FIRST BOOKS AND PRINTERS OF
THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.
BADIUS (JODOCUS, or JOSEE), surnamed Ascensius, a scholar, Latin poet, and printer, was born at Asche, near Brussels.

He is first mentioned in connection with printing as a corrector of presses for Trechesell and De Vingle, in the city of Lyons, in 1495 or 1497. He remained there until about 1500, when he removed to Paris, where, according to Panzer, in 1502 he established a printing-house, which he called "Prelum Ascensianum." In 1507 he used for the first time, for his device, this engraving of the printing-press as then constructed, which is believed to be the earliest ever made of that subject.

The impression from which this reproduction has been taken is in a work of Laurentius Valla, "De Lingua Latina," issued by Badius, at Paris, in 1510.
The second engraving of the printing-press here reproduced was used by Badius for his device as early as 1520. It will be seen that it differs from the first in several important particulars. In the second, the composing-stick used by the figure in the act of setting type is changed from the right to the left hand; the press shows improved mechanical construction, indicating greater solidity and strength; while the little tools, which were needed by the pressmen for constant use, are inserted in loops attached to the strong cross-beam (the "head") which constitutes the top of the press.

It has been asserted that the figure sitting at the case on the right side of the engraving was intended to represent a woman, instead of a man, as in the first illustration. The head-gear, the change in the style of cutting and form of the costume in the second, may furnish some foundation for such a conjecture.

This second reproduction is from an engraving in an edition of "De Čòemptu rerum fortuitarum Libri Tres," by Gulielmi Budæi, printed by BADIUS, at Paris, in 1520.
TITLES of the First Books from the Earliest Presses established in different Cities, Towns, and Monasteries in Europe, before the end of the Fifteenth Century, with Brief Notes upon their Printers. Illustrated with Reproductions of Early Types and First Engravings of the Printing Press. 

By Rush C. Hawkins.

London: B. Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly.  

MDCCCLXXXIV.
Three Hundred copies only have been printed of this book, in the month of May, 1884, of which this is No. 33
TO

FATHER ANTONIO CERIANI,

DIRECTOR OF THE AMBROSIAN LIBRARY AT MILAN, ITALY,

I DEDICATE THIS WORK,

AS A SLIGHT EVIDENCE OF MY RESPECT FOR HIS CHARACTER,

ADMIRATION FOR HIS GREAT LEARNING,

APPRECIATION OF HIS FRIENDSHIP AND KINDLY INTEREST

IN MY BIBLIOGRAPHICAL OCCUPATIONS.
INTRODUCTION.

THIS work contains a list of all the cities, towns, monasteries, and other places in which printing-presses are known to have been established before the end of the fifteenth century; also, the title of the first book issued from each of the places stated and, when known, the name of the printer and date.

This list, which is intended for the use of those who are interested in the early history of the art of printing, has been compiled chiefly from the researches of others. In no sense is any claim laid to originality, save in its convenient chronological arrangement. Neither is there any pretense that this work is exhaustive or correct. The compiler has contented himself with an effort to bring together and record such statements as seemed to him to have some foundation in facts.

Prosper Marchand’s “Histoire de l’origine et des premiers progrès de l’imprimerie,” of 1740, mentions 196 places in which printing-presses were set up before the close of the fifteenth century. Bowyer and Nichols, in 1776, printed a list of 152. Panzer, in his “Annales,” published in 1797, after leaving out several of the towns mentioned by Marchand, makes the number 192. Santander, in his “Dictionnaire Bibliographique” of 1805, names 207. Cotton’s “Typographical Gazetteer,” printed in 1831, states the number to be 218. Hain, in his “Repertorium Bibliographicum” of 1831, mentions 209; and Reichhart, the author of “Druckorte des
XV. Jahrhunderts,” published in 1853, brings the number up to 221. In this list are described 236 books, which we have reasons for regarding as the earliest of the first printers in the places specified. There is no way of proving which was the first or last book of any particular printer or press; and for that reason we find it impossible, save in a few instances, to affirm that the books that are now stated to be the first productions of the several presses to which they are assigned may not have been preceded by others at present unknown. The reader will therefore see the necessity of accepting all statements with some qualification as to certainty. In most instances we have been compelled to leave those books heretofore designated as the earliest productions of the first presses in the positions to which they have been assigned by reliable bibliographers.

Many of the works described have been personally examined; the names of the printers, dates, places of printing, number of leaves, and sometimes of lines, have been verified, and are here correctly stated.

One of the obstacles presenting itself at the threshold of investigation is the want of properly illustrated catalogues of the existing important collections of early printed books. Keenly appreciating this want, and to the end that this work may be of some use to investigators, there have been reproduced, by the photo-lithographic process, several pages and parts of pages of books which it is believed are not to be found in any other bibliographic work.

In a work of this nature, consisting mainly of details, such as names, dates, places, etc., it has not been thought necessary to mention the authorities consulted. It is proper, however, to state that the best authors have been read, their writings sifted, the results brought together and stated as briefly as possible.

Nor has it been deemed necessary to give a list of the doubtful places where, according to several bibliographers, printing-presses may have been used before the close of the fifteenth century.

The more I read of the controversy about the invention of printing with movable metal types, the more I am convinced of the unsubstantiality of the Harlem claim; and now, after having read and weighed much of the evidence, and carefully analyzed the assertions and ingenuous statements in favor of Coster, and notwithstanding the arguments advanced by Mr. J.
INTRODUCTION.

H. Hessels, in his book lately published under the title of "Gutenberg, Was He the Inventor of Printing?" I am compelled to place at the head of the list of printers with movable metal types the name of John Gutenberg.

While admitting that an introduction to a work like this may not afford an appropriate occasion for an argument in favor of any particular theory, I think it proper to give a brief summary of some of the facts and reasons which are the foundations of my belief in the Gutenberg claim.

I also regard the book of Mr. Hessels as a challenge to all who take the German side of this question. His gauntlet is thrown in such a manner that those who write upon a subject germane to the one great question incidentally involved in this work are compelled to notice it; and as I have, without qualification, given Gutenberg the first place in the history of this most useful art, I feel called upon to set forth, in outline merely, some of the principal reasons which to me seem to support his claim to be the inventor of printing.

Our first knowledge of Gutenberg as a printer is from the record of an action at law brought against him at Strasburg, in 1439, by one Dritzehn for certain moneys advanced. In this proceeding fifteen witnesses were examined, as appeared by the record of their testimony, which was preserved at Strasburg. These statements prove that Gutenberg, while in that city, was engaged in secretly developing an important invention connected with forms, presses, pieces, etc. A greater part of this evidence points toward the invention of printing, and to nothing else. This record, which was preserved in the City Library of Strasburg, was burned during the siege in 1870.

The account of this trial is the foundation-stone upon which the German claim has been erected. If it is genuine, the fact that Gutenberg was engaged at Strasburg, previous to 1439, in trying to perfect a system of printing with movable types is sufficiently established for all historical purposes. If, on the other hand, it was manufactured by some one interested in defeating the Harlem claim, or for any other purpose whatever, then those who advocate the side of Gutenberg will be compelled to accept other testimony, which, although it may not be of as high character as authenticated ancient documents, will be found sufficiently strong to sustain the integrity of the German claim.

According to creditable and unshaken authority, the record of this trial was discovered at Strasburg in an old tower, called the Pfennigthurm, as
early as 1745, if not before, by Joh. Henr. Barth, the archivist of that city, and Schoepflin, a German professor and bibliographer. The latter gives a straightforward and self-evident truthful account of this find, and says:

"When I was inspecting again the Strasburg flag and standard, the wax tables, the charters provided with golden bulla, and other antiquarian stores, several times seen already by me before, I at last entered into a room which was more rarely unlocked before, where I discovered in a long row the old protocols of the Senate, namely, small folio paper codices, marked with the years. Henricus Barthius, at that time the chief of the Archives, and myself drew them forth from the darkness. We examined them, and I myself excerpted several. But when I took up the codex of the year 1439, I hardly opened the MS. when I saw the name of Gutenberg. Looking further, I found a long series of witnesses who gave their testimonies regarding the Gutenbergian secret, most of which designated plainly the typographical art. The authentic codex, which is preserved in a sacred place, and in which the Acts of the Senate and the declarations of witnesses before the delegates of the Senate have been written, is of a venerable authority. In it are registered the witnesses produced in the law-suit brought against Gutenberg." *

In 1818 Dibdin was at Strasburg, and examined "the celebrated depositions." To him they were not satisfactory. The "character, or letter," in which they were written seemed to be of the commencement of the sixteenth, rather than of the middle of the fifteenth, century; they were written in one uniform hand upon thick, strong paper, when they ought to have been "upon rolls of parchment." He further adds, "the whole book has very much the air of a copy"; but is generous enough to admit that "it may have been an accurate and attested copy of an original which has perished."

In 1830 Schaab writes in such a manner as to lead his readers to infer that he had either seen this record in the Town Library at Strasburg at that time or knew of its existence. He also disputes Dibdin's doubts and objections, and confirms previous favorable accounts.

De Laborde, in 1840, was at Strasburg, evidently for the purpose of giving this record a careful and critical inspection. The result of his labors are contained in a well-written work, wherein he gives full credence to the truthfulness of the testimony examined.

Aug. Bernard, an accomplished and careful French bibliographer, in 1853 states that he saw "the pieces of this law-suit [which] still exist in the original in the Library at Strasburg, where I had the pleasure of perusing them and verifying their authenticity."

In 1856 Professor Schweighäuser, Librarian of the Strasburg Library, wrote to Schaab:

"These two volumes are in our Library, where I showed them to Dibdin. It is inconceivable how he could doubt their authenticity, as they bear all external and internal evidence of it most plainly. They are old volumes, entirely worn at the edges, bound in rough parchment, which has become brown-yellow, and repaired at the back with old parchment or strips of leather, in which many other unimportant matters are contained. Besides the complete uselessness of copying such things in the sixteenth century, the fact that in the volumes frequently whole or half pages have been crossed out, and others have been left blank, proves plainly that the documents are the original."

In 1761 Schoepflin writes that Jac. Wencker, Councillor and Chief of the Public Archives at Strasburg, had, in 1740, communicated to him the portion of this record which contained the sentence pronounced by the Strasburg Council (Senate) at the end of the trial—Dec. 12, 1439.

Schaab informs us that Wencker discovered this sentence as early as 1739.

De Laborde, who made investigations at Strasburg about 1840, gives in his book the sentence in full, but omits to mention that he had ever seen it in the public record of the case.

All of our knowledge about this important portion of the record of this trial is derived from two intelligent and respectable witnesses, who knew Wencker, the discoverer, well enough to rely upon his statements.

The second important document, which has been relied upon by the advocates of Gutenberg, is known as the Notarial Act of Ulricus Helmasperger, a notary of Mentz, dated November 6, 1455. In it is contained a recital of a loan, from Fust to Gutenberg, of eight hundred guilders, to be used in perfecting tools, work upon books, etc.; and also an account of the controversy which took place in consequence of its non-payment. The history of this document has been thoroughly investigated by Mr. Hessels, and the following résumé—the results of his researches—is given in his own language:

"A. D. 1541. Bergel speaks, for the first time, of a law-suit between Fust and Gutenberg, conducted [in the year?] before a ‘timorous tribunal’; this ‘horrible’ process was still [in 1541] in the hands of the judge.

"A. D. 1600. Joh. Friedr. Faust von Aschaffenburg, the elder, seems to have been occupied in collecting the papers and documents of his ancestors. Among them is said to have been the original of the Helmasperger Instrument of 1455; and J. Fr. F. v. A. is alleged to have made a transcript of it on p. 159 of a volume which, in 1712, is declared to have been marked with Lit. O, and to be in the possession of Joh. Ernst von Glauburg, at Nieder Erlenhach, near Frankfurt.

"A. D. 1619. In this year J. F. Faust von Aschaffenburg, the elder, did not die, as is asserted by Wolf, Köhler, V. d. Linde, etc., because—

"A. D. 1620, April 20, he himself dedicated the Lubeckische Chronik, edited by him from the compilations of Hans Regkman, to the Magistrates of Lubeck; and in this dedication he himself

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gives a short account of the Invention of Printing, asserting that Johan Faust invented it at Mentz in 1450, and improved it with the assistance of Peter Schäffer von Gernheim, a clerk, his servant, and afterwards his son-in-law.

Not before A. D. 1620, but before July 14, 1621, the same Joh. Friedr. Faust von Aschaffenburg, the elder, compiled a lengthy discourse on the Invention of Printing, from the old testimonia and documents left to him by his father and ancestors, in which he repeats his assertion of April 20, 1620, that Johan Faust was the inventor. But this time he adds: (1) That his grandfather, Dr. Johann Faust, testifies, in a MS. left by him, to have seen the first beginnings of printing, among them the first part of a Donatus; (2) that Joh. von Guttenberg, the next-door neighbour of Joh. Faust, helped the inventor with money; (3) that a quarrel arose between them, and the secular court at Mentz condemned Guttenberg to pay; and (4) that he added to this Discourse a transcript of the legal instrument, which was dated A. D. 1455, and related the result of the law-suit. This Discourse was never published by the author himself; consequently the public knew, as yet, nothing of this notarial instrument; the Discourse was written, it seems, in the codex, marked by Faust v. A. himself with the letter O. I am unable to say whether this codex is still in existence. For extracts made from it see below, A. D. 1651, 1681, 1706, 1712.

A. D. 1631, July 14 (and not in 1619), Joh. Friedr. Faust von Aschaffenburg, the elder, dies.


A. D. 1641. Maximilian Faust v. Aschaffenburg, the son of J. Fr. F. v. A., the elder, says the original papers concerning the points mentioned in the Discourse are in his possession.

Before A. D. 1649, Joh. Max Zum Jungen transcribes the Discourse, including its appendix (the transcript of the Instrument). This Zum Jungen transcript was, in 1715, in the possession of J. E. von Glauburg; in Oct. 1880, I myself saw it in the Archives at Frankfurt.

A. D. 1650. Jacobus Mentelius declares the Instrument of which Salmuth speaks to be forged and fictitious, but gives no grounds for his opinion, and had evidently never seen it. (We must remember that he would naturally object to anything derogatory to the claims of his namesake at Strassburg.)


A. D. 1706. Lexner publishes 'Chronic der Stadt Frankfurt,' and on p. 435 reprints Anthaexus' work, but refutes it, and professes to quote from the MSS. of J. Fr. Faust v. A. (the elder) a passage in which the latter appears as denying that Joh. Faust is the inventor of printing.

A. D. 1712. Joh. Ernst von Glauburg makes two separate transcripts of the Instrument of the Law-suit for Von Uffenbach, from the transcript which he (Von Glauburg) says was made (on fol. 159 of vol. O) about A. D. 1600 by Joh. Friedr. F. v. A. (the elder) from the original. These two transcripts are now in the Public Library at Hamburg.

A. D. 1712. Von Uffenbach makes extracts from a vol. marked with Lit. O, which contained Collectanea Francofurtensia Johannis Frederici Faust ab Aschaffenburg, and was left to him by Von Glauburg, the latter himself copying the instrument in Von Uffenbach's manuscript. This Uffenbach MS. I myself saw (in Oct. 1880) in the Town Library at Frankfurt. Von Uffenbach's extract from the Discourse and Von Glauburg's transcript of the instrument commence on p. 170.

A. D. 1715. Von Uffenbach had transcribed from him the Discourse and the Instrument attached to it from the 'spagriacum' of Joh. Max. Zum Jungen (see above, A. D. 1649), sent to him by Joh. Ernst von Glauburg. This Von Uffenbach transcript was, in 1736, at Hamburg in the Wolf Collection, and it was still there (in the Town Library) in Sept. 1880.
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"A.D. 1734. Senckenberg publishes, for the first time, the Instrument of the Law-suit, from (what he calls) the original. He does not state whence he obtained it, and I am unable to say whether what he used is still in existence; I have a strong suspicion that he printed from the transcript mentioned above (A.D. 1600).

"A.D. 1736. Joh. Christoph Wolf publishes a description of the collection of MS. volumes, containing letters and documents, which he had bought from Z. C. Von Uffenbach. This collection contained: (1) the two transcripts of the instrument made in A.D. 1715 (see above) by Von Glasburg for Von Uffenbach; (2) a transcript of the Discourse made for Von Uffenbach in 1715 by some copyist, from the transcript of Joh. Max. Zum Jungen (made before 1649), lent to Von Uffenbach by Joh. Ernst von Glasburg. These documents were, in Sept. 1880, still in the Public Library at Hamburg.

"A.D. 1740. Joh. Christian Wolf publishes his Monumenta Typographica, and in it gives for the first time the whole of the Discourse in the Latin translation, with the instrument attached to it in German, from the transcript made for Von Uffenbach, 1715, from the transcript of Joh. Max. Zum Jungen.

"A.D. 1741. Joh. David Köhler publishes 'Ehrenrettung Guttenberg's,' and in this work prints: (1) the Instrument of the Law-suit, from what he calls 'the original in formis patentis,' which he says he had obtained from a cousin of Von Glasburg.—not from the latter himself, as Köhler's preface would lead us to suppose; but I am unable to say whether this original from which Köhler copied is still in existence; (2) the Discourse 'ex MS. Johannis Max. Zum Jungen,' therefore (?), from the transcript now preserved in the Frankfurt Archives." *

The next document of importance, in regular order, is the following:

"I, Conrad Homery, acknowledge by this letter that . . . Adolph, Archbishop of Mentz, had given me a great many forms, types, instruments, tools, and other things connected with printing, which Johan Gutenberg left when he died, which have been my property, and still are; and I have bound and hind myself by this letter to use those forms and instruments only for printing within Mentz, and nowhere else; if I had occasion to sell them, and a citizen were willing to give me as much for them as a stranger, I shall give the preference to an inhabitant of Mentz. Given in the year 1468, the Friday after St. Matthew."

Mr. Hessels examined twenty-three different documents, which have been cited by various authorities as having some bearing upon the family and personal history of Gutenberg; three out of this number he regards as of some value in connecting Gutenberg with the history of printing. These are the accounts of the trials at Strasburg and Mentz, and the Helmasperger letter. Although he does not clearly express his opinion as to the value of the first of these documents, he leaves his readers to infer that he believes it to be a forgery. The second he has still less confidence in. For the third he has some respect.

That portion of the record of the trial at Strasburg which contained the testimony of the witnesses was probably within reach of investigators and experts from Holland or elsewhere from 1740 to 1870, one hundred and
thirty years. Surely during that long period of time there was ample opportunity for experts in deciphering ancient manuscripts to have given this record any number of careful examinations. But so far as we know not one was ever made in the interest of the Harlem claim, and up to Mr. Hessel's time this record of the testimony of those fifteen witnesses had passed for truthful history. And even now, after his careful and most exhaustive examination, as a matter of evidence from a purely legal standpoint this record remains unshaken. Under the rules and usages of courts governing the admission as testimony of ancient writings, the fact that they were found with other public records of various dates both before and after these, in a public building owned by the Government, where other official and public documents were kept, would warrant any court in accepting them, and nothing less than strong proof clearly establishing their falsity could affect their value as legal evidence.

In 1541 J. Arnold Bergel, or Brügel, a press-corrector of Mentz, published his "Encomion Chalographie," in which is mentioned for the first time the Gutenberg-Fust law-suit. In 1600 a certain Faust of Aschaffenburg is said to have made a copy of the notarial act of Helmasperger from the original in his possession.

It will be seen in the résumé of Mr. Hessel's that this act was seen, copied, and published by several learned writers between the years 1600 and 1741. In this latter year, John David Köhler, a distinguished professor who had been twenty years at the University of Gottingen, published his "Ehrenrettung Gutenbergs" (A defense of Gutenberg's honor). Mr. Hessel says this work consisted of not more than one hundred and twenty-four pages, and that its author was at least eighteen years writing it. In this work the notarial act is printed as Köhler asserts, "from the original on parchment, in formâ patente, in folio."

While it is possible that other writers may have been deceived in relation to the genuineness of this document, we cannot without reservation accept the theory that this careful, earnest, well-educated, and unimpeached college professor, who had been eighteen years writing a work of one hundred and twenty-four pages, should, without exhaustive investigations, have accepted as true a document of such rare historical importance.

There being no evidence to the contrary, it is fair to assume that this author was in every way well qualified for making examinations relating to the interesting and important matter involved in the writing of this history, and also that he would carefully weigh and sift all alleged facts
and circumstances presented for his consideration before accepting them. We certainly have the right to attach great weight to the statements made by such an author; and before we discard them as being unworthy of belief, we ought to receive the strongest possible proof of their unauthenticity.

In October, 1881, Mr. Hessels went to Würzburg for the purpose of examining a transcript of the Homery letter, and found it in a cartulary of one hundred and fifty-eight leaves, where it had been copied at the end of a document with the date of 1467. In his account of it, he says, "I have found no ground to suspect the authenticity of the cartulary in which this transcript is preserved." Not in this single instance is he willing to involve himself in an admission favoring the genuineness of the letter; he does not suspect the authenticity of the cartulary, but he does not care to say as much for the transcript. That, evidently from his stand-point, must be left open to suspicion.

The weight of evidence (if in relation to Gutenberg evidence can have any weight) leads to a belief that the Catholicon finished at Mentz in 1460 was his last book. The types with which it was printed, it has been often asserted by experts, were used by the Bechtermüntze Brothers at Eltville, in 1467, in printing their first edition of the Vocabularius Ex quo. This fact has been cited as being fatal to the authenticity of the Homery letter; and critical searchers after the exact truth (which very few of them ever find) exclaim, How could the Archbishop of Mentz, in 1468, give Dr. Homery Gutenberg's printing materials which had been in the hands of the Bechtermüntzes in 1467? When Gutenberg became attached to the Court of the Archbishop, might he not have loaned or let to these brothers his materials to be used by them until his death, or the occasion of some other event, and then to become the property of his patron, the Archbishop? Was such a disposition of the Catholicon types improbable or impossible?

Mr. Hessels' account of this letter is clear and to the point. So much so, that it must prove to all who read it without prejudice, or a bias favoring this or that theory, that it is what it purports to be,—a truthful account of an event which took place at the time stated.

After reading Mr. Hessels' book, the reflective reader must inevitably arrive at the conclusion that the author has quite satisfied himself that the three important documents under consideration were manufactured for the purpose of sustaining a case which had little or no foundation in fact.

