

SOME MATERIALS FOR
A HISTORY
OF
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING
IN
IPSWICH

BY S. F. WATSON.

PROLOGUE.

One of the most interesting features of the History of Print in Ipswich is the early period at which we find its association with the town. Little more than half a century after the introduction of Print to this country by William Caxton—barely more than three-quarters of a century after its invention—we find a trader in Ipswich who has left us his imprint on a printed book.

In using the word “invention” in this connection, it should be explained that what is referred to is the invention of Typography—printing by means of movable types—each letter of the alphabet cast on a separate piece of metal so that they may be assembled to form words and lines, and then after use, reassembled to form other words and lines.

Prior to this, printing consisted of taking inked impressions from designs and words engraved on pieces of wood—in fact the Chinese had known and practised this method centuries before and it is quite probable that the art came to Europe from the east. But, it was a very slow and costly business and in consequence its applications were very limited. Having engraved a whole page or a whole sheet it was difficult to make alterations and the engraving was of no use for anything else, whereas single type letters can be used over and over again.

A group of three men were responsible for the invention and application of the principle of printing from movable types. Three men working at Mainz in Germany about the year 1450—John Gutenberg, the inventor of the type mould, Peter Schoeffer, a lawyer who financed the experiments, and John Fust who had married Gutenberg’s daughter. That trio of early workers created a piece of print which, even to-day, can rank as a monumental work—the 42 line *Bible*. It is a folio in 2 volumes and anyone who has had the privilege of handling the copy which is preserved in the Gutenberg Museum at Mainz will agree that it is a remarkable production.

The 42 line *Bible* was completed in 1456 and in 1457 came another very fine production from the same Press—the celebrated *Psalter*, the first book to carry a Printers name and date.

The type styles used by these early Printers followed very closely the "book hand" of the manuscript writers working in the monastic scriptoria, and the big centres of learning. The Printer was up against "vested interests". He was doing something which was calculated to transfer work from one body of workers—"the writers"—to another—"his own workmen". He was going to produce a much cheaper product, but in order to establish a market he tried to produce something which as nearly as possible resembled a manuscript in appearance.

For a few years Mainz held the monopoly, but situated as it was on that great commercial waterway, the Rhine, the art quickly spread upstream to Strasbourg, and downstream to Cologne, where several Presses were set up, and it was in Cologne in 1471 that our first English Printer, William Caxton, came into contact with the craft.¹ He worked at one of the Presses there, went back to Bruges where he set up a Press and in 1474 printed the first book in the English language *Recuyell of the Histories of Troye*.

William Caxton, as he himself tells us, was born in the Weald of Kent. Apprenticed to Robert Large a leading merchant in the City of London, in 1438, about the time he attained his majority he left England for the Continent, spending the next thirty years or so in Holland, Brabant and Flanders.

Settling in Bruges he appears to have succeeded well in business and he held office there as "Governor of the English Nation" from 1463 to 1470, during which time printing was introduced to Cologne.

He returned to England in 1476, taking a house in Westminster at Michælmass in that year. He lost no time in getting to work, for the earliest piece of printing remaining to us which can definitely be identified as coming from Caxton's Press at Westminster is dated just ten and a half weeks later.

We are apt to think that official forms and documents are a product of the present age, but Caxton's first bit of printing disillusioned us on this point. It was an official form,² complete with blank spaces for the usual entries, name, address and date. Anyone may see it in the Public Record Office in Chancery Lane, London. It is an Indulgence granted by John Sant, Abbot of Abingdon, to Henry Laney of the Diocese of London, and Katherine, his wife. In return for contributions received it grants plenary indulgence of all sins as if they had visited Rome. Our worthy Abbot would thus appear to have been one of the first ~~Print~~ users to appreciate the advantages of quantity production. In fact he did such good business with these Indulgences that the Papal Legates Department, feeling that they were not getting such heavy remittances as the business would appear to justify, sent the Auditors down to Abingdon, only to find the surmise correct. Abbot John had been putting too large a proportion of the proceeds into his own pocket, and history records that he lost his job.

¹ Henry Thomas D.Litt. *With. Caxton usss Engelant*. Evidence that the first English Printer learned his craft at Cologne. 1928.

² *Catalogue of the Museum of the Public Record Office, London, 1948*. Miscellaneous Documents p.80. Prof. A. W. Pollard. Article in *The Times* 7 Feb. 1928.

Caxton had one and possibly two links with Suffolk. As a publisher he gave to the world in print several works by John Lydgate, the Poet Monk of the Abbey of St. Edmundsbury. Some of them are preserved in the University Library at Cambridge—*The Temple of Glas*, *The Churl and the Bird*, and also some of Lydgate's works printed by Caxton's chief assistant, Wynkyn de Worde, who succeeded him in 1491. Among these are *The Frere and the Boye*, *The Little Treatise of the Horse*, *The Sheep and Ghoos* and *The Assembly of Goddes*. Incidentally, de Worde used Caxton's mark and this latter book is an example of the scarcity of wood engravings, how greatly they were treasured and used over and over again. De Worde had no compunction in illustrating *The Assembly of Goddes* with precisely the same woodcut which Caxton had used for the Pilgrims in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*.

There are grounds for the supposition that Caxton had interests in Suffolk as a Landowner. In 1438 a deed witnessed the conveyance of the interest of a William Caxton in the Manor of Lt. Wrating to one John Christmase who, two years earlier, had bought the Manor from William's elder brother, as set forth in a deed witnessed by Robert Lärge, the London Merchant to whom William Caxton (the Printer) was apprenticed. The Manor had been conveyed to the father, Philip Caxton, a Lawyer, and Dennis, his wife, by William Paston and John Acy.¹

Wynkyn de Worde, who had carried on the business after Caxton's death in 1491, continued the Press at Westminster until his decease in 1535, but before that date great events were taking place in Ipswich.

IPSWICH.

FIRST PHASE.

REGINALD OLIVER.

That Ipswich emerged in the first half of the 16th Century as an important provincial publishing centre may be due to one, or both, of two reasons.

In the 1520's Cardinal Wolsey was busily engaged in founding his College at Ipswich. A Seat of Learning would of necessity require Books and Writing Materials, and in the ranks of other traders in the town would now be found the Stationers.

It should be remembered that in these early days the term "Stationer" was a generic one embracing the allied activities of Publishing, Printing and Bookbinding in addition to the sale of Books and Writing Materials. A Stationer might follow all, or any one of these trades, but his activities would be controlled by the Stationers' Company, a Corporation granted wide powers by Royal Charter.

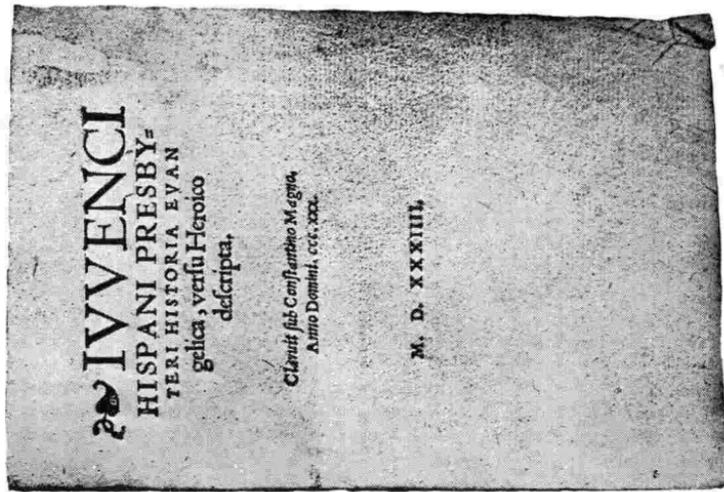
Another reason may be that while Ipswich was conveniently situated for the importation of Books and Paper from the Continent, it was

¹ These deeds are part of a series of 15 Latin Parchments from the Winterton Muniments deposited with the Trustees of the British Museum in Dec. 1942 by Lord Kemsley. They refer to the acquisition of the Manor of Lt. Wrating, Suffolk, in 1420 by Philip Caxton, a Lawyer, and its subsequent dispersal. It is known that William Caxton, the Printer, was bound apprentice to Robert Large on June 24, 1438. That Large's name appeared as a witness on the earlier deed would seem to provide strong evidence that Philip's son, William, was indeed the man who in later years introduced to this country the art of Printing from movable types.

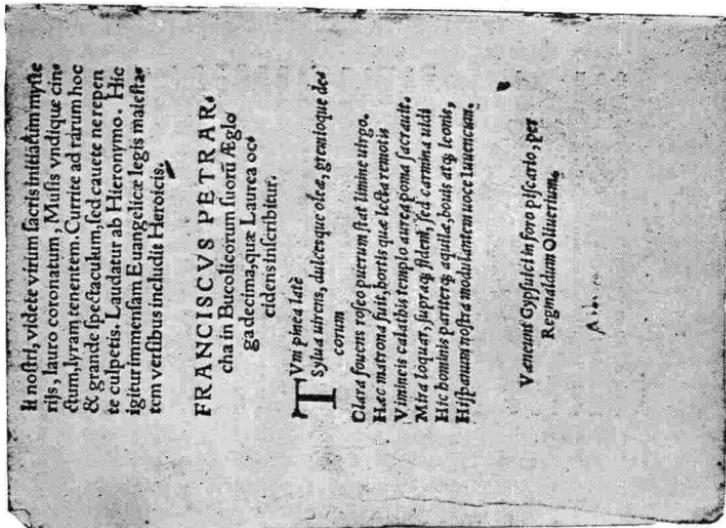
PLATE I



AN IPSWICH BOOK OF 1534.
The Historia Evangelica of Juvenus.



TITLE PAGE.



COLOPHON WITH THE IPSWICH IMPRINT.

equally easy to get away from should a hue and cry be raised following the publication of an indiscreetly worded pamphlet.

The earliest Ipswich Stationer of whom we have any knowledge is Reginald Oliver, and of his books only one title has survived. Of this title the Book here illustrated was, until recent years, the only known copy. It is an edition of the *Historia Evangelica* of Juvencus, an attractive little book in fine condition and still in its original vellum binding. There are 72 leaves, $5\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by $3\frac{3}{4}$ ins. in size, sections A—I in eights with 1 or 8 blank, and its vellum cover overlaps to $6\frac{3}{8}$ ins. by $4\frac{1}{4}$ ins. with a fore edge flap. An italic style of letter is used for the body matter which consists of Latin Hexameters and there are two woodcut initials.

The title page of this little History of the Gospels carries the date of publication "1534" and the work is in two parts, the first treating of the four Evangelists *Quatuor Evangelia Christi* and the second with Our Lord's Passion *De Passion Domini*. At the end are three pages of notices of the author and his Works *Commendatio Juvenci at Operum Eius*—quite a modern touch this—and the colophon, in which of course lies the local interest "Væneunt Gypsuici in foro piscario, per Reginaldum Oliuerium" (Sold in the Fish Market at Ipswich by Reginald Oliver).

The author, one of the first Christian Poets, Caius Vettius Aquilinus Juvencus, to give him his full name, was born of a Spanish noble family. His book was one of several prescribed by Wolsey for use not only at his College at Ipswich¹ but in schools throughout England.

A considerable controversy had arisen over this book as at one time it was believed that it might actually have been printed at Ipswich, but it now seems clearly established that it was printed for Oliver by Joannes Graphæus at Antwerp. The same printer issued in the same year an edition of the *Rudimenta Grammatices*, a school book which had also been prescribed by Wolsey for use at his College at Ipswich.² The similarity of types, initials and ornaments with this and other Works from the same press would appear to confirm the attribution to Graphæus.

The *Juvencus* depicted in our illustrations is known to Bibliographers as the Heber copy as it was first recorded in the Library of Dr. Richard Heber, M.P., D.C.L., the famous book collector and friend of Sir Walter Scott. He died in 1833, and at the dispersal of his collection in 1836 the book was bought by a bookseller named Thorpe.

It then disappeared for nearly a hundred years.

E. Gordon Duff in his *English Provincial Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders to 1557* published in 1912, has quite a lot to say about Oliver and his book, but laments the fact that at the time of writing there was no trace of it.

All is silence until April, 1927³ when the long lost book comes to light at one of the Britwell Court Sales, it there being catalogued as the only known copy with the Ipswich imprint. Certainly Oliver's book had rested

¹ E. Gordon Duff. *English Provincial Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders to 1557*. 1912. p. 105.

² Cæsar Caine. Cardinal Wolsey's College, Ipswich. *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, 1914. Vol. XX, p. 91 et seq., also p. 225 et seq. J. H. Bloom. *Early Suffolk Tracts* Vol. 1. 1473-1650. 1921. p. 200.

³ *Sotheby's Catalogue*. Britwell Court Library, April 4, 1927. Lot 1056.

in distinguished company, for the Britwell Court Library, assembled by S. R. Christie Miller, realised upwards of £550,000 in a series of Auctions, of which that in April 1927 was one of the last. A note inside the front cover indicates that it had been acquired for the Library in 1865.

After this Sale it passed into another famous Library, that of the late Sir R. Leicester Harmsworth, Bt. LL.D. This collection was dispersed in 1947,¹ and our little book, then in the 414th year of its existence and still in sound condition, returned safely to Ipswich.

Readers who would like to know more of the controversy concerning its provenance may find notes in many of the well-known authorities, including *Lowndes* 1859, p. 1251; *Brunet* 1862, III, 636; *Cotton, 2nd Series*, 1866, p. 84; *Deschamps, Dictionnaire de Geographie*, 1870, col. 567-8; and *Bibliographies*, II, 33.

It will have been noted that the Heber *Juvenus* was for a very considerable period the only known book with the Oliver of Ipswich imprint. It remained for a student from Holland, seeking early Flemish printings, to discover an Ipswich *Juvenus* in the Library at Durham Cathedral and list it in the *Nederlandsche Bibliographie* of Nyhoff and Kronenberg in 1923.

The Cathedral Librarian, has compared the Durham example with the Heber copy and, as a result, both appear to be of the same edition. The Durham copy is not an ancient possession of the Cathedral as it is bound in 18th century calf with other works including an *Arator*, also printed by Graphæus in 1534, and the volume is endorsed in writing of about 1800, "W. Firth, Trin. Hall, Cam., Soc. Linc. Inn".

Quite recently another previously unrecorded copy turned up in the Library at Pembroke College, Cambridge. An examination of this book, alongside the Heber copy again establishes uniformity of issue, but the Pembroke copy is by no means in such good condition, being badly wormed and bound in a worn 18th century calf. The College Librarian is unable to trace its pedigree further back than 1770 in which year it was bequeathed to the College, along with the rest of his Library, by Roger Long, a former Master.

So much for Reginald Oliver's book. What of Oliver himself?

Fortunately for inquiring posterity he seems to have been quite an influential citizen of Ipswich and as such he left several traces in our local records. An entry in the Subsidy Rolls of 1524 may be the earliest mention of him.² His imprint on the 1534 issue of the *Juvenus* indicates that as a Stationer he held his "station" or stall in the Fish Market, the western portion of the street now called the Butter Market. Thus, he would be near the main entrance of the House of the Friars Carmelites³ who established themselves behind the Fish Market in 1278.

¹ *Sotheby's Catalogue*. Harmsworth Trust Library, Thirteenth Portion. Dec. 16, 1947. Lot 3972.

