

# Lambeth Palace Library Research Guide

## Library Records 1785-1952 Part A





## Lambeth Palace Library Research Guide

# LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY: CATALOGUES, SHELF MARKS AND OTHER EVIDENCE FOR THE HISTORY OF THE COLLECTION 1785-1952

### PART A: 1785-1862

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This guide to sources for the history of the Library continues from the previous guide which covered the years from the foundation of the Library in 1610 to the death of the long-serving Lambeth Librarian, Andrew Coltee Ducarel, in 1785.

### 1. The Library under Archbishops Moore and Manners-Sutton, 1785-1828

In the years from 1785 to 1828 the Library was under the direction first of John Moore (Archbishop 1783-1805) and then of Charles Manners-Sutton (Archbishop 1805-28). Amongst the principal developments in this period were the accession of a substantial collection of pamphlets in, or soon after, 1802, and the gift by Archbishop Manners-Sutton of the Carlyle Greek manuscripts as well as a significant collection of Bibles and other printed books and manuscripts.

During this period the Library continued to be housed in the building constructed for Archbishop Sheldon in the 1660s around the four sides of the cloister court at Lambeth Palace. Engravings published in 1806 provide an external view of the north, east and west sides overlooking the cloister court, and an interior view of the north and east galleries on the lower floor of the Library showing the shelving and Library furniture. See E.W. Brayley and W. Herbert, *A Concise Account ... of Lambeth Palace* (London, 1806), plates following pp. 20, 60. During the primacy of Manners-Sutton, however, there was some re-arrangement of the two rooms on the upper floor which housed the Manuscripts Library. H.J. Todd recorded that all the manuscripts and records were brought together in the inner room, while the outer room (already used to house printed pamphlets from at least 1757) was set aside by Archbishop Manners-Sutton for accessions of printed books 'and particularly of Bibles, the curious collection of which his Grace has very considerably augmented' (see H.J. Todd, *A catalogue of the archiepiscopal manuscripts in the library at Lambeth Palace* (London, 1812), p. x).



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Lambeth Palace Library (E.W. Brayley and William Herbert, *A concise account ... of Lambeth Palace*, 1806, plate following p. 20)

Publication of the catalogue by H.J. Todd of the manuscripts, followed by his more detailed catalogue of the Carlyle manuscripts, was also important in the development of the Library. The publication of Todd's catalogue of the manuscripts was funded by Archbishop Manners-Sutton.

William Clarke stated in 1819 that the Library contained upward of 25,000 volumes and noted that, 'During the primacy of the present Archbishop [Manners-Sutton] very important additions have been made to the Library; the theological class particularly has been considerably augmented by his Grace'. See William Clarke, *Repertorium Bibliographicum* (London, 1819), pp. 93-100.

According to contemporary comment in 1824: 'The Library now contains 25,000 volumes, exclusive of between seven and eight hundred volumes of valuable manuscripts. To the honour of the present Archbishop it ought to be stated that he has been at the expense of printing an excellent and copious catalogue of the manuscripts, and has also partially opened the

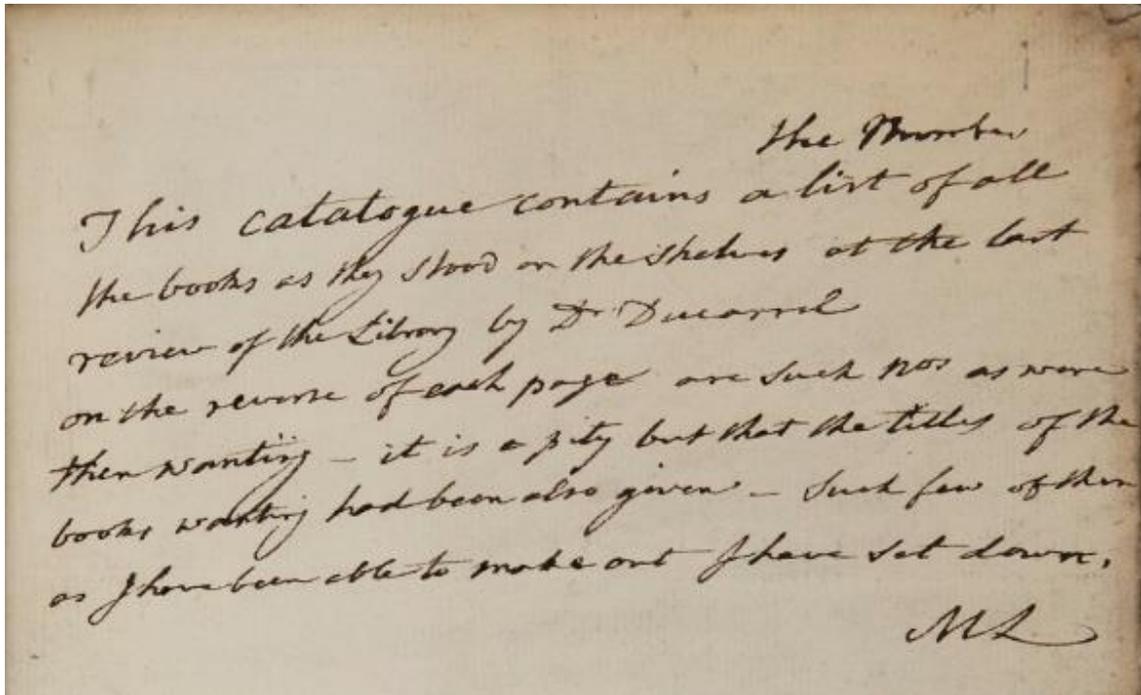


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Archiepiscopal library to the public; that he has not rendered it more accessible is probably owing to a delicacy he may feel on account of his being only a guardian for life of the treasures and bound to hand them down to his successors unimpaired. We trust, however, that scruples of this sort will not long be allowed to interfere with the diffusion of literature and science'. (Sholto and Reuben Percy, *London, or interesting memorials of its rise, progress and present state*, vol 3, 1824, pp. 302-3).

Librarians and Keepers of the Records:

Following the death of Andrew Coltee Ducarel in 1785, Archbishop Moore appointed the antiquary Michael Lort, D.D. (1724/5-1790) as Librarian on 31 March 1786. Exceptionally, the appointment, to the office of 'Librarian or Keeper of his Grace's Library at Lambeth Palace', was recorded in the Archbishop's Act Book (VB1/12, p. 10). Lort's ecclesiastical commitments, especially as Rector of St. Matthew's Friday Street, London, and his antiquarian pursuits, including a role as numismatist to the Duke of Devonshire, limited his work in the Library.



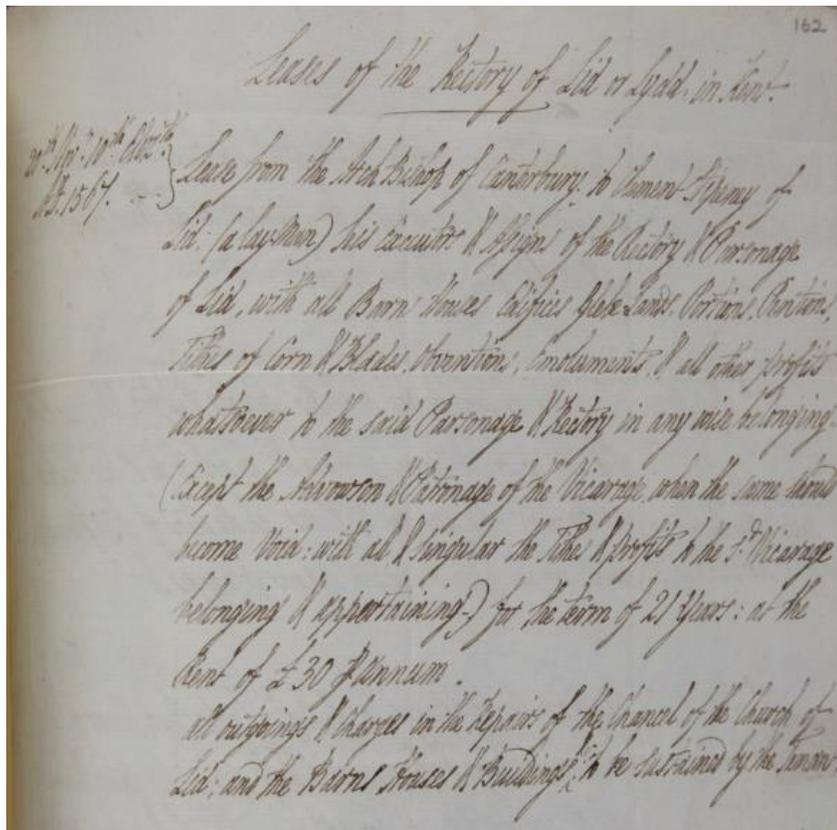
Hand of Michael Lort (MS 1996, f. i)

After Lort's death in 1790 Archbishop Moore appointed the antiquary John Topham (1746-1803) to the role of 'Manuscripts Librarian'. This is the title used by Topham to describe his office in 1800 when he gave evidence concerning the Library to the Select Committee appointed to



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inquire into the state of the public records of the kingdom. See the *Reports from the Select Committee ... Second Report* (London, 1801), Appendix T, pp. 387-9. A letter from Topham to Archbishop Moore in 1796, acknowledging a draft for £40 probably relates to his salary (Moore 2, ff. 158-66). £40 per annum was the traditional salary of the Librarian, still paid at this rate during the primacies of Archbishops Howley and Sumner.



