ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank those people whose help and support have enabled the completion of the Yorkshire Country House Partnership Libraries Project. Our greatest thanks are due to MLA Yorkshire and its Chief Executive, Annie Mauger, without whose funding and support the Project would not have been possible. Essential support was also provided by the curators and staffs of the six houses involved, in particular Caroline Carr-Whitworth and Crosby Stevens (Brodsworth Hall); Dr David Connell (Burton Constable); Dr Christopher Ridgway, also co-chair of the Yorkshire Country House Partnership, and Alison Brisby (Castle Howard); Terry Suthers, Melissa Gallimore, and David Stockdale (Harewood House); Dr Adam White (Lotherton Hall); and James Lomax (Temple Newsam). The provision of a catalogue of the Lotherton collection, which is located in Leeds Central [Public] Library, was facilitated by Mrs Pat Egan; and Simon Ellen was extremely helpful in providing a work station there and arranging access to the books.

Archival work in connection with the libraries of certain of the houses has taken place in the following repositories, and thanks are due to their respective staffs: Doncaster Archives; the East Riding of Yorkshire Archives Service; and the West Yorkshire Archives Services, Leeds. Mark Purcell, Libraries Curator of the National Trust, kindly provided reports concerning some of the libraries in National Trust properties. At the University of York we have been helped by Jim Adamson, Elizabeth Heaps (Librarian), Jo Scaife, and other members of the Library staff; Dr Allen Warren of the Department of History (and co-chair of the Yorkshire Country House Partnership); and Jonathan Wheeler of the Computing Service.

David Griffiths (Project Officer)
Elizabeth Harbord (Project Manager)

University of York Library
May 2006
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SCOPE OF THE LIBRARIES PROJECT

Purpose
The purpose of the Libraries Project was that of reviewing the library collections of the houses within the Yorkshire Country House Partnership (hereafter YCHP) in order to establish the range and depth of their holdings; and to create a union catalogue. The level of funding and time available in the Libraries Project precluded full cataloguing—the aim was to record detail sufficient to widen knowledge of the library collections as research resources. During the review process a general overview of the collections was built up and this, together with the catalogue, is intended to generate, inform, and enable future research by the partners. The stakeholders in the Project were the curators of the houses; the academic staff and research students of the University of York; the University of York Library & Archives; Museums, Libraries & Archives Council (MLA) and its regional agency MLA (Yorkshire).

Duration
The project was funded by MLA, via MLA (Yorkshire), and provided for a Project Officer to work part-time for three years initially, with an extension for a further six months, from 1 December 2002 to 31 May 2006. The Project Manager was Elizabeth Harbord (Head of Collection Management) and the Project Officer Dr David Griffiths (Special Collections Librarian), both of the University of York Library & Archives.

Scope
The Project included all the partner houses except Nostell Priory (which is owned by the National Trust and where a three-year project to catalogue the library began at about the same time), i.e., Burton Constable, Castle Howard, Harewood House (all with large indigenous collections), Brodsworth Hall, Lotherton Hall, and Temple Newsam. Agreements were drawn up with the curators of each house, detailing which of their respective holdings were to be included. It was practical to list all the holdings in the smaller collections, but only parts of the larger ones, given the timescale of the Project. A detailed Project Plan appears in the Appendix.

Methodology
The Project Officer worked from the collections in situ and also used lists and catalogues, where they existed, in order to produce a short title catalogue in a Microsoft Access database. Each house was catalogued separately, but in the same database, so that users can search the collection of one house or those of all six together. The methodology was piloted at Brodsworth since this house had a relatively small library.

Deliverables
Regular reports throughout the length of the Project were made to YCHP and MLA (Yorkshire) and opportunities to disseminate its work were taken, both internally to members of the appropriate academic departments of the University of York and externally to a YCHP seminar held on 29 November 2004 and to a meeting of the York Bibliographical Society on 8 February 2006. The catalogue and final report were made accessible from the University of York Library & Archives website in June 2006.
BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR EACH HOUSE

BRODSWORTH HALL

Brodsworth Hall is situated in the village of Brodsworth, four miles to the north-west of Doncaster, not far from the A1(M). The Brodsworth estate, formerly the property of Dr Drummond, Archbishop of York, was sold by his son, Earl of Kinnoul, to Peter Thellusson sometime in the 1790s. Peter Thellusson, the son of the Genevan ambassador at the French court, was born in Paris on 27 June 1737 and came to England where he was naturalized by Act of Parliament in 1762. He acquired a considerable fortune, mainly through trading in the West Indies, and purchased several estates in England, including that of Brodsworth. On his death at his seat at Plaistow in Kent in 1797 he left a will which, because of its unusual provisions, attracted considerable interest.

The eighteenth-century building purchased by Peter Thellusson was demolished in the 1850s to make way for the present mansion, which was built in 1861-1863 for Charles Sabine Augustus Thellusson to designs, ‘it is said, by one Cavaliere Casentini of Lucca’, as Pevsner sceptically notes. It is now thought that Philip Wilkinson, in addition to supervising the building works, was also the architect. Situated on the western side of the first floor of the house, the Library has bookshelves positioned on the north wall, which is immediately to the right on entering the room. The shelves are just short of eighteen feet in length and have been divided into four by the addition of vertical supports; the shelf heights, in inches, are as follows, numbering from the top: 7 1/2, 7 1/2, 8 1/4, 8 3/4, 10, 10, 9 1/2, 12 1/2, and 19; and the shelf depths of the top seven are 10 1/2, with the bottom two 13 3/4 and 14 respectively. The depth of the bottom shelf

---

1The report on the library at Brodsworth Hall is largely that written in April 2003 (and now updated as appropriate) as part of the initial pilot project, on account of which it is larger than those for the other houses.

