

A CATALOG
OF THE QUAYLE BIBLE COLLECTION
AT BAKER UNIVERSITY, BALDWIN, KANSAS

A Master's Thesis
Presented to
the Faculty of the Department of Library Science
and the Graduate Council
of the
Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Science in Library Science


by

Margaret M. Stutzman

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Approved for the Major Department

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Approved for the Graduate Council

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DATA PROCESSING

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. INTRODUCTION AND PROBLEM	1
Introduction	1
The Problem.	4
Statement of the problem	4
The writer wishes to express her sincere gratitude to Miss Hattie Osborne for invaluable inspiration, guidance, and criticism in the preparation of this paper. She is indebted also to President William J. Scarborough, Baker University, and Miss Mary McCormick, librarian at Baker University for their cooperation in this project, and to Miss Irene Hansen and Mrs. Inez Cox, advisors, for their excellent help and criticism.	5
Methods of Procedure	7
Use of references	8
	10

CHAPTER	TABLE OF CONTENTS	PAGE
BIBLIOGRAPHY		101
CHAPTER		PAGE
APPENDICES		103
I. INTRODUCTION AND PROBLEM		1
A. Alphabetical list of printers and publishers		104
Introduction		1
B. Latin Bibles listed by years and reference		4
The Problem		4
C. Statement of the problem		4
D. Importance of the study		4
Limitations of the study		5
Literature on the subject		5
Definitions of terms used		6
Methods of Procedure		7
Use of references		7
Catalog numbering		8
Organization		8
II. BEFORE THE ADVENT OF PRINTING		10
Writings from Antiquity		10
Manuscripts of the Middle Ages		11
III. INCUNABULA		14
IV. BIBLICAL WORKS SINCE 1501		23
V. NON-BIBLICAL WORKS SINCE 1501		91
VI. SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND CONCLUSIONS		97
Summary		97
Recommendations for further study		98
Conclusions		99

CHAPTER	PAGE
BIBLIOGRAPHY	101
APPENDICES	103
A. Alphabetical list of printers and publishers .	103
B. Latin Bibles listed by years and reference numbers	106
C. English Bibles listed by versions.	107
D. Bibles in languages other than Latin and English	110

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CHAPTER I

The Quayle Collection of Bibles was bequeathed to Baker University by Bishop William A. Quayle. It contains Bibles and several manuscripts antedating the invention of printing, fifteen Latin Bibles printed during the fifteenth century, and copies of all the I. INTRODUCTION protestant church, many of them first editions. These Bibles represent Bishop Quayle's diligent and loving search. From the moment long, long ago when man first had

an idea, he has been sharing knowledge with his brother. The day when early man first discovered that his thoughts might be preserved for posterity marked the beginning of the written word. From the first crude chiseling in rock to the elaborate and technically perfect examples of printing today, man has worked to make the "word" a beautiful and a useful thing.

The history and development of the printed word is a fascinating and gratifying study. That person is fortunate indeed who may observe the unfolding of the history and the development of the written language by viewing examples of writing from earliest times, examples of fine old illuminated manuscripts, books printed by many of the beautiful editions from the famous presses of his own time, early printers, and modern books of rare beauty.

This priceless experience is possible with very little effort for anyone living near Baldwin, Kansas. The Quayle Collection at Baker University Library is accessible to anyone wishing to see it. Of this collection Dr. William J. Scarborough, president of Baker University, says:

(unpublished memo, written for this study).

The Quayle Collection of Bibles was bequeathed to Baker University by Bishop William A. Quayle. It contains Bibles in many languages, including several manuscripts antedating the invention of printing, fifteen Latin Bibles printed during the fifteenth century, and copies of all the important English versions of the Protestant church, many of them first editions. These Bibles represent Bishop Quayle's diligent and loving search for rare Bibles throughout his lifetime.

The Bibles are kept in specially constructed steel cabinets which provide protection against theft, fire, moisture, and excessive light; the plate glass covering of the drawers make it possible to carry out the will of Bishop Quayle, providing that "these books illustrative of chirography, printing and the poetry of religion may be always before the eyes of the students to the end that thereby they may be incited to scholarly love of books and deep enjoyment of them and abiding love of God."¹

William A. Quayle was more than a bibliophile. His strong religious convictions directed his love of books toward the Bible. For many years he searched the world over to find and purchase fine editions of the Bible. He acquired rare old illuminated manuscripts, copied and illuminated by monks during the Middle Ages, early editions of the Bible printed by the famous first printers, and beautiful editions from the famous presses of his own time.

William A. Quayle, a bishop of the Methodist Church, had in his youth gone to Baker University and later served as president of the college. Upon his death his Bible collection was bequeathed to the college. His will in

¹William A. Quayle, "Last Will and Testament," (unpublished).
 William J. Scarborough, "Memo: Mrs. Ralph Stutzman," (unpublished memo, written for this study).

part read:

I give and bequeath to Baker University my collection of Bibles, excepting certain ones given to my children (as indicated on the enclosed letter). Provided such institution shall provide glass cases in the Library where these books, illustrative of chirography, printing, and the poetry of religion, may be always before the eyes of students to the end that thereby they may be incited to scholarly love of books and deep enjoyment of them and abiding love of God.²

Since 1926, the date Baker acquired the Quayle Collection, many gifts and purchases of Bibles and other rare items related to the history of writing have been added. Purchases have been made with funds provided by the Albert C. Espenlaub Memorial, an endowment for maintenance of the Quayle Library; the Jennie M. Brooks bequest, designated especially for the purchase of Bibles; and the generosity of many other friends and benefactors. Gifts have included Bibles purchased especially for the collection and family Bibles long treasured by the donors.

Bibles printed by many of the early printers are in the collection which is housed in the Quayle Alcove of Case Library, Baker University. Since the time the collection was given to Baker, Miss Hattie Osborne has devoted her life to its study and care. Miss Osborne, a Baker librarian for many years, has spent months at the New York

²William A. Quayle, "Last Will and Testament," (unpublished papers, Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas).

Public Library studying rare Bibles and has exhausted all sources available to her in the study of this collection.

ing illustrations, printers, and unusual circumstances

II. THE PROBLEM

connected with the printing of the book.

Statement of the problem. It is the purpose of this study to present, in the form of a catalog, a listing with all the items in the Quayle Collection with a reasonable but not exhaustive amount of study given to each item. The need in the Quayle Collection.

at this time is for a complete listing of the items in the collection. Importance of the study. Miss Osborne and Dr. Homer K. Ebright, retired professor of Religion at Baker University, are the only persons in this area prepared and qualified to show the Quayle Collection to visitors. The collection is housed in such a way that it is difficult for a visitor to gain much information or satisfaction from viewing the collection without the aid of a person familiar with the Bibles. There is at the present time no catalog or bibliography available to the visitor which would aid him in viewing and understanding the collection. It is desirable that such an aid be made available, since often it is extremely inconvenient if not impossible for Miss Osborne or Dr. Ebright to show the collection at the time visitors wish to view it. This study in revised form might serve as a written guide for those people who wish to view the collection when no trained guide is available. Each volume in the the Grolier Society is beginning the restoration of some of

collection is identified in such a way as to bring out the pertinent facts as well as interesting information concerning illustrations, printers, and unusual circumstances connected with the printing of the book.

Limitations of the study. This study is a survey of not a catalog or guide to the collection. Miss Osborne has all the items in the Quayle Collection with a reasonable but hand written notes on many of the Bibles. There are insufficient amount of study given to each item. The need at this time is for a complete listing of the items in the collection rather than a thorough study of any one part. A more thorough study has been given to the Bibles in the collection than to the other books because the collection is prepared by Miss Osborne, of Bishop Quayle's catalog of the original collection, with his personal comments, is the basis to the basic collection. Some early editions of the classics, some books noted for their "oddities," and other old books are in the collection. They are listed in this study, but little research has been done on them because of their non-religious nature.

Literature on the subject. There have been a number of proposed studies in connection with the Quayle Collection. Joseph Rubenstein, curator of rare books and assistant professor of bibliography at Kansas University, has made a "Proposal for Cataloging and Restoring the Quayle Bible Collection at Baker University." At the present time the Grolier Society is beginning the restoration of some of

the early Latin Bibles. A pamphlet written by Miss Osborne, entitled "The William Alfred Quayle Collection of Bibles," and published by Baker University, is available to visitors of the collection. This pamphlet discusses interesting facts concerning Bishop Quayle and the collection, but it is not a catalog or guide to the collection. Miss Osborne has hand written notes on many of the Bibles. There are indefinite plans to publish these notes in book form. They have been used freely in the preparation of this thesis, but the use of the notes here should in no way detract from the further use of them in book form. A typewritten copy, prepared by Miss Osborne, of Bishop Quayle's catalog of the original collection, with his personal comments, is in the Quayle alcove. In the January, 1958, issue of The New Christian Advocate is an article by Shelton McKean entitled, "Bishop Quayle's Bibles." Dr. Alan Wickgren of the University of Chicago has begun work on a catalog of the collection which will identify the rare Bibles and give exact information for scholarly study.

Definitions of terms used. All terms used conform

to meanings given in the Oxford dictionary,³ but since some terms have several accepted definitions, the exact meaning

³C. T. Onions, et al. (eds.), The Oxford Universal Dictionary (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1955).

given to them in this study needs to be explained. The term "antiquity" is used here to include times from the beginning of the written word, circa 3000 B. C. to the fourth or fifth century A. D. "Middle Ages" refers to the time from 476 A. D. to the advent of printing in the Western World, circa 1450. "Incunabula" here refers specifically to books. It includes all books printed by means of moveable type before 1501. Book sizes refer to the number of leaves made by folding the sheets on which the books are printed. "Folio" refers to a sheet folded once; "quarto," twice; "octavo," to make eight leaves; 16 mo, to make sixteen; 32 mo, to make thirty-two; and in similar fashion other numbers are used.

Catalog numbering. Books and other items in the

collection are III. METHODS OF PROCEDURE

Use of references. Books in the Quayle Collection have been examined and compared to descriptions given in (1) Miss Osborne's notes,⁴ a hand-written account which is the most nearly complete record of the collection now in existence; (2) Bishop Quayle's catalog⁵; (3) the Historical Catalog of the Printed Editions of Holy Scripture

⁴Hattie Osborne, "Notes," (unpublished notes on most of the Bibles in the collection).

⁵William A. Quayle, "Catalog," (unpublished catalog of the original collection, Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas).

in the Library of the British and Foreign Bible Society, compiled by T. H. Darlow and H. F. Moule,⁶ referred to in this thesis as D. and M.; (4) the British Museum Catalogue,⁷ referred to as B. M.; and (5) other authoritative sources referred to in specific footnotes. Since the pages of the notes of Miss Osborne and Bishop Quayle are not numbered and were studied in connection with every Bible on which they made comments, their notes are not mentioned unless a direct quotation is used. Bibles without distinguishing features or those very much like others already annotated are listed without annotations.

Catalog numbering. Books and other items in the collection are numbered in an arbitrary fashion for this study. There is no established system of numbering or arrangement of the collection.

Organization. The body of this study is organized into four parts. The first part groups in chronological order all books and other writings in the collection that represent work done before the advent (in the Western World)

⁶T. H. Darlow and H. F. Moule, Historical Catalogue of the Printed Editions of Holy Scripture in the Library of the British and Foreign Bible Society (London: The Bible House, 1903-1911).

⁷British Museum, Catalogue of Printed Books. Bible (London: William Clowes and Sons, Limited, 1892).

of printing by moveable type. The second part includes the incunabula or books printed before 1501 A. D. The third part includes all Biblical works (Bibles, commentaries, and illustrations) since 1501. The fourth part lists, with brief annotations, non-Biblical works, both religious and secular, since 1501.

This collection were purchased by Miss Osborne with funds made available by the college. Although not religious in numbers, printers, Bibles in the various languages, and English Bibles by versions. history of the printed word as pictured by the Quays Collection.

TABLET OF THE GODS. Circa 2000 B. C. UR.

An ancient form of book, this cuneiform inscription was made shortly before the birth of Abraham. It consists of a short biography of Libit-Istar, King of Babylon. The inscription reads:

The divine Libit-Istar,
 the humble shepherd of Nippur,
 the faithful sustainer of UR,
 who does not change the face of Ur,
 a lord who holds Ur,
 the king of Ur,
 the king of Sumer and Akkad (north and south Babylonia),
 who captivated the heart of Inanni, as I.
 When justice in Sumer and Akkad he had established,
 the temple of justice he built.

CHALDEAN TABLETS. Circa 2000 B. C. UR.

Several cuneiform tablets giving information concerning business transactions of that time. Ur of the

CHAPTER II

Chaldeans (now in South) an early town in which a system of writing developed. Because of their access to clay and the scarcity of other writing materials, the Chaldeans developed their ideas from the picture writing of the Egyptians, but from that they developed their own system in which they stressed vowel sounds.

BEFORE THE ADVENT OF PRINTING

I. WRITINGS FROM ANTIQUITY

Examples of books and writings from antiquity in this collection were purchased by Miss Osborne with funds made available by the college. Although not religious in nature, they were added to make more nearly complete the

history of the written word as pictured by the Quayle Collection. This is Egyptian hieratic instead of the common writing called "hieroglyphics" or sacred carvings (or picture writing). They used some of the pictures for symbols or sounds and from this developed a kind of writing called "hieratic" (of the priests) which was much faster and simpler.

TERRA COTTA CONE. Circa 2060 B. C. UR.

An ancient form of book, this cuneiform inscription was made shortly before the birth of Abraham. It consists of a short biography of Libit-Ishtar, King of Babylon. The inscription reads:

The divine Libit-Ishtar,
the humble shepherd of Nippur,
the faithful husbandman of UR,
who does not change the face of Eridu,
a lord who befits Erech,
the king of Esin,
the king of Sumer and Akkad (North and South Babylonia),
who captivated the heart of Ininni, an I.
When justice in Sumer and Akkad he had established. . .
the temple of justice he built.

CUNEIFORM TABLETS. Circa 2000 B. C. UR.

Several cuneiform tablets giving information concerning business transactions of that time. Ur of the books. Books were written on vellum or parchment with

Chaldees (now in Southern Iraq) was an early town in which a system of writing developed. Because of their access to clay and the scarcity of other writing materials, the Chaldeans developed cuneiform writing. They borrowed their ideas from the picture writing of the Egyptians, but from that they developed their own system in which they stressed vowel sounds. Important messages were imprinted on the clay with pressed-in wedge marks and strokes made by a stylus of wood or bone. The clay tablet or cone was then baked in an oven. For messages of lesser importance the tablets were merely baked in the sun.

EGYPTIAN PAFYRUS. Circa 2000 B. C. Egypt.

Fragments of papyrus which show Egyptian cursive writing. This is Egyptian hieratic instead of the common Greek of later Egypt. The Egyptians developed a picture writing called "hieroglyphics" or sacred carvings (or priest-writing). They used some of the pictures for symbols or sounds and from this developed a kind of writing called "hieratic" (of the priests) which was much faster and simpler than "hieroglyphic." If they had used the symbols only, they would have had a "true" alphabet.

II. MANUSCRIPTS OF THE MIDDLE AGES

During the Middle Ages (476 A. D. to 1450 A. D.) much progress was taking place in the formation of letters in writing, but there was little change in the materials used. After using only capital letters and inscribing each separately, the scribes began to modify the letters and to join them. By the twelfth century Gothic lettering had developed to a high degree in Northern Europe and had spread over the continent. Books were copied in monasteries by scribes who devoted their lives to the making of beautiful books. Books were written on vellum or parchment with

especially prepared ink and often were elaborately illuminated with large and finely illuminated initial letters. The text was illuminated in an especially colorful and decorative way.

4

SYNAGOGUE ROLL. Circa 12th or 13th century (?). Original collection.

Scholars who have examined this undated Torah or Synagogue Roll have not established its age. More study is required. There are no book or chapter divisions and no vowel points. The scroll, containing the entire Pentateuch, is made from thirty-seven skins and is three feet wide and about one hundred feet long. The names Jeremy Cohan and Joseph Cohen are carved on the mahogany cylinders.

5

LATIN CODEX. 13th century. Gift of Allie Gayle Wilcox, the daughter of Bishop Quayle.

Of this Bible Bishop Quayle wrote: "As a piece of illumination and chirography, I do not recall to have seen its superior in the British Museum. This rare Bible is bound in French repousse silver some hundreds of years old, and is a good specimen of that artistry, so that this Bible may be set down in the phrasing of the Book as 'Apples of Gold in pictures of silver.'¹ The very small lettering of this manuscript, done by an Italian copyist on abortive parchment, is illuminated in a number of colors, the most prominent being cardinal and blue. Serving as a flyleaf is a palimpsest.

6

LATIN CODEX. 14th century. Original collection.

An illuminated manuscript Latin Bible on abortive

¹William A. Quayle, "Catalog," (unpublished catalog of the original collection, Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas).

parchment, this example of Spanish medieval workmanship has many large and finely illuminated initial letters. The Psalms are illuminated in an especially colorful and decorative way.

The invention of printing is credited to Johann Gutenberg, of Mainz, around 1450. Although the Chinese probably knew of and used moveable type before this time, their knowledge had no direct influence upon Western printing. Gutenberg's Bible had long been thought to be the first book printed from moveable type, but within the last few years there has been considerable evidence to support the belief that the Constance Missal was printed by Gutenberg between 1444 and 1448, several years before the Bible was printed. This special Missal was printed for use in the diocese of Constance. There are only three known copies extant today; one of these is in the Pierpont Morgan Library.

Prinz said, "The history of the printed Bible is the history of the invention and progress of the art of printing."¹ McMurtrie supports this view, stating that the Bible may be justly termed the favorite book of the fifteenth century. It was issued more frequently than any other single work. During the fifteenth century there were printed 133 editions of the Latin Vulgate, fifteen editions in the different German dialects, thirteen editions of the Bible

¹Wendell Prinz, Fifteenth Century Bibles (New York: Knickerbocker Press, 1883), p. 2.

in Italian, eleven in CHAPTER III in Bohemian, one in Spanish, and one in Dutch.² INCUNABULA

Early printers patterned their type after the manuscript. The invention of printing is credited to Johann Gutenberg, of Mainz, around 1450. Although the Chinese probably knew of and used moveable type before this time, their knowledge had no direct influence upon Western printing. Gutenberg's Bible had long been thought to be the first book printed from moveable type, but within the last few years there has been considerable evidence to support the belief that the Constance Missal was printed by Gutenberg between 1444 and 1448, several years before the Bible was printed. This Special Missal was printed for use in the diocese of Constance. There are only three known copies extant today; one of these is in the Pierpont Morgan Library.

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¹Wendell Prime, Fifteenth Century Bibles (New York: Anson D. F. Randolph and Company, 1888), p. 3.

in Italian, eleven in French, two in Bohemian, one in Spanish, and one in Dutch.²

Early printers patterned their type after the manuscript writing and most of the fifteenth century printing was done in Gothic or black letter type. Printers, however, modified the type to make it resemble the manuscript writing of the district where they were working. Thus in Italy the Roman type soon came into prominence and in time replaced the Gothic almost everywhere except in Germany.

All fifteenth century Bibles in this collection are Latin and most of them are copies of the Vulgate. All are printed in Gothic or black letter type. The second half of the book has very large wood or metal cut initials, in conventional designs, often portraying a human face and sometimes the face of God. This volume consists of 430 leaves with

EGGESTEYN BIBLE. Latin, 1469. Heinrich Eggesteyn (or Eggestein), Strasburg. Gothic letter, folio. Original collection.

Printed on the second printing press made in Europe, although sometimes considered to be from the press of J. Baemler of Augsburg, this Latin Vulgate is very likely the work of Eggestein. Most authorities are now convinced that the type and device are his, that this is the second edition, and that this Bible was printed in 1469 or 1468. It is considered the sixth Latin Bible printed. Volume I was once in the library of the Duke of Sussex. Volume II, the one in this collection, begins with Proverbs. There are forty-five lines to the page. The initial letters, the names of the books, the chapters, and the page titles have been inserted by an illuminator in colors of red, blue, and purple. No date, printer, or place of publication appears in the folio.

²Douglas C. McMurtrie, The Book (New York: Covici, Friede, 1937), p. 313.

Some of the leaves following the text are missing. A number of blank leaves are bound in the center.

Binding, stamped pigskin over oak boards.
D. and M., 6080 note.

Binding, stamped pigskin over oak boards.
D. and M., 6080.

8

RODT AND RICHEL BIBLE. Latin, 1470 (?) Berthold Ruppel (Rodt) and Bernard Richel, Basileae. Gothic letter, folio. Original collection.

