NOTES AND NEWS

SIR JOHN J. CONYBEARE has generously presented to the Library six manuscript codices, four in Latin, one in Dutch and one in Armenian, in memory of his father, Dr. Frederick Cornwallis Conybeare, whose valuable contributions to Armenian studies and to the documents bearing on the early history of Christianity are well known to scholars. All save two are illuminated. The earliest in date are a glossed Psalter and a Roman Missal, which are both of the fourteenth century. The former has a particular interest for Manchester by reason of its provenance, for it formerly belonged to the Orientalist John Haddon Hindley (d. 1827), who was educated at the Grammar School, was a chaplain of the Collegiate Church and was librarian of Chetham's Hospital from 1792 to 1804. The Missal appears to be of Spanish origin. Perhaps the most striking of the six in appearance, however, is a folio of the late fourteenth or early fifteenth century containing the twelve books of the "Variae" of Cassiodorus, generally acknowledged to be the most important of his writings, together with other pieces. Neatly written in a clear Italian hand and with numerous large initials in flat colours of blue, green, brown, yellow and red, it opens with a typical page decorated with an illuminated border, a miniature of the author in the first initial and a coat of arms emblazoned at the foot; unfortunately the coat is so badly defaced that it can be of little help in determining the manuscript's provenance. Two fifteenth century Books of Hours are also included in the donation, one in Latin and one in Dutch. The former, which is of North French origin, with the conventional ivy-leaf pattern in its borders, has a
sixteenth-century binding of some interest. In brown calf over wooden boards, it bears on each cover two impressions of a panel showing the Annunciation, each surrounded by the legend: "Ave. gracia. /plena. dominus. tecum. /O. mater. /Dei. memento. mei", interrupted at the four corners by a flower. The Dutch "Horae" contains many large initials in gold and colours and has human figures, grotesques, dragons and birds of various kinds introduced into its borders. The remaining manuscript, an Armenian Gospel Book of the sixteenth century, beautifully written in double columns within gold and red rulings, is adorned throughout with illuminated initials and with marginal decorations of Christ and the Saints, birds, and other ornaments in red and blue, heightened with gold; it retains its original binding of stamped leather. With these codices Sir John Conybeare has also kindly presented a translation, made by his father, of the Ecclesiastical History (A.D. 306-439) of Socrates Scholasticus, noteworthy because it incorporates some important and apparently neglected readings from the Old Armenian version of circa A.D. 600. In addition the gift includes two fifteenth century printed editions of Dante, which are referred to below.

Some twenty years ago the Library acquired a large number of eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century letters, papers, account books and other business records of Samuel Oldknow, one of the outstanding figures in the history of the early cotton industry and of the factory system. It was believed at the time that the collection comprised all that had survived of these records, which appear to have suffered many vicissitudes, but recently another four hundred have come to light and the Library has been fortunate in being able to acquire them and add them to the ‘parent’ collection. Samuel Oldknow, who was born in 1756 and died in 1828, was the first successful maker of British muslins and his achievements are noted in the works of such leading contemporary authorities as Robert Owen, William Radcliffe and John Kennedy. He had a large mill at Mellor, which subsequently passed into the hands of the Arkwrights...
and was almost completely destroyed by fire in 1892. A detached portion, however, lying by the river-side, not far from his residence, escaped destruction by burning and, although in a dilapidated condition, continued to be used for general industrial purposes. It was in this ruin that the original collection of Oldknow's papers was found and their discovery led to the publication of a volume by the Manchester University Press on "Samuel Oldknow and the Arkwrights" by Professor George Unwin, with chapters by Mr. Arthur Hulme and Mr. George Taylor. In Professor Unwin's words, the Oldknow papers afford "a unique illustration both of the final phase of the 'domestic' industry and of the earliest phase of the factory system". The four hundred additional items now acquired include invoices, pay tickets, stock books, time books, miscellaneous note books, and a number of letters addressed to Oldknow himself. They fit so closely into the various groupings previously formed from the first acquisition (now Rylands English MSS. 751-840) that it has been found advantageous to distribute them amongst those groupings, instead of treating them as an appendix.