2The earlier history of the Brodsworth estate can be found in Joseph Hunter, South Yorkshire: the history and topography of the deanery of Doncaster, in the diocese and county of York, 2 vols. (London: Nichols and Son, 1828-1831), 1: 314-316.

3Oxford dictionary of national biography, s. v. Thellusson, Peter. For full genealogical details of the Thellusson family (and the succeeding Grant-Daltons) see Burke’s genealogical and heraldic history of the landed gentry; 18th ed. (London: Burke’s Peerage Ltd, 1972), 3: 231-233, s. v. Grant-Dalton (formerly Thellusson) of Brodsworth Hall. The latest of several writings on Thellusson’s will is Patrick Polden, Peter Thellusson’s will of 1797 and its consequences on chancery law (Lewiston, N. Y.: Edward Mellen Press, 2002).

is sufficient to allow for double shelving, an arrangement which can be seen in a photograph of the Library in 1810.\textsuperscript{5} A leather frieze, parts of which still remain, was affixed to each shelf, red on the top two shelves and green on the others, and will have fulfilled both decorative and practical functions, the latter one of helping to keep dust from the heads of the books.\textsuperscript{6}

On entering the Library, one’s immediate impression of the books is that of a collection dominated by a large number of multi-volume sets, and this has been confirmed by subsequent cataloguing. It is not clear whether the older books in the Library were always located at Brodsworth or whether they were brought from the other properties owned by the Thellusson family, but a probate inventory of 1885 indicates that by then the collection of books as presently constituted had been introduced, although the arrangement on the shelves was different to that currently adopted.\textsuperscript{7} The inventory also shows that books were located elsewhere in the house, for instance in bedrooms nos. 11 and 14; in the Dressing Room facing the Billiard room skylight; and in various corridors.\textsuperscript{8} A collection not listed by name or content in this inventory is that comprising 185 works of erotica, over two thirds of which were in French, and which was added to until 1893 or so.\textsuperscript{9} There have been two previous catalogues of the library at Brodsworth Hall: a late nineteenth-century manuscript list, now lost; and a typescript catalogue of 1934.\textsuperscript{10}

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{5}English Heritage Neg. No. A931168.
\item \textsuperscript{6}A recent photograph of a half of the Library shelving, showing the remnants of these friezes, can be seen in Carr-Whitworth, \textit{Brodsworth Hall}, p. 22.
\item \textsuperscript{7}Brodsworth estate papers. Inventory of the contents of the Hall, grounds and buildings compiled for the probate of C. S. A. Thellusson. [1885]. Doncaster Archives, DD BROD/13/2, ff. 70-72.
\item \textsuperscript{8}Ibid., ff. 36, 43, 47, 51, 54, 59, 66, and 84.
\item \textsuperscript{9}Brodsworth estate papers. 1883-1885 [sic] Estate Day Book. Doncaster Archives. DD BROD/11/26, pp. 141-147.
\item \textsuperscript{10}Information from Caroline Carr-Whitworth, who kindly provided a photocopy of the 1934 typescript.
\end{itemize}
There are now 295 printed works shelved in the Library, several in sets of over twenty volumes, the publication details of which can be summarized as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of publication</th>
<th>Numbers by date</th>
<th>Country of publication</th>
<th>Numbers by date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1600-1699</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1700-1799</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>England</td>
<td>51(^\text{11})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>France</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800-1899</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>France</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900-1956</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>France</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some sixty-six per cent of the books were published in the eighteenth century with roughly ninety-three per cent in the extended period of 1651 to 1850. One hundred and forty-nine of the works have the bookplate of ‘Mr. Thellusson’ and, given the dates and places of publication of these works, it is safe to assume that this is Peter Thellusson (1737-1797). There are other eighteenth-century works among the five hundred or so books located elsewhere in the house or in remote storage which could also be associated with him. Those books of Peter Thellusson at present housed at Brodsworth are probably part of a somewhat larger collection that has been dispersed. Among his books the following authors include those that one would expect to see in the library of a cultivated person of the eighteenth century: Addison, Alembert, Diderot, Falconet, Helvetius, Locke, Marmontel, Pufendorf, Rousseau, Saint-Simon, and Voltaire; but the absence of at least some of the works by the following authors would be surprising: Bentham, Buffon, Burke, Condillac, Condorcet, Descartes, Gibbon, Goethe, Hume, Johnson, Montesquieu, Newton, Pope, and Smith. The Brodsworth Hall typescript catalogue of 1934 lists six works from the seventeenth century and over 200

\(^\text{11}\)Of the works published in London fifteen are in French and one in Italian. Almost all of the works published in mainland Europe are in French.
works from the eighteenth, the subject content and imprint details of which match closely with the books remaining at Brodsworth which bear the ‘Mr. Thellusson’ bookplate. It is not known when these books were sold or otherwise disposed of.