No publisher, place, or date appears in this Latin Vulgate, but the first half is credited to Berthold Ruppel, the publisher who introduced printing into Switzerland. Dates attributed to this edition vary from 1468 to 1473. The latter half of the work was done after the death of Ruppel by his partner, Bernard Richel, and may not have been finished before 1473. The names of the books, initial letters, and chapter numbers were all put in by the rubricator in red and blue substances which appear to be paint rather than ink. What appears to be silver filings have been added to the illumination. The second half of the book has many large wood or metal cut initials, in conventional designs, often portraying a human face and sometimes the face of God. This volume consists of 436 leaves with forty-eight lines to the column.

Binding, stamped pigskin over oak boards.
D. and M., 6081, notes.

9

BIBLIA IN PARTE. Latin, 1471 (?) Johannes Mentelin, Strasburg. Gothic letter, folio. Original collection.

Probably the third volume of what is known as the "Paris edition," this commentary contains the scriptures from Esua to Machabeorum (Isaiah to the end of Maccabees). Because of the peculiar round hand Gothic type, the work is identified as that of Johannes Mentelin, the first printer and bookseller in Strasburg. The text appears in two small columns in the center of the page, surrounded by commentary, the notes of Nicholas de Lyra. Nicholas, who was born at Lyra in Normandy in 1270 and died in Paris in 1340, was a doctor of theology and the author of many theological works,

of the original collection. Bayer University, Munich, Germany.

the most notable being his commentary on the scriptures. Luther is said to have used these notes in his translation of the Bible into German. There are many woodcuts, one showing Ezekiel's vision. Each book has its own prologue. This volume is from the library of John Matthews, New York.

COBERGER BIBLE. Binding, stamped pigskin over oak boards. Nuremberg. D. and M., 6085. Presented by the Matham family, 1958.

A second edition of 10 Coberger Bible with description generally the same as for the 1475 first edition (see COBERGER BIBLE). Latin, 1475. Anthonius Coberger, Nuremberg. Gothic letter, folio. Original collection.

Binding, calf over oak boards.

Anthonius Coberger (Anthony Koberger) printed this great folio, Biblia Sacra Versionis Vulgate, in Nuremberg, in 1475 on the press that later produced the Nuremberg Chronicle. Coberger was a great printer, publisher, and businessman, printing at least thirteen editions of the Bible, all Latin except one, printed in German in 1483. The 1475 Bible in this collection is a first edition. The text is printed in double columns and illuminated in red and blue. The headings are in red. This copy formerly belonged to the Monastery of Udal et Afroe. Bishop Quayle said, "I consider the Coberger Bible all told, the noblest Bible I have set eyes on and much superior in beauty and sumptuousness in execution to the famous Gutenberg Bible."¹

fly leaves. This Bible came from the Karl of Lashburn's collection.

Binding, calf over oak boards.

D. and M., 6081, notes.

Binding, calf.

D. and M., 6082 notes.

11

VENETIAN BIBLIA SACRA. Latin, 1476. Francisus de Hailbrun and Nicholas de Frankfordia, Venetiis (Venice).

BIBLIA Gothic letter, folio. Original collection. Gothic letter, folio, purchased for the collection.

This small thick folio Latin Vulgate second edition from a Venetian press, is one of the first to have printed signatures. The text is printed in double columns in Gothic type; the initial letters are hand rubricated in colors.

Initial directors are overlaid with rubrications in red and blue. Binding, modern red-brown, blind tooled, done by are given in the headlines.

¹William A. Quayle, a Frenchman, was chosen by Charles VII of France.

¹William A. Quayle, "Catalog," (unpublished catalog of the original collection, Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas).

Douglas Cockerell in the nineteenth century, introducing printing in Italy. He is considered the first great type designer, with his Gothic, Greek, and Roman types he printed in many fields. He is even more famous for his editions of the classics than for his editions of the Bible.

COBERGER BIBLE. Latin, 1477. Anthonius Coberger, Nuremberg. Gothic letter, folio. Presented by the Markham family, 1958.

A second edition of the Coberger Bible with description generally the same as for the 1475 first edition (see No. 10). This edition has fifty-one lines to the column.

BIBLIA SACRA. Latin, 1482. Johannes de Gherlach, Basel. Binding, calf over oak boards.

Not a Vulgate, but rather one of a series called the "Pontibus ex Graecia" editions because of the Latin glosses found in each edition.

VENETIAN BIBLIA SACRA. Latin, 1478. Theodoricus de Reynsburch and Reynaldus de Novimagio, Venice. Gothic letter, folio. Original collection.

A two column thick small folio, this Vulgate is elaborately illuminated in colors, principally red, blue, and gold, in the style of the illuminated manuscript. Some of the rubrications extend over the entire inner and upper margins. Although rebound, the volume has the original fly leaves. This Bible came from the Earl of Ashburton's collection.

Binding, leather.
D. and M., 6082 note.

14

BIBLIA. Latin, 1479. Nicholas Jenson, Venetian. Gothic letter, folio. Purchased for the collection.

Nicholas Jenson's second Bible, but his first edition in Latin, is printed in double columns, fifty-one lines each. Jenson had printed his first edition in Italian. Printed initial directors are overlaid with rubrications in red and blue. Some chapter numbers are decorated. Book titles are given in the headlines.

Jenson, a Frenchman, was chosen by Charles VII of France to go to Mainz to learn the new art of printing.

Because of a change in kings, Jenson, after introducing printing into France, settled in Italy. He is considered the first great type designer. With his Gothic, Greek, and Roman types he printed books in many fields. He is even more famous for his editions of the classics than for editions of the Bible.

Binding, pigskin over oak boards.

D. and M., 6082

1486, this is the first edition. According to Darlow and Hoole, the title page, which has been torn from this copy, bore only the two words, "Biblia Sacra." The name of the printer and the place of publication do not appear on the title page. **BIBLIA SACRA.** Latin, 1482. Johannes de Auerbach, Basel. Gothic letter, folio. Original collection.

Not a Vulgate, but rather one of a series called the "Fontibus ex Graecis" editions because of the Latin distichs found in each edition:

"Fontibus ex Graecis Hebraeorum quoque libris

Emendata satiseet decorata simul

Biblia sum praesens, superos ego testor et astra

Est impressa nec in orbe mihi similis

Singula quaeque loca cum concordantiis extant

Orthographia simul quam bene pressa manet."

Name of the printer and place of publication do not appear in the volume.

Binding, leather.

D. and M., 6083.

1483, this is the first edition. The edition in this collection was one of the earliest. **VENICE BIBLIA VULGATA.** Latin, 1483. Herbert de Siligenstat, Venice. Gothic letter, folio. Original collection.

Another copy of the Vulgate, this one is decorated in red with many flourishes. The printing is not straight across the page in this double column volume. Miss Osborne says there are indications that some leaves have been lost and replaced with leaves from another copy. This repair work was done long ago as shown by the fact that there are holes in the pigskin covering used in the repair work as well as in the original calf. The book has 366 unnumbered leaves to the end of the Apocalypse, thirty-three leaves following that, and a colophon. It contains the bookplate of George Livermore of Dana Hill, Cambridge.

Spine
 Binding, yellow-colored leather.

FROBEN BIBLE. Latin, 1495. Johannes Froben de Hammelburg, Basileae. Gothic letter, 17, octavo. Original collection.

TEXTUS BIBLE. Latin, 1486. Johann Pruss, Strassburg. one first in Gothic letter, folio. Original collection. in and only lower-case letters among the spaces for initials.

Of the two "Fontibus ex Graecis" series printed in 1486, this is the first edition. According to Darlow and Moule, the title page, which has been torn from this copy, bore only the two words, "Textus Bible." The name of the printer and the place of publication do not appear on the title page or in the colophon, but it is generally ascribed to Pruss. The date 1486 is in the colophon.

BIBLIA Binding, stamped calf. Angelus and Jacobus Britannici D. and M., 6086 note. (scia). Small Gothic letter, octavo. Original collection.

The publishers of this Bible state that they give the corrected text of P. Angelus de Monte Ulani; this is the FROBEN BIBLE. Latin, 1495. Johannes Froben de Hammelburg, Basileae. Gothic letter, octavo. Original collection.

printed. Some of the printed initials are plain, but many are decorated. Johannes Frobenius was a German scholar who became interested in printing because of his friendship with Johannes Auerbach, the famous printer at Basel. He hired Desiderius Erasmus as an assistant and published Erasmus' works. Partly because of this association the Froben Press became one of the most celebrated of its time. His Bibles are based on the "Fontibus ex Graecis" series. He used a preface and made a classification of the books of the Bible with a summary of their contents. The first edition (1491) was one of the earliest to contain references to parallel passages throughout the book. The edition in this collection has two columns to the page. The initials of each chapter are hand printed in black ink. There are many written references in the margins. Froben's Bibles have been called "The poor man's Bibles" because they were smaller and less expensive than others, and the poor scholar could afford them.

printer, in 1492, was the first to use an illustration on the title page and this woodcut is reproduced in the title page of the present edition. Binding, stamped pigskin. shows St. Peter with the keys to D. and M., 6086, and bears the inscription "Tu es Petrus." There are two columns of fifty-four lines on each page. Included are an alphabetical table of contents and notes. The colophon contains the name of the publisher,

the date, and the place of publication.

FROBEN BIBLE. Latin, 1495. Johannes Froben de Hammelburg, tooler Basileae. Gothic letter, octavo. Original collection.

D. and M., 6037 note.

In this second copy of the same edition as the one just described, the initial letters were not filled in and only lower-case letters occupy the spaces for initials.

Binding, stamped pigskin with clasps of leather and metal.

D. and M., 6086 note.

20

BIBLIA BRIKIAE. Latin, 1496. Angelus and Jacobus Britannici fratres, Brixiae (Brescia). Small Gothic letter, octavo. Original collection.

The publishers of this Bible state that they give the corrected text of P. Angelus de Monte Ulmi; this is the earliest Brescia edition to do so. The first Bible from this press, it is the oldest in this collection to be entirely printed. Some of the printed initials are plain, but many are decorative, printed from metal or wood blocks. Initials have been omitted from part of the New Testament and some of the Epistles; lower-case letters have been left. The book is printed in two columns and has 554 leaves without pagination or catch words.

Binding, calf skin with gold stamping on the back.
D. and M., 6087 note.

21

BIBLIA LATINA. Latin, 1497. Hieronymus de Paganinis Brixianus, Venetiis. Gothic letter, octavo. Original collection.

This printer, in 1492, was the first to use an illustration on the title page and this woodcut is reproduced for the 1497 edition. It shows St. Peter with the keys to heaven and hell, and bears the inscription "Tu es Petrus." There are two columns of fifty-four lines on each page. Included are an alphabetical table of contents and notes. The colophon contains the name of the publisher,

the date, and the place of publication.

Binding, heavy cardboard sides with leather back
 tooled in gold.
 D. and M., 6087 note.

English translations of the Bible are a very important part of the Jewish collection and one may follow the development of modern English through the different versions of the Bible represented here. Since this study lists the Bibles in chronological order of the actual printing date of the volumes in the collection, a summary of the order in which the different English versions first appeared is given.

Wycliffe's Bible appeared in manuscript about 1380 and very likely influenced the English versions that followed. The first printed Bible in English was Tyndale's New Testament by Janyn Ioynt in 1525. The first complete Bible printed in English was the Geneva Bible, in 1560. The King James Bible was first printed in 1611. The Revised Version of the Bible was first printed in 1885. The Revised Standard Version of the Bible was first printed in 1952. The New International Version of the Bible was first printed in 1978. The New Revised Standard Version of the Bible was first printed in 1989. The New Living Translation of the Bible was first printed in 1996. The New American Bible was first printed in 1984. The New Jerusalem Bible was first printed in 1985. The New English Bible was first printed in 1970. The New Oxford Bible was first printed in 1997. The New Revised Standard Version of the Bible was first printed in 1989. The New International Version of the Bible was first printed in 1978. The New Living Translation of the Bible was first printed in 1996. The New American Bible was first printed in 1984. The New Jerusalem Bible was first printed in 1985. The New English Bible was first printed in 1970. The New Oxford Bible was first printed in 1997.

BIBLES IN THE COLLECTION REPRESENTED BY THESE

languages, six polyglots, and many famous art editions.

BIBLICAL WORKS SINCE 1501

English translations of the Bible are a very important part of the Quayle Collection and one may follow the development of modern English through the different versions especially noted. In this edition of the Latin Vulgate of the Bible represented here. Since this study lists the Bibles in chronological order of the actual printing date of the volumes in the collection, a summary of the order in which the different English versions first appeared is given.

Wycliffe's Bible appeared in manuscript about 1380 and very likely influenced the English versions that followed. The first printed Bible in English was Tyndale's New Testament, first issued in 1525. The first complete Bible printed in English was the Coverdale Bible, issued in 1535. Matthew's Bible appeared in 1537, edited by John Rogers, a friend of Tyndale. Taverner's Bible and the Great Bible both appeared in 1539. The Geneva Bible was first printed in 1560. The first edition of the Bishops' Bible appeared in 1568. The Rheims New Testament appeared in 1582 and the Douai Old Testament in 1609. The King James Bible of 1611 completes the list of well-known early English Bibles.

Bibles in this collection represent nineteen

languages, six polyglots, and many famous art editions.

QUAYLE POLYGLOT. Polyglot, 1518. Petrus et Paulus Porcius,
Genève. Folio. Original collection.

22

VOSTRE BIBLE. Latin, 1512. Simon Vostre, Paris. Gothic
letter, folio. Original collection.

Simon Vostre's printing is well known for its deco-
ration. His several editions of the Book of Hours are
especially noted. In this edition of the Latin Vulgate
there are a number of tables. A full page woodcut picturing
monks with books and edged with pictures of saints with
books is at the beginning of the fourth table. The type
is small Gothic with all ornamental initials in black. This
Bible contains the name plate of Julian La Pierre, M. D.

Binding, calfskin.

B. M., page 32.

Inserted in the quays is a note on the
life and discoveries of Christopher Columbus. The print is
large and clear with type suitable for each language. This
copy bears the seal of the Society of Jesus, Rouai.

23

BIBLIA SACRA. Latin, 1515. Jacobus Sacon (Saecon), Lyons.
Gothic letter, folio. Gift, Markham family, 1958.

The third edition printed by Sacon for Anton Koburger
(Anthony Coberger) of Nurenberg, this Vulgate represents
one of many editions issued between 1506 and 1522. It is
the earliest in the Quayle collection to be printed in two
colors. Each initial letter is elaborately decorated.
Three large woodcuts show the Savior with a lamb, the crea-
tion, and the manger scene. Bishop Quayle's notes state of
the 1518 edition, "These are probably the work of Jean
Bourdichon and the smaller ones were in part executed after
those of the celebrated Mailermi Bible and in part engraved
by Hans Springinklee."¹ Many marginal cross references
appear.

Binding, vellum

D. and M., 6091 and 6101.

¹William A. Quayle, "Catalog," (unpublished catalog
of the original collection, Baker University, Baldwin,
Kansas).

GENOA PSALTER. Polyglot, 1516. Petrus et Paulus Porrus, Genuae. Folio. Original collection.

Psalterium, Hebraeum, Graecū, Arabicū, & Chaldeū, cū tribus latinis interpretatiobus & glossis. Probably the first polyglot ever published, the Psalter gives in eight columns across the double page the Hebrew, a literal Latin version of the Hebrew, the Latin Vulgate, the Greek Septuagint, the Arabic, the Chaldee (in Hebrew characters), a literal Latin version of the Chaldee, and Scholia or commentary in Latin.

BIBLIA Augustino Giustiniani, Bishop of Nebbio, edited the work. The editor in the preface promised the entire Bible in this form. He is said to have completed the New Testament in manuscript, but it was not published.

The title appears in the five languages printed within an arabesque border. Inserted in the psalms is a note on the life and discoveries of Christopher Columbus. The print is large and clear with type suitable for each language. This copy bears the seal of the Society of Jesu, Douai.

Binding, unstamped pigskin. D. and M., 1411.

Binding, stamped pigskin 25

BIBLIA SACRA. Latin, 1518. Jacobus Sacon (Saccon), Lyons. Gothic type, folio. Original collection.

A fifth edition Sacon Bible printed for Anton Koburger. The description generally follows the 1515 edition (No. 23). Bishop Quayle said of the binding, "The binding is white embossed pigskin with brass clasps and fastened with six patted nails. The embossed work is in flowers and is very chaste."² Like the 1515 edition, with many of the same woodcuts included. Miss Osborne says, "The binding was bound with white pigskin with brass clasps and fastened with six patted nails. The embossed work is in flowers and is very chaste." before 1550."

Binding, white embossed pigskin. D. and M., 6091 and 6101.

²Quayle, op. cit.

BIBLIA SACRA. Latin, 1518. Jacobus Sacon (Saccon), Lyons. Gothic letter, folio. Original collection.

A second copy of the fifth edition Sacon Bible. The printer Petrains is a revision of the Vulgate by comparison with the Complutensian. Binding, two tone calf, tooled. Considered D. and M., 6091 and 6101. The Complutensian, also known as the Spanish, or Hispanos Polyglot, 1514-1517, was the earliest of the great polyglots. It is printed in Hebrew, Chaldean, Greek, and Latin. This is the first Bible in the Cayle Collection printed in Roman type. The initials **BIBLIA MAGNA.** Latin, 1520. Jean Moylin de Cambray, Lyons. Gothic letter, folio. Purchased for the collection.

"Biblia Magna, Ad laudem et Gloriam Sanctissime Trinitatis" is the beginning of the title of this large folio which is beautifully printed in black and red and elaborately decorated in red. The name of the publisher, Moylin, appears in the colophon only; A. Stephano appears on the title page and also in the colophon as the bookseller. The text follows the "Fontibus ex Graecis" series (for explanation see No. 15). There is no mention of this edition in the catalogs consulted for this study. An unusual feature of the folio is the small leather tabs pasted in the book in the manner of a thumb index.

Three old manuscripts were collected for it and compared with the best printed editions, including the Complutensian polyglot. It is the first of the large five editions of the Bible printed by Stephano. Geoffrey Troy, writer-printer **SACON BIBLE.** Latin, 1522. Jacobus Sacon, Lyons. Gothic letter, octavo. Original collection.

A folio printed in 1522 and this octavo edition are probably the last printed by Jacob Sacon. Except for size, it is very much like the 1515 edition, with many of the same woodcuts included. Miss Osborne says, "The binding has been especially beautiful stamped pigskin with metal clasps and bosses, gold inside the border. The edges are gold and gauffered which indicates that the binding was not done before 1650." In gold on the cover is the coat of arms of D. and M., 6102.

Binding Russian leather (calf skin prepared with willow bark and scented with birch oil), gold tooled inner
 3 Hattie Osborne, "Notes," (unpublished notes on most of the Bibles in the collection).

BIBLIA SACRA. Latin, 1527. Joannes Petreius, Nuremberg.
Roman type, octavo. Original collection.

The first edition of the Bible printed by the editor-printer Petreius is a revision of the Vulgate by comparison with the Complutensian polyglot and versions Petreius considered the original Greek and Hebrew. The Complutensian, also known as the Spanish, or Ximenes Polyglot, 1514-1517, was the earliest of the great polyglots. It is printed in Hebrew, Chaldee, Greek, and Latin. This is the first Bible in the Quayle Collection printed in Roman type. The initials are all printed in black. The title page is decorated with the emblems of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.

Binding, vellum.
D. and A., 6107.

Binding, vellum.
D. and A., 6107.

BIBLIA. Latin, 1528. Roberti Stephani, Paris. Roman type,
folio. Original collection.

Etienne or Estienne, the French form of the name Stephani is more commonly used in reference to the famous press from which this Bible was printed. This was the earliest attempt at a critical edition of the Vulgate. Three old manuscripts were collated for it and compared with the best printed editions, including the Complutensian polyglot. It is the first of forty-five editions of the Bible printed by Stephani. Geoffrey Troy, writer-printer-engraver, worked with Stephani and the engraved initials in this edition are the work of Troy. The title page as well as the title page to the appendix has a full page device, an olive tree with falling branches. Stephani was appointed royal printer by Francis I. This position carried a privilege of interpretation and printing for five years and is said to be the first known attempt at copyrighting.

This copy is complete. It contains the "order of books," the Hieronymi (St. Jerome's) prologue, and following the text is a list of Hebrew names and an index to the Old and New Testaments. In gold on the cover is the coat of arms of M. Woodhull.

Binding, Russian leather (calf skin prepared with willow bark and scented with birch oil), gold tooled inner

edges and marbled end papers.

