THE
WILLIAM ALFRED QUAYLE
BIBLE COLLECTION
SPENCER-QUAYLE WING
BAKER UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
BALDWIN, KANSAS

Margaret Stutzman
Introduction
William Scarborough

A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG
The William Alfred Quayle
BIBLE COLLECTION

A Descriptive Catalog
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BAKER UNIVERSITY
BALDWIN, KANSAS
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INTRODUCTION

Baker University is listing in this popular catalog the Bibles held in the William Alfred Quayle collection. This list was prepared and edited by Margaret (Mrs. Ralph) Stutzman of the Baker University staff on the basis of notes collected over the years by Miss Hattie Osborne. Believing that a descriptive list has value for Bible scholars, visitors, and friends of the university, Mr. G. Murray Ross, of Newton, Kansas, has supported the project.

Bishop William Alfred Quayle died in 1925 and bequeathed to Baker University his collection. Between 1925 and 1962 the Bible collection was housed in an alcove of Case Library building in special fireproof vaults provided by Senator Joseph L. Bristow who was a personal friend of the Bishop’s. Kenneth A. Spencer planned and provided for a new building adjoining the Baker library to be erected and equipped by the Kenneth A. and Helen F. Spencer Foundation. This building is now the permanent home of the collection.

The university expresses its grateful appreciation to all who have assisted in the preparation of this volume. We hope that you will find opportunity to enrich your knowledge of the Bible and that through these books “illustrative of chirography, (history of) printing and the poetry of religion” you may be “incited to scholarly love of books and deep enjoyment of them and abiding love of God.”

Dr. William J. Scarborough
President, Baker University
April, 1962
PREFACE

"I give and bequeath to Baker University my collection of Bibles . . . 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."1

With these words William A. Quayle made possible the QUAYLE BIBLE COLLECTION at Baker University. Bishop Quayle was a bibliophile and a man of religion. His strong religious convictions directed his love of books toward the Bible. For many years he searched the world over to find and purchase fine editions of the Bible. He acquired rare old manuscripts copied and illuminated by monks during the Middle Ages, early editions of the Bible printed by the famous first printers, and beautiful editions from the famous presses of his own day. This renowned Methodist bishop had in his youth attended Baker University, had taught in the college, and later served as its president.

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. Gifts have included Bibles purchased for the collection and family Bibles long treasured by the donors.

Since the time the collection was given to Baker, Miss Hattie Osborne has devoted her life to its study and care. It is through her years of study and research that this catalog has been made possible. Miss Mary McCormick, Baker librarian, and Miss Irene Hansen and Mrs. Inez Cox, Emporia State Teachers College have also given encouragement and assistance in the preparation of this catalog.

1William A. Quayle, "Last Will and Testament," (unpublished papers, Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas).
PLAN AND ORGANIZATION OF CATALOG

Books in the Quayle Collection have been examined and compared to descriptions given in (1) Miss Osborne's notes, a hand-written account which, up to now, has been the most nearly complete record of the collection; (2) Bishop Quayle's catalog; (3) the Historical Catalog of the Printed Editions of Holy Scripture in the Library of The British and Foreign Bible Society, compiled by T. H. Darlow and H. F. Moule, referred to in this catalog as D. and M.; (4) the British Museum Catalogue, 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.

The body of this catalog 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 movable 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 1500.

The appendices list, with reference to catalog numbers, Bibles in various languages, and English Bibles by versions.

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2Hattie Osborne, "Notes," (unpublished notes on most of the Bibles in the collection).
3William A. Quayle, "Catalog," (unpublished catalog of the original collection, Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas).
I

OF CATALOG

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Dedicated
to
Hattie Osborne
Quayle Librarian
PART I
BEFORE THE ADVENT OF PRINTING

WRITINGS FROM ANTIQUITY

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

1

Terra Cotta Cone. Circa 2060 B.C. UR.