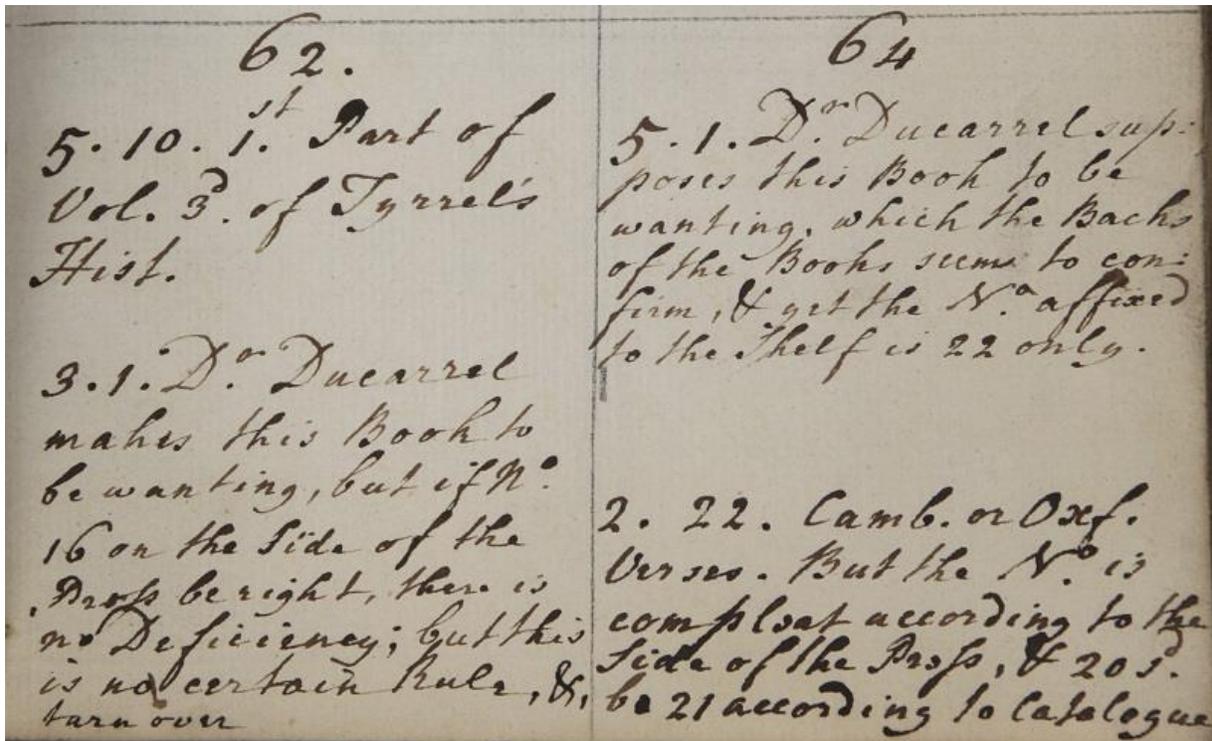
Hand of John Topham (Moore 2, f. 162r)

Responsibility for printed books in the Library fell to Revd. Henry Dimock (c.1729-1810), Old Testament scholar and Chaplain to Archbishop Moore. Edward Hasted stated of Dimock that he 'is now (1798) a domestic chaplain and librarian to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury'. See Edward Hasted, *The history and topographical survey of the county of Kent, vol 8 (Canterbury, 1798)*, pp. 272-5. A note on his burial at Great Mongeham in 1810 (probably by his son Charles, then Rector of Great Mongeham), states: 'Henry Dimock was buried Sep 20. He had been the schoolfellow, fellow collegian, the chaplain, the librarian, and the confidential friend of John Moore, Archbishop of Canterbury. Aged 81'. ('Extracts from Great Mongeham registers', *Archaeologia Cantiana* vol 15, 1883, p. 360). Dimock compiled catalogues of



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pamphlets (LR/F/26-27), carried out stock checks (MSS 1996-1997) and made numerous additions to the catalogues of printed books (eg. LR/F/22, p. 201, a note dated 6 March 1798; LR/F/17, p. 439 recording a book given by Dimock in 1800).



Hand of Henry Dimock (MS 1997 f. 17r)

John Topham was succeeded in charge of the manuscripts by a literary scholar, Revd. Henry John Todd (1763-1845). Todd described himself as 'Keeper of the Archiepiscopal Manuscripts and Records' in the catalogue which he compiled: *A catalogue of the archiepiscopal manuscripts in the library at Lambeth Palace* (London, 1812). He also stated that he had been 'Keeper of the Archiepiscopal Manuscripts and Records' in 1806 when the Carlyle manuscripts arrived at Lambeth (see H.J. Todd, *An account of Greek manuscripts, chiefly biblical, which had been in the possession of the late professor Carlyle...* (London [1823]), p. 41. Todd was appointed by his patron Archbishop Moore and probably held the office from 1803 until 1818, when he moved to Yorkshire. While at Lambeth Palace Library he had numerous other literary and ecclesiastical commitments, including as Rector of All Hallows, Lombard Street (1801-10), Rector of Coulsdon (from 1807) and Vicar of Addington (from 1812).



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In the Preface to his *A catalogue of the archiepiscopal manuscripts in the library at Lambeth Palace* (London, 1812), Todd also referred to himself as 'Librarian', and mentioned 'the fees which belong to the Librarian in his capacity as Keeper of the Records'. This might imply that Todd had taken overall charge of the Library after the death of Dimock in 1810, but possibly he was referring to himself as the Librarian of the 'Library of Manuscripts' a phrase which he regularly used for this distinct entity within the 'Archiepiscopal Library'. An entry in the Library's catalogue of printed books, recording a copy of Johnson's *Dictionary*, corrected and enlarged by Todd (London, 1818) is in Todd's hand (LR/F/18, p. 995).

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Cowlesdon, Croydon,  
Friday, Sept. 1. 1818.

Mr Todd begs to acknowledge the receipt of Mrs Elizabeth Osborne's letter, containing a request to copy some autographs from letters in the Library at Lambeth Palace, to which he is ready to pay all the attention in his power. During the Long Vacation there is no attendance at the Library officially; nevertheless Mr Todd sometimes comes during

Hand of Henry John Todd ( MS 3120, f. 5r)



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A few miscellaneous papers of Ducarel, Lort, Topham, Dimock and Todd, including a diagram showing the disposition of the manuscripts as shelved in the time of Lort, and a list by Todd showing the distribution of the 200 printed copies of his catalogue of the Lambeth manuscripts, is in LR/D/5.

After the deaths of Henry Dimock in 1810 and the departure of Henry John Todd in 1818, it becomes unclear who held formal responsibility for the Library and the Archbishop's records. The regulations laid down by Archbishop Moore in 1796 gave a role to his chaplains in making loans in the absence of the Librarian (LR/B/1, f. 1). Archbishop Manners-Sutton employed a succession of highly literate and catholic-minded chaplains who made extensive use of the Library (see LR/B/1) and at least one of these was engaged in the work of the Library. The Assistant Secretary at Lambeth Palace also came to play a significant role with regard to the archiepiscopal records.

A printed leaflet of c.1817-18, certainly no later than 1818, indicates that the Keeper of the Archiepiscopal Records attended the Library on two days per month (except in the long vacation); the catalogues were held in the Secretary's Office at Lambeth Palace and enquiries would be answered by Mr. Lewis in that Office from Monday to Saturday (LR/D/5). Thomas Archdeacon Lewis (1780-1862) was Assistant Secretary successively to Archbishops Manners-Sutton and Howley and afterwards to two Bishops of London, Blomfield and Tait. He appears frequently in the Archbishops' act books (VB1/14-16) between 1813 and the death of Howley in 1848.

By the year 1824 George D'Oyly (1778-1846), Archbishop's Chaplain from 1813, Rector of Lambeth 1820-46, and biographer of Archbishop Sancroft (1821), was serving as Keeper of the Archbishop's Records. In that year he provided a transcript of the Parliamentary survey of the parish of Swine. Thomas Thompson, *A history of the church and priory of Swine in Holderness* (Hull, 1824), pp. 208-211, printed the document, ending 'This is a true copy of the survey in the aforesaid volume of Parliamentary surveys, preserved in the Library at Lambeth Palace. George D'Oyly, D.D., Keeper of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Records, Lambeth Palace Library, February 2, 1824'. It may be that D'Oyly succeeded Todd in 1818, while D'Oyly was Rector of Buxted, East Sussex (and simultaneously Chaplain at Lambeth), and possibly the leaflet of c.1817-18 represents the new arrangements which he set in place on taking office.