Upon the probabilities involved in this particular proposition of forgery, or an attempt at deception, much might be written. Here, however, we must content ourselves by stating one or two prominent points.
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In the absence of direct or strong circumstantial evidence, destroying the integrity of these ancient writings, we are compelled to accept them as they are, and for exactly what they appear to be. We are not permitted to cast them aside as worthless, or doubt their value as evidence, because it may suit the purpose of some person intent upon making an ingenious argument, favoring some technical sense of historical accuracy, which may appear to be in the interest of justice. In this case, and particularly after the lapse of such a period of time as four hundred years and upward, nothing but solid affirmative testimony can be accepted to neutralize the statements which these documents contain.

Nor can the integrity of previous statements in relation to them be doubted, unless the characters of the authors who made them are first impeached. In this respect, Mr. Hessel has recorded a complete failure. He does say, however, that, "To me it always appeared suspicious that Schoepflin had just discovered documents which furnished him with evidence and a date which he had previously wished to find." This is the strongest reason he has given for impeaching the writings of this author, who was a Strasburg professor, and at the time he made this discovery was engaged upon his "Celebrated Work" (as Van der Linde styles it), entitled "Vindicæ Typographicæ."

Is this suspicion of sufficient weight to warrant us in accepting the theory that Wencker, the Strasburg councillor and Archivist, and Schoepflin, the Strasburg professor and historian, deliberately forged the record of the trial of 1439?

Admitting the forgery, then the forgers must have had a motive commensurate with the risk involved in their wicked act. What could it have been? Surely not one of money or self-aggrandizement! For who at that time was sufficiently interested in the history of Gutenberg to pay them for the commission of such an act? Nor could it have been one of simple gratification, which is sometimes enjoyed during the consummation of a successful deception. Seemingly, there could have been but one inducement to such a deed, and that, the one in the interest of national pride in sustaining in favor of a citizen of Germany a claim to a great invention to which he was not entitled; and this only conceivable motive applies equally to the notarial act of Helmasperger and the letter of Dr. Homery.

In order to make Mr. Hessel's theory perfectly logical, all of these documents must have been forged after the year 1588, for the purpose of defeating the Harlem claim. Before that time there was no reason for their
existence, as no one had disputed the Gutenberg or German claim to the
invention. Then why should the forgery of Wencker and Schoepflin
assume the form of a trial, involving the manufacturing of testimony for
fifteen witnesses, when the writing of a short document in the shape of an
agreement of some sort about printing would have done just as well?

The indirect charge of forgery of documents relating to the Strasburg
and Mentz trials, which may be inferred from the reading of Mr. Hessels' book, has not been sustained. On the contrary, the wealth of information
brought together by that gentleman concerning these ancient records, leads
to a further confirmation of our belief in their integrity.

Fortunately, the evidence pointing to Gutenberg as an inventor of print-
ing does not depend entirely upon German documents. There is testimony
of value from other sources.

On the fourteenth day of October, 1468, Charles the Seventh of France,
having heard that "Mesire Gutenberg, chevalier, residing at Mayence in
Germany, a man dexterous in engraving letters and punches, had dis-
covered the art of printing with them, . . . . sent Nicholas Jenson,
an engraver of the Royal Mint, to learn the secret." This was two years
before the three German printers issued their first book from the Sorbonne
at Paris. This information might have been communicated to the king by
John Fust, who had already been in Paris selling Mentz Bibles; or possibly
some Frenchman who had traveled in Germany might have brought back
to France an account of the great discovery. Clearly, it could not have been
an interested German printer. Fust was not a printer, nor was he a friend
of Gutenberg. He furnished money with which to carry on the business of
printing, sold the products, and doubtless took his full share of the proceeds.

The two books generally accepted as the ones first printed in Paris were
two works of Barzizzio, who was commonly known as Gasparini Pergamen-
sis. Although the dates are not positively known, it is conceded that they
were printed in the year 1470. The first, "Epistolarium Opus," contains
an epistle dedicatory, by Guillaume Fichet, a professor of theology and
philosophy at the Sorbonne, to his friend Jean Lapierre, which refers to the
German invention of printing. The colophon of the same work also alludes
to the "new German way of writing."

But the most important statement is contained in the second work,
"Orthographiae Liber," which comes to us in the form of a Latin letter
from Fichet to his friend Robert Gaguin. It is of sufficient importance to
warrant me in giving a translation of the whole letter:
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"A great light has been brought by the race of new-style book-makers whom Germany (like some Trojan horse) has poured forth in every direction. For they say that there, not far from the City of Mayence, there was a certain John, surnamed Gutenberg, who was the first to invent, some time ago, the art of printing, whereby they make books,—not with a reed (like the ancients), nor with a quill (as we make them), but with brass letters, and that, too, ornamentally, elegantly, and beautifully. Worthy, indeed, was this man, that all the muses, all arts, and all the tongues of those who delight in books, should honor him with divine praises, and that he should even be placed before the Gods and Goddesses. . . . . And as . . . Ceres was the first to break asunder the soil with the crooked plough, the first to give the nourishing fruits containing grains to the earth. But this Gutenberg discovered things far more grateful and more divine, insomuch as he carved letters of such a kind, that by them whatever can be said or thought can in a few days be written and transcribed and consigned to the memory of posterity. And in this place especially I shall not refrain from speaking of those who now surpass their master, of whom Udalaricus, Michael, and Martin are said to be the chief, who now some time ago printed the letters of Gasparinus, which Joannes Lapidarius corrected.

"Hastily written by me in the house of the Sorbonne, at daybreak on the kalenda of January."

If objection be urged against giving full credit to these statements of Fichet, the objection must be predicated upon the probability that the sources of his information were, in part at least, German, and consequently open to suspicion. They cannot, however, break the strength of the proposition, that all authors who have written upon the character of Fichet agree in saying that he was most learned, eloquent, enterprising, and sagacious. His influence upon higher education in France was so marked, and his reputation so great, that Pope Sextus IV. invited him to Rome and conferred upon him several distinguished honors.

These statements should lead persons who are not over suspicious to believe that Fichet would not record as a fact a statement, about an important matter, unless he had fully satisfied himself of its entire truthfulness.

Udalarius (Gering), Michael (Friburger), and Martin (Crantz) were Germans, and the first printers in France. They went to Paris upon the invitation of Fichet, and at the time these statements were made, were working at the Sorbonne under his patronage and protection.*

Even Peter Schoeffer, who took good care never to mention Gutenberg while they were working together at Mentz, in 1468, after the latter's death, in an edition of the Institutiones of Justinianus, states: "God has sent excellent masters in the art of cutting letters, both Johanneses, born at Mentz, the celebrated first printers; he, Petrus (meaning himself), came indeed later than they to the grave, but he entered it first as their master in the art of cutting letters. . . . . He who is pleased to gird mighty men

* See article in "Le Livre" of November, 1883, by Monsieur A. Claudin, entitled "Un Nouveau Document sur Gutenberg."
with wisdom, sent these two excellent in the art of engraving, the first celebrated printers of books, both called Johannes, born by Moguncia." This statement points in the direction of Johannes Gutenberg and Johannes Faust. Those were the only two of that name who have ever been mentioned in connection with printing at Mentz previous to 1458.

The facts as to the location of the invention and the name of the inventor must have been known in Rome, where, in a chronicle which was printed there July 13, 1474, Gutenberg is mentioned the first of two who were printing at Mentz in 1459; and in another edition of the same work of February 10, 1476, a portion of this statement is substantially repeated. Pannartz, Swenynhey, Han, and Lauer were all printing in Rome during this period, and from them the information contained in these chronicles was probably obtained.

In 1494 Ada Wernher (Werner ?) and Joannis Herbst, two professors attached to the University of Heidelberg, wrote laudatory verses honoring Gutenberg as the inventor of printing.

In 1499 was published at Cologne, in Low German, a chronicle containing a statement of Ulrich Zell, the accepted first printer in that city, who it is believed was taught the art of printing by Gutenberg. At the end of his statement Zell is made to say, without qualification: " . . . . But the first inventor of printing was a citizen of Mentz, born at Strasburg, and named Junker Johan Gutenberg." Doubtless this sentence refers to the invention of printing with movable metal types. The Donatuses mentioned by Zell in the first part of this well-known statement, he probably knew or believed to be block books.

About the year 1514 Trithemius, who has been mentioned as one of the most learned men of his day, repeated a statement made to him by Peter Schoeffer more than thirty years before, to the effect that the art of printing books by the aid of types "was planned and invented by John Gutenberg about 1450, and until then unheard of." But as this statement is of a contradictory nature, and was made by a German, if made at all, it ought (according to Mr. Hessels' general theory) to be taken cum grano salis.

Erasmus, a native of Holland, about the year 1522, wrote: "Those who apply themselves to science are under no small obligations to the excellent Town of Mentz, on account of the excellent and almost divine invention of printing books with tin letters, which, as they assure us, were born there."

Froben, one of the intimate friends and associates of Erasmus at Bale, was a German printer of learning and great repute, and possibly one of the
"theys" who succeeded in making "the restorer of learning" believe that printing was a German invention. Some of the other "theys" may have been French printers with whom he associated when a tutor in Paris, where the first edition of one of his works was published. If we accept the estimate of his critical ability conceded to him by friends and enemies, Erasmus was not the man to make rash or inconsiderate statements. He must have been convinced that the information which he discloses came from trustworthy sources.

In 1541 Bergel (above cited in connection with the notarial act of 1455) states that "John Gutenberg invented the new art in 1450, at Mentz, under the reign of Frederick III.; but being on the point of abandoning his work, his means being exhausted, he was assisted by Fust, who gave light to the undertaking and bore the costs."

If we accept the statement that Zell had been a workman with Gutenberg, his opportunities for acquiring knowledge of the facts are placed beyond dispute; and if we rely upon the truthfulness of his reported account, the questions, by whom, when, and where printing was invented are nearly settled. There can be no doubt about this chronicle having been printed at Cologne in 1499, sixty-two years before the first imperfect Harlem story was told. Nor are the testimonies of Schoeffer at Mentz, Fichet at Paris, de Lignamite at Rome, the Heidelberg professors, Trithemius, Erasmus, and Bergel, open to the charge of having been gotten up by interested forgers for the purpose of defeating the coming claim of Harlem.

Within a hundred years after the first book was printed with movable types, a considerable number of authors and printers other than those mentioned, who were probably men of intelligence and integrity, named Germany as the country of the invention of printing, and the Rhine is specified by several as the particular location. These statements were not by Germans only; they were made by natives of other countries who were engaged in writing and printing books. And the story of the German inventor had been accepted as true during all of those years. It seems impossible that the intelligence of Europe could have been deceived for so long a time. And we now marvel at the absence of the investigators and lovers of truth and justice, who ought to have discovered and exposed this fraudulent appropriation of a great event in the history of a nation.

If the extracts we have selected from the statements made by a few out of the great number of witnesses briefly referred to, prove anything, it is this: That there was such a man as John Gutenberg, a German,
who spent the greater part of his life in inventing a method of printing with movable metal types; and that he finally succeeded in nearly perfecting his invention; and that the actual printing of books by him was the result of his inventive labors. It is also proved that in several instances he was compelled to obtain from others means to assist him in perfecting his invention, and that he became involved in many difficulties by reason of his lack of financial ability. He was probably not the first to travel the uphill path which so many inventors have passed over since his time. Like nearly all great achievements, this invention of typographic printing came from long-continued mental toil and experimental labors. It was not the result of an accident, an inspiration of genius, nor of an after-dinner walk in a beech wood.

From what we know, or rather believe we know, it is fair to infer that with the publication of the Catholicon in 1460, Gutenberg closed his disastrous career as a printer, and soon after accepted an honorary appointment from Adolf II., Archbishop of Mentz, at whose court he served as a courtier until his death in 1468.

The statement at the end of his last book could have originated with none other than a man wearied with the privations, struggles and contentions of life, who was looking beyond the clouds for that peace which had been denied to him on earth. It contains facts usually recited in a colophon, but as different as possible from the boasting advertisements of the one or two other printers of that period. The translation here given is from the "Haarlem Legend" of Van der Linde, and is as follows, viz:

"By the assistance of the Most High, at whose will the tongues of children become eloquent, and who often reveals to babes what he hides from the wise, this renowned book, the Catholicon, was printed and perfected in the year of Incarnation, 1460, in the beloved city of Mentz (which belongs to the illustrious German nation, and which God has consented to prefer and to raise to such exalted light of the mind and of free grace, above other nations of the earth),—not by means of pen or pencil or stencil-plate, but by means of admirable proportion, harmony and connection of the punches and matrices; wherefore, to thee, Divine Father, Son and Holy Ghost, triune and only God, let praise and honor be given, and let those who never forget to praise (the Virgin) Mary, join also, through this book, in universal anthems of the church. God be praised."

While we have no difficulty in discovering that the writer had a sublime appreciation of the greatness of his invention, we fail to find one single expression indicating that he took any credit to himself for having made it. The glory of his great achievement, which was destined to bestow the
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The greatest blessings upon all future generations, he gave to the "Most High"—the source to which he looked for the reward and appreciation that his own kind had failed to bestow.

Up to the year 1561, the oft-repeated account of Gutenberg's invention of a method of printing with movable metal types had passed unchallenged. In that year a certain native of Holland named Coornhert, an engraver, in the dedication of an edition of "Officia Ciceronis," states that he was "often told in good faith (by) honest, wise, and prudent gentlemen, that the useful art of printing books was invented, first of all, here at Harlem, though in a very crude way, . . . which art having been brought to Mentz by an unfaithful servant, was very much improved there." Further on in this narrative it is admitted that the idea that printing was invented in Mentz had taken such deep root that it would be no easy matter to uproot it. This writer also blames the "heedless carelessness of our forefathers" that the matter had not been set right before.

The most important part of the information which Coornhert must have received from these "honorable, wise, and prudent gentlemen," he does not disclose; yet in one part of his statement he says that he knew about the family of the inventor, his name and surname, but he takes good care to keep all of this valuable information to himself. This vague story, admitted to have been founded upon hearsay, is most unsatisfactory; it neither gives dates nor names of persons, and at its best could only be accepted as a vague local tradition, or the invention of a gossip.

In 1588 was published at Harlem a book entitled "Batavia," edited by one Hadrianus Junius, a native of Hoover, in Holland. He was a doctor of medicine and an author, with high reputation for learning, and we are indebted to him for a more circumstantial setting forth of the Harlem romance. Van der Linde takes from "Batavia" this account of the invention of printing:

"In the year 1440 a certain Laurens Janssoen Coster lived at Haarlem, a man who, one hundred and twenty-eight years afterwards, by mouth of Hadrianus Junius, reclaims the honor of having invented the art of printing, an honor unjustly robbed and possessed by others. The said Laurens Coster took, one day after dinner, or on a feast day, a walk in the Hout (wood) and began to cut letters on the back of a beech. He printed these letters reversed on paper, and thus made out of amusement some lines, which were to serve as copies to his grandchildren."

Then follows information about perfecting the invention, and the new merchandise (books) having attracted purchasers from every side, from whose purchases great profits were made:
INTRODUCTION.

"But this was also a source of evil. Among the workmen was a certain Johannes . . . . . . who was a sworn printer, who learned the art of Coster, and Xmas night (in 1441), when all good Christians used to go to mass, broke into his master's shop, and took the store of types and tools . . . . . and fled by the way of Amsterdam and Cologne to Ments, where he opened a workshop and reaped the fruits of his theft."

To be perfectly consistent, we ought to believe that this thief carried away with him the invention; for it was not known again in Harlem until practiced by Bellaert in 1483.

After reading the whole of this statement, we are left to infer that Coster was so discouraged and chagrined at his loss that he melted his types and passed into oblivion.

This unsatisfactory chapter in this singular history ends with a statement that Junius had these facts

"From old trustworthy men, who had obtained them from one Cornelis, an old man of more than eighty years of age, who had been a servant in the workship of Coster, and had slept in the same bed with the thief Johannes for several months, and could never speak of the affair without shedding tears and bursting into most passionate imprecations against the villain who had so shamefully robbed his master's honor."

If we are guided in forming our conclusions by the light of subsequent events, we must admit that Cornelis shed his tears and uttered his imprecations to very little purpose during his life. He must have been a person of such bad repute that those who knew him neither respected his assertions of fact, his tears, nor his imprecations. The patriotic duty of recording and rescuing them from oblivion devolved upon Junius, one hundred and forty-eight years after the crime. Those who lived at the time of Cornelis did not have sufficient faith in his sayings to deem them worthy of perpetuation. In these statements of Coornhert and Junius are contained the substance of what Van der Linde calls the "Haarlem Legend."

The town oracle, the village gossip, the chief story-teller of the local pot-house, is of no country, time, or place; we are all acquainted with him, and have known of him from childhood; and may not this Cornelis, who slept with the apocryphal Johannes, have belonged to that universal family of boasting egotists who sacrifice truth for the purpose of being the heroes of an hour?

If there is any one trait in the Dutch character which stands out in bolder relief than others, it is the love of gain, of persistence in the pursuit of wealth. Here we have the account of a new invention, a lucrative business, a practical monopoly, controlled and owned by one person, and yielding large profits. An alleged thief, a dishonest workman, steals a few implements
INTRODUCTION.

connected with this profitable industry, gets away with them to another country, and the Harlem inventor of printing, the tradesman and his great business, are never known or heard of again. Is it possible that this statement can be true? Would not the average Dutchman, or average man of any other nationality, have made other implements to replace those stolen, and gone on making money?

Up to this time not a single printed sheet or page, in any way connecting Coster with the invention of printing, has been discovered. Many learned authors have written upon his side of this question, and all have failed to produce any facts which in any way remotely or directly corroborate the statements of Coornhert and Junius.

Holland in general and Harlem in particular have glorified the legend and those who have tried to pass it off for fact. Harlem has erected a statue to Coster, composed inscriptions and struck medals, and also formed a museum of Costerian relics, none of which have been proved to have had any connection with the invention of printing at Harlem.

There is one phase of this history which is particularly curious. I refer to the lack of harmony in the statements of the Costerians. In stating facts their authors are at variance. According to Van der Linde, twelve writers give eleven different dates for the year of the invention. They are also at sea when it comes to the name of the thief and the dates of his crime; and they are especially contradictory about the name and occupations of their inventor. Some call him a Sheriff, Sheriff-sexton, Sheriff-sacristan, Laurens Jansen, Laurens Jansen Coster, Laurens Janszoon Coster, and Sheriff-chandler. One, perhaps the most learned of these advocates, says he printed with movable wooden types, while others assert that he invented zylography, as well as typography, and printed books by both processes.

If the inference to which we are led by Mr. Hessels' book be correct, that the Gutenberg claim is the result of a scheme or conspiracy between several persons to force it into existence, then we must admit that there was a better understanding among them as to dates, names, and places, than among the advocates of the Coster claim, who do not agree as to any one of the many alleged facts upon which their scheme is based.

Before the end of the fifteenth century seventy-five different presses had been established in twenty-two places in the Low Countries, and upward of eighteen hundred and fifty different editions of various works had been issued from them. No book from these presses is known which mentions Coster as the inventor or Harlem as the birthplace of printing.
INTRODUCTION.

This is most unaccountable! Is it not very strange that no citizen of
Holland, then an enlightened country, thought enough of such an event as
the invention of printing to make some mention of it at the time or soon
after the discovery was made? Here is an unsatisfactory gap in the his-
tory of Holland which no amount of conjecture, assertion, or sophistry
can bridge over.

It is quite clear that there is no admissible testimony which points to
Harlem as the birthplace of printing. And we are compelled to believe
that the claims of that city have been manufactured out of unsubstantial
hearsay, and sustained by many years of boastful assertion.

On the side of Germany and Gutenberg there is a large quantity of
contemporaneous documentary testimony, statements of the colophons, pre-
sumably written by the printers of the works in which they are found, and
the writings of intelligent, disinterested, reputable authors, all unimpeached
and produced before the Harlem claim had been made. From this mass
of admissible evidence there is but one logical conclusion, viz.: that John
Gutenberg was the inventor of printing with movable (metal) types.

We are under the greatest possible obligations to Mr. Hessels for the
results of his patient researches, which he has so carefully and minutely
recorded. And all those who are interested in the history of early printing,
must acknowledge the usefulness of his excellent work, and at the same time
thank him for the assistance he has rendered Van der Linde in defeating
the Harlem claim, and making that of Gutenberg more definite and certain.

NEW-YORK, MAY 1, 1884.

R. C. H.
A LIST OF COUNTRIES

In Chronological Order, together with Dates of first Books, and the Number of Cities, Towns, etc., in each Country, in which Printing Presses were established before the End of the Fifteenth Century.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Germany</td>
<td>1450–1456-Nov. 15, 1454</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Italy</td>
<td>1465</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Bohemia</td>
<td>1468</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Switzerland</td>
<td>1468</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>V. France</td>
<td>1470</td>
<td>36</td>
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<td>VI. Holland</td>
<td>1473</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII. Belgium</td>
<td>1473</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII. Hungary</td>
<td>1473</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX. Spain</td>
<td>1474</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X. Austria</td>
<td>1475</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI. Poland</td>
<td>1475</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII. England</td>
<td>1477</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIII. Savoy</td>
<td>1481</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIV. Denmark</td>
<td>1482</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XV. Sweden</td>
<td>1483</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVI. Turkey</td>
<td>1488</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVII. Portugal</td>
<td>1489</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVIII. Montenegro</td>
<td>1494</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Number of Cities, Towns, etc., 236
GERMANY.

MENTZ.


This is believed to be the first edition of the Bible, and also the first book printed with movable metal types. It was formerly called the "Mazarine Bible," because the first copy identified was found in the library of Cardinal Mazarin, at Paris; but it is now known as the Gutenberg Bible. The paper copy at the National Library, Paris, has inscriptions by Henricum Albch, *alias* Cremer, at the end of each volume, the earliest of which states that the illuminations and rubrication of the second volume were completed on the day of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary (August 15), 1456.
The following list of all the known copies of this Bible was compiled by S. Austin Allibone, of the Lenox Library, New-York, and printed in the "Literary World" of November 18, 1882.

Copies on Vellum.

III. . . British Museum.
IV. . . Earl of Ashburton's Library.
V. . . Leipsic Library.
VI. . . Heinrich Klemm, Dresden.
VII. . Library at Dresden: a fragment only.

Copies on Paper.

III. . . Imperial Library, Vienna.
IV. . . Public Library, Treves.
viii. . Duke of Sussex's Library.
ix. . . Duke of Devonshire's Library.
x. . . Earl of Spencer's Library.
xi. . . Lenox Library.
xii. . Library of John Fuller.
xiii. . Lloyd's Library.
xiv. . Leipsic Library.
xv. . Munich Library.
xvi. . Frankfort Library.
xvii. . Hanover Library.
xviii. . Emperor of Russia's Library.
xix. . Library at Mentz.
xx. . Huth Library.