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

The divine Libit Ishtar,
the humble shepherd of Nippur,
the faithful husbandman of UR,
who does not change the face of Eridu,
a lord who belittls Erech,
the king of Eshnunna,
the king 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.

2

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.

3


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.

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. Scribes devoted their lives to the making of beautiful books copied on vellum or parchment with specially prepared ink and often elaborately illuminated in color.

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

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

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

Of this Bible Bishop Quayle wrote: “As a piece of illumination and chirography, I do not recall to have seen its superior in the British Museum. This rare Bible is bound in French repousse silver some hundreds of years old, and is a good specimen of that artistry, so that this Bible may be set down in the phrasing of the Book as ‘Apples of Gold in pictures of silver.’” 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.

**LATIN CODEX. 14th century. Original collection.**

An illuminated manuscript Latin Bible on abortive 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.

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

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**PART II**

**INCUNABULA**

The invention of printing is credited to Johann Gutenberg, at the city of Mainz, around 1450. Although the Chinese probably knew of and used moveable type before this time, their knowledge had no direct influence upon Western printing. Gutenberg’s Bible had long been thought to be the first book printed from moveable type, but within the last few years there has been considerable evidence to support the belief that the Constance Missal was printed by Gutenberg between 1444 and 1448, several years before the printing of the Bible. 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.” McMurtrie supports this view, stating that

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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, 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.


Anthonius Coberger (Anthony Koberger) printed this great folio, Biblia Sacra Versionis Vulgate, in Nuremberg, in 1475 on the press that later produced the Nuremberg Chronicle. Coberger was a great printer, publisher, and businessman, printing at least thirteen editions of the Bible, all Latin except one, printed in German in 1483. The 1475 Bible in this collection is a first edition. The text is printed in double columns and illuminated in red and blue. The headings are in red. This copy formerly belonged to the Monastery of Udal et Afro. 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." Binding, calf over oak boards.

D. and M., 6081, notes.


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 Douglas Cockerell in the nineteenth century.

D. and M., 6081 note.


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.

11

Mentelin, Strasburg. Gothic let-

text appears in two small columns in the

notes of Nicholas de Lyra. Nicholas, who

was a doctor of theology

in his translation of the Bible into Ger-

zekiel's vision. Each book has its own

Matthews, New York.

Coberger, Nuremberg. Gothic

this great folio, Biblia Sacra Versionis

belonged to the Monastery of Udal et

in the nineteenth

name for the collection.

Nicholas Jenson's second Bible, but his first edition in Latin, is printed in double columns,

and Roman types he printed books in many fields. He is even more famous for his

eight in execution to the famous

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

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


Another copy of the Vulgate, this one is decorated in red with many flourishes. The

prints in this double column volume is not straight across the page. 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 call. There are 366 un-

numbered leaves to the end of the Apocalypse and thirty-three leaves following that. It

contains the bookplate of George Livermore of Dana Hill, Cambridge.

Binding, yellow-colored leather.

D. and M., 6083.

16


Another copy of the Vulgate, this one is decorated in red with many flourishes. The

printing in this double column volume is not straight across the page. 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 call. There are 366 un-

numbered leaves to the end of the Apocalypse and thirty-three leaves following that. It

contains the bookplate of George Livermore of Dana Hill, Cambridge.

Binding, yellow-colored leather.

17

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.

Printed, stamped calf.
D. and M., 6086 note.


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 M., 6086 note.


In this second copy of the same edition as the one just described, the initial letters were not filled in and only lower-case letters occupy the spaces for initials.
D. and M., 6086 note.


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.


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

Binding, heavy cardboard sides with leather back tooled in gold.
D. and M., 6087 note.
in 1486, this is the first edition. Accord­
been torn from this copy, bore only the
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is generally ascribed to Pruss. The date
Froben de Hammelburg, Basileae.