Sir Miles Talbot Stapleton, Bart., has, through the good offices of Mr. C. S. S. Higham, deposited in the Library on permanent loan an important collection of family papers, correspondence, business and estate records, accounts and similar documents, ranging in date from the late fifteenth century to the nineteenth. The bulk is of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and almost the entire collection is associated with either Sir William Stapleton, the first baronet, who died in 1686, or with his grandson the fourth baronet, also Sir William, who died in 1740. The former was appointed Deputy-Governor of Montserrat in 1668 and in 1672 became Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands. Included in the deposit are his appointments as Deputy-Governor (27th April, 1668) and as Vice-Admiral of St. Christopher's and the rest of the Leeward Islands from Guadeloupe to St. John de Porto Rico (26th July, 1677), accounts
of Montserrat for 1672-1674 and 1677-1680, Acts of the various islands of 1683, and papers relating to his personal agents William Freeman and Patrick Trant, as well as duplicates of a number of documents now in the Public Record Office. Trant embezzled a large sum of money belonging to Stapleton and another large block of papers is concerned with the lengthy law-suit which followed (1681-1705) and which Stapleton's widow ultimately won. It is to this law-suit that we owe the presence here of a number of letters from Trant to Stapleton (1682-1686) and also of the former's statement of accounts made up to 1st September, 1685, which, together with Freeman's accounts for the preceding years from 1675, were edited by Mr. Higham in 1923 under the title "The Accounts of a Colonial Governor's Agent in the Seventeenth Century" (American Historical Review, Vol. XXVIII). These accounts and certain other seventeenth century items from the Stapleton Manuscripts were also drawn on for Mr. Higham's volume on "The Leeward Islands, 1660-1688" (1921) and Dr. L. M. Penson's "The Colonial Agents of the British West Indies" (1924). The third large block of papers dates from the first half of the eighteenth century and concerns mainly West Indian affairs of the fourth baronet. It comprises plantation inventories, accounts and others of his West Indian papers, mostly of the 1720's and 1730's, including lists of negroes (1727-1739) and accounts of David Stalker (1724-1737); numerous documents dealing with the sugar trade, among them being accounts of sugar sales (1722-1731); correspondence of Sir William relating mostly to West Indian affairs, including letters from Joseph Herbert, Timothy Tyrrel, Thomas Butler, sen., Thomas Butler, jun., Thomas Kerby, Thomas Elliot, David Stalker, Charles Pym and Edward Lloyd, as well as other West Indian letters; and miscellaneous business records, inventories, receipts, invoices and similar documents. Also included in the collection is correspondence of Lady Frances Stapleton (1724-1726) and of Lady Catherine Stapleton (1729-1747). A preliminary Hand-List of the whole has been compiled and may be consulted in the Library pending publication.
Considerable additions have also been made to the Library's collections of deposited documents. A further 2500 items, dating from the fifteenth century onwards, have been received from Mr. Raymond Richards for inclusion in his collection of Miscellaneous Historical Materials, to which reference was made in our previous number. The most extensive single group consists of the deeds and papers of the Kirby Hall Estate (Yorkshire, W.R.) of Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson, first Baron Knaresborough, among them being many documents concerning Great and Little Ouseburn, Kirby Hall, Branton and Upper Dansforth. Another of the larger groups relates to the Davy family, to which belonged the famous Sir Humphry Davy and his brother Dr. John Davy, F.R.S., the physiologist and anatomist. The bulk of the Davy material directly concerns the two brothers and Margaret, John's wife. Included are biographical notes, letters, medical and philosophical papers and similar materials of Sir Humphry, in the hand of John and Margaret (6 vols.), "Some Notices of my Life" by John Davy (Vol. I, 1790-c. 1830), together with copies, made by his wife, of many of his medical notes and papers (1816-1838), and an autobiography (1770-1811) of Eliza Dawson (later Fletcher), Margaret's mother. The collection provides much additional information about Margaret Davy, about whom comparatively little seems to be known, for it also includes five volumes of her Diary (1851-1867), one of her religious notebooks (1834), and three bound volumes of her original letters (169 items, July, 1821-October, 1847), all of considerable length. Another collection of correspondence among the recent additions made by Mr. Richards consists of over two hundred letters of the Elrington family of Leominster covering the century from 1745. The earlier items contain references to the '45 Rebellion, for Gerard Elrington fought against the rebels and was present at Culloden. Writing the day after that battle from "Camp near Inverness" he states: "Upon our arrival within 3 miles of this place, the rebels, whoe had collected all their strength together, formed themselves to attack us yesterday morning and, near one, we came so near each other that they cannonaded
us from off a height, where they were drawn up, and we fronting them. Our cannon, in answer to theirs, play'd upon them, which they cou'd not bear so well, and they run in upon us with some thousands of their best Highlanders, but cou'd not succeed as they expected and were drove back with great loss, and ours but very little, so I think they've don[e] with the Rebellion. Their [sic] were some thousands of them kill'd and some of their Cheifs kill'd and taken. They've gon[e] over the hills with their Pretender. How he'll get off or live there [I] can't tell."

