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

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

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

by
Margaret M. Stutzman

July 1959
The writer wishes to express her sincere gratitude to Miss Hattie Osborne for invaluable inspiration, guidance, and criticism in the preparation of this project. She is indebted also to President William J. Dosborough, Baker University, and Miss Fury McGinnick, Librarian at Baker University, for their cooperation in this project, and to Miss Irene Hanson and Mrs. Iola Fox, advisors, for their excellent help and criticisms.

Approved for the Major Department

[Signature]

Approved for the Graduate Council

[Signature]
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The writer wishes to express her sincere gratitude to Miss Hattie Osborne for invaluable inspiration, guidance, and criticism in the preparation of this paper. She is indebted also to President William J. Scarborough, Baker University, and Miss Mary McCormick, librarian at Baker University for their cooperation in this project, and to Miss Irene Hansen and Mrs. Inez Cox, advisors, for their excellent help and criticism.

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CHAPTER I

The Quayle Collection of Bibles was bequeathed to Baker University by Bishop William A. Quayle. It contains Bibles, including several manuscripts antedating the invention of printing, fifteen Latin Bibles printed during the fifteenth century, and copies of all the principal versions of the Protestant church, many of them first editions. These Bibles represent Bishop Quayle's diligent and loving search for an idea, he has been sharing knowledge with his brother. The day when early man first discovered that his thoughts might be preserved for posterity marked the beginning of the written word. From the first crude chiseling in rock to the elaborate and technically perfect examples of printing today, man has worked to make the "word" a beautiful and a useful thing.

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

William A. Quayle, a bishop of the Methodist Church, had in his youth gone to Baker University, and later served as president of the college. Upon his death, his Bible collection was bequeathed to the college. This will in turn be at the disposal of anyone wishing to see it. Of this collection Dr. William J. Scarborough, president of Baker University, says:

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

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

William A. Quayle was more than a bibliophile. His love of the Quayle Library, the Jessie M. Brooks Bequest, strong religious convictions directed his love of books toward the Bible. For many years he searched the world over to find and purchase fine editions of the Bible. He have included Bibles purchased especially for the collection acquired rare old illuminated manuscripts, copied and illuminated by monks during the Middle Ages, early editions of the Bible printed by the famous first printers, and the collection which is housed in the Quayle Library is one of several libraries of beautiful editions from the famous presses of his own time.

William A. Quayle, a bishop of the Methodist Church, had in his youth gone to Baker University and later served her life to its study and care. Miss Gaborne, a former president of the college. Upon his death his Bible librarian for many years, has spent months at the New York collection was bequeathed to the college. His will in

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1William J. Scarborough, "Memo: Mrs. Ralph Stutzman," (unpublished memo, written for this study).
part read:

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

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

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

Public Library studying rare Bibles and has exhausted all sources available to her in the study of this collection. Illustrations, printers, and unusual circumstances connected with the printing of the book.

II. THE PROBLEM

Statement of the problem. It is the purpose of this study to present, in the form of a catalog, a listing with all the items in the Quayle Collection with a reasonable but not exhaustive amount of study given to each item. The need in the Quayle Collection is for a complete listing of the items in the collection. Importance of the study. Miss Osborne and Dr. Homer K. Ebright, retired professor of Religion at Baker University, are the only persons in this area prepared and qualified to show the Quayle Collection to visitors. The collection is housed in such a way that it is difficult for a visitor to gain much information or satisfaction from viewing the collection without the aid of a person familiar with the Bibles. There is at the present time no catalog or bibliography available to the visitor which would aid him in viewing and understanding the collection. It is desirable that such a guide be made available, since often it is extremely inconvenient if not impossible for Miss Osborne or Dr. Ebright to show the collection at the time visitors wish to view it. This study in revised form might serve as a written guide for those people who wish to view the collection.
collection is identified in such a way as to bring out the pertinent facts as well as interesting information concerning illustrations, printers, and unusual circumstances connected with the printing of the book.

Limitations of the study. This study is a survey of not a catalog or guide to the collection. Miss Osborne has not given an exhaustive amount of study given to each item. The need for plans to publish these notes in book form. They have not at this time for a complete listing of the items in the collection rather than a thorough study of any one part. A more thorough study has been given to the Bibles in the collection than to the other books because the collection is noted for its Bibles and the other books merely add interest to the basic collection. Some early editions of the classics, noted in the collection, are often rare. In fact, it is not uncommon that some books noted for their "oddlities," and other old books are in the collection. They are listed in this study, but little research has been done on them because of their non-

LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT. There have been a number of proposed studies in connection with the Quayle Collection. Joseph Rubenstein, curator of rare books and assistant professor of bibliography at Kansas University, has made a "Proposal for Cataloging and Restoring the Quayle Bible Collection at Baker University." At the present time the Grolier Society is beginning the restoration of some of
the early Latin Bibles. A pamphlet written by Miss Osborne, entitled "The William Alfred Quayle Collection of Bibles," and published by Baker University, is available to visitors of the collection. This pamphlet discusses interesting facts concerning Bishop Quayle and the collection, but it is not a catalog or guide to the collection. Miss Osborne has hand written notes on many of the Bibles. There are indefinite plans to publish these notes in book form. They have been used freely in the preparation of this thesis, but the use of the notes here should in no way detract from the further use of them in book form. A typewritten copy, prepared by Miss Osborne, of Bishop Quayle's catalog of the original collection, with his personal comments, is in the Quayle above. In the January, 1958, issue of The New Christian Advocate is an article by Shelton Mckean entitled, "Bishop Quayle's Bibles." Dr. Alan Wickgren of the University of Chicago has begun work on a catalog of the collection which will identify the rare Bibles and give exact information for scholarly study.

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

III. METHODS OF PROCEDURE

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

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

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

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


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

The appendices list, with references to catalog numbers, printers, Bibles in the various languages, and a history of the written word as pictured by the Quayle Collection.

TERRA COTTA CUNA. Circa 2000 B. C. UR.

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

The Givins Libit-Istar,
the humble shepherd of Nippur,
the faithful sustainer of Ur,
who does not change the face of Urus,
a lord who rules from
the king of Ur,
the king of Sumer and Akkad (North and South Babylonia),
who captivated the heart of Inanni, as I,
whose justice in Nippur and Akkad he had established,
in the temple of justice he built.

CUNEIFORM TABLETS. Circa 3000 B. C. UR.

Several cuneiform tablets giving information concerning business transactions of that time. Ur of the
Chaldean (now in Southern Persia) an early form in which a system of writing developed. Because of their access to clay and the scarcity of other writing materials, the Chaldeans developed writing in which they stressed vocal sounds. Examples of books and writings from antiquity in this collection were purchased by Miss Osborne with funds made available by the college. Although not religious in nature, they were added to make more nearly complete the history of the written word as pictured by the Quayle Collection. The Egyptians developed a picture writing called “hieroglyphic” or sacred carvings (or papyrus writing). They used some of the pictures for common words and from this developed a kind of writing called “hieratic” (or the priests’). (G) is much faster and simpler than the symbolic kind, they would have had a “word” at least.