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Froben de Hammelburg, Basileae,

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Jacobus Britannici fratres, Brixiae

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Peter with the keys to heaven and hell,
two columns of fifty-four lines on each
and notes. The colophon contains the
ification.
tooled in gold.
French repousse silver binding. (5)
Egesteyn Bible, 1469. Oldest printed Bible in collection. (7)
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 catalog 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.

Bibles in this collection represent nineteen languages, six polylots, and many famous art editions.

Psalterium, Hebreum, Grecu, Arabicu, & Chaldeu, cu tribus latinis interptatoibus & 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.

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

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

Binding, unstamped pigskin.

D. and M., 1411.


A fifth edition Sacon Bible printed for Anton Koburger. The description generally follows the 1515 edition. Bishop Quayle said of the binding, "The binding is white embossed pigskin with brass clasps and fastened with six pattinated nails. The embossed work is in flowers and is very chaste." Binding, white embossed pigskin.

D. and M., 6091, 6101.


A second copy of the fifth edition Sacon Bible.

Binding, two tone calf, tooled.

D. and M., 6091, 6101.


"Biblia Magna, Adlavdem et Gloriam Sanctissime Trinitatis" is the beginning of the title of this large folio which is beautifully printed in black and red and elaborately decorated in red. The name of the publisher, Moylin, appears in the colophon only; A. Stephano appears on the title page and also in the colophon as the bookseller. The text follows the "Fontibus ex Graecip" 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.

Ibid.
et Paulus Porrorus, Genuae. Folio.

iter gives in eight columns across the page Hebrew, the Latin Vulgate, the Greek characters), a literal Latin version of the work. The editor in the preface have completed the New Testament in within an arabesque border. Inserted in Christopher Columbus. The print is large copy bears the seal of the Society of


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

D. and M., 6102.


The first edition of the Bible printed by the editor-printer Petreius is a revision of the Vulgate by comparison with the Complutension 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 Quayle collection printed in Roman type. The initials are all printed in black. The title page is decorated with the emblems of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.

Binding, vellum.

D. ano M., 6107.


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

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

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

D. and M., 6106.


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

[Note: The footnotes are not transcribed.]

9Hattie Osborne, "Notes," (unpublished notes on most of the Bibles in the collection).
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 Darlow and Moule claim this version had little influence, Harold Hutson and Harold Wloughby of Chicago University, who made a thorough study of it, say that it had considerable influence on subsequent versions. Rebound.
D. and M., 24.


Brucioli or Bruccioli (149_ to 155_) was an exiled Florentine humanist who settled with his brothers in Venice. They established a printing press and first published the New Testament in 1530. Brucioli's version was condemned and placed on the index in 1559. The fourth edition of which this is a copy is called the "Burnt" Bible because all known copies of the first three editions were burned. Bishop Quayle's notes state that the brown morocco binding is "super-extra" with delicately gold tooled inside borders and gold marbled edges, bound by Trautz-Bauzonnet and very rare.


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 appointed 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 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 'Verbum 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 'Vivet 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 S. John's College, Cambridge, was presented."

The Great Bible is called "of the largest volume" because of its size, its pages measuring nine by fifteen inches.

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

D. and M., 30.


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

Binding, calf over boards.

D. and M., 37.


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., 4591.


A folio edition of Matthew's Bible (first edition, 1537), edited by Edmund Beke who also wrote the dedication and many notes found in no other edition of the Bible. A note which sometimes styles this as the "Wife-beater's Bible" appears at the end of Peter 1:3: "He dwelleth with his wyfe according to knowledge, that taketh her as a necessarype healesaper, and not as a bonde servante or a bonde slave. And yf she be not obedient and healful unto hym endeouoreth to beate the feare of God into her heade, that thereby she maye be compelled to learn her dutie, and to do it."

It is sometimes called the "Bug Bible," though the rendering "Bugges" in Psalm 91:5 is first found in the Coverdale Bible of 1535 and occurs in many others.