The earliest dated specimen of printing with movable metal types is a Letter of Indulgence, of November 15, 1454. It was probably printed by Gutenberg, at Mentz.

The highest price ever paid for a book printed with movable types was at the sale of the collection of Henry Perkins, at London, in 1873, when a vellum copy of this Bible sold for £3400, or $16,490.

STRASBURG.

1459 Biblia Sacra Latina. [Strasburg: John Mentelin, 1459–60–61.]
1460 Without title-page, pagination, or signatures; 477 leaves, printed in double columns; 49 lines to the full column.
1461

A copy of this Bible in the University Library at Freiburg, in Breisgau Baden, is in two volumes; has at the end of the first this inscription: "Ex-
explicit psalteriū 1460"; and at the end of the second, "Explicit Apocalipsis Anno dini M° cccc lxI." The authenticity of the inscriptions is vouched for by the fact that they were made by the same hand which rubricated every page in both volumes. Accepting these dates as made in good faith, a press must have been set up at Strasburg as early as 1459, which would entitle that city to the position, in the history of printing, which has usually been assigned to Bamberg, since the first volume of the Mentelin edition has an implied earlier date than any known copy of the so-called Bamberg Bible. I am therefore compelled to give Strasburg the second place in the chronological arrangement which I have adopted. Within the first six leaves of the second volume, there are eight large wood-cut floriated initials.

BAMBERG.

BONERS EDELSTEIN, FABELBUCH, in German. [Bamberg: Albrecht Pfister, February 14, 1461.] Quarto, 88 leaves, 25 lines; rhymed text; illustrated with 85 wood-cuts, believed to have been engraved by Pfister.

In following the plan marked out, I am compelled to give this book the first place at Bamberg instead of the Bible of 36 lines, commonly known as the Bamberg or Pfister Bible. It seems to me that this Bible must have been produced by the same set of workmen who printed the Gutenberg Bible; many points of resemblance in each edition lead to this conclusion. I am not of those who believe that the Gutenberg Bible was the result of a first experiment. Years of patient labor must have been spent, and many vexatious failures and partial successes experienced, before this splendid work was produced. Might not the Bible of 36 lines have been produced by Gutenberg during these years of experiment? I do not assert this, but merely suggest its probability. At all events, I venture the assertion that there is no convincing evidence that it was printed by Pfister, at Bamberg or elsewhere.

The only copy of the Fabelbuch known to be in existence is in the library at Wolfenbüttel.
COLOGNE.

1466 Joannis Chrysostomi super psalmo quinquagesimo liber primus.
[Colophon:] . . . per me Ulricū zel de hanau clericū diocesis mogūtineñ. Anno dīni millesimo quadrigētesimo [sexagesimo] sexto. Quarto, 10 leaves.

This is the first book, with a date, known to have been printed at Cologne. It is believed that others were issued there by Zell, earlier; some bibliographers have mentioned 1462 as the time when he began printing in that city.
A copy is in the National Library at Paris.

ELTVILLE.

1467 Vocabularium Latino-Teutonicum, Ex Quo. [Colophon:] Presens hoc opusculū . . . per Henricum Bechtermuncze . . . . in Altavilla est incohatum et demū sub anno Dīni m. CCC. LXVII., . . . quarta die mensis nouembris per nycolaum bechtermūcze fratrem dicti Henrici et wygandū spyesz de orthenberg ē consummatū . . . . Quarto, 165 leaves.

Books from the Eltville press are among the most interesting and curious of the fifteenth century. They have become exceedingly rare, and are seldom offered for sale. These printers succeeded to the implements and shop property of Gutenberg, and printed this work before his death with the types he used in printing the Cathedral, in 1460,—his last book. A copy of this edition, in the National Library at Paris, is believed to be unique.
AUGSBURG.

S. BONAVENTURE: Meditationes vitae domini nostri Jesu Christi. 1468

[Colophon:] Impressum hoc jpsens opusculi i Augusta, p me Gintherum dictui zeyner de reutlingen, miii° ydus Marcii, anno lx° octavo. Folio, 71 leaves.

Several writers have fixed the time of first printing at Augsburg as early as 1466, but the date of this book is the earliest known. There is a copy in the National Library, Paris, and another at Althorp. Some of the early examples of the Augsburg press are highly prized on account of the woodcuts with which they are illustrated. It might almost be said that the first school of wood-engraving in Europe was founded at that city. It must be understood that this assertion does not include or refer to those engravers who were engaged producing xylographic books.

NUREMBERG.

FRANCISCI DE RETZA Comestorium Vitiorum. [Colophon:] Hic 1470
codex egregius Comestorij viciorum . . . finit feliciter.
Nuremberge Anno 9e. lxx° . . . imœsus. Folio, 286 leaves.

This book was probably printed by John Sensenschmidt and Henri Kefer. A copy can be found at the National Library, Paris. Kohler mentions a man by the name of Henri Kefer who learned the art of printing from Gutenberg, and went from Mentz to Nuremberg.

This city occupies a prominent position in the early history of printing, particularly on account of the enterprise of one of its printers, Anthony Koberger, who had more presses at work and produced a greater number of books than any other three printers of his time.
SPIRE.

1471 Postilla scholastica super Apocalypsin et super Cantica canticorum. [Colophon:] Explicit Postilla stolastica . . . . immissa Spire anno lxxi. Quarto, 15 leaves.

This is probably the earliest dated book printed at Spire. In 1477 the name of Peter Drach appears for the first time, and he has been designated by several authorities as the first printer in that city, no other name having previously appeared. This book is of great rarity, and I know of no other copy than the one at the National Library, Paris.

ESSLINGEN.

1472 Thomas de Aquino. Summae Theologicæ secundæ Partis Pars secunda. [r. of 9th leaf:] ( ) ost munë 9sideracönem de virtutibus et vicejs . . . . [Colophon:] M cccc lxxiij. Laus deo. Folio, 290 leaves, 2 columns of 58 lines.

The two books, which are mentioned first in Panzer, under the title of Esslingen, and supposed to have been printed by Conrad Fyner in 1473, are of the same type, workmanship, and paper as the work above described. His third book, Ioannis Gerson collectorium, contains the first musical characters (notes) printed with movable metal types. Although the name of Fyner does not appear until 1474, there can be no reasonable doubt of his having printed the work of 1472.

LAUGINGEN.

1473 Liber beatî Augustînî ypponensis episcopi de Consensu euangelistarum. [Colophon:] Liber . . . . explicit feliciter. In
appellando Ioseph paed criest qui non eum cocombendendo ga-
merat quando eum recte pater esset etiam etiam qui no ex sia
cumeg procreasti aliunde adoptatis. Putabat eum ipsi eti
am aliter fili fili fili fili ex omo corno progenitus
eb ab eis hoc putabat quis esse latebat virgintas nunc
nec. Etne ne esset incipior quis annoe triginta ut putabat
fili fili fili fili eum lucas non eum parente solat maris, sed ambos
parentes eam appellare mirae dabatabut abit aut aut deus
c xsi omostabat plenus sapa et gratia et erat in illo. et ibique pa-
rentes eius per cesso in irim dii solenni salve. Sed ne et
qui hic parentes confugineos potius maris cui ipsa matre
eq intelligebus putet. Qui ad illis nidebit quod ideo luc
nec subjicet. Et erat paed eius et mater mirasce subjicet
dicebae o illo. Cui ut fil at non ex scabbito Ioseph. sic
ex mariae ugine natura ex pius non eam parente aliis dii
data vires etiam deligat etiam in omniae clama ipsi copiato
ut sigui et ecompassato parentem. Hoc erit cristi parente
multo sanctior et ex ipso unius sancti ipse etiam.

Verae etiam simpliciter eum quod eum fili fili fili fili
propuler dolos quos ex deligatae eum fili fili fili

incomitata trium illos eiq Engelstam cum mediate opli
ambulans quem quoniam dei semper est propter nos ilium
homini factum et semper visa et inimicos nostris
simpatia et mortalitate conpaterata de nostro nos-
bus in se aequ et se sit eum cum magna speri licetia
liter tenet et peced a rege christi regatur si post pecuo-
rir ab eodem. Sacerdote christi spectat et aequo ita in actione bo-
ne conversatio et viste nutritio penitus servitania

C per hoc etiam si alio demonstrare posset maria ex
down nulla consanguinitas originem buceratat etiam
etiam filia rationem cristi accipere filium dabit et
satis etiam Ioseph patre eque appellation etiam magis dii e
unde dicatur alius Ioseph dabit etiam filia

Liber. Beati Augustini. Episcopi de Conveni
engelsitarum explicit feliciter. In ciuitate Laugingen. Im
preflus. Anno a partu virginis salutifera. Millenimoquatin
OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.


Up to this time there have been very few, if any, conjectures published concerning the history of this book, and no one has ventured to name the unknown printer. The capital letters of this work resemble closely one of the sets used by Anthony Sorg, of Augsburg. Copies are in the National Library at Paris, and in the collection of the author. See plate No. 1.

ULM.

ALBERTI MAGNI Opus de mysterio missæ. [Colophon:] In opido imperiali Vlm, per Johanne czeyner de Reutlingen, \( \text{m}^p \text{cccc}^a \) lxxiiij, die xxix maij. Folio, 135 leaves.

Dr. Hassler, a writer upon early printing at Ulm, maintains that Hoghenwang was its first printer, and claims that a Vocabarium Latino-Teutonicum was his first book, and that it was printed before the year 1469. Still, the fact remains that the one described contains the earliest known date of any Ulm book. There is a copy in the National Library, Paris, and another in the collection of the author. See plate No. 2.

MERSEBURG.

LIBER DE QUÆSTIONIBUS OROSII. Incipiunt questiones Orosij ad beatu Augustinu Episcopum yponensem Prologus. [Colophon:] Finit liber beati Augustini ... A luca brandis ex opido delezsch pgenito Nunc aút vrbe Marispoli commanenti ... Anno ... millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo tercio Nonas uero Augusti quinto. Quarto, 30 leaves.

A work of great rarity. The Althorp collection has an incomplete copy.
MARIENTHAL.

1474 Breviarium et psalterium Moguntinense. [Colophon:] Hoc volumen breuiarii psalteriique Moguntinensis artis impressoriae industria perfectum, feliciter consummatum est in domo fratrum clericorum communis vite Vallis Sancte Marie eiusdem diececeos in Ringkauia Anno domini M. CCC. LXXIV. Sabbato post Reminiscere. 2 parts. Quarto, 721 leaves.

This is probably the first book with a date from the Marienthal press. There is, however, in existence a Letter of Indulgence, which it is supposed these brothers printed six years earlier. A Chapter of this Brotherhood were the first printers at Brussels; three books from that press are dated from 1474 to 1487, and a third Chapter had a press at Rostock, in 1476. Several writers agree that the Marienthal Chapter went to that place from the Monastery of Weidenbach, near Cologne, in 1453. But it is not known when they issued their first work. These books of Marienthal are not of exceeding rarity, but are of considerable value. A very imperfect copy of the one described sold for 1500 marks in 1881. Copies are at Mentz, Darmstadt, and Paris.

LUBECK.

1475 Rudimentum noviciorum. Epithoma partes in sex juxta mundi sex ætates divisum, prius alibi non receptum quod placuit rudimentum noviciorum intitulari. [Colophon:] Anno 1475, die 5 Augusti, in urbe Lubicina [per Lucam Brandis de Schass]. 2 volumes, folio, 460 leaves.

Brandis was the only printer at Merseburg during the fifteenth century. Santander says he left there in 1475 for Lubeck, where he had a press from that year to 1499. The catalogue of rare books exhibited at the
National Library in Paris, which describes this book, says: "Le volume exposé est ouvert de manière à présenter une mappemonde de forme circulaire, première carte de cette nature qui ait été gravée."

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BRESLAU.

SYNODALIA STATUTA Epi Conradi. [Colophon:] Wratislaviæ 1475
per Cunradum Elyan (succentor) impressa, 9 oct. 1475.
Quarto, 65 leaves.

This book is extremely rare; I know of but one copy, and that is in the University Library at Prague. I made an examination of it in the summer of 1882, and ascertained to my satisfaction that I have in my collection a work resembling in mechanical execution the "SYNODALIA STATUTA," which must have been produced by this printer, printed upon the same kind of paper, with the same types, and having a corresponding number of lines to a page. The title of my book is "Tractus de Instructione Simplicium Confessorum," by "Anthonio Archiepiscopo Florintino." I have not been able to discover that my example of the Breslau press has been mentioned by any writer, and I regard it as a curiosity worthy of an illustration. See plate No. 3.

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BLAUBEUREN.

ALBERTUS DE EVE. Ob ein må sey zu nemë ein elich wib oder nit. 1475
[Colophon:] m. cccc. lxxv. Conradus Mancz zu Blauburren.
Octavo, 144 leaves.

This is believed to be the only book printed in this town during the fifteenth century. Deschamps suggests that Mancz was one of the wandering printers.
BURGDORF.


Several writers contend that this book was printed at Burgdorff, in Switzerland; but the weight of authority seems to be in favor of a town of that name in Hanover. I record it as of the latter place without comment.

ROSTOCK.

1476 Lactancij Firmiani de diuinis institutionibus aduersus gentes rubrice primi libri incipiunt. [Colophon:] Per fratres presbiteros et clericos cögregationis domus viridis orti ad sem Michaelem in opido Rostockceñ ptium inferioris Schlauie . . . . Anno . . . . millesimo quadringëtesimo septuagesimo sexto. Quinto Idus Aprilis. Folio, 203 leaves.

Here we have another instance of the enterprise of the Brothers of Common Life. Seeing that the newly discovered art of printing would deprive them of the revenues derived from copying, it is probable that they employed printers and sold the results of their labor. The last book bearing their Rostock imprint is dated April 5, 1481. A copy of the Lactantius is in the author’s collection. See plate No. 4.

REICHENSTEIN.

1477 Dyalogs[us] sup libertate ecclesiastica inter hugonem decañi et oliuerium burgimagistrum et catonem secretariu . . . . [Colophon:] Explicit dyalogus . . . . Rychenstein impressus.
Anno .... Millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo septimo mensis Lunij die vero decimaquarta. Folio, 14 leaves.

This is a specimen of early printing of the greatest rarity. Several writers are not quite clear about its having come from a press at Reichenstein. The language of the Colophon, however, seems explicit and plain; why its truthfulness is doubted is beyond my comprehension. Of its printer nothing whatever is known.

SCHUSSENRIED. (Sortense Monasterium.)

Leon. Aretinus, Calphurnia et Gurgulio Comedia. [Colophon:] 1478


A copy of this book may be seen at the National Library in Paris. It has never attracted much attention from the bibliographers, and consequently there have been few, if any, speculations about this unknown printer.

EICHSTADT.

Henrici de Segvso .... vulgo Hostiensis, summa super 1478

Titulis Decretalium. [Colophon:] Desideratum huius summe 1479

hostiensis finem aduexit mensis februarii dies decimus octavus quo post .... mille quadringenti septuaginta novem anni transiere. [The first volume is dated 1478.] 2 volumes, folio, 581 leaves.

Of the forty-two books credited to Eichstadt during the fifteenth century, eight are dated and only five have the names of the printers. The books which bear the name of Michael Reyser, the first printer, are so marked in their leading characteristics that those who are acquainted with their
peculiarities have no difficulty in assigning those that have neither name nor date to the right place. Of this printer it may be safely said that he left the means of identification upon every page of his work. Copies of the above are in the Library at Munich, and also in the collection of the author. See plate No. 5.

WURZBURG.


Ieorio Ryser, the second member of this firm, is supposed to have been Georgius Reyser, who was at Eichstadt in 1483. Beckenhaub had a press at Strasburg in 1473, and a third at Ratisbon in 1485.

ERFURT.

1479 Lectionarium de tempore duodecim ac trium lectionum. . . . . Erphordiae, mccclxxix. Folio, 104 leaves.

This book was probably printed by Paul Wider de Hornbach, the first known printer at Erfurt. I know of no copy in any public or private collection.
OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

PASSAU.

Breviarii Pataviensis Pars æstivalis. [Colophon:] Finis Libri 1481
horarum iuxta rubricam Ecclesie Patavieñ. Impressi in inclita
ciutate predicta sub Anno domini Millesimo quaaringentesimo
octuagesimo primo, sexta die augusti. Octavo, 208 leaves.

It is believed that this work came from the press of Conrad Stahel and
Ben. Mayr, the first printers whose names appear as having been connected
with the art of printing at Passau.

LEIPSIC.

Joannis Annii Viterbiensis Glosæ sup Apocalipsim d statu 1481
eclie Ab âno salutis pîti sêz mcccclxxxii usq[ue] ad finâ
müði Et de ěclaro [et] glosissio triûpho xþiã[o]rum i Turcos
[et] Maumethos . . . . [Colophon:] Impressum Lipsezk anno
. . . . m. cccc. lxxxii in pêsto Michaelis Explicit opus.
Magistri. Iohannis nannis . . . Quarto, 48 leaves.

A majority of the bibliographers have fixed upon Marcus Brand, or
Brandis, as the first printer of Leipsic and the printer of this work, while
several others have written in favor of giving Conrad Kacheloven (or
Kachelosen) the first place.

MAGDEBURG.

Psalterium Latinum. . . . Magdeburgi, Bartholomeus Ghotan, 1481
1481. Folio.

None of the earlier bibliographers name Ghotan among the printers at
Magdeburg, but attribute this book to his press while he was at Lubeck.
Later writers, however, assign it to the former place. There is a copy at
the Royal Library in Dresden.
TREVES.


Of this book there is nothing known save that it (probably) exists. I do not know of any writer who has ventured an opinion as to the name of the printer. The late M. Tross, who had evidently seen a copy, believed it to have been printed with the characters of Guldenschaff, of Cologne. No other book is known to have been printed at Treves during the fifteenth century.

URACH.

1481 Plenarium nach Ordnung der Episteln und Evangeliien durch d. ganze Jahr . . . . Urach, 1481. Folio, 237 leaves.

Another book was printed in this town bearing the date of 1481. Probably both were by Conrad Fyner, who is believed to have left Easlingen and settled at Urach in 1480.

REUTLINGEN.

1482 Nicol. de Ausmo. Summa Pisani, que alias Magistratia seu Pisanella appellatur [Colophon:] anno dñi m. cccc. lxxxiiij. Sabbato ante Ephie. In Rutlingen . . . . Folio, 417 leaves.

This book was undoubtedly printed by Joannis Otmar, whose name appears in three others issued from a press at Reutlingen the same year.
OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

MEMMINGEN.

FASCICULUS TEMPORUM. [Auctore Werner Rolevinck.] [Colophon; v. of 63º leaf:] Impressum p me Albertù Kuñe de Duderstat Magunti. dyoces . . . . año dîi Millesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo secundo. [r. of 71º leaf.] Impressus Memmingen. Folio, 71 leaves.

Between the years 1474 and 1500 this work passed through thirty different editions, thus proving that it must have been one of the most popular books of its time. The wood-cuts in some of the earlier editions make them highly prized by those interested in the early history of wood-engraving; but as an authority, or work of reference, it is not considered of any special value. There is a copy in the collection of the author. See plate No. 6.

METZ.


Another book, of the same year, paper, and characters, is cited by M. Tessier as having been printed at Metz; but the one described is the only production of the Metz press of that year which gives the name of the printer and place. The National Library at Paris and the Town Library of Metz possess copies.

HEIDELBERG.

HUGonis DE PRato FLORIDO Sermones de sanctis. [Colophon:] Impressi Heydelberge Anno . . . . m. cccc. lxxxv. xij. Kalendas februarias. Folio, 285 leaves.
It is not known whether Henry Knoblochzer or Freidrich Misch was the first printer in this town. The early authorities give precedence to the latter, while later writers award the first press to the former. There is a copy in the author's collection. See plate No. 7.

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REGensburg, or Ratisbon.

1485 Liber Missalis secundum breviarium chori Ecclesiae Ratisponensis. [After the Calendar:] Hunc Librum per viros industrios Johannem Sensenschmidt et Johannem Beckenhaub dictum Moguntinum opifices: Jussimus et fecimus impressione decorari. Datum Ratispone die quinta mensis Marci. Anno Domini m. cccc. octogesimo quinto. Folio, 360 leaves.

John Sensenschmidt was born at Egra, in Bohemia; he was the first printer at Nuremberg, 1470–1478; the second at Bamberg, 1481–1490; and in 1485, in company with Beckenhaub, printed this first book at Regensburg.

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Munster.


Johannes Limburgus is the only printer known to have had a press at this place during the fifteenth century.
OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

STUTTGART.

Maximilianus Imp. Electio et Coronatio. [r. of 2d leaf:] In dem Büchlin findet man beschrieben die Fürsten, grauen und frühen, die uff den tage zu Fräckfurt mit der Kayserlichen majestat vñ allerdurchluchstigsten furstë †in hereñ . . . . [Colophon:] Also wasz die erwelung gescheen vff Donerstag nach Invocabit. Anno Dîi m. cccc. lxxxvi., iar DMDMM Getruckt vnd volendet zu Stuttgarten. Folio.

This book is of exceeding rarity. I have never seen, heard, or read of a copy, and do not know if one exists. The name of the printer is unknown.

INGOLSTADT.


This book was probably printed by Joannes Kachelosen, whose name first appears in a book printed at this place in “MCCCCLIII.” This combination of letters is construed by some writers to mean fifteen hundred less one, and by others to indicate 1490. In this instance I believe they were intended to express the latter year. There is a copy in the collection of the author. See plate No. 8.

STENDAL.

Sachsen-Spiegel. Der Sassen-Spiegel. [Colophon :] Explicit der Sassen-Spegel den de erewerdige in God Bader vnd derr Theodoricus von Bocktorpe Visschopp tho Nuenberg feliger gecor-
reget heft. Gedruckt k Stendael dorh Joachim Westfael in
deme cvyvviij Jare. Folio, 218 leaves.

This is the only known specimen of the Stendal press previous to the year
1501. Westfael, its printer, seems to have been one of the first at Magde-
burg, his name appearing in a book printed there in 1483.

HAGENAU.

[Colophon:] Exposito disticij seu Cornuthi noui necno antiqui
. . . . Impressa imperiali in oppido Hagenaw, per Heinrici
Grau . . . . Sub anno salutis Millesimo. Quadringentesimo.
Octuagesimo nono. Quarto, 64 leaves.

