

THE GUTENBERG BIBLE

Exhibition of the Scheide Copy

Catalogue
of the Exhibition held in the
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

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PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

REQUESTS YOUR PRESENCE AT A PREVIEW OF AN EXHIBITION OF

The Gutenberg Bible

ON LOAN FROM THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF WILLIAM H. SCHEIDE

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 28, 1960, 5:30-7:00



THE SCHEIDE COPY OF THE GUTENBERG BIBLE WILL BE ON
DISPLAY IN THE MAIN GALLERY OF THE LIBRARY FROM OCTOBER 29

THROUGH NOVEMBER 30, 1960

HOURS: MONDAY-SATURDAY, 9 A.M. TO 5 P.M.; SUNDAY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

CLOSED THANKSGIVING DAY

plenos. Verba sapientium sicut stimuli:
et quasi clavi in altum defixi: que per
magistroꝝ consiliuꝝ data sunt a pastore
uno. Quis amplius fili mi ne requiras.
Facienti plures libros nullus est finis:
frequensq; meditatio. carnis afflictio
est. finem loquendi pariter omnes audi-
amus. Deum time: et mandata eius observa.
Hoc est omnis homo. Cuncta que sunt
adducet deus in iudicium pro omni

ON LOAN FROM THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF WILLIAM H. SCHEIDE

The Gutenberg Bible

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY · EXHIBITION GALLERY · OCT. 29-NOV. 30, 1960

ideo adolescentule dilexerunt te. Trahe
me post te. Currem in odore unguen-
torum tuorum. Introduxit me rex in cella-
ria sua. Exultabim⁹ et letabim⁹ in te:
memores uberum tuorum super vinum. Recti
diligunt te. Nigra sum sed formosa filie
iherusalem sicut tabernaculum cedron: si-

The Bible which the Princeton Library is privileged to display has become universally known as "The Gutenberg Bible." It is the first book printed from movable metal type, using an alphabetical system, of which any complete copies are known. This Bible is also called "The 42-line Bible" (from the number of lines used on each page after the first experimental pages of 40 and 41 lines had been set), and was for a long time known as "The Mazarin Bible," from the copy which was "recognized" in the middle of the 18th century in Paris by the bibliographer Guillaume-François Debure in the library founded by Cardinal Mazarin. The halo of celebrity surrounding this book, and the revered position that it occupies in men's minds as a symbol of the invention of printing, date indeed only from the "discovery" of the Mazarin copy. Ever since that time countless scholars have made microscopic studies of the meagre available documents which throw light on the invention of printing. There have been—and still are—heated differences of opinion, and it has even been claimed that Gutenberg had no part in printing this Bible. The generally accepted evidence indicates, however, that Johann Gutenberg conducted experiments in the art of printing at Strasbourg and at Mainz from about 1440 to 1455, that he borrowed large sums of money to further his experiments, and probably lost most of the equipment which he had perfected over the years to his creditor, Johann Fust, whom he made a partner in his venture in 1452 and who later, with his son-in-law Peter Schoeffer, formed the first successful printing establishment in Mainz. There seems therefore ample reason for ascribing to Johann Gutenberg the major role in the invention of printing in the West. The parallel, and prior, experiments with movable metal type carried on in the Far East—significant as they are in themselves—appear to have had no discernible connection with the European invention, and did not, because of their restricted nature, have the same immediate consequences.

The Gutenberg Bible carries no printed indication of place, printer or date—nor even a title-page, in the modern sense of the term. A copy in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, however, has a manuscript notation by Heinrich Cremer, Vicar of the Church of St. Stephen of Mainz, stating that the binding and illumination of that copy was completed on the 24th of August 1456. Since the decoration of the two volumes was done after the printing had been completed and, being done by hand, took considerable time, it may be assumed that the printing of the Bible was finished around 1455

or early 1456. The first *dated* pieces of printing which have been preserved are papal indulgences which were printed for distribution in Germany to raise money for the war against the Turks. These indulgences were printed on a single sheet, with the year of issue a part of the printed text. On the specimen in the Scheide Library—*included in the present exhibition*—is printed the date 1455.

The text of the Gutenberg Bible is the Latin Vulgate version completed by St. Jerome in A.D. 405, which had been circulating in manuscript form throughout Europe for a thousand years. The format and general appearance of this Bible printed by Gutenberg at Mainz closely resemble the manuscripts which preceded it. The design of the new type was patterned after the script, including the abbreviations, then current in the Rhine valley. The printer now took the place of the scribe who had formerly copied out texts by hand. He did not, however, entirely displace him, for the printed pages were turned over to "rubricators" who inserted by hand the red and blue initials at the beginning of chapters, as well as the names of the Books of the Bible at the top of pages and the red strokes at the beginning of sentences. After these rubricators had finished their work the sheets were then ready for the illuminators who decorated the pages on which prologues of Books were found and inserted decorative initials at the beginning of each Book, as they had been accustomed to doing with manuscripts. The style and extent of this hand illumination varied considerably from copy to copy, as did the bindings, depending on the areas where the work was done and the uses to which the volumes were to be put. In order to give an idea of the skill and artistry of both printer and illuminator the copy of the Bible on display will be opened at different pages during the course of the exhibition.

The Gutenberg Bible consists of 641 leaves (1282 pages), generally bound in two volumes. The size of the volumes varies according to the binder's whim or skill—the Scheide copy measuring 16 inches high by 11½ inches wide. The number of copies printed has exercised the ingenuity of many scholars; their estimates range from as few as about 180 copies (150 on paper and 30 on vellum) to as many as 300 copies. Of this edition, only 46 copies, in addition to many single leaves, are now known to be extant: 32 in Europe and 14 in the United States. Of these extant copies 12 are on vellum (4 of which are complete), and 34 are on paper (17 of which are complete). The so-called "incomplete copies" vary in degree, from those lacking only one or two leaves to those consisting of portions of one volume only. The Scheide copy, printed on

paper, lacks five leaves, but twelve others, formerly lacking, have been replaced by original leaves.

Each of the extant forty-six copies of the Gutenberg Bible has its own history. The peregrinations of the Scheide copy may be summed up as follows. After this copy left the press at Mainz, it was bound at Erfurt, in central Germany, probably by Johann Fogel. It may indeed have been bound expressly for the Prediger Kloster (Dominican Monastery) of Erfurt for use in its church as a lectern Bible. Erfurt had close ecclesiastical relations with Mainz, and some scholars believe that Erfurt may have been one of the places where the Bible was sold, since at least four of the extant copies in their original bindings (of which the Scheide copy is one) were bound in Erfurt. In time this Bible was probably replaced by a more modern one, perhaps by a new Bible in German at the time of the Reformation. Then it was put away, and lay forgotten in the "archives" of the Erfurt Prediger Kirche (the Protestant successor to the properties of the Prediger Kloster) until it was "discovered" there about 1865. In 1872 it was acquired by Albert Cohn, an antiquarian book dealer in Berlin, as agent for Asher & Co., dealers in Berlin and London, from whom it was purchased in 1873 by the well-known London dealer, Henry Stevens, for George Brinley of Hartford, Connecticut. Henry Stevens—"of Vermont," as he always styled himself despite his long residence in England—had already, in 1847, negotiated the purchase of a Gutenberg Bible for James Lenox of New York (the copy now in the New York Public Library). The copy bought for Brinley—Stevens whimsically called it "the Connecticut copy"—was thus the second Gutenberg Bible to cross the Atlantic. When Brinley's library was sold at public auction in 1881 this copy was bought by another collector, Hamilton Cole, of New York. The Bible was sold privately, in 1890, to a third well-known collector, Brayton Ives, also of New York. The Bible again appeared in an auction catalogue in the sale of the Brayton Ives Library in 1891, at which time it was purchased by James H. Ellsworth, of Chicago. It remained in Chicago until it was acquired by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, who recalls in his memoirs that the transaction was completed by wireless in mid-Atlantic, and adds: "To buy a Gutenberg Bible by radio—it seemed almost sacrilegious." Dr. Rosenbach sold the Bible in 1924—without benefit of radio—to the late John H. Scheide '96 of Titusville, Pennsylvania. In 1959 his son, William H. Scheide '36, moved the Scheide Library to his present residence, Princeton, New Jersey.

Now, thanks to the courtesy of Mr. Scheide, a copy of the Gutenberg Bible may for the first time be seen on public display in Princeton. Upon this occasion it is appropriate to cite the letter (now in the Scheide Library and included in the exhibition) written from London by Henry Stevens, 10 February 1873, to the New York agent of George Brinley, announcing the shipment of this very copy:

Pray ponder for a moment to fully appreciate the rarity and importance of this precious consignment from the Old to the New World. It is not only the first *Bible*, but is a fine copy of the *First Book ever printed*. It was read in Europe nearly half a Century before America was discovered. Therefore, in view of these considerations please to suggest to your Deputy at the Seat of Customs to uncover his head while in the presence of this first Book, and never for a moment to turn his back upon it while the case is open. Let no ungodly or thieving politician lay eyes or hands upon it. The sight can *now* do him no good, while the Bible may suffer. Let none of Uncle Samuels Custom House Officials, or other men in or out of authority, see it without first reverentially lifting their hats. It is not permitted to every man to visit the Hub, nor is it possible for many ever to touch or even see a

MAZARINE BIBLE*

* In a later letter, to Brinley, 13 March 1873 (also in the Scheide Library), Stevens refers to the "Gutenberg Bible," with the remark: "I no longer call it by the late French name Mazarine."

ON LOAN FROM THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF
WILLIAM H. SCHEIDE
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SUNDAY, 2 TO 5 P.M.; CLOSED THANKSGIVING DAY

The Scheide Library, although a private collection, is open to qualified scholars by previous arrangement. Permission to consult the Library may be obtained by writing to Mr. William H. Scheide, 133 Library Place, Princeton, New Jersey; appointments can then be made with the Librarian, Mrs. Mina R. Bryan, telephone, WAlnut 1-9174. The Scheide collection includes copies of many of the first books printed in Europe, examples of fine printing from later presses, early voyages and travels, Americana, Bibles, literature of the Reformation, as well as first editions of some of the great landmarks of literature, philosophy and science. Further information will be found in: Julian P. Boyd, *The Scheide Library*, privately printed, 1947; William H. Scheide, "Love for the Printed Word as Expressed in the Scheide Library," *The Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, Vol. 51 (1957), pp. 214-226; "The Scheide Library," *The Princeton University Library Chronicle*, Vol. 21, No. 3 (Spring 1960), pp. 165-167.

FOREWORD

The "Gutenberg Bible" is the one "rare" book which is known not only to bibliophiles, scholars, and collectors but to the layman as well. The first public exhibition of this copy of the Gutenberg Bible since it became the "Scheide copy" in 1924, centered on the Bible itself and attempted to display all the aspects of this masterpiece which have caused it to be universally famous.

The bible, bound in two volumes, was opened to a different page every day, the pages being selected to show the typographical beauty, the watermarks, the styles of illumination, and features of 15th century books which are present in this copy - because of its pristine condition - that are not found in copies which have been trimmed and rebound, such as the directions to the rubricator, the pin holes in the corners of the sheets for securing the paper to the frame, and the thumb tabs at the beginning of books. The alternate volume was displayed to show the blind-stamped designs on the contemporary binding.

The first section of the supplemental exhibit illustrated the provenance of the Scheide copy - an uninterrupted history of the Bible from its printing at Mainz until its arrival at Princeton. This, in itself, is something of a bibliographical rarity and the prior owners form a distinguished gathering of clergy, scholars, antiquarian bookmen and collectors.

Section II assembled the printed records of the development of Gutenberg's fame and the identification of this edition of the Bible as the first book still in existence with a date of completion substantiated by documentary evidence.

Nothing illustrates more vividly the significance of the invention of printing than the cloud of mystery which surrounds the experimental stages of the use of movable metal type in Europe. The first books printed were - in the tradition of the books produced in the monastery and scriptorium - theological and classical, books which had been circulating for centuries in manuscript form without indication of the producer or place of production. News of current events was transmitted by word of mouth, leaving few permanent contemporary records. It was not until printing was well-established all over Europe that the "world chronicles" became popular. The third and fourth sections of this exhibition trace the emergence of the Gutenberg image from the "chronicles," the first recordings of legendary history, to current studies based on exhaustive research of the few contemporary documents giving specific facts about the invention and examples of the fragments on which these studies are being made.

The fifth section of the exhibition demonstrates the technical elements of the invention which made widespread use of printing possible and feasible on a commercial basis for the first time in history: the replacement of papyrus (highly perishable) and vellum (scarce and expensive) by paper which could be had in large quantities; the right combination of metals to produce types of sufficient durability and standardization for reuse; a press which would apply the ink uniformly. Others had experimented in printing before Gutenberg, but all the factors necessary to make printing expedient and profitable were not brought together until the decade between 1445 and 1455, and the person who achieved this happy conjunction was Johann Gutenberg in the production of his great Bible.

The sixth section of the exhibition demonstrates how closely the first printers followed the pattern established by the scriptorium - in form of letter, abbreviation, form of page, rubrics, and decoration.

The maps in the seventh case show the phenomenal speed with which printing spread over Europe by the end of the century and the quotation on the page to which Sebastian Münster's Cosmographia is opened gives the essence of the causes of this rapid diversification.

The two wood sculptures at the end of the gallery exemplify the climax of the age of the church - the era in which printing was developed and which, in a sense, printing brought to a close. With the multiplication of many books the monasteries and universities made up of small groups of scholars, gave way to the awakening of the people. Increased availability of inexpensive books made science, philosophy, history, the Greek and Roman classics, become the heritage of all who wanted to learn to read and theology was no longer the central theme of art and learning. The invention of printing made the renaissance possible and inevitable.

M. R. B.

I. THE GUTENBERG BIBLE

1. Biblia Latina. [Mainz, Printer of the 42-line Bible (Johann Gutenberg?), about 1454-1455, not after August 1456]. [Scheide Library]

"The Gutenberg Bible," printed at Mainz about 1455, is the first book printed from movable metal type, using an alphabetical system, of which any complete copies are known. It is also called "The 42-line Bible" (from the number of lines used on most pages), and was for long known as "The Mazarin Bible," from the copy which was discovered in the mid-18th century in Paris in the library founded by Cardinal Mazarin.

The copy of the Gutenberg Bible shown here is on loan from the private collection of William H. Scheide. It is one of the 46 extant copies, and one of the 14 now in the United States.

The Bible carries no printed indication of place, printer or date -- nor even a title-page, in the modern sense of the term. A copy in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, however, has a manuscript notation stating that the hand illumination of that copy was completed on the 24th of August 1456. It can therefore be assumed that the actual printing of the Bible was finished around 1455 or early 1456.

The text of the Gutenberg Bible is the Latin Vulgate version completed by St. Jerome in A. D. 405, which had been circulating in manuscript form throughout Europe for a thousand years before it was printed.

The Bible consists of 641 leaves (1282 pages), generally bound in two volumes, as is the copy shown here. All the BLACK letters were printed from movable metal type. In general, the RED and BLUE letters were added by hand by a person called a "rubricator". The pages beginning each

Book of the Bible have been further decorated by hand by an "illuminator." In order to give an idea of the skill and artistry of both printer and illuminator the Bible on display was opened at different pages during each day of the exhibition.

ORIGINAL BINDING

This copy of the Gutenberg Bible is still in its original binding. Soon after it was printed at Mainz, it was then bound at Erfurt, in central Germany, perhaps by a binder named Johann Fogel. Erfurt had close ecclesiastical relations with Mainz, and some scholars believe that Erfurt was one of the places where the Gutenberg Bible was sold, since at least four of the surviving copies in their original bindings -- of which this is one -- were bound in Erfurt.

The copy of the Gutenberg Bible now in the Eton College Library, in England, has an original binding which is stamped with the name of Johann Fogel, of Erfurt. Since the Binding of the copies at Fulda, at Leipzig, and the Scheide copy resemble this signed Eton College binding, it has been deduced that they also were bound at Erfurt, perhaps by Johann Fogel.

The characteristic binders stamps which point to Erfurt origin include: a lute-player and intertwined rope.

Note also the winged symbol of the Four Evangelists: Matthew (Man), Luke (Calf), Mark (Lion), and John (Eagle).

Cf. Paul Schwenke, "Die buchbinder mit den lautenspieler und dem knoten," Wiegendrucke und handschriften. Festgabe Konrad Haebler zum 60. geburtstage (Leipzig, Karl W. Hiersemann, 1919) p. 122-144 [Princeton University Library: 0225.971].

Characteristic stamped ornaments on BINDING of the Scheide copy
of the Gutenberg Bible:

Lute-player



Intertwined rope



WATERMARKS of PAPER used for the Gutenberg Bible:



WATERMARKS

Two watermarks (or trademarks of the manufacturer of the paper) appear in this copy -- an ox-head with a cross and a bunch of grapes. These watermarks or variants thereof are found in all the extant paper copies of the Gutenberg Bible. (Paul Schwenke. Johannes Gutenbergs Zweiundvierzigzeilige Bibel. Ergänzungsband sur Faksimileausgabe. (Leipzig, Insel-Verlag, 1923) p. 25-28.

* * * *

DESCRIPTION OF PAGES ON EXHIBITION

October 28 - November 30,
1960

October 28 - Volume I: Prologue to I Kings [I Samuel]

The text on the left page is the end of the Book of Ruth and on the right page the Prologue to the Book of I Kings -- now called I Samuel.

The "Explicit" line, in red, on the left page was inserted by hand by a rubricator, after the printing was finished, as were the names of the Books at the tops of the pages. The page on the left also has red strokes.

(Cont. next page)

(inserted by hand) to indicate capitals -- a common practice in medieval manuscripts and in early printed books. A number of the copies of the Gutenberg Bible have such rubrication throughout; however, the red strokes through the letters are rare in this copy, most of the pages having the unadorned simplicity of the printed text on the right page.

The "Incipit" line, in red, on the right page is printed -- one of the few places where printing in red occurs.

The page on the left has forty-two lines in each column, the number of lines found on most of the pages in this book -- a fact which has led bibliographers to call this Bible the 42-line Bible. The page on the right has only forty lines, indicating that it was probably one of the earlier pages printed during the experimental state of determining the final format.

The illumination, or decoration, of the pages which have prologues or beginnings of Books are of several styles in this copy and were possibly done by two or more craftsmen. The illumination on the right page is similar to the style found in manuscripts of this period in the Middle Rhine Valley around Mainz.

October 29 - Volume II: Daniel, Chapter 3

This double page exhibits the beauty of the type without ornamentation by hand in the text itself. The rubricator inserted the name of the Book: -- DA--NIEL

A sheet of dark paper has been inserted under each page to show the watermark in the center of each sheet. These two watermarks, or trademarks, of the papermaker are the same throughout these two volumes. The same watermarks or slight variations are to be found in all copies of this Bible.

The text displayed here is the story of Sidrach, Misach, and Abdenago in the fiery furnace. The King James version omits most of this chapter, including the canticle

of the three youths, The text marked, :

"Quae sequuntur in Hebraeis
voluminibus non reperi"

St. Jerome's statement:

"That which follows I found
not in the Hebrew volumes,"

was mistakenly incorporated into the regular text and it was probably so written in the manuscript from which the Bible was set into type -- thus demonstrating how errors crept into the Latin text when the scribes who were copying no longer understood the language they copied.

The text marked on the right hand page is the beginning of the Canticle of the Three Youths:

Benedictus es Domine Deus patrum
nostarum: et laudabilis, et
gloriosus, superexaltatus in
saecula...

Douay Version (1610):

Blessed art thou O Lord the God
of our fathers: and laudable and
glorious, and superexalted for
ever...

October 30 - Volume I: Deuteronomy, Chapter 28

This page exhibits the unadorned beauty of the printed page with a minimum of handwork by the rubricator -- only the name of the Book at the top of the pages: DEUTE -- RO [nomium]

The text marked is the 9th verse of Chapter 28

Suscitabit te Dominus sibi populum
sanctum sicut juravit tibi si custo-
dieris mandata Domini Dei tui et
ambulaveris in viis eius.

King James Version:

The Lord shall establish thee an
holy people unto himself as he hath
sworn unto thee, if thou shalt keep
the commandments of the Lord thy God,
and walk in his ways.

October 31 - Volume II: Ezekiel, Chapter 16

This page exhibits the unadorned beauty of the printed page with a minimum of handwork by the rubricator -- only the name of the Book at the tops of the pages.

EZE -- CHIEL

The text marked is the 13th verse of Chapter 16:

Et ornata es auro, et argento, et vestita es bisso, et polimito, et multiscoloribus: similam, et mel, et oleum comedisti: et decora facta es vehementer nimis. Et profecisti in regnum.

King James Version:

Thus was thou decked with gold and silver: and thy raiment was of fine linen, and silk, and broidered work; thou didst eat fine flour, and honey and oil; and thou wast exceeding beautiful, and thou didst prosper into a kingdom.

November 1 - Volume I: I Kings [I Samuel], Chapter 17

This page exhibits the unadorned beauty of the printed page with a minimum of handwork by the rubricator -- only the name of the Book at the tops of the pages -- RE--GUM I

The First Book of Kings in the Vulgate version. The text is the story of David and Goliath. The verse marked is the 49th verse of Chapter 17:

Et misit manum suam in peram, tulitque unum lapidem et funda iecit et circumducens percussit [Philisthaeum]* in fronte; et cecidit in faciem suam super terram.

King James Version:

And David put his hand in his bag, and took thence a stone, and slang it, and smote the Philistine in his forehead, that the stcne sunk into his forehead; and he fell upon his face to the earth.

*The standard Vulgate version and the King James both

read Philistine -- this Bible has the word "eum," or rather eu -- using the line over "u" as an abbreviation for the following "m". This indicates that a scribe had substituted "nim" for "Philistine" in reproducing the text of the manuscript copy from which this printed Bible was set up.

November 2 - Volume II: Lamentations, Chapter I

The illuminations in this volume were probably done by two or more workmen, in different styles. The decoration has no connection whatsoever with the text and was added purely for embellishment. Thus is combined on the page the venerable tradition of medieval handicraft with the new art of printing.

The use of red ink for titles, headlines, chapter initials, and sometimes red strokes through letters to indicate capitals, was a practice adopted at an early date by the Greeks and Romans. These embellishments were called "rubrics" from the Latin "ruber" (red); the scribe who inserted them the "rubricator"; and the work was called "rubrication". During the 15th century the process of copying books had become highly standardized and the rubricator was an artisan rather than a scholar. The makers of the Gutenberg Bible followed the practices of the scriptorium and wrote in at the tops of the pages and in the spaces where initials were to be inserted directions to the rubricator which can be seen on many of the pages of this copy of the Bible. On this page the directions to the rubricator may be seen at the top of the right page.

The text marked is the 1st verse of Chapter I:

Quomodo sedet sola civitas plena populo:
Facta est quasi vidua domina gentium:
princeps provinciarum facta est sub tributo.

Et rursus dicit dominus ad david et ait.
Quod caule est ut veniat dominus meus rex
ad tuum suum? Luit david ait. Ut eniam a
re area: et edificare altare domino: et cesset interfe-
ditio que grassatur in populo. Et ait arena ad
david. Accipiat et offerat dominus meus rex:
sicut placet tibi. Habes boues in olivari-
um: et plastrum et iuga bouum in vltim
lignorum. Quia dedit arena regi. Dixit
que arena ad regem. Dominus deus meus suscipiat
votum tuum. Luit respondens rex ait. Nequa-
quam ut vis sed eniam pro a re: et non offeram
domino deo meo olivaria grana. Emit
ergo david area et boues argenti sidis
quinguenta: et edificavit ibi david
altare domino: et obtulit olivaria et
pacifica. Et repropiciatus est dominus
terre: et cohibita est plaga ab israel.

Et cum abiit ar sacerdos: qui
adiuuabat patrem adonie. Sed omni
vero sacerdos: et banaias filius ioiade
et nathan propheta et semei et rethi
et seledhi: et omne robur exercitus david
non erat cum adonia. Immolans ergo
adonias arietibus et vitulis et unius
pinguibus iuxta lapidem seledhi qui erat
vicinus fonti rogel: vocavit unctos
fratres suos filios regis: et omnes vi-
ros iuda seruos regis: nathan autem
prophetam et banaiam et robustos
quosque et salomonem fratrem suum non vo-
cavit. Dixit itaque nathan ad bethsaze-
matten salomonis. Num audisti quod
regnavit adonias filius agith et dies
nostre david hoc ignorat? Nunc ergo
veni accipe consilium a me: et salva



King James Version:

How doth the city sit solitary that was full of people!
How is she become a widow! She that was great
among the nations, she the princess among the
provinces, how is she become tributary!

The names of the Hebrew letters, indicating verses, inserted by the rubricator in red, and the preliminary paragraph are not included in the King James Version.

November 3 - Volume I: Beginning of III Kings

The beginning of the Third Book of Kings (I Kings in the King James Version -- I and II Samuel being I and II Kings of the Vulgate version).

Chapter I, verse I in the King James begins:

"Now King David was old and stricken in years...

These pages show the handiwork of one of the illuminators who worked on this volume.

November 4 - Volume II: Lamentations, Chapters 2 and 3

These pages show the directions to the rubricator.

November 5 - Volume I: IV Kings, Chapter 1

IV Kings in the Vulgate is the same as II Kings in the King James version, I and II Kings being I and II Samuel.

The illuminations in this volume were probably done by two or more workmen, in different styles. The decoration has no connection whatsoever with the text and was added purely for embellishment. Thus is combined on the page the venerable tradition of medieval handicraft with the new art of printing.

The printer of the Bible, in fashioning his type, not only adhered closely to the general appearance of the letters which the scribes had employed for manuscript texts but he

also carried over into print the standard abbreviations used in medieval Latin -- abbreviations which had been developed to save time when the text had to be copied by hand and also to save space because of the cost of vellum fine and smooth enough for books.

Chapter I, verse I begins:

Praevaricatus est autem Moab in Israel:
postquam mortuus est Achab.

King James Version:

Then Moab rebelled against Israel after
the death of Ahab.

November 6 - Volume II: Matthew, Chapter 22

The text for chapters 21 and 22 was set continuously, without any indication of a break for the new chapter. The error was noticed in this copy and corrected by the rubricator by inserting a red paragraph mark and the number of the chapter. The error was probably present in the manuscript text from which the printed edition was set up. Some of the other copies of the Gutenberg Bible do not have the correction and, consequently, the remaining chapters of the Book of Matthew are misnumbered.

The text marked reads:

Et repondens Jesus dixit interum in parabolis eis
dicens. Simile factum est regnum caelorum homini
regi: que fecit nuptias filo suo.

King James Version:

And Jesus answered and spake unto them again by
parables and said: The kingdom of heaven is
like unto a certain king which made a marriage
for his son.

Manuscript notes in an early hand, like the ones that appear on these pages, are found in abundance throughout the Four Gospels in this copy. They were evidently made by a diligent student -- possibly one of the monks at the Prediger Kloster, the first owner of the Bible.

November 7 - Volume I: Prologue to I Chronicles

The page on the left is the end of the Fourth Book of Kings (the second Book of Kings in the King James version -- the first and Second being I and II Samuel).

These pages show the directions to the rubricator, and the handiwork of one of the illuminators who worked on this volume.

The prologues are commentaries of St. Jerome on the Book following, made at the time he was translating the Bible. They are frequently an accumulation of interpretations of the Book by his predecessors.

November 8 - Volume II: Daniel, Chapters 5 and 6

These pages show the directions to the rubricator.

