

The John Rylands Library
Manchester

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NOTES AND NEWS

AMONG its Latin manuscripts the Library has a number of royal account-books, ranging in date from the early 1290s to 1520. Perhaps the most unusual is one relating to Joan of Navarre, who became in 1403 the second wife and Queen of Henry IV. Joan is unique in being the only Queen of England to be imprisoned for treason by means of witchcraft. Arrested in October 1419, she was held for almost three years. But her imprisonment was apparently not burdensome. Two account-books of her household covering part of this period show that she was treated leniently, ever generously, and Dr. A. R. Myers of Liverpool University, who edited both in this BULLETIN (Vols. 24 and 26), has pointed out that there are firm grounds for supposing that the compelling motive for keeping her prisoner was financial rather than any belief in her guilt. The earlier account-book, in the Public Record Office, deals with the first ten weeks of her imprisonment, the other, now Rylands Latin MS. 238, with the period from 17 March 1420 to 7 March 1421. A page from the latter is reproduced as the frontispiece to this number. The Rylands also possesses a Psalter which Joan owned. This, one of our finest illuminated manuscripts, was executed in France in the middle of the thirteenth century and bears her signature on a front fly-leaf.

For the members of the Classical Association, during their recent conference in Manchester, a private exhibition was arranged comprising a selection from the Library's important collections of early classical texts on papyrus and of medieval manuscript texts, and from its virtually unrivalled collection of the first printings of Greek and Latin authors from the fifteenth and early

FRONTIS-
PIECE
EXHIBITION
GREEK AND
LATIN
CLASSICS

sixteenth centuries. The exhibition was subsequently displayed in the cases in the Main Library and was open to the public during the latter part of April and the early part of May.

The manuscripts on display comprised seventeen items mainly Greek, from our collection of papyri, and six codices from the medieval Latin manuscripts, the whole dating from the third century B.C. to the fifteenth century A.D. A notable feature of the papyri shown was that approximately half had the distinction of being amongst the earliest surviving witnesses to the texts they contain. Among these were two well-known pieces, the Deuteronomy (second century B.C.) and the St. John (first half of the second century A.D.), as well as the oldest surviving manuscripts of the Epistle of Titus (second century), the Lexicon of Valerius Harpocration of Alexandria (second/third centuries), and the Nicene Creed (sixth century). A letter of the late third century, probably originating in the episcopal chancery of Theonas, gives warning against the new religion of Mani. As Mani died in 276 this is apparently the earliest evidence extant of the church's reaction to the new danger. A fourth-century fragment contains the oldest text of the famous prayer "Sub tuum praesidium" and is also the first known prayer to the Virgin while a liturgical fragment of the third/fourth centuries is one of the earliest Latin Christian manuscripts extant. The Library possesses eighty pages of an "Odyssey" dating from the late third/early fourth centuries, notable as being the oldest vellum codex of Homer and one of the earliest known examples of the vellum book. Four folios of this were exhibited.

The oldest item shown consists of fragments of a handsome manuscript, perhaps an epitome of a "Philippica", giving an account of the achievements of Philip of Macedon. The period covered is 340-337 B.C. and this text was written within a century of the events it describes. Papyrus fragments of the first half of the first century A.D. containing parts of fourteen fables, perhaps of Aesop, and showing many differences from other texts, were also exhibited, together with a second-century fragment dealing with the Second Punic War, possibly from the lost part of Polybius's history and, if so, contemporary, as Polybius is said to have

lived into the eighth decade of that century. Other pieces displayed were of Virgil ("Aeneid I", fourth century), Cicero ("In Catilinam II", fifth century), Sallust ("Historiae", second, third centuries, and "Bellum Iugurthinum", fourth century) various juristic works, including a Register of Imperial "Constitutiones" (fourth/fifth centuries), and a surgical treatise of the third century, apparently unique. Of the manuscript codices five, all written in Italy in the fifteenth century, contain works of Terence, Virgil, Cicero, Persius and Valerius Maximus; the first three are illuminated and the Cicero, a text of the "Philosophica", probably from Florence, was owned in the following century by various members of the Strozzi family, who have left their names on the end-leaves. The sixth codex another Virgil, containing portions of Books V and VI of the "Aeneid", dates from the thirteenth century and is probably of German provenance.