D. and M., 6109.

ITALIAN BIBLE. Italian, 1540. Bartholomaeus de
Venetia da Brussa, Venetia. Roman type, octavo.
Original collection. 31

BIBLIA SACRA. Latin, 1529. Johannes Petreius, Nuremburg.
Roman type, 12 mo. Original collection.

The second edition of Petreius' Bible has more decoration than the first (1527). Some initials are ornamental woodcuts and some are decorated in red. The small capitals have some red coloring. Inserted at the beginning are two vellum leaves on which is a manuscript calendar. In the back are three vellum leaves on which is written St. Augustine's "On the praise and utility of the Psalms." The title page is decorated with the emblems of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, and Biblical scenes.

Binding, vellum.
D. and M., 6107.

ENGLISH BIBLE. English, 1540. Edward Whitchourse, London.
Black letter, folio. Original collection. 32

TAVERNER'S BIBLE. English, 1539. John Byddel, London.
Black letter, folio. Original collection.

Very few copies, none known to be perfect, of this Bible are known to exist. It is a first edition of Taverner's Bible. Richard Taverner revised the Matthew Bible of 1537. Dore says, "Nearly all the changes Taverner made in his version, appear to be in order to give more vigorous and idiomatic renderings."⁴

Miss Osborne says that although Darlow and Moule claim this version had little influence, Harold Hutson and Harold Willoughby of Chicago University, who made a thorough study of it, say that it had considerable influence on subsequent versions.⁵

Binding, removed.
D. and M., 24.

The border of the title page is said to have been designed by Hans Holbein. "It represents our Lord in the

⁴R. J. Dore, Old Bibles: An Account of Early Versions of the English Bible (London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1888), p. 146.

⁵Osborne, op. cit.

clouds, with stretched out 33; underneath is the king sitting on a throne, with Nobles on one side and Nobles ITALIAN NEW TESTAMENT. Italian, 1540. Bartholomeo de Zanetti da Bressa, Venetia. Roman type, octavo. Original collection. The king is represented as holding a cross in each hand, which he is pressing Brucioli or Bruccioli (149 to 155) was an exiled Florentine humanist who settled with his brothers in Venice. They established a printing press and first published the New Testament in 1530. Brucioli's version was condemned and placed on the index in 1559. The fourth edition, of which this is a copy, is called the "Burnt" Bible because all known copies of the first three editions were burned. Bishop Quayle's notes state that the brown morocco binding is "super-extra" with delicately gold tooled inside borders and gold marbled edges, bound by Trautz-Bauzonnet and very rare.⁶ Earlier editions the woodcuts are without borders. The

pointing hands in the margins and text, showing the passages toward D. and N., 5581. Mark, and wished to annotate, have ruffles about the wrist, while the hands in other editions have a cuff only. The stars in the text of the 1539 edition are double three, or six-pointed, while the stars in other editions are said of when five-pointed. It has been proved GREAT BIBLE. English, 1540. Edward Whitchurch, London. direct Black letter, folio. Original collection. or, painting, or publication of the Great Bible issued in 1539; therefore the second edition of the Great Bible and the first containing Cranmer's prologue. This is the first time the words, "This is the Byble apoynted to the use of the churches," appeared on the first title. Although this is called Cranmer's version it is Coverdale's Great Bible of 1539 with Cranmer's prologue. Coverdale had been commissioned by Thomas Cromwell to make a more critical version of the Matthews Bible. He and Grafton went to Paris and engaged the French printer Regnault to print the Bible. Henry VIII obtained from Francis I a special license to permit Richard Grafton and Edward Whitchurch to have the Bible printed in France. Later Francis withdrew his permission and ordered all printed leaves to be destroyed. Much of the work was smuggled to England and soon Cromwell had the presses and type purchased from Regnault and removed to England where the work was completed. The six editions following used the same presses and type. 1539

The border of the title page is said to have been designed by Hans Holbein. "It represents our Lord in the

⁶Quayle, op. cit.

clouds, with stretched out arms; underneath is the king sitting on a throne, with Bishops on one side and Nobles on the other. The Bishops stand bareheaded, with their mitres on the ground at the King's feet, a fitting emblem of Henry VIII's supremacy over the Church. The king is represented as holding a book in each hand, which he is presenting to the Bishops and Nobles, and on the cover of each book is inscribed the words 'Verbun Dei.' On the right side of the letter press is Cromwell giving a Bible to some laymen, and on the left, Cranmer handing a Bible to a Priest. Below are represented all sorts and conditions of men supposed to be shouting 'Vivat Rex.'⁷

The first edition varies from later editions in several ways. In the first edition "the numerous woodcuts are supported by a border or column on each side, while in all other editions the woodcuts are without borders. The pointing hands in the margins and text, showing the passages Coverdale considered 'dark,' and wished to annotate, have ruffles about the wrist, while the hands in other editions have a cuff only. The stars in the text of the 1539 edition are double trine, or six-pointed, while the stars in other editions are some of them five-pointed. It has been proved most conclusively that Archbishop Cranmer had no share directly or indirectly in the translation, revision, printing, or publication of the Great Bible issued in 1539; therefore the common practice of designating it 'Cranmer's Bible' is erroneous and unfair. It was the enterprise of Cromwell; to whom the illuminated copy on vellum, with his coat of arms in colours, now in the library of S. John's College, Cambridge, was presented."⁸ Only such manuscripts as lay ready to his hand at Basel--none earlier than the eleventh century. The Great Bible is called "of the largest volume" because of its size, its pages measuring nine by fifteen inches, bound in chequer and gold decorated form, it obtained a much wider circulation, and exercised a far greater influence. Binding, old calf, in perfect condition. The original binding has been rebacked.

D. and M., 30. temporary Ser. no. 1000. 1539. 1540. 1541. 1542. 1543. 1544. 1545. 1546. 1547. 1548. 1549. 1550. 1551.

⁷Dore, op. cit., p. 159

⁸Ibid., pp. 161-162.

and many notes found in an edition of the Bible. A
 GREAT BIBLE. English, 1541. Richard Whitchurch, London.
 Black letter, folio. Original collection.

This is probably the fifth edition of the Great Bible,
 the fourth with Crammer's prologue. The title page, all the
 preliminary leaves, and a part of Genesis is missing, and
 throughout the book parts are left out.

Binding, calf over boards. It is sometimes called the "Dug" Bible, though the
 cover is D. and M., 37.

The numbering of pages is often incorrect. This copy
 is imperfect, having a number of pages missing, including the
 NOUUM TESTAMENTUM. Greek, 1545. Hieronymum Frobenium et
 Nicolaum Episcopium, Basileae. Greek letter, quarto.
 Original collection.

The only edition issued by the Froben press in which
 a Latin text does not accompany the Greek, this New Testament
 follows Erasmus' fifth edition.

In the spring of 1515 Froben asked Desiderius Erasmus,
 the famous scholar, to edit a Greek New Testament. He was
 anxious to have his edition completed before Ximenes could
 get the Complutensian polyglot published. Printing on the
 Erasmus first edition began in September, 1515, and the book
 appeared in March, 1516. Darlow and Moule say, "Erasmus
 appears to have consulted only such manuscripts as lay ready
 to his hand at Basel--none earlier than the eleventh century.
 In critical value Erasmus' text is inferior to the Complu-
 tensian; yet from the fact that it was the first in the field
 and appeared in cheaper and more convenient form, it obtained
 a much wider circulation, and exercised a far greater influ-
 ence than its rival on subsequent fortunes of the text."

Binding, contemporary German dark morocco; gauffered.
 D. and M., 4591.

Editor of this edition was John
 Sawood, the London printer. This is the fourth edition of
 Tyndale's English version with the translation of Erasmus
 in Latin. The leaves are not numbered. The Latin and
 English texts are printed in parallel columns.

MATTHEW'S BIBLE. English, 1549. John Daye and William Seres,
 London. Black letter, folio. Original collection.

A folio edition of Matthew's Bible (first edition,
 1537), edited by Edmund Becke who also wrote the dedication

and many notes found in no other edition of the Bible. A note which sometimes styles this as the "Wife-Beater's" Bible appears at the end of I Peter iii: "He dwelleth with his wyfe according to knowledge, that taketh her as a necessarye healper, and not as a bonde servante or a bonde slave. And yf she be not obedient and healpfull unto hym endevoureth to beate the feare of God into her heade, that therby she may be compelled to learn her dutie, and to do it." ^{also in 1525}

It is sometimes called the "Bug" Bible, though the rendering "Bugges" in Psalm xci.5 is first found in the Coverdale Bible of 1535 and occurs in many others.

The numbering of pages is often incorrect. This copy is imperfect, having a number of pages missing, including the first title page.

According to Dore, the Matthew's Bible was brought out under the supervision of John Rogers, a friend of William Tyndale. It is made up of the texts of Tyndale and Coverdale with the exception of the Prayer of Manasses which Rogers translated from a French Bible. Rogers used the pseudonym "Thomas Matthew" probably to conceal the fact that much of the Bible was Tyndale's translation, as Tyndale's writings had been condemned by English authorities. The first edition probably was printed by Jacob van Meteren, in Antwerp, in 1537.⁹

Binding, calf.
D. and M., 47.

TYNDALE'S NEW TESTAMENT. English, 1550. Thomae Gaultier, London, pro I. C. Black and Roman letter, octavo. Original collection.

The "pro I. C." after the printer's name indicates that the publisher and editor of this edition was John Cawood, the London printer. This is the fourth edition of Tyndale's English version with the translations of Erasmus in Latin. The leaves are not numbered. The Latin and English texts are printed in parallel columns, the Latin inside in Roman type and the English outside in Black letter.

⁹Ibid., pp. 113-117.

References appear in the margins. The title page and two leaves of tables are missing and other leaves have had the margins restored. The book contains the bookplate of "Amherst of Hackney Library."

Much has been written concerning Tyndale's New Testament. It was the earliest printed version of the New Testament in English. His first edition was printed in 1525 by Peter Schoeffer of Worms. Tyndale began his translation in England but joined Luther at Wittenberg in 1524 and finished his translation there. At the time it was called upon "Luther's Testament in English." Tyndale waited nine years before issuing a second edition. In the meantime pirated editions were produced, how many is not known. Tyndale's final revision was printed in 1534-35, and was adopted by John Rogers, Tyndale's personal friend, as the basis of the Testament of Matthew's Bible in 1537. Dore says of Tyndale, "He was a thorough master of English. To him we owe the exceeding beauty and tender grace of the language of our present New Testament (King James), for in spite of many revisions, almost every sentence is substantially the same as Tyndale wrote it in 1525."¹⁰

Binding, brown morocco, gold tooled, done by W. Pratt.

D. and M., 58. This Bible is illustrated by 170 woodcuts, the work of Bernard Salomon, called "le petit Bernard," the name of the well known engraver of the sixteenth century. 101 39. The first Bible to have his woodcuts, but the woodcuts undoubtedly had been used in

COVERDALE BIBLE. English, 1550. Christopher Froschover, Zurich. Black letter, quarto. Original collection. 101 39. The Bible was printed on a new leaf.

The angular German type of Froschover's Zurich press was used for the text of this Bible. It resembles, but is much smaller than the type used in the Coverdale Bible of 1535. This copy was in the Caxton Exhibition, lent by Francis Fry. It contains the bookplate of Huth, a famous English book collector, and also that of Lea Wilson.

The Coverdale Bible of 1535 was the first complete Bible printed in the English language. Miles Coverdale had been a priest who fled England after Cromwell's fall, 1540, married, and taught school. Later he returned to England and preaching and became a bishop. He died in 1560 at the age of eighty-one. He was induced by Cromwell, More, and

John au Pille, bishop of Artois, called this version from a manuscript found in Rome. The text was translated into Latin.¹⁰ Ibid., p. 25.

others to translate the Bible into English. He used the Vulgate and Luther's Bible as the principal bases for his translation. The first edition was printed by Jacob van Meteren at Antwerp and sent to James Nicolson of Southwark in sheets. Because of the slight demand for a Bible in English, Nicholson had great difficulty in disposing of it. He changed the title page and included a dedication to Henry VIII. He also bought the original blocks of woodcuts, map, and title border, and these were used later in versions of Matthew's and Bishops' Bibles as well as later Coverdale editions. Coverdale's translation had great influence upon subsequent English translations. The book is illustrated by the same woodcuts. The binding, modern dark blue crushed levant, gold tooled. D. and M., 55.

Binding, embossed pigskin.
D. and M., 134.

40

BIBLIA PRECIEUSE. Latin 1554. Joan Tornæsium (Jean Tornes), Ludguni (Lyons). Roman type, octavo. Original collection.

Given the name "Biblia Precieuse" by Didot, the famous eighteenth century French binder, this Bible is illustrated by 198 woodcuts, the work of Bernard Salomon, called "le petit Bernard." He was one of the well-known engravers of the sixteenth century. This is the first Bible to have his woodcuts, but the woodcuts undoubtedly had been used in religious works before, as indicated by the worm holes which show as small rings. New leaves have replaced the fly-leaf leaves, and the title page has been pasted on a new leaf. The binding, leather, marbled edged leaves. D. and M., 134.

41

GOSPEL OF ST. MATTHEW. Latin, 1555; Hebrew, 1551. Roman type, 16 mo; Hebrew character, octavo. Martinus Juvenis, Paris. Original collection.

The gospel of Matthew in both Hebrew and Latin. The Hebrew, printed in 1551, is bound in the back of the book with the title page for that part in both Latin and Hebrew. Roman type is used in the Latin part which comes first. Jehan du Tillet, Bishop of Brieg, edited this version from a manuscript found in Rome. The text was "rendered into Latin" by J. Mercerus.

There Binding, white vellum; the typewritten label, "Polyglot, 1555," is pasted on the spine. ^{age has been reproduced.}
D. and M., 5094, 5095.

Because of the profuse notes, often Calvinistic, this was the Bible dear to the Puritans, and for many years it was the favorite version of 42 English people. It greatly influenced the King James Bible of 1611.

BIBLIA SACRA. Latin, 1556. Joan Tornaesium (Jean Tournes), Lugduni (Lyons). Roman type, folio. Original collection.

This large folio was printed by the printer of the "Bible Precieuse" and is illustrated by the same woodcuts. The Roman type is especially clear.

GENEVAN BIBLE. English, 1560. Rouland Hall, Geneva. Roman type, folio. Original collection.
Binding, embossed pigskin.
D. and M., 134.

A second copy of the first edition, this lacks the title page and the list of books. The map and the tables at the end of the book are missing. A few of the margins of the leaves are damaged slightly and some have been trimmed.
BIBLIA, INTERPRETE SEBASTIANO CASTALIONE. Latin, 1556. Joann Operinum, Basileae. Roman type, folio. Original collection.

This independent interpretation aroused bitter hostility among Calvin's followers. A characteristic of Sebastien Chateillon's Latin versions is the use of classical for recognized ecclesiastical terms such as "collegium" for "synagoga," and "fanum" for "templum." His device on the title page is Arian riding a dolphin. This copy is the third edition, the last published before his death. The paragraph is used, and lines and columns are numbered. Marginal notes are used.

Binding, stamped vellum.
D. and M., 6137.
The text is in double columns; references and contents before chapters are printed in italics; subject headings are in headlines.

GENEVAN BIBLE. English, 1560. Rouland Hall, Geneva. Roman type, small quarto. Original collection.
This is the first edition of the Geneva version, the first English Bible printed in Roman type and with verse divisions. Marginal notes are in small Roman type; the text is in double columns; references and contents before chapters are printed in italics; subject headings are in headlines.

There are twenty-six engravings in the text and five full page maps. In this copy the title page has been reproduced.

Because of the profuse notes, often Calvinistic, this was the Bible dear to the Puritans, and for many years it was the favorite version of the English people. It greatly influenced the King James Bible of 1611. **Binding**, paneled tooled leather. **D. and M.**, 77. **Geneva**, 1534. **Original collection.**

GENEVAN BIBLE. English, 1560. Rouland Hall, Geneva. Roman type, small quarto. Original collection.

A second copy of the first edition, this lacks the title page and the list of books. One map and the tables at the end of the book are missing. A few of the margins of the leaves are damaged slightly and some have been trimmed too closely. **Original collection.**

Binding, brown leather, gold tooled. **D. and M.**, 77. **Geneva**, 1560. **Original collection.**

46

GENEVAN BIBLE. English, 1562. John Bodley, Geneva. Black letter, folio. Original collection.

The second edition of the Genevan Bible was apparently produced by John Bodley although no printer's name is given. The New Testament title page is dated 1561. Claims of revision were made but the only differences were in type, size, and the number of mistakes. The Bible received the nickname "Whig" Bible from the reading of one of the Beatitudes, "Blessed are the 'plac' makers." A passage in Luke xxi reads, "Christ 'condemne' the poor widows," rather than "commendeth."

The first title page is missing; also missing are the five maps and the last page of the tables. Several pages are mended. **Binding**, paper backed with heavy red morocco. **D. and M.**, 84. **Geneva**, 1562. **Original collection.**

Museum in Antwerp stands to 47 as a monument to his memory and the trust of his descendants.
NEW TESTAMENT. German, 1562. Valentin Hiewher, Nurnberg.
 Black letter, folio. Original collection.

A Luther version of the New Testament, this volume is illustrated with many woodcuts and ornamental initials, some colored by hand in an unskilled manner. Luther's New Testament first appeared in 1522; his Old Testament in 1524. His first complete translation came out in 1534 in the language of Northern Germany. Although there were eighteen complete Bibles in German before Luther's Bible, the "high" German of his translation had a great influence on the modern German language.

The earliest of Bess's editions of the Greek Testament. Theodor Binding, calf. (1513-1609), a scholar of the Reformation, was Calvin's confidant and successor at Geneva. His edition of the New Testament exercised great influence on revisions of the English Bible down to 1811. The text, with variations by Bess, follows Robert Stephens' (1551-1604) 48

BIBLIA SACROSANCTA. Latin, 1564. Juntas, Venice. Roman Bess's type, folio. Original collection.

A later edition of the 1542 Schoeffer edition, this small folio has the scholia or notes printed in italics. The colophon is dated 1557, but the title page, printed in red and black, gives 1564.

Binding, calf.
 D. and M., 6121.

51
 49
BIBLIA. Latin, 1565. Christopher Plantin, Antwerp. Roman type, octavo. Original collection.

The leaves in this volume are numbered by the press. Small ornamental initials mark the beginning of each book, verse divisions appear in the margins, and the title page is engraved.

Called the Louvain edition because it had the sanction of the Theological Faculty of Louvain, this Bible was practically accepted as the authorized Roman Catholic version until the publication of the Sixtine Bible in 1590. It is a reprint with modifications, of the Stephanus Bible of 1533. Plantin published his first edition of this Bible in 1559. He was one of the famous early printers and the Plantin-Moretus

Museum in Antwerp stands today as a monument to his memory and to that of his descendants.

Binding, backed in sheepskin; sides mottled brown paper over pasteboard.

D. and M., 6129.

50
NOUUM TESTAMENTUM. Greek and Latin, 1565. Hiericus Stephanus, Geneva. Greek, Roman, and Italic type, folio. Original collection.

The earliest of Beza's editions of the Greek Testament. Theodore Beza of de Beze (1519-1605), a scholar of the Reformation, was Calvin's coadjutor and successor at Geneva. His edition of the New Testament exercised great influence on revisions of the English Bible down to 1611. The text, with variations by Beza, follows Robert Stephanus' (Estienne) text of 1551. Two Latin texts are given, the Vulgate and Beza's own, and Beza's Greek. His commentary, in Latin, appears at the top and bottom of the pages. This edition was dedicated to Queen Elizabeth.

Binding, contemporary stamped pigskin over wood; with clasps.

D. and M., 4629.

51
LA BIBLE. French, 1567. Francois Estienne, Geneva. Roman type, octavo. Original collection.

The first French Geneva version was printed in 1560, by Henri Estienne, a cousin of Francois. It was the first French Protestant version, a revision based on Hebrew and Greek by Pierre Robert Olivetan in 1535. Olivetan may have been assisted by Calvin. This version exercised great influence on the Matthew's and Genevan Bibles. Bishop Quayle's notes add, "Rare early Huguenot Bible, hand ruled in red, rare binding, with Clement Marot's Psalms and music."¹¹

Binding, red French morocco, dull gold edges.
 D. and M., 3730.

¹¹Quayle, op. cit.

that would represent the religious views of the time. No
BIBLIA SACRA LUGDUNI. Latin, 1567. Gualiel Rovillium
 (Gualielino Rovillium), Lugduni (Lyons). Roman type,
 quarto. Original collection.

