, GOAT.

Knight rider Street, MERMAID.

Lambert Hill, near Old Fish Street, *E. Allde* ; *R. Ward* ; *W. Ward*.

Lame Hospital, *see* Smithfield.

Lawrence Lane, St., Cheapside, BIBLE.

Leadenhall, *see* Gracious Street.

Lincoln's Inn, *see* Chancery Lane.

Little Britain, *J. Browne, sen.* ; *J. Browne, jun.* ; *F. Ely* ; *W. Harper* ;
F. Hill ; *C. Hodges* ; *J. Hopkinson* ; *J. Rhodes* ; *H. Skelton* ;
G. Wright ; BULL or RED BULL ; GOLDEN BALL ; GOLDEN
LION ; SWAN ; WHITE HORSE.

Little Old Bailey, near the King's Head, *E. Griffin* ; PURSE : *for* Eliot's
Court *see* Old Bailey.

Little St. Helen's, *W. Barley*.

Lombard Street, ANGEL ; CRADLE ; GEORGE : near the Stocks Market,
EAGLE : over against the Cardinal's Hat, *F. Coldock* : *see* Pope's
Head Alley.

London Bridge, *J. Spencer* : near the Gate, *H. Gosson* ; *T. Gosson* ;
S. Pemell ; RED LION : *see* St. Magnus Corner.

London Wall, SHIP.

Long Lane, *R. Oliffe* ; OAKEN TREE or GREEN OAK ; THREE FOXES :
see Smithfield.

Lothbury, *G. Low* ; *A. Maunsell* : at hither end of Colman Street,
W. Ferbrand.

Lottery House, Under the, *R. Jones*.

Ludgate, Adjoining, LONG SHOP : Near, *J. Shaw* ; CROWN : The house
of Mistress Stubbes in the alley adjoining, *R. Willis*.

Ludgate Hill, HOLY LAMB ; LAMB.

Magnus Corner, St., by London Bridge, *H. Astley* ; *R. Ballard* ; *J. Tapp*.

Maiden Lane, near Wood Street, *A. Laughton*.

Martin's, St., in the Vintry, *H. Brewer*.

Martin's Lane, St., *see* Aldersgate Street.

Mary Axe, St., *T. Gellibrand*.

Michael's Church, St., *see* Wood Street.

Middle Temple Gate, *see* Fleet Street ; Temple Bar.

Mildred's Church, St., *see* Poultry.

Moorfield Gate, *see* Bedlem.

Moor Fields, Near, *J. Jackson*.

New Fish Street Hill, LAMB.

Newgate, Without, CARDINAL'S HAT ; PARIS ; WHITE HORSE : over against the Saracen's Head, *T. Langley* : over against St. Sepulchre's Church, *R. Jones* ; *T. Purfoot* : *see* Old Bailey.

Newgate Market, *W. Barley* : in the New Rents, LUCRECE : over against Christ Church Gate, *Y. James*.

Newgate Street, near Christ Church, St. Faith's Parish, *I. Bing* ; *J. Jugge* : *see* Christ Church.

Nicholas Shambles, St., *see* Rose Alley.

Norfolk's Place, Duke of, by Cree Church, *H. Stell*.

Northumberland House, *see* Aldersgate Street.

Olave's, St., Cripplegate, *P. Lignante*.

Old Bailey, EAGLE AND CHILD ; HALF BOWL ; KING'S HEAD ; LAMB : Eliot's Court (sometimes, more correctly, described as in Little Old Bailey), *H. Bell* ; *E. Bollifant* ; *M. Broadwood* ; *A. Hatfield* ; *J. Haviland* ; *J. Jackson* ; *N. Newton* : Green Arbour, ANGEL : Green Arbour Court, BLUE BIBLE : near the Golden Lion, *R. Walker* : over against the Sessions House, *J. Haviland* : Upper end of, among the saddlers, *N. Fosbrook* : Upper end of, near Newgate, *M. Rhodes* : *see* Little Old Bailey.

Old Exchange, CAT AND FIDDLE ; THREE CONIES.

Old Fish Street, DOLPHIN : *see* Distaff Lane ; Lambert Hill ; Trinity Lane.