That the second Earl Spencer, whose Library Mrs. Rylands brought to Manchester in 1892, was an ardent collector of the classics accounts for the large number of first editions of Greek and Latin authors included in the exhibition. Cicero, the most frequently printed classical author in the fifteenth century, was also the first to be printed, and on view was a fine copy on vellum, of his "De officiis", printed at Mainz in 1465 by Fust and Schoeffer. With it was a copy of his "De oratore" printed in the monastery at Subiaco in 1465 and possibly earlier than the Mainz volume. This was the work of the two German printers Sweynheym and Pannartz, who introduced printing into Italy and produced a fine series of "firsts" of classical authors, including Cicero's "Epistolae ad familiares", 1467 probably the first book printed in Rome, the first "Lucan" the first "Apuleius", the first "Caesar", and the first "Livy", all printed in 1469 and all included in the exhibition.

A case devoted to Virgil showed the first edition, printed at Strasbourg by Mentelin in 1469, accompanied by an advertisement announcing it and other recent productions of the printer. With it were the first Roman edition, also 1469, the first Venetian edition, 1470, the beautiful Aldine edition of 1501 on vellum.

the first book in Aldus's italic type, and the first edition printed in England, Pynson's edition of 1520, of which only one other copy is recorded. Other editions of classical poets exhibited were the first "Horace", [1471], the first "Juvenal", [1470?] the first "Ovid", Bologna, 1471, the first "Catullus", 1472 and the first Greek text to be printed, the "Batrachomyomachia" of Homer, printed at Brescia by Ferrandus, probably in 1474. Of this book, a perfect crib since it contains both a literal and a literary translation into Latin, no other copy is known. With them were the first "Theocritus", [1480], the first "Iliad" and "Odyssey", 1488, and the first "Apollonius Rhodius" 1496.

Dramatists on view included the first "Terence", [1469?] the first "Plautus", 1472, the first "Seneca", [1484], and, from the famous Venetian press of Aldus Manutius, the first "Aristophanes", 1498, the first "Sophocles", 1502, with unique copies on vellum of the separate plays, the first "Euripides", 1503, and the first "Aeschylus", 1518. First impressions of Roman orators included "Apuleius", 1469 "Quintilian", 1470, and "Fortunatianus", [1495?], and of Greek texts, as usual much later than Latin, "Isocrates", 1493, "Demosthenes", 1504, "Aristides", 1517, and collections such as the "Rhetores Graeci", 1508-9. Several historians exhibited have already been mentioned, but others on view were "Sallust", 1470, "Suetonius", 1470, "Tacitus", [1473?], "Herodotus", 1502, and "Thucydides", 1502. Philosophy, too, was well represented by the first complete "Aristotle", 1495-8, his "Ethica" in Latin, printed by the Oxford printer, Rood, in 1479, the Latin "Plato", 1491, "Lucretius", [1473?], and "Seneca", 1475.

A final case displayed English translations of classical authors and modern finely printed editions of the classics. Among the former were four printed by William Caxton: "Boethius", [1478?], "Cato", [1483?], Cicero, "Of olde age", 1481, and "Virgil", [1490], Drant's "Horace", 1566, an unique copy of Churchyard's "Ovid", 1578, and Gavin Douglas's "Aeneid", 1553. Among editions from this century on view were Tacitus, "Agricola", printed at the Doves Press in 1900, Horace,

"Carmina", 1903, Lucretius, "De rerum natura", 1913, and Virgil, "Opera", 1910, all printed on vellum at the Ashendene Press, and Homer, "Odyssea", 1909, and Aeschylus "Oresteia", 1904, printed in the beautiful Greek type designed by Robert Proctor.

Dante was born in mid-May 1265, and the seven hundredth anniversary of his birth has been widely celebrated. DANTE
The Rylands collection of his works and of the EXHIBITION
literature relating to them, founded on the splendid series of early editions in the Spencer collection and supplemented by the purchase by Mrs. Rylands of the library of Count G. L. Passerini, editor of the periodical "L'Alighieri", is an impressive one. As the library's contribution to the current celebrations an exhibition of a selection of the rarer and more important items in the collection was on view from 10 May to 4 June.