D'Oyly also played a more general role in the Library, effectively serving as Librarian, whether formally appointed or not. In 1824, for instance, he wrote an inscription in a splendid copy on vellum of the Greek/Latin *Novum Testamentum* edited by Erasmus (Basel, 1519), recording its purchase for the Library by Archbishop Manners-Sutton at the sale of Sir Mark Sykes' collection in May 1824. At some date in or after 1828 he annotated a copy of H.J. Todd's catalogue of 1812 (now at Z6622.L6L2), adding descriptions of new acquisitions, MSS 1222-1226 [all subsequently renumbered, probably in the 1840s by S.R. Maitland; 1222-1224 are now amongst printed books; 1225 is now MS 1362; 1226 is now MS 1365]. He appears regularly in the Library's register of loans (LR/B/1) between 1813 and 1834, recording loans not only to



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himself but to the Archbishop of Canterbury and others. In 1813 he recorded the loan of the '*Population Abstract*' for use in the Secretary's office; in 1815 a loan to Dr. A. Bell; in 1817 books loaned to James Hatley Frere, 'to be returned in a fortnight from the present time', in 1818 books loaned to H.H. Norris; in 1822 books loaned to the Clarendon Press for its edition in that year of *Certain sermons or homilies*; in 1822 and 1824 books taken to the Secretary's office for external loans (in 1824 to Mr Petre); in 1826 a book loaned to Lord Nugent, issued by D'Oyly and signed back by him in 1831 (LR/B/1, ff. 18r, 20r, 24r, 25v, 26v, 27r). None of the other chaplains appear to have recorded external loans although they did record loans to themselves and to the Archbishop.

By the 1830s D'Oyly had ceded his role as Keeper of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Records to Thomas Archdeacon Lewis. See below on the Library under Archbishop Howley.

### Printed Books:

Michael Lort and Henry Dimock both updated a shelflist of the printed books, compiled by Andrew Coltee Ducarel in 1767, providing a record of missing books to May 1795 (MSS 1996-1997).

In March 1802 Henry Dimock also compiled a catalogue of a substantial collection of sermons, pamphlets and tracts in the upper room of the Vestry Tower [at Lambeth Palace], dating overwhelmingly from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and no doubt arising from the activities of Archbishop Moore. Dimock recorded that these were 'now removed into the outward room of the MSS. Library' (LR/F/27). He also compiled a supplementary index to the Secker pamphlets, improving access to them with entries under selected keywords (LR/F/26).

During this period the catalogue of printed books compiled by David Wilkins in 1718 (LR/F/17-19) continued in use, supplemented by the catalogues of the Secker printed books (LR/F/22) and the Library's pamphlets (LR/F/23-25) compiled by Andrew Coltee Ducarel. Additions to these catalogues were made in various hands, including that of Henry Dimock, but little or no cataloguing of printed books appears to have been done between the death of Dimock in 1810 and the appointment of S.R. Maitland in 1838. The hand of George D'Oyly does not appear in the catalogues.

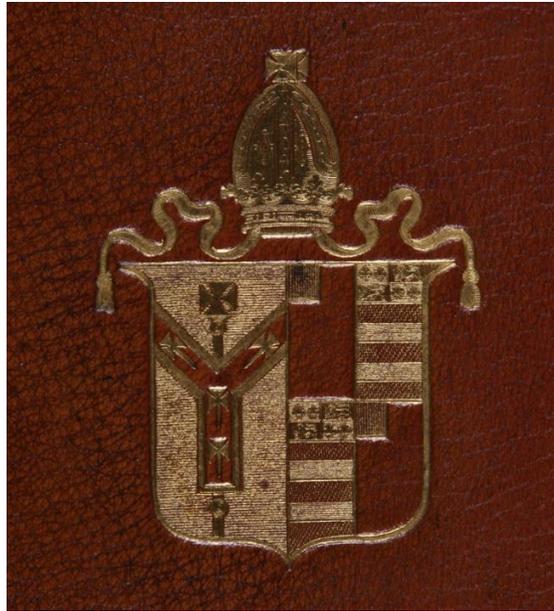
Archbishop Manners-Sutton gave a significant number of printed books, especially bibles. Some sixteen of these bibles or editions of parts of the Bible 1541-1828 are so far identifiable by a keyword search [using the term Manners-Sutton] of the library's catalogue of printed books. Others yet to be added include the Erasmus edition of the New Testament (1519) mentioned above. He also gave two works owned successively by Archbishop Cranmer and Lord Lumley: editions of the works of Jerome (Basel, 1516) and of the *Almagest* of Ptolemy (Basel, 1538). These gifts were placed in the Manuscripts Library (see above) and were not entered in the catalogue of printed books. The editions of Jerome and of Ptolemy were numbered respectively



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as MSS 1228-1231 and MSS 1263-1264 according to a list of manuscripts written in the 1840s by Samuel Roffey Maitland (LR/D/6).

LR/D/5, ff. 166-167 is a table showing the number of printed books on each shelf in the Library. The table records the shelves in 'folio' presses 1-64, 'octavo' presses 1-33, and presses A-Q and AA-FF. It does not include the manuscripts library on the upper floor where some additional printed books were included. The table is undated, but is on paper watermarked 1818. At ff. 168-170 are statistics based on the table, calculating the total of the printed books in the lower library as 19,428.



Arms of Archbishop Manners-Sutton. Binding of *Vetus testamentum graecum e codice MS. Alexandrino* (London, 1816). \*E64.A5



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Bookplate of Archbishop Manners-Sutton. In *The Hindee moral preceptor* (Calcutta, 1803). SK 1931

### Manuscripts and Archives:

The publication of Henry John Todd, *A catalogue of the archiepiscopal manuscripts in the library at Lambeth Palace* (London, 1812) was of major importance in making the collection widely known. The bulk of this catalogue (covering MSS 1-1148) was an edition of the earlier, unpublished, catalogues by David Wilkins and A.C. Ducarel, although Todd claimed to have removed mistakes, improved dating, and provided foliation (see his Preface, pp. ix-x). Todd wrote the descriptions of MSS 1149-1221, which included the Carlyle Greek manuscripts.

Todd also produced a fuller catalogue of the Carlyle Manuscripts, *An account of the Greek manuscripts, chiefly biblical, which had been in the possession of the late Professor Carlyle* (London, [1823]).

Archbishop Manners-Sutton's interest in biblical studies, as well as other subjects, is also evident in the Latin and English manuscripts. Amongst the Manners-Sutton manuscripts recorded in Todd's catalogue of 1812 were works of Richard FitzRalph, Archbishop of Armagh,



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an Armenian Old Testament and a copy of the Koran (MSS 1208-1210), and three manuscripts once owned by Sir Roger Twysden, comprising the 13/14<sup>th</sup> century cartulary of the See of Canterbury, a 13/14<sup>th</sup> century miscellany from St. Augustine's, Canterbury, including texts relating to Magna Carta, and a further Koran (MSS 1211-1212). The Twysden manuscripts had not been given to the Archbishop by the Twysden family (as M.R. James supposed), but descended with other Twysden manuscripts to John Saunders Sebright and were sold at Sotheby's 6 April 1807. Todd mentioned that he had purchased manuscripts for the Archbishop at the Sebright sale (see the Preface to his catalogue, p. iv, footnote n).

Amongst manuscripts acquired after 1812 and therefore not recorded by Todd were Wycliffite Gospels (MS 1366) given to the Archbishop by Granville Sharpe in 1813. Two Latin Bibles of the 13<sup>th</sup> century (MSS 1362, 1364) were probably also acquired by Manners-Sutton, although not recorded with these numbers until the 1840s in a list by S.R. Maitland (LR/D/5). The same list also records, for the first time, the 9<sup>th</sup> century Macdurnan Gospels (MS 1361). These had been seen in private hands and described by Ducarel around 1760. However neither Ducarel nor Todd recorded this manuscript in their catalogues of the Lambeth manuscripts and its acquisition for Lambeth is probably also due to Manners-Sutton. It may be noted in passing that a theological miscellany by Thomas Traherne (MS 1360), also recorded in Maitland's list, is also likely to have been acquired at this time. The fact that a number of Manners-Sutton manuscripts acquired after 1812 lay uncatalogued until the after the appointment of S.R. Maitland in 1838 (together with printed books housed in the Manuscripts Library) explains the obscurity regarding their provenance.

Manners-Sutton also acquired a Chinese translation of St. Matthew's Gospel, given by Claudius Buchanan (d. 1815), now MS 2081.