Pannier Alley, *A. Gosson ; H. Gosson.*

Paternoster Row, BLACK BOY ; GOLDEN ANCHOR ; GOLDEN EAGLE AND CHILD ; GREYHOUND ; HOLY LAMB ; HUNTSMAN ; LUTE ; MERMAID ; STAR ; SUN ; SWAN ; TALBOT ; THREE PIGEONS ; TIGER'S HEAD ; UNICORN : near the Castle Tavern (? at the Sun), *T. Gosson* ; near Cheapside, FLOWER DE LUCE AND CROWN ; over against the Black Raven, GRIFFIN ; over against the Checker, *J. Orwin ; T. Orwin* : without the North Gate of St. Paul's, opening into Cheapside, *J. Burrell.*

Paul's, St., Great Door, Near, *W. Young.*

—, Great North Door, At or Near, *W. Barringer ; W. Blackman ; W. Holmes ; A. Jeffes ; S. Shorter* ; GOLDEN KEY ; GREAT BIBLE ; SPREAD EAGLE : Over against, *E. Blount.*

—, Great South Door, *J. Budge* : on the right hand going up the steps, *R. Fleming* : Over against, *T. Nelson.*

—, Little (or Middle) Door, BLACK BOY.

—, Little North Door, *J. Bailey* : Near, GUN ; WHITE HORSE.

—, Little West Door, *N. Ling* ; LITTLE SHOP.

—, North Door, *J. Arnold ; T. Bushel ; G. Charlton ; J. Flasket* ; LITTLE SHOP : Over against, in St. Bride's Churchyard, *T. Colwell.*

—, North Gate of, *see* Paternoster Row.

—, North West Door, *N. Ling* ; THREE WELLS : at the corner shop, *R. Smith.*

—, South Door, Over against, *J. Wolf.*

—, South-West Door, *H. Disle, R. Jones, W. Jones.*

—, West Door (or End), *F. Godlif ; T. Law ; N. Ling ; H. Lownes ; T. Nelson ; G. Robinson ; W. Wood* ; LONG SHOP ; NEW LONG SHOP ; RED DRAGON ; STAR ; between the Brazen Pillar and

Lollards' Tower, *R. Jones* : corner shop near the Bishop of London's Gate, *N. Fosbrook*.

Paul's Alley, St., GUN : over against St. Gregory's Church, THREE FLOWER DE LUCES.

Paul's Chain, St., *J. Wolf*.

Paul's Churchyard, St., *T. Gubbins* ; *J. Piper* ; *B. Sutton* ; *W. Telotson* ; *R. Walley* ; *E. Weaver* ; *W. Williamson* ; ANGEL ; BALL (GOLDEN BALL) ; BELL ; BIBLE ; BISHOP'S HEAD ; BLACK BEAR ; BLACK SPREAD EAGLE ; BLAZING STAR ; BRAZEN SERPENT ; BULL(S) HEAD ; CHRISTOPHER ; COCK ; CRANE ; CROSS KEYS ; CROWN ; FLOWER DE LUCE ; FLOWER DE LUCE AND CROWN ; FOUNTAIN ; GEORGE ; GOLDEN BALL ; GOLDEN HIND ; GRASSHOPPER ; GREEN DRAGON ; GREYHOUND ; HELMET ; HOLY GHOST ; HOLY LAMB ; JONAS ; KING'S ARMS ; KING'S HEAD ; MARIGOLD ; MERMAID ; AD NOVAM LIBRARIORUM OFFICINAM ; PARROT ; PRINCE'S ARMS ; RED BOWL ; ROSE ; ROSE AND CROWN ; SHIP ; SUN ; SWAN ; THREE PIGEONS ; TIGER'S HEAD ; TIME ; WHITE GREYHOUND ; WHITE HORSE ; WHITE LION ; WHITE SWAN : Cheap Gate, CROWN : near the French School, *W. Wright, sen.* : near the Gate, corner shop to Cheapside, GOSHAWK IN THE SUN : near St. Augustine's (Austin's) Gate, *T. Butter* ; EAGLE AND CHILD ; FOX ; PIED BULL : near Watling Street, *M. Lawe* : over against the Blazing Star, *H. Carre* : over against the Cross, *E. Marchant* : *see also the various Doors of St. Paul's above* ; Queen's Head Alley.