One of the features of the Bromley Davenport Muniments, deposited in this Library, is the interesting collection of seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth century correspondence it contains. This correspondence includes miscellaneous letters and papers of William Bromley (1664-1732), who sat in twelve Parliaments under four sovereigns and was elected Speaker of the House of Commons in 1710. His career is perhaps best summarised in his own words, quoted here from the probate copy of his Will, which is in the present collection. Instructing his executor as to the inscription to be placed on any memorial erected to him, he writes, with apologies for "this peice of vanity": "I would have it mentioned . . . That I was chose to serve this County [Warwickshire] in two Parliaments; That I declined to serve any longer, tho' it was unanimously desired at a meeting of the Lords and Gentlemen; That I was soon forced out of the Retirement I had chose and preferred before publick Business to serve the University of Oxford in Parliament and by them was Elected one of their Members for ten severall Parliaments successively; That, refusing employments offered me in the State, I was twice appointed by Act of Parliament one of the Commissioners for takeing, examining and stateing the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom; That in the reign of Queen Ann I was chose with great unanimity Speaker of the House of Commons, and upon the Dissolution of that Parliament Her Majesty was pleased to make me one of the Principal Secretaries of State, in which
office I continued during that good Queen's life, and when discharged by her successor he was pleased to offer me another employment, which I did not think proper to accept." Bromley's appointment as Secretary of State (17th August, 1713) is also in this collection together with various papers relating to his Speakership. A number of additions have recently been made to these papers and with them has been deposited his letter written to the Lord Mayor of London shortly before Queen Anne's death in which the alarm of the Council as to what might happen is clearly reflected. On the morning of 30th July (1714), the Queen's illness had taken a turn that would clearly prove fatal and a meeting of the Privy Council was hastily called at Kensington Palace, where she lay dying. It is from Kensington that Bromley writes on that day, informing the Lord Mayor that: "Her Majesty having been taken very ill this morning, lest the Reports thereof should give occasion to ill-minded people to raise disturbances, I am directed by the Lords of Her Majesty's Councill to acquaint your Lo: p here­with, and to desire your Lo: p immediately to take all possible care for preserving the peace of the City, and preventing any evill consequence on this occasion." Anne died early in the morning of 1st August, and with her passing Bromley's official career practically came to a close, although he maintained an influential position in his party. He had a deep loyalty towards her and in his Will left special instructions regarding a gift of plate she had made him "out of our Jewell Office". The documents relating to this gift are preserved among the Bromley Davenport Muniments with his other papers.