In his report in 1801 to the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the public records of the kingdom, John Topham described the archival series then in the Library's care, ie. the Archbishops' registers from Pecham to Potter (the registers from Archbishop Herring onwards being still in the custody of the Vicar General at Doctors' Commons), papal bulls, cartae antiquae et miscellaneae, and the Commonwealth records. He wrote that the collection was 'lodged in safe and spacious rooms in the Manuscript Library ... and is securely and commodiously placed, the rooms being perfectly dry and free from danger of fire'. His report is reprinted in James Savage, *The Librarian*, vol 1 (London, 1808), pp. 133-8.

### Public Use and Access:

The comments of Sholto and Reuben Percy on public access to the Library (see above) probably relate to its limited opening times. A later Lambeth Librarian, William Stubbs, stated: 'By a regulation drawn up in the time of Archbishop Sutton, the Library is accessible on the first and third Monday of every month, a notification of the visit being made to the Librarian beforehand'. He contrasted this with his own attendance in the Library on Monday and



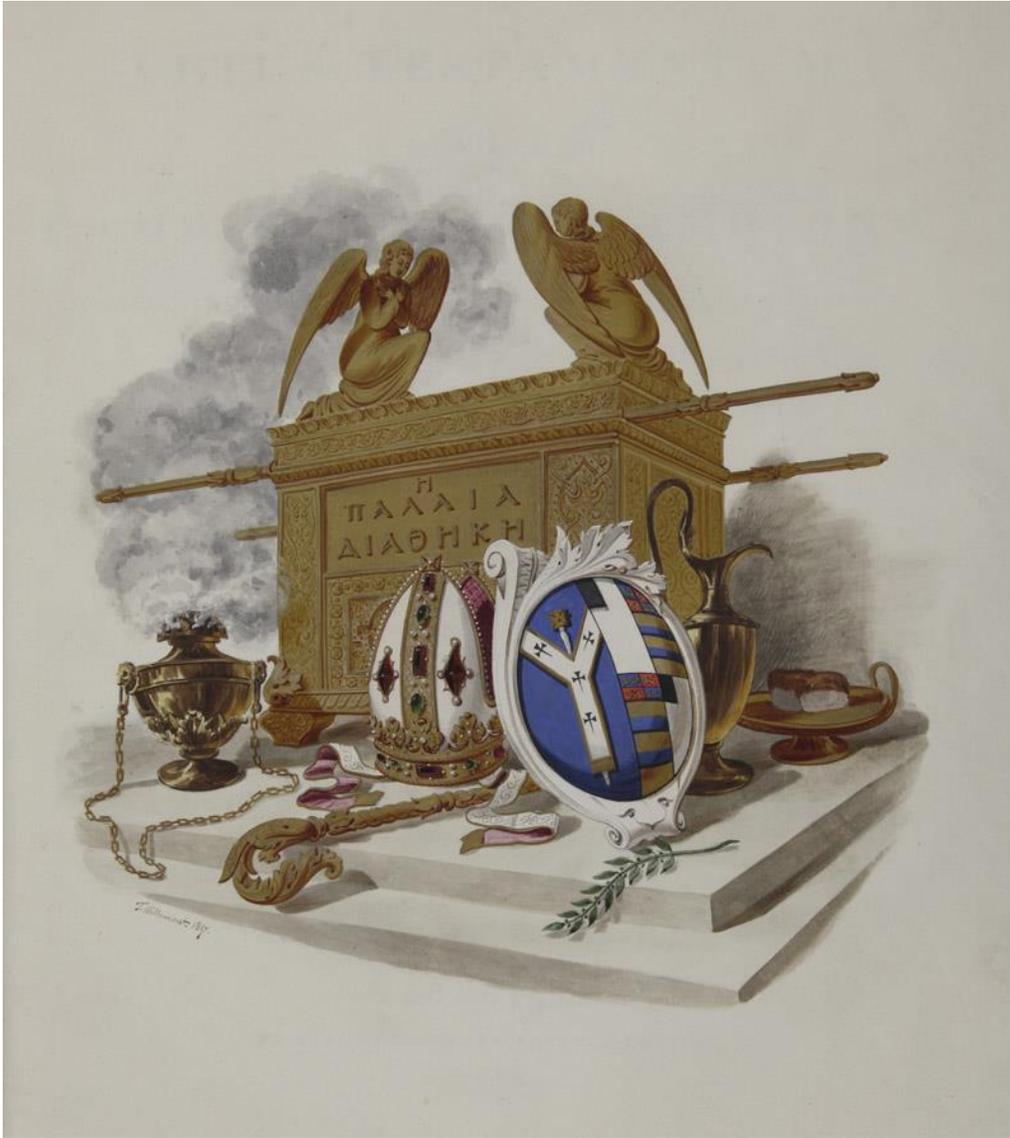
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Wednesday of every week (Church Commissioners' records ECE/7/1/28973, part 1, report by Stubbs 30 July 1863).

The limited public access during the primacy of Manners-Sutton was also criticised by a writer on public libraries in the *Westminster Review* in 1827: 'The Library in the Archbishop's Palace at Lambeth is said to be of great value. Visitors have been turned back with civil incivility; an order to see the Library has been scanned with the curious eye of an advocate seeking for a special demurrer, a flaw, a variance, an irregularity; it has been held to be an order to see some particular librarian, who was not then there, or to enter at some times, or under some circumstances, other than those existing...'. (*Westminster Review*, VIII, July 1827, p. 110). Edward Edwards cited this source, derided Manners-Sutton for the scanty facilities 'grudgingly doled out to literary men', and concluded unfairly that 'the name of Manners Sutton has no claim to figure on the roll of the benefactors of learning'. (Edward Edwards, *Memoirs of libraries* vol 1 (London, 1859), p. 719).



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Arms of Archbishop Manners-Sutton. Watercolour in a presentation copy of *Vetus testamentum graecum e codice MS. Alexandrino* (London, 1816). \*E64.A5

While dissenting from many remarks by the writer in the *Westminster Review*, Sir Nicholas Harris Nicholas wrote concerning access to Lambeth Palace Library: 'The obstacles, nevertheless, are sufficiently serious to prevent its being of much practical service. Upon *one* day in the week, Monday we believe, it may be consulted for about *two hours*, provided application be previously made to the Librarian ... The rooms in which the Library is preserved



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are, without exception, the most wretched that can be conceived, and in winter the cold is unsupportable. Few besides Captain Parry [William Parry, Arctic explorer] and his crew could, from November to April, avail themselves of the two hours a week in which it may be used ...' (*The Retrospective Review and Historical and Antiquarian Magazine*, 2<sup>nd</sup> series, vol 1, 1827, pp. 288-9).

Bibliography:

*Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* articles on Archbishops Moore and Manners-Sutton, with further bibliography.

*Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* articles on John Topham, Michael Lort and H.J. Todd, with further bibliography.

For papers of Archbishops Moore and Manners-Sutton (especially in the Archbishops' papers series and the manuscripts series) see the online catalogue of archives and manuscripts.

## 2. The Library under Archbishop Howley, 1828-1848

During the primacy of William Howley, Archbishop of Canterbury 1828-48, large sections of Lambeth Palace were demolished and replaced by new buildings designed by the architect Edward Blore. This work, carried out between 1829 and 1833, included the demolition of the existing Library buildings and the fitting out of the seventeenth-century Great Hall to serve as the Library. A muniment room was also built over an archway to the south of the Hall.



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The Library after transfer to the Great Hall. Watercolour by H.W. Burgess, 1833. By courtesy of the Museum of London (acc. no. 60.169/6)

Extracts from Blore's report on the deficient state of the old Library buildings, dated 10 Jan. 1829, are preserved in MS 3563, ff. 25-32. Their demolition and the transfer of the Library to the Great Hall occurred early in Blore's work. A letter dated 8 May 1830, published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (vol 147, May 1830, pp. 393-4) reports that: 'This Hall ... has been converted with singular skill and felicity into the archiepiscopal library; and the former library, which was in the interior of the old Palace, and very much decayed by time, has been removed. Contiguous to the hall (or new library) over a newly-built internal gateway ... is constructed a fire-proof room for the preservation of the manuscripts and invaluable records...'. For Blore's drawings, accounts and watercolours of Lambeth Palace, see Bibliography.

A magnificent album containing six watercolours and drawings of Lambeth Palace (with two of Fulham Palace and four of Addington Palace) was prepared for Archbishop Howley by the artist Henry William Burgess in 1833. This includes a fine watercolour of the interior of the Great Hall fitted out as the Library, and with its walls hung with paintings. The album is held by the Museum of London (accession no. 60.169). Images of all twelve watercolours and drawings are accessible on the Museum's website, image refs. 005139-50).

A further illustration of the Hall, drawn and engraved by Robert William Billings, was printed to accompany a description of the Library in *Gentleman's Magazine* series 2, vol 2, August 1834, pp. 151-4 (copy also in Prints 020/021b).