The books bearing the bookplate of Mr. Thellusson also share marks of ownership, written in ink on either the front paste-downs or free end-papers, and a table of a few of these marks is given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shelfmark</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Annotation</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GR7 A6/08</td>
<td>Falconet</td>
<td>Oeuvres</td>
<td>24 6 vol. 8°</td>
<td>06060=0=0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR7 A6/23</td>
<td>Chaudon</td>
<td>Nouveau dictionnaire historique</td>
<td>48 9 vol.</td>
<td>060901080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR7 A6/37</td>
<td>Holbach</td>
<td>Politique naturelle</td>
<td>8° 2 vol.</td>
<td>0602010=0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR7 A6/39</td>
<td>Du Buat</td>
<td>Elements de la politique</td>
<td>18 6 vol.</td>
<td>06080190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR7 A8/26</td>
<td>Dionysius</td>
<td>Antiquitez romaines de Denys d'Halicarnasse</td>
<td>20 2 vol.</td>
<td>06070210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR7 A8/28</td>
<td>Goguet</td>
<td>De l'origine des loix</td>
<td>36 3 vol.</td>
<td>06010501080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR7 B6/01</td>
<td>Marmontel</td>
<td>Contes moraux</td>
<td>24°</td>
<td>060130-1030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR7 B6/09</td>
<td>Palissot de Montenoy</td>
<td>Oeuvres</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>060300700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR7 B8/16</td>
<td>Comynes</td>
<td>Memoires</td>
<td>42 4 vol.</td>
<td>0602010=0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR7 B8/25</td>
<td>Raynal</td>
<td>Histoire philosophique et politique des etablissements</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>0604020=0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR7 C6/32</td>
<td>Genlis</td>
<td>Veilles du chateau</td>
<td>18 3 vol.</td>
<td>060100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR7 C6/34</td>
<td>Fontenelle</td>
<td>Oeuvres</td>
<td>99 11 vol.</td>
<td>0601080=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR7 C8/11</td>
<td>Polybius</td>
<td>Histoire de Polybe</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>0603030=0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The significance of the numbers in the left-hand side of the column headed ‘Annotation’, save for the two which indicate size, is unclear; as is that in the column headed ‘Numbers’. (Perhaps if more of the numbers were recorded and brought together some sort of pattern would emerge.) The name of Thellusson is not discussed in the rather elderly but still standard work on marks of ownership.12

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The bookplate of Charles Thellusson, presumably that of Peter Thellusson's son who lived from 1770 to 1815, is present in twenty-four works in the Library and their date range—1721 to 1796—and subject content matches that of the books bearing the bookplate of ‘Mr. Thellusson’. It was suggested above that the books in the Library belonging to Peter Thellusson were part of a larger collection now dispersed and this would seem to the case with those of his son too. In early 2003 two works bearing the bookplate of Charles Thellusson appeared on the second-hand market: Hester Lynch Piozzi, *Retrospection* (London, 1801); and Great Britain. Census. *Abstracts of the answers and returns* (London, 1801-1802), 2 vols. Peter Thellusson (1850-1899) is the third member of the family to be represented in the Brodsworth collection with his own bookplate, which appears in thirty works, while a further four can be associated with him. Again, one can only suppose that these were part of a larger collection. Given his dates, Peter Thellusson was most likely the collector of the erotica mentioned above.

The dates of publication of books at Brodsworth Hall run from 1630 to 1989, to which latter year belongs a solitary work—Miller’s *Antique price guide*. The range of subjects in the books published during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries reflects those which one might encounter within a domestic context in any house, large or small: bibles, cookery, fiction, magazines, sport, and travel. It remains to mention the sixty-two works which were listed in a valuation of the Library made by Christie, Manson & Woods in 1988, on the death of Sylvia Grant-Dalton, which are no longer at Brodsworth and are presumed to have been sold. These are mainly in the subjects of natural history and topography and include eleven works by the celebrated printer and engraver Johann Elias Ridinger (1698-1767) and Stubbs’s *The anatomy of the horse* (1766).

**BURYTON CONSTABLE**

Burton Constable is situated not far from the Holderness coast some fourteen miles east of Beverley and nine miles north-east of Hull. The current library, situated in the Long Gallery and Gallery Closet, contains something in the order of six thousand volumes; there is, in addition, a considerable collection of music, mainly dating from the nineteenth century, which is shelved elsewhere in the building. Cuthbert Constable (c.1680-1747) built up a considerable library at Burton Constable consisting of both books and manuscripts. This was

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14 A photocopy of the original typescript was kindly made available by Crosby Stevens.


16 *Oxford dictionary of national biography*, s. v. Constable, [formerly Tunstall], Cuthbert.
added to substantially by his son, William (1721-1791), whose bills from both booksellers and binders allow great insight into his book buying activities. Of particular note are the manuscripts, many formerly in the possession of the antiquary Ralph Thoresby, which William Constable acquired from Dr John Burton in exchange for an annuity of £55 for the latter and his wife and a lump sum supposedly of £2,000.

In 1821 the Burton Constable estate passed to Sir Thomas Hugh Clifford of Tixall, Staffordshire, and then to his son, Sir Thomas Aston Clifford-Constable (1806-1870), who settled at Burton Constable in the late 1820s with his wife and her sister Eliza Chichester (1798-1859). The marks of ownership of these two ladies exist in 227 books. In 1889 there were two major sales of works from the Burton Constable library, one of printed books and one of manuscripts and some idea of what was sold can be gained from these brief descriptions on the title-pages of the respective catalogues:18

Augustini opera. Editio Benedictina, 11 vols. on large paper, in red morocco, with Royal Arms of France in gold on sides
Brant’s Ship of fools [London, 1570]
Chippendale’s cabinet maker [London, 1754]
Chronicle of Englonde, printed in 1515 by Wynkyn de Worde
Hynmi ad usum Ecclesiae Sarisburiensis [Paris, 1511]
Sadler’s state papers and autograph letters
Biblia Latina on vellum, written by an English Scribe, circa 1200
Confession of Faith of the Kirk of Scotland ... signed by Charles I

The Tixall connection has been noted above and fifty-one works with a book label bearing the words ‘Tixall Library’, with a date range of 1668 to 1782, are now in Burton Constable Library. Perhaps on grounds of lack of space at Burton Constable, or more likely that of financial expedience, the Tixall Library was sold by Sotheby in 1899.19 The last major sale of books from Burton Constable took place on 10 July 1951 when Sotheby disposed of nineteen works, the largest amount, £160, being raised on the sale of Speed’s Theatre of the empire of Great Britaine (London, 1614).20

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17The bills can be seen at the East Riding of Yorkshire Archives Service, Beverley (hereafter ERYAS) DDCC(2)/47-75. There is an account of William Constable in Ivan and Elisabeth Hall, Burton Constable Hall: a century of patronage ([Hull]: Hull City Museums and Art Galleries, 1991).