Maittaire cites a work of Pelbartus of Temeswar of 1475, which might
have been printed at Hagenau. There is no reasonable doubt, however,
about the book of Joannes de Garlandia being the first. A copy is in the

HAMBURG.

1491 Laudes beate Marie Virginis. [Colophon:] In mercuriali
oppido Hamborgensi . . . . Impresse. Per me Ioanne z
Folio, 154 leaves.

Panzer, Santander, and Hain cite these two as the only printers and this
as the only book of Hamburg during the fifteenth century. This work is so
rare that I have never seen or read of a copy. Panzer mentions a copy in
"Bibl. Goetting." Does he refer to the Library at Göttingen?
De Sancto Simone et Idua Ser. xii.

Lexio fuerunt fortissimi et tolerantiam moris partinentes morte et genera moris, sibi et Laudetia, sed verba experius exspectavit, undique et careree lapidum sunt. Se esse sunt, remanent fuit, in occasione gladii mortui sunt docti. Nec minor indicia et enim erat fundans in cunctate, et Caesar vivit. Nam vis morte dilecto homine mori, quam noster ait alia ac carere dilecti aut separt, ab oltemetate et car


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Sermones primi lectionis et sancti materiale. 

De sancto Simone et Idua Ser. xii.; 1485.
OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

ZINNA.

Hermannus Nitzschewitz. Nouum beate Marie Virgis psalterium 1492
. . . noui ad icti oteritôs üfectû . . . actum . . . anno
1489 . . . et Anno Nonagesimosecûdo in mense Septêбри ad
Illustrissimas cesarias regiasq[ue] man9 pñcialî presentatî . . . .
Nunc et in Tzenna Cisterciensî ordis deuoto clauстро . . . . im-
pressum. Quarto, 116 leaves.

It is believed that this work was issued from a press at the monastery
of Zinna in 1492. It is quite certain that no other book was printed there
during the fifteenth century. The name of the printer is unknown.

LUNEBURG.

Thomas A Kempis. De Imitatione Christi et de contentu omniun
vanitatum mundi . . . [Colophon:] Luneborch impressus
per me Iohannis Luce. Anno dñì. m. cccc. xcii. xxii. die
mensis maiï. Finit feliciter. Folio.

This is the only book known to have been printed at Luneburg in the
fifteenth century, and all the information we have about its printer is con-
tained in this Colophon.

FRIBOURG.

Spiegel der Waren Rhetoric . . . mit jrn glidern cluger 1493
reden etc. [Colophon:] Friburg in Brisgau, durch Fridrichen
Riedrer Versamelt, gedruckt un Volendet 1493. Folio.
The earlier writers mention an edition of “S. Bonaventuræ in iv libros sententiarum” as being the first book printed at Fribourg, and name Kilianus Piscator as the printer. One of the most learned and careful of the later bibliographers pronounces the Spiegel the first, and says it is dated the “Wednesday before St. Luke’s day, 1493,” which was October 18 of that year. There is no doubt about its being the first in which the name of the printer and date appear together.

OPPENHEIM.


Several other books were printed at Oppenheim during the fifteenth century, but none of them discloses the name of the printer.

FREISINGEN.

1495 Compendiosa materia pro iuuenum informatione satis magistrataliter compilata. Cuius titulus es tu scolaris. [Colophon:] Impressum Freisingen per Johannem Schœffler Anno domini m. cccc. xcv. Sexto Kalendas Julii. Quarto.

Deschamps describes a Missale Frisingense printed by John Sensenschmidt of Bamburg in 1487, which he would have his readers infer was printed at Freisingen, but cites no evidence to sustain such an inference. Schœffler, whose name appears in the Colophon of the Compendiosa materia, had a press at Ulm in 1493, 1497, 1498, and 1499; and in 1495 printed this one book at Freisingen, it being the only one known to have been issued from a press in that town during the fifteenth century.
OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

FREYBERG.

(IN SAXONY.)

Missale Ecclesie Misniensis. [Colophon:] . . . Opus iuxto 1495 rubricum iam dictæ suæ Misnensis diœcesis diligentia opera castigatum atque distinctum per industriam Conradum Kachelo sen, quis impresso sic artis Magistrum, oppidique Lipsensis concivem in oppido eodem inchoari, atque grassante pertifero morbo in oppido Frieberg perfici et feliciter finiri procuravit die lunæ m, Nov. nono. MCCC.LXXXXV.

Kachelosen (or Kacheloven) was probably driven from Leipsic by the pest to Freyberg, where he remained long enough to print this one work, which is the only one known to have been issued from a press in that town during the fifteenth century. In 1496 we find him again at work in Leipsic. This Missale is a very great rarity, and I do not know where a copy can be found.

OFFENBURG.

Quadragesimale Roberti de Licio De peccatis cù aliquib9 1496 sermōibus annexis. [Colophon:] Impressi in Offenburg Anno dīi. 1496. Ipsa vigilia epyphanie. Quarto, 202 leaves.

The only book known to have been printed at this place before the year 1501. The name of the printer is not known. There is a copy in the collection of the author. See plate No. 9.

MUNICH.

Quadragesimale diui concionatoris Pauli Wān Doctoris sacre 1497 theologie [Colophon:] impressum per Iohannem Schopsser, in Monachi. [Circa 1497.] Quarto, 105 leaves.
The weight of authority seems to be in favor of the belief that Schopsser worked at Augsburg until 1497, and in that year went to Munich and set up a press there. Panzer, however, does not name him among the printers of the former city. This book, which bears his name, is probably the only one printed with movable metal types, at Munich, before the end of the fifteenth century. A copy is in the collection of the author. See plate No. 10.

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**TUBINGEN.**


At Reutlingen, also, Ottmar or Othmar was the first printer.

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**OLMUTZ.**

1500 *Augustinus Moravus.* Tractatus contra heresim Valdensium Augustini de Olomucz ad Ioannem Aygrum Physicum Sectarium. [Colophon:] Impressum in regali Ciuitate Olumucensi per me Conradum Bomgathen anno Domini m. quingentesimo. xxix. die mensis octobris. Quarto.

This is believed to be the only book printed at Olmutz during the fifteenth century. Conrad Bomgarten, or Baumgarten, is not known to have had a press elsewhere.
Pforzheim (Phorca).

Johannes Altenstaig. Vocabularius. [Colophon:] Phorce impressit Thomas Anselmus Badensis. m.d. Quarto.

This is the only book printed at Pforzheim during the fifteenth century, and by a printer whose history, beyond his connection with that place, is unknown.
ITALY.

SUBIACO.

Cicero de Oratore, libri III. Quarto, s. l. s. a. 1465

After the capture and sacking of Mentz, in 1462, by Adolphus of Nassau, two German printers, Conrad Sweynheim and Arnold Pannartz, supposed to have been workmen of Gutenberg and Schoeffer, found their way to Italy. In 1465 we find them established at a Benedictine monastery in the little village of Subiaco, thirteen miles from Rome. In a list of their books, which formed a part of an appeal sent by them to Pope Sextus IV. in 1472, they mention four books printed by them before they left Subiaco for Rome. Their first they call "Donatus pro Puerulis," of which no copy is known; the second, an edition of one of the works of Lactantius, which for more than four hundred years has been considered the first book printed in Italy; and the third, an edition of Cicero de Oratore, libri III., which turns out to be the first of their known productions instead of the second. Signor Carlo
Fumagalli, of Leghorn, has discovered a copy of this work of Cicero, which contains a well authenticated inscription, dated "pridie Kal, Octobres 1465." The Lactantius was finished the 29th of that month. The Althorp collection has a copy of this scarce book, and another is in the National Library at Paris. See plate No. 11.

ROME.

1467 M. Tullii Ciceronis Epistolarum ad Familiars Libri XVI.

[Colophon:]
Hoc Conraduf opus suueynheym ordine miro
Arnoldusque simul pannartf una aede colendi
Gente theotonica: romae expediere sodalef
In domo petri de Maximo. M. CCC. LXVII.

Quarto, 246 leaves.

In 1467 we find these printers installed in the house of Prince Massimo, at Rome, under whose patronage and protection they worked until September, 1472. The last book bearing their joint names was issued in December, 1473. They probably separated then,—Pannartz continuing to print books at Rome, while Sweynheim engaged himself in engraving maps upon metal for an edition of the Geography of Ptolemy (printed in 1478), and died in 1477 before he had completed them. A copy is in the National Library at Paris.

VENICE.

1469 M. Tullii Ciceronis. Epistolae ad Familiare. [Colophon:]
Primus in Adriaca formis impressit aenis
Urbe libros Spira genitus de stirpe Iohannes.
In reliquis sit quanta, vides, spes, lector, habenda
Quom labor hic primus calami superauerit artem.
MCCC. LXVIII. Folio, 125 leaves.

John de Spire, presumably of Spire on the Rhine, was the first printer at Venice. He only completed three works, and died while engaged upon

Corrigat & emendat evdaler ut est per A. Trudertone conferente ophuma & doctissimo præ meo fratre Johanne Tiburio nostro. Keg. octobres m. CCCX. V.
OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

the fourth,—De Civitate Dei,—in 1470. In the Colophon of this last mentioned work the names of the two brothers, John and Vindelin, appear together for the only time. Several writers have asserted that Nicholas Jensen, a native of France, and a workman of great skill, was the first printer at Venice. M. Paul Lacroix ["Bibliophile Jacob"], the very learned Curator of the Library of the Arsenal at Paris, as late as 1878 printed an unqualified statement to that effect. I am at loss to know from what source this information is obtained. I have never seen or heard of any book of Jensen's printed before the year 1470. Previous to the year 1501, Venice had recorded more than two hundred printers and about three thousand editions of books. There is a copy of the work described in the collection of Colonel Brayton Ives, of New-York, and another at the National Library, Paris. See plate No. 12.

FOLIGNO.

LEONARDI ARETINI de bello Italicco adversus Gothos. [Colophon:] 1470

Numeister is believed to have learned his art with Gutenberg. There are some grounds for a belief that he may have been one of the first printers at Perugia, and M. Claudin makes it appear that he printed the first book at Albi, in Languedoc, and afterward finished his career as a printer at Lyons. Copies are at Althorp, National Library, Paris, and in the collection of the author. See plate No. 13.

TREVI.

HISTORIA quomodo beatus Franciscus petivit a Christo indulgentiam pro ecclesia sanctæ Marie de Angelis. . . . . In Trevia (per Ioannem Renardi), 1470. Folio.
John Reynard, a German, was the only printer at Trevi during the fifteenth century. He issued from his press only two books; the second bears his name.

FERRARA.

1471 M. Valerii Martialis Epigrammata. [Colophon:] Hic terminatur totū opus Martialis Valerii . . . . Impressum Ferrarie die secūda Iulii. Anno Domini, m. lxxi. Quarto, 192 leaves.

This exceedingly rare and valuable specimen of early printing is supposed to have come from the press of Andreas Belfortis Gallus, the first printer at Ferrara. He used the same types afterward, in a book bearing his name and printed the same year.

MILAN.


Several bibliographers have admitted the claim of Lavagna, that he was the first printer at Milan, and seem to have accepted his own assertion about himself, without the usual grain of salt. This is his statement, made in a colophon two years after the first dated book by Zarotus: "Mediolani die XII. Februarii 1473 per Magistrum Filippum Lavagna suis artis Stampandi in hac urbe primum latorem atque inventorum." It does not appear in any other account that he was a printer, and so far as we know he hired printers, and Zarotus, of Parma, was probably his first, and this edition of Festus the first Milan book with a certain date. Copies are at Althorp, the National Library, Paris, and in the author’s collection. See plate No. 14.
VENICE . . . 1469.

PLATE No. 12.

M. Tullii Ciceronis epistolarum familiarum liber primus mani
Ad Lentulum proconsulum . M. T. C. Lentulo proconsuli S. D.

Go omni officio ac potius pietate erga te eternis satisfacio
omnibus: mibi ipse nunc, satisfacis. Tanta eni magnitudo
est tuox erga me merito: ut cu tu nisi pecta re de me nô
conquesti: ego quia non idem in causa tua officio: utiam
mibi ec acerbam putè. In causa hâc fùt. Hymonius Regis
Legatus apte pecuia nos oppugnât. Res âgit pesdâ credito-
tores per quos cum tu aedas agebatur. Regis causa si qui
funt q uelit q pauci sunt omnes rem ad Pompeium deserri volunt.Senatus
religionis calumniam non religione sed maluolentia & illius regis largitiois
fuia comparbat Pompeii & bortari & orare & iam liberes accusare & mo-
nere ut magnum iamiam fugiat nó desertim. Sed plane nec precibus nris
nec admoitionibus nris reliq locù. Nam cù in sermo quotidiano tum in
senatu palam sic cigit causam tuam: ut neq eloquòria maiores quisq nocten-
tate neq studio nec contentionem agere potuerit. Cù sima testificatione tuox
in se officioq & amoris erga te fui. Marcellinù tibi esse irati fùs. Is hâc regis
causa excepta eternis in rebus acerbum tui defensorem fore ostendit. Quod
dat accipimus. Quod instituit referre de religione & fse iam rettulit ab eo d
& mea et luculi sententia cedit religioni de exercitu.

Q. Cuvro Tironi S. D.

M. Irifici mihi uerberatione celationis epistola dedisti. Nam que parcis
frater perscripterat uercundia uidelice & properatione: ea tu fine asfensio è
ut erat ad me scriptisti: & maximè de consulibus designatis: quos ego peitus
noui libidinum & languorhis effeminatisim aniimiplenos: quì nisi a gu-
bernaculis recellerint: maximum ab uniuerso naufragio periculù est.Incredí-
dibile est que ego illos fui oppositis gallorum castris in sttiis sicisse: quos
ille latro nisi aliquid firmius fuerit: societate uiorum deliniet. Res est aut
tribunitiss: aut priuatis consulibus munienda. Nam isti duo uix sunt digni:
quibus alteri cefanam:alteri costitianarum tabernarum fundamenta crebas.
Te ut dixi sero oculis. Ego uos ad .iii. kalen. videbo: tuos oculos etiam si

Primus in Adriaca formis impressit aenis
Vrbe Libros Spira genitus de stirpe Iohannes
In reliquis sit quanta uides spec lector habenda
Quom Labor hic primus calami superauerit artem

M . CCC . LXVIII .
OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY

BOLOGNA.

Publius Ovidius Naso. Poemata et ejusdem uita . . . [After 1471
the Dedication and the Life:] Huius opera . . . Balthasar
Azoguidus ciuis bononiensis . . . primus in sua ciuitate artis
impressorie iuentor . . . impressit. m. cccc. lxxi. Folio,
447 leaves.

There is in existence a Cosmographia Ptolemai, printed at Bologna by
Dominic de Lapis, bearing the false date of 1462, which ought to be 1482.
The Ovid described is, without doubt, the first book of Bologna. A copy is
in the National Library, Paris, and another at Althorp.

NAPLES.

Bartholus de Saxoferrato. Lectura super I. et II. parte 1471
Codicis. [Colophon:] Explicit lectura super Codice . . . .
Anno m. cccc. lxxi. . . . Sixtus Riessinger. ——— Eius-
dem Lectura in tres reliquos libros codicis X. XI. et XII.
[Colophon:] Et sic est finis huius lecture . . . Sixtus
Riessinger. Folio.

Riessinger was a priest as well as a printer, and in several instances
annotated the books which came from his press. A copy is in the

PAVIA.

Antonii de Bvrgos liber super Decretalium III, de emiptione et 1471
uenditione . . . Papiae. m. cccc. lxxi. Quarto.

Another book, "Joh. Mat. de Ferraris de Gradi Practice (Medica)
Papie m. cccclxxi., die ix. Octobris," is also without the name of the
printer. The name of Antonius de Carcano, the first known printer at
Pavia, appears in a colophon for the first time in 1476. The work described
is believed to have been issued by him.

SAVIGLIANO.

1471 Guidonis de Monte Rotherii Manipuli curatorum liber utilissi-
mus. [Colophon:] Per Christophorum Beyamum et Johannis
Glim. [1471.] Folio, 137 leaves.

It is asserted that John Glim, or Glein, a young German, who learned
his art of Sweynheim and Pannartz, left Rome and went to Savigliano in
1470 or 1471, and there, under the patronage of Chirs. Beggiamo, printed
three or four books. As they are all without dates, it is not known which
was the first. A copy is at the National Library, Paris.

TREviso.

1471 Beati Augustini de salute sive de aspiratione anime ad Devm
liber. [Colophon:]

Hic Taruisina nam primus coepit in urbe
Artifici raros ære notare libros.

. . . . :: Tarvisii :: m :: cccc :: lxii :: Quarto, 20 leaves.

Gérard de Lisa, of Flanders, printed at Treviso from 1471 to 1498. We
find the name of Gerardus de Flandria at Venice, 1477, 1478; at Civitas,
Austria (Friuli), 1480; and at Udine in 1485. Doubtless, these two names
represent one person. A copy is at the National Library, Paris.

FLORENCe.

1471 Servii Honorati Mauri grammatica explanatio in Bucolica,
1742 Georgica et Æneidem Maronis. [At end of the Bucolics:]
OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.


Bernardo Cennini was a native of Florence. He was a worker in metal, and goldsmith, and assisted Ghiberti in making the doors of the Baptistery. He and his two sons were the first to introduce the art of printing to the people of Florence. Copies are in the National Library, Paris, and at Althorp.

CREMONA.

LECTURA ANGELI DE PERSVIO super I. P. ff. novi [super primam partem Digesti novi.] [Colophon:] Impressa ef completa fuit ... Dionysium de Paravesino, et Stephanum de Merlinis de Leucho territorii Mediolanensis in Civitate Cremona sub anno .... M. CCCCLXXII, die martii, xxvi. Januarii. Folio.

This Dionysius was a native of a little place in the environs of Milan, called Paravesino. He printed at Milan, in 1476, the first Greek book,—a grammar by Lascaris.

PADUA.

These abbreviations “Bar. Val.” stand for Bartholomaeus de Val’d de Zocchio, an influential citizen of Padua. His associate, Mar. de Septem Arboribus, was probably the printer of the firm, who had acquired a knowledge of his art in some other place. Several of their books are notable for qualities which are of first importance to those who admire fine work.

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**JESI.**


Although the name of the place is not mentioned in the Colophon, writers generally agree that this edition of Dante was the first book printed at Jesi, and that Frederico of Verona was its printer. It has not been decided which is the first edition of this work,—the one under consideration, or the edition of Foligno of the same year.

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**PARMA.**

1472 *Plutarchi Tractatus de liberis educandis, Guarino Veronensi interprete.*—*Hieronymi Presbiteri de officiis liberorum erga parentes.*—*Basilii Magni de legendis gentilium libris oratio ad adolescentes, Leonardo Aretno interprete.* [Colophon:] . . . impressit opus nobis Portilia Parmæ Andreas: . . . Nono calendas octobres. m. cccc. lxxii. Quarto, 40 leaves.

Andreas Portilia, a native of Parma, was the first to set up a printing-press in that city. He probably learned the art from Azzoguidi of Bologna.
Festii Pompius Liber Explices Est

Laudem Christum per quapropter formam levis

\[ \text{\textit{Patria Mater tua}} \]

\[ \text{\textit{Ingens Deo tunc est}} \]

\[ \text{\textit{Exsultet Deus et imploror}} \]

\[ \text{\textit{Ecclesiae Christi congregata est}} \]

\[ \text{\textit{Et in pace caelestis}} \]

\[ \text{\textit{In pace caelestis}} \]

\[ \text{\textit{Et in pace caelestis}} \]
OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

MONDOVI or MONREAL.

TRACTATUS ANTHONINI archiepiscopi Florentini de institutione 1472 confessorum. [Colophon:] Explicit summa confessionum seu interrogatorium pro simplicibus confessoribus editum ab archiepiscopo florentino, videlicet fratre Antonino ordinis predicatorum. Finita in Monte Regali: anno domini. M. CCC. LXXII. die XXIII. mensis octobris.

Quem genuit quondam germana Antuuerpia potens
Matthiae Antonius virtute insignis et arte
Baldasar et socius Corderius . . .
. . . finierunt Antonianam
Arte nova formae . . .

At least one writer believes that Mathias, of Anvers, was one of the printers driven away from Mentz in 1462. A copy is at the National Library, Paris.

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BRESCIA.


This very rare book is believed to be the first which was printed at Brescia, and from the press of Thomas Ferrando, the first known printer of that city. A copy is at the National Library, Paris.

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FIVJZZANO.

P. VIRGILII MARONIS Opera. [Colophon:] 1472

Sculpserunt docti manibus sed pectore firmo
Carmina uirgilii uatis super æthera noti
Iacobus existens primus. baptista sacerdos
Atq[ue] Allexander comites in amore benigni
Qui fuizani uiuunt super oppida digni.
M. cccc. lxxii. Folio, 170 leaves.

Santander says that the "Iacobus" referred to was "Iacobus Lunensis de Fevizano," who was at Venice in 1477. He was probably employed by the priest "Baptista" and his associate "Alexander" to print two books at Fivizzano in 1472 and 1473. A copy is at the National Library, Paris.

MANTUA.

1472 IL DECAMERONE DI MESSER GIOVANNI BOCCACIO. [Colophon:]
Mantue impressum . . . . Anno . . . . mcccclxxii. Petrvs
Adam de Michaelibus eivsdem vrbis ciuis imprimendi avctor.
Folio, 263 leaves.

There is a small tract of Plutarch's in the National Library at Paris, which at least one writer believes to have been printed at Mantua before 1472; but I know of no existing testimony to uphold such a belief. There are at least five Mantua books of the date of 1472. A majority of the bibliographers have elected to accept the Decameron as the first of the five. Of course, their selection is arbitrary. This book is of the greatest rarity. A copy is at Althorp.

SANT' ORSO, or SANT' URSINO.

1472 P. VIRGILII MARONIS Opera. [Colophon:] Vrbs basileea mihi
nomen est Leonardus Achates. Qvi tua compressi Carmina
diue Maro: Anno Christi humanati: m. cccc. lxxij. Venet.
Duce Nicol. Trono. Folio, 196 leaves.

In relation to the first printer and first book of St. Orso I shall venture
no opinion, but will quote from the "Notice des Objets Exposés" of the
National Library, Paris: "Ce Virgile est, très-probablement, le premier livre imprimé dans le petit bourg de Sant' Orso ou Sant' Ursino près de Vicence." The many seemingly naked assertions to the effect that this book was the first printed at St. Orso, have crystallized themselves into an accepted fact; and since so many learned writers have accepted this set conclusion, I must confess that I am not bold enough, in this instance at least, to disagree with them.