A strip of old vellum, probably cut from a page of manuscript which had been discarded, may be seen at the center sewing. After the sheets were printed they were gathered into groups of five sheets (10 leaves -- 20 pages) for sewing. The strip of vellum was inserted to prevent the thread tearing the paper.

Chapter V of the Book of Daniel is the story of Belshazzar's feast. The text marked is Chapter V, verse 25:

Haec est autem scriptura quae digesta est:
Mane, thecel, phares.

King James Version:

And this is the writing that was written:
Mene, Mene, Thekel, Upharsin.

November 9 - Volume I: End of the Book of Esther and the Prologue to the Book of Job

These pages show the handiwork of one of the illuminators who worked on this volume.

The text marked reads:

Nec putare debetis si diversa jubeamus ex animi
nostri venire levitate: sed pro qualitate et necessitate
temporum. Ut republice poscit utilitas ferre sententiam.

Challoner-Douay Version:

Neither must you think, if we command different things, that it cometh of the levity of our mind, but that we give sentence according to the quality and necessity of times, as the profit of the commonwealth requireth.

This portion of the Book of Esther is not found in modern Protestant versions of the Bible.

November 10 - Volume II: Hosea, Chapter 6 - 9

These pages show the directions to the rubricator.

The text marked is Chapter VI, verse 1:

Venite et revertamur ad Dominum, quia ipse cepit et sanabit nos: percutiet et curabit nos...

Standard Revised Version:

Come, let us return to the Lord; for he has torn, that he may heal us; he has stricken, and he will bind us up:

November 11 - Volume I: The Prayer of Manasses

The Prayer of Manasses, one of the Apocryphal books not included in either the modern Catholic or Protestant versions of the Bible, begins at the center of the page on the right and is followed by St. Jerome's prologue to the First Book of Esdras -- the Book of Ezra in the Protestant Bible. The page on the left and the top of the first column on the right is the conclusion of the Second Book of Chronicles.

These pages show the handiwork of one of the illuminators who worked on this volume.

November 12 - Volume II: End of the Book of Nahum and Beginning of the Book of Habakkuk

These pages show the handiwork of one of the illuminators who worked on this volume.

fuerat befelehel filius urii filij ur ubi erat coram tabernaculo domini: quod et requisivit salomon et omnis ecclesia. Ascenditque salomon ad altare aeneum coram tabernaculo federis domini: et obtulit in eo mille hostias. Ecce autem in ipsa nocte apparuit ei deus dicens. Postula quod vis: ut deum tibi. Dixitque salomon deo. Tu fecisti cum dauid patri meo misericordiam magnam: et constituisti me regem pro eo. Nunc ergo domine deus: impleat sermo tuus quem pollicitus es dauid patri meo. Tu enim me fecisti regem super populum tuum multum: qui tam innumerabilis est quam pulvis terre. Da michi sapientiam et intelligentiam: ut ingrediar et egrediar coram populo tuo. Quis enim potest hunc populum tuum digne quae tanta gratia est iudicare? Dixit autem deus ad salomonem. Quia hoc magis placuit cordi tuo: et non postulasti diuitias et substantiam et gloriam: neque animas eorum quae te oderant: sed nec dies vite plurimos: petisti autem sapientiam et scientiam: ut iudicare possis populum meum: super quem constitui

et emebant precio quadrigarum septentis argenteis et equum quinquaginta. Similiter uentis regnis cethytheorum et bus sirie emptio celebrabatur

Decevit autem salomon et re domum nomini domini latum sibi. Et numerauit septenta milia uirorum portantium: et octoginta milia qui cederent in montibus: propositoque eorum milia secentos. Misit quoque ad regem tyri dicens. Sicut egisti cum uide patre meo: et misisti ei ligna na ut edificaret sibi domum in qua habitauit: sic fac mecum ut edificent domum nomini domini dei mei: secretae est: ad adolendum incensum: et fumigata aromata: et ad primum panum sempiternam: et aromaticata mane et uespere: sal quoque et neomentis: et solennia domini dei nostri in sempiternum mandata sunt israeli. Domus enim edificare cupio magna est. Ma-



A sheet of dark paper has been inserted under the leaf to show the watermark in the center of the sheet. The grape and oxhead were the watermarks -- or trademarks -- of the papermaker who manufactured the paper for this printing of the Bible. Consequently, these watermarks or slight variations are found throughout all the extant copies of the Gutenberg Bible.

November 13 - Volume I: II Chronicles, Chapter 1

These pages show the handiwork of one of the illuminators who worked on this volume, and the directions to the rubricator.

The text marked is the first verse of the first chapter of II Chronicles:

Confortatus est ergo Salomon filius David
in regno suo: et Dominus [Deus eius]* erat
cum eo: et magnificavit eum in excelsum.

King James Version:

And Solomon the son of David was strengthened
in his kingdom, and the Lord his God was with
him, and magnified him exceedingly.

*The words in brackets are omitted probably because they were omitted by the scribe who copied the manuscript text from which the printed Bible was set.

November 14 - Volume II: The End of the Book of Jonah and the
Beginning of the Book of Micah

These pages show the handiwork of one of the illuminators who worked on this volume.

A stub may be seen in the fold where the leaves are sewn together, indicating that a page was cut out and a corrected page inserted, or that an additional leaf was inserted in the gathering of sheets to complete the text.

Pin holes may be seen on the outer margin of the leaves. These were made when the paper was fixed on the frame to keep it from slipping in the press.

The text marked reads:

Et dixit Dominus pisci: et evomuit Jonam in aridam.

lactros et viri principes familiarum in
domos patrum suorum. et omnes per no-
mina sua: et sederunt in die primo men-
sis decimi. ut quererent rem. Et consum-
mati sunt omnes viri qui duxerunt ux-
ores alienigenas: usque ad diem primam
mensis primi. Et inuenti sunt de filiis
sacerdotum qui duxerunt uxores alienige-
nas: de filiis iosue filii iosedech et fra-
tres eius maasia. et eliezec. et iarib. et go-
dolia. Et dederunt manus suas. ut eice-
rent uxores suas: et pro delicto suo a-
rietem de quibus offerrent. Et de filiis
emmer: anani et zebedia. Et de filiis
serim: masia et helia. et seueria. ichi-
hel. et ozias. Et de filiis phessur: heli-
denai. maasia. ysmahel. nathanael.
iozabeth et helesa. Et de filiis leuitarum:

ii. et dani. et uenui. lemci. et salmas. et
nathan. et adaias. mechuedabai. ysai.
sarai. ezrel. et selemau. et seueria. sellu.
amaria. ioseph. De filiis nebu. ab-
hel. mathathias. zabeth. zabina. ied-
du. et iohel. et banay. Omnes huius accepe-
runt uxores alienigenas. et fuerunt ex eis
mulieres que peperunt filios. **Explicit liber**
primus esdre. **Incipit liber secundus**

Uerba nec est esdre lo-
mie filii helchie. Et
factum est in mense cal-
leu. anno vicesimo:
et regnavit in iudis ca-
stro. Et venit anani

onus de fratribus meis. ipse et viri iuda-
et interrogavi eos de iudeis. qui reman-
serant et superant de captivitate et de

King James Version:

And the Lord spake unto the fish and
it vomited out Jonah upon the dry land.

November 15 - Volume I: II Esdras [Nehemiah]

The beginning of the Second Book of Esdras which is known
in the King James Version as the Book of Nehemiah.

The text marked reads:

Dixitque mihi rex: Quare vultus tuus tristis est.
Cum te egrotum non videam? Non est hoc frustra:
sed malum nescio quod in corde tuo est. Et timui
valde ac nimis:

King James Version:

Wherefore the King said unto me, Why is thy
countenance sad, seeing thou art not sick?
This is nothing else but sorrow of heart.
Then I was very sore afraid.

These pages show the handiwork of one of the illuminators
who worked on this volume.

November 16 - Volume II: II Machabees, Chapter 5

These pages show the directions to the rubricator.

The ink spots on the bottom of the page indicate an
accident in the process of rubrication.

This is one of the Books of the Bible not generally
included in modern Protestant versions but is still a part
of the Catholic version.

November 17 - Volume I: Prologue to the Book of Tobias

This book which is included in the Catholic versions of
the Bible is not included in modern Protestant versions.

These pages show the handiwork of one of the illuminators
who worked on this volume, as well as the directions to the
rubricator.

It has been estimated that six presses were at work
simultaneously on the printing of the text. Since it was
impossible to estimate where the text of the different
sections would end, blank pages like the one on the left
occur several times throughout the book.

November 18 - Volume II: Prologue to Matthew

These pages show the handiwork of one of the illuminators who worked on this volume.

It has been estimated that six presses were at work simultaneously on the printing of this Bible. Since it was impossible to estimate accurately where the text of any section would end, blank leaves occur at certain places in the book. The beginning of the New Testament was an obvious place to begin a new section.

In addition to translating the Bible into the Latin of his day, St. Jerome wrote commentaries on many of the Books of the Bible which appeared as prologues to the Books themselves. There are two of these prologues to the Book of Matthew which occupy all of this page and the following one.

November 19 - Volume II: Matthew, Chapters 3 and 4

These pages show the directions to the rubricator.

The text marked reads:

Penitentiam agite. Appropinquavit enim regnum
celorum. Hic est enim: de quo dictum est per
Ysiam prophetam dicentem. VOX CLAMANTIS IN
DESERTO: Parate viam domini: rectas facite
semitas eius.

Revised Standard Version:

Repent for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.
For this is he who was spoken of by the
prophet Isaiah when he said, "The voice of
one crying in the wilderness: Prepare the way
of the Lord, make his paths straight."

November 20 - Volume I: Prologue to I Kings [I Samuel]

The preview of the exhibition (see October 28, above) was limited by invitation. Therefore, the page on exhibit that day was exhibited again to the general public on November 20 because these pages have unusual interest typographically.

November 21 - Volume II: I Machabees, Prologue and Chapter 1

This is one of the Books not generally included in the modern Protestant versions of the Bible but is still a part of the Catholic version.

These pages show the handiwork of one of the illuminators who worked on this volume, as well as the directions to the rubricator.

The text marked reads:

Et factum est, postquam percussit Alexander
Philippi rex Macedo qui primus regnavit in
Graecia egressus de terra Cethim Darium regem
Persarum et Medorum....

Challoner-Douay Version:

Now it came to pass, after that Alexander the
son of Philip the Macedonian, who first reigned
in Greece, coming out of the land of Cethim, had
overthrown Darius, King of the Persians and Medes....

November 22 - Volume I: III Esdras, Chapter 8

This is one of the apocryphal books not usually found in modern versions of the Bible.

This double page exhibits the full beauty of the printed page with a minimum of handwork by the rubricator -- only the name of the Book at the top of the page.

A sheet of dark paper has been inserted under the leaf to show the watermark in the center of the sheet. The grape and oxhead were the watermarks -- or trademarks -- of the papermaker who manufactured the paper for this printing of the Bible. Consequently, these watermarks or slight variations are found throughout all the extant copies of the Gutenberg Bible.

November 23 - Volume II: Mark, Chapter 14

These pages display the full beauty of the printed page with a minimum of handwork by the rubricator -- only the name of the Book at the top of the page.

Manuscript notes in an early hand, like the ones that appear on these pages, are found in abundance throughout the Four Gospels in this copy. They were evidently made by a student of the Bible-- possibly one of the monks at the Prediger Kloster,

Continued....

the first owner of the Bible.

The text on these pages is the account of the betrayal of Judas and the Last Supper. The text marked reads:

Vespere autem facto, venit cum duodecim.
Et discumbentibus eis et manducantibus
ait Jesus. Amen dico vobis: quia unus
ex vobis tradet me qui manducat mecum.

KingJames Version:

And in the evening he cometh with the
twelve. And as they sat and did eat,
Jesus said, Verily I say unto you, one of
you which eateth with me shall betray me.

November 25 - Volume I: III Esdras, Chapter 5

This is one of the apocryphal books not usually found in modern versions of the Bible. The page on the right has one of the numerous genealogies common to some of the Books of the Old Testament -- the son of -- the son of, &c.

These pages show the directions to the rubricator, as indicated inside the initial letter "P".

A stub may be seen in the fold where the leaves are sewn together, indicating that a page was cut out and a corrected page inserted, or that an additional leaf was inserted in the gathering of sheets to complete the text.

November 26 - Volume II: Lamentations, Chapters 4 and 5

These pages show the directions to the rubricator.

These pages show the pin holes which were made to fix the paper on the frame.

The thumb tabs, made of vellum, were added to facilitate the finding of the beginning of books.

November 27 - Volume I: Beginning of III Esdras

These pages show the handiwork of one of the illuminators who worked on this volume.

November 28 - Volume II: I Machabees, Chapter 10

These pages display the full beauty of the printed page with a minimum of handwork by the rubricator -- only the name of the Book at the top of the page.

Pinholes may be seen on the outer margins of the leaves. These were made when the paper was fixed on the frame to keep it from slipping in the press.

This is one of the Books of the Bible not generally included in modern Protestant versions but is still a part of the Catholic version.

The text marked reads:

Et Jerusalem sit sancta et libera cum finibus
suis: et decime et tributa ipsius sint.

Challoner-Douay Version:

And let Jerusalem be holy and free, with the
borders thereof: and let the tenths, and
tributes be for itself.

November 29 - Volume I: IV Esdras, Chapter 16

These pages show the directions to the rubricator and the watermarks characteristic of this edition.

The Third and Fourth Books of Esdras -- apocryphal books, were included in this printing but are not found in modern versions of the Bible.

November 30 - Volume I: I Chronicles, Chapter 1 -- PARALI --
POMENON

The First Book of the Chronicles, beginning with the genealogies from Adam to Noah:

Adam, Sheth, Enosh, Kenan, Mahalaled, Jered,
Henoah, Methuselah, Lamach, Noah...

The Books of the Chronicles were called the Paralipomena in the Vulgate Version -- from the Greek, meaning "things omitted" -- because they were regarded as supplementary to the Books of Samuel and Kings.

A strip of old vellum, which had been previously used for a manuscript may be seen at the center opening. After the sheets were printed they were gathered into groups of five double leaves (10 leaves -- 20 pages) and a strip of vellum was inserted to prevent tearing when the gathering was stitched together.

II. HISTORY OF THE SCHEIDE COPY

The provenance, or "pedigree," of the Scheide copy of the Gutenberg Bible may be traced -- with very little conjecture -- from the printing house to the library where it now reposes. The items displayed in this series illustrate in a general way the manner in which rare books are discovered and sold -- at auction, by catalogue description, and by private negotiation -- and the records kept of prior ownership.

1450-1455: MAINZ, GERMANY

2. Hartmann Schedel. Das Buch der Croniken und Geschichten (Tr: Georg Alt). Nuremberg, Anton Koberger, 23 Dec. 1493. [Scheide Library]

It is believed that the work on the Gutenberg Bible was carried on during the years 1450 to 1455 in a printing house in Mainz.

The view of Mainz on f. XXIX, verso, was made in the late 15th century as an illustration for a world history by Hartmann Schedel. The book, generally known as THE NUREMBERG CHRONICLE, was printed in Nuremberg by Anton Koberger in 1493. The copy of the German edition of the book shown here was one of the first incunabula (15th century books) purchased by William Taylor Scheide, the founder of the Scheide Library and grandfather of the present owner.

1456-1872: ERFURT, GERMANY

3. Hartmann Schedel. Liber cronicarum. Nuremberg, Anton Koberger, 12 July 1493. [Scheide Library]

The view of Erfurt appearing at f. 155, verso and 156, recto, in the Latin edition of THE NUREMBERG CHRONICLE, was also published by Koberger in Nuremberg in 1493.

Four of the copies of the Gutenberg Bible still in existence have bindings done in Erfurt (of which the Scheide copy is one). It may be assumed therefore that the printed sheets of the Bible were sent to Erfurt around 1456, as manuscripts and early printed books were not always bound in the shop in which they were written or printed.

4. Nachricht von den bornehmsten begebenheiten der uhralten und berühmten haupt stadt Erfurt in Thüringen. Frankfurt and Leipzig, J. C. Martini, 1713. [Princeton University Library: 1584. 328.61]
 "Erfurt im Grunde und Prospect" Hand-colored engraving: panorama and map of the city, 1713.

1456-1521: THE PREDIGER KLOSTER (DOMINICAN MONASTERY) in Erfurt

5. Sebastian Münster. Cosmographey [German ed.]. Basel, H. Petri, 1578. [Princeton University Library - Ex 1007. 663.12q]

The arrow on the following plan of Erfurt indicates the location of the Prediger Kloster, the Dominican monastery which acquired the Bible, probably shortly after it had been bound -- if, indeed, the monastery had not bought the sheets and made the arrangements for binding.

This plan of Erfurt appeared in a number of editions of Sebastian Münster's COSMOGRAPHY. This edition was printed in Basel in 1578.

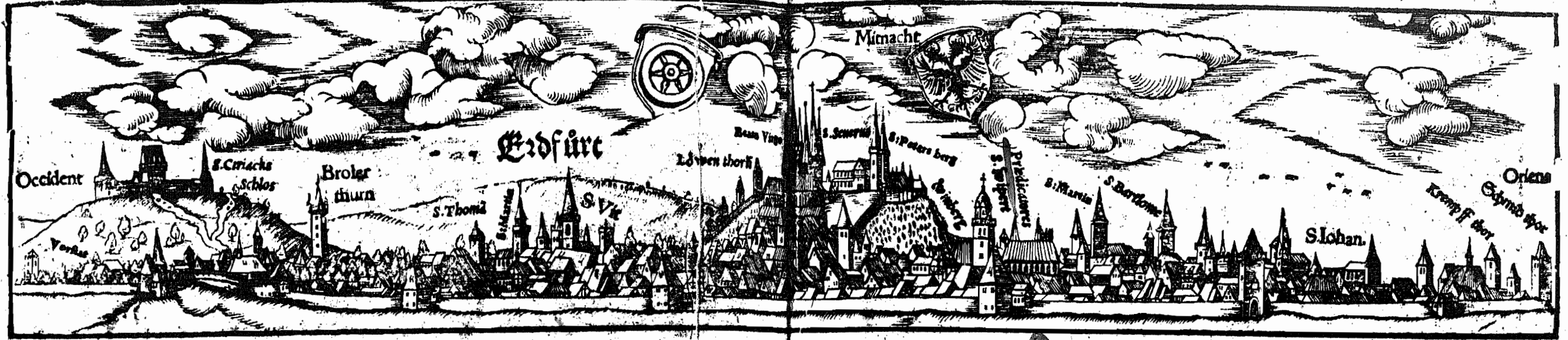
1521-1872: THE PREDIGER KIRCHE

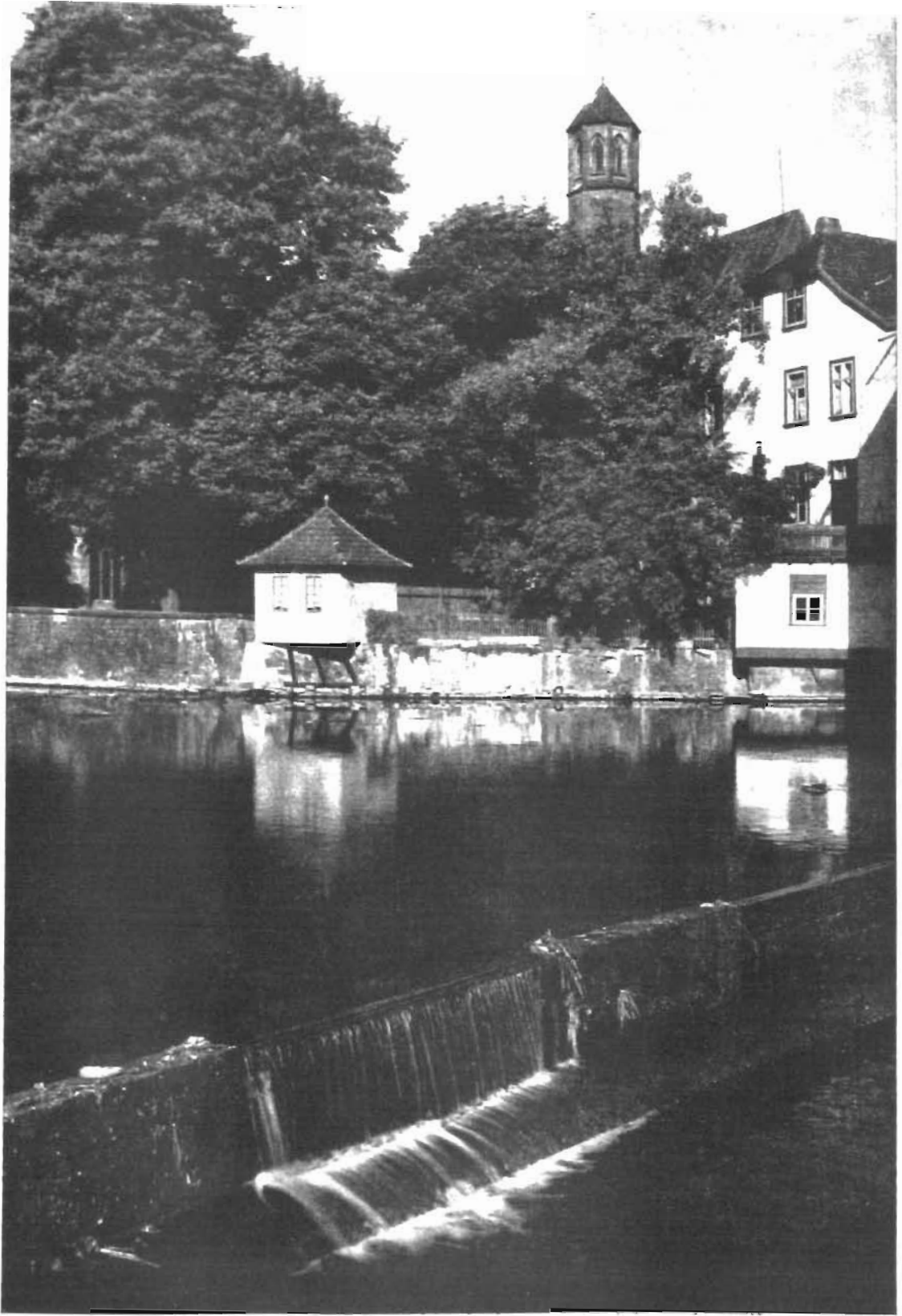
6. Georg Piltz and Fritz Hege. Erfurt Stadt am Kreuzweg. Dresden, Saschenverlag, 1955. [Library of Congress: DD901.E6.P5]

The Prediger Kirche was one of the first churches in Erfurt to have a Lutheran preacher at the time of the Reformation. There was a Lutheran preacher in the Church as early as 1521 and he was formally installed in 1522. However, the Dominican monks remained in possession of the Cloister proper until 1544, when the Town Council took over the management of the property. The monks were allowed to continue living in the Cloister, although there were continuing disputes between the Council and the Archbishop. The last monk gave up his dwelling in the cloister in 1591.

Other plates in the volume include views of:

THE WEST FACADE OF THE PREDIGER KIRCHE - The building of the Church was begun in 1238. The façade was finished in 1370. The exterior, at least, of the Church was finished by 1410.





THE PREDIGER KIRCHE AT ERFURT.

THE INTERIOR OF THE PREDIGER KIRCHE - Since the Gutenberg Bible was found in the Church, itself, it was probably located in this Church at the time of its separation from the Dominican Monastery during the Reformation. An altar was installed in the choir of the Church in 1456 and possibly the new Bible was purchased on that occasion, since the dates of the printing of the Bible and the completion of the altar coincide so closely. The Bible may possibly have been relegated to the "archives of the Church" (where it was unearthed in 1872) when the new Lutheran Church acquired a new Lutheran German Bible after 1522.

1870: THE FIRST SCHOLARLY STUDY OF THIS COPY OF THE GUTENBERG BIBLE

1. Bruno Stübel. "Auf ein neu aufgefundenes Exemplar der 42-zeiligen Bibel, in Serapeum, Vol. 31, No. 15 (15 Aug. 1870), p. 230-4; No. 16 (31 Aug. 1870), p. 241-8. Leipzig, T. O. Weigel, 1870. [Princeton University Library: 0100.804, vol. 31]

Bruno Stübel, of Leipzig, published an article, about this copy of the Gutenberg Bible in a German journal of bibliographical studies, SERAPEUM, Vol. 31, August 15-31, 1870. In it he compares the newly discovered copy in the Erfurt Church with the two copies in the University of Leipzig Library. In his article he states: "The costly treasure has been hidden in the archives of the Prediger Church at Erfurt, and the honor of the discovery belongs to Karl Herrmann who has contributed so much to the history of his native city." (In 1863, Karl Herrmann had published an extensive bibliography, Bibliotheca Erfurtina, listing books, pictures, and memorabilia about Erfurt.)

Dr. Stübel further describes the Bible as follows: "It consists of two stout volumes in folio, bound in leather and provided with strong brass bosses...."

1872: THE SALE OF THE BIBLE BY THE ERFURT CHURCH

8. Das Erfurter Zeitung, 6 June 1872. [Transcript in Scheide Library, no copy located]

On June 6, 1872, an article published in the ERFURTER ZEITUNG by Carl Otto, gave an account of the discovery, by chance, of the Gutenberg Bible by Karl Herrmann in the course of going through

(Cont. next page)

SERAPEUM.

Beitschrift

für

Bibliothekwissenschaft, Handschriftenkunde und
ältere Litteratur.

Im Vereine mit Bibliothekaren und Litteraturfreunden

herausgegeben

von

Dr. Robert Naumann.

N^o 15. Leipzig, den 15. August 1870.

Ueber

ein neu aufgefundenes Exemplar der 42zeiligen
Gutenberg-Fustischen Bibel

von

Dr. Bruno Stübel in Leipzig.

So vortrefflich auch die Untersuchungen Johann Baptist Bernharts über das erste grosse Erzeugniss der Buchdruckerkunst, die 42zeilige Gutenberg-Fustische Bibel sind, ¹⁾ so ist es doch zu beklagen, dass hierbei nicht mehr als zwei Exemplare berücksichtigt worden sind, ²⁾ insofern ja bekanntlich die

1) Historisch-kritische Untersuchung über das Dasein, die Kennzeichen und das Alter der von Johann Gutenberg und Johann Fust in Mainz gedruckten Bibel etc. in Aretiu's Beiträgen zur Geschichte und Litteratur Bd. 3, V. p. 91 sq.

2) Nämlich die beiden, die sich damals auf der kurfürstlichen Bibliothek zu München befanden; das eine derselben ist bekanntlich i. J. 1858 nach Petersburg an die kaiserliche Bibliothek verkauft worden. Vgl. Serapeum, J. 1859 p. 132.

einzelnen Ausgaben — es sind deren ungefähr sechzehn, die wir bis jetzt kennen — merkwürdigerweise in gewissen Partien grosse Verschiedenheiten von einander zeigen. Verfasser dieses Aufsatzes ist nun in der glücklichen Lage gewesen drei Ausgaben mit einander vergleichen zu können, die beiden trefflichen, welche sich auf der Leipziger Universitätsbibliothek befinden ¹⁾ und — eine die erst neuerdings an's Tageslicht gezogen worden ist. Dieser kostbare Schatz ist im Archiv der Predigerkirche zu Erfurt verborgen gewesen und die Ehre ihn dort zuerst entdeckt zu haben gebührt dem um die Geschichte seiner Vaterstadt so hoch verdienten **Karl Herrmann**. Diesem verdankt der Verfasser auch die Möglichkeit das neu aufgefundenen Exemplar mit den beiden Leipziger collationiren zu können. Zu besonderem Danke fühlt er sich ferner Herrn geh. Hofrath **Gersdorf** verpflichtet der die Haupteigenthümlichkeiten des neuen Fundes aufgezeichnet und ihm seine hierauf bezüglichen Notizen bereitwilligst zur Verfügung gestellt hatte.