18Catalogue of the Burton Constable library of printed books ... which will be sold by auction, by Messrs. Sotheby, etc. (London: Dryden Press, 1889); Catalogue of the important Burton Constable manuscripts ... which will be sold by auction, by Messrs. Sotheby, etc. (London: Dryden Press, 1889). All of the books and nine of the manuscripts (those relating to Burton Constable library) have been entered in the YCHP Libraries catalogue.


20Catalogue of valuable printed books / autograph letters & historical documents [Lots
Many catalogues of the Library have been compiled over the years and a list of those known is given below:

**Key**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1889</td>
<td><em>Catalogue of the important Burton Constable manuscripts</em> (London, 1889).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC</td>
<td>Burton Constable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERYAS</td>
<td>East Riding of Yorkshire Archives Service, Beverley</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catalogue of books in 13 cases standing in the Great Gallery at Burton Constable in 1747</td>
<td>1747</td>
<td>1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalogue of books in [the] Dining Room closet</td>
<td>1761</td>
<td>1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other catalogues of books</td>
<td>1765-1781</td>
<td>1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalogue of books in the Gallery closet</td>
<td>1775</td>
<td>1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Catalogue of books in the Long Gallery]</td>
<td>1775</td>
<td>BC Muniments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalogue of pamphlets</td>
<td>1787</td>
<td>1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books Sold as per Printed Catalogue not yet found in the written Catalogue</td>
<td>18--</td>
<td>ERYAS DD/2/43A/1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalogue of books belonging to Eliza Chichester</td>
<td>1835 watermark date</td>
<td>ERYAS DDCC/2/42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burton Constable / Catalogue of books and MSS</td>
<td>1872</td>
<td>BC Muniments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalogue of classes [of books]</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalogues of the printed books</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallery catalogue [of books] in classes</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three catalogues of manuscripts</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burton Constable / Hull / Yorkshire. Inventory &amp; valuation of furniture ... books ... taken for the purposes of insurance.</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>BC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


21This catalogue is referred to in Hall, *Burton Constable Hall*, pp. 72-73. It is no longer to be found in the Burton Constable muniments.
CASTLE HOWARD

Castle Howard, set in the eponymous Howardian Hills some twenty miles to the north-east of York, is the site of one of the grandest buildings of the English baroque, built to the designs of Sir John Vanbrugh. The beginnings of the library at Castle Howard, though none of the books catalogued within the YCHP Libraries Project has his provenance, go back to the antiquary and landowner, Lord William Howard (1563-1640), who William Camden described as ‘a singular lover of venerable antiquity and learned with all’. Lord William Howard formed a significant library at his residence at Naworth Castle, a catalogue of which has been published by the Surtees Society. There is still at Castle Howard a work entered in the ‘List of printed books and MSS. at Castle Howard, formerly belonging to Lord William Howard’, but without his provenance: Alexander Nevill, Alexandri Nevylli angli, De furoribus Norfolciensium Ketto Duce, Liber unus (London, 1575). The rest of his library is now dispersed, some volumes being sold by Hodgson in 1944.

Eighty-eight of the books at Castle Howard, published between 1576 and 1674, are known to have the provenance of Sir William Fenwicke of Wallington Castle. He presumably bequeathed his library to his son Sir John (1645-1697) who married Lady Mary Howard. Among these books there is a preponderance of works on religious subjects, including three by Jeremy Taylor (a Church of Ireland bishop), four by Richard Mountagu (Bishop of Norwich), and five by Henry Hammond, a Church of England clergyman. A much larger number of works, 270 in total, have the pressmark of Charles Howard, 3rd Earl of Carlisle (1669-1738) and these represent just under half of the 556 books listed in ‘A Catalogue of the Right Honourable Charles Earl of Carlisle's Books In His Lordships Library att Castle Howard / Taken in

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22 For an introduction to Castle Howard and its history see Christopher Ridgway and Nicholas Howard, Castle Howard, 2nd ed. (Castle Howard: Castle Howard Estate, 2002).

23 Cited in the Oxford dictionary of national biography, s. v. Howard, Lord William. This article provides a good introduction to Howard's scholarly activities.


25 Selections from the household books of the Lord William Howard, p. 486; A catalogue of rare and beautiful books being the first selected portion of the extensive and valuable library Castle Howard ... to be sold by auction by Messrs. Hodgson ... on Thursday February 3rd, 1944 and the following day (London, 1944).
February 1715/1716’.26

Moving into the nineteenth century, the fine library collected by Sir David Dundas (1799-1877), a lawyer and politician, came to Castle Howard as a bequest to Charles W. G. Howard, and is commemorated in an engraved bookplate which appears in 294 of the works catalogued. As a member of the Roxburghe Club, Dundas no doubt appreciated fine bindings and among his books can be numbered four bound by Clarke & Bedford and three by Riviere. There are books associated with two of the notable women who lived at Castle Howard: Rosalind Howard, countess of Carlisle (1845-1921), active in the field of women’s rights, is the provenance for ninety-five works; and Georgiana Cavendish, duchess of Devonshire (1783-1858) for twenty-two.