Soon after Blore's work, Waterlow and Sons printed 'before and after' lithographs showing the north and south elevations of Lambeth Palace in 1828 and 1830 and floor plans of the Palace in 1828 and 1830 (partly coloured copies in Prints 014/029, 034-041). The Great Hall/Library after Blore's work is included in the plan which is 014/039, accessible via the Library's online image system.

The arrangement of the printed books in the Great Hall was recorded by E.W. Brayley in 1850: 'They are partly arranged in cases affixed to the side-walls, and partly in twelve large cases projecting towards the middle of the room; the intervening recesses being occupied by massive tables of oak ... The earliest printed books are principally kept within the recess of the south-west bay window, which forms a convenient private study for the Librarian'. See E.W. Brayley, *A topographical history of Surrey* (London, 1850), vol 3, p. 303. Beriah Botfield noted in 1849 that the projecting bookcases 'make as it were a little book-room in each recess'. He also noted that the Hall was 'completely warmed at pleasure by two grand fire-places, one at each end of the room' (Beriah Botfield, *Notes on the cathedral libraries of England* (London, 1849), pp. 189-258).



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The Library in its new location, the Great Hall, was visited by Frederick William IV, King of Prussia, in 1842. According to *The Times*, 'The Library ... elicited from the Prussian monarch expressions of extreme delight'. At the request of Mrs. Howley, the King added his autograph to one of the books: 'Frederick William, King of Prussia, February 2, 1842' (report in *The Times*, 3 Feb. 1842).

The appointment of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, under the Ecclesiastical Commissioners Act of 1836, was to prove decisive for the future of the Library, but had no immediate impact during the primacy of Archbishop Howley. Howley was, however, required to report on the revenues and expenditure of the see of Canterbury. In 1836 Howley reported annual expenditure in respect of Lambeth Palace Library as follows: 1829 £40; 1830 £70; 1831 £47 6s; 1832 £40; 1833 £40; 1834 £40; 1835 £40. (Commissioners' records ECE/7/1/28973 part 1, quoted in Ecclesiastical Commissioners to Archbishop Longley 13 April 1867). The sum of £40 was the traditional annual salary of the Librarian.

### Librarians and Keepers of the Records:

Thomas Archdeacon Lewis (1780-1862), Assistant Secretary successively to Archbishops Manners-Sutton and Howley, is frequently referred to from the 1830s onwards as 'Keeper of the Records of the Archbishop of Canterbury'. He appears to have been given this role at some point after 1824, for in that year the post was still held by George D'Oyly. Lewis continued as Assistant Secretary and as Keeper of the Records throughout Howley's primacy and is named in the *Clergy List* as 'Keeper of Records' in editions from 1841 to 1848. In 1836 Edward Baines published one of the Parliamentary surveys of Church lands, 'by liberal permission of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and the facilities afforded by the politeness of his secretary, Thomas Archdeacon Lewis Esq, keeper of the Archiepiscopal records' (Edward Baines, *History of the County Palatine and Duchy of Lancaster* (vol 4, 1836, p. 804, appx xxi). In the preface, dated 1839, to *Collectio rerum ecclesiasticarum de dioecese Eboracensi* (London, 1842), George Lawton also acknowledged 'the attention he received from T.A. Lewis Esq., the Keeper of his Grace's Records at Lambeth'.

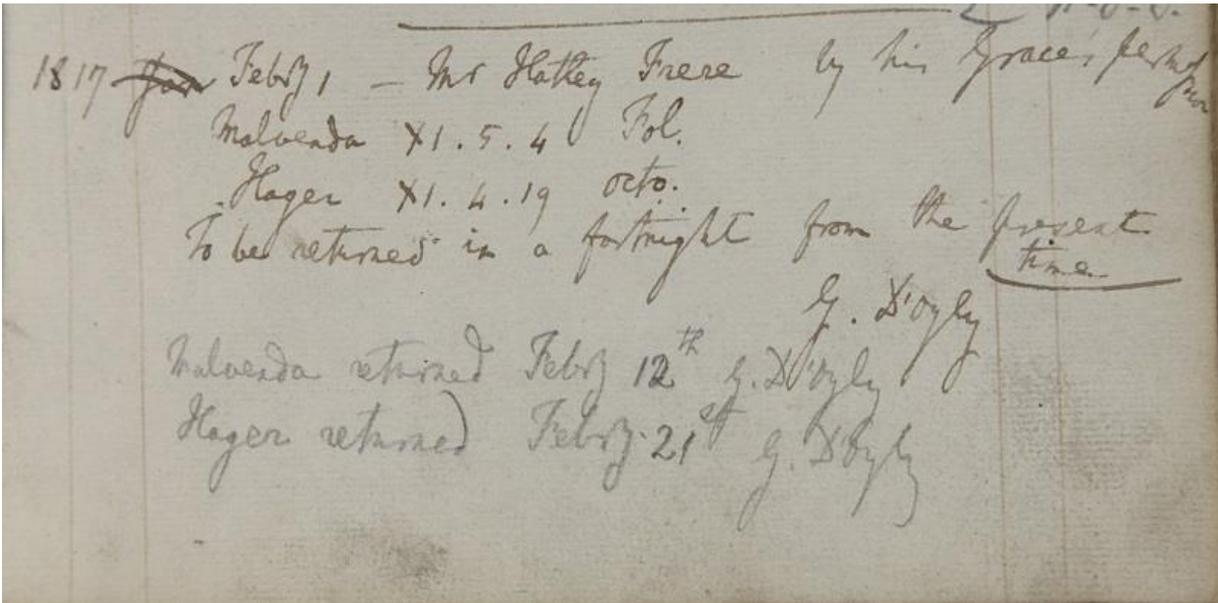
During discussions in the 1860s on the financing of the Library it was frequently stated that, until the appointment of S.R. Maitland as Librarian in 1838, Howley 'invariably if not always' appointed one of his domestic chaplains as Librarian, so securing a satisfactory librarian willing to serve for the small salary, or 'ancient customary pension', of £40 per annum. (Church Commissioners records, ECE/7/1/28973, part 1, case for legal opinions, 1868). Although no records of appointments survive, it is likely that George D'Oyly and Charles Atmore Ogilvie, both chaplains, served successively as Librarian in the years before 1838.

George D'Oyly, Chaplain to the Archbishop and Rector of Lambeth, certainly continued the work of the Library under Archbishop Howley as he had during the primacy of Archbishop Manners-Sutton (see above). It should be noted that a statement made by D'Oyly's son, that his father had given up his chaplaincy on appointment as Rector of Lambeth in 1820 (George D'Oyly,



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*Sermons ... with a memoir by his son*, 2 vols (London, 1847), vol 1., p. xxx) is contradicted by numerous documents at Lambeth as well as by D'Oyly's description of himself in his publications. D'Oyly remained involved in the affairs of Lambeth Palace, and is named as Chaplain as late as 1837 (VB1/15/426) despite his heavy workload in the ever more populous parish of Lambeth including his opening of numerous new churches.



Hand of George D'Oyly (LR/B/1, f. 24r. Library loans to James Hatley Frere, 1817)

A chance survival of the record of a loan of several of the Carew Irish manuscripts in 1830 shows Lewis and D'Oyly in cooperation, seemingly in their respective roles as Keeper of the Archiepiscopal Records and as Librarian. A note, presumably from Lewis, lists six manuscripts required 'for Sir C. T. Yates'. [? Sir Thomas Charles Yates (d. 1834) of Firmins, Co. Kildare] 'He will attend at 12 o'clock Saturday if Dr. D'Oyly will let me have the above volumes'. The note was then annotated by D'Oyly, to whom it was evidently addressed: 'Taken out 5 May 1830 by the Archbishop's permission to the Secretary's office' (LR/D/5, f. 123).

At some point in the 1830s D'Oyly's role in the Library appears to have passed to another of Howley's chaplains, Charles Atmore Ogilvie (1793-1873), afterwards (from 1842) the first Professor of Pastoral Theology at Oxford. Ogilvie's regular entries recording the books borrowed by him from the Library (as well as books for the Archbishop) while living in an apartment at Lambeth Palace between February 1833 and November 1837 roughly indicate his time at Lambeth (LR/B/1), although his appointment as domestic chaplain is dated 20 Feb. 1834



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(VB1/15/295). He was simultaneously Rector of Abbotsley, Hunts., 1822-39 and Vicar of Duloe 1833-40.