VERONA.

Valturius Arimensis. De Re Militari. [Colophon:] Johannes 1472
ex uerona oriundus: Nicolai cyrugie medici filius: Artis impressorie magister: hunc de re militari librum elegantissimum: litteris et figuratis signis sua in patria primus impressit. An. m. CCCCLXXII. Folio, 262 leaves of 37 lines to page.

Panzer, Santander, and Hain assign a book to the press of this city as early as 1470. There is no evidence, however, of that being the date of the printing of the work they mention, and it probably refers to the time of the completion of its translation. The wood-engravings in this edition of Valturius have been attributed to Matteo Pasta. A copy is in the National Library at Paris.

MESSINA.

La vita del glorioso Sancto Hieronimo doctore excellentissimo. 1473
[Colophon:] Finita è questa opera nela magnifica cita Messina di Sicilia per Mastro rigo dalamania . . . nel anno . . . m. CCCC. LXXIII. a di xv d'April . . . Quarto.

According to Deschamps, Heinrick Alding, a German printer, who had probably worked with Sweynheim and Pannartz at Rome, and Mastro Rigo are the same. Santander says he left Rome for Catane in 1471, and
not succeeding there, set up the first press at Messina in 1473. It is possibly true that he was the first printer at Messina, but up to this time it has not been conclusively proved that he printed this book.

GENOA.

1474 Nicolai de Avsmo Supplementum summæ quæ Pisanelia vocatur.  
[Colophon:] Expletum feliciter Ianue. X. Kalendas Iulii, Millesimo quadrīgetē L.I.L. quarto per Mathiam moraum de olomuntz et Michaelem de Monacho Sotium eius. Folio.

Moravus was one of the best practical printers of the fifteenth century, as many of his works most clearly show. He was at Naples from 1475 to 1491. A specimen of his Genoa work may safely be considered a very great rarity.

COMO.

1474 Tractatus appellatiōnum qui tractatvs congiarivm nuncupatvs est.  
[Colophon:] Completa p Dominum Johanem Antoniūs de sancto Georgio dictū de placentia . . . . Comi impressa per magistros Ambroxium de orcho et Dyonisium de parauesino Quinto judus augustas. mcccclxxi IIII° . . . . Folio, 192 leaves.

This printer was at Cremona in 1472, and at Milan in 1476.
SAVONA.

Boethii Consolatio Philosophæ. [Colophon:] Impressum 1474 in Sauona in conuentu Sancti Augustini per Fratrem Bonum Iohannem . . . . Anno m.cccclxxiv. Quarto, 63 leaves.

It is not known that another book was printed at Savona before the end of the fifteenth century.

TURIN.


Fabri was probably a native of Langres, France, his name in that country being Jean Lefèvre. He has sometimes been confounded with Jo. Faber, a German, who printed at Lyons from 1478 to 1494, and with another of the same name who was at Stockholm in 1495 and 1496.

VICENZA.


This is the first book with a date which mentions Vicenza as the place where it was printed. Another work, dated 1473, by Jo. de Rheo, is by several writers given the first place. Achates was at Venice, 1472, at Padua, 1473, and at St. Orso, 1474. A copy is at the National Library, Paris.
MODENA.

1475 P. Virgili Maronis opera. [Colophon:] Mutine impressum per Magistrum Iohannem Vurster de Campidona. Anno D. M. cccc. lxxiii. die vicesima tertia Mensis Ianuarii. Folio, 221 leaves.

Wurster was a native of Kempten, Bavaria. A copy of this work is at Althorp.

REGGIO.

(IN CALABRIA.)

1475 R. Salomonis Jarchi Commentarius in Pentateuchum. [Colophon:] Ego filius Garton filius Isaac Abrahamus in Regio urbe . . . . in fine Calabriæ ubi peregrinatur Abraham anno O. C. quinque millesimo ducentesimo trigesimo quinto [A. D. 1475], die x adar postremi mensis juxta supputationem Abra- hamii. Folio.

The only printer at this Reggio during the fifteenth century. I have never seen a copy of this work, and I do not know where one can be found.

PIEVE DI SACCO.

OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

This is the only book known to have been printed at this village during
the fifteenth century. This Rabbi probably superintended the labors of a
Venetian workman who had been employed to print this work.

CAGLI.

MAREI VEGII de morte Astianactis opus Iocundum et Miserabile. 1475
[Colophon:] Anno gratiæ. M CCC LXXV, tertio kalendas Iulii.
Hoc opusculum Callii impressum est . . . . Hoc . . . . impressere Robertus cum Bernardino . . . . Quarto, 6 leaves.

These Italians were the only printers who exercised their art at Cagli
during the fifteenth century. Only four books from their press are recorded.

CASELLE or CASALE.

(Near Turin.)

DIVI HIERONYMI vitae sanctorum Patrum. [Colophon:] Per 1475
clarissimum medicum et philosophum Pantalionem Perque
Johañem Fabri Galicum . . . . volumina in Casellarum Im-
pressa sunt. Anno domini M CCC LXXV, heroys calidoney luce
penultima mensis Augusti . . . . Quarto.

For some unknown reason Prosper Marchand assigned this work to
Cashel, in Ireland; but, without doubt, it was the first book printed at
Casale, by Jean Lefèvre, who was the first printer at Turin, also.
PERUGIA.

1475 BAKTHOL. DE SALICETO. Lectura super IX. Codicis. [Colophon:] Lectura . . . Anno dni m. cccc. lxxv. Perusie imp. sa feliciter explicit. Folio, 159 leaves.

Two other books of the supposed date of 1473 are attributed to the press of Perugia; but it is certain that the date of this edition of Saliceto is the earliest known. Heinrich Clayn, of Ulm, appears to have been the first printer; we find his name, for the first time, in an edition of the "Digesti Veteris Libri xxiv. cum glossis" of 1476.

PIACENZA.

1475 BIBLIA LATINA. [At the end of the Old Testament:] Uet9 testamēțū . . . p me Iohanē petrū d' ferratis cremenēșe placētie imp.sszuz. Anno dni. m. cccc. lxx. quinto felicii explicit. Quarto, 392 leaves, 2 columns, 60 lines.

This is a very rare and much esteemed edition of the Latin Vulgate. It was printed with very small gothic types, and is believed to be the first quarto edition of the Bible. There is a copy in the Ambrosian Library at Milan, and another in the collection at Althorp.

POLLIANO.

REGISTRO

DEI TVTOI. II. LIBRO.

Incòminia il libro
Vno tempio
Valente dòne
Statua di Nu
Fosse sopra a
Statua di Qu: ci
Stitulla M: Furt
Incontro atu
Formento nel
Segue iano li fidi
Se inand publio
St ufridi Lapapi
Elqual era sta
Alle fatue ma
La quale ello
Seg ii: di: Pyt
Haueno data
Egli usar la uicto
St idaqui Fabio
ne co flamini
Fi meiòe tii
Alarmata sotto il
Prome di prim
sello non la
tornati alu et
Segue li: fast liu
alcuni da pu
de Italia che e
dara animo ali
Per forza la cita
cond uceu la
p extremi peri
mortori et io

Tante incipit: Vlzza romàt
Quella uicto
Portato dòne
Inganno da nemi
Erano uenuti
Logo disposite
Segliisidiiic
Triumphalmente

Alle nostri inti
Che indici
Determinato
Bibulo ando apò
Speràza di ui
Li animi &
Poco meno niùo
acefare si che a
così tutti con
Da cavallo & iôp
usando queste
in mez la pia
siano ueniti
Regine de qua
li uolea apare
ancora de libr
quale sustamè
Injuria ad phanta
la guerra con
aristenero prin
XVimillia hoì

ILLustres opero hoc viros persite
Francisci ingenium uetat Petracæ
Non scripto calamo ansers ut penes
Antiquarius istud aere Felix
Impræficit:uit Innocens Zileus
Adiator sociusc:ure Poliano
Verona ad lapidem incense quantum

KM OCTOBRI.
OR THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

ÆRE FELIX IMPRESSIT: FUIT INNOCENS ZILETUS ADIUTOR SOCIUSQUE RURE POLLIANO. :: M.CCCC:LXXVI.:: VERONA AD LAPIDEM IACENTE QUARTUM. KL.:: OCTOBRIS. FOLIO, 240 LEAVES.

This is the rarest edition of this work, and the only book printed at Polliano during the fifteenth century. There is a copy at the British Museum, and another in the collection of the author. See plate No. 15.

LUCCA.

FRANCISCI PETRARCHÆ POETÆ CLARISSIMI TRIUMPHORUM SEX [LIBER].

[Colophon:] Impressus Lucæ liber est hic: primus ubi artem de Civitali Bartholomeus init. Anno MCCCCLXXVII, die XII maii. FOLIO.

At least one writer has tried to prove that a book was printed at Lucca in the year 1468. The one described is the first with place, name, and date, and is, without doubt, the first production of the Lucca press.

ASCOLI.

LA CRONICA DE SANCTO ISIDERO MENORE, CON ALCHUNE ADDITIONI CACIATE DEL TEXTO ET ISTORIA DELLA BIBBIA E DEL LIBRO DE PAULO OROSIO. [Colophon:] Impresso in Ascoli in casa del Rev. Plebano de sancto Venantio Miseric Pascale: per mano del degno impressore Mag. Golielmo de Linis de Alamania. m. cccc. lxxvii. QUARZO, 157 LEAVES.

No other book is known to have been printed at Ascoli until 1496. Copies of this work are very rare.
FIRST BOOKS AND PRINTERS

PALERMO.


This is the only book known to have been printed at Palermo in the fifteenth century. A copy is in the National Library, Paris.

COLLE.

1478 Dioscorides de materia medica libri V, etc., latine, curante Pedro Paduano. [Colophon:] Expliç Dyascorides . . . . Impressus colle p magistruz Joh' em allemanum de Medemblick, anno Xpii millesimo. cccc⁶. Lxxviii⁷. mense iulij. Folio, 103 leaves.

This is the only book by this printer; two others were issued at Colle the same year by another printer,—one dated the 12th of September, and the other giving the year, but not the day of the month. The work described, having the earliest date, is given the first place.

COSENZA.

1478 Jacobo Campharo de immortalitate animae in modum dialogi vulgariter. [Colophon:] . . . . Cusantiae, Octaviani Salomonii, 1478. Quarto.

Only two books are known to have been printed at Cosenza during the fifteenth century; both by the same printer and of the same year. The work described above has always been given the first place.
OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

TOSCOLANO.

Guarini Veronensis viri peritissimi Grammaticales regulæ. [Colophon:] Opus . . . . hic fœciter completum est Troscolani per Magistrum Gabrielem Petri Trivixiani Anno Crysti m. cccc. LXXVIII. die XII. Januarii. Regnante Johanne Mocenigo: Duce Venetis . . . . Quarto, 29 leaves.

Two other books bearing the same date are known to have been printed at Toscolano. The one described is believed to be the first. This printer was at Venice from 1472 to 1478, and at Brescia in 1481.

PINEROLE.

Boetii de Consolatione Philosophie libri V. [Colophon:] 1479
Pinarolii per Jacobum de Rubeis Gallicum. m. cccc. LXX. Nono.

Hymn mentions a Bible in Italian printed at Pinerolo in 1475. No other writer has ever referred to such an edition of the Scriptures. So far as known, there were but three books printed there before the close of the fifteenth century. The above was undoubtedly the first.

NOVI.

Baptistæ Salii: Summa de casibus conscientiæ, Baptistiana 1479 nuncupata . . . . 1479. Quarto.

Nicalao Ghirardengo, a native of Novi, was probably the printer of this book. Another Novi book is attributed to him by Panzer for the year
1484. He is also mentioned by this author as having had a press at Venice in 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, and at Pavia 1481 and 1483. He issued an edition of "Expositio siue Sermones super Cantica Canticorum" from his Pavia press dated December 18, 1482.

NONANTOLA.

1480 Breviarium Romanum secūdũ morē r consuetudines romāe curie. [Colophon :] Impīssū Nonātule duč Mutiē p nos Georgiū 保驾 Antoniũ fős d'mischmis ciues muti. Anno m. cccclxxx. d'mēse maii. Octavo, 528 leaves.

This is the only book issued from a press at this town during the fifteenth century, of which copies are still in existence, and these brothers are the only printers known to have been at Nonantola before the year 1501. Copies are at Althorp, and in the Public Library at Modena.

FRIAUL, or CIVIDAD di FRIULI.


Deschamps describes Gerard de Flandria as one of the vagabond printers, — a missionary of the grand art of printing, who probably left Mentz about the time of its capture, 1462. A copy is in the author's collection. See plate No. 16.
OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

REGGIO.

(IN MODENA.)

PEROTI NICO LAI Rudimenta Grammaticæ. [Colophon:] Nicolai 1480
Perotti Sypontini . . . . rudimentorum grammaticæ finis. Impressum Regii opera et impensis Bartholomæ et Laurentii de Bruschis fratrum [cognomento Bottoni]. Anno Domini M. CCCCLXXX. Quarto.

These brothers, natives of Reggio, seem to have commenced and ended their career as printers at their native place.

CASALE-CASAL di SAN-VASO.

EPISTOLÆ HEROIDES [P. OVIDII NASONIS], cum Comment. Ant. 1481
Volsci et Hubertini Clerici Crescentinatis. [Colophon:] Impressa est in loco Casalis sancti Evaxii, anno . . . . m cccc lxxxi octauo idus septembris . . . . Impressit Gulielmus de Canepa-Nova, de campanilibus de Sancto-Salvatore, impensa prædicti Hubertini, venerabilisque . . . . Stephani de Ulmo, . . . . Folio.

Notwithstanding assertions to the contrary by esteemed authorities, I still believe that this is the only book of this particular Casale printed during the fifteenth century.

SALUZZO.

AULI PERSII FLACCI Satyrarum liber. [Colophon:] Impressus 1481
Salutiis, arte et impensis Martini de la Valle, correctusqz . . . .
oṣa . . . . Johaḥis Gauterii rectoris scholariuz Saluciešiū anno Dñi m cccc lxxx. Folio, 12 leaves.

Some remarks made by Brunet suggest some sort of connection between de la Valle and de Rossi, a printer of Finerolo.

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PISA.

1482 FRANCISCUS DE ACCOLTIS DE ARETIO. Consilia seu responsa juris.
[Colophon:] Pisis impressa. Anno Do. m cccc lxxxij die vero xxiiij. mensis Martii. . . . . . Folio, 207 leaves.

Lorenzo and Angelo, of Florence, are believed to have been the first printers at Pisa. Their names appear for the first time in the second book printed there, dated 1484.

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AQUILA.

1482 PLUTARCO: vite degl' imperatori traducte de lat. in volgare, per
Bapt. Aless. Jaconello de Riete . . . . Stamp. per Maestro
Adam de Rotuvil, Alamano stampatore excellente. xvi de
septemb. m. cccc. lxxix. Folio, 334 leaves.

Two other books of the same year, but without the days of the month, are mentioned as having been printed at Aquila. Rotwil worked at Venice in the years 1474, 1476, 1477, and 1480. There is a copy in the collection of the author. See plate No. 17.

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UDINE.

1484 CONSTITUZIONI DE LA PATRIA DE FRIVOLI Epistola Pre Piero Cavretto
de Pordenon salute, . . . . [Colophon:] Impressa in Udene.
Per maestro Gerardo de fiandra. Sotto il regimento del mag-
nifico messier Luca Moro dignissimo legotenente de la patria, 
finida a di ultimo de Luio. 1484. Quarto, 107 leaves.

Owing to a queer jumble of numerals (mcccylvi) in a colophon to an
edition of the "Sermones de Sanctis of Leonard de Utino," certain writers
have claimed that it was printed at Udine in 1446. This is about as tenable
as are many other claims in relation to the invention of printing which
have grown out of the vanity of locality.

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SIENA.

Lectura clarissimi doctoris Pauli de Castro in sextum Codicis 1484
. . . . Impressumque . . . . Senis per Magistrum Henricum
de colonia et socios Anno salutis, m. cccc. lxxxiii, xii Kl.
Augusti. Folio.

This Henry of Cologne must have been the chief of the vagabond
printers. According to Panzer, he was at Brescia in 1474, '5, and '6;
Bologna, 1477, '8, and '9, 1480, '1, '2, '3, '4, '5, and '6; at Siena, 1484, '5, '6,
and '7; Lucca, 1490 and '1; Nozano, 1491; and Urbino, 1493.

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SONCINO.

Berachoth, sive Tractatus talmudicus de benedictionibus . . . . 1484
1484. Folio.

Soncino is justly celebrated in the annals of early printing for the beauty
of the Hebrew books which came from the presses of its Jewish printers.
It seems that none but persons of that race printed in that town during the
fifteenth century. Panzer mentions a work of Rabbi Jacob ben Ascher,
dated 1481; but subsequent writers give the date of 1484 as that of the
first book issued from a press in that town. The printers of this work, and
the first at Soncino, were Joshua Solomon and Israel Nathan, two persons
instead of one, as asserted by Cotton, who says that the printer was "Joshua
Solomon ben Israel Nathan."
PESCIA.


Cenni probably belonged to the Florentine family, which first introduced the art of printing into their native city.

VERCELLI.

1485 NICOLAI DE AUXMO Supplementum Summæ Pisanæ. [Colophon (at end of the canones poenitentiales):] Impressum est hoc opusculum Vercellis per Jacobinum de Suico de Sancto Germano, M. CCC. LXXXV, die xxvii octob. Octavo.

This printer was a native of Vercelli, who fell into the vagabond habits of many of his craft. We find him at his native village in 1485; Chiavasco 1486; Turin 1487, '88, '90, '91, '94, and '97; Lyons 1496 and '97; and at Venice 1498.

CHIAVASCO or CHIVASSO.

1486 ANGELUS DE CLAVASIO summa Angelica de Casibus Conscientiae. [Colophon:] Jacobinus de Suico de sancto Germano huius impressionis auctor ad lectorem . . . . Impressum hoc opus Clavassii anno . . . . MCCCC. octuagesimo sexto, tertio idus maii, feliciter imperatibus Innocentio octavo Pontifice Maximo et Karolo illustrissimo duce Sabaude . . . . Quarto.

This is the only book printed in this village during the fifteenth century. A copy is in the author’s collection. See plate No. 18.
OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

VOGHERA.

ALEXANDRI DE IMOLA Postillæ ad Bartholum. [Colophon:] 1486
Jacobus de Sancto Nazario impensa Domini Augustini Dutheri;
Dominique Andreæ Sillæ impressù diligenter in lucem edidit
Viãqueræ Kal. Junii m. CCC. LXXXVI. Folio.

No other book is known to have been printed at Voghera before the end of the fifteenth century. In 1489 we find this printer at Milan.

CASAL MAGGIORE.

MACHASOR seu compendium precum pro synagogis Italicis, cui 1486
Cantic. cantic., Ruth, Threni et Ecclesiastes miscentur. [Colo-
phon:] Fuit autem initium aedificii hujus libri per nos sonitates in
urbe soncini mense Tisri anno cc xlvi sexti millenarii [Sept. 1485]
eumque absoluimus hic casale majori feria ii, hebdomadæ, die
xx mensis Elul anno quinque millesimo ducentesimo quad-
ragesimo sexto a creatione mundi [Aug. 1486]. 2 parts, folio,
319 leaves.

Two of the Hebrew printers of Soncino established the only press at
Casal Maggiore during the fifteenth century, and issued this one book.

GAETÀ.

FORMULARIO DI EPISTOLE vulgare missive et responsive . . . 1487
composto per Cristophoro Landini citadino di Firenze . . .
FIRST BOOKS AND PRINTERS

[Colophon:] Explicit Formulario . . . Impreso nella alma et inclyta cità de Gayeta per mi. A. F. m cccc lxxxvii. Quarto.

André Fritag, a German, was the first printer at Gaëta. We find him again at Rome in 1492, '93, and '96.

VITERBO.

1488 Maurus Servius Honoratus. Libri duo, de ultimarum Syllabarum Natura et de centum Metrorum Generibus . . . Viterbo, m. cccc. lxxxviii, Ianuarii xii. Octavo.

I have not been able to discover even a suggestion concerning the name of the printer of this book, which is the only one issued at Viterbo before the year 1501.

GRADISCA.


Panzer and Hain describe this work, but do not refer to its printer, and I have not been able to ascertain that he has been named by other bibliographers.

PORTESIO.

1489 Statuta Civilia Comunitatis riperiæ Benacensis. [Colophon:] Actum Portesii opera Bartholomei Zanni impressoris: et impensa Angeli cozzali dictæ comunitatis riperiæ Syndici: Serenis-
OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.


Bar, de Zannis was a printer at Venice from 1486 to 1500. It seems he brought out this one book at Portesio at the request of the Syndic of that place.

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NOZANO.

TurrETINI PAULI disputatio Juris. [Colophon:] Impressa est 1491

hec solemnis Disputatio apud Nozanum Lucenis agri Castellum . . . Anno salutis M. CCC. XCI. Magistro Henrico de Colonia et Henrico de Harlem Impressionis auctore . . . . Folio.

This is the only known book printed at Nozano during the fifteenth century. Henry, of Harlem, was at Bologna 1482, 85, 87, and 88; Venice, 1483; Siena, 1488, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, and 99; and at Lucca and Nozano in 1491.

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URBINO.

TANCREDUS DE CORNETO. Summa questionum compendiosa. 1493

[Colophon:] Impressum Urbini per magistrum Henricum de colonia Imperante inclito duce Guido Ubaldus cujœ Illustri Domino Octauiano Ubaldino in nobili domo gallorum in valle bona anno . . . M. CCC. LXXXIII, die XV mensis mai. Folio, 75 leaves.

Marchand, Panzer, Santander, and Hain give the date of 1481 as that of the first printing at Urbino. Several of the later bibliographers have designated 1493 as the correct year. Acting upon the theory that this change of opinion must have been based upon the discovery of some new facts, and for the purposes of this list, the latest conclusions are adopted.
ACQUI.

1493 Opus Alexandri grammatici pro eruditione puerorum. [Colophon:] Doctrinale Alexandri Galli, vulgo de Villa Dei, grammatici, feliciter explicit . . . . Anno Domini, 1493. Folio, 30 leaves.

This is the only known book issued at this place during the fifteenth century. The name of its printer is not known.