A thick small quarto illustrated after the manner of
 Petit Bernard. The title page is decorated with human
 figures, grapes, and other fruits. There are 100 pages of
 alphabetical index, also lists of names, and the prologue
 of St. Jerome.

Binding, vellum.
 B. M., p. 44.

"BEAR" BIBLE. Spanish, 1567. T. Guarinos, Basel. Roman
BISHOPS' BIBLE. English, 1568. Richard Jugge, London.
 Black letter, folio. Original collection.

A first edition, often called the "Jugge" Bible
 after the printer, and the "Treacle" Bible because of
 Jer. viii:22, "Is there no treacle in Galaad." The text
 is printed in double columns, fifty-seven lines to a full
 column. Headlines and marginal references are in Roman type,
 but the marginal notes and the contents before chapters are
 in Black letter. There are a number of engravings which
 often depict important personages from the time of Archbishop
 Parker, including his coat of arms. Of interest is the note
 beside Psalm 45:9, explaining the expression "of golde of
 Ophir." It reads: "Ophir is thought to be the Ilande in
 the west coast, of late founde by Christopher Columbo, from
 whence at this day is brought most fine golde." Verse divi-
 sions of the Genevan Bible were used and many of the notes
 were taken without, it is said, "due acknowledgement."

When Elizabeth came to the throne of England in 1558
 she felt a new version of the English Bible was necessary
 because, as Dore says, "The Genevan version had obtained a
 large circulation and its mischievous glosses were under-
 mining the Church of England."¹² There had been no new
 English version during the reigns of Edward VI and Mary.
 Archbishop Parker organized a group of bishops and clergy
 to translate a Bible that would have no political bias and

¹²Dore, op. cit., p. 237.

that would represent the religious views of the time. He tried to get lay people to help, but he had little or no response from them. The work was finished and presented to Queen Elizabeth in October, 1568. Nineteen editions were published during Elizabeth's reign.

The volume in this library is from the library of Francis Fry. The title page and one leaf following and three leaves at the end are in facsimile.

The third folio edition and the fifth Bishops' Bible binding, paneled calf, blind tooled. Statement of authentication D. and M., 89. Does not record authorization by queen or parliament, the leave was probably authorized by the church superintendents. It is printed in smaller type than the folio of 1572 (second f. 54 edition) with sixty-three lines to a full column. Included is a two-page map printed "BEAR" BIBLE. Spanish, 1569. T. Guarinus, Basel. Roman type, quarto. Original collection. Press in scroll, and Parker's arms appear in the tablet, dated 1574. Greener's Catalogue. A first edition, one of a very few known to exist, this is the earliest edition of the complete Bible in Spanish. It was translated by Cassiodora de Reina (c1520-1594), one of the Spanish reformers and a native of Seville. The name "Bear" Bible comes from the device on the title page. The device, a bear, is that of Samuel Apiarius (Biener), a printer at Basel who probably had some part in the printing of this Bible.

Binding, stamped pigskin; original clasps.
D. and M., 8472.

24. THE BISHOPS' BIBLE. Latin, 1574. Thomas Vinterburnus, London. Bear type, folio. Original collection.

55

BISHOPS' BIBLE. English, 1573. Richard Jugge, London. Black letter, quarto. Original collection. It was edited by Thomas Beza and William Whittier, a Frenchman and an Englishman. This is the second quarto edition and the fourth edition of the Bishops' version. It resembles the first edition quarto Bible of 1569, except the New Testament seems to follow closely the 1572 folio. In the bear device on the title page of this version for the next decade except this which This copy contains the pictorial bookplate of T. A. Beck, engraved by Lambert. The general title page and fifteen of the forty-four preliminary leaves are gone. There are a number of small mutilations.

Binding, smooth calf with large brass bosses and brass clasps; centerpiece is diamond shaped brass with

gold tooling around the edges. *Camerarius*. The editor wrote
D. and M., 100.

Binding, tooled calf.

D. and M., 100.

56

BISHOPS' BIBLE. English, 1574. Richard Jugge, London.
Black letter, folio. Original collection.

The third folio edition and the fifth Bishops' Bible published, it is the first to contain a statement of authorization. Since history does not record authorization by queen or parliament, the issue was probably authorized by the church authorities. It is printed in smaller type than the folio of 1572 (second folio edition) with sixty-three lines to a full column. Included is a two-page map printed from the same block as that used for the 1535 Coverdale Bible; however there is a different letterpress in scroll, and Parker's arms appear in the tablet, dated 1574. Cranmer's Prologue is printed in italics. There are three title pages in addition to the general. The title page and all preliminary leaves before the preface are missing from this copy.

Binding, blind tooled ooze calf, the title stamped in gold on red morocco on the spine.

D. and M., 101.

BISHOPS' BIBLE. English, 1576. Richard Jugge, London.

Black letter, quarto. Purchased with available funds.

57

JESU CHRISTI D. N. NOUUM TESTAMENTUM. Latin, 1574. Thomas Vautrollerus, London. Roman type, octavo. Original collection.

This is the first separate edition of the Theodore Beza interpretation of the New Testament to appear. It was edited by Pierre Loyseleur de Villiers, a theological professor who had come from Geneva to London and printed in the office of the Blackfriars. The printer, Vautrollerus, was a Huguenot refugee who obtained permission from Elizabeth to print this version. A warning in the book cautions no one to print this version for the next decade except this which Thomas Vautrollerus composed with his type and which the Blackfriars kept in their cloisters. Laurence Tomson's revision of the English Genevan New Testament first published in 1576 may be a translation of this text.

The type is small but the profuse commentary printed in the margins is in much smaller type. The commentary is

from Beza with additions by J. Camerarius. The editor wrote the preface. They returned to Douai in 1595. The Old Testament was not printed then because of lack of funds.

Binding, tooled calf.

D. and M., 6162.

The translation of the Rheims Testament differs from all others on almost every page. A very considerable number of Hebraic renderings, which they introduced for the first time were adopted by the revisers of the King James' Bible in 1611, and still more by the

BIBLIA. Latin, 1576. Haeredes Nicolai Beuilaquae & socios, Venetiis. Roman type, folio. Original collection.

This version with its annotations set with great opposition. A large folio edition of the Louvain Bible not mentioned in the usual references; however, a 1583 quarto from this press was in the Caxton exhibit. Many borders and illustrations and ornamental initial letters decorate this Bible printed in clear Roman type. Verses are numbered on the left side. The 792 pages are numbered with Roman numerals. Following the text are index and tables. Preceding the text are preface, prologue, Epistolae ad Paulinum, preface to the Pentateuch, a salutation, and a list of names.

Binding, plain leather on sides; gold tooled back.

61

BISHOPS' BIBLE. English, 1579. Depositor of Christopher Barker, London. Black letter, folio. Original

Black letter, quarto. Purchased with available funds.

The eighth edition of the Bishops' Bible and the first quarto printed with verses numbered, this Bible has sixty lines to the full column. The preface is printed in italics with the prayer in Roman type. This volume is from the library of Francis Fry.

Binding, stamped rubbed calf.

D. and M., 108.

60

RHEIMS NEW TESTAMENT. English, 1582. John Fogy, Rheims. Roman type, quarto. Purchased for collection.

New Testament translated into English from the Vulgate at the English Roman Catholic College at Rheims by Gregory Martin and others. The College at Douai was opened in 1568 and moved to Rheims in 1578 when the success

of the Prince of Orange led to the expulsion of the students from Douai. They returned to Douai in 1593. The Old Testament was not printed then because of lack of funds.

Of this work Dore says, "The translation of the Rheims Testament differs from all others on almost every page. A very considerable number of Rhemish renderings, which they introduced for the first time, were adopted by the revisers of the King James' Bible in 1611, and still more by the revisers of the 1881 version."¹³

This version with its annotations met with great opposition in England. Many copies were seized by Queen Elizabeth's searchers and confiscated. Priests found with copies were imprisoned and tortured, "by those who most zealously advocated the unlimited right of private judgment."¹⁴ An oath sworn on this Bible was not considered valid.

Binding, modern maroon leather.
D. and M., 134.

GENEVAN BIBLE. English, 1592. Deputies of Christopher Barker, London. Black letter, folio. Original collection.

A Geneva version with Tomson's revised New Testament. The New Testament title page is dated 1591, but the colophon has the date 1592. It is printed in double columns, sixty lines to a full column. The border to the general and New Testament titles is like that in Barker's folio edition of the Bishops' Bible of 1584. One full page engraving is also the same as in the 1584 Bishops'. The general title page is missing from this volume.

Binding, calf.
D. and M., 161

¹³Ibid., p. 303.

¹⁴Ibid., p. 292.

quarto Geneva Bible price 62. Roman type. The title page of the new and revised translation takes the place of BIBLIA SACRA. Latin, 1593. Georgius Gruppenbachius, almost always Tubingae. Roman type, folio. Original collection. Printed in clear fine type, this Vulgate has two title pages, one for the Old and one for the New Testament. The initial letters are large, heavy, and black. There is a preface, an "informando lecture," summaries, verse numbers in margins, and references in margins. Red, gilt edged.

Binding, vellum; it bears the initials M V B and the date 1594.

65

GENEVAN BIBLE. English, 1594. Deputies of Christopher Barker, London. Black letter, octavo. Original collection. This library contains the gospels and Acts. The 1594 edition is the third of three separate editions printed by Christopher Barker, who bought his patent from Sir Thomas Wilkes. In 1579 he obtained the exclusive patent to print all official documents, Bibles, and Testaments. The different editions show the development of spelling. An interesting example occurs in Gen. 1:3. The first edition reads, "And God sayde"; the second, "and God sayd"; and the third, "then God saide."

Following the New Testament are pages of information including questions and answers concerning the doctrine of predestination, the use of the sacraments, and names and order of the books of the Bible. A part of the Book of Common Prayer, with the psalms (not metrical) is included, followed by the doggerel lines of a poem, "Here is the Spring." The first page is missing and several pages have been torn.

Binding, smooth brown leather, the spine gold tooled. D. and M., 170.

64

GENEVAN BIBLE. English, 1599. Deputies of Christopher Barker, London. Roman type, quarto. Purchased. A Geneva version in many respects a copy of the other

quarto Geneva Bibles printed in Roman type. The title pages are new and Janius' Revelation takes the place of Tomson's. Included are the metrical Psalms which are almost always found in copies of English Bibles dated 1599. This edition may have been printed in Amsterdam. It is filled with errors: "defile" for "put"; "beards" for "harps"; "thing" for "dung"; and repeated lines. Between the Old and New Testaments is pasted an engraving of Theodore Beza.

BIBLIA Binding, black morocco, gold tooled, gilt edged.
D. and M., 188. and Italian type. Original collection.

Beginning with Job, this is probably Volume II, since the index mentions first part of Bible. Three Latin translations are given: from the Vulgate, the Hebrew, and the
HUTTER'S or **NUREMBERG POLYGLOT**. Twelve languages, 1599.
Eliæ Hutteri Germani, Noribergae. Folio, Volume I of two volumes. Original collection.

Volume I in this library contains the Gospels and Acts. Elias Hutter (1553-1602?), a Hebrew professor at Leipsig edited and published this twelve language polyglot. Because the editor did not hesitate to translate and insert in some versions missing passages which he found in others, the value of the work has been discounted. He does, however, call attention to this fact in his preface. Darlow and Moule describe the polyglot thus: "The texts are printed verse by verse in six columns across two pages: (1) Syriac (in Hebrew characters) and Italian, (2) Hebrew and Spanish, (3) Greek and French, (4) Latin and English, (5) German and Danish, (6) Bohemian and Polish." Volume I has engraved title, preface dated 1599; Volume II preface is dated 1600. Each volume has its own title page. Pages are imperfectly numbered.

Binding, embossed pigskin.
D. and M., 1430.

1609. 2 vols. Spanish, 1611, restorations. Folio.
Original collection.

66

Latin edition of the version and translation Hebrew
DOUAI OLD TESTAMENT. English, 1609. Laurence Kellam,
under Doway. Roman type, quarto, two volumes. Purchased.
Abraham de la, a Jew from Portugal. The text is written
in Latin. The authorized Roman Catholic version of the Old
Testament in English, this version came from the same
translators as the Rheims New Testament of 1582. Together
the complete Bible is commonly known as the Douai-Rheims
D. and M., 3470.

version. Volume II has a separate title page and was published in 1610.

KING JAMES "XX" BIBLE. English, 1611. Robert Barker, London.
Binding, modern maroon leather. Original collection.
D. and M., 231.

The first edition of the Bible that has for so long been the "standard" for English speaking Protestants, the King James version was the 67 of the most scholarly and of the best. It was first published at the height of the Renaissance. **BIBLIA SACRA.** Latin, 1609. Antony Pinelli, Venetian (Venice). Roman and italic type. Original collection. with errors and biblical commentary, was responsible for having Beginning with Job, this is probably Volume II, since the index mentions first part of Bible. Three Latin translations are given: from the Vulgate, the Hebrew, and the Septuagint. The Hebrew translation is in italics. references, and words supplied by the translators in text are in Binding, vellum. alternate readings are in italic. This is a rare first edition and comes from the library of the Duke of Northumberland. The first title page, two pages of preliminary matter, 68 of the last leaf of the text are reproductions.

GENEVAN BIBLE. English, 1610. Andro Hart, Edinburgh.
Black letter, folio. Original collection. D. and M., 240.

Regarded as the standard edition for many years, this is a large, well printed book containing fewer errors than most other English Bibles of the time. In Scotland it was many years before the King James version supplanted this edition.

GENEVAN BIBLE. English, 1611. Robert Barker, London.
Binding, black leather, full. Original collection.
Binding, rubbed tooled calf.
D. and M., 233.

69

SPANISH OLD TESTAMENT. Spanish, 1611, Amsterdam. Folio.
Original collection.

A later edition of the Ferrara Old Testament Hebrew Bible in Spanish. This version was first printed in 1533 under the protection of the Duke of Ferrara and edited by Abraham Usque, a Jew from Portugal. The text is written in double columns and without verse divisions. A representation of the Ark appears on the title page.

KING JAMES BIBLE. English, 1611. Robert Barker, London.
Binding, stamped pigskin, colored a dark brown.
D. and M., 3476.

The first edition of the King James Bible.

James version. It follows 70 such the edition of 1611, but has the "he went into the citie" translation.

KING JAMES "HE" BIBLE. English, 1611. Robert Barker, London. Black letter, folio. Original collection.

The first edition of the Bible that has for so long been the "standard" for English speaking Protestants, the King James version was the work of the most scholarly men of the times. It was first published at the height of English literary achievement and shows this influence. King James, believing that earlier versions were filled with errors and biased commentary, was responsible for having this version translated and published. The title "He" comes from the rendering "and he went into the citie"; most subsequent editions have "and she went into the citie." The text is in black letter; chapter headings, marginal references, and words supplied by the translators in text are in Roman type; the alternate readings are in italic. This is a rare first edition and comes from the library of the Duke of Northumberland. The first title page, two pages of preliminary matter, and the last leaf of the text are reproductions.

Binding, modern crimson levant, edges richly gaufered. D. and M., 240.

The title page of this 71 is dated 1615, but the work was dated 1611. The first of two general title pages is dated 1611. The first of two general title pages is dated 1611.

KING JAMES "SHE" BIBLE. English, 1611 (?). Robert Barker, London. Black letter, folio. Original collection.

Probably the second edition of the King James Bible although there is some argument concerning this. The New Testament is dated 1611, but the work did not come out until later. The "She" nickname comes from the change in Ruth 3:16 from "and he," to "and she went into the citie." The title page is missing.

Binding, calf over heavy boards, brass corners and bosses.

D. and M., 243.

KING JAMES BIBLE. English, 1613. Robert Barker, London. Black letter, quarto. Purchased.

The first edition in black letter quarto of King

James version. It follows very much the edition of 1611, and has the "he went into the citie" translation.

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1617. Robert Barker, London. Binding, modern. Paper, folio. Original collection. D. and M., 250.

This third edition Bible closely resembles the other large folios done by Barker. The title page, probably an experimental one, originally had the wrong date which has been erased and corrected with a pen. This copy is a

DUTCH BIBLIA. Dutch, 1614. Jan Jacobson, Leyden. Gothic type, or Black letter, folio. Original collection. In gold and red.

A reprint of the Emden Bible which was first printed in 1562 for the Reformed Church. The chapter headings and some of the marginal notes and references are in Roman type. Metrical psalms follow the text.

Binding, gold stamped morocco. Binding, contemporary with brass centerpiece and four corner pieces, clasps. D. and M., 3299.

74
KING JAMES BIBLE. English, 1616. Robert Barker, London. Roman type, quarto. Original collection.

The colophon of this copy is dated 1615, but the title pages are dated 1616. The first of two general title pages is lost from this copy.

Binding, gold stamped morocco. D. and M., 269.

75

DUTCH BIBLIA. Dutch, 1616. Jan Jansen Boeck (J. Jansson), Arnhem (Arnheim). Gothic type, folio. Original collection.

Illustrated with hand illuminated woodcuts, this two-column Bible with marginal notes and indexes was considered by Bishop Quayle to be very rare. It is from the library of the Reverend John Wright, authority on Bibles in America.

Binding, leather back and corners over paper boards.

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1617. Robert Barker, London. Black letter, folio. Original collection.

This third edition Bible closely resembles the other large folios done by Barker. The title page, probably an experimental one, originally had the wrong date which has been erased and corrected with a pen. This copy is noted for its forage painting, Christ showing his hands to his disciples. On the inner edge of the binding are stamped in gold the words: "Handle me and see, it is I myself." Since the art of forage painting was not developed before the middle of the century, the Bible undoubtedly was not new when the painting was done.

Binding, gold stamped morocco.

D. and M., 269.

IN DIVI JOHANNIS APOSTOLI EVANGELIUM. Latin, 1611-1618. Sebastianum Henric Petri, Basileae. Roman type, folio. Original collection.

Two texts bound in one volume. It includes the text of and a Commentary on Evangelist John, title page dated 1611; and Paul's epistles to Corinthians with Commentary, dated 1618.

Binding, calf.

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1620. Bonham Norton and John Bill, London. Black letter, small quarto. Original collection.

Published by successors to Robert Barker, this edition has the date 1619 on the general title page and the date 1620 on the New Testament title page and the colophon. Because of the date 1620, Bishop Quayle called this the "Puritan Arrival Bible."

Binding, not contemporary but old; calf.

D. and M., 289.

1877, lent by Henry J. Austin 79 whose bookplate it contains.

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1625. Norton and Bill, London. Black letter, quarto. Original collection.

Much the same description as other quartos of this publisher.

Binding, blind tooled calf with ten brass bosses and catches for two clasps. D. and M., 303.

80

NOUUM TESTAMENTUM. Latin, 1627. Jacobi Steer, Genevae. Roman type, 12 mo. Original collection.

This New Testament with the notes of Theodore Beza is the first in this collection to have numbered verses.

Binding, marbled paper with red leather strip for spine. D. and M., 6202.

81

BIBLIA SACRA. Latin, 1630. Philippum Albertum, Genevae. Roman type, folio, three volumes. Purchased, 1955.

Volumes one and two contain the Old Testament, the third volume, the New Testament of Tremellius and Janius' version with the addition of Beza's translation of the New Testament. Pages are missing from each volume. Purchased in 1955 from John Pounder, these volumes were from Rufford Abbey, Ireland.

Binding, dark blue morocco, crest of gold; gold edging on inside. D. and M., 6212.

82

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1634. Robert Barker, London. Black letter, folio. Original collection.

The fourth distinct folio edition, it agrees with the 1617 folio. This copy was in the Caxton exhibition of

1877, lent by Henry J. Atkinson whose bookplate it contains.

Binding, note on flyleaf states, "This Bible was bound anew."
 D. and M., 376.

Bible text is preceded by the Book of Common Prayer with its own title page. 83

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1638. Tho. Buck and Roger Daniel, Cambridge. Black letter, folio. Original collection.

Called the "Cambridge" Bible, this edition served as the standard for many subsequent editions. The title page of this copy is engraved and colored by hand; the book is ruled throughout in red by hand although hand work was not the rule for this edition. This copy is bound with the Buck and Daniel's edition of Sternheld Hopkin's Psalms.

Printed in Great and Old and New Latin in three columns.
 Binding, dark brown morocco, gauffered edges, the work of Thomas Buck.
 D. and M., 403.

Binding, pigskin.

84

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1639. Robert Barker and Assigns of John Bill, London. Black letter, quarto. Original collection. Contains the name plate of George May Elwood.

Binding, calf.
 D. and M., 417.

85

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1641. Barker and Assigns of Bill, London. Roman type, octavo. Original collection.