² S. H. A. Hervey. *Suffolk in 1524. Subsidy Return*. 1910, p. 211. The West Ward. Rignold Oliver, 4 shillings.

³ V. B. Redstone. The Carmelites of Ipswich. *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*. Vol. X. Part 2 1899. p. 189 *et seq.*

B. Zimmerman. The White Friars of Ipswich. *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*. Vol. X. Part 2, 1899. p. 196 *et seq.*

R. Taylor. *Index Monasticus*, 1821, p. 105.

J. Wodderspoon. *Memorials of Ipswich* 1850, pp. 242 and 319.

During the 14th Century the Friars increased in affluence to such extent that their premises had an entrance on the east side from St. Stephens Lane with a western gateway leading on to the "Way to Stoke Bridge", now Queen Street, and the Northern or Main Gateway on the Fish Market.

In 1535 following oppressive legislation which curtailed very considerably the activities of foreign booksellers, we find Reginald Oliver, "Stacioner", applying for letters of denization as a citizen of "Phrysia".¹ This establishes his country of origin as Friesland (North Holland).

From about 1520 the affairs of the Friars Carmelites were in decline, and in 1537, the year before the House was closed by Order of Vicar General Cromwell, the Friars were in such low water that they were selling off bits of their property. In December of that year Prior John Farer granted to Reginald Oliver, two messuages, which from the clear descriptions of boundaries given in the records,² can be identified as lying between Market Lane and Queen Street with frontages to-day in the occupation of Mr. Whitlock, the Auctioneer, and Mr. Davis, the China Merchant. The property at the rear, which had been transferred to Oliver, and the greater part of the land formerly occupied by the buildings, Church and garden of the Friary, is now covered by the Printing Works and Warehouses of W. S. Cowell Ltd. At the time Oliver was purchasing property from the Friars Carmelites he must have been a citizen of substance for, on several occasions, his name occurs in the Pleas Rolls as a witness.

At a somewhat later date the business was carried on in property with a frontage on the Fish Market, by Joyce Oliver, described in the records as a Bookbinder.³

ANTHONY SCOLOKER.

The first Ipswich Press was set up in 1547 about July, or very shortly after, by Anthony Scoloker—not a foreigner as was thought by some Writers, for he is definitely spoken of in the Subsidy Rolls as an Englishman.

He was a scholar, for some of the books he published were his own translations from French and German, and it may be that he had left England on account of religious persecution, returning under the milder rule of Edward.

There is reason to suppose that he came to Ipswich at the invitation of Richard Argentine, a Schoolmaster and Physician, who achieved fame as a vigorous Reformer in the reign of Edward, a violent Catholic in the time of Mary, and a staunch Protestant under Elizabeth.⁴ He died in 1568 as Rector of St. Helens, Ipswich.

1 E. Gordon Duff, M.A. *English Provincial Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders to 1557*. 1912. p. 105.

2 *Register of Deeds and Wills. Ipswich Corporation*. Transcribed by V. B. Redstone. Court. 8 Dec. 29. Hen. VIII. Friars Carmelites to Reginald Oliver, Stacioner.

3 *Ibid.* 362. 10 Jan. 3 and 4 Ph. and Mary. Robt. Mellyce to Christopher Mellyce . . . 2 tenements . . . South head upon tent. of Joyce Olyver Bookbinder. . . .
Ibid. XX.5. 25 Oct. 24 Eliz. T. Andrewes of Ips. to Gilbert Mayerde, Messuage . . . between St. Stephens Lane on North and Messuage of G. Jefferies alias Sponer in occupation of J. Oliver alias Vitar on south.

4 John Fox—*Acts and Monuments* 1562-3. (1839 edition p. 222).

Of the seven books printed by Scoloker at Ipswich, three were translations by himself and three by Argentine, the seventh being a translation by Richard Rice, Abbot of Conway.¹

The first book issued was '*The Just Reckenyng or Account of the Whole Number of the Yeares, from the Beginnyng of the World unto this Presente Yere of 1547*', translated by Scoloker from the German by July 6, 1547, and probably printed very shortly afterwards. It is a Biblical Chronology with warning of approaching doom. Cambridge has an imperfect copy² and there is another in the Public Library at Brighton.

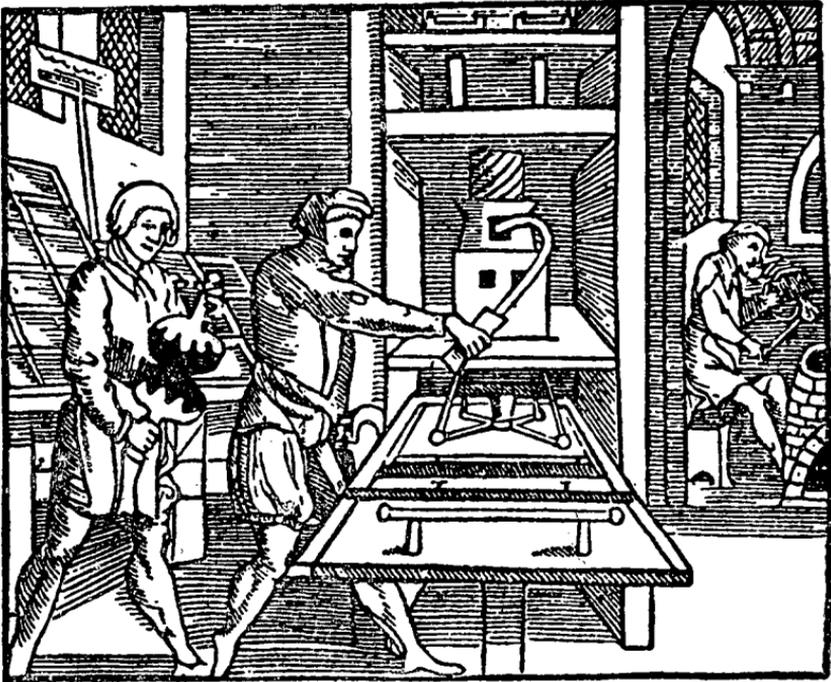


Illustration of a Printing Office in *The Ordinary for all faythfull Christians* printed by Anthony Scoloker at Ipswich in 1548.

Another of his translations *The Ordinary for all Faythfull Christians* is particularly interesting as it shows a woodcut illustration of a Printing Office. It would be thrilling to feel that this was indeed a representation of Scoloker's Press at Ipswich. Unfortunately, it has been established that this woodcut originally belonged to a Continental Printer, J. Lamprecht of Ghent, and it is probable that Scoloker brought it over with his type and other materials on returning to England.³

¹ E. Gordon Duff. *English Provincial Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders to 1557*. 1912. p. 106 et seq.
J. Johnson. *Typographia*. 1825. Vol. 1. p. 155.

² Sayle. *Early English Printed Books in the University Library, Cambridge*. 1900-07. Item 7149.

³ F. S. Ferguson, President, Bibliographical Socy. in a paper read before that Socy. 1948.
Caxton Morris, *Printing Review*, Vol. 14. No. 47. 1948.

That primitive engraving on wood is of great interest for another reason ; it represents the earliest illustration of a Printing Press occurring in any English book. Book Collectors of the 16th Century had to wait 33 years for the next one, an illustration in Stephen Bateman's *Doom Warning All Men to the Judgement* printed by Newberry, London, 1581.¹

The earliest known illustration of a Printing Press is in the 1499 Lyons book *Danse Macabre*. It pictures Death laying hands on a Compositor, a Pressman and a Bookseller.²

The only known copy of Scoloker's *Orderary for all Faythfull Christians* is in the Rylands Library at Manchester.

Scoloker's third translation which he printed in Ipswich *A Godly Disputation between a Shoemaker and a Parson* turned up in 1907, when it was catalogued with a Library of Suffolk books by Tregaskis, the London Bookseller. He lists it as the copy described by Allnutt, the Bibliographer and, although imperfect, two leaves were missing, its price was £20.

All traces of it have since been lost and as the Tregaskis business no longer exists the possibility of tracing the purchaser through that source has also disappeared.

Argentine's three translations are *Luther's Sermon on John XX*, of which copies are preserved in the Bodleian and the British Museum, *Ochino's Sermons* and *Zwingli's Certeyne Preceptes*. Copies of the two latter books are more common—the three great Libraries, British Museum, Bodleian and the University at Cambridge, all possess copies.

The book translated by Rice was Hermann's *Right Institution of Baptism*. The only known copy was reported by Duff, the Bibliographer writing in 1912, as being in a private Library. Unfortunately, he did not give us the location.

The Just Reckenyg was issued in 1547, but the remaining six books were all printed in the first five months of 1548. The dates of the translations of the three books by Argentine are January 28, January 30 and February 13.

At the end of Zwingli's *Certeyne Preceptes*, the earliest of Argentine's translations, occurs Scoloker's device—a hand reaching from the clouds and holding a coin to a touchstone inscribed "Verbum Dei". From the clouds in the left hand corner a face, representing the Holy Spirit, blows upon the stone. Below is printed the text "Prove the spirits whether they be of God".³

By June, 1548, Scoloker had removed to London, for a book by John Frith dated June 30 was issued by Anthony Scoloker and William Seres, dwelling without Aldersgate.

William Seres had previously been in partnership with John Daye, a famous Printer of the Period who was born at Dunwich, Suffolk.

¹ Caxton Morris, *Printing Review*, Vol. 14. No. 47, 1948.

² *Ibid.*

³ R. B. McKerrow. *Printers and Publishers Devices 1485-1640*, p. 41. Sayle, *Early English Printed Books in the University Library, Cambridge, 1900-07*. Item 5885.

So Certeyne

Preceptes / gathered by Hul-
richus Zuinglius / declaring howe the
ingenious youth oughte to be in-
structed and brought vnto
Christ.

Translated oute of latin into Inglysh by
Walter Richarde Argentyne Doc-
tour in Physick.

IMPRINTED

at Ippeswich by Anthony
Scoloker. Dwelling
in. S. Nicholas
Paryshe.
Anno. 1548.

Cum Priuilegio ad impri-
mendum solum.

TITLE PAGE.

Zwingli's *Certeine Preceptes* translated by Richard Argentine of Ipswich. Schoolmaster,
Physician and Cleric, and printed at Ipswich by Anthony Scoloker, 1548.



Proue the spyrites: whether they be of
God. Thon the iij. i. Reg xij. d. At bis.

SCOKER'S DEVICE ON THE END LEAF.

The Frith book was printed by Scoloker as it carries his device on the last leaf and it would appear that he continued in business in London until at least 1550.

Of the books issued by Scoloker in partnership with Seres, probably the most interesting to Suffolk folk is the volume written by John Bale, the Carmelite Friar born at Covehithe, Suffolk, who was associated with the Ipswich Friary. Bale, on renouncing Rome, became one of the most energetic anti-Catholic writers of the Reformation.

The title reads *A Briefe Chronycle Concernynge the Examinacion and Death of the Blessed Martir of Christ Sir John Oldcastelle the Lord Cobham*. A woodcut on the title depicts a Knight partly clothed in armour holding in the left hand a shield charged with a representation of Christ on the Cross, in the right hand a sword with a flaming point. The imprint reads "Imprinted at London by Anthony Scoloker and Wyllyam Seres dwelling without Aldersgate".

JOHN OSWEN.

The other Ipswich Press functioning in 1548 was worked by John Oswen¹—perhaps from his name and later connection with Wales—a Welshman. He worked in the town apparently only during the latter half of 1548, but in that period he issued 10, if not more, books. These are all, without exception, works of the Reformers, Calvin, Oecloampadius, Melanchthon and others.

Calvin is represented by two books *A Brief Declaration of the Feigned Sacrament* and *A Treatise on what a Faithful Man ought to do dwelling among the Papists*. Of the former no copy is at present known, but the latter is represented by copies in the British Museum, Bodleian and the University Library at Cambridge.

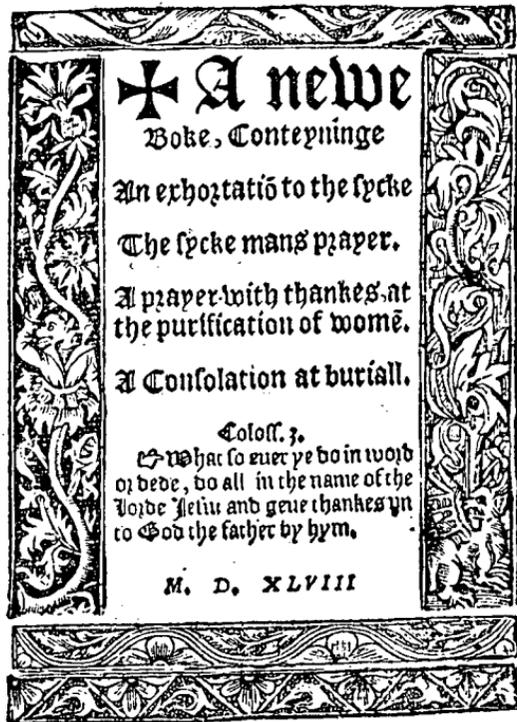
Melanchthon's book *Of the true authorities of the Church*, and Oecloampadius' *Epistle, that there ought to be no respect of personages of the poor*, are both quoted by the Bibliographer, Herbert, though no copies appear to be known at present.

Of all Oswen's books, probably the title of greatest interest to us in Ipswich is *A New Booke Conteyninge An Exhortation To The Sycke*. Copies are recorded at the Bodleian and also Cambridge, but a copy reported as being in fine condition was in the hands of successive Ipswich Collectors for quite a long period during the 19th century.

G. R. Clarke, who published his *History of Ipswich* in 1830, speaks of it, and the *Ipswich Handbook* of 1848 mentions the book as being in the possession of Mr. W. S. Fitch, at that time President of the Ipswich Archæological Society.

In the Sale of Fitch's books, 2 July 1855, at Puttick's Auction Rooms, it realised 38/-, and in the Sale held in Ipswich 17 December 1873 of William Powell Hunt's Library, Dr. J. E. Taylor, the Curator of the Ipswich Museum bought it for £5. Since then all traces of the book have been lost. Neither the Ipswich Museum nor the Reference Library have

¹ E. Gordon Duff. *English Provincial Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders to 1557. 1912.* p. 109 et seq.



TITLE PAGE.



Imprynted
 at Ippyswicke by me
 John Oswen.

Cum priuilegio ad Imprimendum solum.



COLOPHON.

A New Boke containing An Exhortation to the Sycke. A typical example of John Oswen's work at Ipswich illustrating his lavish use of decorative border pieces.

any record of it, and we are unable to find out whether Taylor bought it privately or for the Museum as the Minute Books of the Museum Committee Meetings for that period, if kept at all, have since disappeared.

The copy in the University Library at Cambridge was purchased at Puttick's 11 June 1894 for £8 16s. 0d. by a Mr. Herbert for Mr. Sandars, the great authority on Early English Books, who bequeathed it, with others, to the Library. Enquiries at Puttick's as to the earlier provenance of this book proved fruitless as their records of that period had been destroyed.

A delightful little 16 mo. volume, of which the only copy known is at Cambridge is *An Invective against Dronkenness*.

Clare College, Cambridge, is fortunate in possessing two books from Oswen's Press. John Ramsey's *Plaister for a Galled Horse* and Peter Moone's *Short Treatise of certain things abused in the Popish Church long used*. Both these books are rhyming attacks on the Catholics. There is another copy of the second in the British Museum but of Ramsey's book the copy at Clare College is the only one known.