A list of the known catalogues of the Library is given below. Those of 1698, 1716, and 1925 have unique locations in the Castle Howard archives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Catalogue of the Right Honourable Charles Earl of Carlisle’s Book's in the Library in His Lordships House In Soho Square London Taken in March 1698</td>
<td>1698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Catalogue of the Right Honourable Charles Earle of Carlisle’s Books In His Lordships Library att Castle Howard / Taken in February 1715/1716</td>
<td>1716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books sent to Naworth. [Typescript.]</td>
<td>1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A catalogue of rare and beautiful books being the first selected portion of the extensive and valuable library Castle Howard ... to be sold by auction by Messrs. Hodgson ... on Thursday February 3rd, 1944 and the following day (London, 1944).27</td>
<td>1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A catalogue of rare and beautiful books being the first selected portion of the extensive and valuable library Castle Howard ... to be sold by auction by Messrs. Hodgson ... on ... July 20th [-21st], 1944 (London, 1944).</td>
<td>1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A catalogue of fine and rare books including a further selection from the Castle Howard library ... which will be sold by auction by Messrs. Hodgson ... July 14th [and 15th], 1949 (London, 1949), pp. 29-39.</td>
<td>1949</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26Castle Howard archives. There is a pointer to a transcription of the ‘Catalogue’ on the YCHP Libraries Project homepage.

27There is an extensive report of this sale in The Times literary supplement (11 March 1944), p. 132.
HAREWOOD HOUSE

Harewood House (the seat of the Earl of Harewood) is located adjacent to the village of Harewood, midway between Leeds and Harrogate on the A61 road. The building of Harewood House, to designs by the York architect John Carr, began in 1759 and was completed in 1772. There are three rooms on the ground floor which contain books: the Old Library; the Library; and the Spanish Library. The Old Library, so-called since it was the original library, has bookcases which are separated by Corinthian columns; the Library, formerly known as the Saloon, has mahogany bookcases, complete with brass inlay and marble chair rail, which were designed by Sir Charles Barry; and the Spanish Library, so-called after the seventeenth-century wall hanging of Spanish leather which occupies the space between the ceiling and the tops of the bookcases, has similar bookcases also designed by Barry.

Edward Lascelles (1740-1820) purchased Roxburgh House, Hanover Square, London, in 1795, immediately after inheriting his cousin’s fortune, and renamed it Harewood House. Two years later a catalogue of the library there was compiled, the contents of which have been added to the YCHP Libraries Catalogue. The 1797 catalogue comprises 568 records for books that were published, with one exception, in the period before and including 1797, and which were classified under the following heads: Classics; Divinity, law, and physic; History, memoirs, and lives; Letters, novels, and miscellanies; Natural history, philosophy, and arts and sciences; and Voyages and travels. Of this number, 377 are currently present at Harewood House (Yorkshire) in the Library, Old Library, or Spanish Library, 356 of which have Edward Lascelles’ bookplate, which is present in around nine hundred further works.

The next major catalogue of books belonging to the Lascelles family was compiled in 1855 and lists 2,997 works, now recorded in the YCHP Libraries Catalogue also. The books listed were located in three places: the so-called Ante-Library (now the Spanish Library); His Lordship’s Room; and the Library. Seventeen works were located in His Lordship’s Room (i.e., that of Henry Lascelles, 3rd Earl of Harewood) of which eleven were concerned with various aspects of national government—census volumes, reports, and statutes—and six on a variety of subjects:

Edward Baines. History, directory & gazetteer, of the county of York (Leeds, 1822)
John Cary. Itinerary; or A description of the great roads of England (London, 1826)
W. Dawson. Observations on the ... practice of conveyancing (London, 1831)

The standard history is Mary Mauchline, Harewood House (Newton Abbot: David & Charles, 1974), which is complemented by George Lascelles, Harewood, Yorkshire: a guide (Harewood: Harewood House Trust, 1995).

A catalogue of the books in Hanover Square of the Rt Honble Lord Harewood. 1797. Harewood House archives.

A catalogue of the library at Harewood House Yorkshire. 1855. Harewood House archives; a photocopy of it can be seen in the University of York Library.
Additions were made to the 1855 manuscript catalogue during the next seventy-three years in which period a further eighty-six works were recorded, the last of which was Zetland’s Life of Lord Curzon (1928). Many of the works now in the Library and the Spanish Library occupy the same shelves as they did just over one hundred and fifty years ago; but many others have had to be moved to accommodate new arrivals, notably from the Canning family, which came through the marriage of Henry Lascelles (1824-1892) to the daughter of the 1st Marquess of Clanricarde; and via Henry Lascelles (1882-1947) and his wife H. R. H. Mary, the Princess Royal. Notable among the Canning volumes are the 150 or so of the despatch books of George Canning (1770-1827), Prime Minister of Great Britain, which contain copies of correspondence between the Foreign Office and Britain’s representatives abroad.\(^{31}\) There are also a similar number of works by classical authors which can perhaps be seen as reflecting Canning’s youthful reputation as an outstanding classics scholar. Many of the books belonging to the Princess Royal have signed bindings by the leading craftsmen of the day: Hatchards, Riviere, Sangorski & Sutcliffe, and Zaehnsdorf; and others have endearing inscriptions from her mother Mary [Princess Mary of Teck], queen of Great Britain.