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

According to Dore, the Matthew's Bible was brought out under the supervision of John Rogers, a friend of William Tyndale. It is made up of the texts of Tyndale and Coverdale with the exception of the Prayer of Manasses which Rogers translated from a French Bible. Rogers used the pseudonym 'Thomas Matthew' probably to conceal the fact that much of the Bible was Tyndale's translation as Tyndale's writings had been condemned by English authorities. The first edition probably was printed by Jacob van Metem, in Antwerp, in 1537.

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


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. 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 Schoeffier of Worms. Tyndale began his translation in England but joined Luther at Wittem-
Erasmus's text is inferior to the Com­
ON TEXT START
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.

Binding, white vellum; the typewritten label, "Polyglot, 1555," is pasted on the spine.
D. and M., 5094, 5095.

42

BIBLIA SACRA. Latin, 1556. Joan Tornaesium (Jean Tornes), Lugduni (Lyons).
Roman type, folio. Original collection.
This large folio was printed by the printer of the "Bible Precieuse" and is illustrated by the same woodcuts. The Roman type is especially clear.
Binding, embossed pigskin.
D. and M., 134.

43

This independent interpretation aroused bitter hostility among Calvin's followers. A characteristic of Sebastien Chateillon's Latin versions is the use of classical for recognized ecclesiastical terms such as "collegium" for "synagoga," and "fanum" for "templum." His device on the title page is Arian riding a dolphin. This copy is the third edition, the last published before his death. The paragraph is used, and lines and columns are numbered. Marginal notes are used.
Binding, stamped vellum.
D. and M., 6137.

44

This is the first edition of the Geneva version, the first English Bible printed in Roman type and with verse divisions. Marginal notes are in small Roman type; the text is in double columns; references and contents before chapters are printed in italics; subject headings are in headlines. There are twenty-six engravings in the text and five full page maps. In this copy the title page has been reproduced. Because of the profuse notes, often Calvinistic, this was the Bible dear to the Puritians, and for many years it was the favorite version of the English people. It greatly influenced the King James Bible of 1611.
Binding, paneled tooled leather.
D. and M., 77.

45

A second copy from the same edition as No. 44, 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.
Binding, brown, gold tooled leather.
D. and M., 77.

46

The second edition of the Genevan Bible was apparently produced by John Bodley although no printer's name is given. The New Testament title page is dated 1561. Claims of revision were made but the only differences were in type, size, and the number of mistakes. The Bible received the nickname "Whig" Bible from the reading of one of the Beatitudes, "Blessed are the 'place' makers." A passage in Luke 21 reads, "Christ 'condemneth' the poor widows," rather than "commendeth.

The first title page is missing; also missing are the five maps and the last page of the tables. Several pages are mended.

Binding, paper backed with heavy red morocco.
D. and M., 84.


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.

Binding, calf.


The leaves in this volume are numbered by the press. Small ornamental initials mark the beginning of each book; verse divisions appear in the margins, and the title page is engraved. Called the Louvain edition because it had the sanction of the Theological Faculty of Louvain, this Bible was practically accepted as the authorized Roman Catholic version until the publication of the Sixtine Bible in 1590. It is a reprint, with modifications, of the Stephanus Bible of 1538. 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.


The earliest of Beza's editions of the Greek Testament, Theodore Beza of de Beze (1519-1605), a scholar of the Reformation, was Calvin's coadjutor and successor at Geneva. His edition of the New Testament exercised great influence on revisions of the English Bible
32
down to 1611. The text, with variations by Beza, follows Robert Stepahnus' (Estienne) tel
of 1551. Two Latin texts are given, the Vulgate and Beza's own, and Beza's Greek. His com-
mentary, in Latin, appears at the top and bottom of the pages. This edition was dedi-
cated to Queen Elizabeth.
Binding, contemporary stamped pigskin over wood; with clasps.
D. and M., 4629.

51
Original collection.

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

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

52
BIBLIA SACRA LUGDUNI. Latin, 1567. Guliel Rovellium (Gulielino Rovi-
Hum), Ludguni (Lyons). Roman type, quarto. Original collection.