Paul's Gate, St., CROSS KEYS.

Paul's Wharf, St., CROSS KEYS : *see Thames Street*.

Peter's St., *see Black Raven Alley* ; Cornhill.

Philip Lane, BELL.

Pope's Head Alley, *N. Newbery* ; ANGEL ; BIBLE ; CROWN ; GEORGE ; GOLDEN BALL ; WHITE HORSE ; WHITE UNICORN : near the Exchange, *R. Canter* ; *G. Loftus* : out of Lombard Street, *N. Fosbrook* ; *W. Sheffard* ; over against the Horseshoe, *T. Archer*.

Pope's Head Palace, *G. Humble* ; *J. Sudbury* : near the Exchange, *T. Archer*.

Pope's Head Passage, *J. Bache*.

Poultry, by St. Mildred's Church, *C. Burby* : middle shop in the row adjoining to St. Mildred's Church, *W. Wright, sen.* : under St. Mildred's Church, LONG SHOP.

Puddle Wharf, *see* Blackfriars.

Queen's Head Alley, Paternoster Row, BIBLE or GILT BIBLE.

Red Cross Street, adjoining St. Giles' without Cripplegate, *J. Mather* ; *J. Moptid* : parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate, *R. Baynes* : *see* Ship Alley.

Rood Lane, *S. Peele*.

Rose Alley, parish of St. Nicholas Shambles, Farringdon Within, *T. Snape*.

Royal Exchange, or Exchange, *P. Harrison* ; *A. Maunsell* : 'Britain's Burse,' *J. Budge* ; *J. Gwillim* ; *T. Johnson* ; BIBLE ; EAGLE AND CHILD ; WINDMILL : Behind the Royal Exchange, *S. Clarke* : By, BIBLE ; LITTLE SHOP : Entering into, *T. Pavier* : Near, CATS AND PARROT ; GLOVE ; POPE'S HEAD : Next the North Door of, HALF ROSE AND HALF CROWN ; WHITE BEAR : Over against, *C. Holland* ; GLOBE : Over against the Conduit in Cornhill, *A. White* : *see* Old Exchange ; *also* Cornhill ; Pope's Head Alley ; Pope's Head Palace.

Salisbury Court, CASTLE.

Seacoal Lane, *see* Fleet Street.

Sepulchre's Church, St., At door of, WHITE BEAR : Under, *G. Loftus* : *see* Newgate ; Snow Hill.

Sepulchre's Parish, St., *T. Lownes III.*

Sergeant's Inn, *see* Chancery Lane ; Fleet Street.

Sessions House, *see* Old Bailey.

Ship Alley, Redcross Street, Cripplegate, *W. Jones*.

Shoe Lane, *May* ; FALCON ; HARP.

Silver Street, near the Red Cross, *T. Nelson*.

Sion College, *J. Spencer*.

Six Clerks' Office, *see* Chancery Lane.

Smithfield, *T. Andrewes* : at the (Lame) Hospital Gate, *H. Bell* ; HORSE-SHOE : near Long Lane End, *R. Bolton* ; BIBLE AND HARP : *see* Duck Lane.

Snow Hill, HARROW : near St. Sepulchre's, WINDMILL.

Southwark, *Truck* : near the Market Place, *R. Aldred*.

Stationers' Hall, IRISH WAREHOUSE.

Stepney, *G. Wood* : *see* Bishop's Hall.

Stocks Market, *see* Lombard Street.

Strand, near York House, *T. Jones* ; *R. Horseman* : without Temple Bar, *R. Waldegrave* ; (next Nag's Head) GOLDEN ANCHOR : over against St. Clement's Church, BEAR.

Strand Bridge, Near, *J. Brambridge*.

Swithin's Lane, *R. Langton*.

Temple, The, *R. Ward* ; *J. Wells* : near the Church, *L. Becket*.

Temple Bar, Fleet Street, *J. Dearne* ; *R. Munde* ; *G. Norton* : Within, next Middle Temple Gate, *W. Hoskins* : *see* Strand.