The third edition printed in 1641 by this publisher, this volume is probably very rare.
 Binding, leather, bosses and clasps missing.
 D. and M., 429.

A small leather case, the volume is rare.

ornamentation in the book is 86 full page woodcut preceding the title page to the New Testament.

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1642. Barker and Assigns, of Bill, London. Roman type, octavo. Original collection.

Bible text is preceded by the Book of Common Prayer with its own title page.

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1644. Evans, Tyler, Binding, stamped calf with ten brass bosses. D. and M., 439 and 440.

The "Pearl" or Cromwellian edition. "Pearl" refers to the type and Cromwellian to the period.

87

Binding, morocco, gold tooled, one silver clasp.
NEW TESTAMENT. Latin, 1642. Rogeri Danielis (Roger Daniel), Cantabrigiae (Cambridge). Roman type, folio. Original collection.

91

Printed in Greek and Old and New Latin in three columns across the page, this New Testament has Beza's commentary in double columns across the top and bottom of each page.

This Beza version is the first designed to Robert Browne's Binding, pigskin. It was gold tooled with initials on the title page. It was gold tooled with initials on the title page.

88

Binding, brown leather.
BIBLIA SACRA. Latin, 1647. Haered. Bern. Gaulteri et Sociorum Col: Agrippinae (Cologne). Roman type, octavo. Original collection.

92

A Vulgate edition authorized by Pope Clement VIII. Other editions from this publisher were in six volumes. Colonel Moore, of San Antonio, Texas, gave this volume to Bishop Quayle.

Binding, gold tooled black morocco, marbled, one silver clasp.
D. and M., 1639 and 6216.

89

Binding, calf over 89 boards, one silver clasp with brass corner protectors.
BIBEL. DIE GANTZE HEILIGE SCHRIFFT. German, 1654. Johann Stern, Luneburg. Black letter, 16mo (or 24mo?). Original collection.

A small Luther Bible, two columns to page. The only

ornamentation in the book is a full page woodcut preceding the title page to the New Testament.

BIBLIA SACRA POLYGLOTTA. 1657. Thomas Keyseroff, London.
Binding, black leather, gauffered edges.

The London or Bilton's Polyglot is considered the most accurate and best equal 90 of the great Polyglots. The first three volumes contain the Old Testament (without THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1654. Evan Tyler, (1) London. Pearl, 24mo. Original collection. Latin Vulgate following Erasmus's text; (2) Greek Septuagint with parallel Latin translation; (3) Greek Septuagint with parallel Latin translation; and (4) Arabic version with Latin translation. Volume Binding, morocco, gold tooled, one silver clasp. D. and M., 504. red across two pages; and Volume VI, critical apparatus and other material.

There were two forms 91 preface, one honoring Cromwell and a later one honoring Charles II. They were **BIBLIA SACRA.** Latin, 1656. Evan Tyler and Anne Maxey, London. Roman type, 12mo. Original collection.

Binding, gold tooling red morocco.
This Beza version is one that belonged to Robert Browning. His signature is at the top of the ornamental title page. It was sold with other Browning belongings in 1912.

92
Binding, brown levant. James, 1657. John Field, D. and M., 6226. type, 12mo. Original collection.

Called "Cromwellian" or "Cromwell's" Bible, this is one of several editions furnished 92 to Oliver Cromwell's soldiers. Many of the bibles of this period were put **BIBLIA SACRA.** Dutch, 1657. Pieter Jacobsz Paets, Antwerp. Gothic type, folio. Original collection. "printed by the order of John Bell and Christopher Barker, 1657."

A new and illustrated edition of the Roman Catholic Bible of 1599. Chapter headings, marginal references, and arguments in Roman type, the rest are in Gothic. It is noted for the many woodcut illustrations and the binding.

Binding, calf over oak boards, elaborately decorated with brass centerpiece and eight corner pieces; clasps.

D. and M., 3314. La Officina Aeviriana, Antwerp. Original collection.

See also: Bible of 1657. See also: Bible of 1657. See also: Bible of 1657.

The text follows that of the 93rd and Elzevir edition (1635) with one variation; readings and commentary are given below.

BIBLIA SACRA POLYGLOTTA. 1657. Thomas Roycroft, London. Folio, six volumes. Original collection.

Binding, green morocco, gold tooled borders, gilt edges.

The London or Walton's Polyglot is considered the most accurate and best equipped of the great Polyglots. The first three volumes contain the Old Testament (without Apocrypha), printed in columns across the two pages in (1) Hebrew with interlinear Latin translation; (2) Latin Vulgate following Clementine text; (3) Greek Septuagint with parallel Latin translation; (4) Chaldee paraphrase with Latin translation; (5) Syriac version with Latin translation; and (6) Arabic version with Latin translation. Volume IV has Apocryphal books and other material; Volume V, the New Testament printed across two pages; and Volume VI, critical apparatus and other material.

There were two forms of preface, one honoring Cromwell and a later one honoring Charles II. They were called republican and loyal. This version is the "loyal."

Binding, gold tooled red morocco.
D. and M., 1446.

BIBLIA SACRA. Latin, 1604. Jan. Juxta, London. Roman type, 12mo. Original collection.

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1657. John Field, Cambridge. Roman type, 12mo. Original collection.

Called "Cromwellian" or "Soldours" Bible, this is one of several editions furnished to Oliver Cromwell's soldiers. Many of the Bibles of this period were put together from several printings, and the title page of the New Testament in this copy indicates that it was "printed by the assigns of John Bell and Christopher Barker, 1671."

Binding, black morocco, gold decorations and edges.
D. and M., 516.

NOVUM TESTAMENTUM. Greek, 1658. Ex Officina Elzeviriana, Amstelaedami. 12mo. Original collection.

The first issue of the Greek Testament as edited for the Elzevirs by Stephanus Courcelles, a native of Geneva.

The text follows that of the second Elsevir edition (1633) with one variation; readings and commentary are given below the text.

Binding, green morocco, gold tooled borders, gilt edges. D. and M., 4698.

Binding, embossed pi 96 in with pigskin clasps.

NEW TESTAMENT. American Indian, 1661. Samuel Green and Marmaduke Johnson, Cambridg. Quarto, only two leaves. Original collection.

Two leaves from the first New Testament published in America. John Eliot, who came to America in 1631, was pastor of Roxbury church. He translated the New Testament into the Indian language of the New England tribes. A translation of the Indian title page reads: "New history Testament our-Lord Jesus Christ our-deliverer." The book was a small quarto of 130 printed leaves without pagination.

97

BIBLIA SACRA. Latin, 1661. Evan Tyler, London. Roman type, 12mo. Original collection.

A reprint from the Tremellius and Janius' Bible. Emanuel Tremellius was a Jewish Hebrew scholar who was converted and baptized into the Protestant Church.

Binding, gold tooled morocco; clasps. D. and M., 6231.

98

GEORGII PASTORIS LEXICON. Greek and Latin, 1662. Philip Albertum, Genevae. Roman and italic, octavo. Original collection.

Complete vocabulary and indice of the Greek and Latin New Testament.

Binding, vellum.

BIBEL, DIE HEILIGE SCHRIFT. German, 1662. B. C. Wust, Frankfurt. Gothic type, quarto. Original collection.

Schrift German Bible commonly referred to as the "Catholic Bible of Mainz." 2nd edition of the French Geneva version. Extremely rare because of its size, this two volume binding, embossed pigskin with pigskin clasps. Illustrations.

Binding, leather w. 100 pasteboard.

D. and M., 3761.

BIBEL. German, 1664. B. C. Wust, Frankfurt. Gothic type, octavo. Original collection.

104

A Luther version with maps and a few full page engravings. n. **SCHRIFTBOEK.** Dutch, 1672. Helisch en Johannes van Cappel, Gorinchem. Gothic, octavo. Original. Binding, dark morocco.

Called a Girde Bible because of the double rings for hanging the bible to 1011-12. This is a Dutch States General Bible. It contains the bookplate of the Right Hon.

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1668. John Field, Cambridge. Roman type, quarto. Original collection.

Binding, black morocco with five brass clasp pieces.

With very small print and very full pages, this "Preaching" Bible was "well adapted for pulpit use."

Binding, black calf. 105

D. and M., 548.

La Bible. French, 1677. La veuve de Schipper, Amsterdam. Roman type, 12mo. Original collection.

102

New Testament and Psalms only. French Geneva version. **BIBLIA SACRA LATIN.** Latin, 1669. Johannan Jacobi Schipper, Amsterlodami. Roman type, 12mo. Original collection.

D. and M., 3705.

Old Testament translated from the Hebrew and the Beza version of the New Testament. In the back is bound the "whole book of Psalms collected into English by Thomas Stenhold, John Hopkins and others, printed by J. M. for the Company of Stationers 1677." Roman type, 12mo. Original collection.

Binding, morocco, gold tooled.

D. and M., 6238. 1000 is also numbered, only 1000

of which are in this collection. The last two volumes, (the New Testament) are missing. This is a rare volume

with copperplate title page 103

LA SAINTE BIBLE. French, 1669. Louys and Daniel Elzevier, Amsterdam. Roman type, folio. Two volumes. Original collection.

Des Marets' annotated edition of the French Geneva version. Extremely rare because of its size, this two volume edition has Elzevir's device, folding maps, and illustrations.

A Dutch Commentary by Francis Midder and parts of the Bible. Binding, leather over pasteboard.

D. and M., 3761.

Binding, white vellum.

104

DE GANTSCHEN H. SCHRIFTURE. Dutch, 1672. Helmich en Johannes van Cappel, Gorinchem. Gothic, octavo. Original collection. Gothic type, folio. Original collection.

Called a Girdle Bible because of the double rings for hanging the Bible to the girdle, this is a Dutch States General Bible. It contains the bookplate of the Right Hon. Patrick Hume, Earl of Marchmont. over oak boards, brass plates at corners.

Binding, black morocco with five brass clasp pieces. D. and M., 3325.

105

LA BIBLE. French, 1677. La Veuve de Schippers, Amsterdam. Roman type, 12mo. Original collection.

New Testament and Psalms only. French Geneva version. It contains the very old book-plates of the Earl of Marchmont. Binding, mottled red calf, tooled in gilt. D. and M., 3765.

Binding, original 106

BIBLIA SACRA. Latin, 1679. Jacobum Naulaeus, Cologne. Roman type, 18mo. Original collection.

A Vulgate edition bound in six volumes, only four of which are in this collection. The last two volumes, (the New Testament) are missing. This is a rare edition

with copperplate title pages. In seven rather than nine volumes.

Binding, red morocco, gilt edges.

Binding, brown leather.

107

SCHRIFUERLUCK LIGHT. Dutch, 1680. Joannes Borstius, Rotterdam. Roman type, quarto. Original collection.

The Executrix of the Executors, London. Roman type.

A Dutch Commentary by Francis Ridder and parts of the Bible, both Old and New Testament.

A large folio with catchwords. Headlines are in

Arabic. Binding, white vellum.

Binding, paneled half.

No. 108. 108

DIE GRANTZE HEILIGE SCHRIFFT. German, 1692. J. A. Englers, Nurnberg. Gothic type, folio. Original collection.

A Luther version Bible containing fine portraits and engravings. Black letter, 4to. Original collection.

Binding, embossed pigskin over oak boards, brass plates at corners.

Binding, stamped vellum, brass plates at corners

plates of stamped vellum. 109

CRITICI SACRI. Latin, 1696. Johannis Philippi and Johannis Nicolai Andrea, Frankfort-on-the-Main. Roman type, folio. Original collection.

In nine large volumes, this old Latin Bible Commentary is considered to be the most complete edition of the time. It contains the very old book-plates of the Bare Footed Friars of Ratisbon. There are separate title pages for each volume; dates on the title pages differ, some 1695 and some 1696.

Binding, original vellum.

110

CRITICI SACRI. Latin, 1696. Johannis Philippi and Johannis Nicolai Andrea, Frankfort-on-the-Main. Roman type, folio. Original collection.

Another copy of the Bare Footed Carmelite Friars'

Latin Commentary. This is bound in seven rather than nine volumes, reading to Luke xx, "The parable of the Vinegar" instead of "Vineyard."

Binding, brown leather.

Binding, calf, tooled border, a monogram in center.
D. and P., 739.

111

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1696. C. Bill and the Executrix of T. Newcomb, London. Roman type, folio. Original collection. James Watson, Edinburgh. Roman type, octavo. Original collection.

A large folio with catchwords. Headlines are in italics. Watson, the printer of this edition, was one of the best known printers of his time. There is no apocrypha in this edition.

Binding, paneled calf.

B. M., p. 98.

Binding, red morocco.

D. and P., 731.

112

BIBLIA. . . D. MARTIN LUTHER. German, 1701. Ronigen, Basel. Black letter, folio. Original collection.

A Luther version Bible noted for its 311 copper-plates.

This is probably the earliest Edinburgh Bible to bear a binding. Binding, stamped pigskin, corner pieces and center pieces of stamped brass. This was acquired in during his trip to Geneva Hospital during World War I.

Binding, smooth calf, stamped with gold calf.

D. and P., 739.

BIBLIA SACRA. Latin, 1715. Nicolai Forster (Foester), Hanover. Roman type, 12mo. Original collection.

A copy of Trenellius and Janius' Bible, with introduction written by Johannes Stephanus Menochius and preface by Andreas Rivelus.

Original collection.

Binding, vellum.

This copy is a very fine vellum bound copy with gold tooling.

The cover is in red leather 114

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1717. John Basket, Oxford. Roman type, folio. Original collection.

In center of upper cover and other portraits of royal heads; An unusually large folio with fine typography, this edition has sometimes been called a "basketful of errors."

It is more commonly known as the "Vinegar" Bible because of the headline to Luke xx, "The parable of the Vinegar" instead of "vineyard."

Roman type, 12mo. Original collection.

Binding, calf, tooled border, a monogram in center.

D. and M., 735.

Authority of the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland is in this collection.

115

Binding, contemporary dark blue morocco; goatskin.

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1722. James Watson, Edinburgh. Roman type, octavo. Original collection.

Watson, the printer of this edition, was one of the best known printers of his time. There is no Apocrypha in this volume. Roman type, quarto. Original collection.

Binding, red morocco. Is printed on the title page,

"D. and M., 751."

Binding, green morocco, gold tooled.

116

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1726. John Baskett, Edinburgh. Roman type, quarto. Original collection.

This is probably the earliest Edinburgh Bible to bear J. Baskett's name on the title page. It was presented to Bishop Quayle by Dr. Staley, who acquired it during his trip to European hospitals during World War I.

Binding, smooth calf, rebacked with ooze calf.

D. and M., 759.

117

BIBLIA. . . D. MARTIN LUTHER. German, 1730. J. G. and C. G. Cotta, Tübingen. Gothic letter, folio. Original collection.

This large Luther version weighs about thirty pounds. The cover is an excellent example of eighteenth century German binding.

Binding, stamped pigskin; portrait of Luther stamped in center of upper cover and other portraits stamped on back; corner pieces and two clasps of heavy wrought iron.

D. and M., 4231.

118

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, 1735. R. Freebairn, Edinburgh.
Roman type, 12mo. Original collection.

Only Volume II of this Bible printed with the
authority of the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland
is in this collection.

Binding, contemporary dark blue morocco; Scotch.

119

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1736. John Baskett,
Oxford. Roman type, quarto. Original collection.

The price of this Bible is printed on the title page,
"nine shillings, unbound."

Binding, green morocco, gold tooled.

120

BIBLIA. . . D. MARTIN LUTHER. German, 1736. E. and J. R.
Thurneysen, Basel. Gothic, folio. Original collection.

A Luther version Bible, with foreward by M. Friedrich
Battier and M. Theodor Geraler and Luther's "vorrede."

Binding, calf with brass cornerpieces.

121

BIBLIA. . . D. MARTIN LUTHER. German, 1736. J. R. Thurneysen,
Basel. Gothic, folio. Original collection.

Another Luther version.

Binding, calf with brass cornerpieces.

122

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1738. No colophon.
Roman type, 32mo. Original collection.

An example of Scotch binding.

from type used by J. Janssen 123 1665 and presented by him
to the Clarendon Press
BIBEL. German, 1739. Moeller, Frankfurt. Gothic type,
octavo. Original collection.

has his signature with the date, 5 August, 1835, on the
title German Schrift Bible.

Binding, brown calf with clasps.

D. and M., 4360.

124

CATHOLISCHE MAYNTZISCHE BIBEL. German, 1740. P. H. Rutter,
H. L. Bronner, Franckfurt am Mayn. Gothic type,
folio. Original collection.

A new edition of the "Catholic Bible of Mainz."

Binding, embossed pigskin over wooden boards, clasps.
D. and M., 4236.

125

BIBLIA SACRA. Latin, 1743. Petri Bruyset, Lyons. Roman
type, quarto. Original collection.

A Vulgate edition with small clear type.

Binding, leather over pasteboard.

D. and M., 4357; D. and M., 4358.

126

PSALTER, OR PSALMS OF DAVID. English, 1743. James Burns,
London. Modified Gothic, quarto. Original collection.

Elaborately illustrated psalter "printed as they are
to be sung or said in Churches." The headings are in Roman
type.

127

SACRORUM EVANGELIORUM. Gothic, 1750. Clarendon Press,
Oxford. Gothic type, quarto. Original collection.

Gospels printed from a transcript of Codex Argenteus
with a Latin translation and notes. The Gothic is printed

from type used by F. Janus in 1665 and presented by him to the Clarendon Press.

DUSON BIBLE. Dutch, 1752. Dordrecht. Black letter, octavo. This volume once belonged to Robert Southey and has his signature with the date, 5 August, 1823, on the title page. With the General Brevet Bible are the plates dated 1752.

Binding, yellow calf.

D. and M., 4560.

With edges, heavy silver clasps, fittings, and corner pieces, adorned with figures.

128

SACRORUM BIBLIORUM. Latin 1754. Nicolus Pezzana, Venetiis. Roman type, folio. Original collection.

Reherville type, quarto. Purchased.

A Vulgate edition with concordance.

Only 200 copies of this edition using the type of the first edition were printed. The text follows generally that of John Mill, who edited the Stephanus text.

Binding, brown morocco. John Reherville, were

129

THE NEW TESTAMENT. English, John Wesley, 1755. W. Bower, London. Roman type, quarto. Gift of William Sharp.

Wesley's translation of the New Testament with his explanatory notes. This may be a first edition.

Edinburgh. Roman type, 4mo. Original collection.

Binding, brown leather.

D. and M., 1157; B. M., p. 805. which succeeded the

130

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1756. Adrian Watkins, Edinburgh. Roman type, 48mo. Gift of Edward Firsman.

Edinburgh. Roman type, 12mo. Original collection.

This small Bible was found in a Boone cabin in Missouri.

131

LE NOUVEAU TESTAMENT. French, 1761. D. Onder de Linden, Amsterdam. Roman type, 12mo. Original collection.

Nouvelle edition of French New Testament. Psalms of David are included.

Binding, by Gruell.

A Luther version with 132 engraved title and plates, and many portraits of German nobility.
DUTCH BIBLE. Dutch, 1762. Dordrecht. Black letter, octavo. Original collection.

Bound with the General Staats Bible are the Psalms dated 1793.

Binding, fishskin, gilt edges, heavy silver clasps, fittings, and corner pieces, embossed with figures.

133

NOVUM TESTAMENTUM. Greek, 1763. Clarendon Press, Oxford. Baskerville type, quarto. Purchased.

Only 500 copies of this edition using the type of the famous Birmingham printer, John Baskerville, were printed. The text follows generally that of John Mill, who edited the Stephanus text.

D. and M., 4755.

134

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1764. Adrian Watkins, Edinburgh. Roman type, 24mo. Original collection.

The first Bible from this press, which succeeded the R. Watkins Press, was issued in 1752.

135

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1764. A. Kincaid, Edinburgh. Roman type, 12mo. Original collection.

Unusual because of the silver arm chain attached to it.

Binding, red morocco, stamped in gold.
 D. and M., 861.

136

DIE HEILIGE SCHRIFT. German, 1765. Johann Endterisden, Nuremberg. Black letter, folio. Original collection.

A Luther version with engraved title and plates, and many portraits of German nobility.

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1772. John Baskerville, Birmingham. Roman type, folio. Original collection. 137

DIE HEILIGE SCHRIFT. German, 1765. Johann Endter, Nuremberg. Black letter, folio. Original collection. 138

Another edition of the Luther Bible by the same printer. Binding, sheepskin. D. and M., 857.

DIE HEILIGE SCHRIFT. German, 1765. J. A. Endter, Nuremberg. Black letter, folio. Original collection. 139

Still another Endter edition of the Luther Bible.