In addition to the two manuscript catalogues noted above, there are others from the first half of the nineteenth century which remain in the muniments at Harewood House:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A guard book catalogue, into which brief bibliographical information, in ink, has been cut from another source, and pasted in. Lists 186 titles.</td>
<td>1827 [Watermark date on f. 3]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalogue. Lists approximately 1400 titles. (According to David Stockdale, a former curator at Harewood House, the locations recorded in this catalogue refer to the Old Library.)</td>
<td>1834 [Watermark date]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It remains to mention the 108 works, of which eleven works of natural history by John Gould are of note, that were sold by auction in 1965.\(^{32}\)

\(^{31}\)These, as noted in Historical Manuscripts Commission, The Prime Ministers’ papers, 1801-1902 (London, 1968), p. 26, were kept at Harewood House while the bulk of Canning’s papers was deposited in the Archives Department of Leeds Central Library (and then the West Yorkshire Archives Service, Leeds).

LOTHERTON HALL

Lotherton Hall is situated one mile to the east of the A1/M1 interchange at Aberford, some thirteen miles to the north-east of Leeds, and was purchased in 1825 by Richard Oliver Gascoigne of neighbouring Parlington Hall. In 1893 the property at Lotherton passed to Colonel Frederick R. T. T. Gascoigne (1851-1937) and then to his son, Sir Alvary D. F. Gascoigne (1893-1970). Two years before his death, the latter presented the house and its contents to the City of Leeds. The Lotherton Hall library is now located in the Leeds Central [Public] Library and is described thus on its website:

The Gascoigne Collection of Militaria.
This collection was donated to the Library in 1968 by Sir Alvary Gascoigne, in memory of his father, Colonel F.R.T. Gascoigne, of Lotherton Hall, Leeds. There are over 3,000 items in the collection of books, pamphlets and periodicals, the majority covering the subjects of military and naval history. The collection includes army and navy lists from the early nineteenth century and histories of regiments and is a rich source for researchers of 19th century military history.

There is a two-volume manuscript catalogue of the collection, located at Leeds Central Library with the shelfmark GF 017 GAS, which was added to until 1930 or so. One of the volumes has shelfmarks which have been added in red ink.

Of the 2,117 Lotherton Hall records in the YCHP Libraries Catalogue, 2,088 are for books published in or before 1937; twenty-five are for books published between 1939 and 1967; while a further four, presumably strays from elsewhere, are for books published between 1970 and 1989. There is one book from the sixteenth century: Flavius Vegetius Renatus, Fl. Vegetii Renati ... De re militari (Paris, 1534); and one from the seventeenth: Edward Chamberlayne, Angliae notitia (London, 1692). The current locations of the books can be determined from the catalogue of the Leeds Library and Information Service:

http://librarycatalogue.leedslearning.net/TalisPrism/

The provenances of 1,536 books from the Lotherton Hall library were added to the YCHP Libraries Catalogue during visits to Leeds Central Library made on nine days in January and March 2006. Most of these have a City of Leeds Public Libraries bookplate with the legend: ‘Presented by Sir Alvary Gascoigne in memory of his father, Col. F. R. T. Gascoigne’. The bookplate of Richard Gascoigne (designed by George Quested in 1895) with the legend ‘Ricardo Gascoigni ex libris de rebus terra marique gestis’ is present in 1,221 books. One

33 For a brief guide to Lotherton Hall, including its history and contents, see Lotherton Hall (Leeds: Leeds Leisure Services, 1992).


hundred and forty-seven books have one or other of three versions of what can be called the Lotherton bookplate, since the first one encountered during cataloguing bears that name at its foot. Should the time have been available, their three states would have been distinguished. The earliest is engraved, while the second and third are lithographed, of which an example of the one bearing the word ‘Lotherton’ is listed among Franks collection. Three catalogues of the books at Parlington Hall are known to exist:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catalogue of the Library of Sir Thomas Gascoigne, Bart 1785. (This volume is located at Lotherton Hall. Information from the Curator, Dr. Adam White, on 19 November 2004).</td>
<td>1785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local catalogue of the Parlington Library. [Spine title.] (Leeds Central [Public] Library, Q GC 017/PAR).</td>
<td>1821 Watermark date</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nineteen works with a Gascoigne or Parlington provenance are currently housed at Temple Newsam, where they were presumably redirected by either the Leeds City Art Galleries or the Public Library in or after 1968, when the Lotherton house and estate were given to the city by Sir Alvary Gascoigne.

**TEMPLE NEWSAM**

Temple Newsam is located four miles to the east of Leeds, a little way off the M1 and A63, and its buildings date from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. A library there is first mentioned in an inventory of 1721, when such a room is described in a sequence following the Great Chamber, with an implication that it was located on the first floor of the south wing. Inventories of 1734 and 1740, however, locate the library on the second floor of the north wing. The Georgian Library, formerly known as the ‘New Library’, in which the present book collection is housed, was created between 1738 and 1745 when the Long Gallery was refashioned. Sometime before his death in 1761, the library of Henry Ingram, 7th Viscount Irwin, was catalogued and the collection contained something in the order of 900 titles, many

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of which were multi-volume works. The books were then complemented by those of Isabella, 3rd Countess Irwin, which were catalogued and subsequently exempted from the auction sale which followed her death in 1764.