Three manuscripts, two from the Crawford collection, were displayed. The earliest, a fourteenth-century text of the "canzonieri" of Dante and Petrarch, was written for Lorenzo son of Carlo degli Strozzi (d. 1383), and is one of the most important manuscripts of the works of the two poets. The other two contain fifteenth-century texts of the "Divine Commedia". The earlier, written by Bartolomeo Landi de Landis of Prato and completed on 29 June 1416, has the distinction of being one of the few Dante manuscripts bearing a date. It is of interest, too, for its contemporary glosses and for the many variants in its text. On a fly-leaf is the autograph of Passerini.

The Library possesses fourteen of the fifteen editions of the "Divine Comedy" printed before 1500. Twelve of these were on view including the first edition, Foligno, 1472, and the edition printed at Florence in 1481 with 20 engravings after Botticelli. From the sixteenth century many famous editions were shown—the first pocket edition, printed by Aldus Manutius at Venice in 1502 in his famous Italic type, and his revised edition of 1515, so popular that they called forth counterfeit editions; two of the five editions printed in Lyon in the middle

of the century ; the first edition prepared under the auspices of the Accademia della Crusca, 1595 ; and the edition of 1596 which had the distinction of being placed on the *index expurgatorius* by the Inquisition. Little interest was taken in Dante in the seventeenth century and only one edition, Venice, 1629 was shown, but from the eighteenth century many editions were displayed, some of interest for their commentaries, some because of their illustrations. It was in the nineteenth century, however, that Dante studies reached a high standard ; many editions were shown, some with fourteenth-century commentaries like those of Buti and Rambaldi d'Imola, others the work of the great editors of the period, Foscolo, Scartazzini, Witte Vernon and Moore. From the twentieth century were displayed the editions of Passerini, Biagi and Sapegno, as well as the edition of 1921 prepared under the auspices of the Società Dantesca Italiana. Two cases showed the wide variety of languages into which the Divine Comedy has been translated ; they included all the more important languages of western Europe as well as Hungarian, Polish, Russian and Esperanto. Editions notable for their fine printing were those of the Ashendene Press, the Grabhorn Press and the edition of Norton's translation designed by Bruce Rogers.

With a case devoted to first editions and translations of minor works of Dante, including a Japanese translation of the " Vita Nuova ", and two containing a selection of notable works for the study of Dante, including a group of books published in connection with the last great Dante celebration, the sixth centenary of his death in 1921, the exhibition illustrated the progress of Dante Studies from the century after his death until the present day.

In June and the early part of July an exhibition, " 4000 years of Accounting ", was arranged at the suggestion of the Manchester Society of Accountants. It comprised a selection of the earliest books on bookkeeping by double-entry, from the valuable Library of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales, supplemented by manuscripts and printed books

4000 YEARS
OF
ACCOUNT-
ING

NOTES AND NEWS

from the Rylands collections. The exhibition was formally opened on the 14 June by Sir William Mansfield Cooper, LL.M. LL.D., Chairman of the Council of Governors of the Library at a reception arranged under the auspices of the Institute and the Manchester Society.

Of the portion of the exhibition on loan from the Library of the Institute, Mr. H. W. Thomson, its librarian, writes "Accountants do not have to be reminded that the origins of modern accounting go back to the fourteenth century or even earlier. Fra Luca Pacioli set out at length the 'methods of Venice', superior to those used in Genoa and Florence, in his great work on mathematics, 'Summa de Arithmetica', published in Venice in 1494. Pacioli, of Borgo San Sepolcro in the Duchy of Urbino, a Franciscan, was encouraged in his early years by Piero della Francesca. He became the most celebrated teacher of mathematics of his day and worked closely with Leonardo da Vinci, with whom he was in close friendship. It was the paucity of good books on mathematics with examples for the use of students that inspired him to publish his books, all exhibited, which represent the fountain head of the exhibition. From his exposition of double-entry bookkeeping derived all books on accounting for nearly three hundred years, and the first of those published in each of the principal trading centres of Europe were displayed. They included Ympyn Christoffel, 'Nieuwe Instructie', 1543, with photo-copies from its translation into French and from the unique copy, now in Moscow, of the English translation; Mennher von Kempten, 'Practique brifue Povr Cyfrer Et Tenir Liures de Compte', [Antwerp, 1556], with its Spanish translation, Barcelona, 1565; and Solorzano, 'Libro de caxa', Madrid, 1550, the first indigenous Spanish book on accountancy. Representing English accountancy were Peele, 'The Maner and fourme how to kepe a perfecte reconyng', 1553, and Mellis, 'A Briefe Instruction . . . how to keepe bookes of Accompts', 1588, while from Germany Schweicher, 'Zwifach Buchhalten', 1549, and Schultz, 'Arithmetica', 1611, were on view."