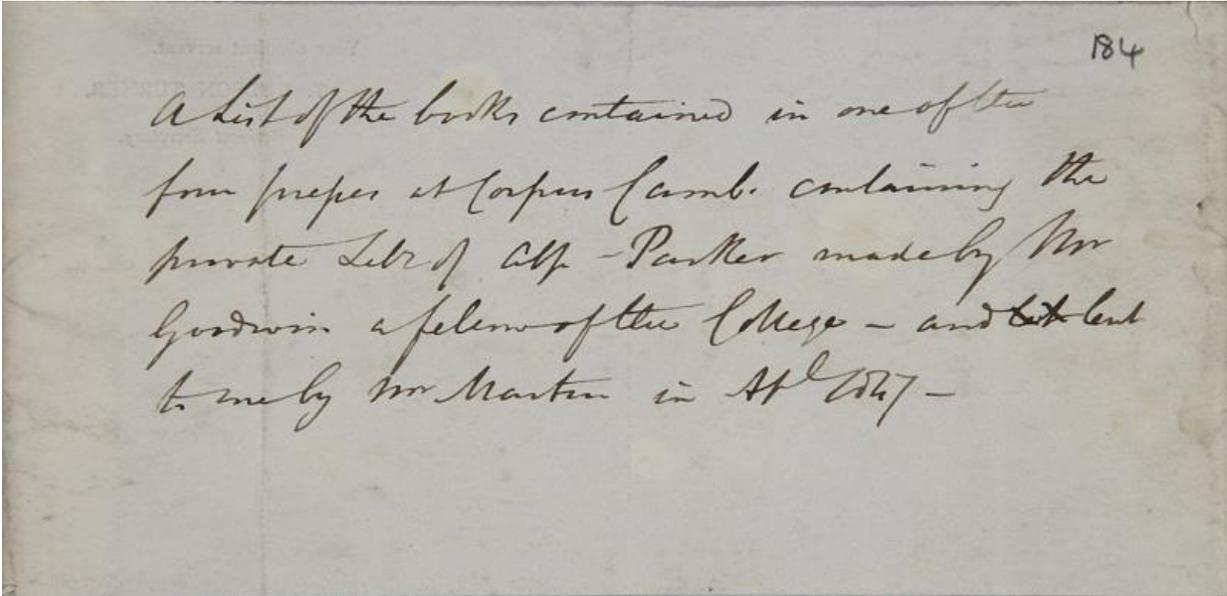
Ogilvie is named as Librarian in a list of the Lambeth Librarians, seemingly compiled by, or for, William Stubbs, Lambeth Librarian 1862-8, recording his predecessors from the time of A.C. Ducarel onwards. This was found in a copy, owned by Stubbs, of E.W. Brayley, *A concise account, historical and descriptive, of Lambeth Palace* (London, 1806), and is now preserved as LR/D/6, file 15. It includes a statement, in Stubbs' hand: 'C.A. Ogilvie DD, afterwards Professor of Pastoral Theology, was Librarian before 1838'. This carries some weight as it was written in Ogilvie's lifetime.

Ogilvie made occasional entries in the Library's catalogue of printed books, accompanied by his initials, recording, for instance, his transfer of several Caxtons to the Manuscripts Library in April 1834 (LR/F/17, p. 384), and the gift in 1837 of a reprint of Tyndale's New Testament (LR/F/17, p.209, and see Ogilvie's inscription in the book itself, now at \*\*E140 (1836)). John Jebb sent Ogilvie a sample biography for a projected work on *Select worthies of the Anglican Church* 'with a view to obtaining a judgment on the project ... and ... to procuring access to any original materials possibly existing in the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth ...'. See Charles Forster, *The life of John Jebb ... Bishop of Limerick*, vol 1 (London, 1836), p. 391. Ogilvie also collated a Hooker manuscript at Lambeth (MS 711, item 2) for John Keble. Keble wrote that this manuscript had been 'most carefully collated for this edition by Rev. C A Ogilvie., of Balliol College Oxford, his Grace's chaplain' (*The works of ... Richard Hooker ... arranged by John Keble* 2<sup>nd</sup> edn, (Oxford, 1836), vol 1, p. xxxvii).

In 1838 Howley appointed Samuel Roffey Maitland (1792-1866) as Librarian, a post which he retained until Howley's death in 1848. Maitland is named as 'Librarian' in the *Clergy List* from 1841 to 1848. In his catalogues of printed books, published in 1843 and 1845, Maitland described himself as 'Keeper of the MSS. and Librarian to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury' and 'Librarian to his Grace, and Keeper of the MSS. at Lambeth'. A photograph of Maitland in old age is included in LR/K/1/7 and another is pasted into a copy of S.R. Maitland, *The dark ages* 2<sup>nd</sup> edn (London, 1845) at K119; an earlier photograph is amongst photographs of Lambeth Librarians in the prints collection and accessible via the Library's online image system.



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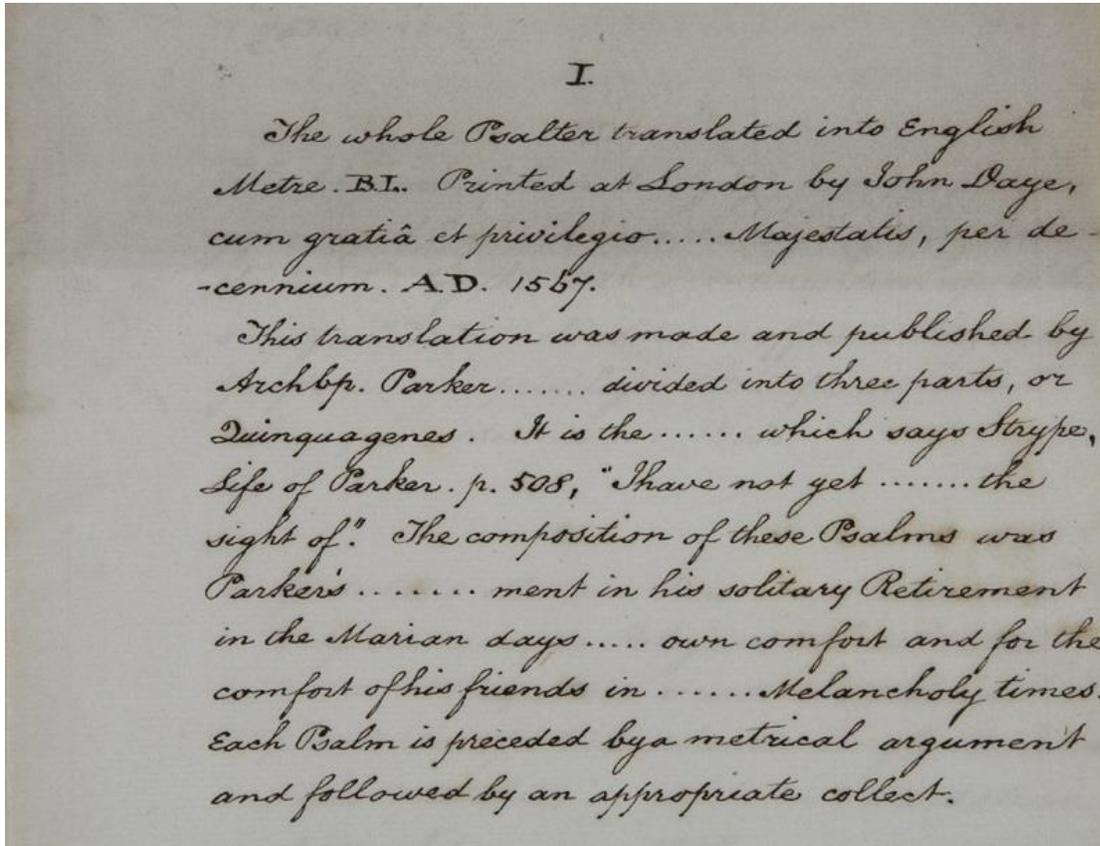


Hand of Samuel Roffey Maitland (LR/D/5, f. 184)

Maitland was a man of private means who, although paid only £40 per annum as Librarian, personally employed an assistant librarian at £150 per annum (Church Commissioners' records, ECE/7/1/28973, part 1, case drawn up on behalf of Archbishop Longley for the opinion of Sir Roundell Palmer and James Hannen, January 1868). According to his friend William J. Thoms, this assistant or clerk of Maitland was employed at a salary of two guineas per week (see Bibliography). Many of the surviving catalogues and papers from Maitland's librarianship are in the hand of this assistant. He is identified as Robert Metcalf (c.1778-1869) in a letter from William J. Thoms to the Editor of *The Times* appealing to those who knew Metcalf's diligent work in the Library to succour his destitute daughters after an annuity bequeathed by Maitland ceased on Metcalf's death (*The Times*, 19 April 1870).



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Hand of Robert Metcalf, assistant to S.R. Maitland (LR/D/5, f. 185r)

### Printed Books:

Archbishop Howley bequeathed his personal library to Benjamin Harrison, his chaplain and Archdeacon of Maidstone. The combined Howley/Harrison collection (c. 16,000 vols) was given to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury on Harrison's death in 1887 and remains part of Canterbury Cathedral Library. Some books, especially pamphlets, had nevertheless been given by Howley to Lambeth Palace Library. William Stubbs (Lambeth Librarian 1862-8) referred to the 'valuable controversial collection given by Archbishop Howley' of which there was then no catalogue (MS 1680, ff. 40-42). Howley's donation to Lambeth Palace Library appears to have consisted largely of pamphlets. These were catalogued by S.W. Kershaw in 1886-7 (LR/F/54, ff. 56-190, rectos only, and LR/F/55, ff. 191-292, rectos only). They comprise some 163 volumes, being almost all of the 19<sup>th</sup> century up to 1844, probably the year in which the collection was presented. Howley's bookplate is often present in these volumes.