It is not known what happened to this eighteenth-century collection and Christine Ramsay surmises that the books may have been sold when the last Viscount Irwin died in 1778, or that they were dispersed among his various heiresses. The Georgian Library was converted into a chapel in 1869 and the shelves were masked with green mohair plush. It would seem that the books in the Library at that time were moved to a large new bookcase in the Picture Gallery and to a newly created Book Room on the ground floor of the south-east corner of the house. In 1904 the property was inherited by Edward Wood, son of the 2nd Viscount Halifax and he created a library room in the south-east corner of the house, the so-called Edwardian Library, which contained one very large and two smaller fitted bookcases. When the house and its contents were sold to Leeds Corporation in 1923, the books in the Edwardian Library, the Long Gallery, and the Small Book-room, were recorded in a typescript catalogue, the records of which have been entered in the YCHP Libraries catalogue.

Of the 892 titles listed in the catalogue of 1923, 731 were located in the Edwardian Library on shelves numbered one to thirty-five, and a further 161 in the ‘Long Gallery and Small Book-room’. Of this latter total fifty-nine have been crossed out in the typescript catalogue but the significance of this is not clear. The shelves in the Edwardian Library were covered over by the 1960s and the lower sections of the shelving were made into display cases. Presumably the books were removed and stored until 1976 when the chapel was reconverted to the Georgian Library and the books reintroduced. A significant number of 622 titles from the 1923 collection are now shelved there. Appeals were made for suitable books to help fill the shelves in the Georgian Library and also in the Edwardian Library, when in 1986 it was restored to its 1912 appearance On this latter occasion books were bought ‘by the yard’ from a second-hand bookseller. Of people associated with the house, there are in the Georgian Library forty-four books with a Emily Charlotte Meynell Ingram provenance; 112 with a Hugo Meynell provenance, which were published between 1677 and 1791; fifty-eight books from various members of the Wood family; and nineteen books from the Parlington Library and members of the Gascoigne family.


41Title catalogue of books in the Temple Newsam Library. 16th April 1923. Copy at Temple Newsam.
FIELDS USED IN THE YCHP LIBRARIES CATALOGUE

ID
The identification number of each record, which was automatically generated by the Microsoft Access software.

CH
The country house to which the particular catalogue record belongs. The following abbreviations are used:

- B  Brodsworth Hall
- BC Burton Constable
- CH Castle Howard
- H  Harewood House
- L  Lotherton Hall
- TN Temple Newsam

Former location 1 and Former location 2
These fields are used to identify the previous locations of books. The only house in which both fields are employed is Harewood House, for which the locations of books in 1797 and 1855 respectively are recorded.

Sale
Used to record the sales of books.

Shelfmark
This information is suppressed in the publicly available version of the Catalogue.

Author
The names of known authors are entered in this field and the use of pseudonyms has been avoided wherever possible. Also entered here are so-called institutional authors, e.g., Church of England, Great Britain, and the Horticultural Society, London; and those headings technically known as uniform titles, e.g., Arabian nights, and most notably Bible.

Title
With very few exceptions the titles transcribed in this field are those which appear on the title-pages. Since a great number of records were created from a variety of manuscript, printed, and typed lists, the formats differ and, after checking, may be those adopted from any of the following electronic catalogues, depending on which held the particular record sought:

- English short title catalogue (ESTC)
- Karlsruhe Virtueller Katalog
- University of York Library catalogue

Some of the titles copied from earlier catalogues and lists of books in YCHP libraries are
jumbled in a variety of ways and it has not always been possible to determine their exact wording.

**Edition**
Wherever possible the edition statement has been noted.

**Place**
The place of publication of each book has been noted and is given wherever possible in the form noted in R. M. Ritter, *The Oxford guide to style* (Oxford, 2002) where, for instance, Livorno is preferred to Leghorn, and Strasbourg to Strasburg or Strassburg. Latin place-names have been given in their modern English equivalents.

**Country**
The country of publication of each book has been noted using modern political boundaries thus enabling the numbers of various foreign publications to be determined.

**Publisher**
One publisher only for each book has been included. This is particularly problematic for early printed books where a publishing statement will commonly state that a book has been printed by X for A, B, and C. Ideally this field will include the publisher’s rather than the printer’s name but, as noted above, since the records for books in this catalogue have often been brought over from other databases there is some inconsistency here.

**Date**
Used to record the date of publication, with dates in Roman numerals being given in their Arabic equivalent.

**Volumes**
For multi-volume works the number of volumes is given here. The various linguistic conventions are observed so that Bd. and Bde., etc., are used wherever appropriate.

**Notes**
Copy-specific information is included in this field. This includes all provenances, including those indicated by bookplates and inscriptions; the presence of manuscript and printers’ waste respectively; booksellers’ labels; and details of signed bindings. The materials of bindings have otherwise not been noted.

**Provenance**
One name only from those included in the *Notes* field has been included here. The varying forms of a person’s name found to occur have not been standardized since this would have prolonged the cataloguing time quite inordinately. This field serves merely to give a very rough and ready idea of the provenances of the books belonging to each house and it works best where the names are distinctive.