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

The divine Libit-Ishtar, 376 A. H. in 1490 A. D., the humble shepherd of Nippur, who does not change the face of Enlil, the faithful husbandman of Ur, who befits Eresh, the king of Esin, a lord who established the kingdom of Sumer and Akkad (North and South Babylonia), who captivated the heart of Ininni, am I. When justice in Sumer and Akkad he had established, the temple of justice he built.

Soon these, by the two Lin century, writing lettering had developed to a high art; texts in northern Syria are hadilingual.

CUNEIFORM TABLETS. Circa 2000 B. C. Ur.

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

SYNAGOGUE ROLL have not established its age. More study is required. There are no book or chapter divisions and no vowel points. The scroll, containing the entire Pentateuch, is made from thirteen skins and is three feet wide and fourteen feet long. The name Cohan and Joseph Cohen are agreed on the schachoph cylinders.

EGYPTIAN PAPYRUS. Circa 2000 B. C. Egypt.

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

II. MANUSCRIPTS OF THE MIDDLE AGES

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

4

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

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

5

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

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

6

LATIN CODEX. 14th century. Original collection.

An illuminated manuscript Latin Bible on abortive

\(^1\)William A. Quayle, "Catalog," (unpublished catalog of the original collection, Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas).
parchment, this example of Spanish medieval workmanship has many large and finely illuminated initial letters. The Psalms are illuminated in an especially colorful and decorative way.

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

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

CHAPTER III

INCUNABULA

The invention of printing is credited to Johann Gutenberg, of Mainz, around 1450. Although the Chinese probably knew of and used movable type before this time, their knowledge had no direct influence upon Western printing. Gutenberg's Bible had long been thought to be the first book printed from movable type, but within the last few years there has been considerable evidence to support the belief that the Constance Missal was printed by Gutenberg between 1444 and 1443, several years before the Bible was printed. This Special Missal was printed for use in the diocese of Constance. There are only three known copies extant today; one of these is in the Pierpont Morgan Library.

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in Italian, eleven in French, two in Bohemian, one in Spanish, or blank leaves were bound in the center. and one in Dutch.²

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

All fifteenth century Bibles in this collection are Latin and most of them are copies of the Vulgate. All are printed in Gothic or black letter type.

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

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

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

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

No publisher, place, or date appears in this Latin Vulgate, but the first half is credited to Berthold Ruppel, the publisher who introduced printing into Switzerland. Dates attributed to this edition vary from 1468 to 1475. The latter half of the work was done after the death of Ruppel by his partner, Bernard Richel, and may not have been finished before 1473. The names of the books, initial letters, and chapter numbers were all put in by the redactor in red and blue substances which appear to be paint rather than ink. What appears to be silver filigree have been added to the illumination. The second half of the book has many large wood or metal cut initials, in conventional designs, often portraying a human face and sometimes the face of God. This volume consists of 456 leaves with forty-eight lines to the column.

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


Probably the third volume of what is known as the "Paris edition," this commentary contains the scriptures from Esua to Machabeorum (Isaiah to the end of Maccabees). Because of the peculiar round hand Gothic type, the work is identified as that of Johannes Mentelin, the first printer and bookseller in Strasburg. The text appears in two small columns in the center of the page, surrounded by commentary, the notes of Nicholas de Lyra. Nicholas, who was born at Lyra in Normandy in 1270 and died in Paris in 1340, was a doctor of theology and the author of many theological works, of the original collection, Kansas University.
the most notable being his commentary on the scriptures. Luther is said to have used these notes in his translation of the Bible into German. There are many woodcuts, one showing Ezekiel's vision. Each book has its own prologue. This volume is from the library of John Matthews, New York.

Binding, stamped pigskin over oak boards. D. and M., 6085. (See, Presented by the Matthews family, 1926.


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

Bindiings, calf over oak boards. D. and M., 6081, notes.

1


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

Binding, modern red-brown, blind tooled, done by.

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


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

VULGATE. Not a Vulgate, but rather one of a series called the "Pontificum de Brasilia" editions because of the Latin citations found in each column.


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


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

Jenson, a Frenchman, was chosen by Charles VII of France to go to Mainz to learn the new art of printing.
Because of a change in kings, Jenson, after introducing printing into France, settled in Italy. He is considered the first great type designer. With his Gothic, Greek, and Roman types he printed books in many fields. He is even more famous for his editions of the classics than for editions of the Bible.

Binding, pigskin over oak boards.
D. and M., 6032

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

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

"Fontibus ex Graecis Hebraeorum quoque libris
Emendata satisset decorata simul
Biblia sua praebens, superos ego testor et astra
Et impressa nec in orbe mini similia
Singula quaeque loca cum concordantii extant
Orthographia simul quam bene pressa manet."

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

Binding, leather.
D. and M., 6033.

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

"Fontibus ex Graecis Hebraeorum quoque libris
Emendata satisset decorata simul
Biblia sua praebens, superos ego testor et astra
Et impressa nec in orbe mini similia
Singula quaeque loca cum concordantii extant
Orthographia simul quam bene pressa manet."

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

Binding, leather.
D. and M., 6033.

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


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


The publishers of the Bible state that the give the corrected text of E. angiææ de Monte Christi in the FROBEN BIBLE. Latin, 1495. Johannes Froben de Hampelburg, Basileae. Gothic letter, octavo. Original collection, printed. Some of the printed initials are plain, but many are decorated initials.

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

**Binding; stamped pigskin.**

D. and E, 6086.

The colophon contains the name of the printer, 'In ex Patris.'
the date, and the place of 19 election.


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

Binding, stamped pigskin with clasps of leather and metal.
D. and M., 6086 note.

20


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

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

21

Original collection.

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

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

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

Bycliff's Bible appeared in manuscript about 1500 and very likely influenced the English versions that followed. The first printed Bible is estimated to have been William Caxton's two-volume work, first printed in 1474, with two complete English translations in English and Latin. Printing there, in the 15th century, includes Matthew's Bible in 1537, printed by John Detham. However, the earliest complete English Bible is the Tyndale Bible, published in 1535, printed by William Latimer and Robert Coverdale. The first complete English Bible in print was the New Testament, published in 1539, followed by the Text of 1540, which included the New Testament, the Old Testament, and the Psalms. The Tyndale Bible was followed by the Coverdale Bible, published in 1539, which included the Old Testament, the Psalms, and the New Testament. The Bishops' Bible, published in 1568, was based on the Coverdale Bible but included the Apocrypha.
CHAPTER IV

BIBLICAL WORKS SINCE 1501

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

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


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

Binding, calf skin.
B. M., page 32.