SCANDIANO.


Here we have another puzzling misprint of a date. Several authors have asserted that 1475 was the year intended, while others contend for 1495; the latter interpretation is probably correct. Pasquali was at Venice and Treviso before he went to Scandiano. A copy is in the collection of the author. See plate No. 19.

FORLI.


Another edition of this work was printed at Forli in the same year, but without the day of the month being mentioned in the colophon.
Mors Pgar nacis. C. Caesar Mithridatis pgamen. 
M. Antonius Augustus C. Potos suxius Syrtes. Cyrene. Apion rex La ginorum

M.CCCCLXV. IIII. Iduì Ianuarii.

ABCDEFGHJKLMN. Oés sunt terni praxer N qui est quaternus.
OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

BARCO.

Selicoth: seu preces pro remissione peccatorum. [Colophon:] 1497

This is the only book known to have been issued from a press at Barco during the fifteenth century. These printers were two Hebrews, who had previously exercised their art at Soncino.

CARMAGNOLA.

Facini TiBerGæ in Alexandrum de villa dei interpretatio . . . . 1497
Carmagnolæ. 1497.

The brief notices of the existence of this work are seemingly founded upon tradition rather than upon personal observation. I cannot ascertain that any of the bibliographers who describe it ever saw a copy. No other book is mentioned as having been printed at Carmagnola before the year 1501.
BOHEMIA.

PILSEN.

Trojanská Historie: Tuto se počíná předmluwa dospělého 1468 Gwidona z Columny Mezanské na kroniku Trojanskà. [Colophon:] Skonáwá se tuto kronika Trojanska o tom slavném městě Trojanském a o bojech, které jsou staly i o jeho dobytí I. 1469 pred prowodem welikonočním per me Laurentium de Tyn Horší. W. Pizni, 1468. Quarto, 196 leaves.

There can be no possible doubt about the correctness of this date. A fine copy of this work is in the Library of the National Museum at Prague, with the date printed in Roman characters. Whether or not it relates to the translation of the book or to the completion of its printing, learned Bohemians who are versed in their language must decide. I incline to the belief that it refers to the printer rather than to the translator, and so assign to Bohemia the third place among the countries which recognized the value and importance of the great discovery.
PRAGUE.

1478 Statuum utraquisticorum articuli in Comitiis Nimburgensisibus conclusi . . . Pragae, 1478. Folio.

Bohemia, determined upon not being out of the race in which Holland and Italy were engaged, also put in a claim to the invention of printing with metal types, and designated Paul, of Prague, a writer upon the invention, as the inventor, and Gutenberg as his follower, student, or adepte. This claim is probably about as well founded as either of the other two. Very little, or rather nothing, is known of the first printers of Prague. Their names seem to have been Ian Pytlík, Seweryn Kramar, Ian od Capu, et Matej od bileho Iwa.

WINTERBERG.

1484 Alberti Magni summa de Sacrosancte Eucharistie sacramento.

[Colophon:] Impressus in Winterperg per Iohannem Alacraw Anno domini Millesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo árto. Sabbato die Sancti Galli Confessoris . . . . Folio, 108 leaves.

Alcraw was one of the first to set up a press at Passau, where, in 1482, he used the types with which this book was printed. I have an edition of "St. Augustini Summa Soliloquiorum animae ad Deum," issued by this printer at Winterberg the same year as the above, with the same types. It may have been the first production of his Winterberg press. See plate No. 20 (page of my book).

KUTTENBERG.


This is one of the very rare editions of the Bible of the fifteenth century. I know of but one copy, which is in the University Library at Prague. If history is truthful, this printer, soon after the completion of this Bible, was honored with two degrees from that University, and made Dean of the theological faculty, and after issuing one other book, retired from the occupation of printing in 1497.
nulla.
SWITZERLAND.

BALE.


In the National Library at Paris there is a copy of this work, printed with the well-known characters of this printer, which contains a note stating that it was purchased in 1468 by Joseph de Vegers, a priest of the Church of St. Hilary, at Mentz. I have examined this note, and am inclined to admit its truthfulness, which leads me to believe that this work was issued from a press at Bale as early as 1468. I therefore give it the first place in the history of printing in that city. We first hear of this printer as Berthold von Hanau, November 6, 1455, when the trial took place between Gutenberg and Fust in the convent of the bare-footed friars at Mentz, where he appeared as a friend, or assistant, of Gutenberg. He seems to have been traced from Mentz to Strasburg, and thence to Bale, but the dates of his migrations have not been ascertained.

At the time the work was issued from the press, Bale was independent, and governed by a few patrician families and a bishop, and did not join the
Swiss confederation until 1501. For many years it had been a close ally of the towns in that country which were engaged in pushing the Reformation; and as early as 1444 the battle of St. Jacob, which has always been considered a Swiss battle, was fought upon its soil. Since for so many years it had been Swiss in spirit, I must now, for bibliographical purposes, take the liberty of making it so geographically. The catalogue of the Caxton exhibition of 1877, issued under the authority of Mr. Bullen of the British Museum, I find has taken a similar liberty with the geographical history of that city.

BEROMUNSTER.

1470 Mammotrectus seu expositio vocabulorum quae in Bibliis occurrunt. [Colophon:] Explicit Mamotrectus siue primicerius arte inprimendi seu caractarizandi per me Helijam Helize alias de Llouffen canonicum Ecclesie ville Beronensis in pago Ergowie site absq3 calami exaracione Vigilia sancti Martini Episcopi sub Anno . . . . Millesimo Quadringentesimo Septuagesimo.

There is some little authority for asserting that Gering, Crantz, and Friburger, the first printers in France, were employed at the monastery at Beromunster before they went to Paris. The fact seems to be admitted that Helyas Helye, alias de Louffen, was a canon at this monastery, under whose protection and patronage printing was carried on; and if it is a fact, as asserted, that he was over seventy when the first book was issued bearing his name, it would give color to the theory that he employed others to do the shop-work, and that he had not learned the art himself. Up to this time it has not been ascertained who they were. Against a part of this theory are the facts that we find Gering, Crantz, and Friburger at Paris in 1470, the year of the first book of Beromunster, and that the date of the last book issued at that monastery is 1473. It is evident, therefore, if those three printers went away, others were left who continued the art of book-making. None of the types known to have been used for the first Paris books resemble the fonts of Beromunster. There is a copy in the National Library at Paris, and another in the City Library at Zurich.
OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

GENEVA.

Le livre des sains anges . . . compile par frere Francoys 1478 examines . . . [Colophon:] Cy fine le liure des sains anges, imprime a Geneve Lan de grâce Mil cccc. lxxvij, le xxiiiij' iour de mars. Folio, 198 leaves.

The name of Adam Steynschawer appears at Geneva the first time in 1480. There is no doubt, however, but that he printed three books at Geneva in 1478. There is a copy in the National Library, Paris, and a second in the University Library, Geneva.

PROMENTOUR, or PROMENTHOUX.

Le Doctrinal de Sapience. [Colophon:] Cy finist le Doctrinal 1482 de Sapience imprime à Promentour par Maistre Loys Guerbin. Lan de grace mil. cccc. lxxxij. le ij. iour daoust . . . . Folio, 104 leaves.

This is the only Promentour book of the fifteenth century. This Louis Cruse, surnamed Garbin, was probably a workman with Steynschawer at Geneva, and used the types of his master in printing this book.

LAUSANNE.

Missale in usum Lausannemsem. [Colophon:] Impressa Lau- 1493 sanne urbe antiquissima impensa arte et industria solertis et in geniosi viri Magistri Iohannis Belot insigni civitate Rothomağ, ortum ducentis: Nulle calami exaratie scilicet quandam arti- ficiosa characterizandi ac imprimedi inveto Missalia Summa cum diligentia feliciter finiunt. Anno Salutis nostre m.cccc nonagesimocerio Kalendas decembris. Folio, 2 columns, 36 lines, 235 leaves.
There are many statements about this Jean Belot, who, several authorities assert, was a native of Rouen and a printer at Lyons, Lausanne, Grenoble, and Geneva. It is certain that some one who signed himself J. B., in 1498, issued from a press at Geneva a Missal, with characters like those of the Missal of Lausanne. This was probably Jean Belot. I have not been able to find any testimony to sustain the theory that he ever had presses at Lyons and Grenoble. The one described was the only known book of Lausanne during the fifteenth century. There is a copy at the National Library, Paris.

TROGEN.

1497 Cronick vnd History uss den Geschichten der Römern. [Colophon:] Hie hat ein end die History von den Ssyben wysen Meysteren die do gedruckt sind vnd geendet zic klein Troyga, in dem jar do man zalt noch Crysty geburt. M. ccxc. lxxxxvii. Quarto, 63 leaves.

Very little is known of the first press at this place; only three authors mention this work. It has been stated that the Heber collection contained a book printed at Troggen as early as 1478.

SURSEE, or SURZÉ.


This is the only book known to have been printed at Sursee in the fifteenth century. It is exceedingly rare.
FRANCE.

PARIS.

GASPARINUS BARZIZIUS PERGAMESIS. Epistolae. [Colophon:] Fœlix 1470
Epl'a[rum] Gasparini finis . . .

Primos ecce libros, quos hœc industria finxit
Francorum in terris, Ædibus atque tuis.
Michael, Vdalricus, Martinusq3 magistri
Hos impresserunt: ac facient alios.
Quarto, 118 leaves.

In 1469 Guillaume Fichet and Jean de la Pierre, two professors of theology at the Sorbonne, were instrumental in bringing to Paris three German printers: Ulrich Gering, a native of Constance, Martin Crantz, possibly a native of Mentz, and Michael Friburger, of Colmar. Several writers refer to them as having been sent from the Monastery at Bero-
munster to these professors by their friend Joost de Sillinen, provost of
the Chapter at that Abbey. The important fact seems to be well settled that they set up a press at the Sorbonne, and finished their first book in 1470. Gering's career as a printer closed two years before his death, which took place in 1510. His two companions abandoned the occupation of printing in 1477. Two copies are at the National Library, Paris.

LYONS.


Buyer, the first printer at Lyons, was a native of that city, and is said to have come of a distinguished family. It is not known where, or from whom, he learned the art. The early Lyons printers were noted for their many illustrated books, and ornamental bindings calculated to attract public attention. A copy is in the British Museum.

ANGERS.

1476 Marci Tullii Ciceronis Rhetorica Nova. [Colophon:] Anno . . . . m. cccc. lxxvi die quīta mensis febroarii fuit hoc opus completum Andegau, per Iohaēm de turre atq3 morelli impressores. Quarto.

Santander mentions an ordinance of Louis XI., of April 21, 1475, given in favor of Conr. Hanequis and Pierre Schoiffer, which points to their having had a maker, factor, or agent at Angers; but it is not known that they or their agent had any connection with the first printers, who were Jean de Turre and Jean Morelli. A copy is at the National Library, Paris.
OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY. 63

TOULOUSE.

Repetitio solemnis de fide instrumentorum, edita per . . . . 1476
Andream Barbatiam, Siculum Messanensem. [Colophon:]
. . . . Tholose est impressa, xii Calendas julii m. cccclxxvi. . . .
Quarto, 110 leaves.

The earliest name of a printer at Toulouse is that of Jo. Parix de Ale-
mania, who appears for the first time in 1479. It is not known who printed
this book of 1476.

CHABLIS.

Le liure des bonnes meurs faict et compose par frere Jacques 1478
Legrant. [Colophon:] A Chablis Par moy Pierre Lerouge, le
premier iour dauril lan de grace mil cccc lxxvij. Folio, 51
leaves.

Pierre le Rouge is the only printer known to have had a press at Chablis
during the fifteenth century. He was established at Paris from 1487 to
1491. A copy is at the National Library, Paris.

VIENNE (DAUPHINÉ).

Spurcissimi Sathanæ litigacionis ifernalisq3 nequicie po curatoris, 1478
Côtra genus humanum Coram dño nostro Jhesu cristo. [Colo-
phon:] Vienne, per magistrum Johannem solidi huius artis
impressorie expertum, Anno . . m. cccc. lxxvij. Quarto,
14 leaves.

Nothing is known of this printer, except that his name appears in two
books issued at Vienne in 1478. A copy is in the National Library, Paris.
POITIERS.

1479 Breviarium Historiale [auctore Landulpho Sagace de Columnna.]
[r. of 8\textsuperscript{th} leaf:] Explicit tabula huius libri pictaui ispressi ppe sanctum hilarii. in domo cuiusde viri illustrissimi canonici eiusd' ecclesie beatissimi hilarii. Vigilia assúptionis beate marie Anno dñi m. cccc. lxxix. Quarto, 322 leaves.

Nothing definite is known of the first printer at this town. Several writers have stated that an ancestor of Jean de Marnef, a sixteenth century printer, was the first. Santander mentions Joh. Buyer and Guill. Bouchet as the only ones at Poitiers during the fifteenth century. There is a copy in the National Library, Paris, and another at Poitiers.

CAEN.

1480 Epistole Horatii. [Colophon:] Impressum Cadomi per magis-
tros Jacobum Durandas et Egidiü qui ioue Anno Domini Millesimo quadringentesimo octogesimo mense Junio die vero sexta ejusdem mensis. Quarto, 40 leaves.

This is the earliest known dated book of Normandy, and the first edition of Horace printed in France. The first printers, Jac. Durandas and Gilles Quijone, are described as "artistes passagers et ambulants"—strolling printers. There is a copy in the National Library, Paris.

ROUGEMONT.

1481 Fasciculus Temporum. [Colophon:] Chronica que dicitur fasciculus temporum edita in alma Vniuersitate Colonie Agrrippinæ . . . . A quodam deuto Cartusiensi [Wernero
OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.


French bibliographers do not agree in their statements as to the place of printing, nor do they venture any decided opinions concerning the date or the name of the printer of this book. Deschamps mentions three abbeys of Cluny. One, twelve miles from Mâcon, the chief of the order founded in the year 910; a second, in the diocese of Constance, founded in 1221; and a third, founded in Paris in 1269. He attributes this book to the second, which he claims was situated at Rougemont. The diocese of Constance was one of the largest, and contained Swabian, French, Burgundian, and Swiss territory, and probably had jurisdiction over this particular Rougemont, which is now in the Department of the Côte d'or, not far from the Swiss border. I accept the theory of M. Deschamps, having no better to substitute in its place. Peignot had probably seen a copy of the work described, and to him we are indebted, for most of our information concerning it.

CHARTRES.

Breviarium ad usum ecclesiae Carnotensis. [Colophon:] Con-
sumatû adsolutuq3 est hoc psalterium Carnoti anno dìni m cccc
toctauogesimo tertio quarto decima die mensis aprilis i domo
venerabili Canonici ñigri Pitri Plume orate pro eo. Quarto,
356 leaves, 2 columns, 56 lines.

This title and colophon is from Deschamps, who obtained it from a copy in the Mazarine Library. In the “Notice des objets exposés,” at the National Library in Paris (No. 305 bis), the same book is (probably) mentioned under the title of “Missel a l’usage de Chartres,” but the date given is 1482. I accept the year of 1483, for the reason that the colophon seems to have been copied verbatim from the work described.

9
66  FIRST BOOKS AND PRINTERS

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE.

1483  Diurnale ad usum ecclesiae Cathalaunensis. [Colophon:] Hoc
1493  presens diurnale impressum fuit Cathalauni per Arnulphum
      Bocquillon. impressorem. Anno Domini millesimo quadrigentesimo
      tercio Vicesima quarta mēsis julii. Sixteenmo.

No other book is known to have been printed at Chalons-sur-Marne
during the fifteenth century. Fragments of another are said to exist, which,
one or two authors believe, was issued there as early as the one described.
The authorities at the National Library in Paris, who have under their
charge the only known copy of this work, have not ventured to express a
positive opinion concerning its date.

TROYES.

1483  Breuariwm secundum Ecclesie Trecensis vsum. [Colophon:]
      Explicit breviarii . . . . usū bene visum necnon correctū.
      Impressum[ue] trecis atqz completū vicesimaqnta mēsis sep-
      tembris. Anno dāi millesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo
tertio. Duodecimo, 355 leaves.

One author makes printing commence at Troyes as early as 1464;
another gives the title of a book issued there in 1480. The one described
is probably the first with a date, and printed by either Pierre or Jehan Le
Rouge. The National Library at Paris possesses the only copy known.

RENNES.

1484  Coustumes de Bretagne. [Colophon:] Lan de grace mil iii.
      cccc. quattre vingtz et quatre le xxvi° iour de mars deuāt pasqz
      . . . . A estoy paracheue dimprimer ce present volume de
OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.


A copy of this rare work, printed by Pierre Bellesculée et Josses, is at the National Library, Paris.

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LOUDÉAC.

LE TRESPASSEMENT NOSTRE-DAME. [Colophon:] Cy finist . . . 1484
imprime au moys de décembre lan mil IIII°. IIII vingt et quatre. Quarto, 7 leaves.

Robin Fouquet and Jehan Crez, the first known disciples of the art at Loudéac, are believed to have been the printers of this book. There is a copy at the National Library, Paris.

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TRÉGUIER, or LANTREGUET.

COUTUMES DE BRETAGNE. [Colophon; at end of the 1st part (les coutumes)] Cy finist le texte du corps des coutumes de Bretaigne Emprime en la cite de lantreguer le xvii iour de may, là mil IIII° IIII et cinq. [At end of the 2nd part (les constitutions)] Cy finissent les costumes ô les constitucions establissemens de Bretaigne . . . . Imprimees en la cite de Lantreguer par Ja. P. le IIII° io' de iuing l'an de grace mil IIII° IIII° & v. Octavo, 236 leaves.
The name of "Ja. P.," the printer of this book, has never been ascertained, and no author with whom I am acquainted has speculated upon probabilities. The name of the person who issued the second book (1499) at Tréguier was Jehan Calvez. There is a copy of the second at the National Library, Paris.

SALINS.

1485 Missale secundum usum ecclesiae Bisuntinae. [Colophon:] Divinis exactum auspiciis claro Salinensi oppido . . . . opus clarissimum caracteribus impensa Joannis de Pratis diligenter correctis. Olympiadibus Domini millesimo cccc lxxv. Folio.

This very rare work is the only one known to have been issued at Salins before the close of the fifteenth century. It is not known that Jean Després (or Despres) had a press at another place.

ABBEVILLE.

1486 La Somme rurale, compilée par Jehan Boutillier. [Colophon:] cy fine la somme rural . . . . Et imprime en la ville dabbeville p pierre gerard lan mil. cccc. lxxx [et] vi. Folio, 253 leaves.

In 1486 an edition of "La Cité de Dieu Mise en françois par Raoul de Praesles" was issued from a press at Abbeville by Jehan Dupré and Pierre Gérard. This book has, by several authors, been given the first place in the history of printing at that town. M. Claudin maintains that "La Somme Rurale" was the first, and that to Gérard must be given the credit due to the first printer. He has a copy in his collection.
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ROUEN.

Chroniques de Normandie. [Colophon:] Cy finissent les croniques de normeldie imprimeez & acôplies a rouen le quatorzieme iour de may mil cccc. quatreuingtz & sept. . . . . N. D. H. Folio, 140 leaves.

This book was issued by Noël de Harsy, whose initials are placed at the end of the colophon. A copy is in the National Library at Paris. Panzer and several other authors assign a press to Rouen as early as 1483; but the later writers seem to agree upon 1487 as the date of the first book from a press in that city.

BESANÇON.

Regimen Sanitatis cum tractatu epidemic seu pestilètie . . . a 1487 magistro Arnaldo de villa nova Cathalano. [Colophon:] Impressus Bisuntii. Anno dni millesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo septimo. Quarto, 83 leaves.

Nothing definite is known of the first printer in this town. Several writers believe it was Jehan Despréz, the same who established the first press at Salins, while others assert that it was Jean or François Comtet. A copy is in the National Library, Paris.

Since writing the above, I have learned from M. Claudin that during a visit made by him, in 1882, to the Public Library at Besançon, he inspected a copy of the book above described. At the end of the colophon he found the signature of F. Comtet, who has often been named as the printer of this work. To the existence of this signature alone we are probably indebted for the oft-repeated assertions that its owner was a printer at Besançon.

Soon after M. Claudin had communicated the result of his examination to me, I compared, at the Bibliothèque Nationale, the first books of Besançon, Dole, and Dijon, and ascertained to my own satisfaction that Peter Metlin-
ger must have been the first to set up a press in each of these towns. I found that the books of Besançon and Dijon were printed with the same fonts of types, and the one of Dole with those of the second size used in printing the other two. M. Claudin is of the opinion that Metlinger, before he went to France, was a workman with John Amerbach at Bale. See plate No. 21.

ORLEANS.

1490 Manipulus Curatorum, trāslate de latī en frācoys. [Colophon:] Cy finist le liure dit Manipulus Curatorum translate de latin en francoys par . . . . Maistre Guis du Mont Rocher . . . . Imprime à Orleans par Maistre Mathieu Vivian . . . . lan mille quatre cens quatre vings et X. le dernier iour de mars. Quarto, 244 leaves.

This is the only book known to have been printed at Orleans before the year 1500. A copy is in the National Library, Paris.

GRENOBLE.

1490 Decisiones Guidonis Pape. [Colophon:] Hoc opus decisionū excellentissimi parlamēti dalph. fuit Gracianopoli per Stephanū foreti . . . . ante ecclesiam sancte clare impressum et finitū die penultima mensū Aprilis. Anno Dni mm° cccc. lxxx. I. D. V. Folio, 400 leaves.

At least one author has asserted a belief that a printing-press was in operation at Grenoble as early as 1489; but it is certain that up to this time no book of that town with a date earlier than 1490 has been discovered.
De Iste missa est


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DOLE.

Les Ordonnances du Roy Louys XI, pour la comté de Bour- 1490
ponge . . . . imprimé à Dôle le premier mai 1490, chez
Pierre Metlinger. Quarto.

In 1492 a second book, a work of Joh. Heberling, was issued from a
press at Dole, which has been attributed to Metlinger, who may have
returned to that city from Dijon, finished this book, and then ended his
career as a printer.

GOUPELLIÈRES.

Heures de Goupilleres. Les presêtes Heures furent imprimees a 1491
Goupilleres le viii° iour de may lan mil quatre cent quatre vingts
[et] onze : par honorable hôte messire Michel adrieu prestre.
Octavo.

The National Library at Paris possesses, in a fragmentary condition, the
only known copy of this book. One author has asserted as his belief that
a little personal vanity on the part of Michel Andrieu, prêtre, led him to
have this work printed in some other place, and to attach his name to it in
such a manner as would leave the reader to infer that he was the printer.