It should be noted that there is no subject field, which had reluctantly to be excluded because of time constraints.
MODUS OPERANDI AND CURRENT STATISTICS

Microsoft Access was chosen as the software for the YCHP Libraries Catalogue because of the ease with which data could be manipulated and also exported to the participating houses and others, not only in Access itself but also in Microsoft Excel and Word respectively. Its ease of use suggests that the catalogue as presently constructed could be employed elsewhere in similar contexts. The simplicity of the cataloguing reduces the amount of time spent on each record, and a division of the total time in minutes spent on the Project by the number of records created \([\frac{389 \text{ days} \times 7\frac{1}{2} \times 60}{22020}]\) reveals an average cataloguing time of 7.95 minutes (i.e., seven minutes fifty-seven seconds) per record. The actual time of cataloguing is, of course, much shorter than this but allows estimates of the length of future projects to be determined reasonably accurately. The figure of just under eight minutes is short when compared with the following times, noted from a University of North Dakota webpage in 2004 and unfortunately no longer current:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Minutes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copy cataloguing</td>
<td>Two or less changes to an imported record, not including shelf mark assignment</td>
<td>8-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced copy cataloguing</td>
<td>Three or more changes to an imported record</td>
<td>15-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original cataloguing</td>
<td>Book or serial with no title change, in English</td>
<td>25-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original cataloguing</td>
<td>Manuscript collections; foreign materials; large or complex collections of materials</td>
<td>45+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This difference in timing reflects the brevity of the records in the Libraries Catalogue when compared with the fullness of those appearing in the catalogues of many academic libraries, including that of the University of North Dakota. The level of funding and time available in the Libraries Project simply allowed the recording of detail sufficient to widen knowledge of the library collections as research resources.

BRODSWORTH HALL

Copies of three comma-delimited files, which were subsequently imported into Access (via Excel), were received from Mrs Caroline Carr-Whitworth on 13 February 2003: All Brodsworth Books; Brodsworth Books as Found in the Library; and Brodsworth Books as found Elsewhere in the House. These were edited and upgraded before five days were spent at Brodsworth Hall in late February and March 2003 checking the books on the shelves in the Library. Brodsworth books from the English Heritage store were brought to the University of
York Library in several consignments during the period from September to December 2004 and were checked against the Libraries Catalogue. A half-day visit to Brodsworth was made later in order to look at the few books located elsewhere than the Library. There remain in the Catalogue a small number of records, brought over in the Excel file, for books which have not been seen.

Days spent at Brodsworth Hall: 6.
Number of records in the YCHP Libraries Catalogue: 889.

BURTON CONSTABLE

As part of the pilot project many records from the 1889 auction catalogue of printed books were entered in the Catalogue, work which continued sporadically until the end of March 2005. Dr David Connell sent in June 2003 a copy of a database, in FileMaker Pro, of the books in the Long Gallery and the Gallery Closet which Jonathan Wheeler, of the University of York Computing Service, kindly converted into Microsoft Access. These records were edited and upgraded before the checking of the books in situ began in April 2005.

Days spent at Burton Constable: 34.
Number of records in the YCHP Libraries Catalogue: 5,230.

CASTLE HOWARD

This is the only house for which the records were created entirely in situ. Books were catalogued in rooms both private and public, those in the second category including the Crimson Dining Room, the Long Gallery, and the Museum Room. Of an estimated 10,000 titles which could be considered for the purposes of the YCHP Libraries Project, just under two thirds have been added to the Catalogue. The total number of books in this house is well over double the estimated figure noted above.

Days spent at Castle Howard: 75.

HAREWOOD HOUSE

David Stockdale, a former curator at Harewood House, decided that the first task with regard to the Harewood House library would be to add to the Catalogue records for books listed in the 1797 and 1855 MS. catalogues, and this work was completed by 31 March 2004. The days subsequently spent there were devoted to working in the Library, the Old Library, and the Spanish Library.

Days spent at Harewood House: 55.
Number of records in the YCHP Libraries Catalogue: 6,241.

**LOTHERTON HALL**

An Excel file of the holdings of the Lotherton Hall library (located in Leeds Central [Public] Library) was kindly provided by Pat Egan, of Leeds Library and Information Services. The records were added to the YCHP Libraries Catalogue and edited and upgraded by December 2003. The provenances of 1,536 books from the Lotherton Hall library were added to the YCHP Libraries Catalogue during visits to Leeds Central Library made on nine days in January and March 2006.

Days spent at Leeds Central Library: 11.
Number of records in the YCHP Libraries Catalogue: 2,117.

**TEMPLE NEWSAM**

The records contained in the 1923 typescript catalogue of the books at Temple Newsam, a photocopy of which was provided by James Lomax, were entered in the YCHP Libraries Catalogue between December 2003 and August 2004. The books were checked *in situ* mostly in October 2004.

Days spent at Temple Newsam: 8.
Number of records in the YCHP Libraries Catalogue: 962.
## APPENDIX

### PROJECT PLAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Duration in months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 December 2002 - 14 February 2003</td>
<td>Initial visits and information gathering; learning the rudiments of Microsoft Access; setting up of Catalogue; background reading; project planning</td>
<td>2½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 February - 30 April 2003</td>
<td>Brodsworth House as a pilot project</td>
<td>1½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 April 2003</td>
<td>Review pilot. First report to Partnership</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April - May 2003</td>
<td>Negotiate agreements with curators over coverage, dates for visits, and timings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April - September 2003</td>
<td>Castle Howard; 2\textsuperscript{nd} report in summer</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 2003</td>
<td>Lotherton Hall, working from a Microsoft Excel file</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 2003 - March 2004</td>
<td>Harewood House; end of 1\textsuperscript{st} year report</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April - September 2004</td>
<td>Castle Howard; and report</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 2004</td>
<td>Temple Newsam</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 2004 - March 2005</td>
<td>Harewood House; end of 2\textsuperscript{nd} year report</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April - October 2005</td>
<td>Burton Constable; report</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 2005</td>
<td>Final report</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 2005 - May 2006</td>
<td>Complete the cataloguing at Burton Constable; catalogue more of the books at Castle Howard; complete the cataloguing at Harewood House; add to the catalogue the provenances of the books in the Lotherton Hall collection. Make the Libraries Catalogue publicly available via the University of York webpages</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>