Das Erfurter Exemplar der 42zeiligen Gutenberg-Fustischen Bibel ist auf Papier, welches das Zeichen des einfachen Ochsenkopfes, des Ochsenkopfes mit der Stange und dem Kreuzbalken, des ganzen Ochsen und der Traube trägt, gedruckt. Es besteht aus zwei umfangreichen in Leder eingebundenen mit starken Messingbuckeln versehenen, sehr wohl erhaltenen Foliobänden. Der erste Band, welcher mit dem Psalter schliesst, enthält 324 Blätter zu je vier Columnen und jede Columnne zu 42 Zeilen; der zweite Band, mit der Apokalypse schliessend, enthält 317 Blätter, ebenfalls zu je vier Columnen und 42 Zeilen. In dem ersten Bande ist bloss das erste Blatt (prologus), in dem zweiten dagegen sind mehrere Blätter herausgeschnitten worden, nämlich:

- Bl. 1. Prologus in parabolis et parabol. cap. I—III (de primitiis omnium).
- Bl. 17. Cant. canticor. cap. VII, 2 (tuus sicut acervus).
- Bl. 25. Prolog. in Ecclesiast. (quando inter se dicuntur — Eccl. III, 11 (benedictio)).
- Bl. 46. Prolog. in Jesaiam u. Jes. I—II, 4 (lanceas suas in falces).
- Bl. 70. Jes. 65, 22 (habitabit) — Ende, dann der Prolog zu Jeremias u. Jerem. I, 10 (et edifices).
- Bl. 149. Amos VII, 10 (domus Israel. Non — Abdias v. 13 ruinae eorum).
- Bl. 155. 156. Sophon. I, 3 (disperdam homines — Zachar. I, 12 et respondit).
- Bl. 191. Matth. I, 1—III, 14 (tunc venit).

1) Die eine besteht aus vier Foliobänden und ist auf Pergament, die andere aus zwei Foliobänden und ist auf Papier gedruckt.

the shelves of the Church archives. Mr. Herrmann, not having exact knowledge of the rarity of the Bible, took it with him on a business trip to Gotha to show it to the Director of the Ducal Library there. Director Möller immediately recognized the book and offered to purchase it. However, Mr. Herrmann, having the interests of the Church in mind, made further inquiries and advised the authorities not to sell the Bible at the price offered.

Between 1865 and 1872 the Bible was exhibited at Erfurt, at the University of Leipzig -- at which time Bruno Stübel, the Librarian at the University Library, published his article in SERAPEUM -- and at the Royal Library in Berlin. It was probably while the Bible was on display in Berlin that Albert Cohn examined the Bible and, acting for Asher & Company, arranged for its purchase. The date-line of the ERFURTER ZEITUNG article is June 3, 1872, presumably a day or two after the sale was negotiated.

1873: FROM BERLIN TO LONDON

9. Asher & Company. Cat. No. CIV. Catalogue de Livres Rares et Curieux faisant partie de la Librairie A. Asher & Co. à Berlin. No. 11, Unter den Linden. London, 13 Bedford St., Covent Garden, 1873. [Harvard College Library: B1512]

Albert Cohn, an antiquarian book dealer acting for Asher & Company, bought the Gutenberg Bible from the Church authorities in 1872 and thus it found its way into the Berlin establishment of Asher & Company. This firm of antiquarian bookdealers had offices in both Berlin and London. The catalogues comprising the bound set on display were issued the year the Bible was sold by this firm, but no copy of their catalogue listing it (if such exists) has been located.

The preparation of a catalogue of rare books requires not only a vast knowledge of bibliographical detail but also a command of several languages. The page on the left is the back of a catalogue issued in German, but employing French and English for the descriptions and titles of books published in those languages.

RECOLLECTIONS OF
MR JAMES LENOX
OF NEW YORK
AND THE FORMATION
OF HIS LIBRARY



By HENRY STEVENS of Vermont

Bibliographer and Lover of Books Fellow of the
Society of Antiquaries of Old England and Corresponding
Member of the American Antiquarian Society of New England of the
Massachusetts Historical Society and of the New England Genealo-
gical Society Life Member of the British Association for the Advance-
ment of Science Fellow of the British Archaeological Association
and the Zoological Society of London Black Halled Athenaeum
Club of London also Patriarch of Skull & Bones of Yale
and Member of the Historical Societies of Vermont
New York Wisconsin Maryland &c &c BA
and MA of Yale College as well as
Citizen of Noviomagus
et cetera



LONDON
HENRY STEVENS & SON 115 ST MARTIN'S LANE
Over against the Church of St Martin in the Fields
MDCCLXXXVI

HENRY STEVENS OF VERMONT

10. Henry Stevens. Recollections of Mr. James Lenox of New York and the Formation of his Library. London, Henry Stevens and Son, 1886. [Scheide Library]

Henry Stevens, a native of Vermont, attended Middlebury College, received a B.A. degree from Yale and studied law for a year at Harvard, and, in his own words, "all the while dabbling in books and manuscripts by way of keeping the pot boiling." In 1845 he went to London, "a self-appointed missionary, on an antiquarian and historical book-hunting expedition" as Stevens described himself in the second chapter of the Recollections of Mr. James Lenox, exhibited. Stevens remained in London thereafter, and became one of the leading antiquarian booksellers and bibliophiles of his day. The firm he established was carried on by his son and grandson and, although now merged with another (Henry Stevens, Son, & Stiles), is still a prominent one, with offices in both London and New York.

Stevens never ceased considering himself a native of Vermont and his Yankee wit, forthrightness combined with shrewdness -- and a degree of craftiness -- all served him well on his London career. The two letters to George Brinley about his purchase of the Gutenberg Bible (the present Scheide copy) and his comparison of it with copies in the British Museum and Bodleian, together with his letters to Baldwin & Company, about the shipment of the Bible, with its tongue-in-cheek advice, combine with the title-pages of the books exhibited (items 10 and 14) to reflect one of the most colorful figures in the 19th century book world.

Under Stevens' name in both titlepages he pokes fun at the authors of the day by citing all of his own "degrees" and "connections". The letters "G. M. B." after his name in the title of the book on the right are the ones also used to designate himself in the dialogue with the manager of Asher & Co. (A. & Co.), in the letter to Brinley of January 18, 1873: -- G[reen] M[ountain] B[oy], a title which gave him unceasing pleasure,

AVCo. Are you sure of your man: will he pay cash?
I can make you only five percent discount
on the price £600. and am not permitted
by the Berlin House to deliver the book
without the money £570.

GMB. Yes. 2500 - 5 But make it 10.
AVCo. Can't - not authorized. No discount to Lady
or Banker. Shall I book you advance?
£600. less 5 percent. cash on delivery!
within a reasonable time, say two or three
weeks?

GMB. Yes. I will telegraph to America at once
"Magazine secured, terms cash, cable
funds" - as soon as I know that Magazine
is awarded to me, and I am sure of it.
AVCo. All right. Go ahead.

GMB. Now I propose to remain here till Magazine
comes, so as to be "first-awarded"
AVCo. Good. - - -

By Jove! I believe that is it now!
"Porter is that box you are hinging in BLB?"
"Yes Sir - "Open it at once."

In five minutes Magazine was on the counter, a grand
old book, the first and finest I ever saw. Scarcely
raise its objection, Adams & Co were not more perfect than
the first Book - it has no fault.
GMB "Thank you first-awarded. The Book is mine!
AVCo. The book is yours, my huggle is solved.
GMB. Make me an invoice show me £500 value!
AVCo. No, you have my word, I am to keep the Book.
is yours. So send telegraph by your lucky friend.

4 Trafalgar square. Charing +
London Jan 18/1873.

George Brinley Esq
Hartford, Conn.

My Dear Sir. Your cablegram reached me at five
P.M. yesterday. At once I rushed round to Asher in
Bedford St. close by. The manager is friendly and busy
with his foreign mail. Dialogue.

Q. M. B. Will Mr Asher & Co. buy me Magazine?
A. & Co. First rate, four orders, good as sold.
Q. M. B. Bully for you, lucky, but how can I buy one Magazine?
A. & Co. O, they have only ordered it, & I am puzzled to whom to give it.
Q. M. B. Is Magazine here yet?

A. & Co. No, but it left Berlin some days ago & is about due.
Q. M. B. Are you open to another order?

A. & Co. Yes. I suppose it may as well be five or six, as only
one can have it. How shall I manage, tell me.
GMB. Are any of the orders positive and is the pay two?

A. & Co. They are not positive for each desires to see Magazine
in London, & two of them are dead, so I am not
so sure of ready money. A Banker (naming
him) has called & will call again in soon as the book
has arrived. He is sure, if he likes Magazine.

GMB. Voilà! I have it, Enter my name for a positive
order. I have sufficient confidence in Asher to buy
on his description. Here is a telegram just received
from America "I take Magazine". I know my
man; good as the Bank of England. How noble your
friends feel the book is or will be ready. "First come
first served". I give the order, positive.

So, early this morning I telegraphed to you "Magazine secured, terms cash & collect funds". Meanwhile I will go carefully over the two volumes & see that every thing is right. About the 28th I expect to hear from you by letter, with full directions for shipment &c. There is a ribbon copy in the Museum, and a paper one. I shall compare our copy with both - note the differences.

I am, my Dear Sir

Yours truly

Henry Stevens

As I could not succeed in obtaining my whole
commission for the sales, I propose to divide it
by charging you five percent commission on £600.
This 5p 30.
£630.
And cheap enough too, you
will say when you see the volumes!

- Copy -

Invoice of Merchandise shipped by Steamer from Liverpool
by Henry Stevens of 44 Trefalgar Square London and consigned to
Messrs Austin Baldwin 70 Broadway New York for account
of George Brinley Esq of Hartford

4 Trefalgar Square London Feb. 10. 1873

Messrs Austin Baldwin & Co
Bankers 70 Broadway, New York

Marked and Addressed
SI # 1944
Care of Staveland & Co
1 The Temple, Liverpool 3
Austin Baldwin & Co. 70 Broadway, New York

Biblia Latina, Quintero's First Magazine 1850-55
Commonly called The Magazine Bible. In
The First Book Printed.
2 Vols. large folio, in the original binding
(with boards in leather) with brass
corners & centre bosses. £600. 0. 0

Commission of 5 per cent
30 0 0

Two strong Cases, the outer one lined
with tin, the inner iron bound.
Packing and postage
Consul Certificate on duplicate Invoice
Stamp for Bill of Exchange, and
Indorsement on £650, against all expenses
from London to New York, with the usual
Charges thereon
7 15

\$ 637 15. 00

- Copy -

Gentlemen - Our friend George Brinley Esq of Hartford has ordered of me
the Gutenberg Bible of 1480-1485, to be paid for to G. B. It will go forward next
week through Stanley & Co. Liverpool in a case marked Feb 19/74, addressed
and consigned to you by steamer in the usual way.

Inclosed please find the Certified Invoice amounting to £637 15. 0
and a sight draft on Mr. Brinley in favor of Edwin G. Lawrence Esq of No 11 Angel
Court, Throgmorton Street London, to whom I have paid it.
Mr. Lawrence will endorse the draft to you for collection. It is to be presented
to Mr. Brinley in Hartford with the goods, when I trust you will receive the
money as soon as convenient thereafter please remit direct to Mr. Lawrence at
the proceeds of the draft in a sight Bill of Exchange on London.

Please receive instructions from Mr. Brinley and collect of him all
charges for freight & from London. The goods are insured here against all
risques. I shall send you and Mr. Brinley copies of the Invoice by the next mail.
Trusting that the case will pass the New York Customs without delay, and
that Mr. Lawrence will soon hear from you I remain, Sir, truly
Yours truly
Henry Stevens

P.S. You ponder for a moment to fully appreciate the rarity and importance
of this precious Conignment from the Old to the New World. It is not only
the first Bible, but a fine copy of the First Book ever printed.
It was read in Europe nearly half a century before America was
discovered. Therefore, in view of these considerations please to suggest to
your Deputy at the Dept of Customs to uncover his head while in the
presence of this First Book, and never for a moment to turn his back
upon it while the case is open. Let no ungodly or thieving politician
lay eyes or hands upon it. The sight can refer to him no good, while
the Bible may suffer. Let none of level, Samuel, Cestus, Horace
official, or other man in or out of authority, see it without first reverentially
kissing their hats. It is not permitted to every man to visit the Holy
and nor is it possible for many ever to touch or even see a

Magazine Bible.

4, Trafalgar Square, London.

March 13, 1873

George Binley Esq

Hartford, Conn.

My Dear Sir,

I received this morning yours of Feb. 28. and am frightened at the date. Notice your protest, but guess it will not come to much. The par value of £1000 Talers is precisely £600. i.e. par exchange between London and Berlin is £60.20 to £1. Exchange is generally fluctuating between par and 6.22 or even 6.23. At my solemn proposal par. When I bought the Saturday Nile (no longer sold) by the late Rev. L. name (Magazine) I alluded to the exchange being in favor of London, as so long as an ^s £4. a £5. and the Manager said, we always reckon on both sides especially when we pay freight out in money to London from Berlin. So as he consented to allow me half of my commission I took the book at £600. for the £1000. value in London. But I had hunted bad adventures since that he made a mistake in allowing me the £30. discount, he

2

might overtake again had sold the book for £500. £600. So I am willing to entertain you for £100. my making of the cost to me of raising the money to pay for the book cash down. I am sorry to say that I have been persistently delayed in my visit to the Museum of the British. I was kindly permitted to have out both the Gemmell Volume & the Thoms paper copies compare with the "Commevent" copy. but the first two days named by Mr. Poye for this visit were so foggy and dark that he did not deem it best to take his books out of the case. I failed also the first time, when I had gained the way the photographic room. it being dark then. So that to apply to the Trustees for a second day. At last five weeks came & I completed the comparison of the photographs all to my intense satisfaction. "Commevent" is now up fairly and has the Museum copies all to matches. Your copy is much larger & finer than the former Kings Library copy. It is numerous illuminations are far superior to it. The original binding was the admiration of the librarians. As one doubts its genuine original character, binding

as old as the book - we found many variations
mostly, which threw new light upon the history of
the book. I next took "Connecticut" down to Popple
and compared it with the Bodley copy which is
truly magnificent. The first 10 leaves of the Bodley
copy are entirely different from the Connecticut copy,
and Mr. Case & I came pretty generally to the conclusion
that the Bodley, or 40 lined copy is subsequent
to the Connecticut or 42 lined copy. Indeed I
have now no doubt that your copy is the
original issue. The Bodley copy is - very fine
given Messrs 18th Century binding & quite perfect.
The binding of our copy was acknowledged to be a
kind of any thing there, but I was afraid of
the altitude, but on Mr. Case bumping out his
measure it was found that Connecticut was
an eighth of an inch taller & as much
wider than Bodley, so I simply curved.
Now all my delays and comparisons are over
and I have pleasure in the kind case to send it off

⁴
It will leave here on Saturday or Monday,
I go through by Home to Baldwin. I am very glad
to have stayed to retain it so long, but the climate was quite
me. & I felt that it was too good an opportunity to be
lost. I have now got much nearer the bottom of the
subject than any one of the 100 writers who have
given judgment on the First Book. I have now
learned to call it the Gettensburgh Bible of 1650, and
this the Connecticut copy. I did not like to call it
the Prinley copy without your permission. What will
you have it: I am neutral. It will however
make a noise in the world. I am getting up
a little book on the Gettensburgh & thus a 4th of the
colored Bibles, with about 20 preambles. I will send
it before in proof so that you may see what is
said of this particular copy before it is printed.
Smith-Virginia. The copy I wrote of Feb. 8. went off
yesterday with 6 other rare books. The whole amounting
to \$378. through Baldwin to Mr. Lenox. with
particular attention to Baldwin to send the parcel
to you in case Mr. Lenox does not appropriate it
for the Lenox Library. I will send you a copy of
the invoice by Saturday evening & should think
will take the printing box. I should not be surprised
if Mr. Lenox permits the Smith to press him. If he does
he is a Man Saturday by any body
Henry Stearns

THE BIBLES IN THE CAXTON EXHIBITION MDCCC LXXVII

Or a bibliographical description of nearly one thousand representative Bibles in various languages chronologically arranged from the first Bible printed by Gutenberg in 1450-1456 to the last Bible printed at the Oxford University Press the 30th June 1877. With an Introduction on the History of Printing as illustrated by the printed Bible from 1450 to 1877 in which is told for the first time the true history and mystery of the Coverdale Bible of 1535. Together with bibliographical notes and collations of many rare Bibles in various languages and diverse versions printed during the last four centuries.

'We mvft roote ovt Pryntinge
Or Pryntinge will roote ovt vs.'
† † †

Special edition revised and carefully corrected with additions flavoured with a squeeze of the Saturday Review's homily on Bibles

By HENRY STEVENS GMB FSA MA Etc

Sometimes Student in Yale College in Connecticut in New England. Now residing in London Bibliographer and Lover of Books. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Societies of London. Foreign Member of the Amer. Antiqu. Society. Corresponding Member of the Historical Societies of the States of Massachusetts New York Connecticut Maine Vermont New Jersey Maryland Pennsylvania & Wisconsin and Secretary of State and American Minister near Novionagus Dik. Bld Athin. Club London. And Patriarch of Skull and Bones at Yale University.



Bibliography The Tree of Knowledge

LONDON HENRY STEVENS IV TRAFALGAR SQUARE K
SCRIBNER WELFORD & ARMSTRONG NEW-YORK K
Messrs Simpkin Marshall & Co Stationers Hall Court
MdcccLxxviii

11. Henry Stevens to George Brinley, 18 Jan. 1873. [Scheide Library]

See photostat facsimile.

12. Henry Stevens to Austin Baldwin & Co., 10 Feb. 1873. [Scheide Library]

See photostat facsimile

13. Henry Stevens to George Brinley, 13 March 1873. [Scheide Library]

See photostat facsimile

14. Henry Stevens. The Bibles in the Caxton Exhibition....
London, Henry Stevens; New York, Scribner Welford &
Armstrong, 1878. [Scheide Library]

1881-1890: GEORGE BRINLEY - HAMILTON COLE

15. Catalogue of the American Library of the Late George Brinley...
Part III. Hartford, Press of the Case Lockwood & Brainard Co.,
1881. [Scheide Library]

The present Scheide copy of the Gutenberg Bible is described in the Catalogue of the Brinley Library, which was sold in 1881, after Mr. Brinley's death, by George A. Leavitt & Co., auctioneers, in Hartford, Connecticut. The "Conditions of Sale" appear facing the titlepage of the Catalogue.

A New York collector, Hamilton Cole, was the successful bidder for the Gutenberg Bible at the Brinley sale. Mr. Cole retained the Bible until his death but it was not included in the catalogue of his library which was sold by Bangs & Company for his executors, on April 7, 8, and 9, 1890, because the sale of the Bible was privately negotiated with Brayton Ives.

CATALOGUE

OF THE

American Library

OF THE LATE

MR. GEORGE BRINLEY

OF HARTFORD CONN.

PART III.

THE SOUTH AND THE WEST

THE UNITED STATES
GENERAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY
MILITARY AND NAVAL HISTORY

BIOGRAPHY

MEXICO THE WEST INDIES
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

THE AMERICAN INDIANS
BIBLES CATECHISMS AND PRIMERS
MUSIC AND PSALMODY

HARTFORD

PRESS OF THE CASE LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY

1881

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. The highest bidder to be the buyer, and if any dispute arise between two or more bidders, the Lot so in dispute shall be immediately put up again and re-sold.
2. The purchasers to give their names and addresses, and to pay down twenty-five per cent. on the dollar in part payment, or the whole of the purchase-money, *if required*, in default of which the Lot or Lots so purchased to be immediately put up again and re-sold.
3. The Lots to be taken away at the buyer's expense and risk within three days from the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder of the purchase-money to be absolutely paid, or otherwise settled for to the satisfaction of the vendors, on or before delivery: in default of which Messrs. GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co. will not hold themselves responsible, if the Lots be lost, stolen, damaged, or destroyed, but they will be left at the sole risk of the purchaser.
4. In preparing the Catalogue, care has been taken to make the description of every book full and accurate, and every deficiency and imperfection which was discovered has been noted: but the sale of any Volume or Lot is not to be set aside on account of any error in the description. The books will be exposed for public exhibition one or more days, and will be sold just as they are, without recourse.
5. To prevent inaccuracy in delivery and inconvenience in the settlement of the purchases, no lot can, on any account, be removed during the sale.
6. Upon failure of complying with the above conditions, the money deposited in part payment shall be forfeited; all Lots uncleared within the time aforesaid shall be re-sold by public or private sale, without further notice, and the deficiency (if any) attending such re-sale, shall be made good by the defaulter at this sale, together with all charges attending the same. This condition is without prejudice to the right of the Auctioneers to enforce the contract made at this sale, without such re-sale, if they think fit.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

5835 — The Holy Bible . . . With Amendments of the Language by Noah Webster, LL.D., *sheep, fresh copy, scarce.*

32° *New Haven, Durrie & Peck, 1841*
The errors noted in the slip of errata in the octavo edition are corrected in this.

5836 The Child's Bible. With plates. By a Lady of Cincinnati; pp. 192, in sixteens, *pretty wood cuts, stamped cloth, neat.* (2 copies.)

96° *New York, F. Q. Preble, n. d.*
Sized, 2 by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. "Stereo-typed by J. A. James, Cincinnati." Copyright dated, 1834. See O'Callaghan, 1834, no. 22.)

5837 The Holy Bible . . . Stereo-typed by Henry Wallis & Luther Roby, Concord, N. H. *Engraved title and frontispiece, morocco, with tuck, &c.*

32° *Concord, N. H., Charles Hoag, 1836*
The New Testament is dated 1834.

5838 The Books of PSALMS: being the Authorized Version of that part of the Sacred Volume. Metrically arranged by James Nourse, pp. 224, *stamped red morocco, 8° e, very neat.*

32° *Boston, Perkins & Marvin, 1836*

FOREIGN.

THE GUTENBERG BIBLE.

THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED WITH TYPES.

5839 The Bible, in Latin; with the prologue of Saint Jerome. The First Edition. *Gothic type; hundreds of illuminated capital letters, brilliantly colored and decorated, many of them heightened with gold.* 2 vols. *In the original binding, thick oak boards covered with stamped calf, ornamented brass corners and center-pieces, with bosses; many leaves with uncut edges; measuring 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, on the leaf.*

folio [MENTZ, JOANNES GUTENBERG, 1450-55?]
Without titlepages, pagination, or signatures: 641 leaves printed in double columns, 42 lines to a full column; the initials and rubrics, in manuscript, throughout. The first volume contains 324 leaves, (of which *one* is in facsimile) and ends with the Psalms; the second has 317 leaves (sixteen in facsimile).

A copy on vellum in the National Library in Paris, has at the end of the second volume a note, that it was "illuminated, bound, and completed, on the day of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary (Aug. 15), 1456, by Henricus Albech, alias Cremer."

"The honour of producing the first, and as many think, the most perfect book, is now ascribed to Gutenberg alone, Fust not coming in for a share of the credit of the invention until after his famous lawsuit in 1455, when the Bible had been finished. We call it, therefore, the GUTENBERG BIBLE, and have no sympathy for any French name given to it simply because a copy found in a Paris library had the honour of being described by a French bookseller." — H. STEVENS (in Caxton Celebration Catalogue). It was formerly known as the "Mazarine Bible," from the fact that the earliest published description of it, was based on a copy discovered by DeBure, in the Mazarine Library.

"Some copies, which may be called a SECOND ISSUE, have 40 lines on each of the first eight pages, forty-one on the ninth, and the rest forty-two. In the later issue, the three red lines at the beginning, are *in type* and not *in manuscript*, as

in the 42 line issue." The distinctions between the two issues are pointed out by Mr. B. Quaritch, in his description of the Perkins copy (priced, 3000 guineas), in his *General Catalogue*, no. 17545. It may be added, that, in the first volume of the Brinley copy, the beginning of the prologue to the Pentateuch (recto of 4th leaf), of the book of Genesis (recto of 5th leaf), and the title and finis (*Ineipit* and *Explicit*) of each of the books from Genesis to Ruth, inclusive, are rubricated *in manuscript*, not printed.

Mr. Brinley's copy was purchased in 1873, through the agency of Mr. H. Stevens, in London. It had been discovered, a few years previously, in the *Archiv* of the *Protestantische Kirche* of Erfurt. A very full and accurate description of it was published in the *Scripsum* (Aug. 15th and 31st, 1870; pp. 230, 241, ff.) by Dr. Bruno Stübner of Leipsic, who had the rare opportunity of collating "the new-found forty-two-line copy" with two other copies, one from the Munich Library, the other from the Library of Leipsic.

The Gutenberg Bible has, as Dikdin remarks in his description of Earl Spencer's copy, been "justly praised for the strength and beauty of the paper, the exactness of the register, the lustre of the ink, and the general splendor and magnitude of the volumes." In Asher's announcement, in 1873, the Brinley copy is claimed to be "the most beautiful of all known copies on paper. It is not only the *fastest*, and *almost uncut*, but it is of remarkable freshness and purity, and, though it has never been subjected to washing, is without the least stain. . . . One sees by the costliness of its binding and by the beauty of its painted initials, heightened with gold and decorated in arabesques, that it was intended for the library of some prince or great nobleman. This exceptional excellence brought it ill fortune; for some barbarian, or crazed amateur, has taken from it a few leaves, doubtless for the sake of their capital letters." By extraordinary good luck some ancient paper was found, like that on which the Bible was printed, and the missing leaves were reproduced in photolithographic facsimile, with such success that it is not easy to distinguish them.

The copy is so nearly uncut that many of the manuscript cues for the rubricator, are preserved at the extreme upper margins of the leaves.

Very few errors of the press have been discovered in this first edition of the Bible. One, in Isaiah xxxvii. 20, "ponā circulū ergo in *arrius* [for *arrius*] tuis," has been noticed by Dikdin and Pettigrew. Another, in the beginning of Psalm xxx. (xxxi. of the English Bible), has been corrected in the Brinley copy, probably by the rubricator, by marking a caret in the text and writing the omitted word "speravi" in the margin.

This is the first time—and it is not unlikely to be the last—that a copy of the FIRST PRINTED BOOK is offered at public sale, in this country.

In 1769, a vellum copy brought, at the Gaignat sale, 2100 francs: in 1815, the same copy, at the McCarthy-Reagh sale, was purchased by Mr. Grenville, for 6260 francs. Mr. Perkins's (vellum) copy, with two leaves in facsimile, was bought by him in 1825, from Messrs. G. & W. Nicol, for £504: in 1873, it was sold at £3,400. Of the best known paper copies, that belonging to the Duke of Sussex was bought at Perry's sale, for £108; was sold in 1841, for £190; and in 1858, at the Bishop of Cashed's sale, for £596. The Perkins copy—the only one which came into the market for sixteen years after 1858—was purchased at Sir M. M. Sykes's sale, for £199.10; and was sold in 1873, for £2,690. At every sale, the advance in price had been marked: and the commercial value of copies has been at least quintupled in the last thirty years. What may it reach in the next fifty?

