

Cambridge University Press

0521020727 - Catalogue of the Wren Library of Lincoln Cathedral: Books Printed before 1801

Clive Hurst

Frontmatter

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the WREN LIBRARY of LINCOLN CATHEDRAL

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The Wren Library of Lincoln Cathedral, 1981

Photo: G. A. Young, Lincolnshire Archives Office

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THE WREN LIBRARY OF
LINCOLN CATHEDRAL
BOOKS PRINTED BEFORE 1801

COMPILED BY CLIVE HURST

*Assistant Librarian, Department of Printed Books,
Bodleian Library, Oxford*

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CONTENTS

The Wren Library of Lincoln Cathedral, 1981	<i>frontispiece</i>
Foreword	<i>page</i> vii
Introduction	ix
List of abbreviations	xiv
THE CATALOGUE	1
Concordances	573
(STC)	575
(Wing)	583
(Adams)	595
(Goff)	599

FOREWORD

The Dean and Chapter of Lincoln Cathedral welcome the publication of this catalogue of printed books. It has been frustrating to possess one of the most remarkable collections of books, pamphlets and broadsheets still in private hands and not to have available an accurate and comprehensive catalogue. The most recent list was published in 1859 to coincide with the opening of the library to use by the clergy of the diocese. We hope that this present catalogue will open up the contents of our library to wider usage in a comparable way, allowing scholars from all over the world to know of our collection and to use it. We do not expect to add to the collection (or indeed to sell from it), so this volume has every chance of becoming the definitive work of reference.

The idea of this catalogue originated in the years immediately after the present Dean of Lincoln (Oliver Fiennes) arrived in 1969. A provincial cathedral, which even now has a soft spot for the status quo, suddenly found itself exposed to the liturgical and ecumenical changes of the day – not to mention echoes of the *événements* of 1968 – from which it had been rather particularly protected. The excitement focussed on a whole summer of celebrations of our 900th birthday, for it had been in 1072 that William the Conqueror instructed Bishop Remigius to establish his seat, not at Dorchester on the Thames, but in a rapidly cleared section of the old Roman upper city at Lincoln. For those celebrations a pamphlet was produced under the title *The Living Cathedral*, in which the library was presented as an important resource for continuing vigour.

Looking back, it is easy to see a number of reasons why the work of the Cathedral Library should have caught the tide at just that time. Theologically the church was prepared to go more than half way to meet in dialogue with the modern university, and on what better basis than a collection of rare books that spanned literature, natural history, and political philosophy? The special sensitiveness of that period was for conservation, and for a partnership of public and private institutions; again, what more deserving object of concern than a significant collection of books in respectable but impoverished hands? And housed in Sir Christopher Wren's most beautiful gallery? The decisive discussions took place, too, in that short period when economic growth and secular hope seemed not only 'good things' but probable, before the OPEC revolution.

Victor de Waal, the then Chancellor of the Cathedral, was at the centre of a number of schemes to introduce the highest standards in caring for the library. Between 1972 and 1974 the Friends of Lincoln Cathedral paid

for its redecoration and introduced electric lighting, the Library Centennial Appeal and grants from the Pilgrim Trust enabled a major programme of conservation of books to be begun, a sophisticated security system was installed, the University of Nottingham Library established a 'special relationship', and this catalogue of printed books was first canvassed. It was a remarkable achievement.

Equally important for the future development of the library was the planning that took place to bring it within the pattern of public provision as a working unit. The culmination of a long period of informal cooperation came when a 'Cathedral Librarian', whose post was established on the staff of the Lincolnshire Archives Office, was appointed to take professional charge of the library. The late Sir Francis Hill was instrumental in this development through which, as well as through use of its administrative and technical resources, the Cathedral Library continues to receive support from the Lincolnshire County Council.

Launching the catalogue was half way to completing it. Assisting Victor de Waal was the newly appointed Cathedral Librarian Naomi Pearman (now Linnell), whose imagination and spirit were invaluable. Prof. J. Kinsley and Dr R. S. Smith of Nottingham University, the late Dr A. N. L. Munby of King's College, Cambridge, and Prof. P. Havard-Williams of Loughborough University provided powerful help in backing applications for grants to pay the salary of an experienced professional cataloguer for three years. It was entirely due to the generosity of the British Library Board and of the British Academy that the Dean and Chapter were able to appoint Clive Hurst. He began work in May 1975, and for a time, by courtesy of a Manpower Services Commission grant, he was assisted by Jane Thompson. This catalogue is his responsibility alone, and to him more than to anyone else the Dean and Chapter would wish to express their gratitude and warm appreciation at the completion of this work.