Temple Gate, *see* Fleet Street.

Thames Street, (?) BLACK BULL ; CATHERINE WHEEL : between St. Paul's Wharf and Baynard's Castle, *T. East* : near Baynard's Castle, *H. Bynneman*.

Tower Hill, near the Bulwark Gate, *J. Tapp*.

Tower Street, BIBLE.

Trinity Lane, between Old Fish Street and Bow Lane, *J. Legatt*.

Turnstile Lane, Holborn, *W. Brookes*.

Vintry, THREE CRANES : *see* St. Martin's.

Watling Street, *see* St. Paul's Churchyard.

Westminster, *see* King Street.

Wharf, The, *see* Green's Rents.

White Cross Street, Cripplegate, *H. Denham*.

White Friars, near the Mulberry Tree, *V. Simmes* : *see* Fleet Street.

Wood Street, *R. Avery* : parish of St. Alban's, *C. Tressell* : over against
St. Michael's Church, HAND IN HAND : *see* Maiden Lane.

York House, Near, FLYING HORSE : *see* Strand.

INDEX OF
PLACES OTHER THAN LONDON.

INDEX OF PLACES OTHER THAN LONDON.

The names of the printers, stationers, etc., at each place are arranged, as far as possible, in the order of the dates at which they begin business.

Names which appear to be fictitious are enclosed in square brackets.

For the sake of completeness a few names of persons who overlap the period 1557-1640 have been added from Mr. Duff's *Century of the English Book Trade*, and Mr. Plomer's *Dictionary, 1641-67*.

† is prefixed to those taken from Mr. Duff and * to those from Mr. Plomer.

INDEX OF PLACES OTHER THAN LONDON.

A.—ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND AND WALES.

ABERDEEN : D. Melvill, 1622-43 ; E. Raban, 1622-50.

ASTBURY, Cheshire : H. Snape, 1585.

BANBURY, Oxfordshire : H. Sharpe, 1608-19 ; E. Langham, ? 1623-? 1641.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S : T. Gibson, 1582.

CAMBRIDGE : † R. Noke, 1540-57 ; † P. Sheres, 1545-69 ; S. Watson, ? 1553-? 1564 ; † Baxter, 1557 ; Ph. Scarlet, sen., 1563-82 ; J. Cuthbert, 1566-97 ; R. Boyce, 1568 ; J. Sheres, ? 1571-81 ; B. Nycholas, *al.* Segar, 1573-95 ; T. Bradshaw, 1573-1610 ; A. Harrison, 1573-1625 ; H. Moody, 1575-1637 ; J. Porter, ? 1576-1608 ; P. Waters, 1581-2 ; W. Scarlet, 1581-1617 ; T. Thomas, 1583-8 ; J. Legatt, sen., 1586-1620 ; P. Scarlet, 1590-1640 ; B. Prime, 1592-4 ; M. Vautrollier, 1592-4 ; J. James, 1592-1624 ; W. Jackson, ? 1593-5 ; H. Burwell, ? 1593-? 1601 ; J. Pinder, sen., 1604 ; Ph. Scarlet, jun., 1605-34 ; C. Legge, 1606-*c.* 1629 ; L. Greene, 1606-30 ; W. Williamson, 1607-35 ; T. Brooke, ? 1608-29 ; J. Sampson, 1610 ; E. Porter, 1615-33 ; S. Disher, 1616-24 ; D. Boyce, 1616-30 ; S. Roebuck, 1616-35 ; H. Wray, 1617-28 ; * J. Legatt, jun., 1620-58 ; J. Pinder, jun., 1621-35 ; T. Browne, 1621-? 1636 ; R. Leete, 1622-63 ; T. Morden, 1624 ; R. Ewlam, *c.* 1624 ; * J. Buck, 1625-61 ; * T. Buck, 1625-70 ; T. Atkinson, 1626-35 ; T. Moody, 1627-61 ; J. Milleson, 1627-70 ; F. Greene, 1628-35 ; F. Buck, 1630-2 ; J. Greene, 1631-7 ; * W. Graves, ? 1631-65 ; P. Waterhouse, 1632 ; * R. Daniel, 1632-50 ; * R. Ireland, 1634-52 ; R. Browne, 1645-71.