1890-1891: THE LIBRARY OF BRAYTON IVES

16. Catalogue of the Collection of Books and Manuscripts Belonging to Mr. Brayton Ives of New York. New York, De Vinne Press, 1891. [Princeton University Library: 0513.494.4]

Mr. Ives owned the Gutenberg Bible for a shorter time than any of its other owners. Brayton Ives, a New York broker and banker, who, as he states in the preface of the catalogue of his library, "for many years...found rest after a hard day's work in Wall Street by spending an hour or two on [his] way home in one or more places where [he] could look over recently purchased books." After he sold the library described in this catalogue, he collected another distinguished library, which was sold in 1915, after his death. Opposite the titlepage of the Catalogue is a reproduction of the present Scheide copy of the Gutenberg Bible and opposite the description of this copy, a reproduction of a page from the Bible.

1891-1923: JAMES H. ELLSWORTH

17. Scrapbook of memorabilia, relating to his ownership of the Gutenberg Bible, kept by James H. Ellsworth, [Scheide Library]

The scrapbook of newspaper stories and memorabilia about the Gutenberg Bible which James H. Ellsworth, the successful bidder at the Brayton Ives Sale, assembled during the years of his ownership of the Bible includes his invitation to the Brayton Ives Sale and the enclosed card of admission and a clipping from Harper's Weekly, March 14, 1891.

The purchase of the Bible by Mr. Ellsworth (father of Lincoln Ellsworth, the explorer) received widespread publicity because the removal of the Bible to his home in Chicago marked the first time that a copy of this famous book was domiciled in the Middle West.

Catalogue
of the Collection of
Books and Manuscripts

Belonging to
Mr. Brayton Ives
of New-York.

Comprising:

Early Printed Books,
Americana,
Illustrated French Books,
Works of Standard Authors,
Classical Manuscripts,
Missals and Books of Hours.



New-York:
Printed at the De Vinne Press.
1891.

The Gutenberg Bible.

THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED WITH TYPES.

THE BIBLE IN LATIN, WITH THE PROLOGUE OF SAINT JEROME. THE FIRST EDITION.

Gothic type: *hundreds of illuminated capital letters, brilliantly colored and decorated, many of them heightened with gold. Two volumes folio.*

MENTZ: *Joannes Gutenberg.* [1450-1455 ?]

In the original binding, thick oak boards covered with stamped calf, ornamented brass corners and center-pieces, with bosses; many leaves with uncut edges; measuring 11½ by 15⅞ inches on the leaf. Without title pages, pagination, or signatures; 641 leaves printed in double columns, 42 lines to a full column; the initials and rubrics in manuscript throughout. The first volume contains 324 leaves (of which one is in facsimile) and ends with the Psalms; the second has 317 leaves (sixteen in facsimile).

"The honor of producing the first and, as many think, the most perfect book, is now ascribed to Gutenberg alone, Fust not coming in for a share of the credit of the invention until after his famous lawsuit in 1455, when the Bible had been finished. We call it, therefore, the Gutenberg Bible, and have no sympathy for any French name given to it simply because a copy found in a Paris library had the honor of being described by a French bookseller."—H. STEVENS (in Caxton Celebration Catalogue).

It was known formerly as the "Mazarin Bible" from the fact that the earliest published description of it was based on a copy discovered by De Bure in the Mazarin Library.

While it is impossible to fix with accuracy the date of the appearance of this first printed book, it is generally believed to have been published between 1450 and 1455. That it was not later than 1456 is shown by a MS. note which is in the copy in the National Library in Paris which states that it was "illuminated, bound and completed on the day of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary [Aug. 15], 1456, by Henricus Albrech, *alias* Cremer," Vicar of the Collegiate Church of St. Stephen at Mayence.

Some copies, which may be called a SECOND ISSUE, have 40 lines on each of the first eight pages, 41 on the ninth, and the rest 42. In the later issue the three red lines at the beginning are *in type*, and not *in manuscript* as in the 42-line issue. In the first volume of this copy the beginning of the prologue to the Pentateuch (recto of 4th leaf), of the book of Genesis (recto of 5th leaf), and the title and finis (*Incipit* and *Explicit*) of each of the books, from Genesis to Ruth, inclusive, are rubricated *in manuscript*, not printed.

The Gutenberg Bible, as Dibdin remarks in his description of Earl Spencer's copy, has been "justly praised for the strength and beauty of the paper, the exactness of the register, the luster of the ink, and the general splendor and magnitude of the volumes." In Asher's announcement, in 1873, the present copy is claimed to be the most beautiful of all known copies on paper. "It is not only the *tallest* and almost *uncut* copy, but it is of remarkable freshness and purity, and though it has never been subjected to washing, is without the least stain. One sees by the costliness of its binding and by the beauty of its painted initials, heightened with gold and decorated in arabesques, that it was intended for the library of some prince or great nobleman. This exceptional excellence brought it ill-fortune, for some barbarian or crazed amateur has taken from it a few leaves, doubtless for the sake of their capital letters." By extraordinary good luck some ancient paper was found like that on which the Bible was printed, and the missing leaves were reproduced by photolithographic facsimile with such success that it is not easy to distinguish them. The copy is so nearly uncut that many of the manuscript cues for the rubricator are preserved at the extreme upper margins of the leaves.

1924: "DR. R"

18. A. S. W. Rosenbach. Books and Bidders. The Adventures of a Bibliophile. Boston; Little, Brown, and Company, 1927. Copy 137 of a limited edition of 785 copies; autographed.

If Henry Stevens was one of the most colorful personages in the 19th century coterie of book-lovers, there is no doubt that Dr. Abraham Simon Wolf Rosenbach, of New York and Philadelphia, held a similar place in the 20th century. "Dr. R." as he was affectionately known to his friends and associates, had the wit, intelligence and canniness, combined with a sense of drama, to command the attention and respect of a circle far wider than the collector and antiquarian bookseller. In the book exhibited below he gives his account of the purchase of the present Scheide copy of the Gutenberg Bible from James H. Ellsworth, stating that the transaction was completed by wireless when he ("Dr. R.") was in Mid-Atlantic, adding: "To buy a Gutenberg Bible by radio -- it seemed almost sacrilegious." Also exhibited is the letter from Dr. Rosenbach to Mr. John Hinsdale Scheide arranging for the sale of the Bible to Mr. Scheide.

This copy of BOOKS AND BIDDERS is a presentation copy from Dr. Rosenbach to Mr. John H. Scheide.

1924....

19. Julian P. Boyd. The Scheide Library. A Summary View of its History and its Outstanding Books Together with an Account of its two Founders: William Taylor Scheide and John Hinsdale Scheide: [Princeton, N. J.]: Privately printed [at the Princeton University Press] 1947.

JOHN HINSDALE SCHEIDE acquired the Gutenberg Bible in 1924 and retained it until his death in 1942. Very little was known about the Bible or the Scheide collection in Titusville, Pennsylvania, until Julian P. Boyd's book about the library was published in 1947. The Bible remained, with the rest of the Scheide Library, in the wing of the Scheide house especially constructed for it, until the Library was moved to Princeton in 1959 by John H. Scheide's son, William H. Scheide .

THE ROSENBAACH COMPANY

RARE BOOKS PAINTINGS AND PRINTS
ANTIQUÉ FURNITURE AND OBJECTS OF ART

PHILADELPHIA-1320 WALNUT STREET
NEW YORK-273 MADISON AVENUE

LONDON
13 AIR STREET

PARIS
21 RUE DE LECHQUIER

TELEPHONE

PHILA - FILBERT-2120-2121
NEW YORK, VANDERBILT-9860

Handwritten mark
NEW YORK

February 5, 1924.

Mr. J. H. Scheide,
Titusville, Penna.

Dear Mr. Scheide:

In reply to your letter of February 2d I shall be very glad to go to Titusville to see you and your library,- a treat I have long anticipated. I shall send you a wire a few days before I leave.

I shall, of course, bring with me the Gutenberg Bible. As I said before, in point of beauty it is one of the finest copies in existence, and one of six in the original binding, a point which is of the greatest significance today. Perhaps I have a different idea of the value of the Bible than you have, but I have had two definite offers for it, one from a dealer and the other from a famous Western collector, both of which I have refused. When I arrive I shall fix the lowest price I shall take for it and there will be no deviation from it.

Another point I wish to make: in case you do not desire to purchase the Bible do not think you are under the slightest obligation to me on account of the journey. I shall be only too glad to look over your books, and to discuss with you the scope and future of your collection. You are building a noble library and I am proud to be of assistance to you.

As to the information you desired, the following will answer your queries:

The beginning of Genesis,- Incipit liber breseth quē nos genesim|
dicim⁹i is printed in red.

Each of the first ten pages have 42 lines

Leaves 129a to 132a each have 40 lines.

The last word on leaf 5b is deditqz

Leaf 310 has 41 lines.

The first volume ends with Psalms; second volume begins with the Prologue of St. Jerome on the Books of Solomon.

cf. No. 18.

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NEW YORK

Mr. J. H. Scheide, -2

In addition I am sending herewith an extremely interesting copy of a letter from James W. Ellsworth to Dr. Paul Schwenke, in answer to the latter's questions about this Bible. Schwenke, as you know, is the great authority on the Gutenberg Bible.

With my kindest regards, and hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you at an early date, believe me to be

Very sincerely yours,

A. D. M. Rosenbach

ASWR|B

III. GUTENBERG AND HIS FAME

The attribution to Gutenberg of the printing of the so-called 42-line Bible and the designation of that particular Bible as the book which has, up to this time, the strongest claim, based on circumstantial evidence, of being the first book printed from movable type using an alphabetical system have evolved over a period of five-hundred years, principally by the evaluation of recurring statements found in widely diversified sources. This portion of the exhibition assembles a sampling of these statements.

20. Épître adressée à Robert Gaguin le 1^{er} janvier 1472 par Guillaume Fichet sur l'introduction de l'imprimerie à Paris. Reproduction héliographique de l'exemplaire unique possédé par l'Université de Bâle. Paris, H. Champion, 1889. "Avertissement" L. D. [Princeton University Library: 0243.345.34].

Although Paris was the great intellectual center of Europe, and although books printed in the Rhine Valley were marketed there in the early 1460's, the actual art of printing was not introduced until 1470 -- due in part, perhaps, to the resistance of the well-entrenched copyists' and illuminators' guilds. The first printing shop was set up in the buildings of the Sorbonne, thanks to the initiative of two humanistic professors, Jean Heynlin and Guillaume Fichet, who brought from Germany three practitioners of the new art: Michael Friburger (of Colmar), Ulrich Gering (of Konstanz) and Martin Krantz (of Stein-am-Rhein). The first book printed in France -- an edition of the Letters of Gaspard of Bergamo (Gasparino Barzizza) -- came from Sorbonne press in 1470.

Two years later Guillaume Fichet wrote as a preface to a treatise on Orthography (also by Gaspard of Bergamo, and also printed at the Sorbonne press), the "Epistle to Robert Gaguin", shown here, in which he evokes the invention of printing by Johann Gutenberg ("Joannes Bonemontanus", in Latin) and its marvelous consequences. Only one of the extant copies of this book contains Fichet's preface -- a copy in the Library of the University of Basel. Shown here is a FACSIMILE reproduction of the "Epistle" (printed in 1889).

cretius, **Horatius**, **Naso**, **Statius**, **Lucanus**,
Martialis, **Persius**, **Iuuenalis**) sed etiā lōge
princeps **Virgilius**, ab heliſcis campis ad
nos remearent, pfecto tuū carnē, suū eſſe ar
bitrarent. **Quid** enī **Maroni** tuo carmē si/
milis, quod de **Ludouico** rege nostro for/
tissimo, pximis diebus cecinisti? **Quid** illo
quadratus, quod dialogorū instar, unū aut
alterū effinxisti? **Taceo** ciuitatis patulæ lau
des, quæ adeo sūt a te uerborū uenustate, &
sentenciāy grauitate referre, ut utq; utri
laude p̄ferat̄ iudicare sit difficile. **P̄ter**ereo
quæ de galliæ hyspaniāq; prestantia soluta
p̄one scripsisti. **Nō** enī est huius tēporis, de
tuis studiis, p̄sertim ad te scribere. **De** studi/
orū humanitatil restitutōe loquor. **Quibus**
(quū ipse coniectura capio) magnū lumē no
uorū librariorū genus attulit, quos nra me/
motia (sicut qdam equus troianus) quoquo/
uerso effudit germania. **Ferūt** enī illic, haut
procul a ciuitate **Maguncia**, **Ioannē** quendā
fuisse, cui cognomē **bonemōtano**, q̄ p̄mus oim
impressionā autē excogitauit, q̄ nō calamo

(ut prisci qdem illi) neq; penna (ut nos fin
gimus) sed æreis litris libi fingunt. & qdem
expēdite, polite, & pulchre. **Dignus** sane hic
uir fuit, q̄ omēs musæ, omēs artes, om̄isq; eorū
linguæ, q̄ libris delectant, diuinis laudibō
ornent. eorū magis dis, deabusq; anteponat.
quo p̄pius ac p̄sentius litris ipsis, ac studiosis
hominibus, suffragiū tulit. **Si** qdem deſicant
liber & alma ceres, ille q̄ppe dona licet inue
nit, poculaq; inuētis abeloia miscuit uis.
hæc chaoniam pingui glandem mutauit at/
ſta. **Atq;** (ut poeta utamur altero) p̄uma ce/
res unco glebam dimouit aratro. p̄uma de/
dit fruges, alimentam̄tia terris. **At** bone
mōtanus ille, lōge gratioꝝ diuinioraq; in/
uenit, quippe q̄ litras euulsi exculpsit, q̄bus
quidquid dici, aut cogitari potest, p̄opediē
scribi, ac trāscribi, & posteritatis mādari me/
moræ possit. **Nec** p̄sertim hoc loco nōs
ſi lebo, qui superāt iam arte magistꝝ, quorū
Valdinus **Michael** ac **Martinus** p̄ncipes
esse dicunt. q̄ iam, pridē **Gasparini** p̄gamen/
ſis epistolæ impreſſerunt, quas **ioannes** lapi-

Continued...

The type used in the first books printed in Paris -- as here -- is based on the Roman script, which German printers working in Italy in the 1460's had designed, rather than on the Gothic or "black letter" used for the first books printed in Germany.

Beginning with "Ferunt enim" in the fourth line from the bottom of the left page, Fichet's letter reads:

"It was indeed in the city of Mainz, it is said, that lived John, surnamed Gutenberg, who first invented the art of printing, thanks to which, without the use of reed or quill but by means of metal type, books are manufactured rapidly, correctly and elegantly. Such a man -- he who has rendered so great a service to letters and to scholars -- deserves to be celebrated by the Muses, by the arts, and by the tongues of all friends of books. Bacchus and Ceres have been deified for having taught humanity the uses of wine and bread....But this invention of Gutenberg is far more agreeable, far more divine, since it has given us type, by the aid of which all that is said or thought may straightway be written down, and transcribed, and transmitted to the memory of posterity..."

21. Die Cronica van der hilliger stat van Coellen. Cologne, Johann Koelhoff, the Younger, 23 Aug. 1499. [Scheide Library].

DIE CRONICA VAN DER HILLIGER STAT VAN COELLEN, the so-called "Cologne Chronicle," is a general history printed at Cologne by Johann Koelhoff in 1499. The text is in the German dialect of that region. The passage marked has long been considered one of the key documents for attributing the invention of printing to Gutenberg. According to the compiler of the Chronicle the information about the invention of printing was related verbally to him by Ulrich Zell, a printer still working at Cologne in 1499, and who had earlier introduced the art there. The source of this information is judged of great significance by partisans of Gutenberg, since Ulrich Zell, who introduced printing in Cologne in 1466, is known to have been in touch with Peter Schoeffer, Gutenberg's associate.

Fredericus. iij. hertzoch vā Oesterriich Roemischer Keyser Lodowich .x. konynck van vranckriich

In dem vurf iair was eyn gulden jair. Ind quam groiff volck zo Rome vyff allen landen. ind warē as men sager alle dage ouer. xl. dusent mynschen vā mācherley sprachen ind seden/ die bynnen Rome in der Stat vā kyrchen zo kyrchen gynge. Mer ouer mitz die vursichticheit des Pays was bestalt dat gheyn gebrech was van essen ind van drincken/ noch cynige twist off vplouff geschiede. Soch geschiede eyn alzo beschryuelich dynck. Eyn cleyne tijt vur dem ende des gulden iairs/ do dat voulck ombtreint s vesper tijt aff ind zo gynck in sent Peters kyrch/ as dan gewointe is/ so begaff ide sich dat eyn groiffe schare volcks quam gain vā sent Peters kyrche. ind zo der seluer tijt quam eyn groiff volck den zo gemoete die in sent Peters kyrch woulden gain. ind dat geschiede op s Brucken/ die mē noempt die Engelbruck. ind do was eyn groiff gedrengē vā affgaenden ind zogainden mynschen. Ind as dat voulck sich alsus vnd eyn drack/ geschiede/ dat eyndeyll vielen ind vnder die voesse quamen/ ind ouer die seluē lieff dat volck in dem gedrengē. Desgelijchen quamen eyndeyll rijden op perden vnd op mulen/ ind die wurden ouch geuelc mit den besten vnder die voesse/ ind dat geschiede so vill/ dat der houff der mynschen die vnder den voessen liggen. wart so groiff ind so hoich/ dat he gelijch wardt den myzen bysijden an der brucken. ind do geschiede eyn kermelinc dinc. do began dat voulck van beyden sijden aff zo vallen in die Tyber/ ind also sturuen eyndeyll in dē wasser/ die andere wurden jemerlich errecken. ind dae was ey eyschlich vñ gruwelich geschrey des voulcks. Soch lieff s Pays vlijlich soichen die lichame der verdrunkenet mynschen/ ind die eirlich begrauen.

Van der boychdrucker kunst.

Wanne. Wae. ind durch wen is vondē dye onuyssprechlich kunst boicher zo drucken

Hie is zo myrcken vlijlich dat in den leste tijden as die lieffde ind die vuyricheit der mynschen sere verlosschen is off bevolckert/ nu mit ijdel glorie/ nu mit gijricheit nu mit traicheit zc. die sonderlichen groifflich zo straffen is in den Geistlichen. die vill me wachen vnd sochfeldich syn tijtlich goit zo vergaderen. vnd genoichde des vleyschs zo soichen dan selicheit der selen/ vnd dae durch dat gemeyn voulck in groiff yrungē kumpt/ want Sy soichen alleyn tijtlich goyt mit yren vurgengerē/ als weer gheyn ewich goit ind ewich lenē hiernaē. Op dan dat dye versuymlicheit der vurgenger. ind dat quat exempel ind die bevolckinge des goz wortz. ingemeyn aller predicantē die yre onsedelich gijricheit dae jinne lassen mitluudē ind myrckē / den goiden Cristen mynschen niet so sere hynderlich vnd schedelich were/ ind dat sich niemantz entschuldigen moichte/ hait s ewige got vyff synre onuyssgruelicher wijsheit vper weckt die louesam kunst/ dat men nu boicher druckt/ ind die vermānichfeldiger so sere/ dat eyn yeder mynsch mach den wech s selicheit selffs lesen off hoerē lesen. Wat vnd winde ich mich zo schrijue ind zo vertzellen dat loff/ den nutz/ die selicheit die vyff s kunst vntsprinck ind vntsprūgen is/ die niet vyssprechlich is/ dat myz getzuigen alle die schrifft lieff hantē. got geue ide syn leyen die duytsch kunnē lesen. off geleurde lude die latijnscher sprack gebuychen/ off moenche off nōnen/ ind kurzlich all gemeyn. O wye vill gebeder/ wye vntzellige jinnichey/ den werden geschepet ouermitz die gedruckde boicher. Jre wye vill boestlicher vñ seliger vermanungē geschien in den Predicatē Ind dat kumpt allit vyff der vurf Exeler kunst Och wat groiffer nutz ind selicheit/ off Sy willē/ kupt dae vā den genē die/ die gedruckde boicher machen/ off bereyden helpen/ wie ouch dat syn mach. Ind den geluste dae van zo lesen s mach ouersyendat boichelgē dat gemacht hait s groiff beroempte Doctoir Jo hānes Gerson/ De laude scriptorū. Jre dat boichelgyn dat gemacht hait s geystlich vā

Nicolaus. v. der. C. C. xix. pays.
Dederich. ij. Breue vā Hoerff. der. lix. byschoff zo Coellen

der ind Abt zo Spāßeym her Johānes vā Trettenbeym. Itē dese hoichwyrdige künst
vurf is vonden aller eyrst in Duytschlant zo Wenz am Rijne. Ind dat is d' duytsch
scher nacion cyn groisse eirlicheit dat sulche synrijche mynschen syn dae zo vyndē. Ind
dat is geschiet by den iairen vns heren/anno dñi. MCCC. Cxl. ind vā der zijt an bis
men schreue. l. wart vnder soicht die kunst ind wat dair zo geboirt. Ind in den iairē vns
heren do men schreyff. MCCCC. l. do was cyn gulden iair/ do began men zo drucken
ind was dat eyrste boich dat men druckte die Bybel zo latijn/ind wart gedruckt mit cyn
re grouer schrift. as is die schrift dae men nu Wyseboicher mit druckt. Item wiewail
die kunst is vonden zo Wenz/ als vurf vp die wijsē/ als dan nu gemeynlich gebrauchē
wirt/ so is doch die eyrste vurbildung vonden in Holland vyff den Sonaten/ die dae
selfst vur der zijt gedruckt syn. Ind vā ind vyff den is genōmen dat begynne der vurf
kunst. ind is vill meysterlicher ind subtilicher vonden dan die selue manier was/ vnd ye
lenger ye mere kunstlicher wurden. Item cynte genant Dinnelōnū der schrift in eyne
vutrede vp dat boich Quintilianus genoempt. vnd ouch in anderen meir boicher/ dat ey
Wale vyff Vranckrijch/ genant Nicolaus genson haue alre eyrst dese meysterliche künst
vonden/ mer dat is offenbairlich gelogen. want Sij syn noch jm leuen die dat geruzigē
dat men boicher druckte zo Venedige/ ee der vurf Nicolaus genson dar quame/ dair he
began schrift zo suijden vnd bereyden. Mer der eyrste vynder der druckerye is geweest cyn
Zurger zo Wenz. ind was geboren vā Straisburch. ind hiesch joncker Johan Guden
burch Itē vā Wenz is die vurf künst komen alre eyrst zo Coellē. Sairnac zo Strais
burch/ ind dairnac zo Venedige. Dat begynne ind vortganck der vurf kunst hait mys
mūrllich vertzelt d' Eirsame man Meyster Ulrich Zell vā Hanawē. boichdrucker zo
Coellē noch zertijt. anno. MCCC. Cxix. durch den die kunst vurf is zo Coellē komē.
Item idt syn ouch eyndeill vurwiziger man. vnd dic sagen. men haue ouch vurmaile
boicher gedruckt/ mer dat is niet wair. want men vynt in geynen landen der boicher die
zo den seluen tijden gedruckt syn. Ducht syn vill boicher vertzucht vnd verloren/ die men
nyrgens vynden kan/ omb dat der so wenich geschreue was/ as dat groisse deyll die Ti
tus Lini⁹ gemacht hait. Item die boicher vā dem gemeynē goide die Tullii⁹ gemacht
hait. Item die boicher van den strijden der Duytschen mit den Rōmeren zc. die Pli
nius gemacht hait van den men wenich off gātz niet vint Itē dese nutzliche ind gotliche
kunst hait achtersprecher/ as all and dyngē. ind dat geschuyt as mich dūckt also vnbil
lich. want die dyngē die men leirt ind die verdienstlich syn zo ouerlesen vnd zo ouerdē
ken/ die fall men niet verbieden. wat is nutzlicher ind heylsamer/ dan sich bekūmerē mit
den dyngē die got antreffen ind vnser selicheit. Sij verstaen niet all die billige schriftē
in latijn/ die sij kunnē lesen. Also geschiet ouch den die die selue schrift geduytstet lesen.
Mer wolden sij beyde vliff ankeren/ so sullen beyde d' latijnsch ind d' duytsch groissen ver
stant ind suessicheit kriegen. as ich dick ind vill vā geistlichen personē geboirt haue/ dye
also ynnichlich ind dapperlich vā geistliche dyngē spraiich hielden. Ind dese vngunsti
cheit geschiet d' groiste deyll vā den vngelēiden/ die vā rechter leuwicheit ind vrwissen/
heit/ niet kunnē antworten wan sij gestraeger werdē vā goide luden vā den vurf dyngē
ind also vschēme werdē. Eyndeill and besorgē idt kōme ey dwalunge vnd yzring dair
vyff. Mer dat is so balde widdelacht durch die geleirdē off dat also queme. Item it is
niet vill geyen off geboirt dat lezerie sij entsprūgē vā dē gemeynē volck. mer gemeyn
lich ind allermeyst vyff dē vurwitzigē geleirdē. Desgeliche syn eyndeill die meynē die
vnmūnichfeldigūge d' boicher sij schedelich. ich woldē gerne hoire waitūb. Vā d' genre we
ren die kunst ind ere lieffbauē. is idt nu ey angenehme gulde ind selige zijt/ dat sij den ac
ker yrs verstant moegē plantē vñ beseen mit so vntzelligem wūderlichen saemē off ouch
verlustē yrē verstant mit so māchen gotliche straiken. Mer vā den genē die kunst niet
lieffbauē noch yr sele sage ich. Wille sij/ sij moegē mit baluer arbeit so vill kerē/ in eyne

Continued....

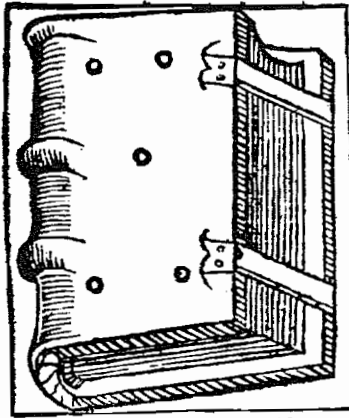
Note also on the page shown here the mention of "the first book printed...the Bible in Latin." Thus is established the tradition of the first printed book. It was not, however, until the mid-18th century that the identity of this first printed Bible was definitely established by the French bibliographer De Bure.

"THE FIRST INVENTOR OF PRINTING WAS A CITIZEN OF MAINZ...
NAMED JUNKER JOHANN GUTENBERG...."

"This highly valuable art [of printing] was first discovered in Germany, at Mainz on the Rhine. And it is a great honor to the German nation that such ingenious men are to be found. This happened in the year of Our Lord 1440; and from that time until the year 1450 this art and what is related to it were being investigated. In the year of Our Lord 1450, which was a golden year, they began to print, and the first book printed was the Bible in Latin; it was printed in large characters resembling the letters now used for printing missals. --Although this art was first discovered at Mainz, in the manner in which it is now commonly used, yet the first prefiguration ["vurbyldung"] of it was found in Holland, in the Donatuses [i.e. grammars by Donatus] which were printed there earlier. And from thence is derived the beginning of this art, which is now more masterly and exact than was the early manner, and far more ingenious.... But the first inventor of printing was a citizen of Mainz, born in Strasbourg, and named Junker Johann Gutenberg ("Joncker Johan Gudenburch"). -- From Mainz the art was first introduced into Cologne, then into Strasbourg, and from thence to Venice. The origin and progress of the art were related to me verbally by the worthy man, Master Ulrich Zell of Hanau, still a printer in Cologne in the present year 1499, and by whom the said art came to Cologne." (Translated from the text beginning with the first sentence at the top of leaf CCCXII).

durassent cōtentio. Cōuersus in abbatē Imperator, quod & ille principes haberet nō paucos pro illo, si ad arma ueniret pugnaturus, dixit. Hodie, ne maior nobis turba hunc diem festū obscuret, sine iuris tui prāiudicio adhibenda est tibi pater breuis morę patientia. Abbas cum robore locū tenuit inferiorē, & coronatus est Henricus cum regina. Vt tibi superbia, quę in cœlis nata cum autore tuo ad inferna demergeris, semper excrutanda.