The next book is a translation of Anthony Marcourt's work *A Declaration of the Mass*. Of this there is a copy in the Bodleian, and the British Museum possesses the only copy of Oswen's issue of Hegendorff's *Domestical or Household Sermons*.

At the end of the year Owen left Ipswich and, crossing England, settled at Worcester. Some twenty-one books are recorded as having been issued from his Press in that town. Oswen's Worcester work is noticeable for the high standard of craftsmanship and the variety of border pieces and initial letters in use there, and which were superior to the material used by most of his contemporaries.

On January 6th, 1549, Oswen obtained a licence from Edward VI to print Service Books for the Church in Wales, but it is not clear that he ever produced any in Welsh.

From the class of books he issued, it was only to be expected that we should hear no more of his Press when Mary succeeded to the Throne in 1553.

JOHN OVERTON.

One other name remains to us from 1548—John Overton—a shadowy and elusive character. No mention of him occurs in local records as taking any part in the life of the town. No clues are left for posterity as in the case of Reginald Oliver. We know of him only from an imprint on one book *Illustrium Majoris Britanniae Scriptorum . . . Summarium*—a Dictionary or Catalogue of British Writers, by John Bale. The colophon states explicitly that the book was printed at Ipswich in England by John Overton on 31st July, 1548.¹

Yet, some copies of this book carry on the title page a no less definite statement that the book was printed at Wesel by Theodoricus Plateanus on July 31, 1548.

¹ E. Gordon Duff. *English Provincial Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders to 1557*. 1912. p. 107 et seq.

WILLVSTRIVM

MAIORIS BRITANNIAE

SCRIPTORVM, HOC EST, ANGLIAE, CAMBRIAE,

ac Scotiae Summaria, in quafdam centurias diuifum, cum diuerfitate doctrinarū atq; annorū recte fupputatione per omnes aetates a Iapheto fanctiffimi Noah filio, ad annum domini, M. D. XLVIII.

AVTORE IOANNE BALAEO SVDOVOLCA.



MCVDEBATVR PRAESENS OPVS, ANNO A NATIVITATE IESU CHRISTI MILLESIMO QVINGENTESIMO QVARTO, CALENDAS AVGVSTI.

TITLE PAGE.

CONCLUSIO

F. c. 148.

credere, doctrinam & dogma per spiritum intelligens. Sed perferetimini, num ex Deo sint & nec citra delectum mortaliū dogmata recipiatis. Nam multi prodierunt in mundum pseudomagistri, qui spiritum Christi non habent, multi quī perniciofa doceant, Sola audiatur ad fidem vox aeterni pastoris Iesu Christi, cum nō sit in alio salutis spes ulla. Non enim aliud sub coelo datum est nomen, aut dabitur, per quod oportet saluos fieri homines, Hac voce redeat seducta plebs christiana, ad rectam salutis viam, a superstitione ad fidem, a mendacijs ad viuum Dei verbum, a crudelissimo papa ad benignissimum animarum pastorem Iesum, AMEN.



Completum erat praesens Britannicorum scriptorum opus, doctrinarum per omnes aetates ecclesiae, patefaciens discrimē, ac diuersitatē manifestans. Excusumque fuit Gipsuici in Anglia per Ioannem Ouerton, anno a Christi incarnatione, 1548, pridie calendae Augusti.

COLOPHON WITH THE IPSWICH IMPRINT.

That the book was indeed printed abroad is evident from the authors' own statement in an introduction which he wrote to John Leland's little book entitled *The Laborious Journey and Search of John Leland*. He says "Since I returned home again from Germany where I both collected and emprinted my simple work *De Scriptoribus Britannicis*.

It was at one time thought that the main body of the book was printed abroad and brought over in sheets, then completed after its arrival, with two sheets printed by Overton of Ipswich, but the leaf with the Overton imprint is printed in exactly the same type as the rest of the book.

The Ipswich colophon occurs in all copies, but the Wesel imprint only in some.

The author, or rather compiler, of this book, John Bale, one of the most famous of our 16th century Suffolk Writers, was born at Covehithe, 21st November, 1495. At an early age he entered the Norwich House of Friars Carmelites, passing from there to Jesus College, Cambridge.

The *Victoria History of the County of Suffolk* states that he was Prior of the Ipswich House of Friars Carmelites in 1533,¹ but although he might have lived for a time at the Ipswich House, the statement that he served as Prior has been disputed.

In his younger days an ardent Roman Catholic, he seems to have embraced the doctrines of the Reformation round about the time he was reported as living with the Carmelites at Ipswich, and he was soon in trouble with the authorities. Fortunately, he had a friend in Cromwell, Earl of Essex, who assisted him to leave the country, and he was then heard of as living with Martin Luther for several years.

On the accession of Edward VI, Bale returned to England, and in 1552 he was granted the Bishopric of Ossory. When Mary came to the throne in 1553 he had perforce to take another tour abroad, but under Elizabeth's rule he returned, was appointed Prebend of Canterbury and there died in 1563.

For a time he held the living of Thorndon in Suffolk, and another link with Ipswich is his historical play *Kynge Johan*, noteworthy as one of the earliest of its kind, and probably written for a Guild Festival here in Ipswich.² Anyway, the manuscript, which is now in the Huntington Library, was reputed to be at one time with the records of the Ipswich Corporation.

INTERLUDE.

WILLIAM PRYNNE.

A Decree promulgated by the Star Chamber in 1557 vested all rights to practice the art and mystery of Printing in the Stationers Company of London, an edict which closed down, at any rate for some time, all

¹ *Victoria History of the County of Suffolk*, Vol. 2, p. 131.

² *Kynge Johan*. A play in two parts by John Bale. Edited by J. Payne Collier, F.S.A., *Camden Society* 1838. When Collier edited this MS. for the Camden Society, it was in the Library of the Duke of Devonshire. In 1912 the MS. passed by purchase to the Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, California. *King Johan*, by John Bale, edited by J.H.P. Pafford, *Malone Society Reprints*, 1931.

provincial Printing Offices—a very clever move on the part of the authorities thus to make the Company responsible for the good behaviour of its members.

In so far as Ipswich was concerned, Print was not resumed until 1720. Should anyone feel disposed to query this assertion in view of the fact that William Prynne's famous pamphlet *Newes from Ipswich*,¹ published in 1636, states clearly on the title page "Printed at Ipswich", it may be said that no evidence is forthcoming in support of the imprint,² or even that Prynne ever visited the town. He was a native of Bath and anyone interested can find out all about him in Jerom Murch's book *Bath Celebrities* published in 1893. Prynne, a Bencher of Lincolns Inn, a bigoted Puritan, and a very busy pamphleteer, published the Ipswich pamphlet under the pseudonym of Matthew White, but the authorities quickly tracked him down as the author. Prynne, who had lost his ears in the pillory a few years before for a similar misdemeanour, soon found that his *Newes from Ipswich* had landed him into more serious trouble.³ He was sentenced by Star Chamber to a fine of £5,000, to lose the remainder of his ears in the pillory, to be branded on both cheeks with the letters "S.L." (Schismatic Libeller) and to be perpetually imprisoned in Carnarvon Castle, but as one of the first activities of the Long Parliament on its accession was to release from prison all Star Chamber victims, Prynne found himself at liberty. Having his ears cropped twice hadn't taught him very much, for in a very short time he was in trouble again—this time with his own Party for publishing a scurrilous pamphlet about the great Oliver Cromwell himself.⁴

It is perhaps rather surprising that with the abolition of the Star Chamber and the repeal in 1641 of irksome restrictions on printing, that a Press was not restarted in Ipswich, but on the other hand the Printer might have let himself in for a difficult time, as the new regime soon discovered that this freedom of the Press was a two-edged sword, and that it was easy to publish pamphlets which clearly proved that there were two sides to every question. As a result, in 1643, a new Act⁵ was promulgated for regulating printing and re-establishing the authority of the Master and Wardens of the Stationers' Company—to use the words of the Order—"to make diligent search, seize and carry away all such books as they should find printed or reprinted by any men having no lawful interest in them, being entered into the Hall Book to any other man as his proper copies."

The severity of these restrictions called forth from John Milton in the following year his famous *Areopagitica*⁶, that wonderful petition to Parliament in support of the liberty of unlicensed printing.

1 J. H. Bloom, M.A. *Early Suffolk Tracts* Vol. 1. 1473-1650. 1921. p. 194.

2 Rev. W. J. Couper, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.), in a paper read to the Glasgow Bibliographical Society in 1921 suggests that the 1636 Edition, with the Woodcut on the title page of Death holding an Hour Glass, came from the press of a Glasgow printer, George Anderson. This same woodcut was used by Anderson in a pamphlet issued in 1640. Other ornaments and types similar to those in *Newes from Ipswich* appeared in Anderson publications in 1637, 1638 and 1645.

3 Jerom Murch. *Biographical Sketches of Bath Celebrities*. 1893. p. 61.

4 Jerom Murch. *Biographical Sketches of Bath Celebrities*. 1893. p. 61.

5 *An Order of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament for the Regulating of Printing*. 14 June, 1643.

6 *Areopagitica*. A speech of Mr. John Milton for the liberty of Unlicensed Printing, to the Parliament of England. London. Printed in the Year 1644.

A 17TH CENTURY PUBLISHER.—WILLIAM WEEKLY.

Although it seems certain that not a single Press was working in Ipswich during the 17th Century, at least one book of that period bears the imprint of an Ipswich Publisher, William Weekly. This is a thick volume of no less than 696 pages, small 4to in size, *The Use and Practice of Faith* by Matthew Lawrence, Preacher to the town of Ipswich.

The imprint on the title page reads—London : Printed by A. Maxey for William Weekly, Bookseller at Ipswich, 1657.

JOHN DAYE.

Now, before finally leaving the 16th Century, although our subject is primarily concerned with Print in Ipswich, there is one very famous London Printer of that period who deserves mention as a worthy son of Suffolk : The great John Daye.¹

Born at Dunwich in the Parish of St. Peter about 1522, Daye is first heard of as practising the craft in London about 1544 and in 1546 he was in partnership with William Seres, a name which a few years later was to be linked with the Ipswich Printer, Anthony Scoloker.

Daye, was one of the principal English publishers of his age and probably the most practical Typographer of his time. He was fortunate in securing the patronage of Archbishop Parker, one-time Warden of the College of Stoke-by-Clare, Suffolk, a friendship which Daye was able to turn to good account, when having secured a lease to erect a shop in St. Paul's Churchyard he was able to call Archbishop Parker to his aid to meet the objections lodged by the Lord Mayor on behalf of his fellow Booksellers who were jealous of his monopoly.

He prospered during the reign of the sixth Edward, obtaining a licence from him to print a *Catechism*, but suffered under Mary, having to endure a term of imprisonment and exile.

Back in England in 1557 in time for listing as one of the first members of the Re-formed Stationers Company, which was granted a Royal Charter in that year, he served as Master of the Company in 1580 having held the office of Warden several times.

As a Typographer he introduced a new Italian letter and he was the first English Printer to use an Anglo-Saxon letter.

John Fox, the Martyrologist, worked in Daye's Office as a proof reader and three editions of the famous *Acts and Monuments* were issued from his Press.

Daye's trade mark was worthy of the man. It represented a sleeper being awakened at dawn and it carried the caption—Arise for it is Day—allusion at once to the Printer's name and to the dawn of the Reformation.

On the accession of Elizabeth he printed many of the Theological Treatises of the Reformers and when his full life came to a close in 1584 he was buried in the Church at Lt. Bradley, Suffolk, where may still

J. Johnson. *Typographia*. 1824. Vol. 1 p. 532 et seq. Silverpen (John Glyde). *Suffolk Worthies* No. 85.
John Daye the Printer. *Suffolk Chronicle*, 1859.

also
Beck's Univ.
Char
1657

be seen the Brass¹ set up by his second wife, Alice Le Hunte, mother of thirteen of his twenty-six children. The reference to "Stone" indicates that the widow was remarried to a man of that name before setting up



Monumental Brass to John Daye, the Printer, in the church at Little Bradley, Suffolk. The Armorial are : Dexter Shield—The Company of Stationers of London. Centre Shield—Daye. Ermine on a chief indented azure, two eagles displayed argent and for crest a demi eagle displayed rising out of a ducal coronet. Sinister Shield—Daye, impaling Le Hunte, Upwell, Hunt, Fodringhay, Knighton, Underhill. (See Harl. MSS. 1541, ff28, 32. 203b).

the Memorial to her former husband, but even a "Stone" was not durable enough for this good wife, for she took on a Master Edward Grimstone, Sergeant-at-Law, as her third husband.

¹ Rev. Ed. Farrer. *A List of Monumental Brasses remaining in the County of Suffolk* 1903. p. 9. *Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. CII, 1832, pt. ii p. 417.

IPSWICH.

SECOND PHASE.

JOHN BAGNALL AND HIS SUCCESSORS.

So precarious an occupation, so hedged about with local and other difficulties, was this craft of Printing, that twenty years of the 18th Century had passed before a Press was again set up in Ipswich.

In September, 1720, John Bagnall¹ arrived from London, and from his Press in St. Mary Elms issued number one of our first local newspaper, *The Ipswich Journal*.

It is regrettable that no complete file of Bagnall's newspaper, from its inception in 1720 until it was taken over by his successor in 1739, has survived. As it is, we have in the Ipswich Reference Library a few bound volumes which serve to give us a picture of its development.

From the earliest volume, which consists of No. 19, Dec. 24, 1720 (one leaf only), Nos. 20, 22, 24, 25 (two leaves only) and No. 31 March, 18, 1721, it is seen that each issue consisted of 3 leaves (6 pages) small folio, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. The title is *The Ipswich Journal or The Weekly Mercury* and the imprint reads "Ipswich: Printed by John Bagnall in St. Mary Elmes 1720". Next are two volumes which reveal that although the title is unchanged the format has been altered to a Quarto of 4 pages, about 12 ins. by 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins., and the imprint, "Ipswich: Printed by John Bagnall, in the Butter Market" indicates that the Publisher had moved from his original address. These volumes comprise the issues from January 27, 1728 to April 17, 1731 and have a double numeration from 144/389 to 312/557, the latter in succession from the first issue in 1720, the smaller prefix numbers evidently commencing in 1725. It may be that this number gives us the clue to the year when the format was altered and also Bagnall's removal to the Butter Market.

Then follows a volume of a four page quarto newspaper, similar in size to the quarto Journal, but with title changed to *The Ipswich Gazette*. It consists of Vols. 15, 16 and 17, which are Nos. 740 to 858, October 19 1734 to January 21, 1737 and No. 902 November 26, 1737. These numbers are in series with those on the earlier *Journal*, thus indicating that the *Gazette* was a successor to the former paper, not a separate publication. The imprint, "Ipswich: Printed by John Bagnall, in St. Nicholas's Street" reveals a further change of address.

These early newspapers carried very little local news. The columns for the most part were made up from a weekly letter received from London. Very little information about Bagnall himself can be gleaned from them and there were few advertisements.