For help and time given to him with a generosity deserving of more than a mere acknowledgement, we should like to give special thanks to Dr K. F. Pantzer, editor of the revised STC; and to Dr T. J. Crist, then editor of the revised Wing, also unstinting in sharing his bibliographical expertise. For help with the fifteenth-century books we thank Dr D. E. Rhodes, with the Slavonic books, Dr G. P. M. Walker, with the Hebrew books, Mr R. A. May, and with the Chinese volume, Dr H. G. H. Nelson. Many of the books could not have been adequately described without the assistance of the sub-librarian, Mr R. A. Jahn, whose wide knowledge of

Lincoln Cathedral Catalogue

the Cathedral and its library was gratefully made use of throughout the cataloguing project.

We thank The Council of the Bibliographical Society for their kind permission to quote entry numbers from volume 2 of the revised edition of STC and the proofs and typescript drafts of volume 1 – the numbers from the latter being used on the understanding that they may be changed before publication of that volume.

In addition we should like to acknowledge help received from the following: Dr S. C. Aston, Mr M. Brook, Miss A. D. Crews, Mr C. M. Lloyd, Mr H. M. Nixon, and Mr E. H. Roberts.

I was appointed Chancellor in September 1976, and the time had come to explore possible forms of publication, for instance, whether it would be right to choose to put the catalogue onto a computer. The financial problems posed by publication were more taxing still. The best possible solution was found when, at the end of 1978, the Cambridge University Press undertook to receive the completed work and publish it. We are most grateful to all those at the Press who have steered the manuscript through its various stages to the point of

publication. We owe a special debt to Mrs Elma Forbes, who has undertaken the production process with unstinting labour and care.

Despite its medieval treasures, Lincoln Cathedral Library is to a peculiar degree associated with Michael Honeywood, its Restoration Dean and benefactor. He spent his years as President of Christ's College, Cambridge, and after 1643 in exile at Utrecht, collecting books. In 1674 he had a building erected at his own expense to house them, conveniently accessible both from the Deanery and the Cathedral cloister. It seems fitting that this catalogue which numbers such a high proportion of titles bequeathed by him to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln should be published so worthily at his university's Press. Not less so, too, that the publication should be under way in the year that is the 300th anniversary of his death.

JOHN NURSER

November 1981

The Chancery, Lincoln

INTRODUCTION

The Chapter Library before 1674

In Lincoln MS. 1, the first volume of the Chapter Bible, written in the eleventh or twelfth century, there is a single leaf bound before the text, containing a list of those books (forty-five in number) belonging to the Cathedral when Hamo became its Chancellor in about 1150, followed by a further fifty entries for books added to the library during the next half-century.¹ Both sections describe the books as being 'in armario'. Where this was is not clear; perhaps in the cloisters, though there is a reference in the Chapter records of the early fourteenth century to three donated books being put in the cupboard next to the treasurer's stall.² However, that may have been only a temporary domicile, for by this time the 'library' was housed in a small first floor room off the north choir aisle. Wherever its location, the library was clearly a substantial one by the end of the twelfth century.

The next catalogue to survive was compiled in 1450. When it was written the 'New Library' was already some thirty years old. This was built between 1420 and 1422 above the east walk of the cloister, extending from the chapter-house to the cloister corner. For the first time the Cathedral had a reading room, which, with its carved roof adorned with angels, windows facing east out of the Cathedral and west into the cloister garth, and large lecterns to which at least the more valuable volumes could be chained, with benches attached, must have been a most agreeable place in which to study.³ Despite its handsome new home, the fifteenth-century catalogue shows that the library's stock had grown hardly at all over the preceding hundred and fifty years. The 'indentura', containing 'omnes libri existentes in librario', lists 109 titles, i.e. only fourteen more than the first catalogue. But though the numbers are similar, it is remarkable that so many of the books recorded in c. 1200 were no longer present in the New Library, a disappearance which lends force to the decision that the books should now be 'de nouo sub serurie cathenati'. The Chapter seems to have relied on donations to stock the library (the records show only one purchase during the fourteenth century) and not to have kept a very strict eye upon it – in spite of the fact that the Chancellor was supposed to account for the books to a special committee once a year.