ANGOULEMÉ.

Auctores octo continêtès libros videlicet Cathonem Facetum 1491
Theodolum de contéptu mundi. Floretum Alanum de parabolis
Fabulas esopi Thobiam. [Colophon :] Felix libello[rum]. finis
quos auctores vulgo appellat correcto[rum] impresso[rum] q3
engolisme die xvii. mensis Maii. Anno dni mcccclxxxxj.
Quarto.

The name of the printer of this book is unknown. A copy is in the
DIJON.


No other printer than Metlinger is known to have had a press at Dijon during the fifteenth century. There is a copy in the National Library, Paris, and another in the collection of the author. See plate No. 22.

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LANTENAC.

1491 Le Doctrinal des nouvelles mariées. [Colophon:] Imprime à Lantenac, le cincquesme iour doctobre lan mil quatre cens quatre vigns XI. Jehan Cres. Quarto, 6 leaves.

This exceedingly rare book is the only one known to have been issued at Lantenac in the fifteenth century. Jean Cres was, without doubt, the same who assisted in establishing the first press at Loudèac.

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TOURS.

1493 Breviaire de Tours. [Colophon:] Ad laudem dei omnipotetis eiusq2 intemerase genitrices totiusq2 curie celestis. Hoc opus ad usum insignis ecclesie patriarchalis Beatissimi martini turoneñ. Exaratum elaboratumq2 est ppulchre ac artificiose turonis per Symonem pourcelet eiusdē civitatis oriundū. In intersignio

A book with an undoubted spurious date of 1467 has been attributed to Tours, and a Missale Turonense of 1485 has, by several writers, been assigned to that place. M. Claudin is of the opinion that this latter work was printed at Paris by Jean Dupré, while others believe it came from the press of Martin Morin at Rouen. An edition of the Miracles of St. Martin, of 1496, has for a long time been accepted as the first book with a date printed in that city. A copy of this Breviaire is said to exist in the possession of a citizen of Tours.

MÂCON.

DIURNALE MATISCONENSE. [Colophon:] Explicit compendiüi diurni 1493 scd’m ordinem ecclesie sancti Vincetij Matisconësis . . . . impressum, in ciuitate Matisconësi. per Michaelem Vensler de Basilea. Impêsis honesti viri . . . . . Mercator Matiscoñ.
—Anno dñi. m. cccc. lxxxiij. Sexto Idus Marcij. Octavo, 390 pages.

No other book is known to have been issued at Mâcon before the year 1501. Wensler appears again this year, at Cluny, as its first printer. A copy is in the National Library, Paris.

NANTES.

JEHAN MESCHINOT. Cy cômence le liure appelle les lunettes des 1493 princes auecques aucunes balades de plusieurs matieres cõposees par feu Jehà meschinton, seigneur de mortiers . . . . [Colo-

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phon:] Imprime a Nantes le xv iour dapuril en lan Mil cccc. iiiixx et xiii, par Estienne Larcher imprimeur et libraire a present demourant a Nâtes en la rue des Carmes pres les changes. 2 parts, quarto, 110 leaves.

Larcher had the only press at Nantes during the fifteenth century. A copy is at the National Library, Paris.

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CLUNY.

1493 Missale Cluniacense. [Colophon:] Reuerendissimus ... Dominus Jacobus de Amboysia abbæ—præsens Missale ordinare fecit. Quod tandem industrious ingeniosusque vir magister Michael Wensler, civis Basiliensis, plus affectu devotionis quam lucrandi causa, impressit in Cluniaco, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo tertio, die nona mensis julii. Folio.

This is the only book known to have been printed at Cluny in the fifteenth century. Michael Wensler stands third on the list of printers at Bale. A copy is at the National Library, Paris.

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LIMOGES.

1495 Breviarium ad usum ecclesiæ Lemovicensis ... Impressum in Castro Lemovicensi per Johannem Berton. 1495. 2 parts, octavo.

Jean Berton was the only printer at Limoges during the fifteenth century, and this is the only book known to have been issued from his press. A copy is at the National Library, Paris.
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PROVINS.


This was the first book issued from a Provins press with a date. Guillaume Tauernier was probably the only printer there during the fifteenth century. A copy is in the National Library, Paris.

AVIGNON.

Luciani Palinurus, Scipio Romanus, Carmina heroica in Amorem, 1497 Asinus Aureus, Bruti et Diogenis Cynici epistolæ. [Colophon:] Hec opuscula castigatissima emendata impressa sunt Auinion impensa Nicolai Tepe ciuis Auinionensis, m. ccc. xcvii, idibus octobris. Quarto, 37 leaves.

This is the first of the only two books known to have been printed at Avignon in the fifteenth century. A copy is in the National Library, Paris, and a second in the collection of the author. See plate No. 23.

PÉRIGUEUX.

Lapide (Joh. de). Resoluturiæ duboiç circa celebrationē mis|| arum 1498 occurentiō. per Venerabili patrē dā3 || Johanne de lapide doctorem. Theologum || parisiensem. ordinis cartusiensis, ex sacro4
FIRST BOOKS AND PRINTERS.


The above title and colophon were taken from item No. 77 of the 1883 part of the Didot catalogue. I saw the book and gave it a careful examination, and found no reasons for doubting the statements contained in its colophon. I therefore do not hesitate to assign a printing-press to this town before the close of the fifteenth century. This copy came from the collection of M. Peignot, is now in the National Library at Paris, and no other is known. See plate No. 24.

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PERPIGNAN.

1500 Breviarium Elnense. Incipit breuiarium secundum vsum Elne 

[Colophon:] ... impressa sunt feliciter ppini. Per Joannem rosembach Germani de Handelberg Anno ... Millesimo. ccccc. Octavo, 500 pages.

This is the only book printed at Perpignan in the fifteenth century. Rosembach was master of a press at Barcelona in 1494.

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VALENCIENNES.

1500 Jehan Molinet. La resource du petit peuple. [Colophon:] Valenciennes. [1500.]

The above, with four other small quarto tracts, of four, six, four, and ten leaves respectively, are believed to have been printed at Valenciennes during the year 1500. A copy of the one with ten leaves, printed by Jehan de Liége, is in the National Library, Paris.
HOLLAND.

UTRECHT.

PETRUS COMESTOR, Scolastica hystoria super novum testamentum cu additionibq atq3 incidentijq Incipit felicit,9 . . . . [Colo- phon:] Impressa i traiecto inferiori per magistros Nycolaum ketelaer et Gherardu de Leempt m° cccc° lxxiiij°. Folio, 144 leaves.

No other Holland book has been discovered with an earlier printed date than this. Mr. Henry Bradshaw, of the University Library at Cambridge, England, attributes an undated edition of the "Speculum Humane Salvationis" to a press established at Utrecht as early as 1471-1474. Under the title of "La Prototypographie Neerlandaise," Mr. Campbell gives a list of eighteen books, which, with a query, he attributes to Utrecht. Several of the works mentioned in this list have, by the advocates of the "Haarlem Legend," been assigned to the press of Coster. A copy is in the National Library at Paris.
DELFt.

1477 Bibli mit horen boecken. [Colophon:] Deese ieghenwoerdighe bible . . . was gemaectte delf in hollant mitter hulpen gods ende bij ons jacob Jacobs soen eñ mauricius yemants zoen van Middelborch. 1477. 10 dach der maent Januarius. 2 volumes, folio, 642 leaves.

This is the first Bible in the Dutch language, and the only book in which the names of these two printers appear together. Copies are in the University Library, Cambridge, England; the National Library, Paris; and in the author's collection.

GOUDA.

1477 Epistelen ende evangelien vanden Gheheelen Jære. [Colophon:] Dit is voleyndet int iacer ons herë m. cccc. ende lxxvij op die pinxter auont . . . . Folio, 137 leaves.

Campbell and other reliable authorities have assigned this book to the press of Gér. Leeu, who, it is believed, was the first printer at Gouda. Copies are in the Public Library of Gouda, and at the Hague.

DEVENTER.

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Campbell mentions two other books which may have been issued from a press at Deventer in 1476. Mr. Bradshaw gives 1477 as the date of the first. This printer had at least one singular peculiarity: he evidently did not know how to spell his own name, since we find that he printed it thirteen different ways. He was also the most prolific Dutch printer of the fifteenth century.

ST. MARTINSDYKE.


This is the only book known to have been issued from a press at St. Martinsdyke in the fifteenth century. There is a copy at the Abbey of Ayerbode, Belgium, and no other is known to exist.

NIMWEGEN.


This book may have been issued by Gérard Leempt, one of the first printers at Utrecht.
ZWOLLE.

1479 Vocabularius Ex quo. [Colophon:] Et sic est finis deo laus τ γloria trinis Presens hoc opnculū non stili aut penne suffragio s3 noua artificioṣa q3 inuencione quād ad eusebiā dei industrie zwollis est cōsumatū Sub āno Natiuitatis. M. cccc. Ixxix feria quinta ante festī Natiuitatis dominici . . . . . Quarto, 232 leaves.

Mr. Bradshaw mentions an edition of the "Modus Confitendi" (22 Dec., 1479), which he must have had sufficient reasons for believing to be the first book of Zwolle. I have not been able to find a detailed description of it, unless it be No. 1230 of Campbell, and consequently am compelled to give the first place to one of the three or four dated books of that year. Mr. Campbell names as the printer Joh. de Vollenhoe.

HASSELT.

1480 Die Epistelen en Evangelien’t heele jaar door . . . . . . .

Hasselt, 1480, P. B. Quarto.

The initials of P. B. probably stand for Peregrinus Barmentlo, a Neapolitan printer of 1476, and the first known at Hasselt. Mr. Bradshaw seems to give the first place to an edition of "Gesta Romanorum," which I cannot find described by any bibliographer with whose work I am acquainted, and again I am compelled to accept the earliest date I have been able to find. Campbell, No. 824, describes an edition of the "Gesta Romanorum," printed at Hasselt in 1481, but does not mention an earlier one from a press at that place.
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CULEMBOURG.

Boec van den Houte. [Colophon:] Dit is ghemaect in die goede 1483 stede van culenborch Int iaar ons heren M. CCC. ei lxxxiiij. opten sesten dach van maerte by my ian veldener. Quarto, 34 leaves.

This printer appears for the first time at Louvain in 1473 or 1474. Several authors assert that he was at Cologne before he went to Louvain. There is a copy at Althorp, and a second in the Public Library, Brussels.

LEYDEN.

Die cronike of die historie va hollant va zeelant ende vrieslant 1483 ende vandé sticht van vtrecht. [Colophon:] Dit boec is voleint te Leyden in hollant Int iaar ons heren. M CCCC ende lxxxiiij Opten negenden dach van iulio. Quarto, 90 leaves.

This first known book of Leyden is said to be the work of Heynricus Heynrici, who, it is believed, was the first printer in that city.

HARLEM.

Lyden ende die passi ons Heeren ihesu Christi, ende die teykenen 1483 ende die miraculen die hij dede, . . . . [Colophon:] dit bouck is voleynedt tot Haerlem in Hollant anno 1483, den 10 dach in decembri. Quarto, 86 leaves.

This book is attributed to Jacob Bellaert, who had the first known press at Harlem, and is probably the first book printed at that city.
BOIS-LE-DUC or S'HERZOGENBUSCH.

1484 TUNDALUS. Boeck van Tondalus vysioen. [Colophon:] Hier eyndet dat boeck vā Tondalus vysioen. ende hoe dat sijn ziele wt sijn lichaem ghenomen was. Gheprent tots hartogtenbosch. M. cccc. lxxxiiij. Quarto, 32 leaves.

This book is believed to have been issued by Gérard Leempt, one of the first printers in Holland. A copy is in the Library of the University at Louvain.

SCHOONHOVEN or KLOSTER HEM.

1495 BREUIARIUM TRAIECTENSE. [Colophon:] . . . cortex atq5 in finē usq̄. sūma cū diligētia elaboratū correctū sil' r emendatū est hoc pīs breuiariū extra muūs oppidi scoenhouieū. pīū hollādie traiectēn dyoces'. Anno salutis Millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimoquito. vltima februarij. Folio, 314 leaves.

This work is attributed to the canons of the Monastery of Saint Michel, the only known printers at Schoonhoven in the fifteenth century. It has been stated that these worthy canons (monks?) went into the business of book-making for the purpose of obtaining money to repair their monastery.

SCHIEDAM.


Whoever issued this book is considered the first who had a press at Schiedam. Up to this time the name or names of the fifteenth century printer or printers at this place have not been discovered.
BELGIUM.

ALOST.

*Speculum conuersionis peccatorum magistri dyonisii de leuuuis* 1473
alias rikel ordinis Cartusiensis. [Colophon:] Impressum.
Alosti. in Flandria. Anno. m* ccce* lxiii*. Quarto, 28 leaves.

Another book, an edition of "De duobus amantibus Eurialo et Lucretia
opusculum" of Æneas Silvius (Pius II.), was issued at Alost in 1473;
but as neither gives the day of the month when completed, there is no way
of deciding which is entitled to the first place. The one described is
believed to have been printed by John of Westphalia and Thierry Martens.

LOUVAIN.

*Petri de Crescentiis liber ruralium commodorum.* [Colophon:] 1474
Presens opus . . . extitit hac littera vera modernata. abscis[a
[et] formata: impressum. p Ioannem de vvestfalia Paderborneñ
dyocesis. In alma . . . vniuersitate Louaniesi residente. Anno MCCCCLXXIII. mensis Decembris die nona. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Folio, 196 leaves.

Panzer and Hain both state that printing commenced at Louvain in 1473. The former names two books issued in that year. Campbell does not mention either, but is doubtful about the date of an edition of a work of Zambrellis, which he thinks may have been printed by Jean Veldener in 1473–74.

BRUGES.

1475 Le Jardin de dewotion, auquel lame dewote quiete son amoureux Jhesuchrist. [Colophon:] Primum opus impressum per Colardum Mansion, Brugis. . . . [1475.] Folio, 29 leaves.

Mansion was one of the most notable of the fifteenth century printers. Caxton, England’s first printer, practiced his art with this master. The first books in the English and French languages were probably from a press at Bruges. Examples of Mansion’s handiwork are seldom found in the hands of an auctioneer or book-seller; but, when they are, large prices are realized for them. A copy of his “Lestrif de fortune,” in the first part of the Didot sale, brought 21,500 francs, or $4,300.

I give the date of the work described upon the authority of a number of most reliable bibliographers. Their assertions as to the exact year may be arbitrary; but the presumption, in this particular instance, is that there are good reasons for having made them. The first book of Bruges with a certain date is of 1476.

A copy of the work described is in the National Library, Paris.

BRUSSELS.

1476 Arnoldus Geilhoven de Hollandia de Rotterdam. Ordin. S. Augustini. Gnotosolitos sive speculum conscientiae. [Colophon:] Presens hoc speculum . . . . Arte ipssoria multipli-
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catū. & ći huāna suffecit iudustria satis soleri elaboratū. Bruxelle opido brabācie finitū feliciter anno dīi M.CCCC. Lx. xvi. xxv mensis maji. 2 parts, folio.

"Frères de la Vie Commune," the Brothers of Common Life, were the first who had a press at Brussels. Before the introduction of printing, the various chapters of this brotherhood held special rights, which had been granted to them, in relation to writing, copying, and illuminating—hence their readiness to accept and take advantage of the newly discovered art. Several writers have fixed upon 1472, while others have named 1473 and 1474 as the years of the first printing at Brussels. Up to this time, however, no book with a date anterior to 1476 has been discovered.

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AUDENARDE or OUDENARDE.

HERMANNI DE PETRA DE SCUTDORPE sermones L super orationem Dominica. [Colophon:] Pressum Aldernardi per me Arnoldum Cäsaris meaeque sodales dominice incarnationis supra M.CCCC. anno LXXX . . . . Folio, 136 leaves.

Arnoldus Cäsaris, or Arend de Keyser, after printing at Audenarde for three years, went to Ghent, where, in 1483, he issued from his press the first book of that city.

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ANTWERP.

There is a work of Antwerp which bears the date 1472, but a majority of bibliographers believe it to be at least ten years too early. Panzer mentions six books printed at that city before 1482; but as there seems to be considerable doubt about the dates of those mentioned by Panzer, I accept the "Speighel" as the earliest example I can find with a date about which there can be no misunderstanding. Campbell (No. 54) describes a book ("Rudolphi Agricola Opuscula"), of 1476, which several authors have placed to the credit of Antwerp. He, however, does not believe in its existence.

GHENT.

1483 Traité de paix et de mariage . . . Fait a francise alias arras le xxiiij* iour de decembre lan. Mil quatreccens quatre vingt et deux et publie le xxiiiij* iour dud' moys en leglise nostre dame en le cite le3 led' arras. [Colophon:] Le tractie de la paix Imprime a gand dele3 le belfroi par Arnoul de Keysere le viij* iour dapuril lan Mil. cccc. quatre vingt et trois. Folio, 12 leaves.

The only copy of this Treaty known is in the Library of the University at Ghent.
HUNGARY.

BUDA.

Chronica Hungarorum ab origine ad coronationem Regis 1473
Mathiae. [Colophon:] Finita Bude anno Dni m. cccc. lxxiii,
in vigilia Pentecostes per Andream Hess. Folio, 67 leaves.

This and one other book, which is without date, constitute the only
known products of the Buda press of the fifteenth century. It is not known
that Andreas Hess had a press elsewhere.
SPAIN.

VALENCIA.

BERNARDO FENOLLAR. Certamen poetich, en lohor de la Concecio. 1474

This is the only book known to have been printed at Valencia in 1474. It was probably the work of a German printer, Lambert Palmart, whose name appears for the first time in 1477.

SARAGOSSA.

MANIPULUS CURATOREM compositus a Guidone de Monteroteri. 1475
[Colophon:] . . . Clero et populo impressio perutilis utriusque ope sed Matthei Fland' industria felici termino clausa est Ara-
gonensium regia in urbe Cesarau gusta xv octobris anno salutis millesimo quadrigentesimo septuagesimo quinto. Folio.

Neither Panzer, Santander, nor Hain mention this book or its printer. It is a very great rarity, and I do not know where a copy can be found.

SEVILLE.

1477 Clemente Sanchez de Vercial. Sacramental. [Colophon:]
.... A instancia e mandado del .... Padre D. Pedro Fernandez de Solis .... e .... Don Pero Gonzales de Mendoza, .... Arzobispo de Sevilla, .... En el dicho Arzbispado fue impresa esta obra en la .... Cibdad de Sevilla por los diligentes e discretos maestros Anton Martines e Bartholome Segura e Alphonso del Puerto. E acabose en primero dia del mes de Agosto. Año .... de M. CCCCLXXVII. anos del pontificado del .... santo Padre Sixto Papa quarto ano sexto .... Quarto, 168 leaves.

There is an undated copy of this work at the National Library in Paris, which the catalogue-makers of that institution believe was printed at Seville in 1475, by the same printers who executed the edition of 1477. They give no reasons for such a belief, but simply state it.

BARCELONA.

1478 Sancti Thome de Aqvino in libris Ethicorum Comentvm .... Pere Bruno y Nicolau Spindeler, Alemanni. xv Junii, 1478.

There is said to exist a book of Barcelona dated 1468. M. Bernard has proved that the year intended was 1498. Several authorities cite another of 1475, but I have not been able to find any description of it.
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which gives a certain year; so I infer that if it exists at all it is without
date. There is no doubt of the existence of the one described. It was
printed by Pere Bruno and Nicolas Spindeler, and is probably the first book
from a press at Barcelona.

LERIDA.

BREVIARIO ILLERDENSE. Breviarium opus secundum Illerdensis
ecclesie consuetudinem . . . . emendatum per dominum
Laurentium Fornes . . . . Antonius Palares campanarum
eiusdem ecclesie pulsator propriis expensis fieri fecit. Im-
pressitque venerabilis Magister Henric9 Botel de Saxonia
aleman9 vir erudit9 huic clarissimo opere in urbe Illede xvi

A copy of this exceedingly rare book is in the library of the Carmelite
Convent at Barcelona.

SEGORBE.

CONSTITUTIONES SYNODALES Bartholomaei Marti, Cardinalis et
Episcopi Segobricensis . . . Segobriæ, 1479.

This book is by an unknown printer, and is the only one which is claimed
to have been issued at Segorbe in the fifteenth century. It was first
mentioned by Caballero, and by him assigned to Segorbe, and is given a
place in this list because several careful writers have partially accepted his
statement.

TOLEDO.

LEYES ORIGINALES de los Reyes de España registradas por D. 1480
Don Dion. Hidalgo, Don Barth. J. Gallardo, and other Spanish bibliographers have examined a copy of this book in one of the provincial libraries of Spain, and for good reasons, which their examinations disclose, agree as to the date and place of printing. They also compared it with the heretofore supposed first book of Toledo, printed by Juan Vasquez in 1486, and found that the types used for printing both books were the same.

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**SALAMANCA.**

1481 ÆLII ANTONII NEBRISSENSIS Introductiones latinæ explicate. [Colophon:] Salmanticæ anno ... M. CCC. LXXXj. ad xvij. K. Februarii ... Folio.

A copy of this rare work can be found in the Royal Library at Madrid. Arnaldo, or Arnao Guillen de Brocar and his son Juan are believed to have been the first to establish a printing-press at Salamanca.

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**ZAMORA.**

1482 PROVERBIOS DE SENECA por el Dr. Pero Diaz. [Colophon:] Esta obra se acabó en la cibdad de Zamora sabbado a tres dias del mes de Agosto año ... de mil e quatroçientos e ochenta e dos años. Anton de Centenera. Folio, 85 leaves.

M. Deschamps claims priority for this book over an edition of the "Vita Christi." The latter, before his discovery, was believed to have been the first book printed at Zamora. His claim, as he states it, seems to be well founded. A copy is in the Royal Library at Madrid.
OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

GERONA.

Memorial del pecador remut. La primera part del libro apellat 1483 memorial . . . compilat per . . . Phelip de Malla . . . .

[Colophon:] . . . la primera part . . . impressa a despeses de Matheu Vendrell mercader en la ciutat de Girona, dilluns a xvii. de noembre lany de . . . mil cccc lxxx, y tres. Folio.

This is the only book known to have been issued at Gerona before the end of the fifteenth century. Mathew Vendrell, its printer, established a press at Barcelona in 1484. At least one author is of the opinion that he never was at Gerona, but executed the work described at Barcelona.