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

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

53
Original collection.

A first edition, often called the "Jugge" Bible, after the printer, and the "Treach" Bible
because of Jer. 8:22, "Is there no treacle in Galaad." The text is printed in double colon-
fifty-seven lines to a full column. Headlines and marginal references are in Roman type, b
the marginal notes and the contents before chapters are in black letter. There are a num-
of engravings which often depict important personages from the time of Archbishop Park-
including his coat of arms. Of interest is the note beside Psalm 45:9, explaining the expi-
sion "of golde of Ophir." It reads: "Ophir is thought to be the Hande in the west coast,
late founde by Christopher Columbo, from whence at this day is brought most fine gold
Verse divisions of the Genevan Bible were used and many of the notes were taken with-
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
large circulation and its mischievous glosses were undermining the Church of England.
There had been no new English version during the reigns of Edward VI and Mary. Arch-
bishop Parker organized a group of bishops and clergy to translate a Bible that would ha

11Quayle, op. cit.
12Dore, op. cit., p. 237.
Robert Stephanus' (Estienne) text was based on Hebrew and Greek. His com­
ges. This edition was dedicated
casps.

Roman type, octavo.

by Henri Estienne, a cousin of
based on Hebrew and Greek
isted by Calvin. This version
les. Bishop Quayle's notes add,
g, with Clement Marot's Psalms

Bernard. The title page is deco-
100 pages of alphabetical index,


printer; and the "Treacle" Bible
bet is printed in double columns,
ences are in Roman type, but
black letter. There are a number
the time of Archbishop Parker,
alm 45:9, explaining the expres-
the same that was previously
ed without, no political bias and that would represen
people to help but had little or no response from them. The work was finished and pre-
ted to Queen Elizabeth in October, 1568. Nineteen editions were published during Eliza-
's reign. The volume in this library is from the library of Francis Fry. The title page and one
leaf following and three leaves at the end are in facsimile.

Binding, paneled calf, blind tooled.
D. and M., 89.

"BEAR" BIBLE. Spanish, 1569. T. Guarinus, Basel. Roman type, quarto. Origina-

A first edition, one of a very few known to exist, this is the earliest edition of the com-
plete 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
all the title page. The device, a bear, is that of Samuel Apiarius (Biener), a printer at Basel
who probably had some part in the printing of the Bible.

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

BISHOPS' BIBLE. English, 1573. Richard Jugge, London. Black letter, quarto. Origina-

This is the second quarto edition and the fourth edition of the Bishops' version. It re-
sembles in most particulars 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 gen-
tal title page and fifteen of the forty-four preliminary leaves are gone. There are a number
of small mutilations.

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

BISHOPS' BIBLE. English, 1574. Richard Jugge, London. Black letter, folio. Origina-

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 par-
liament, the issue was probably authorized by the church authorities. It is printed in smaller
type than the folio of 1572 (second folio edition) with sixty-three lines to a full column.
Included is a two-page map printed from the same block as that used for the 1535 Coverdale
Bible; however there is a different letterpress in scroll, and Parker's arms appear in the table,
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 oze calf, the title stamped in gold on red morocco on the spine.
Coberger Bible, 1475. (10)
Prologue in biblia

Venetian Bible, 1478. (13)
57


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

The type is small but the profuse commentary printed in the margins is in much smaller type. The commentary is from Beza with additions by J. Camerarius. The editor wrote the preface.

Binding, tooled calf.

D. and M., 6162.

58


A large folio edition of the Louvian 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 Paulinurn, preface to the Pentateuch, a salutation, and a list of names.

Binding, plain leather on sides; gold tooled.

59


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

Binding, stamped rubbed calf.

D. and M., 108.

60

**RHEIMS NEW TESTAMENT. English, 1582. John Fogny, Rheimes. Roman type, quarto. Purchased.**

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

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

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13Ibid., p. 303.
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." An oath sworn on this Bible was not considered valid.

