

## **Appendix 1:**

### **The bound tracts have been curated by their original owners:**

- Sir Henry Churchill Maxwell Lyte (or Maxwell-Lyte) KCB FBA (29 May 1848 – 28 October 1940) was an English historian and archivist. He served as Deputy Keeper of the Public Records from 1886 to 1926.
- Sir Culling Eardley Eardley, 3rd Baronet (born Smith; 21 April 1805 – 21 May 1863) was a British Christian campaigner for religious freedom and for the Protestant cause, one of the founders of the Evangelical Alliance.
- Archbishop Richard Whately of Dublin, (1787-1863) was an English academic, rhetorician, logician, philosopher, economist, and theologian who also served as a reforming Church of Ireland Archbishop of Dublin.

### **The Tract Collection is of theological, ecclesiastical, historical, social and political significance, especially when the following factors are considered:**

- They enable us to trace at first hand important elements in the thinking of church leaders, both senior (bishops) and junior (parish clergy), well-known (Charles Gore) and less well-known ('A Clergyman in the West') as events were unfolding.
- The Anglican Church in particular had a far greater role in forming the opinions of people living in the UK and throughout the British Empire than is the case today; this was true not just of theological or religious matters but also many political and social concerns; it was true of other Christian denominations too, such as the Roman Catholics. On political controversies, for example, the historian Professor Robert Tombs has noted that 'Religion was at the heart of Victorian politics' (Interview on 'Offscript' podcast 'Putting the Gaza Conflict in Historical Context', 4<sup>th</sup> April 2024, accessed on Spotify on 12<sup>th</sup> August 2024).
- The pamphlets trace the responses of clergy and others to key controversies of the day, within the Anglican Church (for example, the Ritualist controversy); between Anglicans and other denominations (for example, Roman Catholics); and concerning wider issues of the day (for example, religion and science, Irish Home Rule, marriage and divorce).
- There can be few if any better collections of tracts, both pro and contra Anglo-Catholic, in the north of the country. This is good reason for regarding the collection as important. There is, however, a further reason, namely that this is a collection which has been inherited by a religious community which arose out of the Oxford movement and contributed to the tracts and made written comments on the pages of some of the bound volumes.

### **Example of the valuable tract content:**

Vol. 175: 'Church and State'. deals with issues concerning church/state relations, especially the controversy over legislation to disestablish the Church of Ireland, a key part of William Gladstone's strategy, as he described it, 'to pacify Ireland'. Contents include pamphlets by clergy reflecting on the implications for the Church of England, including support for disestablishment and/or disendowment, and on the issue more widely, and a speech to the House of Commons by Sir Roundell Palmer MP during the Second Reading of the Irish Church Bill – a contemporary illustration of Professor Tombs'

point above. Irish church matters necessarily have a bearing on wider questions regarding Anglican/Roman Catholic relations and help to illuminate the history of more recent events in Ireland.

Vol. 129: 'Ritual'. Includes reflections by American Anglican clergy on the Ritualist controversy. In addition to the significance of the Ritualist controversy in itself, this volume could assist researchers with placing the controversy as it played out in England in the context of the debate in the wider Anglican communion. It also informs understanding of the Anglo-Catholic Revival.

Vol. 136: 'Marriage'. Includes responses to the York Report, an important Anglican document responding to proposals to change the divorce laws, reflections on Christian teaching about marriage, including a paper on polygamy and incest which would help with understanding the attitudes informing missionary work, among other matters. A specific controversy (new divorce laws) is set in the context of wider Anglican beliefs at the time. Raises the issue of remarriage after divorce – still an issue today, as is the nature of marriage, given the debate within the Anglican communion regarding same-sex marriage.

Vol. 141: 'Defence of Christianity'. A range of questions covered including a response to Hume and Huxley on miracles; a lecture by Rev George Henslow, a botanist as well as a priest, on how science and scripture are not antagonistic 'because distinct in their spheres of thought', an idea developed in our own time; the duty of clergy in relation to modern science; 'a lecture addressed to educated Hindus' on Christianity and Hinduism, which casts light on Anglican and British attitudes to India, both generally and specifically Indian religious thought and Indian culture. The volume also shows Anglican clergy grappling with the challenge from growing scepticism and free thought in the UK – casting light on the situation of faith and unbelief today.

Vol. 101: 'Theological Tracts'. Reflections on theological controversies and on the right conduct of church leaders including John Keble's treatise 'On Eucharistical Adoration', written in response to attacks on what were seen by some as improper Catholic doctrine and practice within the Anglican church and his sermon 'National Apostasy', arguably a spark for the Anglo-Catholic revival; and a series of sermons on how the church could be more effective in its mission titled 'Spiritual Efficiency' and delivered by Charles Gore when Bishop of Gloucester. Gore was one of the founders of the Community of the Resurrection. The volume also includes an address by the President of the English Church Union delivered in 1909 which considers the state of the church and an essay on confession and absolution – further aspects of the controversies of the time of which the Oxford Movement was part, a movement of which the Community of the Resurrection was in part an offshoot.

Vol. 14: 'Roman Catholic Pamphlets'. Includes texts of some of the 'English Church Defence Tracts' and Roman Catholic critiques of them. The Defence Tracts were intended to argue for the Church of England's position, status as part of the universal church, and its teaching against Roman Catholic criticism. They were published by leading figures in the Oxford Movement. For church historians and others interested in the re-emergence of Catholic practice and teaching within the Church of England, this volume, with others, casts a very revealing light on the sometimes difficult relationship between Roman Catholics on the one hand and Anglo-Catholics on the other.