The Rylands manuscripts ranged mainly from the thirteenth century to the nineteenth, although some earlier items were

included, the first in date being a Sumerian wage-list of c. 2350 B.C. Papyri exhibited included taxation accounts of the first and second centuries A.D., private accounts of a landowner in Egypt in the late second and third centuries A.D., and a repayment of a loan made in A.D. 139. Medieval and later documents covered a wide range of accounts—royal and official, ecclesiastical, manorial, business and commercial, and personal. Among noteworthy items were Wardrobe Books of Edward I (1298), Philippa, Queen of Edward III (1330-31) and Katherine of Aragon (1520), and some rare fifteenth-century accounts of the French royal artillery. Also in this category was a volume of royal receipts for Connaught and Ulster (1622-23) audited on 22 March 1623. Examples of ecclesiastical accounts included a fourteenth-century taxation roll for various benefices in the diocese of York and a volume of Manchester Churchwardens' accounts for 1664-1711. Among manorial and allied documents were an account roll of the collector of rents at Scotter (Lincs.) for 1462-63, a rental of Oswestry of Elizabeth I's reign, and bills and receipts for labouring work done for Horatio, Baron Townshend, in 1666. Business and industry were represented by an account roll of 1317 of the King's mines in Devonshire, lead mining accounts of 1709-15 from Derbyshire, and eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Account Books and Stock Books of cotton mills in the Lancashire area. On the more personal side was a volume of household expenses of Titus Hibbert, a Manchester merchant, for 1770-95.

From the Library's Early Printed Book Room a group of books on arithmetic, the foundation of accountancy, was displayed. They included an edition, printed at Augsburg in 1488, of the standard work on arithmetic in the middle ages, Boethius, "De institutione arithmetica"; the "Arithmetica" of Calandri, printed in Florence in 1492, a popular manual in which the modern method of long division appears for the first time; and an edition of the "Algorismus" [Cologne, 1500?], a practical handbook providing the mathematical knowledge necessary to the merchant. Also of interest for the study of arithmetic was the "Epitome de ludo arithmomachia" by Bishop Shirwood of Durham, printed in Rome in 1482.

This describes a game of numbers, played on a board, which Shirwood learned at Calais from Archbishop Neville. Two other exhibits concerned with mathematical principles were Archbishop Peckham's "Prospectiva communis", printed at Milan in 1482, and the first "Euclid", printed at Venice in the same year. To one or other of these books belongs the distinction of being the first mathematical book to be illustrated with exact diagrams. Also on view was Archbishop Tunstall's "De arte supputandi", 1522, the first arithmetic printed in England, the famous treatise by Robert Record, published "at the Weste doore of Poules", in 1557, with the curious title, "The whetstone of witte, which is the second parte of Arithmetike", and John Napier's "Logarithmorum canonis descriptio", 1614. Of interest in this age of the computer were books illustrating early mechanical means of calculation. Leupold's "Theatrum arithmetico-geometricum", 1774, provides illustrations of "Napier's bones", an early seventeenth-century aid to multiplication, and of their development by Schott into a machine which could also be used for division and cubing, while the "Encyclopédie" (1751-80) of Diderot and D'Alembert illustrated the first real calculating machine, devised by the philosopher, Blaise Pascal, after many unsuccessful attempts.

We have pleasure in printing the following communication respecting John Kay, inventor of the fly shuttle, which we have received from Dr. W. H. Chaloner, Reader in Modern Economic History in the University of Manchester.