Binding: modern maroon leather.

D. and M., 134.


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

Binding: calf.

D. and M., 161.

**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.

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


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 Cod 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.

**GENEVA BIBLE. English, 1599. Deputies of Christopher Barker, London. Roman type, quarto. Original collection.**

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

Binding, black morocco, gold tooled, gilt edged.
D. and M., 188.

65


Volume I in this library contains the Gospels and Acts. Elias Hutter (1533-1602?), 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 Maule describe the polyglot thus: "The texts are printed verse by verse in six columns across two pages: (1) Syriac (in Hebrew characters) and Italian, (2) Hebrew and Spanish, (3) Greek and French, (4) Latin and English, (5) German and Danish, (6) Bohemian and Polish." Volume I has engraved title, preface dated 1599; Volume II preface is dated 1600. Each volume has its own title page. Pages are imperfectly numbered.

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

66


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 Two has a separate title page and was published in 1610.

Binding, modern maroon leather.
D. and M., 231.

67


Beginning with Job, this is probably Volume Two, since the index mentions first part of Bible. Three Latin translations are given: from the Vulgate, the Hebrew, and the Septuagint. The Hebrew translation is in italics.

Binding, vellum.

68


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.

Binding, rubbed tooled calf.
D. and M., 233.
The text is filled with errors: some repeated lines. Between those lines, the text is divided into languages, 1599. Eliae's Polyglot: Original of two volumes. Original

Dia Hutter (1533-1602), a He-

lan fun polyglot. Because the

text does not contain any missing passages which he

He does, however, call attention

polyglot thus: “The texts are

3 Syriac (in Hebrew characters)

4 Latin and English, 5 Ger-
namese title, preface dated 1599;

title page. Pages are imperfectly

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nament in English, this version

nt of 1582. Together the com-

m. Volume Two has a separate

the index mentions first part of

the Hebrew, and the Septuagint.


a large, well printed book con-

time. In Scotland it was many


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

Binding, stamped pigskin, colored a dark brown.

D. and M., 8476.


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

Binding, modern crimson levant, edges richly gauffered.

D. and M., 240.


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

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

D. and M., 243.


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.

Binding: modern.

D. and M., 250.


A reprint of the Emden Bible which was first printed in 1592 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., 3290.

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 Quayle to be very rare. It is from the library of the Reverend John Wright, authority on Bibles in America.

Binding, leather back and corners over paper boards.


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

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


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

Binding, calf.


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

Binding, not contemporary but old; calf.
D. and M., 269.

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1625. Norton and Bill, London.

Much the same description as other quartos of this publisher.

Binding, blind tooled calf with ten brass bosses and catches for two clasps.
D. and M., 303.
80  
This New Testament with the notes of Theodore Beza is the first in this collection to have numbered verses.
Binding, marbled paper with red leather strip for spine.
D. and M., 6202.

81  
Volumes one and two contain the Old Testament, volume three, the New Testament. Pages are missing from each volume. Purchased in 1955 from John Pounder, these volumes were from Rufford Abbey, Ireland.
Binding, dark blue morocco, crest of gold; gold edging on inside.
D. and M., 6212.

82  
The fourth distinct folio edition, it agrees with the 1617 folio. This copy was in the Caxton exhibition of 1877, lent by Henry J. Atkinson whose bookplate it contains.
Binding, note on flyleaf states, "This Bible was bound anew."
D. and M., 376.

83  
Called the "Cambridge" Bible, this edition served as the standard for many subsequent editions. The title page of this copy is engraved and colored by hand; the book is ruled throughout in red by hand although hand work was not the rule for this edition. This copy is bound with the Buck and Daniel's edition of Sternheld Hopkin's Psalms.
Binding, dark brown morocco, gauffered edges, the work of Thomas Buck.
D. and M., 403.