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

Binding, vellum
B. and M., 6091 and 6101.

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

Psalterium, Hebraum, Greco, Arabic, & Chaldei, cum tribus latinis interpretabiis & glossis. Probably the first polyglot ever published, the Psalter gives in eight columns across the double page the Hebrew, a literal Latin version of the Hebrew, the Latin Vulgate, the Greek Septuagint, the Arabic, the Chaldee (in Hebrew characters), a literal Latin version of the Chaldee, and Scholia or commentary in Latin.


A fifth edition Bacon Bible printed for Anton Koburger. The description generally follows the 1515 edition (No. 23). Bishop Quayle said of the binding, "The binding is white embossed pigskin with brass clasps and fastened with six puttattened nails. The embossed work is in flowers and is very chaste."²

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

²Quayle, op. cit.

A second copy of the fifth edition Saccon Bible. Printer, Vetus Latina, is a revision of the Vulgate by comparison with the Hebrew, Chaldee, Greek, and Latin. It is in the collection of the British Museum. The text is in the style of the Douay translation, and is printed in two colors, red and blue. The binding is in red leather, and is one of the earliest examples of the use of leather for bookbinding.


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

Binding, stamped pigskin.

Three old manuscripts were collected for it and compared with the best printed editions, including the Complutensian polyglot. It is in the folio size of the Vulgate, and contains all the books of the Bible printed by Stephano in 1517. Geoffrey Froissart's "Chronicles" is also included.


A folio printed in 1522 and this octavo edition are probably the last printed by Jacob Saccon. Except for size, it is very much like the 1515 edition, with many of the same woodcuts included. Miss Osborne says, "The binding has been especially beautiful stamped pigskin with metal clasps and bosses, gold inside the border. The edges are gold and gaufered which indicates that the binding was not done before 1550."

"Hattie Osborne, "Notes," (unpublished notes on most of the Bibles in the collection)."
29


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

Binding, vellum.
D. and F., 6107.

30


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

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

Binding, Russian leather (calf skin prepared with willow bark and scented with birch oil), gold tooled inner
edges and marbled end papers.

D. and M., 6109.

Roman type, 12 mo. Original collection.

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

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


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

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

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

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


5Osborne, op. cit.
clouds, with stretched out 33; underneath is the king sitting on a throne, with his sons on one side and nobles ITALIAN NEW TESTAMENT. Italian, 1540. Bartolomeo de' Antres, Zenetti da Bressa, Venetia. Roman type, octavo.

Brucioli or Brucoli (149 to 155) was an exiled Florentine humanist who settled with his brothers in Venice. They established a printing press and first published the New Testament in 1530. Brucioli's version was condemned and placed on the index in 1559. The fourth edition, of which this is a copy, is called the "Burnt" Bible because all known copies of the first three editions were burned. Bishop Quayle's notes state that the brown morocco binding is "super-extra" with delicately gold tooled inside borders and gold marbled edges, bound by Trautz-Baunsonnet and very rare. Other editions the vellum are without borders. The printing hands in the margins and text, showing the passages Edward D. and M., 5581. curf, and wished to annotate, have ruffles about the head, while the hands in other editions have a cuff only. The stars in the text of the 1539 edition are double stars, or six-pentaclets, while the stars in other editions are none of them numbered. It has been proved GREAT BIBLE. English, 1540. Edward Whitchurch, London. Black letter, folio. Original collection.

The second edition of the Great Bible and the first containing Cranmer's prologue. This is the first time the words, "This is the Bible apoynted to the use of the churches," appeared on the first title. Although this is called Cranmer's version it is Coverdale's Great Bible of 1539 with Cranmer's prologue. Coverdale had been commissioned by Thomas Cromwell to make a more critical version of the Matthews Bible. He and Grafton went to Paris and engaged the French printer Regnault to print the Bible. Henry VIII obtained from Francis I a special license to permit Richard Grafton and Edward Whitchurch to have the Bible printed in France. Later Francis withdrew his permission and ordered all printed leaves to be destroyed. Much of the work was smuggled to England and soon Cromwell had the presses and type purchased from Regnault and removed to England where the work was completed. The six editions following used the same presses and type.

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

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

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

Binding, old calf, in perfect condition. The original binding has been rebacked.


7 Dore, op. cit., p. 159

Ibid., pp. 161-162.
and many notes found in an earlier edition of the Bible. A note which accompanies one of the Hebrew names on the title-page
of the 35th edition of the Bible reads: "This is probably the fifth edition of the Great Bible, the fourth with Grammer's preface. The title-page, all the preliminary leaves, and a part of Genesis is missing, and throughout the book parts are left out."


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


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

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

**Binding.** contemporary German dark morocco; gauffered. D. and M., 1591.


A folio edition of Matthew's Bible (first edition, 1537), edited by Edmund Becke who also wrote the dedication.
and many notes found in no other edition of the Bible. A note which sometimes styles this as the "Wife-Baxter's" Bible appears at the end of I Peter iii: "He dwelleth with his wife according to knowledge, that taketh her as a necessary heelpere, and not as a bonne servante or a bonne slave. And yf she be not obedient and healpfull unto hym endeavoureth to beate the fear of God into her heade, that thereby she may be compelled to learn her dutie, and to do it."

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

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

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

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

Original collection.

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

9 Ibid., pp. 113-117.
References appear in the margins. The title page and two leaves of tables are missing and other leaves have had the margins restored. The book contains the bookplate of "Amherst of Hackney Library."

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

Binding. Brown morocco, gold tooled, done by W. Pratt. D. and M. 58. Eight leaves, including title, lettered "New Testament," this Bible is illustrated by 179 woodcuts, and 75 full-page illustrations, called "Isaiah." 63 papers. By the well known engravers of the sixteenth century. 39. The first Bible to have his woodcuts, but the woodcuts undoubtedly had been used in COVERAGEALE BIBLE. English, 1550. Christopher Froschiwer, Zurich. Black letter, quarto. Original collection. It was, in fact, this Bible as being painted on a new leaf.

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

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

\text{\cite{bid, p.25}}
others to translate the Bible into English. He used the Vulgate and Luther's Bible as the principal bases for his translation. The first edition was printed by Jacob van Meteren at Antwerp and sent to James Nicholson of Southwark in sheets. Because of the slight demand for a Bible in English, Nicholson had great difficulty in disposing of it. He changed the title page and included a dedication to Henry VIII. He also bought the original blocks of woodcuts, map, and title border, and these were used later in versions of Matthew's and Bishops' Bibles as well as later Coverdale editions. Coverdale's translation had great influence upon subsequent English translations.