THE
TEXTILE
INVENTOR
JOHN KAY

"The original of the letter printed below has recently been acquired by Manchester University Library and is reproduced by kind permission. It was written in March 1782 by Philip Jopson of Bury on behalf of William Norris, a prosperous manufacturer of the same town (*Manchester Mercury*, 20 January, 1789; E. Raffald, *Manchester and Salford Directory*, 1781, p. 43), in response to an enquiry from Sir Richard Arkwright (1732-92) about the patents taken out by John Kay (1704-c. 1780), the textile inventor, of Park, near Bury in Lancashire, best

known for his invention of the fly shuttle in weaving. Although a good deal is known about Kay's chequered career thanks to the genealogical labours of John Lord (*Memoir of John Kay of Bury, County of Lancaster . . .*, Rochdale, 1903) and to the research carried out by Miss Julia de L. Mann in the Archives Nationales, Paris, and elsewhere, even the place and date of his death remain obscure (A. P. Wadsworth and Julia de L. Mann, *The Cotton Trade and Industrial Lancashire 1600-1780*, 1931, especially chapter XXII). It is clear why Arkwright was interested in this matter. Kay had suffered much from combinations of weavers who wished either to check the spread of his fly or "wheel" shuttle, patented in 1733, or to avoid paying the modest annual licence fee which the inventor charged for the use of it. Arkwright, too, faced similar confederacies of interested parties. From February 1781 onwards he had tried unsuccessfully in the law courts to enforce his rights under the patent of 1775 for the carding machine, the crank and comb, the roving frame and the feeder (P. Mantoux, *The Industrial Revolution in the Eighteenth Century*, 2nd rev. edn., 1961, pp. 225-28). On 6 February, 1782, Arkwright had petitioned Parliament for an act to consolidate his patents and to extend the term of his earlier one, that of 1769 for spinning by rollers, for a further six years, i.e., to 1789 (A. P. Wadsworth and R. S. Fitton, *The Strutts and the Arkwrights, 1758-1830*, 1958, pp. 83-5). The "J. Kay" who signed the original statement, a copy of which is appended to Jopson's letter, was the inventor's son John Kay (1740-91), known in Bury as "French" Kay because of his long residence in France with his father. His statements, reproduced below, appear to be reasonably accurate when checked against the information from the French archives :

“ [To] Mr. Richd. Arkwright

No. 18 Cisele Street, Strand, London

Mr. Rich^d. Arkwright

Bury March 5th 1782

S^r. The particulars inclos'd respectg. Mr. Kay's Pattents I

¹ The article on Kay in the *Dictionary of National Biography* is notoriously

obtain'd from his Son and may be rely'd upon as facts. Mr. Norris is in the Country

I remain, S^r. Y^r. Obdt. Hble. Servt.
 f^r Mr. W^m. Norris,
 [signed] Philip Jopson
 [verso] [copy in same hand]

“The late John Kay of Bury Lancashire (who died above twelve months ago in the south of France) obtained several Patents from Government, amongst which one was for his Invention of a Weel Shuttle about the year 1730 which is become of general use in the Woolin and Fustain [*sic*] Manufacture to the great benefit of this Kingdom, but for which invention he was oblig'd to leave his native Country haveing spent large sums in lawsuits in defending his Patent against a combination of Weavers who had an intention to murder him, and it was with some difficulty that a workman he imploy'd escap'd with his live by being put in a Pack of Wool. after his time for his Patent being out he apply'd to Parliament for an Act whereby he might recover [h]is Debts from the Weavers which the[y] refus'd him, he told them if the[y] wou'd not grant his request in three days, he wou'd leave the Kingdom. accordingly on the third Day he set off[f] for France where he had a Pension of £120 a year settled on him for Life, after which the English Government promis'd him if he wou'd return back he shou'd have as good incorridgement in England, but he depending too much on the Ministry he returned to London where the Ministry told him the[y] wou'd give him leave to Return into the country where he might work for his Living but wou'd not give him a farthing, upon which bad usage he returnd again to France. the French government continued him him [*sic*] his Pension untile all Pensions were stop'd in the late Glorious War when the French had not one Sixpence left in their Treasure. the late Duke of Bedford and an English gentleman got him to come back again, at the making of the Peace of Paris, but a committee of Yorkshire Gentlemen (who was appointed to examine his Inventions) began to rebuke him for going a broad

upon which he left England again and was receiv'd by the French once more where the[y] promis'd to pay him his Pension in any part of France which he might chuse to fix in, which was regularly Paid unto the Time of his Death—J. Kay.'