It is well known that efforts were made in 1791 to save Louis XVI from his impending doom. Spain, because of the kinship of her royal house to that of France, was interested, as Godoy reveals in his memoirs, and attempts seem to have been made to induce Pitt to intercede on behalf of the British Government. But Pitt apparently deemed it prudent in view of the delicate relations with the new French Government not to proceed in the matter. In the Memoirs of

A LETTER CONCERNING LAFAYETTE AND THE DEATH OF LOUIS XVI.
Lafayette published by his family no reference is made to any such endeavours and it is consequently all the more interesting that in a letter of the second Earl of Clare the matter is raised and Lafayette's own views recorded. John FitzGibbon, second Earl of Clare, was a close friend of Ralph Sneyd of Keele Hall, co. Stafford, and their voluminous correspondence, which contains much of importance for the social and political historian, forms part of the Keele Muniments recently deposited in this Library by Mr. Raymond Richards. The letter in question, written from Paris on 12th December, 1819, runs: "I met the other day at dinner at Mde. de Broglie's Lafayette and I found him a very agreeable old man with much more the appearance of an old aristocrat than of a factious demagogue. By the way, he has become a very moderate prosy Deputy. Nevertheless, the intimate knowledge he has of the affairs at the beginning of the Revolution, and which he peu à peu let out, made him an entertaining companion at the dinner table. He considerably shocked me by asserting positively that Mr. Pitt might have saved Lewis the 16th and all his family had he given 2 or 3 millions for their lives and that moreover Mr. Pitt knew he might!!! and yet refused to do so. I was tempted to say 'Mon r Le Marquis, tu a mente [sic] dans la gorge'. He added that the Baron de Stael, then Swedish Ambassador, told him that he had transmitted a proposal from the Revolutionary Government to the Court of Vienna to save the Queen and that the Emperor did not return any answer! One ought to believe the word of an Ambassador but even this fact sticks in my throat."

From 19th February to 3rd March, at the request of the Committee organising "Swiss Week in Manchester", a selection of the Library's books and manuscripts printed or written in, or associated with, Switzerland, was shown in three of the exhibition cases.

The two most important exhibits, both from the Germanic area around Lake Constance, were an eighth century "Epistulae" of St. Cyprian, beautifully written in pre-Caroline
NOTES AND NEWS

minuscule, and the earliest piece of western printing with an undisputed date, the “St. Christopher” woodcut of 1423. Fifteenth-century printing was represented by books produced in the first four Swiss towns where the art was practised. From Basel, the most important of them, was shown the work of its first three printers, Ruppel, Wenssler and Richel, as well as that of later printers, Amerbach, Froben and others. Rare examples of printing in other towns were also shown; two books from the press of Adam Steinschaber, first printer at Geneva, including his first book, “Le Livre des Anges”, 1478; one from the anonymous press at Burgdorf, c. 1475; and an early specimen of the work of Louis Cruse, Geneva's second printer.

The importance of Switzerland in the history of the Reformation was illustrated by a copy of Erasmus's Greek and Latin Testament, 1516; the first French Protestant Bible, 1535; the English Genevan versions of 1557 and 1560; and first editions of works by Zwingli, Calvin and Bullinger. Philosophy was represented by first editions of books by Voltaire and Rousseau, and history by Simler's “De Republica Helvetica”, 1576, together with a group of journals and proceedings of political bodies in the Helvetian Republic of 1798. Included in the exhibition were several finely printed modern Swiss books, pre-eminent among them being the two-volume facsimile of “The Book of Kells”, recently published in Bern, which shows Swiss book production and colour-printing at its best.

During the period of the Festival of Britain the Library has displayed a selection of its rare manuscripts and books more representative of its collections than any exhibition it has previously held. As considerable interest has been aroused, it has been decided to keep this exhibition in being after the close of the Festival period and it may be seen in the show cases in the main Library. It includes jewelled bindings, Eastern and Western manuscripts, incunabula, early printed Bibles, first editions of English classics and fine printing of more recent date.