**Binding, modern dark blue crushed levant, gold tooled.**
D. and M., 55.

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

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**BIBLIA PRECIUSE. Latin 1554; Jean Tornaeus (Jean Tornes), Ludguni (Lyons). Roman type, octavo. Original collection.**

Given the name "Biblia Precieuse" by Didot, the famous eighteenth century French binder, this Bible is illustrated by 196 woodcuts, the work of Bernard Salomon, called "le petit Bernard." He was one of the well known engravers of the sixteenth century. This is the first Bible to have his woodcuts, but the woodcuts undoubtedly had been used in religious works before, as indicated by the wormholes which show as small rings. New leaves have replaced the fly leaves, and the title page has been pasted on a new leaf. In later, the later folios are numbered. Marginal notes are inserted, and the folios are numbered. Marginal notes are inserted, and the folios are numbered. Marginal notes are inserted, and the folios are numbered. Marginal notes are inserted, and the folios are numbered. Marginal notes are inserted, and the folios are numbered. Marginal notes are inserted, and the folios are numbered.

**Binding, leather, marbled edged leaves.**
D. and M., 134.

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The gospel of Matthew in both Hebrew and Latin. The Hebrew, printed in 1551, is bound in the back of the book with the title page for that part in both Latin and Hebrew. Roman type is used in the Latin part which comes first. Jehan du Tillet, Bishop of Brieup, edited this version from a manuscript found in Rome. The text was "rendered into Latin" by J. Mercerus.
There Binding, white vellum; the typewritten label, "Polyglot, 1555," is pasted on the spine. Pages have been reproduced.

The text is the product of five versions, often Calvinistic, of the Bible now in the Elgin Bible. For many years it was the favorite version of 42 English people. It greatly influenced the King James Bible of 1611.


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


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


This is the first edition of the Geneva version, the first English Bible printed in Roman type and with verse divisions. Marginal notes are in small Roman type; the text is in double columns; references and contents before chapters are printed in italics; subject headings are in headlines.
There are twenty-six engravings in the text and five full page maps. In this copy the title page has been reproduced.

The Testament, German, 18th century. Manuscript, America. Because of the profuse notes, often Calvinistic, this was the Bible dear to the Puritans, and for many years it was the favorite version of the English people. It greatly influenced the King James Bible of 1611.

**Binding, paneled tooled leather.** At least in 1534, his first D. and M., '77. It was cut in 1554 in the language of Northern Germany, although there were eighteen complete Bibles in German before Luther's Bible, the 'high' German of his translation had a 45 influence on the aridth German language.


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

**Binding, brown leather, gold tooled.** At least D. and M., '77. The only or first printed in letters, the colophon is dated 1557, yet the title page, printed in red and black, given 1556.


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

The first title page is missing; also missing are the five maps and the last page of the tables. Several pages are mended. Accepted as the authorized Roman Catholic version until the publication of the Church Bible in 1580. It is a revised with alterations with a number of additional public times. The first edition was printed in 1550. As the one of the few book plates, it has been aptly described by a modern critic as 'Bible without a history, Bible without a story, Bible without a symbol, Bible without a thought.'
Museum in Antwerp stands to be a monument to his memory and as that of his descendants.


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


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

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

499. H. H. French, 1572. By the same, 1573.


The leaves in this volume are numbered by the press. Small ornamental initials mark the beginning of each book; verse divisions appear in the margins, and the title page is engraved. The projects and revisions Christen, Bishop Copernicus's Roger Bocf, were carried out in 1585. In 1590, called the Louvain edition because it had the sanction of the Theological Faculty of Louvain, this Bible was practically accepted as the authorized Roman Catholic version until the publication of the Sixtine Bible in 1590. It is a reprint with modifications, of the Stephanus Bible of 1535. Plantin published his first edition of this Bible in 1559. He was one of the famous early printers and the Plantin-Moretus
Museum in Antwerp stands today as a monument to his memory and to that of his descendants.

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

D. and M., 6129.

Illustrated after the manner of a J. B. Bernard, the Bible page is decorated with human figures, propes, and other items. There are 190 pages of alphabetical index, also lists of names, and the prologue


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

Binding, contemporary stamped pigskin over wood; with clamps.

D. and M., 4629.


The first French Geneva version was printed in 1560, by Henri Estienne, a cousin of Francois. It was the first French Protestant version, a revision based on Hebrew and Greek by Pierre Robert Olivetan in 1555. Olivetan may have been assisted by Calvin. This version exercised great influence on the Matthew's and Genevan Bibles. Bishop Quayle's notes add, "Rare early Huguenot Bible, hand ruled in red, rare binding with Clement Marot's Psalms and music." Binding, red French morocco, dull gold edges.

D. and M., 3730.

11Quayle, op. cit., p. 377.
that would represent the religious views of the time. See
BIBLIA SACRA LUGDUNI. Latin, 1567. Gulielm Novilius
(Gulielmo Novilius), Lugduni (Lyons). Roman type,
quarto. Original collection.

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

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

"BEAR" BIBLE. Spanish, 1567. T. Guarino, Basel. Roman

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

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

12Dore, op. cit., p. 237.
that would represent the religious views of the time. He tried to get lay people to help, but he had little or no response from them. The work was finished and presented to Queen Elizabeth in October, 1568. Nineteen editions were published during Elizabeth's reign.

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


The second folio edition does not record authorization by Queen or Parliament. The issue was probably authorized by the church authorities. It is printed in smaller type than the folio of 1552 (second 1554 edition) with sixty-three lines to a full column. Included is a two-page map printed "BEAR" BIBLE. Spanish, 1569. T. Guarinus, Basel. Roman type, quarto. Original collection.

A first edition, one of a very few known to exist, this is the earliest edition of the complete Bible in Spanish. It was translated by Cassiodora de Reina (c1520-1594), one of the Spanish reformers and a native of Seville. The name "Bear" Bible comes from the device on the title page. The device, a bear, is that of Samuel Aparius (Biener), a printer at Basel who probably had some part in the printing of this Bible.

Binding, stamped pigskin; original clasps. D. and M., 3472.

BISHOPS' BIBLE. English, 1573. Richard Jugge, London. Black letter, quarto. Original collection. It was printed by George Phillips at Williams, a then important printer. This is the second quarto edition and the fourth edition of the Bishops' version. It resembles the first edition quarto Bible of 1569, except the New Testament seems to follow closely the 1572 folio.

This copy contains the pictorial bookplate of T. A. Beck, engraved by Lambert. The general title page and end's fifteen of the forty-four preliminary leaves are gene. There are a number of small mutilations.

Binding, smooth calf with large brass bosses and brass clasps; centerpiece is diamond-shaped brass with...
gold tooling around the edges. The editor wrote:
D. and M., 100.