"The letter is endorsed 'J. Kay' in Arkwright's handwriting.

"The main items of interest in the letter and statement are first, the information that John Kay the elder died in the winter of 1780-81, although the exact date and place of his death still remain obscure, and second, the confirmation of the legends that the introduction of Kay's fly shuttle caused serious riots possibly at Colchester. He left England for the first time in 1747, the year in which the fly shuttle patent expired, and from the beginning of 1749 enjoyed an annual pension from the French Government of 2,500 *livres* or roughly £120 sterling. Nevertheless he visited England at some time between February 1756 and June 1758, by which time he was back in France, returning to England in 1759. His French pension was stopped in April 1759, at the height of the Seven Years' War. By the time of the negotiations for the Treaty of Paris in 1762-63 he was back again in France, and it was presumably during this period that he met John, Duke of Bedford (1710-71), who was British ambassador in charge of these negotiations and Lord President of the Council 1763-65. Kay is known to have been in England in November 1765 and January 1766, engaged in negotiations for an award from the Royal Society of Arts for his cardmaking machine. Clearly 'Yorkshire gentlemen' with their knowledge of the woollen and worsted cloth trade, would be the best judges of the value of this invention. In 1770, being again domiciled in France, Kay obtained a lump sum of 2,400 *livres* and an annual pension of 1,500 *livres* (approximately £72 sterling) for having 'perfected his card-making machine'. This pension he forfeited by returning to England in 1773 for a short visit. This time the pension was not restored and Kay ended his life in comparative poverty and almost complete obscurity in the winter of 1780-81."

The following is a list of recent Library publications,

consisting of reprints of articles which appeared in the latest issue of the BULLETIN (March 1965):

RECENT
LIBRARY
PUBLICATIONS

"The Manson Memorial Lecture, 1965." "The Problem of the Pastoral Epistles: A Reappraisal". By C. F. D. Moule, M.A., D.D., Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge. 8vo. pp. 23. Price five shillings net.

"The Northern Rebellions in the Later Years of Richard II." By J. G. Bellamy, M.A. 8vo, pp. 21. Price four shillings net.

"Justin Martyr's Defence of Christianity." By Henry Chadwick, D.D., F.B.A., Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford. 8vo, pp. 23. Price five shillings net.

"Rossetti's 'In Memoriam': An Elegiac Reading of *The House of Life*." By William E. Fredeman, M.A., Ph.D., Associate Professor of English in the University of British Columbia. 8vo, pp. 44. Price seven shillings and sixpence net.

"The Jesus-Paul Debate: From Baur to Bultmann." By Victor Paul Furnish, B.D., M.A., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of New Testament, Perkins School of Theology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas. 8vo, pp. 40. Price six shillings net.

"The Social Origins and Privileged Status of the French Eighteenth-Century Nobility." By A. Goodwin, M.A., Professor of Modern History in the University of Manchester. 8vo, pp. 22. Price five shillings net.

"The Church of Winchester and the Tenth-Century Reformation." By Eric John, M.A., Lecturer in History in the University of Manchester. 8vo, pp. 26. Price five shillings net.

"Mrs. Gaskell's *Life of Charlotte Brontë*." By Arthur Pollard, B.A., B.Litt., Senior Lecturer in English Literature in the University of Manchester. With an Appendix on some new Gaskell letters by Albert J. Preston. 8vo, pp. 36. Price six shillings net.

"The Death of William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk." By Roger Virgoe, B.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in English History in the University of East Anglia. 8vo, pp. 14. Price three shillings net.

The following is a list of the public lectures (the sixty-fourth series) which have been arranged for delivery in the Lecture Hall of the Library during the current session 1965-6, at 5.15 p.m.

THE SIXTY-
FOURTH
SERIES OF
RYLANDS
PUBLIC
LECTURES

1 September 1965. "Masada: Recent Excavations." By Yigael Yadin, Eleazar L. Sukenik Professor of Archaeology in The Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

13 October 1965. "Thomas Müntzer, Prophet of Radical Christianity." By E. Gordon Rupp, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Manchester.