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Bookplate of Archbishop Howley (H5937/20, American Church pamphlets 1830-6)

The move of the printed books to their new location in the Great Hall took place in 1829 or 1830 (see above). A stock check appears to have been taken at this time by a Mr. Lewis, presumably Thomas Archdeacon Lewis (see LR/D/5, ff. 147-153).

Samuel Roffey Maitland, aided by his assistant, was the first Librarian since the death of Ducarel in 1785 to make a significant contribution to the Library. He was a skilled bibliographer who did much to draw the bibliographical riches of the Library to public attention. Maitland compiled *A list of some of the early printed books in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth* (London, 1843), recording more than 400 foreign books published before 1520 and about 200



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English books published before 1550. Maitland also compiled *An index of such English books printed before the year MDC, as are now in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth (London, 1845)*. This gives only brief details of each book. Fuller bibliographical descriptions are contained in an unpublished catalogue by Maitland, written on slips and preserved in 7 slip cases (LR/F/69).

In the Preface to his *List* Maitland regretted that his identification of the early books at Lambeth was dependent on the old catalogues still in use in the Library [primarily that begun by David Wilkins in 1718]. He sought nevertheless to follow new standards of bibliographical descriptions appropriate to scholarship after the work of William Herbert and Thomas Frognall Dibdin.

Additional bibliographical work by Maitland remains unpublished, including a list of English printed books 1600-33 in Lambeth Palace Library. LR/D/6, LR/F/28-29, LR/F/68-69 are all catalogues of early printed books in the Library compiled by Maitland. In addition he oversaw the compilation of an extensive shelf list of the printed books, written on slips (LR/F/70).

Maitland also made numerous entries in the Library's old catalogue of printed books (begun in 1718), both for old and new publications (eg. LR/F/17, p. 376, where he recorded numerous library catalogues published between 1777 and 1843).

During Maitland's librarianship the catalogue begun in 1718 by David Wilkins and those by Andrew Coltee Ducarel remained in current use. The printed books also retained their old shelf-marks from the era before their transfer to the Great Hall. Maitland appears to have prepared for a re-arrangement with new shelf-marks (see LR/D/6, file 9), but there is no evidence that this was completed. William Stubbs wrote that a re-arrangement of the books by subject had been projected by Archbishop Howley, but at the time of Stubbs' report in 1863 the books remained as they were in two classes [ie. arranged in two sizes, not by subject] (Church Commissioners records, ECE/7/1/28973, part 1). Throughout his bibliographical work Maitland referred to the Lambeth books by their pre-Great Hall shelf-marks and it is likely that Maitland's work towards a new catalogue was frustrated by the ending of his librarianship on the death of Archbishop Howley in 1848. The compilation of a new catalogue and new shelf marks did not begin until 1869.

A programme of rebinding was begun by Archbishop Howley, but only a small portion of the folios was completed, at a cost reported to be £110 (Church Commissioners' records, ECE/7/1/28973, part 1, case drawn up on behalf of Archbishop Longley for the opinion of Sir Roundell Palmer and James Hannen, 1867 or early 1868).

Manuscripts and Archives:

In 1833 Lewis wrote to the Commissioners on the Public Records, signing himself as 'Tho. A. Lewis, Keeper of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Records'. He gave evidence that '... there are not any records here other than those named in the printed catalogue published by the



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Archbishop in the year 1812'. See *General Report to the King in Council from the Honourable Board of Commissioners on the Public Records* (London, 1837), *Appendix*, p. 392.

S.R. Maitland produced a catalogue of manuscripts (LR/D/5, ff. 154-165) recording acquisitions since the publication of the catalogue by H.J. Todd in 1812.

Records of Convocation had been held by the Library since the librarianship of Ducarel, who noted them in 1770 (MS 1998, ff. 52-3; MS 2214, ff. 28-9). They were briefly recorded by H.J. Todd in his catalogue of 1812 as MS 1173; Todd noted that they comprised a chest and six boxes. A fuller list of them was compiled by S.R. Maitland in the 1840s (LR/D/5, ff. 173-179).

Some binding appears to have been carried out during Maitland's librarianship. A later Librarian, S.W. Kershaw, stated that the *Cartae Miscellaneae* had been rebound at the expense of Archbishop Howley around 1846 (LR/F/53).

Public Use and Access:

Maitland's generosity in employing an assistant at his own expense provided for the daily attendance at the Library of his assistant or himself 'and caused the Library to be opened (as it had never previously been) for the daily use of the public' (Church Commissioners' records, ECE/7/1/28973, part 1, case drawn up on behalf of Archbishop Longley for the opinion of Sir Roundell Palmer and James Hannen, 1867 or early 1868). William J. Thoms also paid tribute to Maitland's diligence in assisting readers in the Library, 'and probably at no period since it was established was it so much used as during his librarianship' (William J. Thoms, 'Lambeth Library and its Librarians', *Notes and Queries*, 4<sup>th</sup> series vol 1 (1), 4 Jan. 1868 pp. 9-10 and 18 Jan. 1868, pp. 48-51).

Edward Blore's plans of c.1829 for the refitting of the Great Hall as the Library show a concern for the comfort of readers. His plan survives of an underfloor heating system, fed from a boiler outside the north east corner of the Hall (MS 3104, f. 230; image accessible online in the Library's online image system). Hot pipes below the floor ran down each side of the room in front of the projecting bookcases. Grilles in the floor, situated in front of each recess between the projecting bookcases where readers studied, allowed hot air to rise. These grilles may be seen in the watercolour of the Library painted by H.W. Burgess in 1833 (Museum of London website, image ref. 005144), and more clearly in a view of the Library in 1886 published in *The Graphic* (reproduced in *Lambeth Palace Library: treasures from the collections of the Archbishops of Canterbury*, ed. Richard Palmer and Michelle Brown, London, 2010, p. 21, and accessible in the Library's online image system) and in a view of the Library in 1897 published in *The Queen's London* (Cassell & Co, 1897), copy of the view in MS 4728 ff. 164-5. Blore's heating system proved however to be ineffective or short-lived. In 1869 the architect Ewan Christian wrote: 'The room was formerly warmed, but as I am informed ineffectually, by hot water pipes laid below the floor, but these have long since been disused and the boiler and its fittings are now quite useless by reason of decay'. (Church Commissioners' records, ECE/7/1/28973, part 3, letters of Ewan Christian 29 Oct and 18 Nov 1869). It is possible that



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Blore's heating system failed at an early date, bearing in mind the remark of Beriah Botfield published in 1849 that the Library was warmed by the two fireplaces at either end of the Hall (see above).

Bibliography:

*Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* articles on William Howley, Charles Atmore Ogilvie, and Samuel Roffey Maitland, with further bibliography.

James Garrard, *Archbishop Howley 1828-1848* (Farnham: Ashgate, 2015).

Papers of Archbishop Howley were purchased by the Library in 1964 and 1968 (MSS 1754, 2184-2213). The papers of Howley as Bishop of London are also held by the Library (FP Howley).

Edward Blore's papers in Cambridge University Library (MS Add. 3922-3956) include accounts and time books for the building work at Lambeth Palace 1829-33 (MS Add. 3928-3934). Blore's plans, drawings and watercolours for this work are Lambeth Palace Library MSS 3104-3105 and 2949. Further Blore drawings are in the British Library (Add MSS 42000-42047).

For the Archbishop's accounts for the rebuilding of Lambeth Palace 1829-33, see TG 43-55 and MSS 1561 and 2197.

Beriah Botfield, *Notes on the cathedral libraries of England* (London, 1849), pp. 189-258.

William J. Thoms, 'Lambeth Library and its librarians', *Notes and Queries*, 4<sup>th</sup> series vol 1 (1), 4 Jan. 1868 pp. 9-10 and 18 Jan. 1868, pp. 48-51. A copy of this article is pasted into a copy of E.W. Brayley, *A concise account, historical and descriptive, of Lambeth Palace* (London, 1806), once owned by William Stubbs, shelved at H5195.S9L2.

For personal papers of Samuel Roffey Maitland, see MSS 1943-1945.

### 3. The Library under Archbishop Sumner, 1848-1862

The personal papers of John Bird Sumner, Archbishop of Canterbury 1848-62, do not survive and there is little documentation on the Library during his primacy. It is clear nonetheless that during these years the Library remained static. No new catalogues were made and there is scant evidence of significant acquisitions, other than a magnificent copy of *Das Neue Testament Deutsch durch D. Martin Luther* (Berlin: Rudolph Ludwig Decker, 1851), presented to the Archbishop by Prince Frederick of Prussia, afterwards Emperor of Germany, to commemorate his marriage to Princess Victoria which was conducted by Sumner on 25 January 1858.



