I commence with the oldest bookselling business I know of, and then take the firms in order, giving the names and dates of which I have reliable evidence.

Barksdale (John), bookseller, 1680-1713. Died 10 Jan., 1718/19.—Barksdale came from London, where, in 1768, he was a "booksbinder, next door to the Five Bells in New Street."  


Ballinger (W.), 1723.

Ballinger (John), bookseller, 1723-11 May, 1742. Died 1742.

Ballinger (Sarah), widow of John, 5 Oct., 1742-29 Sept., 1757.

Turner (Joseph), 1735.— N. & Q.,' 11 S. i. 304.

Hill (George), printer, 20 Feb., 1738/9-12 Nov., 1742.

Hill (G.) and Davis (J.), 7 July, 1741-19 Oct., 1741.—Printed The Cirencester Flying-Post and Weekly Miscellany.

Hill (G. & Compy.), 26 Oct., 1741-15 March, 1742.—Also printed the Flying-Post.

Hill (Tho. & Compy.), 22 March, 1742-1747.—Their imprint on the Flying-Post to 6 Feb., 1743/4, has been seen.

Hill (Mrs.), 18 Sept., 1775.


Smith (John), 1784-91.—Circulating library.

Turner (James), 1801-6.—Printer, corner of Cricklade Street, son of William Turner.

Stevens (Timothy), Market Place, 1780-1803.

Stevens & Watkins, Market Place, 1807-9.

Watkins (Philip), Market Place, 'next door to The King's Head Hotel,' 1800-31. Died 23 July, 1831, aged 75 years.

Baily (Thomas & Philip), Market Place, and later 128, Dyer Street, 1831-53.

Baily & Jones, 128, Dyer Street, 1846-53.—

Baily (Edwin), 128, Dyer Street, 1853-75.
Baily & Sons, 128, Dyer Street, 1875-8.—
Edwin Baily on 1 July, 1875, took his sons
T. Canning and William Albert into partnership.

Baily & Son, 128, Dyer Street, 1878-94.—
Edwin Baily and his son William Albert. The
father died in October, 1878.

Baily & Woods, 128, Dyer Street, 1894.—
William A. Baily and Frederick W. Woods.
Mr. Baily died in November, 1907, Mr. Woods
continuing the business.

Chavasse (Henry) [133], Dyer Street, 1802-28.

Chavasse (Joseph), Dyer Street and Market
Place, 1828-33.

Smith (Henry) [133], Dyer Street, opposite
Market House, 1834-92.—Mr. Smith left Dyer
Street about 1864, and continued his business
in Lewis Lane. He died 11 Jan., 1892, in his
83rd year.

Harmer (Alfred), 133, Dyer Street, 1864-
1904. Died 9 Oct., 1904. His widow con-
tinues the business.

Pierce, 1806 (20 Nov.).—Election bill.

Stevens (W.), Junior, printer, 1814-16.

Porter (T. S.), opposite "The Swan Inn," 1815-18,
and Castle Street.—Printed The Gleaner; or,
Cirencester Weekly Magazine.

Brown (J. T.), Castle Street, 1820.

Hawkins (Mr.), 1829.

Fowler (William), Cricklade Street, 1830-32.

Clift (William), Gosditch Street, 1830-18.

Bravender, 1855.—Election bill.

White (William), 1838.

Bretherton (Daniel), Dyer Street, 1812-8.—
Printer and proprietor of The Wills and Glou-
cestershire Standard.

Baily & Jones, Dyer Street, 1816-53.—Baily
& Jones founded The Cirencester and Swindon
Express and North Wilshire and Cirencester
Advertiser. Vol. I. No. 1, 24 May, 1851
(Thomas Philip Baily and George Jones). The
Wills and Gloucestershire Standard was founded
on 28 Jan., 1837, at Malmesbury, by Mr. Joseph
Neeld, and was absorbed by the above, and the
two incorporated as a new paper, 31 July, 1852.
Printers and proprietors of Wills and Gloucester-
shire Standard and Cirencester and Swindon
Express. Baily & Jones last imprint, 20 Aug.,
1853 [see above under Baily].

Jones (George), Dyer Street, 1846-75, and
4, Chesterton Terrace.—Printer and editor of
Wills and Gloucestershire Standard, 27 August,
1853, to 10 July, 1869. He was drowned at
Cirencester, January, 1875.

Harmer (George Henry), Dyer Street and
Lewis Lane, 1831-111.—Printer and editor of
Wills and Gloucestershire Standard, 17 July,
1869, to January, 1911. Mr. Harmer died
16 Jan., 1911, having completed his 80th year.
His father, Peter Ellis Harmer, a printer, died
12 Dec., 1870. Mr. W. Scotford Harmer is the
present editor.

Keyworth (H. G.), Dollarward, 1848-52; 127,
Dyer Street, 1852-75.—Founded The Cirencester
Times in 1856, which he continued until 2 Oct.,
1875, when he sold it to the North
Wiltshire Herald Co.

Keyworth & Everard, 1875-82.—Keyworth
took Edward Everard from Baily's into partner-
ship. Everard married the sister of Sir George
White, Bart., of Bristol, to which city he after-
wards went.

Hart (Stephen John), near "The Swan Inn,"
1852-65.