10 November 1965. "St. Paul in Rome: The Epistle to the Colossians." By F. F. Bruce, Rylands Professor of Biblical Criticism and Exegesis in the University of Manchester.

8 December 1965. "Dickens as a Literary Craftsman." By G. L. Brook, Smith Professor of English Language and Medieval English Literature in the University of Manchester.

12 January 1966. "Individuals in Xenophon, *Hellenica*." By H. D. Westlake, Hulme Professor of Greek in the University of Manchester.

9 February 1966. "The Stowe Missal and the Liturgy of the Celtic Church." By F. L. Cross, Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford.

9 March 1966. "The System of La Rochefoucauld." By F. E. Sutcliffe, Professor of Modern French Literature in the University of Manchester.

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Ibadan : University College Library ; Israel Society for Biblical Research, Jerusalem [2].

Jerusalem : Swedish Theological Institute ; Jordan : Department of Antiquities ; Jyväskylä University Library [2].

Kansas University Library [4] ; Keats-Shelley Association ; Kentucky University Library [9].

Lancashire County Council : County Record Office ; Leeds University Library [3] ; Leicester : College of Art : School of Printing ; Leiden : Nederlandsch Instituut voor het Nabije Oosten ; Leningrad : Academy of Sciences [5] ; Liège University Library [2] ; Lincolnshire County Council : Archives Committee ; London : House of Lords : Clerk of the Parliaments [2] ; London : Lambeth Palace Library [26] ; London University : Institute of Historical Research ; London University : School of Oriental and African Studies ; London : Victoria and Albert Museum [2] ; Louisiana State University Library [2].

Maastricht : Limburgs Geschied- en Oudhiedkundige Genootschap ; Madden Galleries, London ; Magna Charta Commission of Virginia, Richmond ; Manchester : City Art Gallery [2] ; Manchester Public Libraries [2] ; Manchester University Library ; Manchester University Press [11] ; Manchester : Whitworth Gallery [4] ; Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston ; Memmingen : Heimatspflege Memmingen : Stadtbibliothek ; Michigan University Library [4] ; Middlesex

County Council : County Record Office ; Moscow : Lenin State Library ; Munich : Bayerische Staatsbibliothek [2].

Namur : Faculté Nôtre-Dame de Philosophie et Lettres [2] ; Naples : Istituto Italiano per gli Studi Storici ; National Art Collections Fund ; National Register of Archives [384] ; Neuchâtel University Library [5] ; New York University Library ; New Zealand : High Commissioner in London [2] ; Newcastle-upon-Tyne University Library ; Nice : Centre Universitaire [6] ; North Western Regional Library System ; Northampton, Mass. : Smith College Library ; Notre Dame University Library [2].

Pisa : Scuola Normale ; Poznan : Poznanskie Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Nauk ; Pretoria : University of South Africa [5].

Rome : Instituto Español de Estudios Ecclesiasticos.

Saar University Library [4] ; Saint Andrews University Library ; Salisbury : University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Library ; San Marino ; Henry E. Huntington Library ; San Miguel, Argentina : Facultades de Filosofia y Teologia ; Sarajevo : Oriental Institute ; Shropshire County Council : County Record Office ; Skopje : Institut de l'Histoire Nationale [4] ; Sociedad Hebraica Argentina, Buenos Aires ; Societas Orientalis Fennica, Helsinki ; Stanford University Library [4] ; Stockholm : Högskolas Humanistiska Biblioteket [16] ; Stockholm : Kungliga Bibliotek [3] ; Sydney : Public Library of New South Wales ; Syracuse University Library, New York ; Szeged University Library.

Texas University Library [2] ; Turin University Library [3].

United States of America : National Archives [3] ; Uppsala University Library ; Uppsala : University : Exegetiska Seminariet.

Veszprem : Megye Múzeumi Igazgatósága.

Warsaw : Polska Akademia Nauk : Komitet Orientalistyczny [4] ; Washington : Dumbarton Oaks Research Library ; Washington : Folger Shakespeare Library ; Washington : Smithsonian Institution.

Yale University Library.

Zürich : Zentralbibliothek [24].