The issue of the *Journal* for 28 December, 1875, carried a short history of the paper, but here again, the information dealing with the Bagnall regime was very scanty. A suggestion was put forward that possibly the John Bagnall who published *The Gazette* in St. Nicholas' Street might be a

¹ John Bagnall. These notes are in the main compiled from the files of the *Ipswich Journal* in the Ipswich Public Reference Library.

son or nephew of the John Bagnall of the Butter Market, but no supporting evidence was offered, and in the absence of any further information on this point, it seems reasonable to suppose that the Bagnall reported as living in St. Mary Elms, then Butter Market, and latterly St. Nicholas' Street was one and the same person. The fact that the numeration of the successive papers is in series would appear to confirm this suggestion.

It is perhaps surprising that Bagnall had so little to say about the facilities offered by his own Printing Office. Only on one occasion, and that in his first year, does he appear to have spread himself. No. 24 of the *Journal*, January 21, 1721, carries a displayed advertisement for John Bagnall & Co., Printers and Engravers, from London. It seems that they were capable of printing and engraving in copper or wood almost anything likely to be required. In the words of the advert. "All which are performed at no other one Printing Office in England". Particularly entertaining is the offer of "names cut in wood for those who cannot write or have not time to write their names at the bottom of receipts, etc." After this opening splash very little more was said about the Printing Office.

Bagnall's most persistent announcement concerned a marvellous "Elixir" obtainable at the Printing Office and which appeared to be capable of curing every ailment that flesh is heir to. The list of complaints for which it was an infallible cure occupied several inches of column space, and regularly other small announcements appeared, such as this: "Several persons of credit this week have come to Bagnall's Printing Office to testify wonderful cures performed by Daffy's "Elixir" on them for stone in the kidney, which noble medicine is sold at said Printing Office 1/- a quarter pint."

Among other activities, the Printing Office seems at times to have served as a Travel Agency. No. 740 of *The Gazette*, October 19, 1734, contained this announcement: "This is to give notice that any persons as Carpenters, Smiths, Joiners, Bricklayers, Coopers or Husbandmen, have a mind to go to Virginia, they may hear further of the PRINTER of this paper".

From time to time announcements appeared of Cock Fighting at various local Hostelries, some of which are still with us, and there were also announcements of the visits of the Duke of Grafton's Company of Players.

One of the few personal notes was the announcement in the *Journal*, September 12, 1730: "Lost or mislaid from the Printing Office in Ipswich on Thursday a Tortoise Shell Tobacco Box, silver plate on the lid with this inscription "John Bagnall, Printer". Whosoever shall bring same to the Printing Office aforesaid shall have five shillings reward". This advert. was repeated the following week, evidence of Mr. Bagnall's concern at his loss.

Bagnall used a few woodcuts in his newspaper, and the *Gazette* had as its title a crude picture plan of Ipswich, with the Colchester Arms top left and the Ipswich Arms top right hand corner.

In 1735 came a threat of competition¹. On February 22 in that year

¹ G. R. Clarke. *History of Ipswich 1830*, p. 215.

ADVERTISEMENT IN THE IPSWICH JOURNAL No. 24—SAT. JANUARY 21 TO SAT. JANUARY 28, 1721.

ADVERTISEMENT.

JOHN BAGNALL
AND COMPANY.

PRINTERS AND ENGRAVERS FROM LONDON.

AT THE PRINTING OFFICE IN

ST. MARY-ELMES IN IPSWICH, SUFFOLK.

Prints all Sorts of Books, Bills, Bonds, Indentures, Sermons, Proposals, Catalogues, Warrants, Receipts, Funeral-Tickets, Tradesmens-Bills, Advertisements, and all other Things in most Languages after the Neatest and best Manner as Well and as Cheap as in London.

We also Print, Engrave, Cut all manner of fine Prints in Copper or Wood, viz. : Shopkeepers-Signs, Bills of Parcels, Tobacco-Prints, Card-prints for Packers, Coats of Arms, Card-prints for Card-makers, Escutcheons and Arms for Merchants for packing of Goods to Foreign Parts, Callico-prints, Cyphers, Pin-prints for Pin makers, Sprigs and Flowers for Pattern-drawers, Tillit-prints for Merchants and Packers, Names cut in Wood for those who cannot Write, or have not Time to write their Names at the bottom of Receipts, etc. All which are performed at no other one Printing-Office in England.

As also Book-printers may have very fine Cuts in Wood, as cheap or cheaper than in London. These and all other Prints, either in Copper or Wood, are performed with the utmost Exactness, Nicety and Expedition possible, either at the Letter-Press or Rolling-Press, at Very Reasonable Rates.

Note, All Booksellers, Chapmen, Hawkers, Pedlars, or others, may be furnished with all Sorts of little Books, Songs, large and small Pictures in Wood or Copper, plain or coloured, by Wholesale or Retail.

N.B. All Gentlemen or others may have the best and newest Note Songs for the Violin or Flute.

ADVERTISEMENT IN THE IPSWICH JOURNAL 225/470, SAT. AUGUST 9 TO SAT. AUGUST 16, 1729.

Sold at the Printing-Office at Ipswich.

Dr. Daffy's Famous Cordial ELIXIR. The Great Preserver of Mankind. Above 70 years experienced and certain cure (under God) in the several distempers following, viz. The Gout and Rheumatism with all those tormenting pains attending them. It is a noble Sovereign Remedy against the Flux Spitting of Blood, the Kings Evil, Ague, Plurisie and Piles ; it carries off the most violent colds, coughs, pains in the head, limbs or joints, easing After Pains and prevent miscarriages. It cures the scurvy root and branch, is wonderful in the Stone and Gravel in the kidneys, Bladder or Ureter, bringing away abundance of Slime and Gravel, and often times Stones of Great Bigness. For the Stoppages and pains in the Heart and Stomach and restoring a languishing body to perfect Health is not to be matched in the Universe. It gives present ease in the most violent Fits of the Cholick and Griping of the Guts, destroying the very Seeds of Worms though you are almost overgone with them. It cures the Pytsick in old and young when almost lost for want of breath ; the Black and Yellow Jaundice and Green Sickness, strengthening the vessels of both sexes and clears the whole mass of blood ; being an excellent cordial after hard drinking, making the Heart cheerful and revives the Spirits, and a certain remedy in the Smallpox and Measles, and so safe and rich a cordial that women in child bed may take it. It will retain its vertue though kept 7 years, neither heat nor cold can obstruct its Influential operation on the body. This noble ELIXIR (by God's blessing) in taking a spoonful morning and evening (tho' in Health) will keep off Infectious and Contagious Distempers. Very proper for all persons who go to sea to have with them to preserve Health and they who go long Journeys. Recommended to all families. Sold now for the Benefit of all families at 2/- the Half Pint and 1/- the Quarter Pint, with printed directions at large for the taking of it. Beware of Counterfeits.

a paper calling itself *The Ipswich Weekly Mercury* appeared, and it carried this imprint :

“ Ipswich, printed by T. Norris in the Cross Key Street near the Great White Horse Corner ; where advertisements are taken in, and by the men that sell this paper ; at the said Office may be had Lemmons by wholesale and retale, and where all sorts of Blank Warrants are printed and sold.”

This was evidently an attempt to start an Opposition political paper, for the single advertisement in this, the only known issue of Norris' paper, deals with the coming Parliamentary elections. As at this time Bagnall published his paper under the name of *The Ipswich Gazette*, having dropped the earlier title *The Ipswich Journal, or Weekly Mercury*, Mr. Norris doubtless felt he was quite in order in using his title.

Of the books printed and published by Bagnall, probably the best known is Kirby's *Suffolk Traveller* which appeared in 1735. Much more rare are his earlier books, particularly the two published in 1722 for the use of Ipswich School. Both are in Latin and carry the imprint : “ Gippovici Typis Joannis Bagnall 1722 ”.

The *Eppigrammatum et Poematum Sacrorum* runs to 90 pages, 7 ins. by 4¼ ins. The second is a book of 16 pages, similar in size, *Catechisis Ecclesiae Anglicanae*.

In 1723 appeared a book of 50 pages, 8¼ ins. by 5 ins., *Some Remarks Upon the Abstract of Mr. Sheppard's Discourse to his Congregation*, and in 1727 a more ambitious publication was issued from Bagnall's Press ; *A Copy of the Poll for the Knights of the Shire for the County of Suffolk*. This book, 7 ins. by 4½ in. in size ran to 178 pages with an index of 10 pages.

In 1739 the newspaper, and presumably also Bagnall's Printing Office, for we hear nothing more of him, was taken over by William Craighton,¹ Bookseller.

He was not a newcomer to the town. As far back as March 11, 1721, in issue No. 31 of Bagnall's *Ipswich Journal* there is a Craighton announcement. It reads : “ A collection of very valuable books of the late Rev. Mr. Buckingham of Creting, viz. Divinity, History, Geography, Antiquity and Travels, is to be sold by retale, at very reasonable rates ; on Thursday and Friday, the 23rd and 24th of this instant. March, at Mr. Farrow's at the Angel in Debenham in Suffolk, by William Craighton, Bookseller in Ipswich.”

Craighton gave the weekly newspaper a fresh start, reviving its original name *The Ipswich Journal* and recommencing the numeration, but the format, a 4 page 4to, remained the same. Number one is dated Saturday, February 17th, 1738-9. The imprint reads : “ Ipswich, printed for William Craighton, Bookseller, near the Butter Market. This paper will be printed in a neater manner as soon as new types can be procured ”. On issue number seven of March 31, the year appears as 1739. The announcement that new type faces are being ordered would seem to verify that Craighton had taken over Bagnall's Plant, for should he have started a new and entirely separate business, it is likely that he would have had new type faces for the first issue.

¹ William Craighton. These notes are in the main compiled from the files of *The Ipswich Journal* in the Ipswich Public Reference Library.

CATECHESIS

Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ

U N A

Cum precibus aliquot Selectis in
Usum Scholæ,

REGIS HENRICI

Ejus Nominis OCTAVI,

I N

Burgo Gippovicensi.

*Instrue puerum pro ratione via ipsius, etiam cum
senuerit non recedet ab eâ. PROV. 22. 6.*



GIPPOVICI:

Typis Joannis Bagnall. 1722.

The new type face is used for the first time in issue number twelve of Saturday, May 5, 1739 .

Still there was very little local news, the columns being filled with the contents of the weekly letter from London. Craighton's source of supply is revealed by an entry in the ledger of Henry Woodfall, a news writer and publisher of the *Public Advertiser*. The entry reads "Mr. Craighton of Ipswich 1740-41 February 2—to writing one year's news—five guineas.

Of the books published by Craighton, the earliest dated survivals would appear to be a 32 page 8vo published in 1741 *Two Discourses Upon the Offices of Godfathers and Godmothers* by B. Frost, M.A., Curate of Glemsford, and a rather larger 8vo issued in the same year *A Voyage to Ipswich*, a narrative poem running to 47 pages with a 15 page introduction by W. Paget, Comedian.

It seems that the poem was declaimed by the author at a special gathering held in the Ipswich Playhouse to commemorate Admiral Vernon's victory at Portobello.

In 1746 appeared *A list of subscribers of the County of Suffolk for the support of His Majesty's Person and Government, and the peace and security of the said County in particular on occasion of the Rebellion ; with the sum subscribed and the part thereof paid in by each person*. This practical demonstration of the loyalty of the County to the reigning House occupied 28 pages of an 8vo 8½ ins. by 5 ins.

In 1747, Craighton issued what is probably his best-known publication *The Gifts and Legacies*, an entertaining 8vo describing the Ipswich Charities, compiled by the Rev. Richard Canning of the Parish of St. Lawrence. Very amusing is Canning's description of the refusal by the City Fathers of the elaborately engraved book plate which he proposed to present and affix in the volumes in the Town Library.¹ The design is still in use to-day in the Reference Section of the Ipswich Library, but of course without that small addition of Canning's armorial which had caused the rejection in the first instance.

Kirby's *Historical account of the Twelve Prints*, a 40 page 8vo was published in the following year, and in 1755 Kirby's two volume 4to *The Practice of Perspective* with an intriguing frontispiece by Hogarth was offered to the public, a very ambitious production for a small Provincial Press, and one of which Craighton must have been proud, especially in view of the fact that Joshua Kirby had influential friends in London who might have induced him to place the work in the hands of one or other of the City Printing Offices.

Now, although we are unable to pin-point with any certainty the actual location of any one of John Bagnall's three addresses, we do know exactly where Craighton lived and carried on business. For this information we are indebted to an engraving in a book entitled *Two Dialogues between Cardinal Wolsey and Cardinal Ximenes in the Elysian*

¹ *An Account of the Gifts and Legacies that have been given and bequeathed to charitable-uses in the Town of Ipswich* (Rev. R. Canning) 1747, p. 145 et seq.

An impression taken from the original copper plate faces p. 147.

THE
 SUBSTANCE
 OF TWO
 DISCOURSES
 UPON THE
 OFFICE
 OF
 GODFATHERS
 AND
 GODMOTHERS,

WHEREIN

The Reasons and Wisdom of the Institution
 are shew'd,
 The Obligations of Sureties are explain'd,
 And practical Directions are given them how
 to perform their Duty to the Satisfaction of
 the Church and of their own Consciences.

By B. FROST, M. A. Curate of *Glensford*
 in *Suffolk*.

IPSWICH,
 Printed by W. CRAIGHTON. 1741.
 [Price Six-Pence.]

Fields. This book, published in 1761, includes a description of Wolsey's College at Ipswich, and the plate is intended to portray the processional route used on Patronal Feast Days, which led from the College in St. Peter's to the Chapel of Our Lady without the West Gate. Also engraved on the plate is the location of Mr. Craighton's garden.

Gainsborough's advance to fame as a Portrait Painter is supposed to have been the outcome of a chance conversation in that garden. Philip Thicknesse, the Governor of Languard Fort, was walking in the garden engaged in conversation with Mr. Craighton, when he noticed what appeared to be a man looking over the wall. On enquiry, Craighton explained that it was a painting by a young man named Gainsborough who had erected it originally in his father's garden at Sudbury following a fruit tree raiding incident. Thicknesse was so impressed by its realism that he sought an interview with Gainsborough, and suggested that he should go to Bath where he would meet the celebrities of the day and find much work for his brush ; all of which happened.

William Craighton died 9 March, 1761, and in the next issue of the *Journal* was an announcement to the effect that "The Paper and the Printing business will be carried on by his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Craighton, and nephew, Mr. William Jackson". This partnership was dissolved on August 28th, 1769, William Jackson agreeing to grant Mrs. Craighton an annuity of £20. He carried on alone until December 1774, when financial trouble cropped up and Mrs. Craighton was informed by her nephew's creditors that they were unable to pay her annuity as agreed in consideration of her interest in the paper. Mrs. Craighton was evidently a lady of spirit, for with the help of Mr. J. Shave, a bookseller, first heard of in 1764 as the publisher of the second edition of Kirby's *Suffolk Traveller*, and who had since, it seems, obtained a Printing Press, the paper was re-started, another nephew, Stephen Jackson, being called in as Editor.

William Jackson's creditors continued to publish their own paper until March 15, 1777, when they gave up the struggle, for a note appeared in Mrs. Craighton's paper : . . . "As the other *Ipswich Journal* will be discontinued after the 22nd instant, the Printers of this paper will thankfully receive those favours the purchasers of that paper shall be pleased to confer upon them after that time . . ."