Three cases are devoted to manuscripts and among them
are examples on bark, papyrus, parchment and paper dating from the second century B.C. onwards and including many codices notable palaeographically, textually and for their illumination. Eastern manuscripts include a Qur'an of the eighth century A.D. in the Kufic script; the earliest dated manuscript (A.D. 1211) of the whole Samaritan Pentateuch outside Nablus; the now famous Odes of Solomon, in Syriac; and a fifteenth-century "Acts of St. George" in the best style of Ethiopic calligraphy. As regards illumination there is a thirteenth-century Haggadah; an Armenian Gospel Book of A.D. 1314 containing both Georgian and native work; and a sixteenth-century "Shāhnāma" with numerous exquisite miniatures. Perhaps more unusual are a Batak magical book and a volume of Javanese Bible stories, both illustrated. The Library's Western manuscripts are represented by such magnificent works of art as the ninth century "Trier Psalter", the twelfth century "Commentary of Beatus on the Apocalypse", containing over 100 large miniatures and a world map, and a thirteenth-century "Bible Historiée", as well as early Latin (ninth century) and Greek (eleventh century) Gospel Books and examples of English, French, Italian and Flemish illumination. Among literary texts are manuscripts of Lancelot (c. 1300), Petrarch and Dante (fourteenth century), Chaucer (a fifteenth-century fragment of "The Miller's Tale", with a tinted drawing), and Lydgate ("The Sege of Troy", fifteenth century), all illuminated, while Bede and Geoffrey of Monmouth are represented among the writers of histories. One fifteenth-century "Horae", executed in Flanders, has associations with Mary, Queen of Scots, and a Prayer Book, written and illuminated for John Islip, Abbot of Westminster (1500-1532), bears the arms of Henry VII on its binding. Several other medieval manuscripts, including early Gospel Books and "Horae", are noteworthy for their jewelled bindings and these are exhibited in a separate case. The Library's jewelled and enamelled bindings have been ranked third among the world's collections and here may be seen splendid examples of French, German and Italian workmanship in metal, ivory and precious stones, ranging in date from the tenth century to the fifteenth.
In two other cases is shown a selection of the Library's printed Bibles. Included are the most famous of all printed books, the "Gutenberg" Bible (Mainz, before 14th August, 1456) and the earliest editions in German, Italian, French and Dutch, together with the first published Greek Testament (1516), prepared by Erasmus, and the first printed Polyglott Bible, the famous "Complutensian", printed at the expense of Cardinal Ximenes. Among notable English editions are the "Coverdale" (1535), the first complete printed Bible in our tongue, and the Geneva (1560), Douai (1609) and "Authorised" (1611) versions. With these may also be seen the Library's papyrus fragments of St. John's Gospel (second century) and Deuteronomy (second century B.C.), the former regarded as the earliest known manuscript of the New Testament in any language, and manuscripts of the early and later Wyclifite versions.

In addition to incunabula displayed among the Bibles, two cases are devoted entirely to fifteenth-century printing, of which the Library has some 3000 examples. Beginning with the St. Christopher woodcut of 1423, the exhibits here include a blockbook "Apocalypse" of c. 1450 with a closely-related fifteenth-century wood-block, and many precious examples of early printing, such as the "Indulgence" of 1454, the Mainz "Psalter" of 1457 (the first dated book), and the Pfister "Biblia Pauperum". Some of the finest and rarest productions of the printing presses of Italy, France, the Netherlands and England may also be seen. Among the Caxtons, for example, are the earliest book printed in English and the earliest English illustrated book, while the work of other early English printers includes the unique copy of Malory's "Morte d'Arthur", printed by Wynkyn de Worde.

Many other names famous in English history and literature occur in other connexions, for an entire case is filled with a selection of the Library's first editions of English classics. The earliest volume shown here is Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" printed by Caxton in 1477-1478 and with this may be mentioned another Caxton, Lydgate's "Life of Our Lady". Other well-known figures represented by first editions are Saint
Thomas More ("Utopia", first English edition), Spenser ("The Faerie Queene" and "Complaints"), Milton ("Comus" and "Paradise Lost"), Sir Thomas Browne ("Religio Medici", both the first unauthorised and the first authorised editions), Izaak Walton ("The Compleat Angler"), Bunyan ("The Pilgrim's Progress") and Shakespeare (the "First Folio" and the 1609 "Sonnets").