Binding, pigskin with metal corners and clasps. It was the earliest Bible printed in America in a European language, and the second Bible to be printed in America. 3000 copies of this edition were printed, but evading British laws the Bibles were littered for horses and paper.

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1769. T. Wright and W. Gill, Oxford. Roman type, quarto. Original collection.

Dr. Blayney's "standard edition." It shows little improvement over the Cambridge edition of 1638.

Binding, red morocco, borders and back tooled in gold. D. and M., 887. 140

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1772. Charles Eyre and William Strahan, London. Roman type, quarto. Original collection. 141

A two volume Bible once belonging to Robert Lewis Stevenson. On the fly leaf is the signature of his grandmother, Mrs. Balfour Pilrig, and on the backplate, "Robert Lewis Stevenson at Vallima," is the name of a cousin, Isabel Strong.

Binding, rebound in gilt stamped red morocco. D. and M., 900. 142

141

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1772. John Baskerville, Birmingham. Roman type, folio. Original collection.

Inferior to the 1763 Baskerville Bible which is considered Baskerville's "magnum opus," this edition is thought by some authorities to be spurious.

Binding, sheepskin.
D. and M., 857.

142

142

BIBLIA. D. MARTIN LUTHER. German, 1776. Christoph Saur, Germantown. Black letter, folio. Purchased.

A third edition of the 1743 Germantown Bible which was the earliest Bible printed in America in a European language, and the second Bible to be printed in America. 3000 copies of this edition were printed, but invading British used the Bibles for litter for horses and paper for cartridges. Catharine Saur, daughter of the publisher, rescued ten copies, of which this is one.

143

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1782-81. Robert Aitken, Philadelphia. Brevier type, duodecimo (12mo). Purchased.

Of note because it is the first Bible in the English language to be printed in America and also because Congress in 1782 recommended it and authorized Aitken to go ahead in "manner he shall think proper." This Bible is considered the rarest of all early Bibles printed in America. Wright considered it a part of our national history.¹⁵

Binding, black leather, bound in two volumes.
D. and M., 929.

¹⁵John Wright, Early Bibles of America (New York: Thomas Whittaker, 1894), p. 67.

144

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1782. W. Jackson and A. Hamilton, Clarendon Press, Oxford. Roman type, 12mo. Original collection.

Two volumes with very small type.

Binding, red morocco, centerpieces gold on black, Greek border.

D. and M., 931 (not exact description).

HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1796. Jacob F. Serrizan, Philadelphia. Roman type, folio. Original collection.

145

THE NEW TESTAMENT. English, Wesley version, 1790. Printed and sold at the New Chapel, City Road, London. Roman type, 12mo. Gift of Dr. C. B. Zook.

Wesleyan New Testaments are quite rare and Dr. George Cell, of Boston University, recommended the purchase of this volume.

Binding, brown leather.

D. and M., 1157.

B. M., p. 806.

146

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, 1793. John Taylor, Berwick. Roman type, folio. Original collection.

An English translation of the French Genevan Bible, translated for the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge.

Binding, brown leather.

147

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1795. T. Bensley, for R. Bowyer and J. Pittler, London. Roman type, quarto. Original collection.

In two volumes with separate title page for each, this Bible is noted for the engravings from pictures by famous artists, Durer, Rembrandt, Rubens, and others.

D. and M., 961.

only the first seven volumes. There are 110 copperplate engravings made by the most noted engravers of the time.

148
THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1796. W. Dawson, T. Bensley, and J. Cooke, Clarendon Press, Oxford. Roman type, octavo. Original collection.

Binding, calf, blind tooled, engraved brass clasps. D. and M., 966.

149
HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1801. George P. Berriman, Philadelphia. Roman type, folio. Original collection.

A first edition from the Berriman Press, this Bible is valued by collectors, according to Wright,¹⁶ because of the eighteen illustrations done by American engravers.

Binding, brown calf.

150
NOVUM TESTAMENTUM. Greek, 1800. Isais (Isiah) Thomas, Worcester, Massachusetts. Greek character, 12mo. Original collection.

The earliest Greek Testament to be printed in America. It is based on Mills text, but the editor, Caleb Alexander, made several changes.

Binding, English, King James, 1807. Dawson, Bensley, and Cooke, Clarendon Press, Oxford. Folio. Original collection.

151
THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1800. Thomas Bensley, for Thomas Macklin, London. Royal folio, seven volumes. Original collection.

The type for this Bible, said to be the largest ever used in a book, was cut by Joseph Jackson who had worked in the Caslon foundry and Vincent Figgins. The Apocrypha was published as Volume VIII in 1816, but this library has

¹⁶Ibid., p. 325.

only the first seven volumes. There are 110 copperplate engravings made by the most noted engravers of the time. Text is printed in double columns with twenty-nine lines to the full column.

Binding, crimson morocco.
D. and N., 982 and 1066.

152

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1801. George F. Hopkins for William Durell, Washington's Head, New York. Roman type, folio, one of two volumes. Original collection.

This two volume edition was copied from Collin's quarto edition. The opening paragraph of the foreward reads: "As a dedication of the English translation of the Bible to King James the First of England seems to be wholly unnecessary for the purpose of edification and perhaps on some accounts improper to be contained in an American edition, the editor has been advised by some judicious friends to omit it." Volume II is not in this collection.

Binding, brown calf, red morocco strip bearing name of George Miller in the center.

153

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1807. Dawson, Bensley, and Cooke, Clarendon Press, Oxford. Folio. Original collection.

A very large folio which differs both in size and paging from the one mentioned in Darlow and Moule, 1001.

Binding, tooled coze calf.

154

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, 1808. Jane Aitken, Philadelphia. Octavo, four volumes. Gift from Mrs. Inez Ross in memory of her sister, Mrs. Zellars.

A first edition translation of the Septuagint by Charles Thomson, one time Secretary to Congress, this four

volume Bible is known as "Thomson's Bible" and contains the earliest translation of the Septuagint into English.

Binding, black ooze calf.
C. and M., 1006.

155

THE NEW TESTAMENT. English, 1810. Richard Edwards, London. Roman type, quarto. Original collection.

Wycliffe's New Testament. "The New Testament, translated from the Latin, in the year 1380, by John Wiclif, D. D. To which are prefixed Memoirs of the life, opinions, and writings of Dr. Wiclif; and an historical account of the Saxon and English Versions of the Scriptures, previous to the opening of the fifteenth century. By the Rev. Henry Hervey Baber, M. A." This is a reprint of the later Wycliffe version, as edited by Lewis and published in 1731.

Binding, green board.
D. and M., 1014.

156

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1810. William Woodward, Philadelphia. Roman type, 32mo, two volumes. Original collection.

This edition, bound in two volumes, was edited by Rev. Thomas Scott, an English clergyman.

Binding, red morocco; Name M. A. Jacobs in gold inside an oval on binding.

157

BIBLIA DE GANTSCHEN. Dutch, 1810. Dordrecht, Amsterdam. Octavo. Original collection.

A General Staats Bible with many engravings. Several dates are printed in the book, the last being 1810.

Binding, fishskin, corners and clasps of silver.

THE HOLY BIBLE. Arabic, 1811. Sarah Hodgson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Arabic characters, folio. Original collection.

The text is apparently based on the London Polyglot. This is one of twelve copies made on vellum paper.

Binding, dark blue morocco, gold tooled.
D. and M., 1663.

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, 1819. Samuel Bagster, London. Roman type, octavo. 159 Original collection.

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1812. Mathew Carey, Philadelphia. Roman type, folio. Original collection.

A first edition from the press of Mathew Carey, who was given the money to start his newspaper and printing establishment by Lafayette.

Binding, red morocco, gilt trimmed.

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1820. Norton and Hill, London. Roman type. 160 Original collection.

NOVUM TESTAMENTUM. Syriac, 1816. B. F. B. S., Londini. Original collection.

Edited by S. Lee and based upon Schaaf's edition and a number of manuscripts. Printed by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

NEW TESTAMENT. English, Wesley translation, 1817. Printed for the Proprietors. Diamond type, 16mo. Gift of Dr. L. H. Murlin.

This Diamond edition contains Wesley's notes, a sketch of his life, a portrait of him, and other engravings.

Binding, red morocco, stamped with name, Mary A. Thomas. The first edition of the Bible in Irish character printed for the British and Foreign Bible Society. Based on the authorized version, it was edited by W. Phillips.

162

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1819. D. Fanshaw, for the A. B. S., New York. Stereotyped by D. and G. Bruce. Roman type, 12mo. Original collection.

One of many editions printed for the American Bible Society by Fanshaw. The type is small.

THE HOLY BIBLE. German, 1817. Printed at Philadelphia. Original collection. 163

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, 1819. Samuel Bagster, London. Roman type, octavo. Original collection.

The English version of the Polyglot Bible with the Scripture Harmony or Concordance of parallel passages.

Binding, dark purple straight grain morocco, gilt trimmed, gilt edges. Original collection.

The English version of the Bagster eight volume Polyglot, with many full page engravings. 164

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1820. Norton and Bill, London. Roman type. Original collection.

165

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BOOK OF JOB. 1825. William Blake, London. Purchased. Stereotyped by S. W. Fisher & Co., Boston. Purchased. Twenty-one engravings mounted and enclosed in celophane. Binding, portfolio.

166

THE HOLY BIBLE. Irish, 1827. G. and J. Grierson and Mason, M. Keene, His Majesty's printers, for B. F. B. S., Dublin. Irish character. Purchased. Original collection.

The first edition of the Bible in Irish character printed for the British and Foreign Bible Society. Based on the authorized version, it was edited by J. McQuige.

167

THE HOLY BIBLE. Persian, 1827. Original collection.

No information on this Bible available.

168

GERMAN BIBLE. German, 1827. Printed at Philadelphia. Original collection.

A Luther version German Bible.

169

COMPREHENSIVE BIBLE. English, 1829. J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia, and Samuel Bagster and Sons, London. Roman type, quarto. Original collection.

The English version of the Bagster eight volume polyglot, with many full page engravings. Binding, heavy cardboard, covered and gold tooled, gauffered edges.

170

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1831. Samuel T. Armstrong, and Crocker and Brewster, New York. Stereotyped by T. H. Carter & Co., Boston. Purchased.

King James version in six volumes with commentary by Thomas Scott. This is a stereotype edition from the fifth London edition published by Bellamy and Roberts.

171

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1832. Waugh and Mason, for the Methodist Episcopal Church, New York. Stereotyped by J. Conner. Roman type, 18mo. Original collection.

This very small Bible has written in the front, "W. Boerum U. S. N. from his affectionate Mother, August 12, 1835, Brooklyn.

Binding, dark blue morocco, gold tooled.

172

DEVOTIONAL FAMILY BIBLE. English, King James, 1835. Paris.
George Virtue, London and New York. Roman type,
folio. Original collection.

Printed Two volume edition, only Volume II is in this
collection. This King James version was edited by Rev. John
Alexander Fletcher, "with practical and experimental reflec-
tions on each verse of the Old and New Testaments, and rich
marginal references." Lewis in ref. levant.

173

THE NEW TESTAMENT. English, 1836. Stevens and Pardon,
for S. Bagster, London. Roman type, quarto.
Original collection.

Reprinted "verbatim" from Tyndale's 1526 New Testament,
this copy includes engraved portrait of Tyndale, a "memoir
of his life and writings, by George Ofor. Together with
the proceedings and correspondence of Henry VIII, Sir T.
More, and Lord Cromwell." This is one of twelve copies
that were illuminated in gold and colors.

Binding, morocco. S. Bagster and Sons,
D. and M., 1149. Original collection.

Joined the regular edition, this edition gives the
Old Testament in Hebrew, 174 from Van der Hooght's edition;
the Greek, from Beza's edition in Latin, authorized Vulgate;

LANDSCAPE ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BIBLE. English, 1836. In
A. S. Spottiswoode for John Murray, London. Original
collection.

Volume II of an art edition engraved by W. and E.
Finden from drawings made "on the spot" by artists of the
time. Descriptions are by Rev. Thomas Hartwell Harne.
Original collection.

175 of the Hebrew Old Testament.

PICTORIAL BIBLE. English, 1836-38. William Clowes and
Sons for C. Knight and Co., London. Octavo. Orig-
inal collection.

Three volumes with hundreds of woodcuts.

Binding, black morocco, gold borders.

"printed as they are to be 176 or said in churches."
 Volume II contains "the order of daily service, the Litany
LES EVANGILES. French, 1838. J. J. Dubochet et C^o, Paris.
 plain Original collection. one of the United Church of
 England and Ireland. The text is printed in black and red
 within The Gospels as translated by DeSaey from the Vulgate.
 Printed title is dated 1837; illuminated title, 1838.
 Frontispiece, vignettes, and ornamental borders by Theophile
 Fragonard.

THE GOSPEL Binding, by C. Lewis in red levant. Case,
 D. and M., 3891. Hartford. Roman type, quarto.
 Gift of Dr. B. A. Gessner.

Complete in two vols 177. Volume I is in this
 collection. Issued primarily for Sunday School and
THE NEW TESTAMENT. English, 1839. Forrester and Campbell,
 issued Pittsburg. Roman type, octavo. Gift of Dr. Hershey.

The sixth edition of a translation made from the
 Greek by Dr. George Campbell and others, this is called
 the Campbell Bible.

THE BIBLE English, New York. Gift
 of Mrs. E. W. Hanson 178

BIBLIA POLYGLOTTA. Polyglot, 1839. S. Bagster and Sons,
 London. Folio. Original collection.
 binding, red maroon case, folded over and fastened
 with a ribbon. Called the Bagster Polyglot, this edition gives the
 Old Testament in Hebrew, taken from Van der Hooght's edition;
 in Greek, from Carafa's edition; in Latin, authorized Vulgate;
 and in English, the authorized version. It is printed in
 eight columns across two pages, two columns each of Hebrew,
 English, Greek, and Latin.
 Gift of Mrs. E. W. Hanson 179

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. Hebrew, 1839. Augustus Hahn, Stereotyped
 by Caroli Tauchnitzii, Lipsiae. Original collection.
 according to the version of the Church according to the use of the Church
 of Rome. Van der Hooght's version of the Hebrew Old Testament.
 printed as they are to be said in churches.
 And the Jews and Samaritans of reading, original, and
 printing of bishops, 180

PSALTER. English, 1843. James Burns, London. Black letter,
 folio. Original collection.

A two volume set. Volume I has the Psalms of David,

"printed as they are to be sung or said in churches."
 Volume II contains "the order of daily service, the Litany
 and order of administration of the Holy Communion with
 plain tune according to the use of the United Church of
 England and Ireland." The text is printed in black and red
 within ornamental boxed borders.

illuminated Bible ever published in the United States.
 There are 120 engravings. 181
 These are 120 engravings. L. Davis, who is credited
 with having made the first stereotype in America from a

THE COTTAGE BIBLE. English, King James, 1844. Case,
 Tiffany, and Burnham, Hartford. Roman type, quarto.
 Gift of Dr. B. A. Gessner.

Complete in two volumes, only Volume I is in this
 collection. Intended primarily for Sunday School and
 Bible classes, this edition is a successor to the one first
 issued in 1833 by Conner and Cooke, New York.

The English version of the 1796 Polyglot.

182

THE DIAMOND BIBLE. English, King James, 1844. W. H.
 Merriam, Troy, New York. Diamond type, 32mo. Gift
 of Mrs. E. M. Hansell.

Named after the small type used.

Binding, red morocco case, folded over and fastened
 with flap.
 Binding, red morocco case, folded over and fastened
 with flap. Available as follows as well as a bibliographical
 description of the original edition.

183

BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER AND PSALTER. English, 1844. Charles
 Whittingham for William Pickering, London. Gothic
 type, folio. Original collection.

The title reads: "The Book of Common Prayer and
 Administration of the Sacraments and other Rites and
 Ceremonies of the Church according to the use of the Church
 of England. Together with the psalter or psalms of David,
 printed as they are to be sung or said in the churches:
 And the form and manner of making, ordaining, and Conse-
 crating of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons."

Binding, vellum, gold tooled; on spine is printed,
 "Book of Common Prayer, Victoria, 1844."

The title reads: "The Bible in American English."
 Illustrated by W. H. Furness, 1844.

184

ILLUMINATED BIBLE. English, 1846. Harper and Brothers, New York. Roman type, folio. Original collection.

Simms states that this is the most pretentious illuminated Bible ever published in the United States.¹⁷ There are 1600 engravings by J. A. Adams, who is credited with having made the first electrotpe in America from a woodcut. This Bible is an example of the electrotyping process as early used in America.

185

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, 1846. Sorin and Ball, Philadelphia. Stereotyped by J. C. D. Christman. Original collection.

The English version of the 1796 Polyglot.

186

COVERDALE BIBLE REPRINT. English, 1847. Bagster, London. Roman type, folio, two volumes. Original collection.

This is the second modern edition of the 1535 Coverdale Bible. There is an engraving of Coverdale in the frontispiece; the title page is printed in red and black; memoir of Coverdale is included as well as a bibliographical description of the original edition.

Binding, black morocco, gold tooled, gaufered edges. D. and N., 1376.

187

WYCLIFFE NEW TESTAMENT. English, 1848. Charles Whittingham, Chitwick, for William Pickering, London. Black letter, quarto (?). Original collection.

This was taken from a manuscript in the collection of Lea Wilson of Norwood, and not the copy that is usually known as Wycliffe's. The parable itself being always printed in crimson. It is beautiful and heartening and when the days are dark with autumn cloud or winter snow, to open the volume

¹⁷P. Marion Simms, The Bible in America (New York: Wilson-Erickson Incorporated, 1936), p. 266.

and see its glory look, in 188 walking through the heavenly garden."

THE HOLY GOSPELS. English, 1849. Chapman and Hall, London.
Roman letter, folio. Original collection.

Charles Heath engraved the many illustrations for this art edition which has the text within borders showing the life of Christ.

Roman type, 12mo. Gilt.

Binding, half morocco, gilt edged.

The Douay-Rheims version.

189

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1850. American Bible Society, New York. Roman type, 12mo. Original collection.

The tenth edition of the American Bible Society, with 130 steel engravings taken from collections of P. Jerome details, S. J., who lived early in the sixteenth century.

190

NEW TESTAMENT. English, King James version, 1851. American Tract Society, New York and Boston. Roman type, octavo. Original collection.

191

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1851. American Bible Society, New York. Octavo. Original collection.

One of many American Bible Society editions.

The last edition printed by the American Bible Society before their revised edition of 1851.

196

PARABLES OF OUR LORD. English, 1851. John Mitchell, London. Three volumes. Original collection.

Original collection. Bible printed on rice paper. Bishop Quayle considered this a rare collector's item.

Illustrated by John Franklin, this volume was highly valued by Bishop Quayle. Of it he said, "Printed on heavy paper in crimson, blue and black, with really beautiful ornamental letters, the parable itself being always printed in crimson. It is beautiful and heartening and when the days are dark with autumn cloud or winter snow, to open the volume

and see its glory look, is like walking through the heavenly garden." 18

GOSPELS. English, 1856. Appleton, New York. Roman type, folio. Original collection.

193

AN ART EDITION ILLUSTRATED BY FORTY ORIGINAL DESIGNS
 ROMAN CATHOLIC BIBLE. English, 1852. Simms and M'Intyre, Paternoster Row; and Donegall Street, Belfast. Roman type, 12mo. Gift.

The Douay-Rheims version.

194

GOSPELS. French, 1853. Pilon, Paris. Roman type, folio, two volumes. Original collection.

Two large folio volumes arranged by M. l'Abbe Brispot with 130 steel engravings taken from collections of P. Jerome Natalis, S. J., who lived early in the sixteenth century.

Binding, red morocco with gold tooling on sides and wide inside border.

195

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1856. American Bible Society, New York. Roman type, quarto. Gift.

One of many American Bible Society editions. New York.

196

BIBLE. Chinese, 1856. Anglo-Chinese Press, Hong Kong. Three volumes. Original collection.

A three volume Chinese Bible printed on rice paper. Bishop Quayle considered this a rare collector's item.

Unbound.

18 Quayle, op. cit.

197

GOSPELS. English, 1856. Appleton, New York. Roman type, folio. Original collection.

An art edition illustrated by forty original designs by Frederick Overbeck and engraved by Keller. The illustrations are described by Gospel quotations and poetry from well-known writers.

Binding, brown leather, embossed; lettered in gold.

BIBLE. Turkish, 1885. Istamboul. Quarto. Original collection.

Binding, stamped calf.

PSALMS OF DAVID. English, 1864. Illustrated by the Bros. Hainell, London. Folio. Original collection.