Hart (Robert), Castle Street, 1855-69. Brother
of above. He died 24 March, 1889. Mrs. Hart
is his daughter, continues the business.

Savory (Charles Henry), 1, Coxwell Street, and
afterwards Black Jack Street, 1853-83. Born
in Cirencester, 1828. Died 1883, aged 55.

Savory (Ernest Wyman), Black Jack Street,
son of above, 1833-95. In 1895 left for Bristol.

Coles (Walter Crosbie), Black Jack Street,
1895-1905.—Imprints Savory & Coles.

Smith (W. H.) & Son, 1905.

"Hockey Walker," 1885.—Election bill.

Hoare (Frank), Coxwell Court, 1888.—Private
press. Died 1 Nov., 1885.

Wheeler (W. H.), Dyer Street, 1870-75.

Mann & Cox, Cricklade Street, 1885.—Cox went
abroad in 1895, Mann continuing the business.

**ALPHABETICAL LIST.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Years</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baily (Edwin)</td>
<td>1853-78</td>
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<td>Baily (T. Canning)</td>
<td>1875-8</td>
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<td>Baily (Thomas Philip)</td>
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<td>Bar (William Albert)</td>
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<td>Baily &amp; Jones</td>
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<td>Cox</td>
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<td>Hill (George)</td>
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<td>Hill (G.) &amp; Co.</td>
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<td>Hill (G.) &amp; Davis (J.)</td>
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<td>Hill (Thos.) &amp; Co.</td>
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<td>Hinton (Thomas)</td>
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<td>Hoare (Frank)</td>
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<td>Pierce</td>
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<td>Rudder (Samuel)</td>
<td>1749-1801</td>
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Stevens & Watkins ... 1807-9
Turner (James) ... 1801-6
Turner (Joseph) ... 1795
"Walker (H. G.)" ... 1885
Watkins (Philip) ... 1809-31
Wheeler (W. H.) ... 1870-75
White (William) ... 1838
Woods (Frederick W.) ... 1894

In concluding, I wish to point out difficulties I have had to contend with. Some of the places named on imprints have not yet been located; for instance, no one knows the situation of Pye Corner. Then the incompleteness of my knowledge hinders me from linking up some of the businesses, and the lack of dates from completing others. Again, some men of the same name may be of a different family, and have been separated where they should be joined together. Take the case of the Stevenses—there are three or four of the same name. Timothy Stevens, senior, died 3 April, 1744, aged 64. A Timothy Stevens died 27 April, 1774, aged 29. Timothy Stevens, senior, was parish clerk in 1776-1816, and Timothy Stevens, junior, also held that office 1816 to 1839. Then there was a W. Stevens, junior, and Stevens & Watkins. A volume of "Six Sermons on some of the Most important Doctrines of Christianity; To which are added Five Sermons on occasional Subjects," was printed by P. Watkins for Cadell & Davies, Strand, London, and sold by Stevens & Watkins, Cirencester, 1809.

The Chavasse succession is not quite clear; and whether James Turner was a connexion of Joseph Turner is not known. The Smiths are a very old Cirencester family, and Henry Smith was related to John, and both were connected with chemistry, while Henry Smith was brother of Dr. John Smith and Messrs. Daniel & Charles Smith, chemists.

Whatever deficiency this paper may have, I hope it will form the basis for further research, and result in additions and corrections being made until the list reaches completeness. In conclusion, I wish to thank most heartily my friend Mr. Roland Austin for his kind help and enthusiasm in supporting my undertaking. He has supplied much information which otherwise would have escaped my notice.

Herbert E. Norris.

Mr. R. W. Chambers does not quote the Venerable Bede with respect to the Hunni at any point of his thesis; neither do any of the German scholars whose multitudinous works upon 'Widsith' are cited by him: v. pp. 44-63. One result of the ignorance of Bede shown by the critics is the absence of any misgivings about the correctness of their assumption that Widsith introduced the names of non-Germanic folks and their rulers into his Catalogue of Kings. Widsith's half-line "Ætla wæold Hunum" consequently appears to them to be as clear in meaning as one could possibly wish. So, too, to others do the respective meanings of Hammersmith, Inkpen, Roth's-child, pennywinkle, macaroni, &c. The course of assumption is this: Widsith admitted non-Germanic names of tribes into the third section of his poem; therefore he admitted such in the second section. The only Huns the critics knew were Mongolians; therefore Widsith's Huns also were Mongols. That being admitted, the ruler of the Hunas of 'Widsith' can be no other than the ruler of the Mongolian Huns, viz., Attila. But when we know what Bede has to say about the Germanic tribes of his own time, and when we find that one of those tribes was called Hunni, we become quite unable to admit the truth of the proposition which is taken for granted by the German school of critics of 'Widsith.'

This note is intended to make three points quite clear: (1) the assumption that Widsith introduced the names of non-Germanic kings and tribes into his Catalogue is without foundation; (2) the Hunni of Bede were the Hunas of 'Widsith'; and (3) the Hunas were German Huns and not Mongolian, and Ætla was not Attila in either name or person.

The Venerable Bede teaches us that in his time (A.D. 731) there were tribes in Germany whose ancestors had taken part in the conquest of Britanni. The Fresones, Rugini, Danai, Hunni, Antiqii Saxones, are respectively the Fresenacynn, the Rugas, the Suf-Denas, the Hunas, and the Götas of...