CANTERBURY: R. Wallys, 1571; C. Bassock, 1571-6; J. Bulkley, 1622.

CHESTER: W. Holme, 1591; J. Atkins, 1592; T. Humphreys, 1621-48;
D. Humphreys, 1635-(?); R. Thorpe, 1635-(?); P. Ince, (?) - 1648.

COLCHESTER: B. Harding, 1624.

DORCHESTER: J. Long, 1634.

DUBLIN: (?) J. Usher, 1571; W. Kearney, 1593-5; J. Franckton, 1600-
? 1618; A. Verdon, 1612; Soc. of Stationers, 1618-? 1640; A.
Johnson, 1629-30; J. Stepney, 1632; E. Crooke, 1638; G. Hood,
1638; J. Moore, 1639-40.

EDINBURGH: † J. Skot, 1539-71; R. Lekpreuik, 1561-71, 1573-82;
T. Bassandyne, 1564-77; H. Charteris, 1568-99; R. Woodhouse,
? 1569-? 1632; T. Waltem, 1572; [J. Jacques, 1574]; J. Ross,
1574-80; S. Kerknett, 1576; A. Arburthnet, 1576-85; L. Mannenby,
1578; (?) H. Richardson, 1580; J. Smyth, 1580; A. Williamson,
1580; J. Gibson, 1580-1600; J. Cowper, 1582; T. Vautrollier,
1584-6; R. Gourlaw, 1585; (?) R. Wood, 1585; E. Cathkin, 1585-
1601; (?) G. Masterton, 1587; [J. Nafield, 1587-9]; A. Hart,
1587-1621; J. Norton, sen., 1589-96; R. Waldegrave, 1589-1603;
T. Gibson, 1592; R. Smyth, 1592-1602; J. Symson, 1592-1604;
J. Brown, 1593; A. Aysoun, 1593-? 1600; A. Mason, 1596;
(?) J. Schenck, 1596; T. Finlason, 1597-1628; J. Brown, 1598;
R. Charteris, 1599-1609; S. Hart, 1599-? 1643; A. Arisone, 1600;
J. Harrower, ? 1600; P. Johnston, 1600; Heirs of H. Charteris,
1601; J. Cathkin, 1601-31; A. Wattir, 1603; G. Dick, ? 1603-19;
(?) F. van Hagen, 1604; (?) McKenzie, 1604; (?) D. Marr, 1604;
K. Lawson, 1608-22; J. Ferrie, 1609; E. Raban, 1620; Heirs of
A. Hart, 1621-39; J. Kene, 1621-39; J. Wreittoun, ? 1621-40;
J. Burdon, 1622-? 1641; Heirs of R. Charteris, 1628; Heirs of
T. Finlason (? Walter Finlason), 1628-30; J. Wood, 1629-33;
J. Hart, 1630-? 1639; J. Mayne, 1631-9; * R. Crombie, 1631-45;
D. Robertson, 1633; M. Vautrollier, 1633-4; * E. Tyler, ? 1633-50;
[J. Williams, 1635]; * G. Anderson, 1637-8; * R. Bryson, 1637-45;
* J. Bryson, 1638-42; * J. Threipland, 1639-45; W. Knox, 1640:
see also Scotland.

ETON : J. Norton, sen., 1610 ; M. Bradwood, 1610-18.

EXETER : P. Benson, 1569-83 ; H. Rolte, 1571 ; C. Hunt, 1593-1606 ;
(?) M. Hart, 1596 ; E. Dight, *c.* 1600 ; J. Dight, *c.* 1635 ; * T. Hunt,
1640-8.

GLASGOW : J. Sanders, 1625-42 ; J. Wilson, 1634-5 ; * G. Anderson,
1638-47.

HAMMERSMITH (*secret press*) : R. Ward, 1590.

IPSWICH : G. Penn, 1584-9.

LEICESTER : J. Allen, 1635-7.

LINCOLN : E. Rockadon, 1571.

LINCOLNSHIRE : C. Browne, 1571.