Ars impressoria apud Maguntinos inuenta.



Johannes Guttenbergius inuentor typographia.

Inuenta est ars illa libros stāneis typis imprimendi tempore ferē nostro, diuinum plane inuentum, & res memorabilis, nec minore admiratione digna, sed multo admirabilior futura, si nō adeo diuulgari contigisset. Mirum & uix credibile dictū, sed uerius uero, tantū literarū uno die opificem unum formare, quantū uix biennio uelocissimus queat librarius. Inuentū id est Teutonicum, fuitq; ab initio in multa ut debuit, admiratione, ac maiore questu. Pucherimi inuenti autor Iohannes Gutenbergius, equestri uir dignitate, Maguntiacę res primum tentata est, maiore quidem fiducia quā spe, annis circiter 16. priusquam in Italia res cœpta sit uulgari. Cœpit inquam Maguntiacę autoribus Germanis, exordijs admodū paruis, sed breui, ut uidemus, creuit industria humani ingenij in eam perfectionē, quam hodie

habet. Certe actum fuisset de omnibus bonis studijs his nouissimis temporibus, quando omnes uentrem curant & inexhausta habendi cupiditate dicuntur. Vix enim in uijs optimos libros, quos olim magna pecunia uix comparare poterant, tollunt. Certe olim antequā hæc ars inuenta fuit, quum cœpissent abijci & negligi boni autores, perijissent omnes disciplinę cum autoribus, si ars in tempore non fuisset inuenta. Deus ergo omnium rerum conditor, qui humanis rebus nunquā deest, & quę ad uniuersam opulentiam pertinet abunde præbet paulo post quā historię literęq; pene interire cœpissent, mirā necessariamq; mortalibus breui spacio characterum beneficio apud nostram Maguntiam repertam tradidit artem. Hac mox literę auctę & omnium fermē gentium res renatę in publicum prodire. Restituta est iam prisca uetustatis memoria, philosophorum diuinamq; sapientiam & quicquid apud paucissimos multis iam ætatibus deliuit, multiplicatū. Factum est paulo post huius artis beneficio commune omnibus, iamq; eo uentum est, ut nihil unquam apud ueteres gestum, quod non iam paulo antequam hæc scriberem, in apertum abierit. Hinc Imp. regum, populorum, nationum, rerum pub. urbium, ciuitatumq; res gestę, memorię traditę sunt, &c.

De bombardarum apud Germanos inuentione.

An te bombardarum inuentionē, olim uaria ad offendendum & defendendum excogitata fuerūt arma & instrumenta. A longe ferientia fuerunt ista sagittę, tragulę, id est, hastę à trañciendo sic dictę, ansatę quę iacula, fundę torulis funiculisq; manu contortę, manubalistę, quas balistas minores, aliquādo scorpiones prisca dixerunt: quę tela non solū singulis ætatibus & seculis, sed per unamquancq; ætatem bis terq; nomina & formā mutauere, sicut & arma quibus corpora uestiuntur. Instrumenta bellica oppugnationibus adhibenda, hæc fermē erant: testudo, aries, uinea, plutei, agger musculi, turris balista, onager, salarica. Sub testudine tabulatis & corijs cilicinis contexta & cōtectę, aries seu trabs quę unco præfigebatur ferreo & falx uocabatur, retro ducebatur & cum impetu ad murum reducebatur, extrahebatq; lapides de muro. Vinea uerò instrumentum erat ex lignis cōpactum, latum octo pedes & altum octo pedes, longum autem 16. rectum duplici ligno et crate: sub quo oppugnantes turo ad muros subruendos pugnabant. Pluteus machina erat ad expugnandos muros factus instar testudinis, tribusq; ducebatur rotis, uolubilis in omnē partē. Hunc ad mouebant muris & eius munitione sagittis defensores mœniorū de propugnaculis suis exturbabant, ut scalis ascendendi præstaret occasio. Agger ex terris lignisq; extollebat cōtra murū unde tela iactabant in obsessos, & mœniā custodiētes. Musculos

22. Sebastian Münster. *Cosmographiae universalis* (6th ed.).
Basel, H. Petri, 1554. [Princeton University Library:
Ex 1007.663q]

THE COSMOGRAPHIA UNIVERSALIS of Sebastian Münster (1489-1552) -- a combined universal history and geography -- went through some thirty-five editions in the course of the 16th century. The first version, in German, appeared in 1544; a much enlarged edition with Latin text by Münster himself was published in 1550; after Münster's death many other editions (German, Latin, French, Italian, and Bohemian) followed, with further additions and modifications by the publishers.

From Münster's account of the invention of printing it is evident that Gutenberg's fame was generally established, a century or so after his work at Mainz. Nevertheless, although he is recognized as the inventor of printing, his name is not yet linked to any specific book.

Münster's text -- especially this Latin version -- presents the Renaissance humanist's faith in the importance of Classical learning and of printing as a means of its diffusion.

In translation:

"A TRULY DIVINE INVENTION...."

"The art of printing books from cast metal type was discovered almost within our own time -- a truly divine invention and a memorable thing which would seem even more remarkable were it not already so familiar. Wonderful it is and scarcely to be believed that a single workman can now produce in a day as many pages as the fastest scribe could barely complete in two years. This was a German invention, which was much admired and imitated. Johann Gutenberg, gentleman, was the author of this beautiful invention. It was first tried at Mainz, with more faith than hope, about sixteen years before it spread abroad to Italy.

It began, I repeat, at Mainz, from very small beginnings, but soon thereafter, through the industry of the human mind, it grew to that perfection which we now see in it. Without it,

Continued....

indeed, there would have been an end to all good learning in our present age when men think only of food for their bellies and gain for their purses....

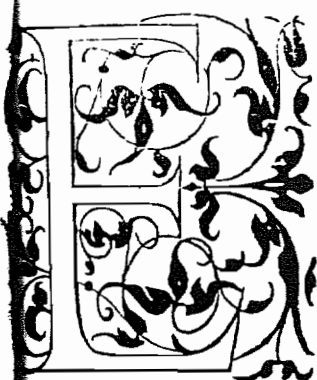
Before the invention of printing good authors were being neglected, and all their learning would have perished had not this discovery been made in time. God, therefore, creator of all things, who is never absent from the affairs of men...., when knowledge and letters were about to perish, in a brief span of time gave us this wonderful and indispensable art of printing, which was discovered in our city of Mainz. As a result of it learning soon increased and civilization was reborn among men. Restored now is the memory of the Ancients and the divine wisdom of the philosophers; and the sources of that knowledge, which was formerly accessible to very few, have now been multiplied. It will shortly become the common possession of all men, and we have reached a point where nothing ever done by man will disappear. Thanks to this art the deeds of emperors, kings, peoples, nations, republics, cities and towns have been transmitted to the memory of the future." (p.488)

23. André Thevet. Les vrais portraits et vies des hommes illustres, grecz, latins, et payens, recueilliz de leur tableaux, livres, medalles antiques et modernes. Paris, I. Kervert and Guillaume Chaudiere, 1584. [Grolier Club]

André Thevet's "Lives of Illustrious Men" includes this engraved portrait of "Jean Guttemberg, Inventeur de l'Imprimerie". This is a purely imaginary likeness, but is the first such ever published. It established for future generations the image or "icon" of Gutenberg. The portrait has been copied countless times; from it derive all the statues and school-book pictures which have made Gutenberg's name and features universally known today.

Thevet's work also includes lives and portraits of other modern celebrities, such as Christopher Columbus, Vespucci, Magellan, Pizarro, and even "Parausti Saturiana," King of Florida. André Thevet (1502-1590), who had the title of Cosmographer to the King, had visited America in 1555. His works include LES SINGULARITEZ DE LA FRANCE ANTARCTIQUE, AUTREMENT NOMMEE AMERIQUE (1558), an account of the French Protestant colony attempted in Brazil.

IEAN GUTTEMBERG, INVENTEUR
de l'Imprimerie Chapitre 97.



Ntre les plus belles & loüables inuentions il nous faut librement confesser que l'Imprimerie a esté & est auourd'huy la meilleure & plus à estimer : par le moyen de laquelle deux personnes roulans la presse imprimeront en vn iour plus grande quantité de liures, que n'eussent sceu auparauant escrire plusieurs personnes en vn an. On tient

Premiers inuenteurs de l'art d'imprimer.

No.

THE LIFE OF

JOHN GUTTEMBERG, a Moguntian, the Inventor of the Art of Printing.



Ann. Mund.
5390.

Nat. Christ.
1442.



Mongst the rarest and laudablest Inventions which were devised by the Ingenuity of man, we must needs confess, That the Art of Printing may at present justly claim the best and highest esteem; whereby all the other Arts and Sciences are so plainly and accurately rendred unto us; and whereby two men; in one day, may dispatch and Print off more Books then several men could before have written in a whole year. This Art (as it is generally believed) was first invented at *Moguntia*, or *Mentz*, a City in *Germany*; in the year of our Lord one thousand four hundred fourty and two, by *John Guttemberg*, a *German Knight*, of an honourable

Printing
where, when,
and by whom
invented.

Family; who first of all did there make the experiment of the said Art, and did also make the first trial of that Ink which to this very day is used by the Printers: Although some other Writers do affirm that *John Faustus*, and *Tves Shefey*, two years before invented this said Art, and so give them the praise of it; And onely say that this *John Guttemberg*, *John Mantel*, *John Pres*, *Adolph Rusch*, *Peter Sheffie*, *Martin Flache*, *Uldric Hen*, *John Froben*, *Adam Peter*, *Thomas Wolff*, and others, did all at once very much perfect this said Art of Printing, which they did spread throughout all *Germany* and the adjacent Countries. And indeed *Conradus* did use this Art at *Rome*, in the year fourteen hundred. In the beginning of which Profession the grounds of it were known but to a very few persons; for at such times as they had any thing to Set, they brought their Characters with them in bags, and when they had done, they carried them back again. And in those days, both the Printers, and such as did make the Letter-Moulds, were in a great repute, wealthy and opulent, and revered as Noble personages, making a vast profit by the said Art. But at present, by reason of the infinite multitude of Books which are printed, and that all men are permitted to profess that Science, although they have never so little insight in it; it so falls out, that both the Composers and Printers, reap thereby neither profit nor praise, but onely employ their labour and time to the benefit of the Publick, with a very little Profit or Thanks to themselves.

A difference
concerning
the Inventors
of Printing.

Conradus print-
ed at *Rome*.

Some Authours have written that the Art of Printing came first from *China* and *Cathay*, which was a great mistake in them, seeing the Kingdom of *China* and the *East-Indies* were not discovered by the *Portugall* save three score and five years before our Author *Theuers* time; and that the Art of Printing was invented and practised in *Europe*, in the year one thousand four hundred fourty and

An error that
Printing
should have
been first in-
vented in *Chi-
na* and *Cathay*.
No. 24

24. The Lives of the Noble Grecians & Romans, . . . by . . . Plutarch. Translated out of Greek into French by James Amiot. . . and out of French into English by Sir Thomas North. . . [Supplement:] Prosopographia: or some select Pourtraictures and Lives. . . by Andrew Thevet. . . Cambridge, John Hayes, for William Lee, 1676. [Princeton University Library: EX 2742.321.676q]

These selections from Thevet's work were first published in London in 1657 as an appendix to an edition of North's translation of Plutarch's LIVES, which was thus brought up to date by the inclusion of modern celebrities. The second edition, 1676, is shown here. The translator of Thevet's life of Gutenberg -- including the poem accompanying it -- was George Gerbier d'Ouvilly, a Dutchman resident in England during the reign of Charles II.

25. Guillaume-François De Bure, le Jeune. Bibliographie Instructive. . . Volumé de Théologie. Paris, De Bure, 1763 [Princeton University Library: 0400.29, Vol. 1]

"BIBLIA SACRA LATINA VULGATA: Editio primae vetustatis. . . Exemplar in Bibliotheca Mazarinaea. . ."

In this volume De Bure first describes his "discovery":

"Pure chance led us to discover this precious edition of the Bible, which we announce to the Public under the above title; and have no hesitation in granting it the first place, not only among all Bibles, but even among all printed books.

"Our researches having led us to the Mazarin Library, or Library of the Collège des Quatre Nations, we were not a little surprised to find there this first celebrated production of Printing, which mere curiosity impelled us to open."

De Bure then explains that there has long been speculation about an edition of the Bible printed between the years 1450 and 1455, but that many investigators have concluded that it is only a product of the imagination. He now presents the Bible he has found at the Bibliothèque Mazarine as tangible proof of the existence of this first printed Bible, mentioned by the Cologne Chronicle of 1499,

De Bure's identification of this book as a copy of the oldest printed Bible was the first time that a definite link was established between the invention of printing and a specific

BIBLIOGRAPHIE

INSTRUCTIVE :

OU

TRAITÉ

DE LA CONNOISSANCE

DES LIVRES

RARES ET SINGULIERS.

CONTENANT un Catalogue raisonné de la plus grande partie de ces Livres précieux, qui ont paru successivement dans la République des Lettres, depuis l'Invention de l'Imprimerie, jusques à nos jours; avec des Notes sur la différence & la rareté de leurs Éditions, & des Remarques sur l'origine de cette rareté actuelle, & son degré plus ou moins considérable: la manière de distinguer les Éditions originales, d'avec les contrefaites, avec une Description Typographique particulière du composé de ces rares Volumes, au moyen de laquelle il sera aisé de reconnoître facilement les Exemplaires, ou mutilés en partie, ou absolument imparfaits, qui s'en rencontrent journellement dans le Commerce, & de les distinguer sûrement de ceux qui seront exactement complets dans toutes leurs parties.

DISPOSÉ par ordre de Matières & de facultés, suivant le système Bibliographique généralement adopté; avec une Table générale des Auteurs, & un système complet de Bibliographie choisie,

Par GUILLAUME-FRANÇOIS DE BURE, le Jeune,
Libraire de Paris.

VOLUME DE THÉOLOGIE.

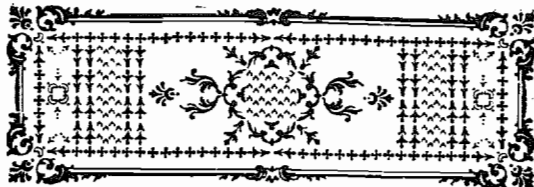
✠

A PARIS,

Chez GUILLAUME-FRANÇOIS DE BURE le Jeune,
Libraire, Quai des Augustins.

M. DCC. LXIII.

Avec Approbation, & Privilège du ROI.



LETTRE

A M. FRÉRON,

Au sujet de l'Édition d'une Bible annoncée pour être la première production de l'Imprimerie.

POUR fixer les époques des premières productions d'un Art, il faut, comme vous le sçavez, Monsieur, quelque chose de plus que de l'érudition. L'article des Bibles a produit dans l'Histoire de la Typographie un cahos qu'il est presque impossible de débrouiller : il a suffi qu'une Bible se soit trouvée sans indication de lieu, de temps & d'Artiste, pour qu'on lui ait donné le titre d'*Editio Princeps*. On en compte jusqu'à dix de cette nature. Des motifs encore plus légers ont fait porter

A

book. On the basis of De Bure's description this Bible was called "the Mazarin Bible." This is the book now generally known as "The Gutenberg Bible", the fame of which may be said to date from De Bure's discovery of the Mazarin Library copy.

MONSIEUR DE BURE IS CONTRADICTED...

26. Pierre Simon Fournier. Lettre à M. Fréron, au sujet de l'Édition d'une Bible annoncée pour être la première production de l'Imprimerie. [Paris, December 1763]. [Grolier Club: 31.11.F82L]

In this little pamphlet by Pierre-Simon Fournier (eminent typographer), published shortly after the appearance of De Bure's BIBLIOGRAPHIE INSTRUCTIVE, De Bure is taken severely to task for his hasty conclusions concerning the priority of the "Mazarin Bible."

"M. de Bure," writes Fournier, "was doubtless hurried by the vastness of his task, and has reached too hasty conclusions about the printing of this book; I daresay that more careful study will greatly lessen, to say the least, his certainty concerning the first printed book...."

THE MAZARIN BIBLE -- "PROBABLY PRINTED BY GUTENBERG"

27. Thomas Frognall Dibdin, "On the Vulgate Bible of 1450-1455," in The Classical Journal, Vol. IV, No. 8 (Dec. 1811). p. 471-84. [Princeton University Library: 2500.241, vol. 4]

By the end of the 18th century De Bure's identification of the "Mazarin Bible" as the first printed Bible was generally accepted, and it was widely believed that this was the Bible referred to in the Cologne Chronicle of 1499 as having been printed by Gutenberg.

Thomas Frognall Dibdin, the English bibliographer, for example, asserts in this article:

"Never was there a more connecting chain of evidence than that which has linked certain facts together as corroborative of the execution of these volumes by Gutenberg, but not later than the year 1455."

but dwells upon the singular beauty and perfection of the copies described.

No. 5. VOLUME THE FIRST.

Title at top of the first column, printed in red; 40 lines, including the title: the last word, *Legavitur*.

First word of the second leaf, *significat*;¹ and last, (always on the recto), *lis*;² first of the third, *Voat*;³ last, *ernil* et.

First words of the 4th leaf, *sonare historiam*;⁴ last, *stantis*.

Title at top of fol. 5, printed in red ink; bottom word, *bonis*.

First words of fol. 6, *dedit* q;⁵ last, *mea* que.

Fol. 7, first words, *ambulant* q;⁶ last line, *fenina de animalib; vivo* dis.

Fol. 8, first words, *rano alie*;⁷ last, *ipse est*.

Fol. 9, first word, *curandem*;⁸ last words, *Suararore*.

Fol. 10, first words, *et rite*;⁹ last, *erant mea*;¹⁰ and last word of the same fol. rev., *manus*.

No. 5. VOLUME THE SECOND.

Fol. 1, last word of the first column, rect., *firmantem*;¹¹ last words on the reverse of the same, *ore eius*.

Fol. 4, rev. last words of the second column, *in oculis*.

Fol. 11, rect., first line of the second column ends *ignis*;¹²

Fol. 12, last word of the first column, *bonis*;¹³

Fol. 14, last word of the first column, *in ope*.

At the end of the second book of Macchabees are the Gospels, St. Paul's Epistles, the Acts of the Apostles, the Canonical Epistles, of which the last is that of St. Jude, terminating on the second column of 41 lines, on the recto of the leaf, and having the reverse blank. The Revelations follow on the recto of the ensuing leaf, the last column of which has 42 lines.

GENERAL REMARK.

The [first two] titles only of the first volume of No. 5, are printed: the five columns of the first leaves have but 40, the third and fourth columns of the fifth leaf, have 41, and all the rest, 42 lines. In No. 6, all the columns

The year 1798, or 1799, was distinguished by a valuable work of LAMBINET, intitled, *Recherches Historiques, Littéraires et Critiques, sur l'Origine de l'Imprimerie, des Brevetés, &c.* In. VII. 8vo. In this work a concise, but perspicuous and animated, account is given of the various Bibles seen and described by Lambinet's predecessors, as the identical Bible under consideration. Lambinet says, that he saw, in the National Library at Paris, two copies of this very Bible; one upon VELLUM, in 4 volumes; and the other upon paper, in two volumes. The latter copy had a subscription, written in red ink, at the end of each volume; of that of the first volume, the following is a fac-simile:

Et licet finis prime partis bible
 sit veteris testamenti Illuminata
 seu rubricata et ligata pherisum
 alibi alius dixerit Anno dñi mccc
 lvi facto Bartholomei apli
 Deo gratias Alleluia

At the end of the second volume, it is thus:

"Iste liber illuminatus, legatus 2 completus est p Henricum Cremer vicarium ecclesie collegiate sancti Stephani magnifici sub anno dñi Millesimo quatringsentesimo quinquagesimo sexto, festo Assumptionis gloriose virginis Marie. Deo gratias. Alleluja."

Lambinet adds: "the types of the vellum and paper copies seemed to me to be one and the same; each having two columns of 40, 41, and 42 lines. I saw chez les frères Gasparoli an edition upon paper, which was almost exactly like. I have also seen the two Mazarine copies; one of two volumes, [described by De Bure,] upon paper; the other of one volume, [described by Fournier,] upon vellum. I can the less decide (continues he) upon the priority of

have 42 lines, and the titles are written. From which I decidedly conclude (adds Lambinet) that this latter copy is the earliest and uncorrected one; at least, it may safely be affirmed, that the other copy is not one and the same edition with this. There is some difference in a few of the leaves of No. 5, which might have arisen from a wish to deceive, or from supplying a few defective leaves in No. 6. Upon the cover of this latter, there is written, in the same character with the types, and apparently by a coeval hand:—
 * EUGENIUS NEXIEMEN magister circum in Holsoppum, qui dedit illud fratre
 bus Sancte Marie de Monte Carmeli ad orticos, prope dictam civitatem."

† This is taken from Sautander: vide *infra*.

Among the corroborative bits of evidence cited by Dibdin are the manuscript notations found in a copy of this Bible at the Bibliothèque Nationale. These are the notes by Heinrich Cremer, Vicar of the College of St. Stephen at Mainz, stating that the rubrication and binding of the two volumes were completed respectively on St. Bartholemew's Day [24 August] and the Assumption [15 August], 1456. Dibdin reproduces in facsimile here one of these inscriptions, which are now the accepted authority for assuming that the Gutenberg Bible was printed by late 1455 or early 1456.

28. Thomas Frognall Dibdin. Bibliotheca Spenceriana; or A Descriptive Catalogue of the Books Printed in the Fifteenth Century, and of many valuable first editions, in the Library of George John Earl Spencer, K. G. London, Printed for the Author by W. Bulmer and Co., 1814. Volume I. [Princeton University Library: EX 0513.869.2, vol. 1]

Dibdin's description of a copy of "The Mazarin Bible" -- "probably printed by Gutenberg" -- in his BIBLIOTHECA SPENCERIANA (1814), a catalogue of the library of the English collector, Earl Spencer. (The Spencer copy of the Gutenberg Bible is now in the John Rylands Library, Manchester, England). Dibdin writes of this Bible:

"This work is justly praised for the strength and beauty of the paper, the exactness of the register, the lustre of the ink, and the general splendor and magnitude of the volumes. As an early, if not the earliest, specimen of the art of printing, it is a wonderful production."

29. Gotthelf Fischer von Waldheim. Essai sur les Monumens typographiques de Jean Gutenberg, Mayençais, inventeur de l'imprimerie... Mainz, 1802. [Princeton University Library: Graphic Arts]

This book on Gutenberg, by a professor and librarian of Mainz, is a token representation of the numerous such works that have been published down to the present day. Many of the books on the origins of printing, especially those of the 19th century, are slightly beclouded by inter-city rivalry. Professor Fischer, as a citizen of Mainz, is led by local pride to stress the predominant role of his city in the invention of

printing -- while the books published at Strasbourg often betray a similar local bias. However, at the mere appearance of an interloper from Haarlem (claiming Coster as the true inventor of printing), Mainz and Strasbourg at once join hands to form a common front.

30. E. Duberger. Histoire de l'invention de l'imprimerie par les monuments. Paris, 1840. [Princeton University Library: Graphic Arts]

The Gutenberg story is portrayed, in the Romantic manner, in a vignette* as part of a typographic album issued at the time of the European jubilee celebration of the invention of printing in 1840. The text itself is reprinted from a history by Gabriel Naudé published in 1630. Naudé (1600-1653), scholar and librarian, assembled for Cardinal Mazarin the great collection of books which is the nucleus of the present Bibliothèque Mazarine in Paris.

* "vignette"; literally, a decoration suggesting a grapevine and its tendrils.

THE STRASBOURG DOCUMENTS

31. Otto W. Fuhrmann. Gutenberg and the Strasbourg Documents of 1439. New York, Press of the Woolly Whale, 1940.
[Princeton University Library: Graphic Arts]

Among the few surviving bits of evidence concerning Gutenberg and his invention of printing are the so-called "Strasbourg Documents." These are court records, consisting of the testimony of witnesses and the judgement of the court in a lawsuit brought against Gutenberg at Strasbourg in 1439 by the heir of a business partner who wanted either to take the place of the deceased in the business enterprise, or to receive adequate compensation. The documents were discovered in the municipal archives at Strasbourg in the 1740's and were first published by the Alsatian scholar and antiquary, Johannes Daniel Schöpflin (1694-1771).¹ The documents were printed in facsimile in the 19th century (notably by Laborde, 1840),² but the originals were lost when the Strasbourg Library was destroyed by Prussian bombardment in 1870.

It is principally these documents that supply such information as we possess concerning Gutenberg's experimental work at Strasbourg prior to his removal to Mainz. They form one of the bases for the assertion that "typographic printing was invented at Strasbourg and perfected at Mainz by Johann Gutenberg."

1. Johann Daniel Schöpflin. Jo. Danielis Schoepflini... Vindiciae typographicae. Strassburg, J. G. Bauer, 1760. [Princeton University Library: Graphic Arts]
2. Léon Emmanuel Simon Joseph Laborde. Débuts de l'imprimerie à Strasbourg, ou recherches sur les travaux mystérieux de Gutenberg dans cette ville, et sur le procès qui lui fut intenté en 1439 à cette occasion. Paris, Techener, 1840.
[Princeton University Library: Graphic Arts]

IV. PRINTING IN THE AGE OF GUTENBERG

A book of the magnitude, beauty, and perfection of the Gutenberg Bible could hardly have been produced without many years of experiment and trial. It has been supposed that smaller books or trial pieces must have been printed and probably sold in Europe before the appearance of that great monument of printing. However, so great is the mystery that shrouds the development of the art that, in spite of two hundred years of study, there are few pieces of printing which are incontestably prior to the great Bible. For years scholars have been examining pieces of printed matter found in bindings of later books in the hope of definitely identifying bits of printing which were part of the experimental stage, but thus far the manner of evolution is still a matter of controversy.

The fragments described below were all removed from inside old bindings and are representative of the specimens which are still being scrutinized by students of early printing.

32. Aelius Donatus. Ars Minor [Mainz, Type of the 42-line Bible, no date (Stillwell: D 263)]. [Scheide Library]
- A study of this fragment was published by Gottfried Zedler, "Ein neuer, mit der 42 zeiligen Bibeldtype in ihrem urzustande gedrucker Donat," in Gutenberg-Jahrbuch 1933. A further study by Zedler, "Ein neu aufgefundener, mit der 42 zeiligen Bibeldtype gedrucker 26 zeiliger Donat," appeared in the Gutenberg-Jahrbuch, 1934.

A FRAGMENT OF: AELIUS DONATUS, DE OCTO PARTIBUS ORATIONIS --
PROBABLY PRINTED AT MAINZ

The fragment displayed here is printed in the same type as that used in the Gutenberg Bible. It was found inside a copy of St. Augustine's DE CIVITATE DEI, printed at Basel in 1479.