Binding, tooled calf. D. and M., 1562.


The third folio edition and the fifth Bishops' Bible published, it is the first to contain a statement of authorization. Since history does not record authorization by queen or parliament, the issue was probably authorized by the church authorities. It is printed in smaller type than the folio of 1572 (second folio edition) with sixty-three lines to a full column. Included is a two-page map printed from the same block as that used for the 1559 Geneva Bible; however there is a different letterpress in scroll, and Parker's arms appear in the tablet; dated 1574. Cranmer's prologue is printed in italics. There are three title pages in addition to the general. The title page and all preliminary leaves before the preface are missing from this copy.

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


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

The type is small but the profuse commentary printed in the margins is in much smaller type. The commentary is...
from Beza with additions by J. Camerarius. The editor wrote the preface. They returned to Douai in 1578. The Old Testament was not printed then because of lack of funds.

**Binding, tooled calf.**

D. and M., 6162. "The translation of the Rheims Testament differs from all others on almost every page. A very considerable number of revised renderings, which they introduced for the first time, were adopted by the revisers of the King James' Bible in 1611, and still more by the BIBLIA in Latin, 1576. Haeredes Nicolai Beulæque et sociis, Venetiis. Roman type, folio. Original collection. This version with its annotations not with great opposites. A large folio edition of the Louvain Bible not mentioned in the usual references, however, a 1583 quarto from this press was in the Caxton exhibit. Many borders and illustrations and ornamental initial letters decorate this Bible, printed in clear roman type. Verses are numbered on the left side. The 792 pages are numbered with Roman numerals. Following the text are index and tables. Preceding the text are preface, prologue, Epistolas at Paulinus, preface to the Pentateuch, a salutation, and a list of names.

**Binding, plain leather on sides; gold tooled back.**

51

**59** Episcopat of Christopher


_Black letter, quarto. Purchased with available funds.

The eighth edition of the Bishops' Bible and the first quarto printed with verses numbered, this Bible has sixty lines to the full column. The preface is printed in italics with the prayer in roman type. This volume is from the library of Francis Fry. In 1576 the first part was revised in a new edition of the Bibles' Two pages, title et c.

**Binding, stamped rubbed calf.**

D. and M., 108.

60

**RHEIMS NEW TESTAMENT.** English, 1582. John Fagyn, Rhemes.

_Roman type, quarto. Purchased for collection._

New Testament translated into English from the Vulgate at the English Roman Catholic College at Rheims by Gregory Martin and others. The College at Douai was opened in 1568 and moved to Rheims in 1578 when the success
of the Prince of Orange led to the expulsion of the students from Douai. They returned to Douai in 1593. The Old Testament was not printed then because of lack of funds.

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

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

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

The third of these separate editions printed by Christopher Barker, who sought permission from Sir Thomas Fuller, in 1575 he obtained the exclusive privilege to print all English books, Bibles, and others, 61


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

Binding, calf.
D. and H., 161

13 Ibid., p. 303.
14 Ibid., p. 292.
quarto Genevan Bibles printed in Roman type. The title page of new and revised Revelation takes the place of BIBLIA SACRA. Latin, 1593. Georgius Gruppenbachius, Tubingae. Roman type, folio. Original collection.

Printed in clear fine type, this Vulgate has two title pages, one for the Old and one for the New Testament. The initial letters are large, heavy, and black. There is a preface, an "informando lecture," summaries, verse numbers in margins, and references in margins. etc., gilt edged.

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

63. Twelve Languages, 1900. These languages form part of the original collection. The 1594 edition is the third of three separate editions printed by Christopher Barker, who bought his patent from Sir Thomas Wilkes. In 1579 he obtained the exclusive patent to print all official documents, Bibles, and Testaments. The different editions show the development of spelling. An interesting example occurs in Gen. 1:3. The first edition reads, "And God sayde"; the second, "and God sayd"; and the third, "then God saide."

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

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


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

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

Beginning with this, this is probably Volume II, since the index mentions first part of Bible. Three Latin translations are given, from the Vulgate, the Hebrew, and the Hutter's or Nuremberg Polyglot. Twelve languages, 1599.


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


The authorized Roman Catholic version of the Old Testament in English, this version came from the same translators as the Rheims New Testament of 1582. Together the complete Bible is commonly known as the Douai-Rheims.
version. Volume II has a separate title page and was published in 1610.


The first edition of the Bible that has for so long been the "standard" for English speaking Protestants, the King James version was the 67th in the list of scholarly ones of the times. It was first published at the height of the BIBLIA SACRA. Latin, 1609. Antony Pinelli, Venetiis (Venice). Roman and italic type. Original collection. With errors and differences, was responsible for having the index mentions first part of Bible. Three Latin translations are given: from the Vulgate, the Hebrew, and the Septuagint. The Hebrew translation is in italics, the Latin in roman, and the words supplanted by the translators in text are in alternate readings. The first edition, too, few errors than most other English Bibles of the time. In Scotland it was many years before the King James version supplanted this edition.

BINDING, vellum. The text is reproduced.


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

Binding, rubbed tooled calf.


A later edition of the Ferrara Old Testament Hebrew Bible in Spanish. This version was first printed in 1555 under the protection of the Duke of Ferrara and edited by Abraham Usque, a Jew from Portugal. The text is written in double columns and without verse divisions. A representation of the Ark appears on the title page.

BINDING, stamped pigskin, colored a dark brown. D. and M., 2476.

The first edition of the Bible in Spanish was in 1553.
James version. It follows very much the edition of 1611, and has the "he went into the city" translation.


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


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

Binding: calf over heavy boards, brass corners and bosses. D. and M., 243. The dedication, however, has been cut out. The book is in the library of the Duke of Northumberland and its original condition is unknown.


The first edition in black letter quarto of King
James version. It follows very much the edition of 1611, and has the "he went into the citie" translation.


This later edition Bible closely resembles the other large folio done by Barker. The title page, probably an error, gives the wrong date which can be traced and corrected with a pen. This copy is a Dutch Bible. Dutch, 1614. Jan Jacobson, Leyden. Gothic or Black letter, folio. Original collection.

In gold the words "Handle as the sea, it is I myself." Since a reprint of the Emden Bible which was first printed in 1562 for the Reformed Church. The chapter headings and some of the marginal notes and references are in Roman type. Metrical psalms follow the text.

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


The text is complete. The volume. It has a colophon at the end. The colophon of this copy is dated 1615, but the title pages are dated 1616. The first of two general title pages is lost from this copy.

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


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

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


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


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

**Binding, not contemporary but old; calf.**

D. and M., 289.
1877, lent by Henry J. Axinn, whose bookplate it contains.


Much the same description as other quartos of this publisher.