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According to an article in the *Church Times* by a City rector with the pseudonym 'Peter Lombard' [Revd. William Benham], published c.1889-1909, Archbishop Sumner gave only two books to the Library during his fourteen years as Primate, one being a work on butterflies. [A report based on this article, printed on pink paper, is pasted into a copy of E.W. Brayley, *A concise account historical and descriptive of Lambeth Palace* (London, 1806), grangerised by Samuel Wayland Kershaw, Lambeth Librarian; copy at H5195.S9L2].

No binding or repair to the collections was carried out between 1848 and 1868 (Church Commissioners' records, ECE/7/1/28973, part1, Archbishop Longley's case for the opinion of Sir Roundell Palmer and James Hannen).

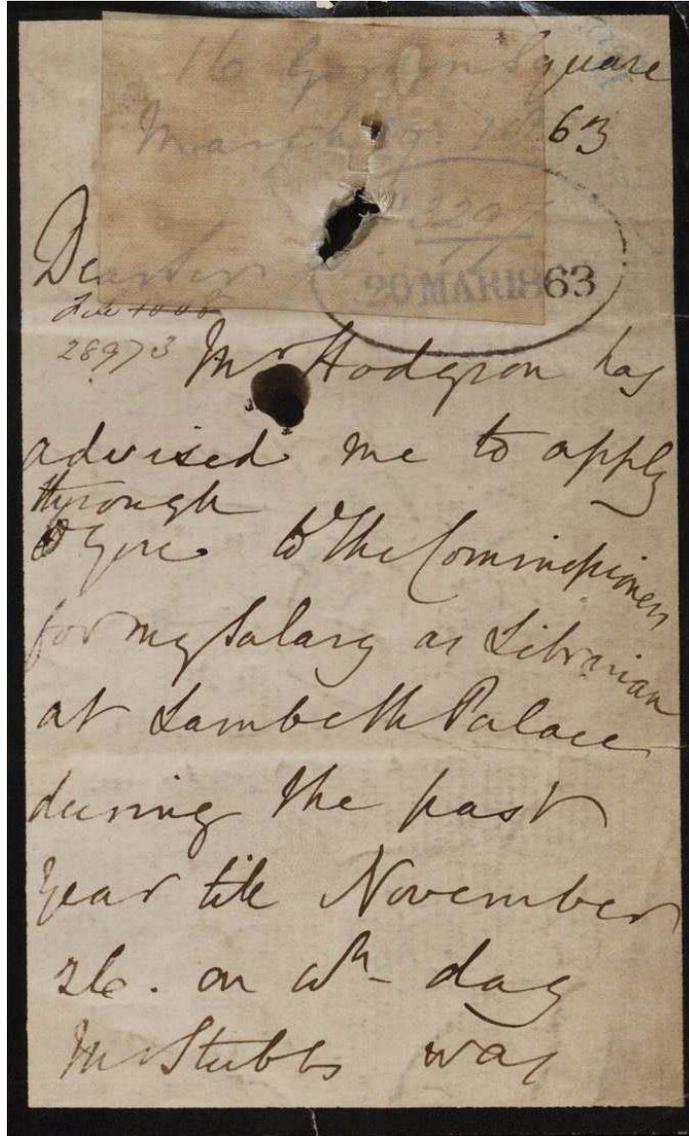
Librarians and Keepers of the Records:

On coming to Lambeth in 1848, Archbishop Sumner chose not to re-appoint S.R. Maitland as Librarian. Instead he appointed his son-in-law John Thomas (1810-1883) as his Domestic Chaplain and as Librarian. Thomas is named as Librarian in the *Clergy List* in editions from 1849 to 1862. He was also a lawyer (B.C.L. 1837, D.C.L. 1856) and was Vicar of All Hallows Barking, in the City of London, 1852-83.

A small number of rough entries in pencil in the Library's catalogue of printed books, recording newly acquired publications of the 1850s, are in Thomas' hand (eg. LR/F/17, pp. 231,245,250, 263, 578, 716; his initials follow a note at p. 384). These appear to represent his sole legacy as Librarian. Thomas was described in 1868 as a 'gentleman whose other duties prevented him for the most part from giving his personal attendance to the Library' (Church Commissioners' records, ECE/7/1/28973, part1, Archbishop Longley's case for the opinion of Sir Roundell Palmer and James Hannen).



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Hand of John Thomas, 1863 (ECE/7/1/28973 part 1)

Archbishop Sumner also chose not to re-appoint Thomas Archdeacon Lewis as Keeper of the Records. Instead he appointed Felix Knyvett, who had been in his service while Bishop of Chester, as his Secretary and as Keeper of the Records. Knyvett continued in these offices



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throughout Sumner's primacy (see Tait 79, ff. 299-302, an original testimonial written by Sumner for Knyvett in August 1862, addressed to Sumner's successor as Archbishop). Knyvett is named as Keeper of Records in the *Clergy List* in editions from 1849 to 1862.

In 1849 E.C. Harington published two instruments from Archbishop Laud's Register 'through the obliging assistance of Felix Knyvett Esq, his grace's Secretary, and of the Rev. John Thomas, Librarian to his Grace' (*Transactions of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society*, vol 3, 1849, pp. 227, 256-9). Knyvett was also thanked by William Stubbs in 1858 in an acknowledgment to all who had procured him access to records for his *Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum*, 'especially to Felix Knyvett Esq of Lambeth'.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Library:

During his primacy Archbishop Sumner continued to receive the revenues of the see of Canterbury. However, under the Ecclesiastical Commissioners Act of 1850 (13 & 14 Victoria, cap 94) and a subsequent Order in Council of 25 August 1851, he was entitled to retain only £15,000 per annum for his personal use. The remainder, the 'surplus revenues' was paid by the Archbishop to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners after the deduction of expenses. Sumner treated the annual maintenance cost of the Library as an expense which he deducted from these 'surplus revenues'. The cost of the Library was thus borne by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and not by the Archbishop.

Statement by John Thomas:

A long statement by John Thomas (8 pp.), written in May 1867, described and explained the static state of the Library during his librarianship (Church Commissioners' records, ECE/7/1/28973, part1). Thomas stated: 'Though no attempt was made during the time of Archbishop Sumner to put the Library on a new footing, it must not be inferred from this that such a measure was not then felt to be required. The question was not mooted because there seemed, in those days, little hope of obtaining a grant sufficient to meet the demands of the Library. That the provision then existing for its wants was totally inadequate will be apparent from the following facts...'. Thomas stated that the Librarian should be a person of good classical and theological education, able to devote a considerable portion of his time to the Library. No such person would undertake the work for the Librarian's salary of £40 per annum. In Howley's time the Librarian [Maitland] had private means; Sumner had met the difficulty by employing John Thomas as both Chaplain and Librarian, a 'quite unsatisfactory' arrangement, not least because the Chaplain was frequently away from Lambeth with the Archbishop, at Addington Palace or elsewhere. For this reason Thomas had handed over half of his salary as Librarian to the Archbishop's Secretary [Felix Knyvett] who had helped in maintaining public access to the Library. Knyvett, however, was himself hard pressed with his work as Archbishop's Secretary and had in turn employed his clerk, Mr. Hardy, to assist in surveillance



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of those using the Library. Thomas concluded that 'there was great reason for dissatisfaction with the system on which the Library was then conducted'.

### Public Use and Access:

A note on Lambeth Palace Library in 1856 stated that: 'In this case, as well as in some other libraries, such as those at the Guildhall and at Sion College, it is to be regretted that but few students are generally to be met, in great measure owing to a belief on the part of many who would avail themselves of such libraries, that it is difficult in the first instance to obtain admission, and afterwards that, although great civility is shown by the custodians, visitors are viewed to some extent as intruders, giving trouble which would otherwise be avoided' (*The Builder*, 1 Nov. 1856, p. 590).

Nevertheless, John Thomas stated that: 'I am also sure that the public obtained as much admission to the Library in the late Archbishop's [Sumner's] time as ever they had before (Church Commissioners' records, ECE/7/1/28973, part1). William Stubbs wrote in 1863 that: 'It has been usual for many years to allow access to the Library both printed and manuscript to all properly qualified persons applying to the Librarian' (Church Commissioners' records, ECE/7/1/28973, part1, a report from Stubbs to Longley 30 July 1863). Amongst other users, Thomas Duffus Hardy, Deputy Keeper of the Public Record Office, recorded that he had borrowed manuscripts from the Library during Sumner's time at Lambeth (Church Commissioners' records, ECE/7/1/28973, part1, Thomas Duffus Hardy to Archbishop Longley 21 March 1867).

### Bibliography:

*Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* article on Sumner, with further bibliography.

Edward Edwards, *Memoirs of libraries*, vol 1 (London, 1859), pages 715-725 on Lambeth Palace Library.