Finally, examples may also be seen of British fine printing of more recent date and here we may mention the Kelmscott Chaucer, on vellum; the Ashendene "Morte d'Arthur", also on vellum; a volume of the splendid Doves Press Bible, printed by Cobden-Sanderson; and specimens of the work of the Gregynog, Cuala, Eragny and Essex House presses.

In May the Library published a "Catalogue" of the Festival of Britain exhibition described above. This exhibition, as already indicated, is being continued after the close of the Festival period and may be seen in the show cases in the main Library. The "Catalogue" contains an introduction dealing with the various collections in the Library, manuscript and printed, descriptions of the exhibits, and sixteen facsimiles, and may be obtained from the Librarian at the price of two shillings and sixpence. The following publications, consisting of articles which have appeared in preceding issues of the "Bulletin", are also available:


"In the Quick Forge and Working-House of Thought... Lancashire and Shropshire and the Young Shakespeare." By Alan Keen. 8vo, pp. 15. Price two shillings and sixpence net.


The following is a list of the public lectures (the fiftieth series) which have been arranged for delivery in the lecture-hall of the Library during the current session, 1951-1952, at 3 p.m. in the afternoon:

**Wednesday, 10th October, 1951.** "The Approach to Browning." By H. B. Charlton, C.B.E., M.A., D. de D., Litt.D., Professor of English Language and Literature in the University of Manchester.

**Wednesday, 14th November, 1951.** "The Old Testament in the Teaching of Jesus." By T. W. Manson, M.A., D.Litt., D.D., F.B.A., Rylands Professor of Biblical Criticism and Exegesis in the University of Manchester.

**Wednesday, 12th December, 1951.** "Coleridge on the Growth of the Mind." By Dorothy M. Emmet, M.A., Sir Samuel Hall Professor of Philosophy in the University of Manchester.

**Wednesday, 9th January, 1952.** "The Letters of Pope Innocent III." By C. R. Cheney, M.A., F.B.A., Professor of Medieval History in the University of Manchester.


During the first six months of the present year 1148 volumes were added to the Library by purchase. These include six STC items, the most important being a copy of “The supplycation of soulys”, a controversial work on purgatory written by Saint Thomas More as a reply to Simon Fish’s “Supplycation of beggars” [1528?]; a copy of the second edition [1546] of the latter is in the Library. Although two editions of More’s work were printed, probably in 1529, it is of great rarity. Of our edition, which is believed to be the later, STC records only a fragment of two leaves in the Cambridge University Library; there is, however, a copy in the Guildhall Library, London. The book is a most welcome addition to our collection of Reformation literature, for the Library already possesses an edition of the book which called it forth and of the answer to it, written by John Frith in 1533. Its purchase was made possible by the ready assistance of the Friends of the National Libraries, to whom the Governors are most grateful for their generous grant towards its cost.

A small quarto volume, purchased recently as part of a collection, contains four of the selections of the sermons of Henry Smith, “silver-tongued Smith”, printed at the end of the sixteenth century (STC. 22723, 22735, 22748 and 22778). All these selections are rare, and of one (STC. 22735) only one other copy is recorded. With the same collection were acquired an interesting volume of local interest, the “Works”, published in 1694, of Henry Booth, second Baron Delamere, and an edition, printed in Venice on 3rd December, 1507, by “Jacomo de pinchi”, of the “Chronica Delle Vite De Pontefici Et Imperatori Romani Composta Per Francesco Petrarcha”. A copy of the earlier edition of this supposed work of Petrarch, printed “Apud Sanctum Jacobum de Ripoli” before 3rd February, 1479, is already on the shelves of the Early Printed Book Room.
Many works of first-rate importance in their fields are among the recent accessions: in archaeology, Wade’s great book on “Mycenae”, published by the Princeton University Press, the first part of the report of the Trojan excavations carried out by the University of Cincinnati, and Sir Alan Gardiner’s “Ancient Egyptian Onomastica”; in bibliography, Sadleir’s “XIXth Century Fiction”, Hase’s “Die Koberger”, and the photographic reprint of George Watson Cole’s “Catalogue of books relating to America forming part of the library of E. D. Church”, in five volumes; in palaeography, Ancona’s “Dictionnaire des miniaturistes”, the Engelberg volume of the “Scriptoria Medii Aevi Helvetica”, the fifth volume of Lowe’s “Codices Latini Antiquiores”, and a photographic reproduction of Snouck-Hurgronje’s manuscript Catalogue of Malay manuscripts in the Berlin State Library; and in philology, Vacca’s “A B C Japanese Dictionary” and Gardette’s “Atlas linguistique du Lyonnais”. The Library’s Oriental collection has been materially strengthened by the purchase of 35 volumes of the publications of the Oriental Translation Fund, which brings the Library’s set very much nearer to completeness.