Aelius Donatus, Roman grammarian, lived in the middle of the 4th century A. D. The only fact known about his life is that he was the tutor of St. Jerome who translated the Vulgate version of the Bible. Donatus was the author of a number of popular textbooks which were used for centuries throughout Europe. One of the best known and most used was his Latin

Pope Nicholas V, at the request of the King of Cyprus, granted indulgences to all of the faithful members of the Church who gave money for the war against the Turks. Paulinus Chappe, a representative of the King of Cyprus, was sent to Germany to raise money for the campaign. In other places, these indulgences were written out by hand, but when the emissary reached Mainz he evidently heard of the new art of printing and must have contracted to have a number of the indulgences printed, leaving space for the insertion of the name of the contributor and the day and month that the indulgences were issued.

The decorative capital "M" used in the indulgence is the first example of a printed decorative capital letter. (The spaces for decorative initials were left blank in the Gutenberg Bible and the initials were later inserted by hand). This decorative "M" was used by Peter Schoeffer in books he printed later.

A study of this and another copy of the indulgence by Paul Schwenke "Zwei neue Exemplare der Abtatzbriefe von 1455," appeared in the Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen, 1919.

FRAGMENT OF THE FIRST DATED AND SIGNED PRINTED BOOK:
THE MAINZ PSALTER, 1457

35. Psalterium. Mainz, Johann Fust and Peter Schoeffer, 14 Aug. 1457 (Stillwell: P 946). [Scheide Library]

It seems evident from the proceedings of a law suit that Johann Gutenberg lost most of his equipment to his creditor, Johann Fust, in 1455. In 1457, Johann Fust and his son-in-law, Peter Schoeffer, who had worked with Gutenberg, printed a psalter which has the distinction of being the first dated and signed printed book. On the last page of the volume there is a colophon in Latin which reads, in translation:

"This Book, embellished with beautiful capitals, and sufficiently marked out with rubrics, has been fashioned by an ingenious invention of printing with type, without any writing of the pen,

and for the worship of God has been diligently completed by Johann Fust, a citizen of Mainz, and Peter Schoeffer of Gernsheim, in the year of the Lord 1457, on the eve of the Feast of the Assumption [i.e. 14 August]."

There are only ten copies of the 1457 Psalter known to be extant, in addition to a number of leaves and fragments, including the one displayed here. There are no complete copies of the book in America.

The Fust and Schoeffer Psalter is also remarkable for the beauty of its decorative, lacy, initials, printed in red and blue, one of which is found on the first page of this fragment. The initials were printed in two or three colors, in perfect register, probably by the insertion of a solid metal block which had parts that could be inked separately.

V. MOVABLE MOULDED METAL TYPE

Gutenberg's name has become the symbol of the invention of printing, and to him is rightfully attributed a major role in the development of the new art in Europe. Nevertheless, his achievements were but the successful solution and practical realization of problems that had long preoccupied others of his own generation, and of earlier times.

The "invention" of printing and its rapid development in Europe involved the basic factors described here:

TYPE METAL ALLOY
THE TYPE MOULD
THE PRINTING PRESS

Of great significance, also, was the increased use of PAPER.

* * *

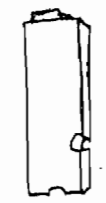
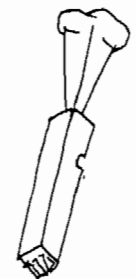
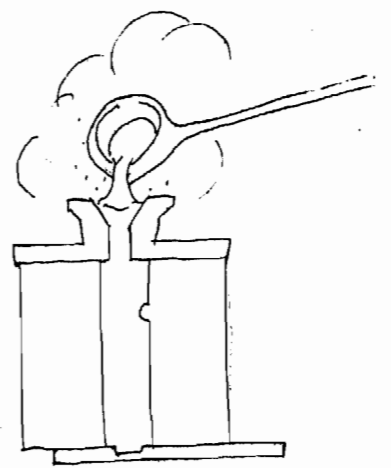
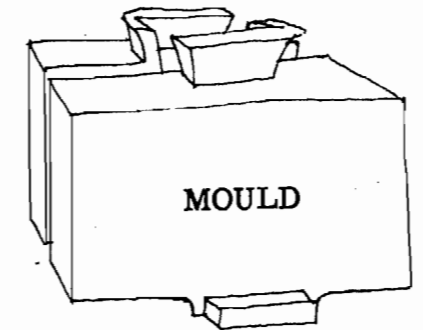
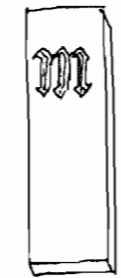
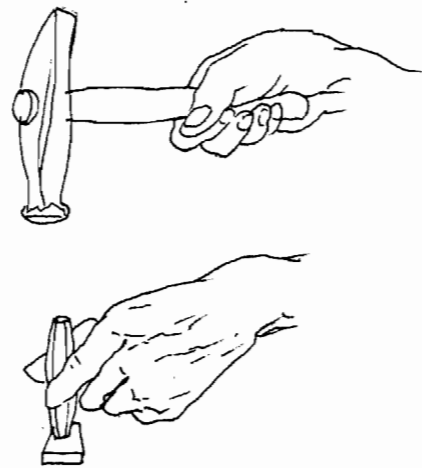
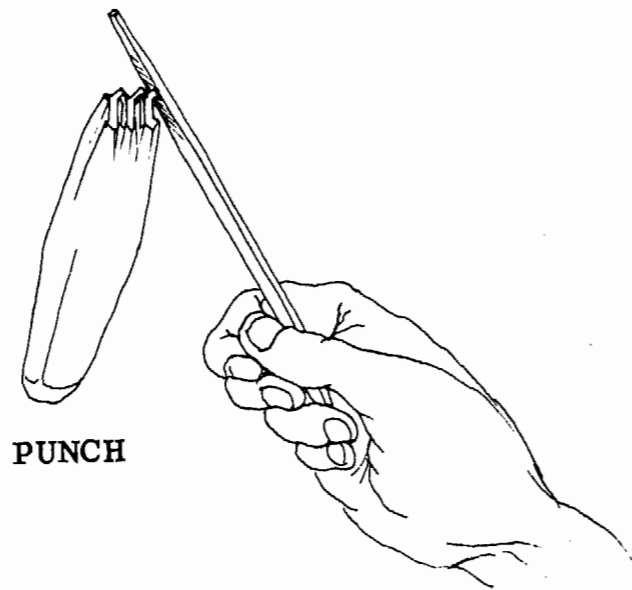
The parallel, and prior, experiments with movable type carried on in the Far East -- significant as they are in themselves -- appear to have had no discernible connection with the European invention, and did not, because of their restricted nature, have the same immediate consequences. Movable type in fired clay, for example, was made in China

MOVABLE MOLDED METAL TYPE (cf. Sec. V).

Drawing by Gillette G. Griffin.

m

LETTER



between the years A. D. 1041 and 1049. The Chinese also tried tin, and the Koreans by A. D. 1403 had perfected cast bronze type. The fact that the Chinese and Korean systems of writing do not employ an alphabet was one of the reasons why their movable type could not have the same importance as it did in Europe. Engraving on wood blocks, and printing from them, remained the preferred system in the Far East until very recent times.

PAPER

36. The specimen of paper shown in the exhibition has been dated 1452. The watermark, an ox-head with cross, belongs to the same general family as the watermarks on the paper used for printing the Gutenberg Bible at Mainz, ca. 1450-1455. An ox-head with cross and a bunch of grapes are the distinguishing watermarks of the Bible paper. [Princeton Univ. Library, Graphic Arts]

One of the essential factors in the rapid development of the printing industry in Europe was the increasing availability of paper. Some of the early printing was done on vellum, as for example the Papal Indulgence (1455) shown as item No. 34. Twelve of the forty-six surviving copies of the Gutenberg Bible are printed on vellum (the Scheide copy is on paper)... Nevertheless, paper rapidly displaced vellum as the common material for mechanical printing.

Paper was invented about A. D. 105 in China, under the direction of Ts'ai Lun; there are fragments of rag paper surviving from this period. Paper found its way via the Islamic world into Europe, where it was manufactured in France as early as A. D. 1189, in Italy in 1276, and in Germany in 1391.

TYPE METAL ALLOY

37. Specimens of lead, tin, antimony and bismuth. [Geology Museum, Guyot Hall]

Gutenberg's uncle is known to have been master of the Mainz mint in 1428. Gutenberg himself must have been concerned with metallurgy. At a time when metals could not be had outside of guilds he had to work through guild members. Records show that he did. To find the perfect type metal, after first conceiving of it, took vast knowledge, years of experimentation, and, no doubt succeeded only after many failures and discouragements. Most metals shrink when they cool. Two rare metals -- little known at that time -- expand; bismuth and antimony. Gutenberg at some time discovered the correct ratio between lead, tin, and antimony (80% lead, 5% tin, 15% antimony), so that the cast type would harden without distortion. This is essentially the metal which we today call type metal.

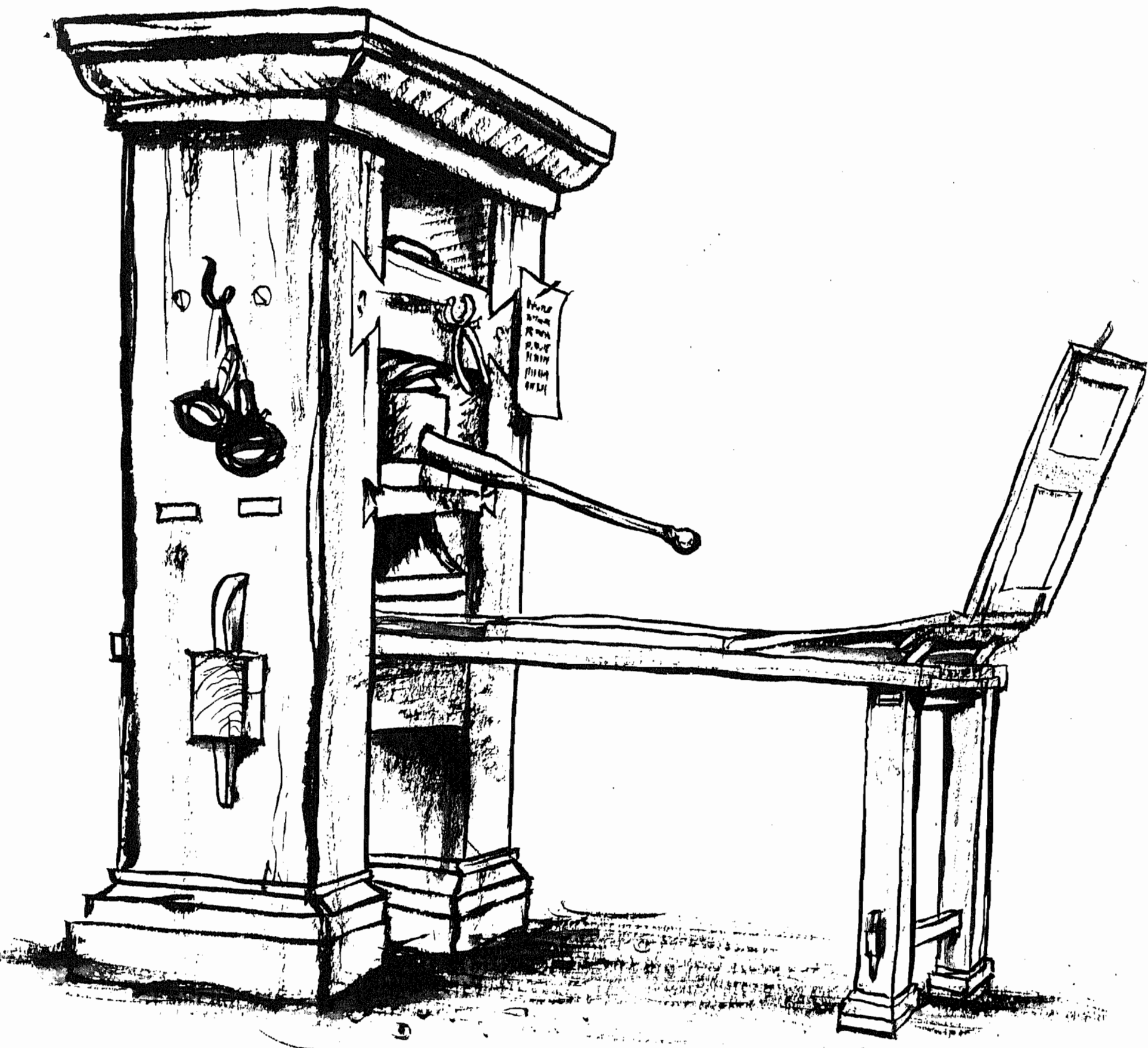
THE TYPE MOULD

38. Reconstructed mould. [Lent by the Mergenthaler Linotype Company]

Earlier attempts to cast metal type, both in the Orient and in Europe, consisted of experiments with sand casting each letter from a carved wooden pattern. The results from such a method must always be uneven and at best imperfect -- in need of hand finishing. Gutenberg's great achievement was a precisely cast letter of specific height, with a width adaptable to the individual letter. The problem was solved by means of engraved and filed steel punches, and copper matrices similar to those used to mould coins or medals. The exact nature of the Gutenberg mould is guesswork. All contemporary references are hazy and no equipment is extant which can positively be assigned to the fifteenth century. The mould, essentially, must have consisted of two pieces which fitted together and were adjustable to the proportion of the letter. On the bottom side of the mould was placed the copper matrix with the letter stamped into it, around which the mould was adjusted to fit. At one operation a whole letter of precise proportion, was cast. The foot, or bottom, had to be filed off from each piece of type.

THE PRINTING PRESS
Drawing by Gillett G. Griffin.

No. 39.



THE PRINTING PRESS

39. Sketch of a printing press, such as Gutenberg might have used. Drawing by Gillett G. Griffin.

The press used by Gutenberg was probably derived from the paper press. One of the men who helped Gutenberg at Strasbourg was affiliated with a paper mill. Additions to the paper press were simply a movable wooden bed to hold the type, a frame and frisket to hold the paper in exact position and to protect it from extra ink. The ink used with metal type was similar to oil paints of the time and consisted of linseed oil, varnish, and lamp black.

LXXXIII **Q**uoniam temp. In fine ne corruas psal.
Qonfitebimur tuis tibi asaph.
 tibi deus confitebimur: et inuo-
 cabimus nomen tuum. Narrabi-
 mus mirabilia tua: cum accipero
 tempus ego iustitias iudicabo. Li-
 quescit terra et omnes qui habi-
 tant in ea: ego confirmaui columnas
 eius. Dixi iniquis nolite inique age-
 re: et delinquentibus nolite exaltare
 cornu. Nolite extollere in altum cor-
 nu vestrum: nolite loqui aduersum
 deum iniquitatem. Quia neq; ab o-
 riente neq; ab occidente neq; a deser-
 tis montibus: quoniam deus iudex
 est. Nunc humiliat et hunc exaltat:
 quia calix in manu domini vini me-
 ri plenus mixto. Et inclinavit se
 hoc in hoc: ueruntamen fex eius no
 est remanita: bibent se eo omnes pec-
 catores terre. Ego autem annunti-
 abo in seculum: cantabo deo iacob.
 Et omnia cornua peccatorum con-
 fringam: et exaltabuntur cornua iu-
 sti. In fine in carminibus cantauit
 assyriaci. Psalmus dauid **LXXV**
Dominus in iudea deus: in israel
 magnum nomen eius. Et fa-
 ctus est in pace locus eius: et habita-
 tio eius in syon. Tbi confregit po-
 tentias arcuum: scutum gladium et
 bellum. Illuminans tu mirabili-
 ter a montibus eternis: turbati sunt

Quoniam uirgam hereditatis tue dicit.
 An. Et inuocabim? Ps.
Qonfitebor tibi deus: confi-
 telemur et inuocabimus nomen
 tuum. Narrabimus mirabi-
 lia tua: tu accipero tempus ego
 iustitias iudicabo. Liquescit
 terra et omnes qui habitant
 in ea: ego confirmaui colum-
 nas eius. Dixi iniquis nolite
 inique agere: et delinquentibus
 nolite exaltare cornu. Nolite
 extollere in altum cornu urm:
 nolite loqui aduersus deum
 iniquitatem. Quia neq; ab
 oriente neq; ab occidente neq;
 ad desertis montibus quoniam
 deus iudex est. Nunc humili-

at et hunc exaltat: quia calix
 in manu dni uini meri plen?
 mixto. Et inclinauit se hoc
 ueruntamen fex eius no est ex
 inanita bibent omnes peccato-
 res terre. Ego autem annunti-
 abo in seculum cantabo deo iacob.
 Et omnia cornua peccatorum co-
 fringam et exaltabuntur cor-
 nua iusti. Psalmus.
Dominus in iudea deus in
 uel magni nomen eius. Et
 factus est in pace locus eius:
 et habitatio eius in syon. Tbi
 confregit potentias arcuum:
 scutum et gladium et bellum.
 Illuminans tu mirabiliter
 a montibus eternis: turbati

VI. FROM MANUSCRIPT TO PRINTED BOOK

MANUSCRIPT

40. Manuscript [Germany, early XV century], used as end papers in a XV century binding of a manuscript Homiliarium. [Princeton University: Garrett MS No. 46]

This manuscript "Homiliarium" has a binding done in Germany in the 15th century (although the text itself was copied still earlier, probably in the 12th century). As a lining for the binding the binder used as "end papers" pieces of a 14th century manuscript. These fragmentary leaves -- shown here -- are written in a "black letter" or "Gothic" script, similar to the script on which the design of Gutenberg's type is based.

The shape and style of the letters in this manuscript demonstrate how closely the type on the printed page of the Gutenberg Bible followed the form of contemporary manuscripts of the area.

Later on, when the art of printing was carried by German printers to other parts of Europe, type design was based on handwriting current in other regions -- in Italy, for example, on the so-called "Roman" script.

PRINTED PAGE

41. Biblia Latina. [See No. 1] [Princeton University: Ex I 5168.1455f, leaf e]

This is a single leaf of the Gutenberg Bible, printed from movable type at Mainz ca. 1455. The 75th Psalm begins at the upper left:

"Confitebimur tibi deus confitebimur:
et invocabimus nomen tuum..."

--We give thanks O God, we give thanks,
and invoke your name...

The design of Gutenberg's type was based on a script then current in the Rhine Valley [see No. 42]

Only the BLACK letters, however, are printed from type. After the printing was completed, the red and blue letters were added by hand by a "rubricator."

Thus, in the making of the first printed books, both the traditional handicraft of the scribe and the new mechanical

art of printing were utilized. The old and the new ran parallel for several years, until the scribe was at length entirely displaced by the printing press.

[Numerous single leaves of the Gutenberg Bible, from dismantled or fragmentary copies, are extant, in addition to the forty-six relatively complete copies of the book. Five such single leaves, one of which is here shown, are owned by the Princeton University Library.]

MANUSCRIPT

42. Psalter [Germany, XV century]. [Princeton University Library: Kane Ms. No. 5]

This is a Psalter, copied by hand in Germany in the early 15th century. The 75th Psalm begins at the upper left:

"Confitebimur tibi deus: confitebimur
et invocabimus nomen tuum...."

--We give you thanks, O God, we give
thanks, and we invoke your name....

There is a strong similarity of the script used here and the type on the printed page of the Bible. The design of the type used for the first printed books was based upon a script then current in the Rhine Valley.

The red and blue letters of this manuscript are duplicated on the printed page [No. 41] similar red and blue letters have been added by hand by a "rubricator."

MANUSCRIPT

43. Breviary [Germany, Early XV century.] [Princeton University Library: Princeton Ms. No. 85]

This Breviary was written in Germany in the early 15th century, and still has its original binding of that period.

The style of the hand writing is similar to the design of the type in the printed-book following [No. 44].

Early printed books inevitably resembled in general appearance the hand-written books of the period. Books continued to be copied by hand throughout the 15th century, but the new mechanical art of printing from movable metal

type developed so rapidly that by 1500-1510 it had definitely won out over the older method of book making. By the year 1550 -- a century or so after the printing of the Gutenberg Bible -- manuscript books were relegated to library shelves, where they were consulted only by a few scholars.

PRINTED BOOK

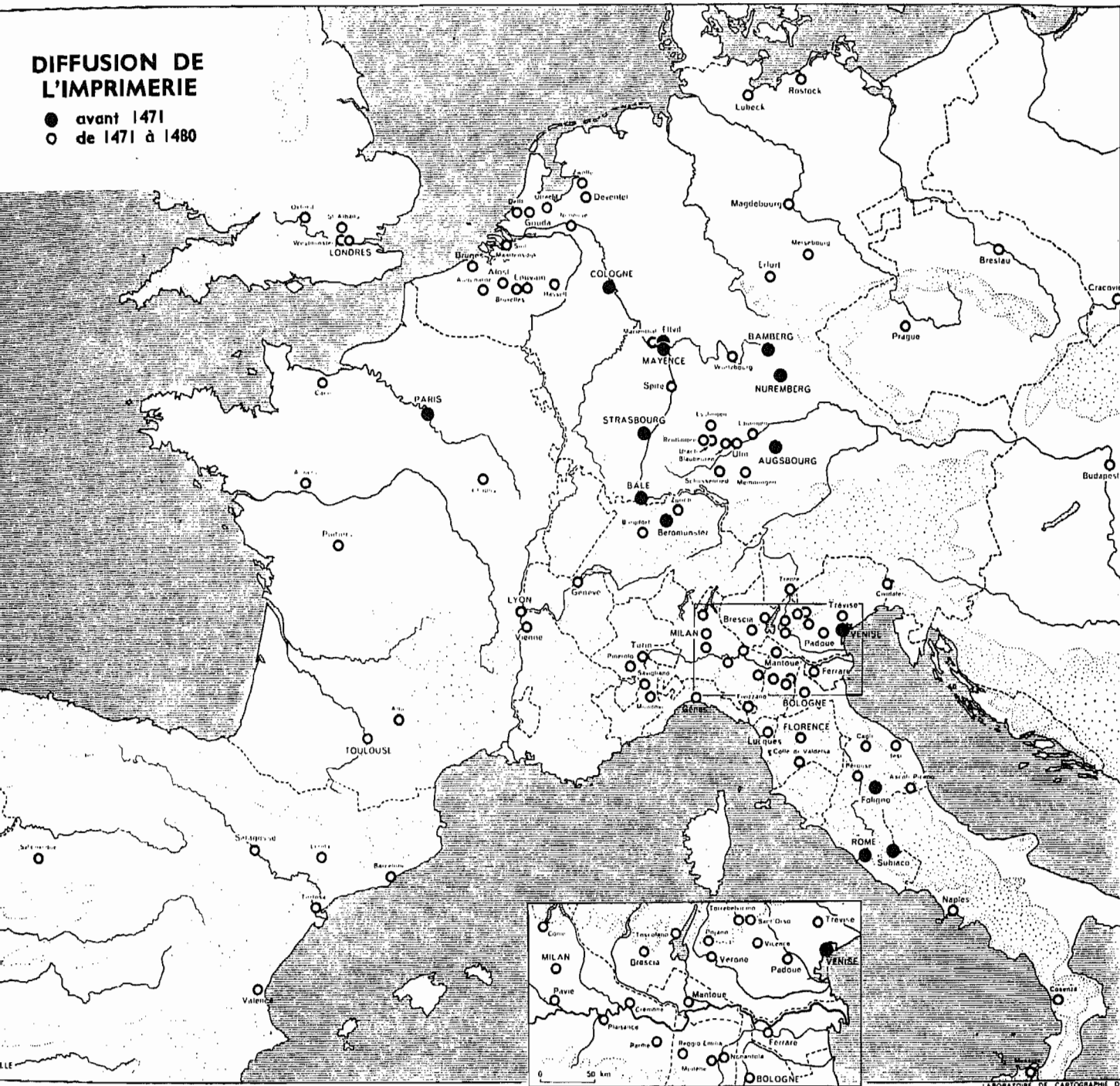
44. Matthaeus de Cracovia. Dialogus rationis et conscientiae de frequenti usu Communionis. [Mainz, Printer of the "Catholicon" (Johannes Gutenberg?), 1460] Stillwell: M323. [Scheide Library]

This treatise on Communion by Matthew of Cracow, is undated, but is believed to have been printed at Mainz about 1460. The type is similar to that used by the printer of the Mainz "Catholicon"; it is believed by some students of early printing that this type was used by Johann Gutenberg after the dissolution of his partnership with Fust and Schoeffer.

Only the BLACK letters are printed from type. The red letters have been added by hand. The type design and general appearance of these pages are similar to the manuscript book described above (No. 43).

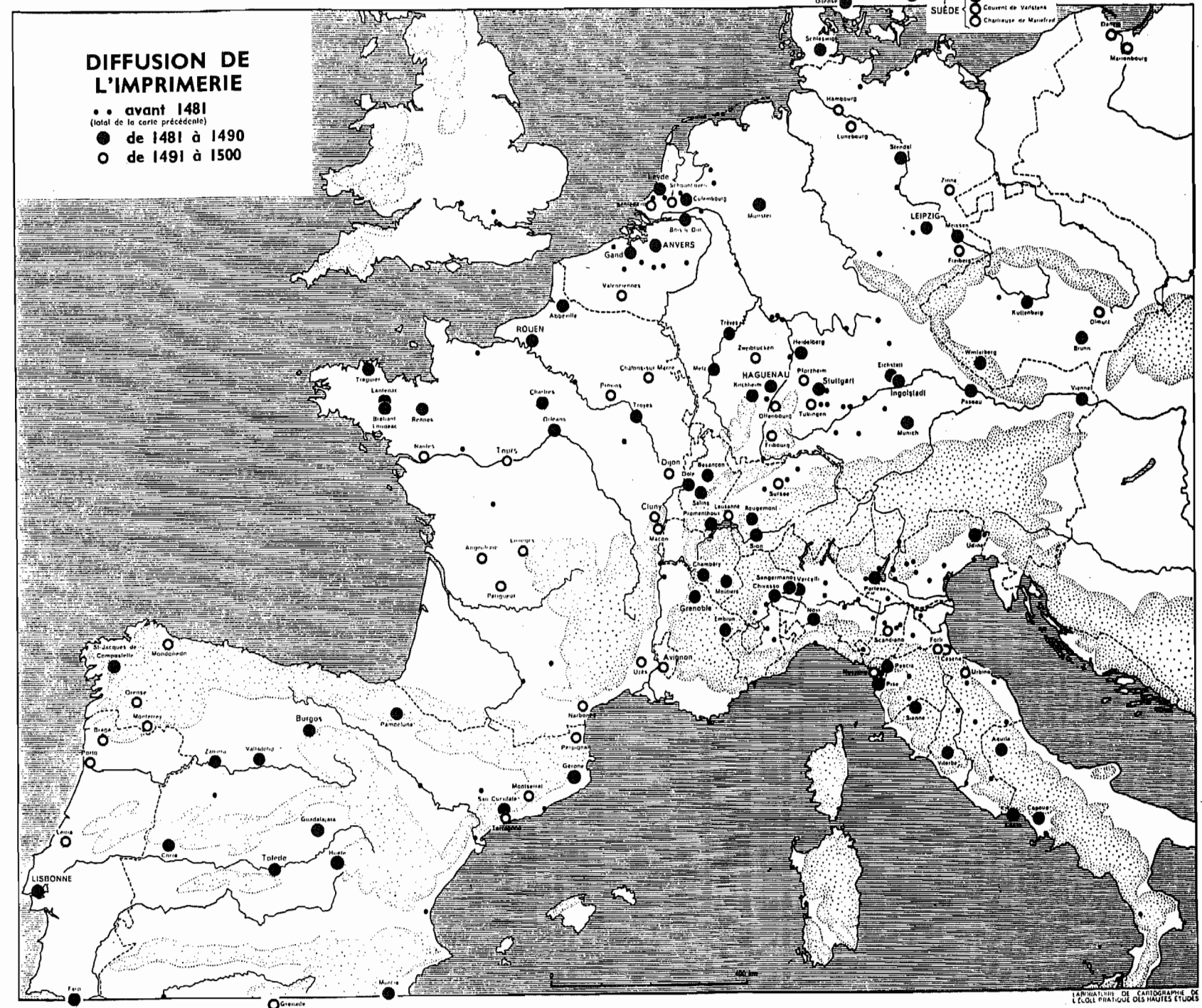
DIFFUSION DE L'IMPRIMERIE

- avant 1471
- de 1471 à 1480



DIFFUSION DE L'IMPRIMERIE

- avant 1481 (total de la carte précédente)
- de 1481 à 1490
- de 1491 à 1500



VII. THE SPREAD OF PRINTING

45. Lucien Paul Victor Febvre and Henri-Jean Martin.
L'apparition du livre... Paris, Albin Michel, 1958.
in the series, "L'évolution de l'humanité; synthèse
collective." [Princeton University Library: 0110.341]
- A. Map showing towns in which printing was established
before 1480
- B. Map showing towns in which printing was established
before 1500

Von dem Teütschen Land. Dclxxxvij
Soffart eins Apts auff einem Reichstag zu
Menz. Cap. cxciiij.