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


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

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


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

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


The fourth distinct folio edition, it agrees with the 1617 folio. This copy was in the Caxton exhibition of
1877, lent by Henry J. Atkinson whose bookplate it contains.


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

The book is in three columns. Binding, dark brown morocco, gauffered edges, the work of Thomas Buck. 403.


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

A small Luttrell cipher, very valuable, is pasted in place.
ornamentation in the book is the full page woodcut preceding the title page to the New Testament.


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

the holy bible. English, King James, 1694. Evans Tyler, Binding, stamped calf with ten brass bosses. D. and H., 439 and 440.

This "pearl" of Henshallian editions, "pearl" refers to the type and illumination to the period.


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

This Beza version is the one that belonged to a Roman missionary. It is the top of the medical title page. It was used with the Arundel belongings in 1618.

BINDING, brown leather.


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


A small Luther Bible, two columns to page. The only
ornamentation in the book is a full page woodcut preceding the title page to the New Testament.

BIBLIA SACRA POLYGLOTTI, 1657. Thomas Nevins, London.

Binding: black leather, gauffered edges.

The London or Neve's Polyglot is considered the most accurate and best of the great Polyglots. The first three volumes contain the Old Testament (without THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1654. Evan Tyler, London. Pearl, 24mo. Original collection.

Volume V, The "Pearl" or Cromwellian edition. "Pearl" refers to the type and Cromwellian to the period. With Latin translation; and (b) Greek version with Latin translation. Volume VI, the New and M., 514. Text printed across two pages; and YAL, critical apparatus and other material.

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

This Besa version is one that belonged to Robert Browning. His signature is at the top of the ornamental title page. It was sold with other Browning belongings in 1932.

Binding, brown levant.

D. and M., 6226. Type, 12mo. Original collection.

While "Cromwellian" or "Society" Bible, this is one of several editions printed at Oliver Cromwell's request. Many of the editions of this period were put into BIBLIA SACRA. Dutch, 1657. Pieter Jacopz Post, Antwerp. Gothic type, folio. Original collection.

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

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

D. and M., 3314.
The text follows that of the second Elzevir edition (1655) with one variation; readings and commentary are given below.

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

**Binding:** Green morocco, gold tooled borders, gilt edges.

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

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

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

**BIBLIA SACRA. Latin, 1621. Van Tyler, London. Roman type, 12mo. Original collection.**

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

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

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

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

The first issue of the Greek Testament as edited for the Elzevirs by Stephanus Courcelles, a native of Geneva.
The text follows that of the second Elzevir edition (1633) with one variation; readings and commentary are given below the text.


A translation of the Indian title page reads: "New history Testament our-Lord Jesus Christ our-deliverer." The book was a small quarto of 130 printed leaves without pagination.


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


SCHRIFT German Bible commonly referred to as the "Catholic Bible of Mainz.

Binding, embossed pigskin with pigskin clasps.


A Luther version with maps and a few full page engravings. B. SCHIRRIPT. Dutch, 1672. HELAELCH EN JOHANNES VAN ZAPP. GERMAM. Gotew. octavo. Original binding, dark morocco.

Called a Sibilla Bible because of the double rings for hanging the Bible to a desk. This is a Dutch States General Bible. It contains the tipped-in plates of the 1664 Rom.


Binding, black morocco with five brass clasps. With very small print and very full pages, this "Preaching" Bible was "well adapted for pulpit use."


Binding, morocco, gold tooled.


Binding, morocco, gold tooled.


Binding, morocco, gold tooled.
with copperplate title page. 103


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

A Dutch Commentary by Francis Bicker and parts of the Biblia Pauperum. D. and M., 3761.

Binding, leather over pasteboard.

104


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

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

105

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

In the same wrapper, a 17th century Latin Bible Commentary, New Testament and Psalms only. French Geneva version. Printed in the same typefaces as the Rare Bible. D. and M., 3765.

Binding, mottled red calf, tooled in gilt.

106


A Vulgate edition bound in six volumes; only four of which are in this collection. The last two volumes (the New Testament) are missing. This is a rare edition.
with copperplate title pages. In seven rather than nine volumes.

**Binding, red morocco, gilt edges.**

**107**


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

**Binding, white vellum.**

**108**


A Luther version Bible containing fine portraits and engravings.

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

**109**


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

**Binding, original vellum.**

**110**


Another copy of the Bare Footed Carmelite Friars'
Latin commentary. This is bound in seven rather than nine volumes. Headline to Luke xx, "The parable of the Vineyard" instead of "Vineyard."

Binding: brown leather.

Binding, calf, ruled center, a monogram in center. B. M., p. 738.

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1696. C. Bill and the Executrix of T. Newcomb, London. Roman type, folio. Original collection. 1722. James Watson, Edinburgh. Roman type, active. Original Collection. A large folio with catchwords. Headlines are in italics. Watson, the printer of this edition, was one of the best known printers of his time. There is no separate in this collection.

Binding, paneled calf.

B. M., p. 98.

Binding, red Morocco.

s. a. M., p. 751.


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

This is probably the earliest Edinburgh Bible to bear J. Watson's name on the title-page. The book was acquired in 1912 to supplement the 1913 edition of the British Museum Library.

Binding, smooth calf, gold edges.

s. a. M., p. 756.

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

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

Binding, vellum.

This book is not a rarity, and is not considered very valuable.


In center of upper cover and other portraits of goods. An unusually large folio with fine typography, this edition has sometimes been called a "basketful of errors."
It is more commonly known as the "Vinegar" Bible because of the headline to Luke xx, "The parable of the Vinegar" instead of "vineyard."

Binding, calf, tooled border, a monogram in center. D. and M., 735.

115


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

Binding, red morocco. D. and M., 751.

116


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

Binding, smooth calf, rebacked with oozoo calf. D. and M., 759.


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

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

Binding, contemporary dark blue morocco; Scotch.

119


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

Binding, green morocco, gold tooled.

120


A Luther version Bible, with foreword by M. Friedrich Battier and M. Theodor Gerlach and Luther’s "vorrede."

Binding, calf with brass cornerpieces.

121


Another Luther version.

Binding, calf with brass cornerpieces.

122

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

An example of Scotch binding.
from type used by F. Janius in 1665 and presented by him
in the Clarendon Press, Oxford. Gothic type,
8vo. Original collection.

German Shrift Bible.

Binding, brown calf with clasps.

CATHOLISCHE MAYNTZISCHE BIBEL. German, 1740. P. H. Rutter,
H. L. Bronner, Frankfart am Mayn. Gothic type,
8vo. Original collection.

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

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

BIBLIA SACRA. Latin, 1743. Petri Bruyset, Lyons. Roman
type, 4to. Original collection.

A Vulgate edition with small clear type.