When, in 1533–4, Henry VIII commissioned John Leland, the king's antiquary, to search for and make notes on the English antiquities kept in the libraries of cathedrals, abbeys, priories, and colleges, and later to select manuscripts from such places to be removed to the royal library, eleven from Lincoln Cathedral were

reported to the king, who selected six for his collection, four of which have been identified in the British Library.⁴ Henry VIII was also responsible for sending the second volume of the Chapter Bible to Trinity College, Cambridge, at this time.

Little is recorded of the library's history from the Reformation to the Restoration. Even the date of the fire which destroyed five bays of the medieval library is uncertain: 1609 is the received year. Several manuscripts bear witness to the ravages of the fire; no doubt many volumes, both manuscript and printed, were completely destroyed. The library remained in disrepair until Honeywood's time. This suggests that the Chapter at that period was not bookish, but we should remember that the religious and civil turmoil of the century was of immediate and pressing concern to Lincoln Cathedral: the Chapter acts have no entry between 1640 and 1660, and when Lincoln was captured by parliamentarians in 1644, many Cathedral residences were attacked and despoiled and the Cathedral itself suffered greatly. Up to the Civil War, however, books were being acquired by the Chapter, including several manuscripts from suppressed religious houses, though the precise details of their acquisition do not survive.

Dean Honeywood and the Wren Library

Michael Honeywood was installed as Dean on 12 October 1660. Born in 1597, he was the sixth son of Robert Honeywood, of Charing, Kent, and Marks Hall, Essex, by his second wife, Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Thomas Browne of Betchworth Castle in Surrey. The Civil Wars were to drive divisions between the Honeywoods, like so many families, and Michael's elder brother Thomas became a colonel in Cromwell's army: an allegiance which probably saved many of Michael's books from being dispersed or destroyed during the upheavals of the war. Michael was educated at Christ's College,

¹ R. M. Woolley prints the early catalogues in the preface to his *Catalogue of the manuscripts of Lincoln cathedral chapter library*, 1927.

² K. Major, 'The finances of the dean and chapter of Lincoln from the twelfth to the fourteenth century: a preliminary survey', *Journal of ecclesiastical history*, v, 1954, 165.

³ D. N. Griffiths, 'Unfamiliar libraries xv: Lincoln cathedral', *The book collector*, Spring 1970, 22, points out the errors in the reconstruction of the New Library illustrated in B. H. Streeter's *The chained library*, 1931, p. 17.

⁴ Woolley prints Leland's list, and identifies four of the selected titles as being in the British Library.

Lincoln Cathedral Catalogue

Cambridge, graduating B.A. in 1615, M.A. in 1618, and B.D. in 1636. He became a Fellow of his college and saw its most illustrious son, Milton, through his student days. Among his peers were Henry More, the Platonist; Joseph Mede, the theologian, and Edward King, whose early death at sea inspired *Lycidas*. Thomas Bainbridge was Master. Outside college, Honywood's Cambridge friends included William Sancroft, subsequently Dean of St Paul's and Archbishop of Canterbury, Herbert Thorndike, Prebend of Lincoln and later of Westminster, and Humphrey Henchman, later Bishop of Salisbury and then of London. The presence of such men's books in Honywood's collection – often *ex dono auctoris* – attests to the vigorous yet intimate intellectual atmosphere of Christ's in the 1620s and 1630s.

Honywood took a keen interest in the administration of the university, becoming Taxor in 1623, and Proctor in 1628, and was chosen by Bainbridge as his Deputy, or President, at Christ's. During these years it is clear that he was already collecting books with enthusiasm, his interests ranging from their biblical and theological base far and wide across the contemporary intellectual landscape, which still reflected the symbiotic relations of the various scholarly and imaginative faculties. When Cambridge was threatened by the Civil War at the turn of 1642, he migrated to the Low Countries – leaving behind him what Bainbridge described as 'a vast storehouse of books'. These were seized by the parliamentary forces, but redeemed by Honywood's brother Henry for £20, probably with the fraternal sympathy and influence of the more eminent Thomas.