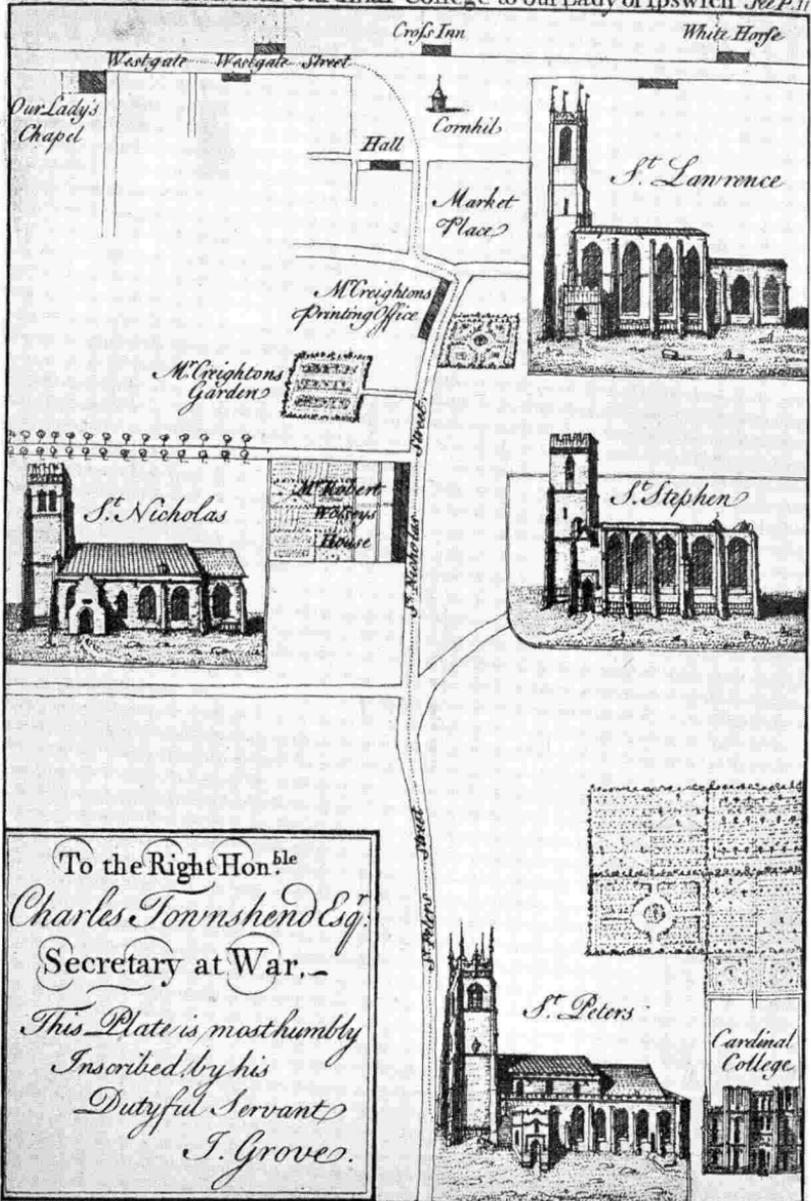
William Jackson, dejected at his financial failure, joined the staff of the East India Company. When out there he enlisted under Clive and was presumed to have been killed, for nothing further was heard of him.

The business was now carried on at Mr. Shave's premises at the corner of King Street. The site is occupied to-day by the Motor Licensing Office, Corn Exchange Buildings.

Mrs. Craighton died in 1796 at the ripe old age of 92. Her name had been dropped from the imprint of the *Journal* in 1779, and Stephen Jackson, who had served his apprenticeship with Henry Woodfall, proprietor of the *Public Advertiser*, moved the business to the Old Butter Market, top of Old Goal Lane, west side, in 1798.¹ He died 10 September,

¹ Much information dealing with this period has been obtained from Title Deeds and other Jackson family documents now in the possession of the present owners of the property W. S. Cowell Ltd.

The Procession from Cardinal College to our Lady of Ipswich *see P. 11*



This plate from Grove's *Dialogues* published in 1761 gives the location of Craighton's Printing Office in the year of his death when the first Jackson (a nephew) came into the business with Mrs. Craighton. See page 206.

1818, having been 43 years proprietor of the *Journal*. His eldest son, Postle Jackson, who derived his unusual name from the fact that his father married Elizabeth Postle of Norwich, carried on the business until his death in 1847, when Postle's son, Stephen, took over. One of the highlights of this period was that in the 1830's a local Reporter was engaged. A Mr. Robinson Taylor, who made a success of his job, for at a later date his name appeared on the imprint as publisher.

Another event which was to leave its mark on the future development of the *Journal* occurred in the 1840's. A young man with ambition and ideas went into the Printing Works in New Market Lane, Henry Knights. In 1866 he succeeded Taylor as publisher for the proprietors, and he was responsible for transferring the business to an imposing building erected on the recently opened Princes Street. The premises in the Butter Market and Market Lane were later absorbed by Cowells who had traded on the opposite side of Market Lane since 1818.

The Princes Street location was at the corner of Museum Street on the site now occupied by Fraser's Furnishing Store.

In 1874 came the new and startling competition of a daily paper *The East Anglian Daily Times*, and when an evening paper was added, *Star of the East* the *Journal* retaliated by coming out as a morning issue. It only survived in that form for a comparatively short space of time before reverting to a bi-weekly issue, but about 10 years later they tried again with an evening paper the *Daily Herald*. This lasted about two years, when the evening paper became amalgamated with the *Star*.

Henry Knights was the founder of the *Suffolk County Handbook* in 1869.

By 1885 Knights had dropped out of the publishing business, retiring to Stowmarket where he took over the King's Head Hotel.

The Ipswich Journal, firstly in the hands of Maurice Windus, as publisher for the trustees of the Jackson family estate, and then in the charge of F. C. Atkinson, moved to 14 Museum Street about 1891, and its last issue was published 26 July, 1902, the publishers giving as the reason for its demise, lack of support, principally from Advertisers, and the modern preference for daily newspapers and monthly magazines. They added that they proposed to continue the Letterpress Printing Department.

This section of the business did not long survive the newspaper, for the copyright of the *Suffolk County Handbook* was purchased by the *East Anglian Daily Times* and the 1903 edition was issued from their office in Carr Street.

The remnants of the stock and plant were then dispersed by Auction. A regrettable and in fact, a tragic end to a business which had experienced such a long and honourable career.

Turning back to Mr. Shave who came to the aid of Mrs. Craighton in 1775, this worthy was first noticed in 1764 as the publisher of the second edition of Kirby's *Suffolk Traveller*, greatly enlarged and with copper plates of the road routes, strongly reminiscent of the Automobile Association routes of to-day. On the title page of this book, Shave's address is shown as ". . . at the Stationers Arms in the Butter Market".

Four years later, in 1768, there was an issue, presumably the first,

of *Shave's Memorandum Book*, a 148 page Diary and Notebook with much local information, such as the dates of the Ipswich Concerts. In 1770, a two volume issue of *The Miscellaneous Tracts of the Rev. John Clubbe* reveals that William Jackson was printing for Shave as publisher, but books issued at later dates *The Trial of James Steggles in 1783* and the Rogers *Visitation Sermon 1790* carry the imprint of Shave and Jackson. This Jackson would of course be the nephew, Stephen.

There was evidently a separation when Jackson moved to the Butter Market taking *The Ipswich Journal* with him for Shave's business was purchased by John Bransby,¹ a Land Surveyor who came from Diss. He knew nothing of Bookselling or Printing, and he engaged a journeyman Printer to do the practical work. Then for a short time he took into partnership a Journeyman Bookbinder, Keymer, who had been working with Jermy. This partnership was dissolved in February 1806, and Bransby moved the business from King Street, where it had occupied the corner site now covered by Corn Exchange Buildings, to Upper Brook Street, opposite the Coach and Horses Inn.

He had shown a taste for the trade before taking Shave's business, for in 1799 the *Ipswich Magazine*, a literary monthly, was edited by him. It ran for 12 issues, February 1799 to January 1800, having been printed for Bransby by William Burrell.

Bransby was interested in Geography and Astronomy, publishing and printing a 204 page 8vo *Geography* in 1807. This was followed in 1808 by an 8vo the *Use of the Globes* and a smaller 8vo, an abridgement of the same work.

In 1815 came a topographical publication of a more local nature *Ancient and Modern Perambulations of the Liberties of Ipswich*.

At his shop in Brook Street, Bransby sold not only Books and Stationery, but toys and patent medicines. He died there 17 March, 1837, and was buried in the Unitarian Chapel ground, Friars Street.

CHARLES PUNCHARD AND HIS SUCCESSORS.

The next 18th Century Printer to be noticed is Charles Punchard. *Inebriety, A Poem in three parts*, the first separately published work of the Aldeburgh Poet, George Crabbe, appeared in 1775 with the imprint "Ipswich, Printed and Sold by C. Punchard, Bookseller, in the Butter Market". Another interesting publication was a 36 page 4to *A List of Subscribers for the Purpose of Building a Ship of War for the Service of the Public*. The imprint reads: Ipswich, printed by Charles Punchard, Bookseller, Binder and Stationer, 1782".

He seems to have instituted the first public circulating library in Ipswich, and his books carried an interesting library label with a list of the Punchard activities. Drugs and Medicines are again well to the fore. How often this line cropped up in association with Books and Print!

¹ Silverpen (John Glyde). *Suffolk Worthies* No. 88. *John Bransby*. *Suffolk Chronicle* 1839.

JOHN BAGNALL AND HIS SUCCESSORS

1720 JOHN BAGNALL

1739 WILLIAM CRAIGHTON

1761 ELIZABETH CRAIGHTON AND WILLIAM JACKSON

1769 WILLIAM JACKSON

1774

WILLIAM BAILEY for
Creditors of Wm. Jackson.
(Closed 1777).

J. SHAVE, ELIZABETH CRAIGHTON & STEPHEN
JACKSON

1779 SHAVE AND JACKSON

1798

STEPHEN JACKSON (Ipswich Journal)

Shave's Shop to JOHN BRANSBY

1818 POSTLE JACKSON

BRANSBY & KEYMER
(Dissolved 1806).

1847 STEPHEN JACKSON

JOHN BRANSBY
(Died 1837).

1855 TRUSTEES FOR JACKSON FAMILY
Manager Robinson Taylor.

1863 " Henry Knights (d.1898).

1885 " Maurice Windus.

1890 " F. C. Atkinson.

1900 IPSWICH JOURNAL PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. LTD.

1902

Ipswich Journal
ceased publication.

Knights County Handbook
taken over by
East Anglian Daily Times.

Plant and Materials
sold by Auction.

CHARLES PUNCHARD,
Bookfeller, Binder, Stationer, and Printer,
At his **CIRCULATING LIBRARY,**
In the **BUTTER MARKET, IPSWICH:**

Let out to Read, Novels, Plays, &c. &c. At four Shillings per Quarter — twelve Shillings, per Year.—Or, one Penny per Evening for each Volume or Play.

New Books and Plays purchased as soon as Published.—Catalogues may be had **GRATIS** at his **SHOP**

Also may be had, the following **USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINES, viz.**

Beiton's British Oil.	Leyden Pill.	Speediman's Pills.
Dr. James's Fever Powders.	Maredant's Drops.	Smith's Specific Drops.
Glais's Magnesia.	Maverne's Drops.	Turlington's Balsam.
Leake's Pills & Drops.	Ridley's Asthmatic Pills.	Walker's Jesuit Drops.

With many others, as mentioned in his **SHOP-BILL.**

He begs leave to inform his Friends, and the Public in General, that of him may be had (on the Shortest Notice) every Book or Medicine advertis'd in Mr. SHAVE's Ipswich Journal, though his Name be not insertet.—All Orders will be thankfully received, and gratefully acknowledged.

BOOKBINDING in all its Branches—**PRINTING NEATLY and CORRECTLY Perform'd.**
COPPER-PLATE PRINTING BY COMMISSION.

Punchard's Library Book Label (c.1775) gives some particulars of his other activities.

Gainsborough painted his portrait. This picture was at one time in the collection of Mr. W. S. Fitch, the Ipswich Postmaster Antiquary. It appeared as Lot 240 in his Sale of 14 September 1859 "Portrait of Mr. Punchard, formerly Librarian to the Ipswich Library."

He took into partnership a Mr. George Jermyn and a book with the imprint Punchard and Jermyn appeared in 1787—*The Methodion or Miscellaneous Poems*. In 1788 they published a new edition, the first in Ipswich, of *Songs in the Night by a Young Woman under Heavy Affliction*. This popular little work ran to several editions. The afflicted young woman was Susanna Harrison whose memorial stone may be seen in Tacket Street Chapel Yard.

From 1790 the business was carried on alone by George Jermyn, several interesting books being published before his death 20 November 1799¹ at the early age of 40.

His widow, Margaret, attempted to carry on the business, and in 1800 *Remarks on the Theory of Morals* a weighty tome by Rev. Edward Pearson, appeared under her imprint "M. Jermyn".

Evidently finding business affairs too much for her individual attention she married a Mr. John Raw² who took over the business, and in 1802 the first publication with his imprint appeared. It was the two-volume work on Bees *Monographia Apum Angliae* of the Rev. William Kirby, the famous Entomologist, who held the living of Barham. The book contained some delightful coloured plates. Claud Morley, the Secretary of the Suffolk

¹ B. P. Grimsey. *The Parish of St. Laurence, Ipswich*. 1887. p. 11.

² *Ibid.*

Naturalists Society, tells a little story about this book—that he once found it in a Booksellers catalogue described as a “Treatise on English Apes”.

Under John Raw’s direction the business prospered exceedingly. Many fine books were published and from his Press came such items as the earliest known *Guide to Harwich and Felixstowe* 1808, and *Aldeburgh* 1819, books written expressly for the edification of visitors on holiday at the seaside.

John Raw was a colourful character.¹ John Glyde described him as “that crabby Bookseller”. A writer in the ’80’s, Chamberlain of the Ipswich Probate Office, reminiscing on old Ipswich, spoke of his business premises as “a dirty narrow old Bookshop in the Butter Market”.

John Raw was the principal manager of Church matters during the incumbency of the Rev. James Ford² at St. Lawrence’s. Although he held the Office of Churchwarden for a short period only, some parishioners felt that he exercised undue influence in Parochial affairs.

During the churchwardenship of Mr. Iron, a wag painted in large letters on a prominent wall “Johnny Raw, acting Churchwarden of St. Lawrence, Oliver Iron his tool”. Someone promptly turned the “t” into “f” and the legend remained up for many weeks to everyone’s amusement.

Raw’s step-daughter, Letitia Jermyn,³ also exercised some influence at St. Lawrence Church, for it seems that she had control of the singers, and even told the Organist what to do. Furthermore, in 1810 she became engaged to the incumbent, Mr. Ford.

Miss Jermyn achieved some fame locally as a Naturalist, and the book published by her step-father in 1827 *The Butterfly Collector’s Vade Mecum* is some indication of her achievements in this direction. She also had literary pretensions. An example is her effusive memoir of Mrs. Elizabeth Cobbold, published as an introduction to the *Poems* by the latter lady which was issued in 1825 by Raw.

The Rev. James Ford, although described as small in stature and of a retiring nature, was an eloquent Preacher, a learned Antiquary and an accomplished writer, but some might have felt that one of his greatest achievements was his masterly delaying action in that it was not until the year 1830 that Letitia Jermyn and he left the altar as man and wife after an engagement of 20 years.