PSALMS OF DAVID. English, 1861. Illuminated by O. Jones, London. Folio. Original collection.

"Prayer-Book Version." The title on the wrapper is "The Victoria Psalter."

200

SERMON ON THE MOUNT. English, 1861. Day and Son, New York. Folio. Original collection.

Illuminated by W. and G. Audsley; illustrated by Charles Rolt.

Binding, brown morocco, gold tooled, by Leighton.

201

SOLDIER'S POCKET BIBLE. English, 1862. American Bible Society, New York. 64mo. Gift of the Russ family. Excerpts from Old and New Testament, first issued in 1643 to Cromwell's soldiers. American editions appeared as early as 1861.

202

SOLDIER'S POCKET BIBLE. English, n. d. American Tract Society. 32mo. Gift of O. G. Gulteng, Alton, Kansas.

A Cromwell Soldier's Bible taken from the body of Almarcin Doak, who was killed in the Battle of Martinsburg, June 14, 1863. The Bible was presented to this collection by his grandson.

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, 1865. Henry G. Bonn, London. folio. Original collection.

203

Illustrated with many woodcuts, this art edition is **THE HOLY BIBLE.** English, King James, 1864. William W. Harding, Philadelphia. Roman type, quarto. Original collection. Colored paper, garbled edges.

204

PARABLES. English, 1864. Engraved by the Bros. Dalzell, Roulledge, London. Quarto. Original collection.

Printing on one side only in red and black on very heavy paper.

Binding, brown morocco, blind tooled, gauffered edges.

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1866. William W. Harding, Philadelphia. Quarto. Presented by relatives of John Wesley Powell.

BIBLE. Welsh, 1865. G. E. Eyre, W. Spotteswoode, London. Original collection. Presented to John Wesley Powell,

the first explorer of the Grand Canyon. Old Testament title page is missing; New Testament title page is dated 1865. Bible belonged to John Davies in 1875.

206

NEW TESTAMENT. English, King James, 1867. American Bible Society. Quarto. Original collection.

Presented in 1867 to William Quayle, Bishop, by his father. Of this volume, elaborately decorated with woodcuts, Bishop Quayle said, "The most beautiful edition of the New Testament issued."¹⁹

¹⁹Quayle, op. cit.

207

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1865. University of Oxford, American Bible Society. Gift.

Printed in England for the American Bible Society.

208

THE HOLY GOSPELS. English, 1865. Henry G. Bohn, London. Folio. Original collection.

Illustrated with many woodcuts, this art edition is very much like the 1849 edition except for the title page.

Binding, marbled paper, marbled edges.

209

JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN. English, 1865. Day and Son, London. Original collection.

Illuminated by Owen Jones and Henry Warren.

210

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1866. William W. Harding, Philadelphia. Quarto. Presented by relatives of John Wesley Powell.

Of note because it belonged to John Wesley Powell, the first explorer of the Grand Canon.

Binding, maroon morocco, gold trimmed, one clasp.

211

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1867. American Bible Society, New York. 18mo. Original collection.

Presented in 1867 to William Boerum, Wetmore, by his mother.

212

NEW TESTAMENT. English, King James, 1867. American Bible Society, New York. 32mo. Original collection.

A pocket edition that belonged to Charles Sylvester Parmenter.

Binding, red morocco, fastened at side with flap.

213

213

BIBLIA PARVULA. 1839. David Brothers, London. Distributed
THE HOLY BIBLE. Welsh, 1867. British and Foreign Bible Society, London. Small pica, octavo. Gift of Mrs. T. A. Philips.

the life, parables and miracles of our blessed Lord & Savior Jesus Christ, with a Proper Description thereof extracted from the Original Welsh of John Wiliam. This volume is No. 225 of the 375 copies printed for America from
NEW TESTAMENT. English, 1868. American Bible Society, New York. Volume I, The Gospels. Gift of Virgil Wood.

This very large volume is printed in embossed type with no ink. Designed to be read by the blind. It has the bookplates of John E. Burton and Emory M. Wood.

215

215

WYCLIFFE BIBLE. English, 1850. William Pickering, London. Roman type, quarto. Original collection.

The first printed edition of the complete Wycliffe version was edited by the Rev. Josiah Forshall and Sir Frederic Madden and published in 1850, by the University Press. This edition follows that version.

A second edition, but the first edition printed in

216

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1885. University Press, Oxford. Octavo. Original collection.

From the Browning collection sold in 1913, this Bible once belonged to Sarianna, sister to Robert Browning.

Binding, black morocco, edges red under gilt.
 D. and M., 1288.

four gospels with notes on 217 explanatory drawings by J. James
 Visock. The Paris publishers are said to have given Visock,
COMPREHENSIVE TEACHERS' BIBLE. English, King James, n. d.
 in the S. Bagster and Sons, London; James Pott and Co.,
 printers, New York. Presented by the Quayle family.

Bishop Quayle's personal copy, this volume contains
 many of his notes.

218

HISPANIC ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BIBLE. English, French,
BIBLIA PAUPERUM. 1885. Unwin Brothers, London. Distributed
 by Armstrong, New York. Octavo. Original collection.

"Conteynyng thirty and eight wodecuttes illustrating
 the lief, parables and Miracles offe our Blessed Lord &
 Savior Jhesus Crist, with a Proper Descrypciouns thereof
 extracted from the Originall Texte offe John Wiclif." This
 volume is No. 226 of the 375 copies printed for America from
 old wood blocks that were shown in the Gaxton Exhibition in
 1877. The wood blocks came from Nuremberg and were believed
 to date from the fifteenth or sixteenth century.

Binding, ivory imitation vellum, gold tooled. which
 Bishop Quayle said, "elegantly printed with new type on
 hand made paper, and illustrated with seventy beautiful
 engravings on Japanese vellum." 219
WELSH BIBLE. Welsh, 1888. American Bible Society, New York.
 Roman type, 12mo. Original collection.
 Binding, full pigskin, float sides, gilt tops.

220

NEW TESTAMENT. Greek, 1892. David McKay, Philadelphia.
 Presented by Dr. W. R. McCormack. 220
 A second edition, but the first edition printed in
 America.

The six languages are arranged in parallel columns:
 Septuagint (in Greek); Syriac (of the New Testament);
 Vulgate (Latin); Authorized 221
 approved French versions. The title page is in red and
THE LIFE OF OUR SAVIOR JESUS CHRIST. Latin, English, 1897.
 Sampson, Low, Marston and Co., London; Lemerrier, Paris.
 Folio. Gift of Dr. Charles Still, Kirksville, Missouri.

"Three hundred and sixty-five compositions from the

four gospels with notes and explanatory drawings by J. James Tissot." The Paris publishers are said to have given Tissot, a famous French painter, 1,100,000 francs for the drawings in the first edition. This work is in two volumes, and was printed in Paris. The books are water damaged.

PSALTER Binding, blue cloth, gold trimmed. London; and Samuel Baskley, New York. Modified black letter, uncut folio. Original collection.

222

This is no. 226 of the 250 copies published of the **HISTORIC ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BIBLE.** English, French, German, n. d. Fisher, Son, and Co., London. Two volumes. Original collection. Bindings are in brown cloth.

"Illustrations principally after the Old Masters."

Binding, blue vellum, green ribbon ties.

223

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1900. Grolier Society, London. Roman type, octavo, fourteen volumes. 1900. Original collection. The Gerard Company, New York. Original collection.

A fourteen volume "Edition De Grande Lux," of which Bishop Quayle said, "Elegantly printed with new type on hand made paper, and illustrated with seventy beautiful etchings on Japanese vellum from paintings by celebrated British and Foreign Artists, brilliant impressions." 20 Only 1000 copies were printed. In one and the English translation in the other. The material in this edition is the Binding, full pigskin, black sides, gilt tops.

Binding, green, leather.

224

THE HEXAGLOT BIBLE. Six languages, 1901. Funk and Wagnalls Company, New York. Folio, six volumes. Original collection. English, 1904. Funk and Wagnalls, New York. Two volumes.

The six languages are arranged in parallel columns: Septuagint (in Greek); Syriac (of the New Testament); Vulgate (Latin); Authorized English; German; and "the most approved French versions." The title page is in red and black; all pages are outlined in double red lines. Edward in color. Tissot died two years before this edition was published.

20

ibid., green, leather; gold trimmed.

Riches de Levante was the editor; he also edited the 1876 edition published in London, but not the 1859 edition.

M. Nevell, Chicago. Original collection.

225

PSALTER. English, 1902. Edward Arnold, London; and Samuel Buckley, New York. Modified black letter, uncut folio. Original collection.

This is No. 226 of the 250 copies published of the Psalms of David from the Bible of Archbishop Cranmer. Printed in England, it contains many woodcuts in black. There is also decoration in red. Headings are in Roman type.

Binding, blue vellum, green ribbon ties.

"Gospels in Art," and Volume II, "Apostles in Art." Some Bible text is given but most of the work is taken up with the engravings from pictures of the Scriptures by the great masters of art.

THE LIFE OF OUR SAVIOR JESUS CHRIST. Latin, English, 1903. Folio, three volumes. The Werner Company, New York. Original collection.

"Three hundred and sixty-five compositions from the four gospels with notes and explanatory drawings by J. James Tissot." This is not a complete text but has passages from the Gospels describing the illustrations. The text is arranged in two columns, Latin in one and the English translation in the other. The material in this edition is the same as in the 1897 edition printed in Paris.

Binding, green, modern.

227

THE OLD TESTAMENT. English, 1904. M. De Brunoff, Art Publisher, Paris-London-New York. Folio, two volumes. Gift.

Another Tissot art edition, this copy contains three hundred and ninety-six compositions illustrating the Old Testament. The illustrations are in black and white and in color. Tissot died two years before this edition was published.

Binding, green, modern; gold trimmed.

228

TWENTIETH CENTURY NEW TESTAMENT. English, 1904. Fleming H. Revell, Chicago. Original collection.

A translation made into modern English from the original Greek by about twenty scholars representing various sections of the Christian Church. The books are divided into three groups: Historical, Letters, and an Apocalypse.

229

BIBLE IN ART. English, 1904. Hodder and Stoughton, London. Two volumes. Original collection.

Edited by W. Shaw-Sparrow. Volume I is entitled "Gospels in Art," and Volume II, "Apostles in Art." Some Bible text is given but most of the work is taken up with the engravings from pictures of the Scriptures by the great masters of art.

Binding, modern red cloth.

230

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1904-5. Dove's Press, Cambridge, England. Quarto, five volumes. Original collection.

Illustrated with wood engravings by fourteen artists. This Bible is regarded as the masterpiece of Cobden-Sanderson and the Dove's Press. There is one column to each page, the margins are wide, and initials and other parts are printed in red. This edition was limited to 500 copies.

Binding, vellum.

231

THE JEFFERSON BIBLE. English, 1904. Washington Government Printing Office. From the depository collection.

This is a photostatic reproduction of the "Life and Morals of Jesus of Nazareth extracted textually from the Gospels in Greek, Latin, French, and English, by Thomas Jefferson."

232

THE NEW TESTAMENT. English, King James, 1917. American Bible Society, New York. 32mo. Presented by Hattie Osborne. Gift of Mrs. W. P. Fisher.

A small Bible given to Miss Osborne while she was librarian at Fort Leavenworth, 1917-18, during World War I. on handmade paper. Only 200 copies were printed. 13 left after.

Binding, khaki. Bible.

233

NEW TESTAMENT. English, authorized version, 1929. Collins' Clear-type Press, London. 16mo. Gift of Florence L. Snow. English, Wesley version, 1938. Winston, New York. Presented by brothers and sisters of

Called the Red Letter New Testament, this is illustrated in color with scenes from Palestine and pictures of Bible scenes. Wesley's New Testament with introduction by George C. Bell. Text is based on the 1789 edition.

Binding, olive wood engraved with Greek Cross.

234

APOCRYPHA. English, 1929. Cresset Press, London. Quarto. Purchased.

Illustrated with wood engravings by fourteen artists. This is copy 344 of 450 printed.

235

NEW TESTAMENT. Cheyenne Indian, 1934. American Bible Society, New York. Presented by Rodolphe Petter, of Lane Deer, Montana, 1944. Southern, Chicago, April 22, 1952.

This edition was translated into the Indian language by Rev. Rodolphe Petter of the Mennonite Church, who spent more than forty years as a missionary among the Indians.

THE NEW TESTAMENT. English, 1947. St. Anthony Guild Press, Paterson, New Jersey. 16mo.

A revision of the Challoner-Healy version. Revised edition.

236

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1935. University Press, Oxford. Roman type, folio, uncut pages, two volumes. Gift of Mrs. W. P. Fisher.

A great lectern Bible designed and supervised by Bruce Rogers, this is printed in expertly executed type, on handmade paper. Only 200 copies were printed. It is often called the Oxford Bible.

Binding, gold tooled green French levant.

237

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, Wesley version, 1938. Winston, New York. Presented by brothers and sisters of George C. Cell, 1948.

Wesley's New Testament with introduction by George C. Cell. Text is based on the 1790 edition.

238

NEW TESTAMENT. English, 1946. Nelson, New York. Presented by Sam Hedrick, International Council of Religious Education.

The revised standard version.

239

THE HOLY BIBLE IN URDU. Urdu (one of the languages of India), 1947. Printed in Great Britain. 16mo. Presented to Quayle Collection by the India Centenary Choir of the Methodist Church in Southern Asia, April 22, 1956.

In Urdu characters, this book reads from back to front.

240

THE NEW TESTAMENT. English, 1947. St. Anthony Guild Press, Paterson, New Jersey. Gift.

A revision of the Challoner-Rheims version Roman Catholic edition.

241

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1949. World Publishing Co., Cleveland and New York. Folio. Purchased.

Printed by A. Colish from designs by Bruce Rogers, for the World Publishing Company, this is called the Bruce Rogers Bible, and has his colophon at the end of the book. There were 975 copies printed.

Binding, red levant, gold trimmed.
 This book was given to Baker.

242

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, 1952. Nelson, New York. Presented by Homer K. Ebright.

The Protestant standard revised edition.
 Binding, maroon leather.

JOSEPHUS. Greek, 1943. Johann Frosch, Basel. Original collection.

The works of Flavius Josephus, a Jewish historian and military commander who took the name of Flavius and the family name of Vespasian and later became a Roman citizen. His works include The Jewish War, The Jewish Antiquities, his own life, and Against Apion.

JOSEPHUS. Greek, 1977. Christian, London. Original collection.

A collection of Martin Luther's works from 1522 through 1529. Sermons, letters, treatises, and commentaries are included.

243

ROMANIAN HYMNALS. 1904. parts. Gift of G. S. J. Goodsheller, Marion, Indiana.

Used by the members of the church, the hymnals were in the family until given to this collection.

CHAPTER V

NON-BIBLICAL WORKS SINCE 1501

In the Quayle collection are a number of books that are not Biblical works. Bishop Quayle purchased many of these books, but a few have been added since the collection was given to Baker.

This group includes religious works other than Biblical as well as secular writings. It includes some items that are not books.

243

JOSEPHUS. Greek, 1543. Johann Froben, Basel. Original collection.

The works of Flavius Josephus, a Jewish historian and military commander who took the name of Flavius and the family name of Vespasian and later became a Roman citizen. His works include The Jewish War, The Jewish Antiquities, his own Life, and Against Apin.

244

LUTHER'S DER ARIDER TEIL. German, 1555. Christian Rodinger, Jhena. Black letter, folio. Original collection.

A collection of Martin Luther's works from 1522 through 1525. Bulls, letters, treatises, and commentaries are included.

245

BOHEMIAN HYMNAL. 1564. Quarto. Gift of Dr. G. J. Goodsheller, Marion, Kansas.

Used by followers of Huss, the Hymnal was in the same family until given to this collection.

246

DECRETUM GRATIANI. Latin, 1567. Nicolaus Benilaqua (?), Venetiis. Roman type, folio. Original collection.

A printing of the twelfth century work of Johannes Gratian (Gratianus) on canon law. Gratian is the true founder of the science of canon law. The "Decretum" is divided into three parts; in all are maxims of Gratian and his questions and answers.¹

PRAYER BOOK AND PSALTER. English, 1690 (?). Roman type, folio. Original collection.

247

BISHOP JEWELL'S WORKS. English, 1611. Title page missing. Roman type. Original collection.

The Defense of the Apology of the Church of England.

248

BELLO BELGICO. Latin, 1645. Jacobi Marci, Lugd. Bat. Roman type, quarto. Original collection.

Famiani Strade Romani, E Societate Jesu De Bello Belgico.

Binding, light vellum.

249

THE GREAT EXEMPLAR. English, 1657. R. Norton for Richard Royston, London. Roman type, 6mo. Original collection.

By Jer. Taylor, D. D. Chaplain in Ordinary to his late Majesty, the complete title reads: "The Great Exemplar of Sanctity and Holy Life according to the Christian Institution. Described in the History of the Life and Death of the ever Blessed Jesus Christ the Saviour of the World with Considerations and Discourses upon the several parts of the Story; And Prayers fitted to the several Mysteries.

Binding, marbled paper.

¹"Gratian (Gratianus) Johannes," Catholic Encyclopedia, 1909, VI, 730.

250

COELUM EMPYREUM. Latin, 1669. Gabrielem a Roy, Amsterdami.
Roman type, quarto. Original collection.

A book on Mary and the saints, written by Henricum Engelgrave, of the Society of Jesus.

251

PRAYER BOOK AND PSALTER. English, 1690 (?). Roman type, 4to folio. Original collection.

No printed date appears on this large folio. The headings are in Latin. Pen written notations in red appear throughout the book.

Binding, morocco, gold tooled.

JURIS UT PERSIENS. Latin, 1761. Johannes Haskerville, Birmingham. 8vo. 252. Original collection.

PHILOLOGIAE SACRAE. Latin, 1691. Christophorum and Davidem Persii Fleischerum, Francofurti and Lipsae. Roman type, quarto. Original collection.

Sacred philology, by Salomone Glassio, theologian.

Binding, red and black morocco. J. A. Reuter, Turnberg. Gothic. Original collection.

253
WORKS OF THOMAS GOODWIN. English, 1692. F. Darby, F. Richardson, and T. Snowden, London. Roman type. Original collection.

Volume III of the works of Thomas Goodwin, D. D., "Sometime president of Magdalen College in Oxford." Original collection.

254
EXHORTATIONS ET INSTRUCTIONS CHRISTIENNES. French, 1721. Anisson and Posuel, Lyons. Roman type. Original collection. This work contains the exemplars of Robert Brown and James Farber.

Volume I of instructions for people from all walks of life, written by Pere Bourdalove.

255

BEILFAME BARRHEIFEN DES EVANGELII. German, 1737. Frankfurt and Leipsig. Gothic, octavo. Original collection.

Sermons preached from Advent to Ascension, edited by Johann George Kirchner.

256

SERMONS. German, 1739. Reinh. Eustach. Mollern, Franckfurt on Mayn. Gothic. Original collection.

Sermons and dissertations on sin and repentance, faith, and holy living, by Johann Arnds.

257

JUVENAL ET PERSIUS. Latin, 1761. Johannis Baskerville, Birmingham. Roman type, quarto. Original collection.

The sixteen satires of Juvenal and six satires of Persius, printed with the famous Baskerville type.

See also the title page, 1767. Sampson Low, Son, & Co. London. 258

EVANGELISCHE JESUS-SCHUL. German, 1773. J. A. Endter, Hurnberg. Gothic. Original collection.

A series of sermons and commentary on services for special days, by Philipp Ehrenreich Widors.

See also the title page, 1773. J. A. Endter, Hurnberg. Original collection. 259

THE WORKS OF JOHN HOWARD. English, 1792. Printed for J. Johnson, G. Dilly, and T. Cadell, London. Two volumes. Original collection.

The fourth edition of John Howard's account of prisons. Volume I contains the history of prisons and the state of the prisons in England and Wales. Volume II contains the history of Lazarettos, or prisons in various parts of the world. This work contains the bookplates of Robert Browne and Samuel Tanner.

Illustrated edition.

260

SELECT MELODIES. English, 1857. L. Johnson and Co., Philadelphia. Gift of Esther P. Taylor.

Vermon, New York. Purchased.
Stereotyped Hymnal used at Baker during its first year of school, 1858. This book include a biographical article on Gutenberg and his invention; the Gutenberg Bible, the location of extant copies, fragments and single leaves; illustrations from the Gutenberg Bible; a page from a German manuscript of the fifteenth century; examples of colored

THE CHURCH: "PRAISE GOD FROM WHOM ALL BLESSINGS FLOW." English, 1860. R. F. Beal, Cincinnati. Gift.

A song book for church services, adapted to the Protestant Episcopal Church.

BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC. A copy of the song in the handwriting of its author, Julia Ward Howe. Legacy of Miss Perus.

BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER. English, 1863. John Murray, London. Original collection.

ANNALS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH. 263 dated copy by Catherine Lee Bates. Legacy of Miss Perus.

BISHOP HEBER'S HYMNS. English, 1867. Sampson Low, Son, and Marston, London. Gift of the Quayle family.

No music, only the words to the hymns are in this book.

264

BREVIARIUM ROMANUM. Latin, 1885. Soc. S. Joannis Evangelistae, Desclée, Lefebure et Soc.; Tornaic. Original collection.

A Latin breviary, or book containing the daily prayers for the cononical hours.

265

BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER. English, n. d. William Clowes and Sons, for Ward and Lock, London. Original collection.

Illustrated edition.

GUTENBERG AND THE BOOK OF BOOKS. English and Latin, 1932.
 Printing house of William Edwin Rudge at Mount
 Vernon, New York. Purchased.

The contents of this book include a biographical article on Gutenberg and his invention; the Gutenberg Bible, the location of extant copies, fragments and single leaves; illustrations from the Gutenberg Bible; a page from a German manuscript of the fifteenth century; examples of colored initial characters in the Gutenberg Bible. Only 750 copies of this book were printed.

These works are two and three volume sets, several are from

267

four to seven volume sets, and one, the Greek Bible, is
BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC. A copy of the song in the
 handwriting of its author, Julia Ward Howe. Legacy
 of Eliza Perez.

There are listed various writings from antiquity and twenty-
 six other religions and works. The books range in

268

AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL. Pen written copy by Katharine Lee
 Bates. Legacy of Eliza Perez.
 of dollars.

Students and teachers and interested and students of
 these languages have the opportunity, under restricted con-
 ditions, to read and study the Bible in the various
 languages. It is printed in all classical languages have
 been known from an early time since they have been a part of
 the curriculum of their university.

None of my other Bible collections in the United
 States are so accessible to visitors as is the Greek
 collection.

This study is the first attempt of a catalog with
 archaeological drawings that has been made for the collection.

It is the first of any kind since the nine page listing of Bibles by language and CHAPTER VI versions which was prepared a number of years ago and which is no longer a complete list.

SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND CONCLUSIONS

Recommendations for further study. The Quayle

Summary. This catalog lists 239 separate printed Biblical works and three manuscripts. These include Bibles, commentaries, and books or parts of the Bible. A number of these works are two and three volume sets, several are from separate study for each of the manuscripts might be made. four to seven volume sets, and one, the Grolier Bible, is a fourteen volume set. In addition to the Biblical works there are listed three writings from antiquity and twenty-six other religious and secular works. The books range in value from those worth very little to others worth thousands of dollars.

Nineteen languages are represented and students of these languages have the opportunity, under restricted conditions, to read and study from Bibles in the various languages. Bibles printed in all nineteen languages have been read from at some time since they have been a part of the collection at Baker University.

Few, if any, other Bible collections in the United States are as accessible to visitors as is the Quayle Collection.

This study is the first attempt at a catalog with chronological listings that has been made for the collection.

It is the first of any kind since the nine page listing of Bibles by language and by English versions which was prepared a number of years ago and which is no longer a complete list.

Recommendations for further study. The Quayle Collection offers opportunities for studies in many fields. The Bible student has an almost unlimited scope in the study of editions, versions, translations, and commentaries. A separate study for each of the manuscripts might be made. The age of the Synagogue Roll might be established through a study of the word forms used in that manuscript. Some information on the art of illumination could be obtained through a study of the two Latin manuscript Bibles and the illumination done on the early printed Bibles.

The collection is a storehouse of information on printers and printing. The development of the kinds of type used from the early days of printing with moveable type to the many types used today is a study that might be aided greatly by the use of this collection. The many printers' devices, colophons, or inscriptions might afford a worthwhile study. A study of this collection could produce much information on the history of printing houses, firms, or families.

The development of modern English could be shown through a study of the English Bibles from Wycliffe's to the latest standard revised edition.

The many woodcuts and engravings throughout the collection provide material for studies in the development of these arts. In the psalters and hymnals are opportunities for students of music; work could be done in both music notation and hymnology. Studies in bookbinding might include its history and development, materials, and famous bookbinders. The different papers and inks used in the volumes in the collection could provide material for several studies. These are only a few of the many studies that could be made. Here is material for the short high school or college paper as well as material for the longer studies of those students working on graduate degrees or other types of research.

Conclusions. Of the several choices for organizing a descriptive catalog, a chronological arrangement without divisions for languages was chosen. An arrangement by language might prove more effective for some purposes; however, for a broad view of the development of the written word through the volumes in this collection, the writer felt justified in using the chronological arrangement. The appendices show the arrangement by language and version.

The study being made by Dr. Alan Wickgren of Chicago University should result in a catalog arranged by languages

and versions.

An all-inclusive catalog such as this must of necessity leave out much valuable information concerning the works listed. It should, however, serve as a useful aid to the visitor of the collection and to the student who is in search of specific information. The use of the appendices will quickly determine what material is in the collection.

This study is not meant as a final form of catalog for the collection, but it is submitted as an annotated list which may serve as a catalog temporarily and which should aid in the development of the completed printed catalog.

- British Museum. Catalogue of Printed Books: Bible.
Part one. Complete Bibles in All Languages. London:
William Clowes and Sons, Limited, 1892.
- Darlow, T. H. and Moule, H. F. Historical Catalogue of the
Printed Editions of Holy Scripture in the Library of The
British and Foreign Bible Society. In two volumes.
London: The Bible House, 1903-1911.
- Dore, J. R. Old Bibles: An Account of the Early Versions
of the English Bible. Second edition. London: Eyre
and Spottiswoode, 1888.
- Hove, A. Van. "Gratian (Gratianus) Johannes," Catholic
Encyclopedia (1909), VI, 730.
- McMurtrie, Douglas C. The Book. New York: Covici-Friede,
1937.
- Onions, C. T., et al. (eds.). The Oxford Universal Dictionary.
Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1955.
- Osborne, Hattie. "Notes." Unpublished notes on most of the
Bibles in the collection.
- Prime, Wendell. Fifteenth Century Bibles. New York:
Anson D. F. Randolph and Company, 1888.
- Quayle, William A. "Catalog." Unpublished catalog of the
original collection, Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas.
- _____. "Last Will and Testament." Unpublished papers,
Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas.
- Rumball-Petre, Edwin A. R. Rare Bibles. New York:
P. C. Duschnes. 1954.
- Scarborough, William J. "Memo: Mrs. Ralph Stutzman."
Unpublished memo written for this study.
- Simms, P. Marion. The Bible in America. New York:
Wilson-Erickson, Incorporated, 1956.
- Willoughby, Harold R. Soldiers' Bibles Through Three
Centuries. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1944.
- Winship, George Parker. Gutenberg to Plantin. Cambridge:
Harvard University Press, 1926.

Wright, John. Early Bibles of America. New York: Thomas
Whittaker, 1894.

APPENDIX A

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

Numbers refer to those assigned to books in this thesis.

- Aitken, J. 154
 Aitken, R. 143
 Albertum, 81, 98
 American Bible Society, 162,
 189, 191, 195, 201, 207,
 211, 212, 214, 219, 232,
 235
 American Tract Society, 190,
 202
 Andrea, 109, 110
 Anglo-Chinese Press, 196
 Anisson and Posuel, 254
 Appleton, 197
 Armstrong, 170
 Arnold, 225
 Auerbach, 15
 Bagster, 163, 169, 173, 178,
 186, 217
 Ball, 185
 Barker, C. 61, 63, 64
 Barker, R., 70, 71, 72, 74,
 76, 82, 84, 85, 86
 Baskerville, 133, 141, 257
 Basket, 114
 Baskett, 116, 119
 Beal, 261
 Benilaqua, 246
 Bensley, 147, 148, 151, 153
 Berriman, 149
 Beuilaquae, 58
 Bill, 84, 85, 86, 78, 79,
 111, 164
 Blake, 165
 Bodley, 46
 Boeck, 75
 Bohn, 208
 Borstius, 107
 Bower, 129
 Bowyer, 147
 Brewster, 170
 Britannici, 209
 British and Foreign Bible
 Society, 160
 166, 213
 Bronner, 124
 Brunoff, 227
 Bruyset, 125
 Buck, 83
 Buckley, 225
 Burnham, 181
 Burns, 126, 180
 Byddel, 32
 Cadell, 259
 Campbell, 177
 Cappel, 104
 Carey, 159
 Carter, 170
 Case, 181
 Chapman, 188
 Christman, 185
 Clarendon Press, 127, 133,
 144, 148, 153
 Clowes, 175, 265
 Coberger, 10, 12
 Collins' Clear-type Press,
 233
 Conner, 171
 Cooke, 148, 153
 Cotta, 117
 Cresset Press, 234
 Crocker, 170
 Dalzail, 204
 Daniel, 83, 87
 Darby, 253
 Dawson, 148, 153
 Day and Son, 200, 209
 Daye, 37
 Dilly, 259
 Dove's Press, 230
 Dubochet, 176
 Durell, 152
 Edwards, 155

- Eggestein, 7
 Elsevir, 95, 103
 Englers, 108
 Endter, 136, 137, 138, 258
 Estienne, 30, 51
 Eyre, C., 140
 Eyre, G., 205
 Fanshaw, 162
 Field, 101, 94
 Fisher, 222
 Fittler, 147
 Fleischerum, 252
 Fogny, 60
 Forster, 113
 Frankfordia, 11
 Freebairn, 118
 Froben, 18, 19, 36, 243
 Froschover, 39
 Funk and Wagnalls, 224
 Gaulteri, H., 88
 Gaultier, T., 38
 Gill, 139
 Gorrester, 177
 Green, 96
 Grierson, 166
 Grolier Society, 223
 Gruppenbachius, 62
 Guarinus, 54
 Hahn, 179
 Hailbrun, 22
 Hall, 44, 45, 188
 Hamilton, 144
 Harding, 203, 210
 Harper and Brothers, 184
 Hart, 68
 Hlewher, 47
 Hodder and Stoughton, 229
 Hodgson, 158
 Hopkins, 152
 Hutter, E. 65
 Hutter, P. 124
 Jackson, 144
 Jacobson, 73
 Jansson, 75
 Jenson, 14
 Johnson, J. 259
 Johnson, L. and Co., 260
 Johnson, M., 96
 Jones, 199, 209
 Jugge, 53, 55, 56, 59
 Juntas, 48
 Junonis, 41
 Keene, 166
 Kellan, 66
 Kincaid, 135
 Knight, 175
 Kodinger, 244
 Lippincott, 169
 Lock, 265
 Longmans, 206
 Loro, 263
 Low, 221
 M'intyre, 193
 McKay, 220
 Macklin, 151
 Marci, 248
 Marston, 221, 263
 Mason, 171
 Maxey, 91
 Mentelin, 9
 Merriam, 182
 Mitchell, 192
 Moeller, 123
 Mollern, 256
 Moylin, 27
 Murray, 174, 262
 Naulaeus, 106
 Nelson, 238, 242
 Newcomb, 111
 Nicolaus de Frankfordia, 11
 Norton, B., 78, 79
 Norton, R., 164, 249
 Onder de Linden, 131
 Operinum, 43
 Oxford, University of, 207
 Paets, 92
 Paganinis, 21
 Pardon, 173
 Petreius, 29, 31
 Petri, 77
 Pezzana, 128
 Pickering, 183, 187, 215
 Pilon, 194
 Pinelli, 67
 Plantin, 49
 Porrus, 24
 Posuel, 254
 Pott, 217

Pruss, 17		Warren, 209	
Revell, 228		Washington Government	
Reynauldus, 13		Printing Office, 231	
Reynsburch, 13		Watkins, 130, 134	
Richardson, 253		Watson, 115	
Richel, 8		Waugh, 171	
Ronigen, 112	1522, No. 3	Werner Company, 226	102
Rovllium, 52		Wesley, 145	
Roy, 250	1527, No. 5	Whitchurch, 34, 35	106
Roycroft, 93		Whittingham, 183, 187	
Royston, 249	1534, No. 3	Winston, 237	109
Rudge, 166		Woodward, 156	
Ruppel, 8	1555, No. 4	World Publishing Co., 241	
Sacon, 23, 25, 26, 28		Wright, 139	
St. Anthony Guild Press, 240	No. 4	Wust, 99, 100	115
Sampson, 221		Zanetti, 33	
Saur, 142	1556, No. 43		123
Schipper, 102			
Schoppers, 105	1564, No. 48		128
Seres, 37			
Siligenstat, 16	1565, No. 49		
Simms, 193			
Snowden, 253	1568, No. 50		
So. S. Joannis Evangelistae,			
1483, 264	1569, No. 51		
Sorin, 185			
Spotteswoode, 205	1574, No. 52		
Spottiswoode, 174			
Stephani, H., 50	1576, No. 53		
Stephani, R., 30			
Stern, 89	1578, No. 54		
Stevens, 173			
Stoer, 80	1609, No. 57		
Stoughton, 229			
Straham, 140	1611, No. 57		
Tachnitii, 179			
Taylor, 146	1627, No. 60		
Thomas, 150			
Thurneysen, 120, 121	1631, No. 61		
Tiffany, 181			
Tornaesium, 40, 42	1642, No. 67		
Tyler, 90, 91, 97			
University Press, 216, 236	7, No. 68		
Unwin Brothers, 218			
Vautrollerus, 57	1656, No. 71		
Virtue, 172			
Vostre, 22	1661, No. 77		
Wagnalls, 224			
Ward and Lock, 265	1662, No. 78		

APPENDIX B

LATIN BIBLES LISTED BY YEARS AND REFERENCE NUMBERS

1469, No. 7	1528, No. 30	1669, No. 102
1470, No. 8	1529, No. 31	1679, No. 106
1471, No. 9	1554, No. 40	1696, No. 109
1475, No. 10	1555, No. 41	1696, No. 110
1476, No. 11	1556, No. 42	1715, No. 113
1477, No. 12	1556, No. 43	1743, No. 125
1478, No. 13	1564, No. 48	1754, No. 128
1479, No. 14	1565, No. 49	
1482, No. 15	1565, No. 50	
1483, No. 16	1567, No. 52	
1486, No. 17	1574, No. 57	
1495, No. 18	1576, No. 58	
1495, No. 19	1593, No. 62	
1496, No. 20	1609, No. 67	
1497, No. 21	1618, No. 77	
1512, No. 22	1627, No. 80	
1515, No. 23	1630, No. 81	
1518, No. 25	1642, No. 87	
1518, No. 26	1647, No. 88	
1520, No. 27	1656, No. 91	
1522, No. 28	1661, No. 97	
1527, No. 29	1662, No. 98	

Deany-Thomas, New Testament, published in 1802, 211
 Testament, in 1803.

1582, No. 80 ENGLISH BIBLES LISTED BY VERSIONS

1609, No. 66	1697, No. 240	
Wycliffe, first published in manuscript form, 1380.		
1810, No. 155	1848, No. 187	1880, No. 215
1611, No. 70	1736, No. 118	1819, No. 160
Tindale, first published in 1525.		
1611, No. 71	1736, No. 121	1820, No. 164
1550, No. 38	1836, No. 173	1827, No. 169
1613, No. 72	1736, No. 130	1831, No. 170
Coverdale, first published in 1535.		1832, No. 171
1550, No. 39	1847, No. 186	1835, No. 172
1620, No. 78	1736, No. 139	1844, No. 181
Matthew's, first published in 1537.		1844, No. 182
1625, No. 79	1736, No. 140	1846, No. 183
1549, No. 37	1772, No. 141	1846, No. 184
1634, No. 82		1846, No. 185
Taverner's, first published in 1539.		1846, No. 186
1539, No. 32	1788, No. 144	1846, No. 187
1641, No. 85	1793, No. 146	1846, No. 188
Great, first published in 1539.		1851, No. 190
1642, No. 86	1793, No. 147	1851, No. 191
1540, No. 34	1541, No. 35	1851, No. 192
1654, No. 90	1793, No. 148	1851, No. 193
Genevan, first published in 1560.		1851, No. 194
1560, No. 44	1592, No. 61	1851, No. 195
1560, No. 45	1594, No. 63	1599, No. 64
1562, No. 46	1807, No. 133	1610, No. 68
1722, No. 115	1810, No. 134	1614, No. 69
Bishops', first published in 1568.		1615, No. 70
1726, No. 116	1812, No. 135	1615, No. 71
1568, No. 53	1574, No. 56	1615, No. 72
1728, No. 118	1813, No. 136	1615, No. 73
1573, No. 55	1576, No. 59	1615, No. 74

Douay-Rheims, New Testament first published in 1582, Old Testament, in 1609.

1582, No. 60	1852, No. 193	
1609, No. 66	1947, No. 240	
King James, first published in 1611.		
1611, No. 70	1736, No. 118	1819, No. 163
1611, No. 71	1738, No. 122	1820, No. 164
1613, No. 72	1756, No. 130	1829, No. 169
1616, No. 74	1764, No. 134	1831, No. 170
1617, No. 76	1764, No. 135	1832, No. 171
1620, No. 78	1769, No. 139	1835, No. 172
1625, No. 79	1772, No. 140	1844, No. 181
1634, No. 82	1772, No. 141	1844, No. 182
1638, No. 83	1782, No. 143	1846, No. 184
1639, No. 84	1782, No. 144	1846, No. 185
1641, No. 85	1793, No. 146	1850, No. 189
1642, No. 86	1795, No. 147	1851, No. 190
1654, No. 90	1796, No. 148	1851, No. 191
1657, No. 94	1796, No. 149	1856, No. 195
1668, No. 101	1800, No. 151	1862, No. 201
1696, No. 111	1801, No. 152	18__ , No. 202
1717, No. 114	1807, No. 153	1864, No. 203
1722, No. 115	1810, No. 156	1865, No. 206
1726, No. 116	1812, No. 159	1865, No. 207
1735, No. 118	1819, No. 162	1866, No. 210

King James, continuation.

1867, No. 211	1900, No. 223	1935, No. 236
1867, No. 212	1905, No. 230	1946, No. 238
1868, No. 214	1917, No. 232	1949, No. 241
1885, No. 216	1929, No. 233	1952, No. 242
n. d., No. 217		

Wesley's, first published in 1755.

1755, No. 129	1817, No. 161
1790, No. 145	1938, No. 237

Septuagint, 1808, No. 154

Campbell's (1827), 1839, No. 177

Jefferson, 1904, No. 231

Twentieth Century New Testament (1900), 1904, No. 228

Biblia Pauperum, 1885, No. 218

Art editions and selections.

1743, No. 126	1851, No. 192	1897, No. 221
1825, No. 165	1856, No. 197	n. d., No. 222
1836, No. 174	1861, No. 200	1902, No. 225
1838, No. 175	1861, No. 199	1903, No. 226
1843, No. 180	1864, No. 204	1904, No. 227
1844, No. 183	1865, No. 209	1904, No. 229
1849, No. 188	1865, No. 208	1929, No. 234

Hobbes, 1750, No. 127

APPENDIX D

BIBLES IN LANGUAGES OTHER THAN LATIN AND ENGLISH

American Indian, 1934, No. 235

Arabic, 1822, No. 158

Chinese, 1856, No. 196

Dutch, 1614, No. 73

1616, No. 75

1657, No. 92

1672, No. 104

French, 1567, No. 51

1669, No. 103

1677, No. 105

German, 1562, No. 47

1654, No. 89

1662, No. 99

Polycist: 1664, No. 100

1692, No. 108

1701, No. 112

1730, No. 117

1736, No. 120

Gothic, 1750, No. 127

1680, No. 107

1762, No. 132

1810, No. 157

1761, No. 131

1838, No. 176

1853, No. 194

1736, No. 121

1739, No. 123

1740, No. 124

1765, No. 136

1765, No. 137

1765, No. 138

1776, No. 142

1827, No. 168

Greek, 1545, No. 36	1763, No. 133
1565, No. 50	1800, No. 150
1658, No. 95	1892, No. 220
1662, No. 98	
Hebrew, 1551, No. 41	1839, No. 179
Irish, 1827, No. 166	
Italian, 1540, No. 33	
Persian, 1827, No. 167	
Spanish, 1569, No. 54	1611, No. 69
Syriac, 1816, No. 160	
Turkish, 1885, No. 198	
Urdu, 1947, No. 239	
Welsh, 1865, No. 205	1888, No. 219
1867, No. 213	
Polyglot, 1516, No. 24	1839, No. 178
1599, No. 65	1901, No. 224
1657, No. 93	