Efforts to overtake war arrears in sets issued on the continent of Europe have continued and several series, including “Bullettino Senese di Storia Patria”, “Bibliothèque Méridionale” and “Texte und Arbeiten herausgegeben von Erzabtei Beuron” have now been brought up to date. The Library has also commenced to subscribe to a number of new journals, including “Israel Exploration quarterly” and “Vetus Testamentum”.

Since the last issue of the BULLETIN the Library has acquired 298 volumes by gift, 118 volumes presented by 29 individual donors and 180 volumes by 68 institutions. Once again the Library has benefited from gifts in exchange from libraries and academic institutions in many parts of the world, and important gifts of their publications have been received from the Universities of Copenhagen, Michigan, Glasgow and New York, from the Manchester University Press, and from the Egyptian Library...
in Cairo. In several instances old exchange relations have been resumed, notably with Lund University Library, who have recently presented 11 volumes of "Lund Studies in English". New exchanges have been arranged with a number of institutions: 34 volumes dealing with Swedish art, archaeology, literature and history have been received from the Stockholms Högskolas Bibliotek, who are to send us regularly two important series, "Stockholm Studies in English" and "Studia Romanica Holmiensia"; from the Istituto Storico Domenicano have come the 12 volumes of "Archivum" and 3 volumes of "Monumenta" required to complete sets purchased before the war; and from the University of Namur 9 volumes of the "Bibliothèque de la Faculté de Philosophie et Lettres" and 5 volumes of "Studia Pacis".

The Hebrew section of the Library has been greatly strengthened during the same period by the generosity of the family of N. Kingsley, Esq. From the Fund established in their name several important Hebrew works have been purchased, including Landau's "Noda Biyehuda", 2 vols., 1899, and the subscription has been paid for the five volumes of the new Hebrew "Encyclopedia Biblica", published by Mosad Bialik, Jerusalem, the first volume of which has already appeared. The same department is greatly indebted to the Friends of the John Rylands Library: Hebrew Section. From this source have come Klausner's "Historia Shel Habait Hasheni", 5 vols., 1950-51; the Alexander Marx Memorial Volumes, Hebrew and English; the "Toldoth Hassifrut" of Ben Ur, 3 vols., 1950; and the 10 volumes of the "Encyclopedia Judaica", published in Berlin from 1928 to 1934.

Our Early Printed Book Room has been enriched by two gifts, all the more welcome as it is now rarely possible to add to our collection of incunabula. The Oldham Lyceum Library has presented a copy of St. Antoninus's "Summa", printed by Grueninger at Strassburg in 1496; the four volumes, bound in two, are in sixteenth-century bindings. Included with a gift of manuscripts from Sir John J. Conybeare, in memory of his father, F. C. Conybeare, are two fifteenth-century editions of Dante's "Divina Commedia", both printed in Venice, the one
by Vindelinus de Spira in 1477, the other by Octavianus Scotus in 1484.

In February H.E. the Swiss Minister paid a visit to the Library to view the Swiss exhibition, and on that occasion presented, on behalf of the Fondation “Pro Helvetia”, 10 volumes representative of modern Swiss scholarship and book production.

From Richard Hawkin, Esq., of Darwen, always a generous donor to the Library, we received a collection of 42 books and pamphlets dealing with topography, history and archaeology, mainly of the county of York, and with social and industrial conditions of the last century. They form a valuable pendant to the collection presented by Mr. Hawkins some months ago, described in our last issue, and include further rare items relating to Jonathan Martin, the incendiaryist.