84  
Contains the name plate of George May Elwood.
Binding, calf.
D. and M., 417.

85  
The third edition printed in 1641 by this publisher, this volume is probably very rare.
Binding, leather, bosses and clasps missing.
D. and M., 429.

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

Binding, stamped calf with ten brass bosses.

D. and M., 439, 440.


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.

Binding, pigskin.


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

Binding, gold tooled black morocco.

D. and M., 1639, 6216.


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.

Binding, black leather, gaufered edges.


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

Binding, morocco, gold tooled, one silver clasp.

D. and M., 504.


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

Binding, brown levant.

D. and M., 6226.


A new and illustrated edition of the Roman Catholic Bible of 1599. Chapter headings, marginal references, and arguments in Roman type, the rest 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.
Barker and Assigns of Bill, on.
its own title page.

his (Roger Daniel), Cantana
collection.

ums across the page, this New he top and bottom of each page.

eteri et Sociorum Col: Agrip
collection.

her editions from this publisher ax, gave this volume to Bishop
erman, 1654. Johann Stern,
Original collection.
namentation in the book is a full nt.

Evan Tyler, London. Pearl,
be type and Cromwellian to the

ne Maxey, London. Roman
ing. His signature is at the top
ng belongings in 1912.

ets, Antwerp. Gothic type,
ible of 1999. Chapter headings, t in Gothic. It is noted for the
ith brass centerpiece and eight

Genoa Psalter, 1516. (24)
Taverner's Bible, 1539. First edition. (32)
Great Bible, 1540. Second edition. (34)
The Psalms of David.

The argument of the first psalm.

1. The first psalm seems to be a prayer upon the return of the captivity. It bewrays that the first man or people cannot be brought to the presence of the Lord, for he that would be brought to the presence of the Lord, must first be cleansed from his sin, as by water or washing, and by the word of God, as by fire.

2. Why doth the heathen rage thus together, and why do the people imagine a vain thing?

3. The heathen of the earth stand up, and the rulers take counsel together, against the Lord, and against his anointed.

4. Let the heathen err, let them fall, let them be confounded together that they may perish.

5. Let the people praise thee, O Lord, for thy name's sake; and let the children of Jacob be glad in thy salvation.

6. Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost.

7. The Lord shall reign for ever, thy chariot shall go on the heavens, according to thy good pleasure, O Lord.

Bishops' Bible, 1568. Portrait of Lord Burleigh. (53)
The king's heart is in the hand of the Lord, as the harvest of a field.

"He" Bible. (70)

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

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

Binding, gold tooled red morocco.

D. and M., 1446.


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

Binding, black morocco, gold decorations and edges.

D. and M., 516.

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

The first issue of the Greek Testament as edited for the Elzevirs by Stephano 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.

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

D. and M., 4989.


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

Binding, gold tooled morocco, one clasp missing.

D. and M., 6231.
The New Testament was translated into various languages and editions were produced in different locations:


- **BIBEL, DIE HEILIGE SCHRIFFT.** German, 1662. B. C. Wust, Frankfort. Gothic type, quarto. Original collection. Schrifft German Bible commonly referred to as "Catholic Bible of Mainz." Binding, embossed pigskin with pigskin clasps.

- **THE HOLY BIBLE.** English, King James, 1668. John Field, Cambridge. Roman type, quarto. Original collection. Sometimes called "Preaching Bible," this Bible has very small print and very full pages. It was "well adapted for pulpit use." Binding, black calf. D. and M., 548.


105
LA BIBLE. French, 1677. La Veuve de Schippers, Amsterdam. Roman type, 12 mo. Original collection.
Binding, mottled red calf, tooled in gilt.
D. and M., 3765.

106
A Vulgate edition bound in six volumes, only four of which are in this collection. Volumes five and six (the New Testament) are missing. This is a rare edition with copperplate title pages.
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 Friar 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 Friar’s Latin Commentary. This is bound in seven rather than nine volumes.
Binding, brown leather.