Staying first at Leyden and then at Utrecht, Honywood seems to have found life in the Netherlands immediately congenial. He resisted the entreaties of Bainbridge to return in order to secure his succession to the mastership of Christ's, and to maintain the lucrative living of Kegworth in Leicestershire, to which he had been appointed by his college in 1639, and which was sequestered in 1649. With the passing of the monarchy and the establishment of the Protectorate, more and more clerics found refuge across the North Sea, and Honywood became part of an *emigré* English community in Utrecht, sharing lodgings for a time with his close friend Sancroft. And he bought books. Though abroad, he maintained the closest interest in the affairs of England, collecting thousands of pamphlets and broadsides printed during the war and interregnum by both royalists and parliamentarians. He learnt Dutch and bought many translations of the 'news' pouring from English presses. His long stay on the continent, with Frankfurt far more accessible, enabled Honywood to indulge his bibliophilia to the full, and it was during these years that he put together the larger part of his collection.

Here he acquired biblical and liturgical books in many languages; his interest in European countries and

manners is shown by the extensive collection of sixteenth-century Italian plays and madrigals; by the many volumes touching on French political and religious controversies; by the Dutch broadsides, and the Spanish literature; and as a complement to the works in various languages, there are the many lexicons and grammars bought by Honywood to aid his understanding. While in exile he kept a notebook in which he recorded his purchases, with prices in guilders and stivers, entitled 'A catalogue of bookes bought for my selfe since my coming out of England. Jul. 6 st. n. 1643'.⁵ It also contains notes on borrowings from his library.

With the Restoration of Charles II and the re-establishment of the hierarchy of the Church of England, Honywood returned to England and the Deanery of Lincoln. His immediate priorities were now clear: 'to see this Church in good condition, and Gods Service performed with due decency & devotion, which are very much augmented by a good Quire'.⁶ The new Chapter were keen to make a start on repairing the Cathedral and other capitular buildings, and in May 1661 they gave £1,000 to that effect. The extent of the work required can be judged from a public appeal for funds, which records that the revenues of the Cathedral and the private fortunes of the Dean and Chapter had been exhausted in repaying 'those vast dilapidations'.⁷

The restoration of the services of the church, and especially the musical contributions thereto, preoccupied Honywood during the early part of his decanal career. Thirteen days after his installation he appointed six junior vicars choral, the first move towards the recreation of the choir after a lapse of some twenty years; and just under a year later, the Chapter resolved to establish a lodging for the boy choristers. In addition to his urgent care for the fabric and public worship of his Cathedral, Honywood set out straightway to reassert the liberties and privileges of the Chapter, which had been ignored or abused during the period of its suppression.

There can have been little time for attending to the library (still in a state of disrepair after the fire of c. 1609); and it was not until 1674 that, at Honywood's instigation, a start was made not on repairing the medieval building, but on the erection of a handsome new library, built to the design of Sir Christopher Wren.⁸ It replaced the north walk of the cloister (which was

⁵ Linc. MS. 276.

⁶ From a letter to William Sancroft of 24 October 1666, Bodl. MS. Tanner 130 (17).

⁷ Quoted in J. H. Srawley, *Michael Honywood, dean of Lincoln (1660–81): a story of the English church in critical times* (Lincoln minster pamphlets, no. 5), 1950.

⁸ The contract for building the library is printed in *Wren society*, xvii, 76–7.

ruinous), taking the form of a long gallery, with ten windows looking south into the cloister, and one large window at the west end, over a classical arcade of nine arches. The library's entire north wall was shelved with alternate wide and narrow bays, the latter being set back from the former, to avoid monotonous lines. At the east end it connected with the medieval library via large two-leaved doors, and in the north-west corner was a concealed door leading to a small staircase giving direct access to the library from the Deanery. Honeywood paid the contract sum of £780 for the building out of his private purse, and clearly intended it to house the Chapter's books and manuscripts as well as his own: it was but the initial stage of his great benefaction.