Reyser Friderich v erst wolt anno Christi us 4. seinem Sohn Henrichen ein Frawen geben / vnnnd auch zu Rom. König krönen / vnd auff das berufft er alle Fürsten vnd Ständ des Reichs gehn Mens / vñ ließ alle ding zubereiten auff das aller köstlichst. Nun begab es sich auff de Pfingstag / da der Keyser in seiner Maiestet saß in der Kirchen / vnd was vmb geben mit den Geystlichen vnd Weltlichen Fürsten / vnnnd het zu der rechten hand den Bischoff von Meins / vnd zu der linken den Bischoff von Coln / macht der Apt von Fuld ein Auffstuh in der Herlichen Versamluag. Dann er wolt sitzen an des Keyfers seiten / an statt des Bischoffs von Coln. Dann man sagt es sey an dem ort von vielen jaren her solches im brauch gewesen. Vnd als der Bischoff nicht weichen wolt / vnd darüber der Keyser angesprochen ward / gab der Keyser antwort / Wir lassen es bleiben bey den alten Breüchen. Da der Erzbischoff das merckt / ständ er auff vnd sprach / Die weil dann Ewer Maiestat also wil / so weich ich / ein Erzbischoff einem Apt / vnd ein Churfürst einem Wünnch / vnnnd mit dem gieng er daruon. Es folgten jm nach der Pfalsgraue / der Graue von Nassaw / vnd der Herzog von Brabant / vnd als viel Stül lähz wurden / ward Keyser Henrich bekümmert / vnnnd bat sie ernstlich / das sie verschonet den Herlichen Tags in der grossen Versamlung des Reichs / vnd verdunkelten nicht den Tag seiner Bekrönung. Da antwort der Erzbischoff / Wann der Keyser vnd König wollen das ich bleib / so set man die Stül widerumb wie sie gestanden seind / vnd wil dann der Apt vnsern einnehmen vnd ein vnrühm machen / so steig er in den Himmel / vnd set sein Stül gegen Mitnacht / vñ werd gleich dem Allerhöchsten. Dis gethümmel ward also groß in der Kirchen / das man sich kaum enthalten mocht vor den Wassen. Da kert sich der Keyser zu dem Apt vnd sprach / Das nit ein Auffstuh werd / so hab ein klein weil gedult / doch ohn nachtheil deines Reichs / vnd also nam der Apt mit scham ein die vnder statt / der vorhin oben an sitzen wolt.

Wo vnd wann die Truckerey vnd Büchsen erfunden. Cap. cxcv.



Den dem jar Christi 1440. bis zu jar 1450. ward zu Mens die edel Kunst v Truckerey erfunden. Vñ Mens ka sie gehn Coln / darnach gehn Straßburg / vnd darnach gehn Benedig. Der erst Anfänger vnd Erfinder wirt benamset Johaües Güttenberg zum Jungen. Wann vnser Vorfaren vor 1000. oder 1500. jaren diese Kunst hette gehabt / wñ het sie trefflich gelehrte vñ küstliche Männer gebt / was gewaltiger Historien vñ Geschichtē weren in d gedächtnuß v Menschen blichen / die nun diesen weg gar in vergaß kömen seind? Dañ ob schon die Altē auch geschriebe haben / so seind doch ire Bücher nicht also Multipliziert wordē / wie jet ein Büch viel tausentfach gemehrt wirt / vñ deshalbē so eins / zwey / drey / seher ob zwēzig verbreien od sunst abgehn / seind noch so viel andere vberig / dñ solich Büch nit gar mag

Die Truckerey erfunden.

verloren werden. Aber man sol es noch für ein grosse Gottes gnad erkennen / das zu vnsern zeiten diese Kunst an tag kömen ist / dardurch so viel erlegne vnd verborgne Bücher v alten Scribenten werden herfür gebracht / die sunst gar abgangen / vnd der Welt gar entzucht weren / wo sie der Truck nit ernetwert. Was het es manchen gütten Gefellen geholfen / das ein Büch zu Rom war / od so man es gewißt / het es kein mögen werde ohn groß Belt züschreiben. Siehe solche Bücher kömen in Truck / vñ werden aller Welt in ein kleinem Welt mit getheilt. Man sagt vñ schreibt auch gemeinlich / dñ die wundbarlich Küstung

46. Sebastian Münster. Cosmographia Universalis. Basel, H. Petri, 1574. [Princeton University Library: Ex 1007.663.12q]

"How much help was it to a good fellow if he knew that a book was in Rome, but could not get it copied except for a great price? Now, such books are printed and can be shared at little cost...." (Fol. dclxxxvii)

German edition of Sebastian Münster's COSMOGRAPHIA UNIVERSALIS, published at Basel, 1574. The text differs considerably from Münster's Latin version (No. 5) and has a more homely and popular appeal. A different woodcut has been used as an illustration.

VIII. WOOD SCULPTURE

47. PIETA. Flemish. 15th century [Princeton Art Museum. Acc. No. 59-88. (Bequest of Gilbert S. McClintock '08)]
48. MADONNA. German. Early 16th century. [Princeton Art Museum. Acc. No. 51-56. (Given in memory of Mrs. Allan Marquand by her daughters)]

FROM: Department of Public Information
Princeton University
(Telephone: Walnut 1-6600
Extensions 717, 718, 719)

A copy of the Gutenberg Bible, considered the Western world's first book printed from movable metal type, will be placed on exhibit in the main gallery of the Princeton University Library on Saturday, October 29, and will remain on display for one month, until November 30.

The famous Bible is on temporary loan from the personal library of philanthropist, bibliophile, and Bach expert, William H. Scheide, a member of the Princeton Class of 1936 and a resident of Princeton. It is one of three existing Gutenberg Bibles still in private hands. The only other privately owned copy in the United States belongs to Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., President of the Steuben Glass Company. Martin Bodmer, the well-known Swiss collector, owns the third copy.

The printing of the Gutenberg Bible was finished in Mainz, Germany, toward the end of the year 1455 or early 1456. The Scheide copy, in two volumes, still has its original stamped leather binding. In spite of their great age, Mr. Scheide has consented to have alternate volumes opened to different pages throughout the month of the exhibition. "The 'openings,' fifteen for each volume, will be confined to the middle third of the book," Mr. Scheide said. "It's harder on the spine of a book to open it near the front or back," he explained. Aside from this physical consideration, the pages to be shown will be chosen for their typographical and artistic interest, and occasionally for the appropriateness of the text to the events of the day. "Fortunately, some of this Bible's best illuminations fall in the middle third of volume I," Mr. Scheide added.

With the advent of movable metal type the printer superseded the scribe but did not entirely displace him, for printed pages of the Bible were turned over to "rubricators" who inserted hand-decorated red and blue initials at the beginnings of chapters, the names of the Books of the Bible at the tops of pages, and red strokes to denote the beginnings of sentences. Illuminators followed the rubricators, decorating prologue pages and inserting elaborate initials at the beginning of each book. The style and extent of this hand illumination varied considerably from copy to copy, depending on the area where the work was done and the uses to which the volumes were to be put, and it is this hand-decorated aspect, as well as the typography itself, that the "openings" of the Scheide Bible have been chosen to show throughout the exhibit month.

The text of the Gutenberg Bible is in the Latin Vulgate version finished by St. Jerome in A.D. 405, which had been circulating in manuscript form throughout the continent for a thousand years. The format and general appearance of the Scheide Bible closely resemble the manuscripts which preceded it. Since it was printed in Mainz, the design of the new type was patterned after the script then current in the Rhine valley. Each page runs 42 lines, a length settled upon after the first experimental pages of 40 and 41 lines had been set. Consisting of 641 leaves (1282 pages), most Gutenbergs were bound in two volumes, the size of each varying according to the binder's whim or skill. The Scheide copy measures 16 inches high by 11½ inches wide. Printed on paper (about a fifth of the existing completed copies are on vellum), it lacks five leaves; but twelve others formerly missing have been replaced by original leaves.

Although focused on the Gutenberg Bible, other rare examples of early printing from Mr. Scheide's private collection will also be on display. Another section of the exhibition traces the history of the Scheide copy of the Gutenberg Bible from its printing at Mainz, Germany, until its arrival in Princeton, New Jersey, five hundred years later. Soon after it was printed this copy of the Gutenberg Bible was bound, probably by one Johann Fogel, in Erfurt, Germany, where it lay for many years in the archives of the Erfurt Prediger Kirche (a Dominican monastery prior to the Reformation), until it was unearthed there about 1865. Via Continental dealers, the London bookseller, Henry Stevens, purchased it for George Brinley of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1873. After changing hands three more times, it came into the possession of the famous antiquarian bookseller, Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, of Philadelphia and New York, who recalls in his memoirs that the transaction was completed by wireless in mid-Atlantic, and adds: "To buy a Gutenberg Bible by radio -- it seemed almost sacrilegious."

Dr. Rosenbach sold the Bible in 1924, without benefit of radio, to the late John Hinsdale Scheide of Titusville, Pennsylvania, a member of the Princeton Class of 1896. In 1959 his son, William H. Scheide, moved the family collection, including the Gutenberg Bible, to his present residence in Princeton, New Jersey.

Included in the Princeton display is the original letter written from London on February 10, 1873, by Henry Stevens to George Brinley's New York agent. A Vermonter long established in England, Stevens announced the shipment of this unusual cargo to his native land in the following words: "Pray ponder for a moment to fully appreciate the rarity and importance of this precious consignment

3 - Gutenberg Bible Exhibit

from the Old to New World. It is not only the first Bible, but is a fine copy of the First Book ever printed. It was read in Europe nearly half a Century before America was discovered. Therefore, in view of these considerations please to suggest to your Deputy at the Seat of Customs to uncover his head while in the presence of this first Book, and never for a moment to turn his back upon it while the case is open. Let no ungodly or thieving politician lay eyes or hands upon it. The sight can now do him no good, while the Bible may suffer. Let none of Uncle Samuels Custom House Officials, or other men in our out of authority, see it without first reverentially lifting their hats."

The 505-year-old Gutenberg Bible thus conveyed to this country eighty-seven years ago will be on exhibit to the general public at the Princeton University Library, 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Mondays through Saturdays, 2:00 to 5:00 P.M. Sundays, every day except Thanksgiving from October 29 through November 30.

PRINCETON ALUMNI WEEKLY

Vol. LXI • NOVEMBER 11, 1960 • No. 8



Junior Faculty
Apartments Rise

in this issue:

“‘Creativity’ and the University”

“The Gutenberg Bible”

Two Outstanding Books from
Princeton University Press

Paul Elmer More

By ARTHUR HAZARD DAKIN

Outstanding literary critic of his day, influential editor of the *Nation*, successful lecturer and teacher, master of classical and oriental thought, widely respected interpreter of Christian belief, Paul Elmer More lived a full and productive life. Mr. Dakin's study, combining thorough scholarship with deep understanding, includes materials from all periods of More's life, from his birth in St. Louis in 1864 to his death in Princeton in 1937, is written in a style as easy as More's conversation, and is unlikely to be supplanted as the authoritative biography. "This meticulous and scholarly biography of the distinguished author, critic, humanist, Platonist, and Christian philosopher does full justice to the progression of his ideas but is at the same time a most vivid and personal portrait of the man and his era."

—*Harper's Magazine*

416 PAGES. \$7.50

Heraclitus

By PHILIP WHEELWRIGHT

This book reflects the current revival of interest in the brilliant Greek philosopher of bitter paradox, who found in change itself the one unchanging attribute of reality. Translations of the surviving fragments of his sayings are arranged topically to preface eight chapters. Most arresting among Philip Wheelwright's accomplishments is his success in helping the reader strip off his modern preconceptions and participate in the adventure of a brilliant Greek mind exploring reality with the resources of the late 6th century B.C. The book "should serve the general reader very well as an introduction to the thought of Heraclitus, offering him valuable insight into the perplexities, pitfalls, and problems of Heraclitean scholarship, and presenting a consistent, if not uncontested, interpretation."—*Theological Studies*.

192 PAGES. \$4.50

Order from your bookstore, or

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS

Princeton, New Jersey

University News

HISTORICAL note: three Hungarian students—Janos Biro, Sandor Barcza, and Peter Kenez—all refugees from the 1956 rebellion, graduated last June with honors.

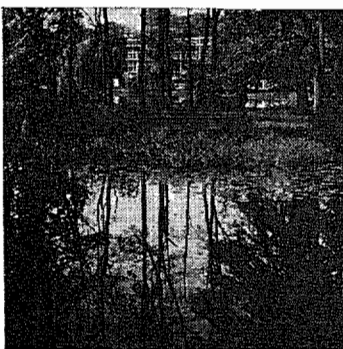
New Princeton Club

The Princeton Club of New York has announced that it has sold its present clubhouse at 39 East 39th Street and the land on which it is located, has bought land for a new clubhouse at 15-21 West 43rd Street, and has commissioned the architectural firm of Voorhees, Walker, Smith, Smith and Haines to draw plans for a new clubhouse. Club members will continue to use the present Princeton Club facilities for at least six months until it moves into temporary quarters.

The new location for the Princeton Club consists of a plot 95.8' x 100.5' deep. According to Frank H. Connor '25, president of the Club, "Our new clubhouse will be as fine a club facility as modern techniques can produce. When it is finished we will have more to offer our Princeton members than at any time in our history and we are hopeful that our present membership of 3000 can be increased to 5000 or 6000.

"For at least the next six months or until we have to vacate our present quarters, we shall continue to provide the maximum in quality and service. A college club in the Grand Central area with facilities, services and a price structure very similar to ours has kindly offered us interim facilities. As soon as detailed negotiations with this organization have been completed, we will make a formal announcement. Our present dues structure will continue at least through the interim period.

"Plans for the new club include new furnishings, a full complement of eating, tap room and lounging facilities, bedrooms, squash courts, and unusually attractive facilities for wives and other members of Princeton families. We are going to be particularly careful to keep our costs down and not mortgage ourselves heavily. The Princeton Club has been at its present location at 39 East 39th Street since 1923. It has served us well, but now we need a new, larger and more modern facility and our new club will provide that.



ON THE COVER: Here Betty Menzies shows the lush, sylvan environment which 96 junior faculty families will look out upon next year, when this design of William F. R. Ballard '27, M.F.A. '32 and his associates in the firm of Ballard, Todd and Snibble is completed. The view is from across Lake Carnegie, the crewhouse is just off camera at right.

"We hope that all our members will stay with us during the interim period. We really need your help. As soon as additional information has been developed about the proposed new building, we shall inform our members and the public."

Salary Increase

The Board of Trustees at its fall meeting voted a new minimum salary scale of \$12,000 for full professors, \$9,000 for associate professors, \$7,000 for assistant professors, and \$6,000 for instructors, effective February 1, 1961. This is the fifth pay increase since 1956 and brings the scale for full professors up to that of Harvard and Yale. In the last four years the minimum for full professors has increased 33%; the comparable figures for associates, assistants, and instructors are, respectively, 29%, 40%, and 50%. The totals do not include the benefits from Princeton's extensive faculty housing program, which covers about 60% of the faculty (and which Harvard and Yale do not offer).

At the same time the Trustees approved an "across the board" increase for the faculty, effective February 1, at the annual rate of \$500 for full professors and \$250 for the rest.

Comparable adjustments in the salaries of non-academic staff members will also be effective February 1.

Work-Study Program

James G. Allen '53, associated for the last five years with the Aluminum Company of America, has joined the University's Placement Bureau as Director of the Work-Study Program, and Director of Alumni Appointments. He succeeds Charles Kenneth Wallace '18, who retired July 1, 1960.

Mr. Allen served in the Adjutant-General Corps, U.S. Army, at Camp Chaffee, Ark., during the Korean War. In consequence he was graduated two years after his class. He was in sales administration with the Aluminum Company's New York office, and while living there served on the Men's Advisory Board of Bellevue Hospital as a volunteer for social work.

As Director of the Work-Study Program he will assist juniors to obtain summer jobs to test out career fields. Each junior is advised, counselled and where possible, furnished specific leads. Members of other classes and graduate students have access to the files and are helped whenever possible, but juniors have first preference.

Approximately 400 companies offered summer work to juniors last spring, and many sent representatives to the campus to interview candidates. About half of the Class of 1961 registered with the Bureau during the past academic year, while others obtained jobs from the Bureau's listings without registering formally.

Vanuxem Lectures

Zoology Professor Tracy M. Sonneborn, an eminent geneticist from Indiana University, gave the forty-eighth series of Louis Clark Vanuxem Lectures this month. Dr. Sonneborn's subject was "The Genetics of Substance and Organization."

His current investigations lie in the field of determining the mechanisms of cellular organization. Geneticists nowadays, he said, have illustrated the nature of matter but ignored problems of form; they are successfully explaining "the specific substances of which cells and organisms are composed" but have neglected "the equally important problems" of how they are organized "into the specific structured patterns that constitute the essence of living matter."

The Gutenberg Bible

A Library Exhibition

HOWARD C. RICE JR.

THE Bible which the Princeton Library is privileged to display has become universally known as "The Gutenberg Bible." It is the first book printed from movable metal type, using an alphabetical system, of which any complete copies are known. This Bible is also called "The 42-line Bible" (from the number of lines used on each page after the first experimental pages of 40 and 41 lines had been set), and was for a long time known as "The Mazarin Bible," from the copy which was "recognized" in the middle of the 18th century in Paris by the bibliographer Guillaume-François Debure in the library founded by Cardinal Mazarin. The halo of celebrity surrounding this book, and the revered position that it occupies in men's minds as a symbol of the invention of printing, date indeed only from the "discovery" of the Mazarin copy. Ever since that time countless scholars have made microscopic studies of the meagre available documents which throw light on the invention of printing. There have been—and still are—heated differences of opinion, and it has even been claimed that Gutenberg had no part in printing this Bible. The generally accepted evidence indicates, however, that Johann Gutenberg conducted experiments in the art of printing at Strasbourg and at Mainz from about 1440 to 1455, that he borrowed large sums of money to further his experiments, and probably lost most of the equipment which he had perfected over the years to his creditor, Johann Fust, whom he made a partner in his ven-

ture in 1452 and who later, with his son-in-law Peter Schoeffer, formed the first successful printing establishment in Mainz. There seems therefore ample reason for ascribing to Johann Gutenberg the major role in the invention of printing in the West. The parallel, and prior, experiments with movable metal type carried on in the Far East—significant as they are in themselves—appear to have had no discernible connection with the European invention, and did not, because of their restricted nature, have the same immediate consequences.

The Gutenberg Bible carries no printed indication of place, printer or date—nor even a title-page, in the modern sense of the term. A copy in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, however, has a manuscript notation by Heinrich Cremer, Vicar of the Church of St. Stephen of Mainz, stating that the binding and illumination of that copy was completed on the 24th of August 1456. Since the decoration of the two volumes was done after the printing had been completed and, being done by hand, took considerable time, it may be assumed that the printing of the Bible was finished around 1455 or early 1456. The first *dated* pieces of printing which have been preserved are papal indulgences which were printed for distribution in Germany to raise money for the war against the Turks. These indulgences were printed on a single sheet, with the year of issue a part of the printed text. On the specimen in the Scheide Library—included in the present exhibition—is printed the date 1455.

The text of the Gutenberg Bible is the Latin Vulgate version completed by St. Jerome in A.D. 405, which had been circulating in manuscript form throughout Europe for a thousand years. The format and general appearance of this Bible printed by Gutenberg at Mainz closely resemble the manuscripts which preceded it. The design of the new type was patterned after the script, including the abbreviations, then current in the Rhine valley. The printer now took the place of the scribe who had formerly copied

out texts by hand. He did not, however, entirely displace him, for the printed pages were turned over to "rubricators" who inserted by hand the red and blue initials at the beginning of chapters, as well as the names of the Books of the Bible at the top of pages and the red strokes at the beginning of sentences. After these rubricators had finished their work the sheets were then ready for the illuminators who decorated the pages on which prologues of Books were found and inserted decorative initials at the beginning of each Book, as they had been accustomed to doing with manuscripts. The style and extent of this hand illumination varied considerably from copy to copy, as did the bindings, depending on the areas where the work was done and the uses to which the volumes were to be put. In order to give an idea of the skill and artistry of both printer and illuminator the copy of the Bible on display will be opened at different pages during the course of the exhibition.

The Scheide Copy

The Gutenberg Bible consists of 641 leaves (1282 pages), generally bound in two volumes. The size of the volumes varies according to the binder's whim or skill—the Scheide copy measuring 16 inches high by 11½ inches wide. The number of copies printed has exercised the ingenuity of many scholars; their estimates range from as few as about 180 copies (150 on paper and 30 on vellum) to as many as 300 copies. Of this edition, only 46 copies, in addition to many single leaves, are now known to be extant: 32 in Europe and 14 in the United States. Of these extant copies 12 are on vellum (4 of which are complete), and 34 are on paper (17 of which are complete). The so-called "incomplete copies" vary in degree, from those lacking only one or two leaves to those consisting of portions of one volume only. The Scheide copy, printed on paper, lacks five leaves, but twelve others, formerly lacking, have been replaced by original leaves.

THE illustrations show William H. Scheide Jr. '36 and President Goheen inspecting the Scheide copy of the Gutenberg Bible, and a page from the Gospel according to St. Matthew with (fourth line from the top) "Pater Noster" or the Lord's Prayer. The exhibition, which includes other rare books from the Scheide Collection, will be open until November 30. Howard Rice is Chief of the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections in the University Library.—ED.

Each of the extant forty-six copies of the Gutenberg Bible has its own history. The peregrinations of the Scheide copy may be summed up as follows. After this copy left the press at Mainz, it was bound at Erfurt, in central Germany, probably by Johann Fogel. It may indeed have been bound expressly for the Prediger Kloster (Dominican Monastery) of Erfurt for use in its church as a lectern Bible. Erfurt had close ecclesiastical relations with Mainz, and some scholars believe that Erfurt may have been one of the places where the Bible was sold, since at least four of the extant copies in their original bindings (of which the Scheide copy is one) were bound in Erfurt.

A Long History

In time this Bible was probably replaced by a more modern one, perhaps by a new Bible in German at the time of the Reformation. Then it was put away, and lay forgotten in the "archives" of the Erfurt Prediger Kirche (the Protestant successor to the properties of the Prediger Kloster) until it was "discovered" there about 1865. In 1872 it was acquired by Albert Cohn, an antiquarian book dealer in Berlin, as agent for Asher & Co., dealers in Berlin and London, from whom it was purchased in 1873 by the well-known London dealer, Henry Stevens, for George Brinley of Hartford, Connecticut. Henry Stevens—"of Vermont," as he always styled himself despite his long residence in England—had already, in 1847, negotiated the purchase of a Gutenberg Bible for James Lenox of New York (the copy now in the New York Public Library). The copy bought for Brinley—Stevens whimsically called it "the Connecticut copy"—was thus the second Gutenberg Bible to cross the Atlantic. When Brinley's library was sold at public auction in 1881 this copy was bought by another collector, Hamilton Cole, of New York. The Bible was sold privately, in 1890, to a third well-known collector, Bravton Ives, also of New York. The Bible again appeared in an auction catalogue in the sale of the Brayton Ives Library in 1891, at which time it was purchased by James H. Ellsworth, of Chicago. It remained in Chicago until it was acquired by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, who recalls in his memoirs that the transaction was completed by wireless in mid-Atlantic. and adds: "To buy a Gutenberg Bible by radio—it seemed almost sacrilegious." Dr. Rosenbach sold the Bible in 1924—without benefit of radio—to the late John H. Scheide '96 of Titusville, Pennsylvania. In

mitte et palli-
 laueit mille pal-
 ia duo. Qui aut
 in mutare a te
 tis quia didu e-
 r odio habebis
 dico vobis dili-
 : benefacite hys
 ate pro psequen-
 tos : ut frus filij
 is est. qui solem
 onos i malos:
 nistos. Si eni
 digur : qua mee-
 ine et publicani

Molite ergo assimilari eis. Scit enim
 pater vester quid opus sit vobis : an
 requa petatis eum. Sic ergo nos ora-
 bitis. Pater noster qui es in celis san-
 ctificetur nome tuu. Adueniat regnu
 tuu. Fiat volutas tua : sicut in celo et
 in terra. Panē nostrū supsubstantiale
 da nobis hodie. Et dimitte nobis de-
 bita nostra : sicut et nos dimittimus
 debitoribus nostris. Et ne nos indu-
 ras in temptationē : sed libera nos a
 malo. Si enim dimiseritis hominibus
 peccata eor : dimittet et vobis pater
 vester celestis delicta vestra. Si autem
 non dimiseritis hominibus : nec va-

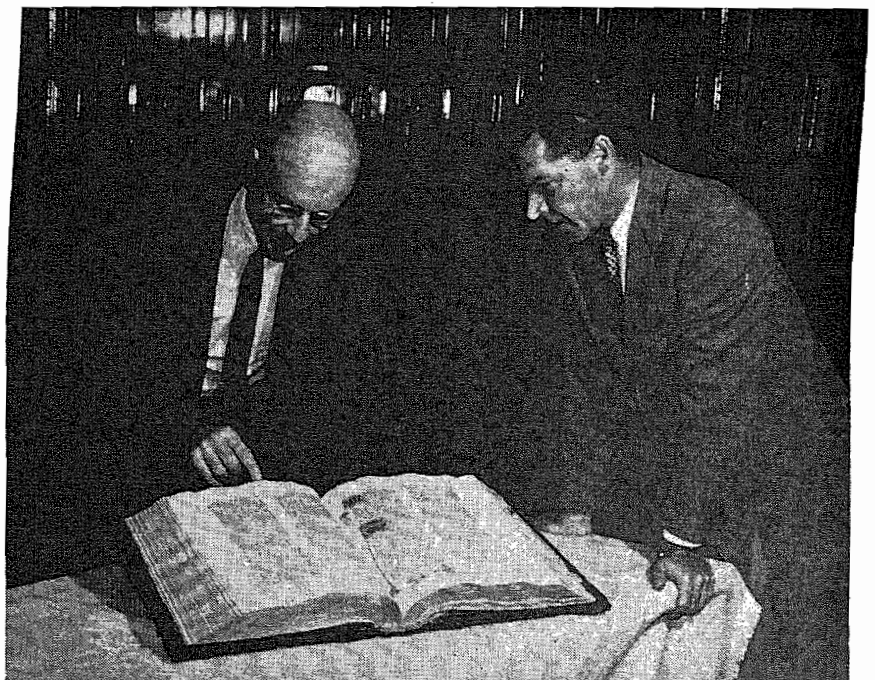
1959 his son, William H. Scheide '36, moved the Scheide Library to his present residence in Princeton.