LICHFIELD : J. Marten, ? 1567-84 ; Lant, 1623.

LUDLOW : Clarke, 1633 ; Jennings, 1633.

MANCHESTER : Waller, 1633.

NANTWICH, Cheshire : Steele, 1633.

NORTHAMPTON : H. Sharpe, 1579-89 ; Whaley, 1633.

NORWICH : A. Rabat, 1567 ; N. Colman, 1586 ; E. Casson, or Causon,
1617-23 ; A. Atfend, 1640.

OLD FORD, Middlesex (*secret press*) : A. Neale, 1626 ; J. Phillips, 1626.

OXFORD : C. Cavey, *al.* Stuffolde, 1536-78 ; H. Milward, 1536-1605 ;
† H. Evans, 1538-63 ; G. Harkes, 1539-*c.* 1570 ; R. Redborne,
1556-71 ; † P. Cuttier, 1558 ; G. Burnet, *al.* Cornyshe, 1567 ;
J. Gore, 1568-74 ; N. Clyfton, 1570-9 ; W. Spire, sen., 1571-97 ;
J. Jenckes, 1572-7 ; R. Cavey, *al.* Stuffolde, 1573-94 ; J. Barnes,
1573-1618 ; R. Garbrand, *al.* Harkes, 1574-1628 ; D. Pinart, 1576-
1619 ; H. Archer, 1577-88 ; H. Jones, ? 1585-1637 ; G. Chambers,
1590 ; R. Foxon, 1590-1 ; S. Wilson, 1590-1 ; T. Middleton, 1590-
1604 ; F. Peerse, 1590-1622 ; R. Wright, 1591 ; N. Smith, 1593-
1609 ; E. Miles, 1593-1638 ; L. Waistell, 1597-1608 ; J. Crossley,
1597-1612 ; R. Billingsley, 1601-6 ; R. Nixon, *al.* Way, 1602-26 ;

W. Bailey, 1603 ; W. Davies, 1603-51 ; J. Adams, 1604-37 ; J. Lichfield, 1605-35 ; H. Bluett, 1606-33 ; L. Lisle, 1607-26 ; W. Spire, jun., 1607-36 ; D. Edwards, 1608-22 ; D. Cope, 1609 ; W. Sparke, 1609 ; J. Garbrand, *al.* Harkes, 1609-17 ; T. Huggins, 1609-36 ; J. Westall, 1609-43 ; R. Barnes, 1613-31 ; C. Barbar, 1614-17 ; E. Peerse, 1614-39 ; W. Johnson, 1616-*c.* 1645 ; * W. Webb, 1616-52 ; J. Chambers, 1617 ; R. Wylcocks, 1617 ; W. Toldervey, 1617-18 ; W. Wrench, 1617-18 ; T. Dyer, 1617-19 ; W. Wildgoose, 1617-26 ; J. Allam, 1617-38 ; * J. Godwin, 1617-73 ; S. Jackson, 1618 ; J. Short, 1618-24 ; T. Butler, ? 1619-28 ; R. Billingsley, 1620-4 ; * H. Cripps, 1620-40 ; * F. Oxlade, 1621-*c.* 1666 ; C. Crouch, 1623 ; S. Bele, 1624-5 ; * W. Turner, 1624-43 ; * H. Curteyn, 1625-51 ; * E. Forrest, 1625-82 ; J. Barnes, 1626-74 ; W. Ingram, 1626-83 ; W. Seale, 1628-39 ; R. Beckford, 1630-66 ; S. Bolt, 1631-42 ; * F. Bowman, 1634-47 ; * L. Lichfield, 1635-57 ; T. Allam, 1636-9 ; * J. Wilmot, 1637-65 ; * H. Hall, 1637-79 ; M. Hunt, 1639-40 ; T. Wilkins, 1640 ; * T. Robinson, 1640-63.

PERTH : W. Lauder, 1591 ; J. Sym, 1595.

ST. ANDREWS : R. Lekpreuik, 1572 ; (?) G. Young, 1585 ; (?) J. Jackson, ? 1599-1611 ; E. Raban, 1620.

SALISBURY : H. Hammande, 1571-6 ; (?) W. Hammond, 1632-40.