Michael Honeywood died on 7 September 1681, aged eighty-four. Walker describes him as 'an Holy and Humble Man, and a Living Library for Learning'.⁹ He made rather a poor impression on Pepys, whom he met several times in London, his brother Peter Honeywood lodging for a time with Pepys's brother Tom; perhaps the kindest remark in the *Diary* is 'a simple priest he is, though a good well-meaning man'.¹⁰ An incident which throws light on Pepys's generosity and Honeywood's intellectual interests is noted on 3 June 1663: 'Up betimes and studying of my Horizontall diall againste Deane Honiwood comes to me, who dotes mightily upon it and I think I must give it him.' The Dean was clearly a retiring, scholarly man, devoted to his church and his books, preferring peaceful exile to active engagement in the controversies of his age, but using all his considerable energies to lead the work of restoring the life of the Cathedral to its proper dignity, sanctity, and authority. He published nothing,¹¹ but amassed a library bursting with contemporary English material. In his will he left the Dean and Chapter nearly all his books, and made bequests to all the members of the Cathedral body; to Christ's College he left £300 and some books, plus £20 for the poor sizers of the college; to the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's he left £20, having just given £100 towards the rebuilding of that Cathedral, and there were various parochial bequests. The memorial to him in Lincoln Cathedral records:

Vir prisca simplicitate, morum suavitate, liberali
Munificentia insignis, Qua quidem vnica Monumentum
sibi cum Literis duraturum posuit, Vtpote qui Claustri
hujus Ecclesiae dilapso in Latere, extracta prius,
sumptibus suis non exiguis, BIBLIOTHECA, eam
postea, Libris, nec paucis, nec vulgaribus,
locupletaverit.

The Wren Library after Honeywood

The eighteenth century seems to have been a quiet one for the Wren Library, and the Chapter managed to get through it without even having the ceiling, left unfinished at Honeywood's death, completed. Books

were acquired, notably editions of the classics from the library of John Goodall, headmaster of Lincoln Grammar School from 1724 to 1742, the year of his death, and prebend of Lincoln from 1736. The two bays of the medieval library ruined by the 1609 fire were pulled down in 1789, there being no reason to rebuild them. Several manuscript catalogues from the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, of varying completeness, survive, and were used and added to in the next century.¹²

At the beginning of the nineteenth century the Dean and Chapter turned their attention to the library with only too predictable results. They decided to have the ceiling finished and redecorate the library, to bind and rebind many of the volumes, and to sell some of the more valuable books in order to provide funds both for these works and for the purchase of new volumes.

There were three sales in the second decade of the century.¹³ The first was of three Caxtons, bought in 1811 by James Edwards, who sold them to Lord Spencer; they are now in the John Rylands Library. The second was the notorious Lincolne Nosegay sale. In 1814 Dibdin visited the Cathedral and found the books piled up in the chapter-house while the library was being decorated. He persuaded the Chapter to sell him twenty carefully chosen titles, bound in six volumes, for five hundred guineas, and had printed the 'littell tome' that 'hathe to name The Lincolne Nosegay' cataloguing his purchases for prospective buyers. The whole sorry affair is alluded to briefly in *The bibliographical decameron*, in a style characteristically florid and a tone egregiously complacent:

The grub becomes a chrysalis: the chrysalis puts on wings; and away she flies, in giddy and transporting evolutions, midst the morning sun-beams! Thus the fore-mentioned dark and dingy typographical grubs [the chosen books] – upon which no eye 'ever vouchsafed a look' – which all thumbs instinctively shunned – and in whose solitary retreat the echo of no footstep

⁹ John Walker, *An attempt towards recovering an account of the numbers and sufferings of the clergy of the Church of England*, 1714, pt. 2, p. 269.

¹⁰ *The diary of Samuel Pepys*, edited by R. C. Latham and W. Matthews, 1970–, 6 August 1664.

¹¹ Other than the two Latin poems in *Justa Edouardo King naufrago*, 1638.

¹² Linc. MSS. 250–4.

¹³ For a fuller account of the sales see Beriah Botfield, *Notes on cathedral libraries of England*, 1849, pp. 268–96, which reprints the text of Dibdin's *Lincolne nosegay*; and W. A. Jackson, 'The "Lincolne nosegay" books', *Records of a bibliographer*, 1967, pp. 149–55. T. F. Dibdin describes his visit to Lincoln in *The bibliographical decameron*, 1817, 3, pp. 261–5.