He will be remembered locally for *The Suffolk Garland*, a collection of local verses and notes thereon published in 1818 by Raw in large 8vo and also in an abridged form. Then there is his *Century of Christian Prayers on Faith, Hope and Charity* which Raw issued in 1817. He also compiled *A Memoir of Thomas Green Esq. of Ipswich*, published in large 4to by Raw in 1825.

John Raw produced some very attractive books, and after a successful career sold the business to Frederick Pawsey in 1837,⁴ retiring to Washbrook where he died in 1854.

¹ Silverpen (John Glyde) *Suffolk Worthies No. 62. Rev. James Ford, Suffolk Chronicle*, 1859.

This article also has much of interest about John Raw and Letitia Jermyn.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ B. F. Grimsey. *Borough of Ipswich. Members of the Council in and since 1835.* 1892. p. 44.

CHARLES PUNCHARD AND HIS SUCCESSORS

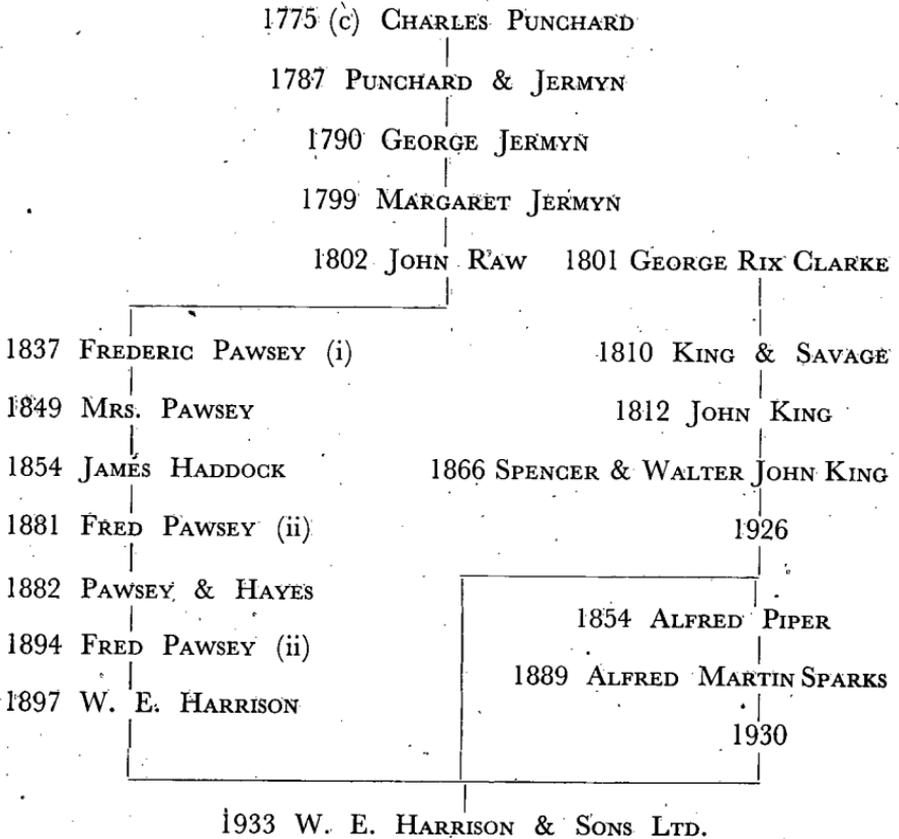


PLATE IV



PAWSEY moved from RAW's old shop to THE ANCIENT HOUSE shortly before his death in 1849. The business is still carried on in this fine old building by his successors. See page 213.

Some interesting books, many of great local interest, were printed and published by Frederick Pawsey. Wodderspoon's *Memorials of Ipswich*, a large 8vo of 424 pages, published in 1850, is well-known. A work of greater rarity, and one which now commands a fairly high price, is Russel and Hagreen's *Picturesque Antiquities of Ipswich*, a folio with copper plate engravings, the descriptive matter written by Wodderspoon, which was published in 1845. Hollingsworth's *History of Stowmarket*, a 260 page 4to with many fine plates, issued the previous year, is a collector's piece, as also is E. R. Smyth's *One Day from the Diary of a Stag*, a large 4to with fine plates of a Stag Hunt around and through the streets of Ipswich.

Pawsey moved to the Ancient House¹ in the Butter Market and after his decease on 18 April, 1849, his widow carried on the business for a short time. In an Ipswich Museum Balance Sheet published in 1853 there is an entry of an account due to Mrs. Pawsey,² but the good lady then emulated Widow Jermyn's example and married a Mr. James Haddock, first heard of as the Proprietor in 1854.

On Haddock's death about 1881, Pawsey's son took control, later taking into partnership a Mr. William G. Hayes. In June 1894 Pawsey again assumed single control, but met with ill fortune. He was declared bankrupt 23 June, 1897. The business was purchased from the Trustees 7 October of that year by the late Mr. W. E. Harrison, and to-day, in the hands of his two sons, it flourishes as W. E. Harrison & Sons, Ltd. The Ancient House Press. That fine old building in the Butter Market is still in use as a Book and Stationery Shop, but the Printing Departments, having long since outgrown the available space, now function at a modern factory in Cobbold Street.

JOHN BUSH

Another 18th Century Printer who produced some attractively designed books was John Bush. His premises were in Tavern Street.

In 1790 his 20 page 4to *Observations on the Cause, Conduct and Effects of the Late Contested Election for the County of Suffolk* displayed high craftsmanship.

In 1793 a 4to in similar style was issued, Lord Chedworth's *Charge to the Grand Jury*, and from 1799 to 1801 Bush published a series of Booklets of *Poems and Essays* by the Rev. John Black, Minister of Butley, a gentleman who lived at Woodbridge and who appeared at the time to be engaged in some active lobbying for the Post of Master of Woodbridge School.

An absorbing account of sea-faring conditions in the closing decade of the 18th century was given in a 72 page 8vo printed by Bush in 1798 entitled *An Authentic Narrative of the Mutiny on Board the Ship "Ladyshore"*. The story came from a son of the Rev. J. Black, who had taken passage on that ship.

1 V. B. Redstone. *The Ancient House or Sparrowe House, Ipswich*. 1912. R. M. Phipson. *Sparrowe's House, Ipswich. Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology Vol. 11. 1854. p. 164 et seq.* Phipson's Paper was read before the Members at the Quarterly Meeting held at Ipswich Sept. 27 1854, by Stephen Jackson, the Printer.

2 *Statement of Donations received for the liquidation of the debts of the Ipswich Museum and how they have been expended.* Ipswich Museum 20 May, 1853.

THE "SUFFOLK CHRONICLE" AND THE KINGS.

In 1801 Ipswich saw the birth of another weekly newspaper, the *Suffolk Chronicle*.

Mr. George Rix Clarke of Tavern Street felt that *The Ipswich Journal* with its Conservative outlook was having things all its own way and decided that there was scope for another paper which would support the Liberal line of policy. No. 1¹ appeared on April 4 in that year, but the anticipated patronage was not forthcoming and publication ceased with No. 68 July 17, 1802, when the unfortunate Mr. Clarke had to meet his creditors.

The *Suffolk Chronicle* was revived by King & Savage² at the County Press, Tavern Street, in 1810, and this time with greater success. Ill health caused Savage's retirement from the partnership in 1812 and John King carried on alone. King produced several other interesting publications.

The *East Anglian Spectator*, a literary monthly, commenced in 1814, was discontinued after four issues had been offered to the public.

Another venture in the same year was a *History of Suffolk* edited by Thomas Harral which was to be published in parts. This too, was discontinued after sections amounting only to 108 pages had been published.

A remarkable Ready Reckoner and Compendium for Farmers, Land Surveyors, Builders, etc., compiled by S. G. Lenny of Laxfield, and entitled *The Man of Business* was produced by John King in 1822.

In the 1830's, John Wodderspoon joined the Chronicle as a reporter and, under his editorial direction, King was persuaded to publish a literary monthly the *Suffolk Literary Chronicle*. Large 4to in size the first number appeared in September 1837. For his material John Wodderspoon drew largely on the works of local Writers, supplemented by articles from his own pen, but the County failed to appreciate Wodderspoon's efforts, with the result that after 14 issues nothing more was heard of this periodical.

With the opening up of Princes Street the Printing Office moved to more commodious premises—the site is now occupied by the offices of the Ipswich Permanent Benefit Building Society, and Cowells' Photo-Litho Plate Making Department.

King's two sons, Spencer and Walter John, came into the business about this time and further developments soon followed.

Another newspaper venture was unsuccessfully tried in 1866. The *Chronicle* appeared at the end of the week and it was probably the bi-weekly appearance of the competing paper, *The Ipswich Journal*, which led the Kings to publish a weekly on Tuesdays. The first number of this paper *The Suffolk Examiner* made its bow to the public on Tuesday, February 13, 1866. It lasted 18 weeks only. In No. 18 on Tuesday, June 12, the publishers deplored the lack of support, and in announcing the cessation of *The Suffolk Examiner* they promised that the supplement to the *Suffolk Chronicle* would be enlarged.

Although the *Chronicle* was sold to the *East Anglian Daily Times* in 1899 the general printing business was carried on at 8 Princes Street until April, 1926, when it was purchased by W. E. Harrison of The Ancient House Press, and the plant and stock transferred to the latter address.

¹ *Suffolk Chronicle*. (Files in the Ipswich Public Reference Library).

² *Ibid*.

ALFRED PIPER.

Another Ipswich business which followed the same evolutionary trend was the Printing Office in St. Nicholas' Place founded in 1854 by Alfred Piper.¹ He was a son of Stephen Piper², the Butter Market Printer, and learned printing in all its branches on the *Ipswich Express*, which was published by his father. When in August 1854 the *Express* passed into the hands of Charles Sulley and was removed to premises on the opposite side of the Butter Market, Alfred Piper decided to commence business on his own account. He took the St. Nicholas Old Rectory House at the corner of St. Nicholas and Cutler Streets.

Alfred Piper, who was a keen Astronomer, erected a small Observatory on the roof of his residence, Highland House, Belstead Road, which he had built in 1874. The house still stands, but the little "Glass House" has been dismantled.

At his death in 1889 the business was purchased by his old apprentice and distant kinsman, Alfred Martin Sparks.

In 1893 Sparks published an attractive Suffolk book, partly in facsimile, *The Ickworth Survey Boocke Ano. 1665*. This Printing Office was closed down and the plant and stock was transferred to W. E. Harrison & Sons, The Ancient House Press, in May 1930.

DORKIN, SHALDERS.

Among early 19th Century Printing Offices from which interesting specimens of work have remained was that of Anthony Dorkin of Upper Brook Street. *The Gifts and Legacies of the Town of Ipswich* a 300 page 8vo appeared in 1819 having been preceded by earlier booklets and pamphlets in 1817 and 1818. Imprints with later dates cannot be traced, although the business was still listed in White's 1855 *Directory*, and the *Ipswich Advertiser* in April 1860 carried an advertisement for J. Dorkin, Printer, Bookseller and Stationer.

Another enterprising Printer of the period was E. Shalders of St Matthews Street. The Rev. Richard Cobbold was one of his patrons. In 1826 Shalders published his descriptive poem *The Orwell* and, in the following year, the more ambitious *Valentine Verses* was given to the world.

It is interesting to observe that Shalders' business which was taken over by W. Spalding in the 1850's, is still functioning to-day in Westgate Street as Spalding & Phillips.

¹ B. P. Grimsey. *Borough of Ipswich. Members of the Council in and since 1835. 1892.*
Alfred Piper pp. 46 and 47.

² *Ibid.* Stephen Piper, p. 45.

Much information about Stephen Piper and his son, Alfred, has been obtained from the Piper family papers, generously placed at the writer's disposal by C. W. Clarkson Piper, Esq.

THE COWELLS.

It will have been noted that the land formerly occupied by Reginald Oliver, the first Ipswich publisher, and also the site on which the Jackson family for a considerable period published the first Ipswich newspaper, is now covered by the Printing Factories of W. S. Cowell Ltd.

The year 1818 saw the entry of the first Cowell¹ into the Printing and Stationery trade. A. K. Cowell, a Corn Merchant of St. Clements, having decided that his eldest son was to succeed him in his own business, installed his second son, S. H. Cowell, in a Stationery business then owned and operated by Richard N. Rose in the Butter Market at the corner of Old Gaol Lane, now Market Lane.

The only known record of Rose as a publisher occurs in his imprint on an Acquaintance Engraving published in 1817 which depicted the launching of an East Indiaman at Bayley's Shipyard, Ipswich.

It seems that a subscription Library was taken over with the business, "The Ipswich Union Public Library".² This organisation, which was founded in 1817, was described as being located in S. H. Cowell's room, Butter Market, and it was managed by a committee which met on the first Friday in the month at 7 o'clock in the evening to inspect the state of the Library and the accounts. The annual subscription was 25/- for gentlemen, but the ladies could use it for 20/- a year. Strict rules were drawn up by the Committee. The Librarian (or his deputy) was required to attend at the Library from 9 o'clock in the morning to 10 o'clock in the evening, Sunday excepted, on which day the News Room only was open from 8 to 10 o'clock in the morning and from 6 to 10 o'clock in the evening. Over 90 subscribers were recorded in 1818.

Cowell's earliest imprint occurred on a 16 page 8vo. *Narrative of circumstances relative to the unfortunate youth, Joshua Ranson, executed at Ipswich on April 17, 1819.* The dreadful crime perpetrated by this lad was the stealing of four silver spoons after a drunken frolic at Whitton.

A number of interesting titles published by Cowell in the 1820's still remain and they reveal a high standard of craftsmanship. There are Poll Books, the first of which was issued in 1820, and a series of Sermons and Annual Letters published by the Association of Baptists.

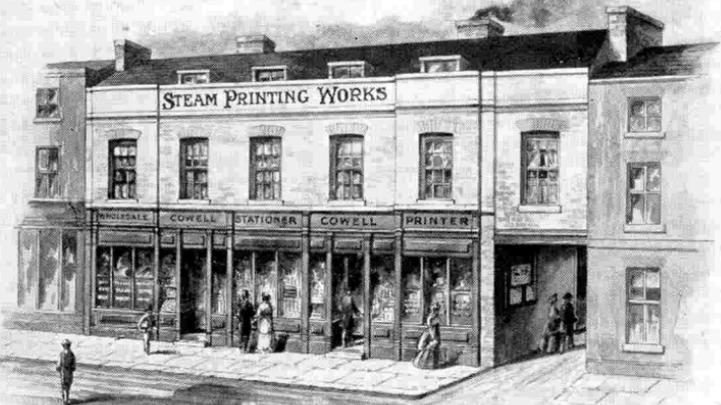
In 1823 a Hymn Book running to 394 pages was published by Cowell. Its title reads *A Collection of Psalms and Hymns from Various Authors for the use of the Congregations meeting in the several Churches of St. Stephen, St. Peter, St. Clement and St. Helen, Ipswich ; Flowton, Nedging and Debenham, Suffolk.*

A series of Text Books by a local exponent of Shorthand, John Bennett, commenced in 1825 with *The Elements of Stenography.* Others were *Shorthand Explained* and *Shorthand Exercises.* Bennett also wrote verse. His *Poems and Essays,* first published in 1829, was so well received that a larger edition followed in 1830, with yet another edition running to 302 pages in 1831.