SCOTLAND (town unknown) : (?) G. Young, 1585 ; Z. Pont, 1590-1619 ; G. Christie, 1599-1604 ; J. Anderson, 1611.

SOMERSETSHIRE : J. Jaques, 1571.

STEPNEY : E. Venge, 1596 ; G. Wood, 1621.

STIRLING : R. Lekpreuik, 1571.

TAUNTON : J. Hearn, 1576.

WALES (town unknown) : Thackwell, ? 1588.

WELLS : J. Burton, 1634.

WESTMINSTER : * F. Constable, 1640 ; *see* London Signs, GOAT.

WINCHESTER : H. Croker, 1571.

WORCESTER : A. Kitson, 1571 ; * F. Ash, ? 1644-51.

YORK : † T. Wraith, 1556-(?) ; † J. Gowthwaite, 1556-68 ; J. Marcant, 1579 ; A. Foster, 1580-1607 ; T. Marsh, 1590-7 ; T. Richardson, 1600 ; J. Foster, (?) -1616.

B.—FOREIGN.

[The names of those who worked in more than one town are given under each, but where no English work is known to have been produced at a particular place the name under that heading is put within round brackets. In such cases the date is that during which the person is supposed to have carried on business in the town in question ; in others it refers merely to the period during which he was connected with the English book-trade.]

AMSTERDAM : C. Claessonius or Claeszoon, 1602 ; J. H., 1604 ; Z. Heyns, 1605 ; R. de Baudois, 1608 ; M. Colin, 1608 ; H. Laurensz, 1608-12 ; G. Thorp, 1608-19 ; W. J. Blaeu, 1612-25 ; J. Veseler, 1618-21 ; R. Plater, 1626 ; J. F. Stam, 1629-30 ; H. Hondt, 1630-2 ; (?) C. G. van Breughel, 1632 ; J. Jansson II, 1633-8 ; T. Stafford, 1640.

ANTWERP : (J. Bellerus, 1553-95) ; (G. Morberius, (?) -1558) ; G. van Diest or Dielin I & II, 1563-5 ; H. Laet, 1564-6 ; W. Sylvius, 1565-6 ; J. Fowler, 1566-75 ; P. van Keerberghen, 1567 ; G.-H. van der Loe, 1578 ; P. Braeckvelt, 1583 ; J. Trognesium, 1587-96 ; Widow Plantin, 1591 ; A. Coninx, 1599-1606 ; J. van Keerberghen, 1600 ; D. Vervliet, 1600 ; R. Verstegen, 1603 ; R. Bruneau or Bruney, 1605 ; J. Cnobbaert, 1614 ; J. Seldenslach, 1621.

ARNHEM : J. Jansson I, 1614-20.

AVIGNON : J. Brumereau, 1601.

BASLE : C. Mense, 1560 ; C. Waldkirch, 1597.

BORDEAUX : S. Milanges, 1589.

BRUSSELS : J. Mommart, 1608 ; J. Pepermans, 1624-8 ; Widow of H. Antony, 1633 ; Widow of J. Mommart, 1634.

BRUGES : H. Holost, 1576.

CAEN : P. le Chandelier, 1598.

COLOGNE : A. Birckman, 1561-8.

DELFT : J. A. Cloeting, 1631 ; J. P. Waelpots, 1633.

DORT : "Hanse," 1590 ; I. Canin, 1597-1601 ; A. Canin, 1601 ; G. Waters, 1610-23 ; N. Vincentsz, 1623 ; M. Wyon, 1626 ; Widow of M. Wyon, 1630-40 ; H. van Esch, 1639.

DOUAI : (J. Bogard, 1574-? 1626) ; J. Bellerus, 1575 ; J. Fowler, 1578 ; J. Lyon, 1580-1 ; C. Boscard, 1598-1607 ; L. Kellam, ? 1603-14 ; I. R., *c.* 1610 ; J. Heigham, 1612-22 ; T. Kellam, 1618 ; Widow of L. Kellam, 1622-39 ; H. Taylor, 1624 ; G. Pinchon, 1629-34 ; B. Bellerus, 1630-2 ; M. Bogard, 1630-5 ; P. Auroi, 1631.