Binding, leather over pasteboard.

PSALTER, OR PSALMS OF DAVID. English, 1743. James Burns,

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

SACRORUM EVANGELIORUM. Gothic, 1750. Clarendon Press,

Gospels printed from a transcript of Codex Argenteus
with a Latin translation and notes. The Gothic is printed
from type used by F. Janius in 1665 and presented by him
to the Clarendon Press.

This volume once belonged to Robert Southey and
has his signature with the date, 5 August, 1823, on the
title page.

Binding: yellow calf.
D. and M., 4560.

128

Roman type, folio. Original collection.
A Vulgate edition with concordance.

Binding: brown morocco.

129

THE NEW TESTAMENT. English, John Wesley, 1755. W. Bower,

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

Binding: brown leather.
D. and M., 1157; B. M., p. 805.

130

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1756. Adrian Watkins,

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

131

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

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

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


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

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


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

D. and M., 4755.

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

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

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

Unusual because of the silver arm chain attached to it. Binding, red morocco, stamped in gold.

D. and M., 861.

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

**THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1772. John Baptistville, Nuremberg. Black letter, folio. Original collection.**

137


Another edition of the Luther Bible by the same printer.

138


Still another Endter edition of the Luther Bible.

139

Dr. Blayney's "standard edition." It shows little improvement over the Cambridge edition of 1639.

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

140

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

**Binding, rebound in gilt stamped red morocco.**

D. and F., 900. J. D. O. H. 647.

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

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

142


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


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

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


Two volumes with very small type.

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

D. and M., 951 (not exact description).


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

Binding, brown leather.

D. and M., 1157.


Binding, brown leather.

D. and M., 1157.


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

D. and M., 961.
only the first seven volumes. There are 119 copperplate engravings made by the most noted engravers of the time.


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

149


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

Binding, brown calf.

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


150


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

Binding, brown calf.

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

151


The type for this Bible, said to be the largest ever used in a book, was cut by Joseph Jackson who had worked in the Caslon Foundry and Vincent Figgins. The Apocrypha was published as Volume VIII in 1816, but this library has
only the first seven volumes. There are 110 copperplate engravings made by the most noted engravers of the time. Text is printed in double columns with twenty-nine lines to the full column.

Binding, crimson morocco.
D. and H., 932 and 1056.


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

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

153


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

Binding, tooled oze calf.

154


A first edition translation of the Septuagint by Charles Thomson, one time Secretary to Congress, this four
volume Bible is known as "Thomson's Bible" and contains the earliest translation of the Septuagint into English.

**THE HOLY BIBLE.** English, 1611. Samuel Holyoke, Newmarket-

C. and R., 1006.

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


Roman type, quarto. Original collection.


Binding, green board.

D. and R., 1014.

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

Original collection.

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

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


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

Binding, fishskin, corners and clasps of silver.

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

Binding, dark blue morocco, gold tooled. D. and M., 1669.


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

Binding, red morocco, gilt trimmed.


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

161


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

Binding, red morocco, stamped with name, Mary A. Thomas.

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


The English version of the Polyglot Bible with the Scripture Harmony or Concordance of parallel passages. Binding, dark purple straight grain morocco, gilt trimmed, gilt edges.

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


Twenty-one engravings mounted and enclosed in celophane. Binding, portfolio.


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

No information on this Bible available.

Two volume edition. Only Volume II in this collection. This King James version was edited by Rev. Alexander Cleticus, with marginal and critical notes.


A Luther version German Bible.


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

Binding, heavy cardboard, covered and gold tooled, gaufered edges.


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

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

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

Binding, dark blue morocco, gold tooled.

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


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


Called the Bagster Bible, this edition gives the Old Testament in Hebrew, to 174 from Van der Hooge's edition; in Greek, from Lefèvre's edition, in Latin, authorized Vulgate.


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


Binding, black morocco, gold borders. Title of David,
"printed as they are to be 176. or said in Churches."


The Gospels as translated by Du Sacy from the Vulgate. Printed title is dated 1837; illuminated title, 1838. Frontispiece, vignettes, and ornamental borders by Theophile Fregonard.


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

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


Called the Bagster Polyglot, this edition gives the Old Testament in Hebrew, taken from Van der Hooght's edition; in Greek, from Carafa's edition; in Latin, authorized Vulgate; and in English, the authorized version. It is printed in eight columns across two pages, two columns each of Hebrew, English, Greek, and Latin.

**BIBLIA HEBRAICA. Hebrew, 1839.** Augustus Hahn, Stereotyped by Caroli Tauchniti, Lipsiae. Original collection.

Van der Hooght's version of the Hebrew Old Testament. Printed as they are to be added or read in the church and at the house, and manner of reading. Original folio, 180 pages.


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

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

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

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

Named after the small type used.
Binding, red morocco case, folded over and fastened
with flap.

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

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

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

Simms states that this is the most pretentious illuminated Bible ever published in the United States. There are 1500 engravings by J. A. Adams, who is credited with having made the first electrotypes in America from a woodcut. This Bible is an example of the electrotyping process as early used in America.


The English version of the 1736 Polyglot.


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

Binding, black morocco, gold tooled, gauffered edges. D. and H., 1376.


This was taken from a manuscript in the collection of Lea Wilson of Norwood, and not the copy that is usually known as Wycliffe's.
Roman letter, folio. Original collection.

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

Roman type, 12mo. Gift.

Binding, half morocco, gilt edged.

189


The tenth edition of the American Bible Society, with 150 steel engravings taken from collections of P. Jerome Botts, S. J., who lived early in the sixteenth century.

190


191


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

192

Original collection.

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

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

193

*An art edition illustrated by forty original designs*

**ROMAN CATHOLIC BIBLE. English, 1852. Simms and Mc'Intyre,
Farnemester Row; and Donegall Street, Belfast. Roman type, 12mo. Gift.**

The Douay-Rheims version.

194

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

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

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


195

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

One of many American Bible Society editions. New York.

196

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

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

Unbound.

*Quayle, op. cit.*

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

Binding, brown leather; embossed; lettered in gold.


Binding, stamped calf.


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


Binding, brown morocco, gold tooled, by Leighton.


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


Illustrated with many woodcuts, this is a edition in THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1864. William W. Harding, Philadelphia. Roman type, quarto. Original collection. Titled paper, Carroll edges.


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

Binding, brown morocco, blind tooled, gauffered edges.


Old Testament title page is missing; New Testament title page is dated 1865. Bible belonged to John Davies in 1875.


Of this volume, elaborately decorated with woodcuts, Bishop Quayle said, "The most beautiful edition of the New Testament issued."

19 Quayle, op. cit.

Printed in England for the American Bible Society.


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

Binding; marbled paper, marbled edges.


Illuminated by Owen Jones and Henry Warren.