¹ These notes on the Cowells are mainly based on records preserved by W. S. Cowell Ltd.

² *An Account of the Gifts and Legacies that have been given and bequeathed to charitable uses in the town of Ipswich* 2nd ed. (revised by Rev. James Ford, 1819. p. 285.

PLATE V



COWELL'S Butter Market Frontage 1818 to 1892, extended over Market Lane to Jackson's premises where *The Ipswich Journal* was published from 1798 to 1863. See page 216.

Young Cowell, had evidently decided on a policy of expansion quite early in his business experience, and his first move was to purchase in 1826 an adjacent property in Market Lane which had formerly been used by a Wholesale Drapery House then in liquidation. Next came the premises of a Cabinet Maker, and in 1830 another purchase brought Cowell to the walls of the Methodist Chapel which had been erected in 1816.

To Letterpress Printing and Bookbinding was added the new process of Lithography, an importation from Germany, and in 1848 a development of Lithography, the Anastatic Process, was introduced; Cowells were one of the four firms in England Licensed to use the process in that year¹.

In the main, the process aimed at the substitution of paper for the heavy stones on which the artist had to trace the drawing in reverse. The uses of lithography were thus greatly extended, for an artist using the special ink and paper could sketch the design at any convenient time and place and Cowells of course produced the prints.²

Cowells made up outfits for amateurs, a cake of prepared anastatic ink, a supply of suitable pens and paper, and a booklet describing the process.

An Anastatic Drawing Society, which numbered over 300 subscribers, was founded in 1854 by Rev. J. M. Gresley, M.A., Etwell Hospital, Derby. Another was founded in 1859, The Ilam Anastatic Society, by Rev. Dr. G. R. Mackarness, who subsequently became Lord Bishop of Argyll and the Isles.

These two Societies were incorporated and were for some time conducted by Rev. G. A. Francis, M.A., Little Saxham, Suffolk. In 1875 the management was undertaken by Mr. Llwellyn Jewitt, F.S.A., of Duffield, Derbyshire, and after his death in 1885, the Society was directed by Mr. W. S. Fretton, F.S.A., of Coventry.

Cowells sponsored these Societies, to which the annual subscription was half a guinea, and generally, each year a volume of selected work by members was printed and published by Cowells. These volumes, some of which contained some remarkable reproductions, were published until 1887. Members of the Society were drawn from as far afield as Russia.

The Ipswich Terminal of the Eastern Union Railway was opened in 1846, an event which marked a new era of industrial expansion. In that year the population of Ipswich was 28,000; 50 years later it had risen to 58,000, and to-day it stands at over 100,000.

The early Eastern Union Timetables were printed by Cowells. For some years these were merely sheets which could serve also as Window Bills. In November 1874 Cowells published the first issue of *The Model Timetables and Monthly Handbook*, an 8vo which has survived the intervening years and still goes out to a lengthy list of subscribers.

1 D. Bogue. *Anastatic Printing and Papyrography*, 1849. p. 22.

2 S. H. Cowell. *Handbook of Anastatic Printing*, 1852.

In 1861 the Methodist Chapel was purchased, the congregation having moved to their new building in Museum Street.

The founder passed on in 1875, leaving his son, W. S. Cowell, and W. B. Hanson, who had joined Cowells in 1866 as Manager of the Printing Department and who was to become Managing Director when the business was converted into a Private Company.

A machine which printed two colours in one operation at the then high speed of 900 sheets per hour was patented by a Mr. Newsum of Leeds in 1875. His first machine was set up at Cowells.

In 1876 a machine was installed in the Paper Bag Factory which was able to make bags from a continuous roll of paper. One of the first of its kind in the country, it turned out 2,000 bags an hour, then thought a really stupendous speed. Nowadays, machines at Cowells make and print paper bags in two colours back and front as a continuous operation at speeds of 40,000 in an hour.

Further extensions were necessary in 1887, and it was at this period that the premises were wired throughout for electric lighting. Cowells Generating Plant was so successful that in response to requests from neighbours, current was supplied to other premises in the Butter Market. This would be about 14 years before the inauguration of the Ipswich Corporation Electric Supply.

In 1893 the premises having a frontage on to the Butter Market were replaced by new buildings and the Falcon Brewery Estate with frontages on to Falcon Street and the lower end of Market Lane, was absorbed in 1895.

The Machine Rooms and the buildings behind the Old Chapel which had been in use since 1866 were demolished in 1899 and what is now the main Works block came into operation in 1900. The excavations made at this time revealed many traces of the Friars Carmelites and foundations of their buildings.¹ The proceedings were watched by Miss Nina Layard, F.S.A., who read a paper on her "finds" at a meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute.

Recent site clearances for a new factory extension, which was opened in 1948, have produced additional information as to the extent and ground plan of the buildings attributed to the Friars Carmelites.

The firm to-day, under the control of W. B. Hanson's two grandsons, Eric H. Hanson and R. Geoffrey Smith, finds scope for the activities of upwards of 550 people.

¹ N. F. Layard. Original Researches on the sites of Religious Houses of Ipswich, with Plan of Excavations at Cowells. *Archæological Journal*, Vol. LVI No. 223. Sept. 1899. p. 232 *et seq.*
 N. F. Layard. Recent Discoveries on the site of the Carmelite Convent at Ipswich. *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology*. Vol. X Part 2, 1899, p. 183 *et seq.*
 V. B. Redstone. The Carmelites of Ipswich. *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology*. Vol. X. Part 2, 1899, p. 189 *et seq.*
 B. Zimmerman. The White Friars of Ipswich. *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology*. Vol. X. Part 2, 1899. p. 196 *et seq.*

THE CORNHILL GROUP.

Not until the Nineteenth Century is the Cornhill heard of in association with the trade.

Two titles from the Press of C. Batteley, who described himself as Printer, Bookseller, Binder and Stationer, are a 36 page Pamphlet by the Rev. T. Cobbold, *Sermon for the Schools of Greycoat Boys and Bluecoat Girls*, 1809, and Bellamy's *Letter to the Dramatic Censor of the Suffolk Chronicle*, 1813, a 38 page protest at an adverse theatrical criticism.

A prominent name on the Cornhill for half a century was that of Robert Deck, who succeeded Batteley. The Ipswich Book and Pamphlet Club instituted March 7, 1808, had their Headquarters in a room on his premises. He printed the letterpress pages of Henry Davey's fine folio *The Architectural Antiquities of Suffolk*, which was published in 1827, Eliza Acton's *Poems* in 1826, John Cordingley's *Poems* in 1827, and in the same year a volume of verse entitled *Original, Serious and Religious Poetry* by the sententious Richard Cobbold.

Deck also produced several books for his brother, John, who had a bookshop at Bury St. Edmunds. Among these were an ambitious 80 page catalogue of Books in 1819, and a newly written *Guide to Bury St. Edmunds* in 1821.

James Spilling, who will be remembered as the author of *Giles' Trip to London*, *Johnny's Jaunt* and other local classics, served his apprenticeship with Robert Deck. He was then engaged by John King at the *Suffolk Chronicle* Office, moved on to J. M. Burton's Printing Office on the Cornhill, and finally transferred himself to the *Norfolk News* at Norwich in 1863, where he died in 1897.

Deck held high rank in local Freemasonry. He filled the office of Master in the Senior Ipswich Lodge on no less than five occasions, and he died in the Masonic Institution at Croydon in 1866. The site of his shop is now occupied by Lloyds Bank.

In 1838 a 20 page 4to *Contract between Ipswich Dock Commissioners and Mr. David Thornley*, and in 1839 the 300 page 8vo. *Historic Sites in the County of Suffolk* by John Wodderspoon, were issued with the imprint "Printed by R. Root, Cornhill". In 1844 Robert Root was listed as trading in Westgate Street, after which date nothing more is heard of him.

The Cornhill was also the location of another Printer Bookseller, who has left us several interesting books; Joseph Mumford Burton. As his imprint appears on the second edition of Wodderspoon's *Historic Sites* published in 1841 and the type is precisely the same, he may have taken over Root's Printing Office. Burton's premises covered what is now No. 1 Tavern Street at present occupied by Burtons, the Tailors.

His earliest imprint at present known in Jonathan Carver's *Moral Effects of Poetry*, a 58 page essay published in 1839. Probably the best known books from his Press were John Glyde's *Moral, Social and Religious Condition of Ipswich* 1850, and *Suffolk in the Nineteenth Century* by the same author, which appeared in 1856.

Wodderspoon's *Guide to Ipswich* 1842, *The Fauconberge Memorial*, a Beccles item by S. Wilton Rix of that town, in 1849, and the *Autobiography of Elizabeth Squirrel* in 1853, are also interesting books. The last dated imprints from this Press, then trading in the name of J. M. Burton & Co., were *The Collier's Memorial* by John Raven 1862 and the 1863 edition of *Whistlecraft's Almanac*.

In 1863 Burton's Press passed to Rees & Gripper, perhaps best known for the development when in their hands, of Orlando Whistlecraft's *Weather Almanac*. This popular Annual had been founded in 1857. An 8vo varying in size from 96 to 120 pages, it was continued by Henry Gripper on the dissolution of the partnership in 1871, passing to S. & W. J. King of Princes Street in 1875, who published it until 1885. The 1886 issue, the last known, was without imprint.

Rees & Gripper would appear to have been closely identified with the Society of Friends. A series of leaflets, *The Ipswich Temperance Tracts*, *The Memorials of the Alexanders* who were prominent Quakers, and other literature connected with this Sect emanated from this Cornhill Press.

On leaving Gripper in 1872, R. C. J. Rees set up another Press at 40a Butter Market on part of the premises previously occupied by Stephen Piper. From this address he published the *Ipswich Free Press*, a monthly, issued free, which lasted about two years. In the early 1880's the business passed to W. Versey who was still trading at this address in 1890 but had closed down by 1900.

SCOGGINS, PAGE.

In any review of 19th Century Printing and Publishing in Ipswich, the work of two Presses operating in the Fore Street district deserve inclusion.

The first of these, owned by John Scoggins of Orwell Place, produced some of the earliest childrens' Instructional Books to be offered in a simple and low priced format. From their nature and usage it is remarkable that any specimens of these books should have survived. Nevertheless, we still have some, and very interesting books they are. Among these are *A First Spelling Book*, *Simple Instructional Tales*, and *Natural History*. The woodcut illustrations are crude, yet clearly printed. No date appears on the books, but the style would appear to be 1830 to 1840.

Scoggins' first dated imprint, January 1833, is on number one of Vol. 1 of the *Gospel Herald*, a small religious monthly of Dissenting Interests, which after a few years was taken over by J. M. Burton & Co. of the Cornhill.

John Scoggins was still printing for the Primitive Methodists in 1875, but 1881 was the latest year in which mention of the business occurs, it then being carried on by Mrs. Scoggins.

The second Press was that of Joshua Page of Fore Street, St. Clements. From this office was issued the monumental work *A Supplement to the Suffolk Traveller* which was compiled by his brother, Augustine, the schoolmaster at Ampton. Published in 1844 it ran to 1,062 pages, 10 ins. by 6½ ins. in size. It seems that the book was not immediately successful, as many of the surviving copies have an additional title-page with the

imprint of Frederick Pawsey 1847, bound in on top of Joshua Page's original title. Probably Pawsey bought all the unsold copies in sheets, added his title, then bound and sold the books as a History of Suffolk.

In 1838 Page issued for his brother a small publication in 4to *Memo-randa concerning the Boys School at Ampton, Suffolk*.

THE HUNTS.

In 1823 an imprint on an Ipswich Theatre Playbill, that of "E. Hunt, Tavern Street", was the first of a name which was to have a long and honourable business association with that street. Tracts, Sermons and Theological Works were predominant.

A long series of Tracts from the pen of Rev. J. C. Ryle of Helmingham were published in the 1840's and 1850's, the imprint at this time reading "William Hunt" and later "Hunt & Son".

The first issue of Hunt's *Ipswich Handbook* appeared in 1864. Others followed in 1873 and 1875 with the name of Dr. Taylor of the Ipswich Museum as editor. Later editions of this book were published by Pawsey & Hayes when the Hunt business closed down in the early '80's.

William Powell Hunt was an assiduous collector of Books and Prints relating to the County of Suffolk, and after his decease a Sale of his Suffolk collection held on 17 December 1873 realised over £600.

Outstanding books printed at Hunt's Press are *Memoirs of the late John Talwin Shewell*, a 456 page 4to 1870, and *Two Months in Syria* by Charles H. Berners, M.A., an 8vo of 321 pages, 1876.

STEPHEN PIPER AND HIS SUCCESSORS.

The *Ipswich Journal* and the *Suffolk Chronicle* found themselves in competition with a new weekly, the *Ipswich Express*, in 1839. The paper was published by Stephen Piper¹ in the Butter Market, Ipswich, and for a time jointly with John Bawtree Harvey of Colchester, an astute journalist who took advantage of the fact that the railway terminated at Colchester for some years before the Eastern Union Railway linked that town with Ipswich.

Harvey used as his Editorial Office a road coach which picked up the London Newspapers on their arrival at Colchester by train, and by the time his travelling office had covered the 18 miles to Ipswich he was ready with the London news, all carefully edited for setting up in type. Thus, when the *Ipswich Express* came out it was indeed able to present the latest news.

The controlling interest in the *Ipswich Express* was eventually acquired by Piper and then sold to Charles Sulley,² the gifted originator, with Richard Gowing, of the "Penny Readings", first tried out at the Mechanics Institute in Ipswich and which quickly spread to other towns and even many villages.

Sulley launched the *Ipswich and Colchester Times* in 1858 and about 1866 moved his Editorial Offices to 32 Upper Brook Street.

¹ B. P. Grimsey. *Borough of Ipswich. Members of the Council in and since 1835. 1892. Stephen Piper* p. 45

Much information about Stephen Piper and his son, Alfred, has been obtained from the Piper family papers generously placed at the writer's disposal by C. W. Clarkson Piper Esq.

² Charles Sulley. *Penny Readings in Ipswich and elsewhere 1861.*

In 1860 the *East Suffolk Mercury* moved to Ipswich from Lowestoft where it had been founded in 1858.¹ It was published every Saturday in the Butter Market by the Rev. Henry Andrews, who was subsequently Pastor of the Congregational Church at Woodbridge. Andrews acted as Editor and Manager, and the Chairman of the Board of Directors was Alderman Edward Grimwade. The strong religious and political views held by this latter gentleman, an ardent Nonconformist and an advanced Liberal, was an indication of the journalistic policy intended.

About 1870, Mr. J. J. Colman of Norwich, who already had a financial interest in Ipswich journalism, acquired the *Express*, and also the *Suffolk Mercury*.² He persuaded a Mr. F. W. Wilson, later Sir Frederick Wilson, to resign the editorship of the *Chester and Birkenhead Observer* and come to Ipswich to take command. As a result, a new firm, F. W. Wilson & Co. was installed at 21 Upper Brook Street (the site is now occupied by Nightingale's Restaurant). The *Suffolk Mercury* carried on as a weekly, but the *Express* was discontinued and the *East Anglian Daily Times* was launched in 1874. Shortly after this event the offices were moved to 17 Carr Street.