Now, thanks to the courtesy of Mr. Scheide, a copy of the Gutenberg Bible may for the first time be seen on public display in Princeton. Upon this occasion it is appropriate to cite the letter (now in the Scheide Library and included in the exhibition) written from London by Henry Stevens, 10 February 1873, to the new York agent of George Brinley, announcing the shipment of this very copy:

"Pray ponder for a moment to fully appreciate the rarity and importance of this precious consignment from the Old to the New World. It is not only the first Bible, but is a fine copy of the *First Book ever printed*. It was

read in Europe nearly half a Century before America was discovered. Therefore, in view of these considerations please to suggest to your Deputy at the Seat of Customs to uncover his head while in the presence of this first Book, and never for a moment to turn his back upon it while the case is open. Let no ungodly or thieving politician lay eyes or hands upon it. The sight can now do him no good, while the Bible may suffer. Let none of Uncle Samuel's Custom House Officials, or other men in or out of authority, see it without first reverentially lifting their hats. It is not permitted to every man to visit the Hub, nor is it possible for many ever to touch or even see a

MAZARINE BIBLE" ♦



Princeton 14, Harvard 12

Despite Mistakes, Close, Exciting Win Gives Shot at Ivy Title

ASA S. BUSHNELL III '47

TO beat Yale, we must be able to move the ball," Assistant Football coach William G. Whitton opined the other afternoon, referring to Princeton's 1:30 date in the Bowl this Saturday. "Penn couldn't move the ball against the Elis last week, so the burden was placed on the Penn defenders and they finally split at the seams. Our offense is better than Penn's. I think we have the best chance of all the teams on Yale's schedule to beat the Elis." (For the rest of scout Whitton's report, see the Coaches' Corner).

Whitton's observations are sound, but, if the amazing 1960 Tigers are to beat Yale for the Big Three title and a good shot at the Ivy League crown, they must display a sharper brand of ball than they exhibited here last Saturday in shading Harvard, 14 to 12. To be sure, they defeated the league's pre-season favorite, and the visitors were playing their peak performance of the fall; yet, the Tigers made mistakes which, in the words of Head Coach Richard W. Colman Jr., "will cost us a game soon if we don't cut them out."

Lethargic 1st Unit

Princeton's first unit as a whole was seemingly lethargic, missing blocks and failing to move ahead with any consistency (the so-called second unit scored both Old Nassau touchdowns). The Crimson, a solid football team, fielded a very strong line which appeared more "up" for the game and demonstrated more hustle than the first Orange and Black unit. The Harvard forwards kept steady pressure on the Tigers all afternoon.

Among the most glaring Princeton lapses were two involving lack of pass defense in the last two minutes of play as the Cantabs covered 85 yards on two tosses and were given an opportunity to tie the contest. "We let them get away with two long passes, and you just don't do that with two minutes to go," according to Colman. "Had we given them the short ones, for 10 yards or so, they would never have made it."

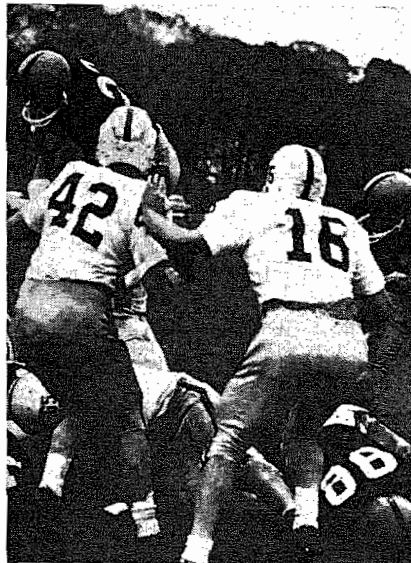
The head coach said pass defense, blocking and work to avoid fumbles (the Tigers committed four last week,

STATISTICS OF THE GAME

	Harvard	Princeton
First Downs	14	14
Rushing Yardage	150	182
Passing Yardage	150	66
Passes Attempted	13	9
Passes Completed	5	6
Passes Intercepted By	1	1
Punts	7	7
Av. Dist. of Punts, Yds.	35.5	39.5
Fumbles Lost	3	1
Yards Penalized	60	80

though they lost only one) would be emphasized in preparing for the invasion of New Haven. While contact work probably is needed to improve the club's general sharpness, none was slated before the Yale game due to the fact that the players are badly bruised up. The status of wingback Dan Terpack, suffering from a severely bruised hip, was questionable at mid-week and the one-two tailbacks, Jack Sullivan and Hugh Scott, were treating knee and shoulder-hip hurts, respectively. Princeton's coaching staff was unwilling to chance the loss of any key operatives with pre-Yale scrimmaging.

"Last Saturday's was not the best game we can play," Colman stressed. "We're going to get ready to play that kind of game. We'll need that, plus some luck, to beat undefeated Yale." Colman continued to label the Elis



Howard Schrader

Brewster Loud leaps over the middle in 4th period for 2nd touchdown

"our toughest opponents," though he noted Dartmouth "appears to be getting stronger."

In spite of the fact that the win over Harvard was not Princeton's best effort, it was a bruising, exciting affair which kept the 35,000-plus spectators far from disinterested throughout the afternoon. It atoned for last fall's 14-0 loss in Cambridge (by the same point spread as Princeton's 16 to 14 triumph here in 1958) and, fortunately, last year's mudbath conditions did not prevail, rain holding off until the game's late stages.

2 Conversions Decide

The closeness of the contest is reflected in the near-even statistics, presented elsewhere with this column. Actually, the difference was about the length of fullback Dave Gouldin's talented right toe, which was responsible for the two extra points that spelled success for Old Nassau.

Quarterback Terry Bartolet, called "a better passer" than injured Charlie Ravenel by Colman, gained 150 yards with his five completed passes, including the pair that got Harvard back in the running near game's end, and picked up eight yards running, to lead the ground-gainers and earn "back of the game" honors. For Princeton, Sullivan accounted for 91 yards on 14 carries and added 20 yards on four passes.

The crowd was thrilled by two eye-catching touchdown pass receptions. Princeton left end Barry Schuman, a sophomore who again won "lineman of the game" recognition, made a dazzling catch in the second period, twisting to change his direction suddenly and managing to snare wingback Mike Iseman's errant seven-yard toss while diving through the air. Harvard right halfback Tom Boone, going after a true-to-the-mark, 28-yard end zone pass later in the same period, went up in the air with defenseman Brewster Loud and somehow succeeded in stealing the ball from him in sensational fashion.

Loud, working with the second unit, turned in another fine performance, running the wedge play as well as any fullback Princeton has had. John Craig, Princeton's fine right tackle, excelled on defense, as did wingback Ron Goldman, a 161-pounder who tackles hard and often. Goldman was particularly in evidence with his recovery of four fumbles, two committed by each team.

Both teams received breaks in advance of their first touchdowns, registered in the second period. A bad punt gave Princeton possession on the

News Notes

CONFERENCE ON BIBLIOGRAPHY AT PENN STATE U

¶ Pennsylvania State University (University Park, Pa.) will hold a Conference on Bibliography, Nov 18-19. Program includes Friday evening: registration, reception and dinner, with paper by Verner W. Clapp (CLR) on Role of Bibliography; Saturday morning: David V. Erdman (NYPL) on Internal Evidence in Attribution of Authorship, in Dating, and in Source-Tracing; 5 discussion groups: Textual Problems in Joyce (J. Mitchell Morse), Problems in American Bibliography (Ralph R. Shaw), Bibliographical Controls (Ralph W. McComb), Editorial Scholarship (David V. Erdman), and Educational Policies of Libraries (Verner W. Clapp). Saturday afternoon, papers by Raymond Pepinsky (Groth Institute) on Applications of Modern Data-Processing Machines in Bibliography and F. W. Bateson (Oxford) on The Function of the Library in Graduate Study in English; 5 discussion groups: Comparative Literature (Hugh H. Chapman), Bibliographical Problems in Folklore (Paul A. Brown), Rare Books (Frederick Goff), Historical and Critical Scholarship (F. W. Bateson), and Interdisciplinary Linguistics (Simon Belasco) . . . [Ed. Note: This promises to be a most exciting event of the year for bookmen. Since accommodations and space are limited, interested persons should write at once for reservations to: Harrison T. Meserole, secretary, Pennsylvania State Conference on Bibliography, 247 Sparks Building, University Park, Pa. Cost is \$7.50 and covers all fees, registration, cocktails, Friday dinner and Saturday luncheon. Room reservations should be sent directly to Nittany Lion Inn (on the Penn State U Campus, \$6 single, \$9 double). See you there! mam & smm]

DYSON PERRINS III AT SOTHEBY

¶ Part III (and last) of the Dyson Perrins Collection goes on sale at Sotheby Nov 29. The handsomely illustrated catalog of the 59 illuminated manuscripts (69 plates, 6 in color) is available from the NY offices (717 Fifth Ave) at 3 guineas (\$8.82), and is a collector's item in itself. All the mss are of exceptional interest and lively bidding is expected.

THOREK AUTOGRAPHS AT P/B

¶ The renowned autograph collection of the late Dr Max Thorek goes on sale at Parke-Bernet Nov 15-16. The sale features 5 centuries of autographs of historical significance by statesmen and scientists, doctors and musicians, authors and philosophers. An illustrated catalog is available (980 Madison Ave, NY 21) at \$1.

—AB QUOTE—

James D. Meeks, director of the Dallas Public Library, has posted a new memo. It is Administrative Directive No. 158, and says:

To: all staff members

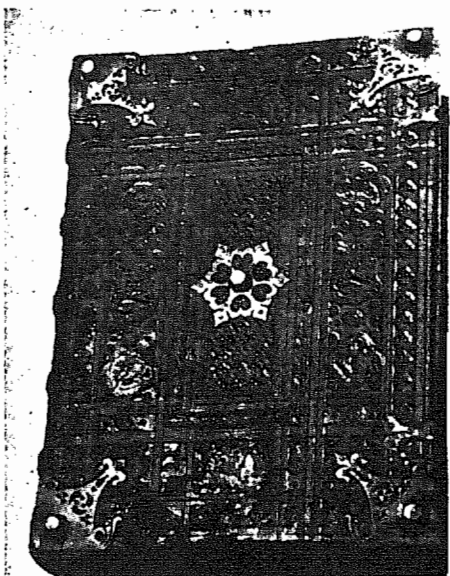
Subject: personal telephone calls

1. There will be absolutely no more personal telephone calls in and out of this building.

2. The telephone is always so busy that I cannot even call my wife.—[UPI]

GUTENBERG BIBLE AT PRINCETON

¶ The Gutenberg Bible on loan from the private collection of William H. Scheide will be on display at the main gallery of Princeton U Library from Oct 29 through Nov 30.



The John H. Scheide copy of the Gutenberg Bible, in a contemporary binding, blind stamped leather over wooden boards, probably by Fogel of Erfurt.

LATIN-AMERICA BIBLIOGRAPHY

¶ A regional seminar on Bibliography, Documentation and International Exchanges of Publications in Latin America will be held at the Caribbean; Bibliography and Documentation-Mexico City, Nov 21-Dec 4. Organized by the Mexican Govt with the assistance of Unesco, the provisional agenda is divided into 3 main groups: Bibliography of Central America and the Caribbean; Bibliography and Documentation in Latin America (including vocational training for bibliographers and documentalists); International exchanges of publications, esp. in Latin America.

—AB QUOTE—

It is a matter of national shame that new houses are being built without any provision for books. This lack of concern for a home library would have shocked earlier generations who prided themselves on the number and quality of books available in their own homes . . . What we forget is that there is great excitement in learning, excitement which sometimes gets lost in our modern-day schools. We must find ways of bringing this excitement back to the learning process. We must recapture the spirit of Erasmus, who said, "When I get a little money, I buy books; and if any is left, I buy food and clothes."—GEO. GALLUP, *Ladies' Home Journal*, 8-60.



GUTENBERG BIBLE to be displayed at Princeton Library during November is examined by its owner, William H. Scheide, left, and university president Robert F. Goheen.

Authentic Copy Of Gutenberg Bible Is Displayed At University Library

A copy of the Gutenberg Bible, considered the Western world's first book printed from movable metal type, is recently on exhibit in the main gallery of the Princeton University Library.

The Bible is on temporary loan from the library of philanthropist, bibliophile, and Bach expert, William H. Scheide of 133 Library Place, a member of the Princeton Class of 1936. It is one of three existing Gutenberg Bibles still in private hands.

The printing of the Gutenberg Bible was finished in Mainz, Germany, toward the end of the year 1455 or early 1456. Mr. Scheide's copy, in two volumes, still has its original stamped leather binding.

In spite of their great age, Mr. Scheide has consented to have alternate volumes opened to different pages throughout the month of the exhibition.

"The 'openings,' 15 for each volume, will be confined to the middle third of the book," Mr. Scheide said. "It's harder on the spine of a book to open it near the front or back."

Aside from this physical consideration, the pages to be shown will be chosen for their typographical and artistic interest, and occasionally for the appropriateness of the text to the events of the day.

"Fortunately, some of this Bible's best illuminations fall in

the middle third of volume I," Mr. Scheide added.

His father, the late John Hinsdale Scheide of Titusville, Pa., bought the Bible in 1924. It was moved to Princeton in 1959. The Bible is one of the 46 surviving copies, 14 of which are in the United States.

The First Church Weekly

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Nov. 10, 1960

VOLUME 4, No. 32

THE GUTENBERG BIBLE

We have a rare opportunity to see one of the very few copies of the Gutenberg Bible now on display at the Princeton University Library Exhibition Gallery. The Bible is on loan from the private collection of William H. Scheide. The exhibit continues through November 30, Monday-Saturday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

THE DAILY PRINCETONIAN, MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1960

Gutenberg Bible on Loan to Library; 1455 Copy Part of Alumnus' Collection

A copy of the Gutenberg Bible, considered the Western world's first book printed from movable type, will be on display in Firestone Library for the month of November.

The famous Bible, printed in 1455 or early 1456, is on temporary loan from the personal library of philanthropist, bibliophile and Bach expert William H. Scheide '36, now living in Princeton.

It is one of three existing Gutenberg Bibles still in private hands. The text is in the Latin Vulgate version, finished by St. Je-

rome in 405, which had been circulating in manuscript form throughout Europe for a thousand years.

Discovered in 1865 in an ancient German monastery, the Bible changed hands several times until sold to Schiede's father, the late John H. Scheide '96, of Titusville, Pa. In 1959 his son moved the family collection to his present residence in Princeton.

Also in the display in the main gallery of the library will be other rare examples of early printing from Mr. Scheide's collection.

News Of The CHURCHES

GUTENBERG ON VIEW

From Scheide Collection. A 505-year-old Gutenberg Bible, one of three existing Gutenberg Bibles still in private hands, will be on display in Firestone Library on the University campus through Wednesday, November 30.

The Bible is on temporary loan from the personal library of William H. Scheide, 133 Library Place, who inherited it with the library of his father, John H. Scheide.

The Scheide copy, in two volumes, still in its original stamped leather binding is printed on paper (some of the existing completed copies are on vellum) and measures 11½ by 16 inches. Five leaves are missing, but 12 others formerly missing have been replaced by original leaves.

Alternate volumes will be opened to different pages throughout the month to show not only the typography but the hand-decorated red and blue initials at the beginnings of chapters, the decorated prologue pages and the illuminated initials at the beginning of each book. The openings will be confined to the middle third of each volume because it is hard on the spine of a heavy volume to open the book near the front or the back.

In addition to the Gutenberg Bible, other rare examples of early printing from Mr. Scheide's collection are on display. There is a section tracing the history of the Scheide Bible from its printing in Mainz to its arrival in Princeton 500 years later, and a collection of letters from the various antiquarians and booksellers who have handled the Bible since it was discovered about 1865 in Erfurt, Germany, in the archives of the Erfurt Prediger Kirche.



THE FIRST BOOK EVER PRINTED: William H. Scheide (left), examines with University President Robert F. Goheen the Scheide copy of the Gutenberg Bible, the western world's first book printed from moveable metal type. Mr. Scheide's copy, one of the 46 surviving copies of the Bible, will be on display at Firestone Library through November.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1960.

GUTENBERG BIBLE LENT

Princeton Library Exhibits
Copy Owned by Alumnus

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 29—One of the three existing copies of the Gutenberg Bible in its original binding was put on exhibit in the Princeton University Library today for a month.

Printing of the Gutenberg Bible, believed to be the first book in the Western World printed from movable type, was finished in Mainz, Germany, late in 1455 or early in 1456. The Bible is on loan to the university from the personal library of William H. Scheide, a Princeton resident and an alumnus.

The Bible was purchased by Mr. Scheide's father, the late John H. Scheide, from Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach of Philadelphia in 1924. According to John F. Fleming, co-author of a biography of Dr. Rosenbach, Mr. Scheide paid \$46,000 for the two-volume Bible.

The two other privately owned Gutenberg Bibles belong to Arthur A. Houghton Jr., president of the Steuben Glass Company, and Martin Bodmer, a Swiss collector.

The Evening Bulletin

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Philadelphia, Tuesday, November 15, 1960

Princeton Displays Gutenberg Bible

One of the three known privately owned copies of the Gutenberg Bible, the first book printed from movable metal type, is on display at Princeton University Library through November 30.

The copy, owned by William

H. Scheide, of Princeton, was discovered in a monastery in Germany about 1865; purchased by a Connecticut collector in 1873, and eventually by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, of Philadelphia, who sold it to Scheide's father in 1924.

Gutenberg Bible, Once Housed Locally, To Be Displayed at Princeton Library

William H. Scheide of Princeton, N. J., formerly of Titusville, will place his copy of the Gutenberg Bible—considered the Western world's first book printed from movable metal type—on exhibit in the main gallery of the Princeton University Library today.

The book will remain on display for one month, until Nov. 30.

The famous Bible is on temporary loan from the personal library of Mr. Scheide, philanthropist, bibliophile and Bach expert, who is a member of the Princeton Class of 1936. The rare book had been housed in the Scheide library in Titusville—presently the Titusville Area School's administration building at 221 N. Washington St.—until the summer of 1959, when Mr. and Mrs. Scheide gave the family residence and property to the school district.

... [Rest of text follows Princeton press release]

Caption under photograph
[same as Princeton Alumni Weekly, &c.]

USED TO BE HERE—President Robert F. Goheen, Princeton University, and William H. Scheide are examining the Scheide copy of the Gutenberg Bible. This is one of the 46 surviving copies, 14 of which are in the United States. It is part of the private collection of Mr. Scheide, who has loaned it to Princeton University Library for exhibition during the month of November, 1960.

THE SCHEIDE COPY OF THE GUTENBERG BIBLE ON DISPLAY

Thanks to the courtesy of William H. Scheide '36, the Library was privileged to display, from October 29 through November 30, 1960, the copy of the Gutenberg Bible in his private collection. As far as is known, this is the first time that a copy of the Gutenberg Bible has been publicly exhibited in Princeton. The Scheide copy is one of the forty-six copies known to be extant, and one of the fourteen in the United States. Of these extant copies only twenty-one are listed as complete. The so-called "incomplete" copies, however, vary considerably in degree, from those lacking only two leaves to those consisting of portions of one volume only. The Scheide copy, printed on paper, lacks five leaves, but twelve others, formerly lacking, have been replaced by original leaves. The peregrinations of the Scheide copy of the Gutenberg Bible—which were traced in a supplementary section of the recent exhibition—may be summed up as follows. After this copy left the press at Mainz, it was bound at Erfurt, in central Germany, probably by Johann Fogel. It may indeed have been bound expressly for the Prediger Kloster (Dominican monastery) of Erfurt for

use in its church as a lectern Bible. Erfurt had close ecclesiastical relations with Mainz, and some scholars believe that Erfurt may have been one of the places where the Bible was sold, since at least four of the extant copies in their original bindings (of which the Scheide copy is one) were bound in Erfurt. In time this Bible was probably replaced by a more modern one, perhaps by a new Bible in German at the time of the Reformation. Then it was put away, and lay forgotten in the "archives" of the Erfurt Prediger Kirche (the Protestant successor to the properties of the Prediger Kloster) until it was "discovered" there about 1865. In 1872 it was acquired by Albert Cohn, an antiquarian book dealer in Berlin, as agent for Asher & Co., dealers in Berlin and London, from whom it was purchased in 1873 by the well-known London dealer Henry Stevens for George Brinley of Hartford, Connecticut. Henry Stevens—"of Vermont," as he always styled himself despite his long residence in England—had already, in 1847, negotiated the purchase of a Gutenberg Bible for James Lenox of New York (the copy now in the New York Public Library). The copy bought for Brinley—Stevens whimsically called it "the Connecticut copy"—was thus the second Gutenberg Bible to cross the Atlantic. When Brinley's library was sold at public auction in 1881 this copy was bought by another collector, Hamilton Cole of New York. It was sold in 1890 to a third well-known collector, Brayton Ives, also of New York. The Bible again appeared in an auction catalogue in the sale of the Brayton Ives library in 1891, at which time it was purchased by James H. Ellsworth of Chicago. It remained in

Chicago until it was acquired by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, who recalls in his memoirs that the transaction was completed by wireless in mid-Atlantic, and adds: "To buy a Gutenberg Bible by radio—it seemed almost sacrilegious." Dr. Rosenbach sold the Bible in 1924—without benefit of radio—to the late John H. Scheide '96 of Titusville, Pennsylvania. In 1959 his son, William H. Scheide '36, moved the Scheide Library to his present residence, Princeton, New Jersey.

Among the documents shown was the original correspondence between Henry Stevens and George Brinley concerning the purchase of the Gutenberg Bible (now the Scheide copy) in 1873. One of these letters is worth citing here, since it includes a quotation famous in the world of bibliophiles, but one which has hitherto appeared in bowdlerized versions. It was in a letter from London, February 10, 1873, announcing the shipment of the Bible to Brinley's New York agent, that Stevens wrote:

Pray ponder for a moment to fully appreciate the rarity and importance of this precious consignment from the Old to the New World. It is not only the first *Bible*, but is a fine copy of the *First Book ever printed*. It was read in Europe nearly half a Century before America was discovered. Therefore, in view of these considerations please to suggest to your Deputy at the Seat of Customs to uncover his head while in the presence of this first Book, and never for a moment to turn his back upon it while the case is open. Let no ungodly or thieving politician lay eyes or hands upon it. The sight can *now* do him no good, while the Bible may suffer. Let none of Uncle Samuels Custom House Officials, or other men in or out of authority, see it without first reverentially lifting their hats. It is not permitted to every man to visit the Hub, nor is it possible for many ever to touch or even see a

MAZARINE BIBLE¹

¹ In a later letter, to Brinley, March 13, 1873 (also in the Scheide Library), Stevens refers to the "Gutenberg Bible," with the remark: "I no longer call it by the late French name Mazarine."

RECENT AMERICAN EXHIBITIONS

From a Correspondent

The tercentenaries of the Restoration and of the Royal Society, so widely commemorated in this country, have not been neglected in the United States. An exhibition documenting the latter was staged by the Library of Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, aided by some loans from Mr. Robert Honeyman; and the Grolier Club did New York's duty by the former with a show organized by Mr. Herman W. Liebert, of Yale. Mr. Liebert, by way of contrast to some other designers, who had even dragged in Milton, interpreted "The Restoration" with scholarly exactitude: as an historical event, the years to 1666, the date of the Great Fire, and as a literary period, down to Charles II's death in 1685. Thus the Grolier exhibition included Dryden, Etherege, Wycherley, Rochester and Bunyan, but it excluded Congreve, Vanbrugh, Farquhar and Pepys, who, though commonly thought of as "Restoration" figures, published nothing during the material years.

The Restoration's predecessor on East 69th Street had been an enterprising exhibition of the literature of espionage, counter-espionage and intelligence services, mounted by Mr. Walter Pforzheimer of Washington's Central Intelligence Agency and drawn for the most part from its or his own collections. Notable among the exhibits, the earliest of which was Secretary Walsingham's financial account for spying work in 1578, were manuscript documents dating from the War of Independence (Washington, Nathan Hall, André, Benedict Arnold *et al.*), the first Morse Code book, 1845, Mata Hari's application for a passport to France in 1916, and a number of printed pieces of deception from the Second World War.

Two exhibitions devoted to the Bible, at Princeton and at Austin, provided as sharp a contrast in content as in venue. At the Humanities Research Center of the University of Texas Mr. Edwin T. Bowden presented a wide-ranging but frankly scratch selection from the rare book collections, designed to stimulate rather than to satisfy research—and perhaps acquisition? Austin does not yet number among its benefactors a Bible collector of the stature of John Dunn Gardner, Francis Fry, James Lenox—or even of Mr.

George Goyder; and the very early editions, whether in Latin or in English, are by now almost *introuvables*.

This was not so when John H. Scheide, of Titusville, Pennsylvania, was collecting them. And his son, Mr. William H. Scheide, who lately moved the family library to Princeton, New Jersey, recently arranged, with his librarian Mrs. Mina Bryan, an exhibition (held in the rare book department of the Princeton University Library) devoted to the first and greatest edition of them all: the forty-two-line, or Gutenberg, Bible of c. 1455. The supporting and illustrative matter, deftly arranged and well annotated, included one of the 1455 Indulgences and the original of Henry Stevens's often quoted (sometimes misquoted) letter of 1873 announcing the dispatch of a copy of the Gutenberg from London—"this precious consignment from the Old to the New World. . . . Let none of Uncle Samuel's Custom House Officials, or other men in or out of authority, see it without first reverentially lifting their hats".

The focus of the exhibition was the very copy of which Stevens so reverentially wrote: bound at Erfurt, probably by Johann Fogel, perhaps for the Prediger Kirche of that city, where it was discovered in 1865. Thence it proceeded, via Albert Cohn of Berlin, Asher & Co. of Berlin and London, Henry Stevens of London, to George Brinley of Hartford, Connecticut (for £637 10s.). At the Brinley sale in 1881 it was bought for \$8,000 by Hamilton Cole of New York, who in 1890 sold it, reportedly for \$16,000, to a third well-known collector, Brayton Ives, also of New York. At the Ives sale in 1891 it went (for \$14,800) to James H. Ellsworth, then of Chicago, on whose shelves it lay in peace for a while, until Rosenbach bought the Ellsworth Library in 1923. In the following year he offered it unsuccessfully to John H. Scheide for \$45,000; but in 1925 Scheide, with the copy placed before him and the Doctor in full spate behind it, succumbed (at \$46,000). It then lacked seventeen leaves: twelve of these were supplied from other sources in the 1930s. The Scheide copy is No. 36 in De Ricci's census, Schwenke 40, Reichner P33, Johnson 11, Lazare 46.