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

Binding; maroon morocco, gold trimmed, one clasp.


Presented in 1867 to William Boerum, Wetmore, by his mother.
NEW TESTAMENT, English, King James, 1867. American Bible Society, New York. 32mo. Original collection.

A pocket edition that belonged to Charles Sylvester Parmenter.

Binding, red morocco, fastened at side with flap.


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


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

A second edition, but the large edition printed in London.


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

Binding, black morocco, edges red under gilt. D. and M., 1288.
four gospels with notes or explanatory drawings by J. James
Bishops. The basis colophons are said to have given rise to
COMPREHENSIVE TEACHERS' BIBLE. English, King James, n. d.
in the S. Bagster and Sons, London; James Pott and Co.,
printed in New York. Presented by the Quayle family.

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

"Conteynynge thirty and eight woodcuttes illustrating
the life, parables and Miracles of our blessed Lord &
Savior Jesus Crist, with a Proper Descrypcions thereof
extracted from the Originall Texte offe John Viclif." This
volume is No. 226 of the 375 copies printed for America from
old wood blocks that were shown in the Saxton Exhibition in
1877. The wood blocks came from Nuremberg and were believed
to date from the fifteenth or sixteenth century.

Binding, ivory imitation vellum, gold tooled;
Bishop Quayle said, "magnificently printed with new type on
hand made paper, and illustrated with seventy beautiful
cuttings on Japanese vellum: paintings by celebrated
British and Foreign Artists, brilliant impressions." 219

Roman type, 12mo. Original collection.

Binding, dull pigskin, green sides, gilt tops.

NEW TESTAMENT. Greek, 1892. David McKay, Philadelphia.
Presented by Dr. W. R. McCormack.

A second edition, but the first edition printed in
America.

The six languages are arranged in parallel columns;
Greek (left), Syriac (right, of the Pauline books);
Vulgate (Latin, Authorized English, German; and "the most
approved French version." The title page is in red and

THE LIFE OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST. Latin, English, 1897.
Sampson, Low, Marston and Co., London; Lemercier, Paris.
Folio. Gift of Dr. Charles Still, Kirksville, Missouri.

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


Binding, blue velvet, green ribbon ties.


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

20 Ibid. green, modern; gold accents.
Riches de Levante was the editor; he also edited the 1876 edition published in London, but not the 1859 edition.


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

Binding, blue vellum; green ribbon ties.

"Gospels in Latin, ed. William F. Apessy in art," says the Bible text is given but most of the work is taken up with the engravings from pictures of the Scriptures by the great masters of art.


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

Binding, green, modern.


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

Binding, green, modern; gold trimmed.

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


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

Binding, modern red cloth.


Illustrated with wood engravings by fourteen artists.

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

Binding, vellum.

Published by Cambridge Lathe, Cambridge, 1904.

This edition was translated into the Indian language by Rev. William Yule of the American Church, who spent the Jefferson Bible. English, 1904. Washington Government Printing Office. From the depository collection.

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

A small Bible given to Miss Osborne while she was librarian at Fort Leavenworth, 1917-18, during World War I. On handmade paper, only 200 copies were printed. It is offered now as a fine Bible.

Binding, khaki.

233


Binding, olive wood engraved with Greek Cross.

234


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

235

THE STORY OF A CHIEF IN INDIAN. With one in the language of India.


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

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

Binding, gold tooled green French levant.


The revised standard version.

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

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


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

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

Binding, red levant, gold trimmed.

was given to Baker.

This group includes religious works other than


The Protestant standard revised edition.

Binding, maroon leather.


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

BRADSTREET HYMNALS, 1948, parts. Gift of N. J. Goodshall, Chariton, Iowa.

Used by Ballou School of Music, the School was in the same family until it merged into their collection.
CHAPTER V

NON-BIBLICAL WORKS SINCE 1501

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

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


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


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

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

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

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

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

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

The Defense of the Apology of the Church of England.


Famiani Strate Romani; E Societate Jesu De Bello Belgico.

Binding, light vellum.


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

Binding, marbled paper.

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

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

251

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

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

Binding, morocco, gold tooled.


Sacred philology, by Salomone Glassio, theologian.

Binding, red and black morocco.


Oratory of prayers. 253. Contains a variety of services for special occasions. By Bishop Abraham Offer.


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

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


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


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


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


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

Stereotyped Hymnal used at Baker during its first year of school, 1858. This book includes a biographical article on Gutenberg and his invention; the Gutenberg Bible, the location of extant copies; fragments and single leaves; illustrations from the Holy Land; a page from a Sarum manuscript of the fifteenth century; samples of colored maps of the


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

BATTLE CRY OF THE REPUBLIC. A copy of the song in the handwriting of its author, John F. Parrot, Legacy of Lincoln Park.


An old manuscript copy of Lutheran Devotions, Author of Mainz, Germany.


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


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


Illustrated edition.
266


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

These works are two and three volume sets; several are from four to seven volume sets, and one, the smaller Bible, is a four volume set.


There are sixteen early writings from antiquity and twenty-six other religious and secular works. The house price is


of dollars.

Students of various languages and institutions are students of various languages are the opportunity, under restricted conditions, to read and study four Bibles in the various languages printed in all Western languages have been made from as far back as time since they have been a part of the curriculum at our university.

Two of way, other Bible collections in the United States are as accessible to visitors as is the Quaker collection.

This study is the first attempt at a catalog with anthropological listings that has been made for the collection.
It is the first of any kind since the nine page listing of 
Bibles by language and version which was prepared 
a number of years ago and which is no longer a complete list.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND CONCLUSIONS

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

The collection is a storehouse of information on 
printers and printing. The development of the name of 
these languages have the opportunity, under restricted con-
tions, to read and study from Bibles in the various 
type in the early days of printing with distinctive 
languages. Bibles printed in all nineteen languages have 
been read from at some time since they have been a part of 
the collection at Baker University.

This study is the first attempt at a catalog with 
chronological listings that has been made for the collection.
It is the first of any kind since the nine page listing of Bibles by language and by English versions which was prepared a number of years ago and which is no longer a complete list.

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

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

The development of modern English could be shown through a study of the English Bibles from Wycliffe's to the latest standard revised edition.
The many woodcuts and engravings throughout the collection provide material for studies in the development of those arts. Much valuable information concerning the works in the psalters and hymnals are opportunities for students of music; work could be done in both music notation and hymnology. Specific information. The use of the appendices will guide studies in bookbinding might include its history and development, materials, and famous bookbinders. Of catalog for the different papers and inks used in the volumes in the collection could provide material for several studies. These are only a few of the many studies that could be made. Here is material for the short high school or college paper as well as material for the longer studies of those students working on graduate degrees or other types of research.

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

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

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

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