__________________________________________

BURGOS.

Arte de Gramatica de Fray Andres de Cerezo. Andreas Guter-
rius Cerasianus . . . Domino Ludovico Acuña . . . salutem plurimam dicit. [Colophon:] Mense martio duodecima die anno . . . 1485 . . .

The first printer at Burgos was Frédéric de Bâle, who possibly learned the art from Berthold Ruppel. This is believed to be his first book.

__________________________________________

PALMA.

Johannis de Gerano tractatus, qui stringit conclusionum processu: 1485 fere totam theologiam et moralem. [Colophon:] . . . . opera et impensis Reuerendi Bartholomei Caldentem . . . Impressü est: Arte uero et industria ingeniosi Nicolai Califati balearici in maiori ex balearibus imprimentis Anno salutis M CCCCLXXXV die uero XX mensis Iunii. Quarto, 30 leaves.
Nicolai Calafati was the only printer at Palma before the end of the fifteenth century. He left two books bearing his name. His press was not known to the earlier bibliographers. Don Joaquin Maria Bover, the historian of the Balearic Isles, was the first to discover the work described.

XERES.

1485 Constitutiones synodales urbis vel Ecclesiae Xericanae, auctore Bartholomæo Marti . . . Xerice, 1485.

All knowledge of this book seems to have been derived from the assertions of the Abbé Caballero. Subsequent Spanish bibliographers neither repeat nor deny his statements. Deschamps questions the accuracy of his geographical knowledge. The work described is given a place in this list, for the reason that in its description I find the name of a town and a date which probably refer to the place and time of printing.

MURCIA.

1487 Copilacion de las Batallas campales que son contenidas en las estorias escolasticas e de España . . . [Colophon:] . . .

Fue este libro . . . en la . . . ciudad de Murcia por manos de maestre Lope de la Roca Aleman Impresor de libros lunes xxvij dias de mayo año de mil e cccc. lxxvij. años. 2 parts, folio.

This printer, Lope Joh. or Juan de Roca, was the only one who had a press at Murcia in the fifteenth century. It is not known that he issued more than two books.
SAN CUCUFAT or SAN COLGAT DES VALLES.

ISAAC DE RELIGIONE. [Colophon:] Finitus hic Libell' apud 1489 sanctū Cucufatum vallis Aretane. XXIX noëbris anni D. M. CCC. LXXXIX. Quarto, 123 leaves.

Several of the earlier writers doubt the propriety of assigning this book to San Cucufat. The Spanish bibliographers, however, including Mendez, agree as to the correctness of the date and place of printing. Of the printer nothing is known.

CORIA.

BLASON GENERAL de todas las insignias del universo. Dedicado al 1489 . . . rey de Portogal. Hecho en la universidad de Salamanca . . . Por un gallego hijo del dicho estudio renombre Gracia dey. [Colophon:] impresso y entallado an la cibdab de coria por maestro Bartoleme de lila flamêco año de mil cccc l xxxix. Quarto.

This is the only book issued at Coria before the close of the fifteenth century. Of Bar. de Lila, its printer, beyond the mention of his name in this work, nothing is known.

PAMPLONA.


Hain (No. 4656) gives the above title and date; Reichhart repeats it. The Spanish bibliographers do not mention this edition, but give the date of the first book at Pamplona as of 1495, when the name of Arnaldo Guillen de Brocar, the earliest known printer there, first appears.
TOLOSA.

      Henricus Mayer. 1489. Folio, 179 leaves.

The history of early printing in this city seems to be in some manner so  
interwoven with that of Toulouse, France, that up to this time it has not  
been possible to arrive at any satisfactory solution of perplexing historical  
difficulties. Panzer, Hain, and Santander give 1479 as the date of the first  
book of Tolosa. The later writers discard this date and agree upon 1489  
as the correct period. I am inclined to side with these later authorities,  
several of whom have made early printing in Spain a subject of special  
investigation.

VALLADOLID.

1492  Tractado breve de Confession. [Colophon:] Esta obra se hizo  
      A. iii. de febrero. Quarto.

It is not known who was the printer of this book. The name of Juan  
de Fruncourt, the earliest known at Valladolid, appears for the first time  
in 1493.

CAGLIARI.

1493  Speculum Ecclesiae. Comensa la robriqua || de aquest libre  
apellat || speculum ecclesie so esa || dir espileho mirall de la ||  
santa hesgleya qui es so || bre la missa. . . . . [Colophon:]  
Acabada la þset hobra apelada specutz ecclesie || stāpat e la  
ciutat y castil || de callar p lo honorable || e Salvador de bolōya  
me || stre de stāpa a reñsta de || mestre niclau dagreda || aragoneses  
al þ mer de oct || ubre del ây mil. cccccxiii.
OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

M. Mutaner, the librarian of the Municipal Library at Palma, has discovered in the collection under his charge the only known copy of this work. Of Nicholas Degrada, of Arragon, its printer, there is no mention outside of this colophon. No other book was issued at Cagliari before the end of the fifteenth century.

MONTEREY.

MISSALE. [Colophon:] Hoc opus Misarum, seu liber Misale totius anni . . . . explicit . . . . suña cum diligentia correctum et emendatum, impressum arte, et expensis Gundisalvi Roderici de la Passera, et Johannis de Porres sociorum. Cui finis datur Monti Regio D. D. Francisco de Zuñiga . . . . anno m. ccccxciiii. tertio nonas februardii.

This is probably the only book from the press of de la Passera and de Porres, and is believed to be the only one printed at Monterey during the fifteenth century.

GRANADA.

FRANCISCI XIMENII. Primer volumen de vita Xpi . . . . corregido y añadido por el Arçobispo de Granada. [Colophon:] Fue acabado y empresso este primer volumen de vita cristi de fray fràcisco ximenez: en la . . . . cibdad de Grenada en el postrimero día del mes de Abril. Año . . . de mill. cccc. xcvj. Por Meynardo Ungut e Jhoânes de Nurêberga alemanes, por mädado y expensas del . . . . Don Fray Fernando de Talauera primero arçobispo . . . . de Granada. Folio.
Several authors mention one or two unimportant books which may have been printed at Granada earlier than the one described. The Spanish bibliographers agree that this was the first. Meynard Ungut and Joh. of Nuremberg were established at Seville in 1490 and 1491.

TARRAGONA.


The only book known to have been issued at Tarragona in the fifteenth century. Rosembach, the printer of this work, was established at three other cities—Barcelona, Perpignan, and Montserrat—before the close of the fifteenth century.

MONASTERIO DE NUESTRA SEÑORA DE MONTserrat.

1499 LIBRO DE LAS MEDITACIONES de N.-S. J.-C. [Colophon:] Expliciunt meditationes quas sanctus scripsit Bonaventura de vita et passione domini nostri Jesu Christi . . . . in Monasterio beate Marie de Montserratato . . . . Impressum per Johannem Luschner alemanum. Sub impensis ejusdem monasterii. Anno Dni. m. CCCX Li. xxviiij. xvij. mensis Aprilis . . . . Octavo.

There were six books issued from the press of Luschner, at this monastery, in 1499. Of those which bear the day of the month, this is the earliest. It is not known that he exercised his art at any other place, and it is believed he was the only printer at Montserrat in the fifteenth century.
LEYES HECHAS par los muy altos . . . principes . . . el Rey 1499
Don Fernando e la Reyna Doña Isabel . . . por la brevedad
e orden de los pleytos. Fechas en la Villa de Madrid año . . .
de mil. cccc. xcix. [At end of the ordinances:] Dada en . . .
Madrid a xxj. dias del mes de mayo año de mil e cccc. xcix.
años. Yo el rey. Yo la reyna. Yo Miguel perez dalmazan
secretario . . . . . [Privilege:] Por quanto Fernando de
Jahen, librero, quedò e ofreciò de par estas leyes . . . en
precio iusto . . . mandaron los señores Presidente e Oidores
de la audiencia de sus altezas que residen en . . . . Valla-
dolid, que . . . . Folio.

Of the history of early printing at Madrid very little seems to be known. Those authors who have anything to say about it agree that the book described was printed in that city in 1499. One or two are of the opinion that Fernando de Jahen combined the art of book-making with the occupation of book-selling, and that he may have been the printer of this work.

JAEN.

PETRI DE GUI tractatus de differentiis. [Colophon:] Finitus hic 1500
liber de differentia editus à Magistro Petro Dagui in urbe
Giennensi anno . . . M. cccccc. die vero 20 mensis maii.

Several writers assert that the date (1500) refers to the completion of the composition. The majority of bibliographers, however, are of the opinion that it must refer to the time of printing.

546395 A
AUSTRIA.

TRENT, or TRIENT.

GESCHICHTE DES ZU TRIENT ermordeten Christenkindes. [Colophon:] Und das hat ghedruckt Albertus Duderstat von Eiksvelt zu Trient in dem iar . . . . tausend vier hundert vnd fünf vnd sibuz iar an dem mitwuchen vor unser lieben frauwen tage der purt. Folio, 14 leaves.

This is the first book known to have been printed in Austria. Albrecht Kne, of Duderstadt, its printer, in 1482 established the first press at Memmingen.

VIENNA.

TRACTATUS DISTINCTIONUM. [Colophon:] Explicit Manipulus 1482 distinctionum Lectoris Iohannis Meyger impressum Wienne anno domini m. cccc. lxxxii. Quarto, 11 leaves.
Six books, by an unknown printer, were issued from a press at Vienna in 1482. The name of Johannes Winterberger, the first known printer in this city, appears for the first time in 1492. A copy is in the Imperial Library at Vienna.

KLOSTERNEUBURG.

[Colophon:] Datü Rome Apud sanctü petrz. Anno . . . . . .

The late M. Tross, of Paris, was the first to discover and indicate the place where this bull was printed. He mentions another book from the same press. A copy is in the collection of the author. See plate No. 25.

BRÜNN.
(MORAVIA.)

1486 AGENDA secundum chorum Olomucensem. . . . Brunæ, 1486.
Quarto.

The name of the printer of this book is unknown. Conrad Stahel, who commenced issuing books at Passau about 1480 or '82, is the first mentioned at Brunn; but his name does not appear there until 1491.
POLAND.

CRACOW, or CRACOVIA.


Several authors who have written upon early printing at Cracow have advanced separate theories. Various years, from 1465 to 1500, have been given as the date of the first book. The discovery that the work described was printed with types which, they believed, had been used by Gunther Zainer at Augsburg, has led several bibliographers to express a belief that he was the first printer at Cracow; and later writers now agree in asserting
that this edition of Turrecremata was issued as early as 1475. It seems to be quite clear, however, that a book of Hours of 1491 was the first with a date, as well as the first book known to have been printed in the Slavic language, and that Svojbold Veyl was its printer, and not Jean Haller, who has often passed for the first printer in this city, where he was a book-seller, and not a book-maker.
ENGLAND.

WESTMINSTER.

THE DICTES AND SAYINGES OF PHILOSOPHRES. Which Boke is 1477 translated out of Frenshe into Englyssh by the Noble and puissant lord Antoine Erle of Ryuyers. . . . [Colophon:]
Emprynted by me William Caxton at Westminstre the yere of our lord m. ccc. lxxvij. Folio.

In 1471 Caxton (who was then at Bruges) translated from the French and soon after, probably with the aid of Colard Mansion, issued this translation of "The Recuyell of the Historeys of Troye," the first book ever printed in English. The second, "The Game and the Playe of the Chesse," Mr. Blades believes, was also from a press at Bruges. The first edition in French of the "Receuil des histoires de Troyes" is also supposed to have been printed at Bruges, in 1476.

In the introduction to the Catalogue of the Caxton Exhibition of 1877 I find it stated, without qualification, "That to Caxton belongs the honor of having printed not only the first book in English, but the first in the
French language." Upon page 8 of the same catalogue there is a note to
the title of the last-named work, which reads: "This is the first book
printed in French, and is believed by many English bibliographers to have
been printed by Colard Mansion." Here we find a qualification of the
former unqualified statement, and a fair illustration of the general value of
bibliographical speculations. It is possible that some one may discover that
all the books which have been attributed to Caxton while he was at
Bruges, were worked off from the press of Mansion, and that the latter
assisted the former in printing each of these works. Three copies of the
"Dictes" were at the Caxton Exhibition,—one of them from Althorp.

OXFORD.

1478 Expositio S. Ieronimi in Symbolum Apostolorum. [Colophon:]
Explicit exposicio . . . . ad papam lauræcium Impressa Oxonie
Et finita Annodomini. m. cccc. lxviii. xviij. die decembris.
Quarto, 42 leaves.

It has been conceded that the date of this book is erroneous, a majority
of the bibliographers agreeing that the year 1478 was intended by the
printer. Theodoricus Rood, a native of Cologne, was the first printer at
Oxford. There is a copy at Althorp, and another in the National Library,
Paris.

SAINT ALBANS.

1480 Rhetorica nova Laurencii Guilelmi de Saona. [Colophon:]
Compilatum autem fuit hoc opus in alma universitate Canta-
brigie, anno Domini MCCCLXXVIII . . . . impressum fuit
. . . . apud villâ Sancti Albani. Anno Domini M CCCCLXX
LXXX. Quarto.

To the press of the "School-master at St. Albans," whoever he was, are
attributed eight books, issued from 1480 to 1486. No other press is
known to have existed at that town during the fifteenth century. There
is a copy at Althorp, and a second in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.
SAVOY.

ALBI.

Iohannis de Tvrrecremata Contemplaciones. [Colophon:] Impressæ Albie, anno domini M° CCC°, octuagesimo primo et die xij. mensis nouembris. Quarto, 30 leaves.

1481

Probably the first book printed at Albi with a date, and one of the first illustrated with engravings on metal. M. Claudin, of Paris, published in 1880 a work entitled "Origines de l'imprimerie a Albi en Languedoc (1480–1484)," in which he gives a most carefully prepared account of the wanderings of John Neumeister, companion of Gutenberg, and has made a strong, if not conclusive, case in favor of his having been the printer of this book, and probably the first at this place. A copy is at the National Library, Paris, and a second in the collection of M. Claudin.
1484 Exposition des Euangiles. [Colophon:] Cy finist lexposition des euuâgilles et des epistres de tout lan translatees de nouuеau de latin en françois. Imprimees A chambery Par Anthoine neyret. lan de grace m cccc lxxxiii, le vi. iour du moys de iuillet. Folio.

Several authors give precedence to an undated book entitled "Le Livre de Baudoyn." The work described, however, is the first known to have been printed at Chambéry. Neyret combined the art of engraving upon wood with printing. A copy is in the National Library, Paris.
DENMARK.

ODENSEE.

Guilhelmi Caorsini de Obsidione et bello Rhodiano. [Colophon:] Per Venerabilem virum Johanne Snel artis impressorie magistrum in Ottonia impressa sub anno Dñi 1482. Quarto.

The University at Upsal possesses the only known copy of this book. It is believed that Snel was the only printer at Odensee up to the close of the fifteenth century.

SCHLESWIG.

Missale Sleswicense. Missale secundum Ordinariam et ritum 1486
Ecclesiae Sleswicensis. [Colophon:] Per Jacobum Hortsmann
formatum, emendatum et correctum, impressumque in Sleswick arte et ingenio Stephani Arndes. 1486. Folio.

This is the only book known to have been issued at Schleswig during the fifteenth century. Arndes was at Perusia in 1481, and at Lubeck in 1492 and 1496.

COPENHAGEN.

1493 Regulæ emendate correcteque Hafnye de figuratis Constructionibus grammaticis, ex diversis Passibus Sacre Scripture ac Poetarum. [Colophon:] Impresse Hafnye per Gothefridum de Ghemen. Anno 1493. Quarto.

Gouvaert van Gheman, a native of Holland, had a press at Gouda before he went to Copenhagen. He continued to issue books at the latter place as late as 1508, and was the only printer at Copenhagen before the end of the fifteenth century.
SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM.

DIALOGUS CREATORIUM MORALIZATUS. [Colophon:] Impressus 1483
per Johanem smell artis impressione mgm. in Stockholm inceptus
et . . . . finitus est. Anno dñi M. CCC. LXXXIIJ. Mensis decembris
In vigilia thome. Quarto, 156 leaves.

This Johanem Snell was probably the 1482 printer of Odensee. It is
believed that he issued two other books from his Stockholm press, under
the name of Johannes Fabri. Two copies of the work described are in the
Library of the University of Upsal.
WADSTEN.

1495 Breviarium ad usum cœnobii Wadstenensis, de ordine S. Brigitæ [Colophon:] Wadstenis, typis monasterii, anno Domini MCDXCV. Octavo.

This is the only book with a date printed at the Monastery of Ste. Brigitte during the fifteenth century. Several authors are of the opinion that one other work was issued from that press as early as 1491; but they give no reasons for such a belief.
TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

LEXICON HEBRAICUM . . . . 1488.

The earlier bibliographers who mention the subject of early printing in Turkey, were skeptical about a press having existed there before the end of the fifteenth century. Later writers seem to have settled upon 1488 as the date of the first book issued in that country, and they accord the honor due the first printer to Rabbi Gersom, a son of one of the Jewish printers at Soncino.
PORTUGAL.

LISBON.

R. MOSIS BEN NACHMAN. Commentarius in Pentateuchum. [Colo-
phon:] Nomen Dei . . . qui . . . adivit eum, ut perficeret
scriptum hoc . . . et quidem perficeret perpulchra impressione,
rectaque correctione, Ulyssipone, mense Ab anno Miserabor
Iudæ, videlicet ccxl. iudaico [A. D. 1489], in ædibus Rabbi
Zorba et Raban Eliezer. Two parts, folio, 300 leaves.

Several early authorities were of the opinion that at least one book was
issued from a Lisbon press as early as 1485. Later writers cite the above
as the first with an authentic date. The printers were Rabbi Samuel
Zorba(r)a and Raban (Rabbi) Eliezer.
LEIRIA.

1492 Proverbia Salomonis, cum Chaldaica paraphrasi et comment. 
Rabbi Levi Gersonidis et Rabbi Menachem Meiri. [Colophon:] 
In domo egregii Don Samuelis Dortas. e regione longinqua, 
opera intelligentis filii ejus Abrahami, jussu et sumptibus. . . . .
R. Salomonis Kolodri, absoluta denique I. die mensis av, anno 
et venient vel Sion in cantico son V. cclii. [A. D. 1492.] 
Folio, 226 leaves.

In the colophon of this work, the place of printing is not mentioned; but 
it is generally conceded by bibliographers that it is the first book of the 
Leiria press, and that Abraham, son of Don Samuel Dortas, was its 
printer.

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BRAGA.

1494 Breviarium Bracharensis. [Colophon:] Impressum in Augusta 
Bracharensi civitate, per magistrum Joannem Gherline aleman- 
um, anno . . . . m cccc xciv. Folio.

No other book is known to have been printed at Braga during the 
fifteenth century.
MONTENEGRO.

CETINGE.

okoih iliti osmoglasnik . . . Cetinge, Macario, 1494. Folio, 1494
270 pages.

A Dalmatian by the name of Macario was probably the only printer of Montenegro before the end of the fifteenth century. From the fact that his types resemble those which had been used by several printers who had presses at Venice, it has been inferred that he learned his art there. Two other books bearing his name were issued at Cetinge in 1495.
**ILLUSTRATIONS.**

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ABSTRACT OF PLACES AND PRINTERS,

FOLLOWING THE CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE BODY OF THE WORK.

This list gives in a column of Roman numerals the total number of cities, etc., where
presses were established before the end of the fifteenth century, and in a separate
column in Arabic numerals the number of cities, etc., of each country; and also,
when known, the names of the earliest printers are given, and dates of the first
books. The pages indicated refer to the body of the work.

I. GERMANY.

I. 1. MENTZ. 1450–1456 (Nov. 15, 1454). . 1
    Johannes Gutenberg.

II. 2. STRASBURG. 1459–60. . . . 2
    Johannes Mentelin.

III. 3. BAMBERG. 1461. . . . . 3
    Albrecht Pfister.

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<p>| IV.  | 4. COLOGNE. 1466. | Uldaricus Zell de Hanau. | 4 |
| V.   | 5. ELTVILLE. 1467. | Heinrich and Nicklaus Bechtermündze. | 4 |
| VI.  | 6. AUGSBURG. 1468. | Gunther Zeiner. | 5 |
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CORRECTIONS.

*Marienthal*, page 8. According to Campbell, the Brussels chapter of "The Brothers of Common Life," between May 25, 1476, and 1487, issued thirty-six books, twelve of which were dated.

*Messina*, page 35. Panzer, without qualification, states that Mastro Rigo and Alding were the same. He accepts as his authority an account of Alding contained in a work of J. Petrus Apulus, printed by Andreas de Bruges at Messina in 1497. The first two books of that city—one of 1473, the other of 1478—are explicit as to the name of the printer. In each he is "Mastro Rigo dalmania." If, as asserted, Alding was the printer of these books, why did he not give his German name? Rigo is the Italian word for line, while Alding was and is a common German name; between the two there can be no possible analogy. In the third book of Messina (Psalterium, 1478), we find the name "Henricum Alding" given in full for the only time in that city.

*Albi*, page 107. In putting together the manuscript for the printer an inexcusable blunder was perpetrated. The titles were copied by one hand, and the notes written by another upon separate slips of paper. In this instance the copyist took the title of the book from the work of some writer who had assigned it to Albi, Savoy, while the note was written from information obtained from a work of M. Claudin, giving it to the first press at Albi, in Languedoc, France. This book in its correct chronological position would be No. 9, of France, the number erroneously given to Rougemont. According to M. Claudin, the work in question is a quarto having thirty leaves and thirty-three engravings, and the following title, viz.:

```
Meditationes Reuerēdissimi patris et dāi dāi Johānis de Turrecremata.
(Colophon:) Expliciunt Meditationes reuerēdissimi patris et dāi dāi Johannis de Turrecremata sacro sancte Romane ecclesie Cardinalis Impresse albie. Anno domini Mil. cccc. octuagesimo primo. Et die xvii mensis novembris.
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DeO GrAtIAS. AMEN.

*Bale*, page 57. Fourth line of title, for "Balileae" read Basilae.

*Klosterneburg*, page 102. Omit the word "Colophon" from the title.

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[I am under obligations to Mr. T. L. De Vinne for the active interest he has taken in the preparation of this work, as well as for the personal supervision he has given to its execution. In many instances I have found his advice of great assistance. To Monsieur A. Claudin, of Paris, who has furnished me with valuable information from his great store of bibliographical knowledge, I am also very thankful.]