Lincoln Cathedral Catalogue

was heard – have, owing to the incomparable good policy and sound sense of the Guardians of the Library, become transmuted into shapes and substances more capable of affording general information and general delight! – and the book-wealth of Dean Honeywood shines in splendour not originally its own – ‘aurea non sua poma’.

William Clarke’s satire *A dialogue in the shades* strikes a sympathetic note:

A Palmer whilom seeking food
He bow’d to shrine of Honywood,
Whose grubs, by forc’d, yet genial showers,
Quickly assum’d aurelian powers;
And in the gairish face of day,
Took sudden wing and flew away:
Flutt’ring a while o’er lofty tower,
Erst the Arch-fiend was wont to lour,
Instinctively the little troop,
With speed arrive at *Tubal’s* coop,
Are cocker’d, coaxed, and prun’d, and dress’d
In saffron blue or rosy vest.
Straight chronicled in “littell Tome”
Forthwith admiring maniacs come ...¹⁴

Dibdin was calculating on ‘Roxburghe mania’ to bring him his handsome profit from the sale of books which Botfield describes as being ‘among the choicest treasures of the Honeywoodian Collection’; ‘The practised hand of Rosicrusius’, he continues, ‘extracted the ore from the dross, and converted it into gold. The guardians of the temple slept, and Mammon prevailed.’ The third sale, some two dozen early English and Scottish printed books,¹⁵ was to Benjamin Wheatley in 1817; the sum realized is not known.

With the proceeds of these transactions, the Dean and Chapter sought to furnish the library with reading matter more appropriate to the studies and occupations of its members; they bought standard historical and theological works, mostly of the eighteenth century.¹⁶ Honeywood’s personal taste for the rare and curious was put aside, and a more rigorous policy of ‘usefulness’ adopted by the inheritors of his collection. The very rare, such as Wynkyn de Worde’s edition of *The remorse of conscience* [STC 20882] and unique, such as Veale’s edition of Weaver’s *Lusty Juuentus* [STC 25148] were replaced by a set of Rymer’s *Foedera* and Dupin’s *Ecclesiastical history*. Within a hundred years, a further inroad into the Honeywood bequest was made: Italian part-books of the sixteenth century were sold to the British Museum. It is devoutly to be wished that this will prove to be the final depredation.

Beginning with the volumes bought by the Dean and Chapter in 1817, the nineteenth century saw a marked growth in the library’s stock. There were several benefactions, the most notable of which was that from the

library of James Amiraux Jeremie, Dean of Lincoln from 1864 to 1872. He was a true successor to Honeywood in his love of books, collecting a ‘magnificent library of the best editions of the classical authors of many different languages’.¹⁷ Unfortunately, ‘with habitual indecision’, he put off too long the moment of assuring its survival intact, and died having left no instructions on the matter. Consequently his library was dispersed. The Cathedral, however, did acquire a considerable number of books (most of which were probably given in Jeremie’s lifetime), particularly French works of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, appropriately reflecting this English Dean’s Gallic ancestry. As the century advanced, the Dean and Chapter began subscribing to various of the societies which were publishing scholarly historical and theological material, so furthering the new policy regarding the library, and entering into the spirit of the age.¹⁸

The steady flow of books into the library meant that after two hundred years the shelving provided by Wren was no longer adequate; so the south wall of the room was shelved between the windows. This soon proved insufficient, and in the early years of the present century a new library was built at the north-east corner of the cloisters. Into this, the Wickham annexe, named after Edward Charles Wickham, Dean of Lincoln from 1894 to 1910, was transferred the diocesan lending library, and it became the library of current literature for the clergy of the diocese, holding both reference and lending sections.

The Wren gallery, thus relieved of the burdens of serving diverse, quite contrary, uses, has reverted to being the home of the Cathedral’s manuscripts and early printed books. In recent years it has been decorated with a view to restoring its original appearance, electric lighting installed and extensive programmes of book conservation, repair and cleaning undertaken. It now serves scholars from all over the world who wish to study its contents, and as a high point in many people’s visit to the Cathedral. One feels sure that, after three hundred years, the care and attention which have been and continue to be devoted to the collection, the endeavours,

¹⁴ *A dialogue in the shades; between William Caxton, a bibliomaniac, and William Wynkyn, clerk* [by William Clarke], 1821.