The *East Anglian Daily Times* with the *Evening Star*, which had been founded in 1885 under the title of *Star of the East*, and the *Suffolk Mercury*, were moved to larger premises at 13 Carr Street in Queen Victoria's Jubilee Year, 1887.

A revolutionary change in production facilities came in 1893 with the introduction of the first rotary press using paper wound on reels. It is interesting to recall that a former employee who had worked in the machine room in the Brook Street days, R. C. Annand, the son of an Aberdeenshire crofter blacksmith, was responsible for some important experimental work which influenced the development of the rotary press as used in this country.

With the acquisition from S. & W. J. King of the *Suffolk Chronicle* in 1899, to be merged with the *Mercury* and the closing down of the *Ipswich Journal* in 1902, the whole of the newspaper publishing business in Ipswich was concentrated in the *East Anglian Daily Times* Office.

To return to Stephen Piper in the Butter Market, specimens of several publications other than the newspaper still survive. A plate of D. W. Harvey, Esq., M.P. was published by him in 1820, and in 1825 Dennant's theological work *Soul Prosperity*, a book printed by Childs of Bungay, carried the imprint on the title-page of two Butter Market booksellers, Piper and also Cowell.

As publisher to Thomas Clarkson, the Slave Emancipator and Abolitionist, then living at Playford Hall, near Ipswich, Stephen Piper became closely associated with the chief workers for the abolition of the British slave trade in which movement he was earnestly interested. He published a steel engraving by G. Turner (after a painting by A. E. Chalon, R.A.) of Clarkson in 1828 and had much correspondence with him and other philanthropic workers. He was a sturdy Nonconformist of

¹ *The East Anglian Daily Times. Its evolution.* 1936.

² *Ibid.*

the old militant type and resisted the levying of compulsory Church rates. On several occasions he suffered his goods to be distrained upon in default of payment, by the Churchwardens of St. Lawrence, Ipswich, as a public and formal protest against the principle of compulsory maintenance of worship in the established Church.

Local publications of great interest to-day are the *Ipswich Steam Packet Companion*, a 58 page 8vo issued in 1834, and a revised edition of the same work dated 1840, but his most important work was G. R. Clarke's *History of Ipswich* published in 1830. This valuable and interesting book ran to 520 pages, with many engravings, and it is still considered one of the most important of our reference books on local history.

Having disposed of his weekly newspaper the *Ipswich Express*, Piper instituted in 1855 an illustrated monthly miscellany in folio, *The Ipswich Advertiser*. This consisted of several pages of local advertisements with a few columns of local news, and a centre section of illustrations and topical articles obtained from a London publisher. Issue No. 64 of April 2, 1860, was published as usual by Stephen Piper. The next issue was published by his executors, as he died on April 18, the result of an accident five days previously in which he had been thrown out of a trap at the corner of Salthouse Street when in collision with another vehicle belonging to Joseph Fison.

Two months later the paper was sold to Oliver Staines, a Stationer in the Butter Market, and his imprint appears on the July issue, No. 67. There is an announcement in this number to the effect that Phillips & Piper (late Thos. Phillips) have removed from the corner of Tavern Street to the old Butter Market facing St. Lawrence Street. Phillips & Piper, the Manufacturing Clothiers, are now on Old Foundry Road, and the Butter Market site is occupied by a Furnishing Store.

Oliver Staines, who had purchased *The Ipswich Advertiser*, traded at 34 Butter Market (now the Ritz Cinema) having taken over the business from a Mr. Ritchie. The *Advertiser* ceased publication in 1866.

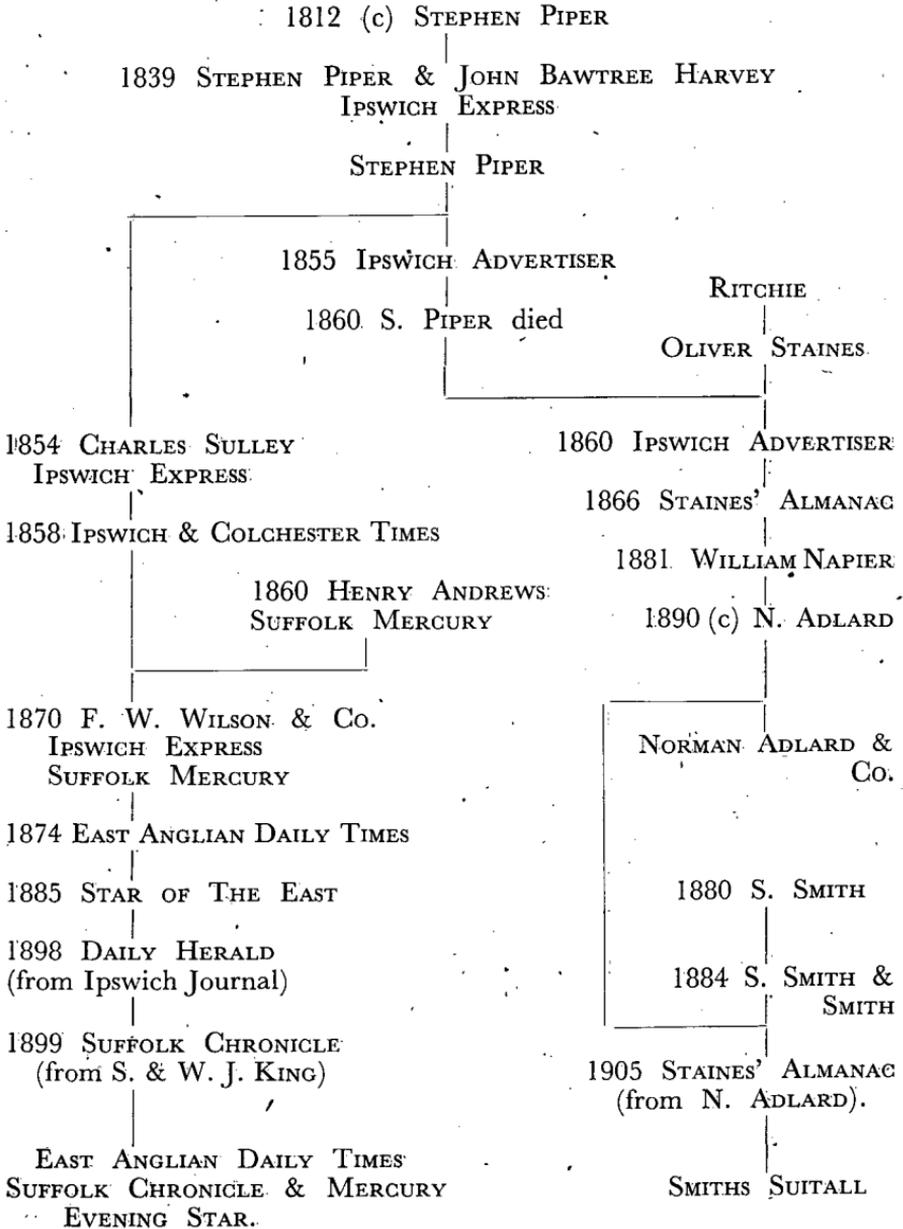
Staines specialised in Account Books and Commercial Stationery rather than the publishing of Books and Pamphlets, but in 1865 he instituted a publication, *Staines' Almanac*, which has been issued annually ever since by successive proprietors. This year's edition came from the Press of Smiths Suitall who took it over in 1905.

In 1881 Staines' business passed to William Napier, who in turn sold it to Norman Adlard & Co. prior to 1890. This firm moved to Crown Street about 1905 and a few years before the 1939 War the business was transferred to a modern factory on Nacton Road.

Another Butter Market Printing and Stationery firm, Smiths Suitall, was developed from the stationery business founded by Mrs. Sarah Smith in 1880 at 53 Butter Market. In 1884 her son, Arthur, and later another son, came into the business on its transference to the other side of the street. It now occupies Nos. 46, 48 and 50.

In addition to *Staines' Almanac*, another, *The Suitall Almanac* founded in 1893, is still published.

STEPHEN PIPER AND HIS SUCCESSORS



Of the books published by Smiths, the novels of a local writer, Evelyn R. Garratt, published over a period of years from 1900, were very popular in their day.

In 1906, Mr. A. J. Smith sponsored a periodical with strong Liberal views, the *Ipswich Observer*. This venture, which was edited by Mr. K. J. Badshah, did not meet with lasting success and was discontinued after a few years.

The business is now directed by Mr. John Smith, and his brother, Mr. A. Howard Smith, controls Norman Adlard & Co. Ltd.

JOHN GLYDE.

John Glyde was a man of many parts. Bookseller, Photographer, Principal of a Domestic Agency, Publisher and Author, from his bookshop at 35 St. Matthews Street, he issued several works of remarkable local interest. In 1850 his *Moral, Social and Religious Condition of Ipswich*, followed in 1856 by *Suffolk in the Nineteenth Century* provided a searching analysis of Social Life at that period.

An indefatigable compiler of local history, his series of sketches of Suffolk Worthies which appeared in the *Suffolk Chronicle* from 1858 onwards for some years, the *New Suffolk Garland* published in 1866 and *Illustrations of old Ipswich* in 1889 are now considered standard reference sources.

When in advanced years he appeared to have sought solace in the cult of "Omar". In 1900, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, he wrote and published *The Life of Edward Fitzgerald*.

John Glyde died in 1905 having bequeathed £500 to the Reference Department of the Ipswich Public Library for the purchase of Suffolk Books.

Of the Ipswich Printing Offices functioning at the present time the intention, when drafting the plan of these historical notes, was to mention only those firms who had connections extending back over a century. Closely approaching this somewhat arbitrary time limit are a few firms who for that reason may be included in our list.

In the late 1850's Thomas S. Notcutt was issuing Theological pamphlets from his Bookshop at 32 Westgate Street. A few years later the business passed to Watson & Co., the *Visitors Guide to Ipswich* appearing with this imprint in 1869. With George E. Watson in control a transfer to 22 Westgate Street took place, and as Watson Bros. (Ipswich) Ltd. the business is now carried on at larger premises in Elm Street.

The *Christian Family Magazine*, a periodical sponsored by the Independent Chapel in St. Nicholas Street, first appeared in the 1870's. It was printed and published by W. H. Calver at 3 Friars Street, where the Printing Office is still in active operation under the direction of his son, W. E. Calver.

An interesting and useful Local Work of Reference the *Eastern Chronology or Book of Dates* had 1877 as the date of its First Edition. It was compiled and printed at 17 William Street by George J. Boswell, father of a distinguished son, Prof. P. G. H. Boswell, F.R.S. Later and successively larger issues of the *Eastern Chronology* were published at intervals of a few years from 359 Woodbridge Road, and from the present address, 45 Foxhall Road, where the business is now in the hands of another son, Victor C. Boswell. Many scientific papers, including the publications of the Ipswich Natural History Society, have appeared with the Boswell imprint.

WHY DID IT HAPPEN ?

These few notes on the development of Printing and Publishing in Ipswich cover a period of 400 years. Very sketchy and incomplete do they appear on looking through the manuscript. But the thought which springs to one's mind when turning over the leaves is the question asked—and so fittingly answered—by Sir Francis Meynell, that great Typographer of our own times. Let his words speak—"What made Printing possible? Great inventions, like revolutions, spring not from one man, but from the needs and material opportunities of many men. A surge of learning and so of learners and their teachers, who needed books beyond what their purses and the scribes could provide in manuscript; a great skill in metals and their tempering; ink for the printing, paper for the impression—all these flowed together. Thus the invention, which the lack of any one of these would frustrate, was bound to come".

There is another question "Why is this invention more than all others in its effects?" To which Sir Francis makes reply "I think it is because printers can hold in their hands lamps and torches, or they can hold smoke pots and firebrands; which is why dictators quickly put them under censorship and make them prisoners of the mind or of the body. . . . Printing is the great recorder. . . . The files survive, the evidence is available, and the story is made history. Printing, difficult or impossible to suppress in all its copies always has the last word".

SOME SOURCES FOR REFERENCE.

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ENGLISH PROVINCIAL PRINTERS, STATIONERS AND BOOKBINDERS TO 1557. E. Gordon Duff, M.A.	1912
PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS DEVICES 1485-1640. R. B. McKerrow.	1913
EARLY SUFFOLK TRACTS. VOL. I. 1473-1650. J. HARVEY BLOOM, M.A.	1921
WILH. CAXTON UYSS ENGELANT. Henry Thomas, D.Litt.	1928
THE PRINTED BOOK. Harry G. Aldis. (Revised by John Carter and E. A. Crutchley).	1941
ENGLISH PRINTED BOOKS. Francis Meynell.	1946
CATALOGUE OF MANUSCRIPTS AND OTHER OBJECTS IN THE MUSEUM OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.	1948
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF BATH CELEBRITIES. Jerom Murch.	1893

ANASTATIC PRINTING AND POPYROGRAPHY. D. Boguc.	1849
YE YPPESWYCHE DEAZEL. T. Purland.	1850
HANDBOOK OF ANASTATIC PRINTING. S. H. Cowell.	1852
THE ART OF PRINTING. A visit to the Steam Printing Works of S. H. Cowell, Ipswich.	1876
SOUVENIR OF THE EAST ANGLIAN DAILY TIMES. Its Evolution and some early Provincial Newspapers.	1936

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS IN THE REFERENCE DEPARTMENT IPSWICH FREE LIBRARY. Henry Ogle.	1906
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AN ACCOUNT OF THE GIFTS AND LEGACIES THAT HAVE BEEN GIVEN AND BEQUEATHED TO CHARITABLE USES IN THE TOWN OF IPSWICH. Rev. R. Canning.	1747
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TWO DIALOGUES BETWEEN CARDINAL WOLSEY AND CARDINAL XIMENES IN THE ELYSIAN FIELDS. J. Grove.	1761
HISTORY OF IPSWICH. G. R. Clarke.	1830
THE IPSWICH HANDBOOK. S. H. Cowell.	1848
MEMORIALS OF IPSWICH. J. Wodderspoon.	1850
HANDBOOK OF IPSWICH. William Hunt.	1864
THE PARISH OF ST. LAWRENCE, IPSWICH. B. P. Grimsey.	1887
BOROUGH OF IPSWICH. MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL IN AND SINCE 1835. B. P. Grimsey.	1892
VICTORIA HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK. Vol. 2.	1907
THE ANCIENT HOUSE OR SPARROWE HOUSE, IPSWICH. V. B. Redstone, F.R.Hist.S.	1912

UNIVERSAL DIRECTORY OF TRADE, COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURE. Vol. III Ipswich.	1793
PIGOT'S DIRECTORY OF SUFFOLK	1839
WHITE'S DIRECTORIES OF SUFFOLK.	1844, 1855 and 1874
HARROD'S DIRECTORY OF SUFFOLK.	1864
MORRIS' DIRECTORY OF SUFFOLK.	1868
STEVEN'S DIRECTORIES OF IPSWICH.	1881 and 1885

THE IPSWICH JOURNAL. (Files in the Ipswich Reference Library).	
THE SUFFOLK CHRONICLE. (Files in the Ipswich Reference Library).	
EAST ANGLIAN NOTES AND QUERIES.	
EAST ANGLIAN MISCELLANY.	
ARCHAEOLOGICAL JOURNAL. PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.	
PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY.	

Book Titles and Descriptions in the text are of copies in the writer's own collection, with the exception of those in the Prologue, those printed by Scoloker, Oswen and Daye, and Prynne's "Newes from Ipswich".