During the first half of 1951 the following donors have made valuable gifts to the Library, and to them the Governors of the Library offer their grateful thanks:

**Individual Donors**

J. Harold Brown, Esq. [2].
Señor E. Carlos de Hostos.
Señor C. N. Carreras.
Dr. W. H. Chaloner [7].
Sir John F. Conybeare, in memory of his father, F. C. Conybeare [9].
Professor Walter W. S. Cook.
Mrs. S. I. F. Dimsdale.
Professor T. Fish, Ph.D.
Lindsay Fleming, Esq.
H. G. Gerrard, Esq. [4].
Mrs. C. L. Groom.
Ronald Hall, Esq.
Miss Florence E. Harmer, M.A.
Richard Hawkin, Esq. [42].

Professor E. F. Jacob, D.Phil., F.B.A.
N. Kingsley, Esq. Fund Established in the Name of the Family of [24].
J. Baxter Lee, Esq. [2].
The Librarian [2].
The Rev. Professor T. W. Manson, D.D., D.Litt., F.B.A.
C. A. Miller, Esq.
Dr. T. D. Mosconas.
A. Preston Pearce, Esq. [2].
F. M. Thirkell, Esq.
Professor G. H. Turnbull, Ph.D. [2].
Professor A. Gil Ulecia.
F. H. Woodward, Esq.
Z. Yusuf, Esq.
Societies and Institutions

Aberdeen University Library [4].
Amsterdam—Museum Willet Holthuysen.
Appleby-Frodingham Steel Company, Limited.
British Academy.
British Council.
Cairo—Egyptian Library [14].
Cairo—Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale.
Cairo—Société d'Archéologie Copte.
Cambridge University Press.
Canada—High Commissioner in London.
Canada—Public Archives.
Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Carnegie United Kingdom Trust.
Cheshire County Council [2].
Copenhagen—Royal Library.
Copenhagen—Royal Library: Institut Danois des Échanges.
Copenhagen University [21].
Cremona—Biblioteca Governativa.
Douala—Institut Français d'Afrique Noire [2].
Durham University Library.
Fondation "Pro Helvetia", per H.E. the Swiss Minister [10].
Gibb, E. J. W., Memorial Trust.
Glasgow University Library [8].
Gothenburg University Library [2].
Halle University Library [3].
Harvard University Library.
Huesca—Biblioteca Publica Provincial.
Illinois University Library.
Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited.
Indian Historical Records Commission.
Kansas Academy of Science.
Kentucky University Library [3].
Klagenfurt—Geschichtsverein fuer Kaernten [2].
Leeds University.
Linz—Oberoesterreichische Musealverein.
London—Dr. Williams’s Trust.
London—Institute of Historical Research.
London—Victoria and Albert Museum.
Manchester University Press [6].
Michigan University—General Library [6].
Milan University.
Munich—Bayerische Staatsbibliothek [6].
Namur—Faculté de Philosophie et Lettres [14].
National Register of Archives [3].
New South Wales—Premier’s Office.
New York University [19].
New Zealand—High Commissioner in London.
Northampton, Mass.—Smith College.
Oslo University Library.
Parke-Bernet Galleries, Incorporated.
Pennsylvania University [2].
Pilgrim Trust.
Prague—Československy Orientální Ustav [10].
Rome—Istituto Storico Domenicano [15].
St. Louis—Washington University.
San Marino—Henry E. Huntington Library.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
Staffordshire County Council.
Stockholm: Högskolas Humanistiska Biblioteket [34].
Swedenborg Society.
Texas University—Institute of Latin-American Studies.
United States of America—National Archives.
Vienna—Nationalbibliothek.
Vienna—Oesterreichische Akademie.
Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan.
Washington—Smithsonian Institution.
Wellcome, Sir H., Trustees of.
Yale University Library.

In addition to these donations a number of learned societies and other bodies have continued to present copies of their periodical publications.