¹⁵ Listed by Botfield, pp. 271, 272; omissions in this list are supplied by Griffiths, pp. 24, 25.

¹⁶ They are listed at the end of Linc. MS. 252, the late seventeenth-century catalogue, and reprinted by Botfield, pp. 280–2.

¹⁷ From Edmund Venables’s article in *The dictionary of national biography*.

¹⁸ In 1977 many of the nineteenth-century books were sold.

of which this catalogue is merely one, to preserve and make available its treasures and splendours, would win the approval and thanks of its greatest benefactor, Michael Honeywood.

Printed catalogues of the library

The library's first printed catalogue, *A catalogue of the books and manuscripts in the library of Lincoln cathedral*, Lincoln, 1859, was compiled by G. F. Apthorp; a supplement of subsequent acquisitions was published in 1890. A list of fifteenth-century books, compiled by Canons Bell and Kynaston, entitled *Incunabula in the Lincoln cathedral library*, was published in Lincoln in 1925. R. M. Woolley produced a *Catalogue of the manuscripts of Lincoln cathedral chapter library*, London, 1927, and W. H. Kynaston a selective *Catalogue of foreign books in the chapter library of Lincoln cathedral*, London, 1937, which was reprinted, with additions by D. N. Griffiths, in 1972.

The present catalogue seeks to make available in one volume all the books, pamphlets and single sheets (many of which were omitted by Apthorp) printed before 1801. It leans heavily on the work of past Cathedral Librarians, particularly Kynaston, and was helped and influenced

by the British Library's most generous loan of the compact edition of GK3. The catalogue is arranged by author (anonymous works by title or subject), with titles of some amplitude both to aid bibliographical identification and to suggest the extent and variety of the collection's subject coverage; imprints are transcribed with as few omissions as possible, though standardized in punctuation; and colophons given when they supply additional information. Dates are arabicized. Format, paging, and notes of plates, maps, etc., are included. Brackets are used according to current conventions. Incunables are listed in the briefest possible way, with references to Goff or other standard catalogues of fifteenth-century books. For later material reference is made to STC, Wing, and Adams, and there are concordances to these works at the end of the catalogue. Books on the title-pages of which Honeywood inscribed his monogram are identified – though it should be remembered that the absence of the monogram does not mean that the book did not belong to him: it is clear that many items unmarked in this way were his.

Needless to say, every decision regarding the amount of information to be given has, alas, been a compromise with perfection.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

aet	additional engraved title-page
col.	colophon or column
etp	engraved title-page
ff.	leaves
front.	frontispiece
H.	indicates that the book bears the monogram of Michael Honeywood
port.	portrait
tpw	title-page wanting
v.	volume
Adams	H. M. Adams, <i>Catalogue of books printed on the continent of Europe, 1501-1600, in Cambridge libraries</i> . Cambridge, 1967.
BMC	<i>Catalogue of books printed in the XVth century now in the British Museum</i> . Lithographic reprint. London, 1963.
Goff	F. R. Goff, <i>Incunabula in American libraries. A third census</i> . New York, 1964. Supplement, New York, 1972.
GW	<i>Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke</i> . Leipzig, 1925-38, Stuttgart &c., 1978- .
IGI	T. M. Guarnaschelli, E. Valenziani, and others, <i>Indice generali degli incunaboli delle biblioteche d'Italia</i> . Roma, 1943-72.
New D&M	T. H. Darlow & H. F. Moule, <i>Historical catalogue of printed editions of the English Bible, 1525-1961</i> , revised and expanded by A. S. Herbert. London and New York, 1968.
STC	A. W. Pollard & G. R. Redgrave, <i>A short-title catalogue of books printed in England, Scotland, & Ireland and of English books printed abroad 1475-1640</i> . London, 1926. Second edition, revised and enlarged by W. A. Jackson, F. S. Ferguson and K. F. Pantzer, vol. 2. London, 1976.
Wing	D. G. Wing, <i>Short-title catalogue of books printed in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and British America and of English books printed in other countries 1641-1700</i> . New York, 1945-51. Second edition, revised and enlarged, vol. 1. New York, 1972.

A dash after the reference indicates that the entry was not found therein.

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