FLORENCE : † L. Torrentini, 1553 ; (?) B. Sermatelli, 1600.

FLUSHING : M. A. van der Nolck, 1621-2.

FRANKFURT AM MAIN : S. Feirabendius, 1589 ; J. Wechel, 1590 ; C. Marni, 1603 ; Heirs of A. de Renialme, 1605 ; J. K. Unckels, 1619 ; (D. Aubri, 1620-9) ; J. N. Stolzenburger, 1628.

GENEVA : J. Crespin, 1556-69 ; † C. Badius, 1557 ; J. Poulain, 1556-8 ; † R. Hall, ? 1557-60 ; A. Rebul, 1558 ; Z. Durand, 1561.

GHENT : J. Dooms, *c.* 1628-32.

GORCUM (Gorinchem) : A. Janss, 1624.

HAARLEM : A. Romaen, 1597.

HAGUE, THE ; A. Muris, 1621 ; H. Jackson, 1622 ; Widow and Heirs of H. J. van Wouw, 1631.

HAMBURG : P. Lang, 1620.

HANAU : D. Aubri, 1607.

LEYDEN : (W. Sylvius, 1577-80) ; J. Paedts, 1582-6 ; C. Plantin, 1585 ; T. Basson, 1586 ; F. Raphelengius, 1586-97 ; I. Voorn, 1591 ;

C. Guyot, 1603; H. van Haestens, 1610; J. C. van Dorpe, 1616;
B. & A. Elzevier, 1633-6; W. Christiaens, 1634-43.

LIÈGE: G. Morberius; 1571; G. Hovius, 1623.

LOUVAIN: J. Bogard, 1564-7; J. Fowler, 1566; J. Lyon, 1580;
L. Kellam, 1598-? 1604; H. Hastenius, 1627-8.

"LYDDEN": J. Massen, *c.* 1625.

LYONS: †J. de Tournes, 1553.

MECHLIN: H. Jaey, 1611-13.

MIDDELBURG: R. Schilders, 1582-1616; D. van Respeawe, 1584;
H. Hellen, 1620; A. Schilders, 1620.

NETHERLANDS, THE: C. G. van Breughel, 1632.

PARIS: †G. Merlin, 1555-7; †J. Le Blanc, 1556-7; [S. Jascuy, 1558];
T. Brumen, 1573-82; P. Jobert, 1585; P. Hury I, 1588; E. Prevosteau, 1602; P. Sevestre, 1603; F. Huby II, 1610; C. Morel, 1614; N. de La Coste, 1631; S. Cramoisy I & II, 1635-47; Mistress Blageart, 1636-? 1653; G. Baudry, 1640; J. Mestais, 1640.

RHEIMS: J. de Fogny, 1582-3.

ROCHELLE: (?) R. Waldegrave, 1589.

ROTTERDAM: M.S., 1626; I. van Waesberge, 1636; H. Tuthill, 1638;
P. van Waesberghe, 1639; T. Lappagde, 1640.

ROUEN: †N. Le Roux, 1533-57; †R. Hamillon, 1555-7; †R. Valentin, 1555-7; F. Valentin, 1555-9; R. Carmarden, 1562-6; C. Hamillon, 1566-? 1614; G. Flinton, 1581-*c.* 1584; (S. Brinkley, 1583-(?)); G. L'Oyselet, 1584-99; (?) Heirs of J. Walker, 1601; J. Cousturier, 1609-38; M. Michel, 1615; N. Courant, 1621-30; J. Besonge, 1626; J. Boulenger, 1630; Heirs of N. Courant, 1633.

ST. OMER: C. Boscard, 1614; J. Heigham, 1622-31.

STUTTGART: J. W. Ressler, 1616.

TOURNAI: A. Quinqué, 1623.

UTRECHT: S. de Roy, 1615; C. de Passe, 1615-20; (?) J. Schellem, 1626.

WÜRZBURG: Widow A. M. Volmare, 1628.

ZURICH: †C. Froschauer I, 1535-55; C. Froschauer II, 1574-5.

ZUTPHEN: J. van Aelst, 1619.

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