111
A large folio with catchwords. Headlines are in italics.
Binding, paneled calf.
B. M., p. 98.

112
A Luther version Bible noted for its 311 copper plates.
Binding, stamped pigskin, corner pieces and center pieces of stamped brass.

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

A copy of Trenellius and Junius’ Bible, with introduction written by Johannes Stephanus Mensechius and preface by Andreas Rivelus.
Binding, vellum.


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 20, “The parable of the Vinegar” instead of vineyard.
Binding, calf, tooled border, a monogram in center.
D. and M., 735.


Watson was one of the best known of the printers of his time. There is no Apocrypha in this volume.
Binding, red morocco.
D. and M., 751.


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 oozc calf.
D. and M., 759.


This large Luther version weighs about thirty pounds. The cover is an excellent example of eighteenth century German binding.
Binding, stamped pigskin portrait of Luther stamped in center of upper cover and other portraits stamped on back; corner pieces and two clasps of heavy wrought iron.
D. and M., 4231.


Only volume two 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 foreward by M. Friedrich Battier and M. Theodor Gernler 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, 32 mo. Original collection.

An example of Scotch binding.

123


German Shrift Bible.

Binding, brown calf with clasps.

124


A new edition of the “Catholic Bible of Mainz.”

Binding, embossed pigskin over wooden boards, clasps.

D. and M., 4236.

125


A Vulgate edition with small clear type.

Binding, leather over pasteboard.

126


Elaborately illustrated Psalter, “Printed as they are to be sung or said in Churches.” The headings are in Roman type.

127


A copy of the Halle Bible, 34th edition, with books 3 and 4 Esdras and 3 Maccabees sup-
plied from the Berlenburg Bible. This is the earliest Bible in a European tongue to be printed in America. 1200 copies were printed. H. E. Luther, a type-founder of Frankfurt-am-Main, supplied a fount of type. Saur arrived in Germantown from Germany in 1724. After practicing a number of trades, he began printing in 1738 with an almanac. Binding, leather over boards, 2 clasps, both missing. D. and M., 4240.

128


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.

129


130


131


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

132


133


Bound with this General Staats Bible are the Psalms dated 1793. Binding, fishskin, gilt edges, heavy silver clasps, fittings, and corner pieces; embossed with figures.

134

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.

135


Printed by the son of the Christoph Saur who printed the 1743 edition (No. 127), it differs from the earlier in very few respects. The title-pages are in black, and the type is set closer throughout the book. Some smaller type is used. There is a new preface. 2000 copies were printed. This Bible once belonged to the Johannes Sauer family.

Binding, leather over boards, 2 clasps, marble lined.

D. and M., 4240, note.

136


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

137


Unusual because of the silver arm chain attached to it.

Binding, red morocco, stamped in gold.

D. and M., 861.

138


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

139


Another edition of the Luther Bible by the same printer.

140


Still another Endter edition of the Luther Bible.

Binding, pigskin with metal corners and clasps.

141


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

Binding, red morocco, borders and back tooled in gold.

D. and M., 887.

ious Birmingham printer, John of John Mill, who edited the

Christoph Saur, German-

743 edition (No. 127), it differs
lack, and the type is set closer
new preface. 2000 copies were
family.

Adrian Watkins, Edinburgh.

prints Press, was issued in 1752.

incaid, Edinburgh. Roman

Wright and W. Gill, Ox-

taker, 1864).

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1772. Charles Eyre and William
A two volume Bible once belonging to Robert Lewis Stevenson. On the fly leaf is the signature of his grandmother, Mrs. Balfour Pirrig, and on the book plate, "Robert Lewis Stevenson at Vailima," is the name of a cousin, Isabel Strong.
Binding, rebound in gilt stamped red morocco.
D. and M., 900.

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1772. John Baskerville, Birmingham.
Roman type, folio. Original collection.
Inferior to the 1763 Baskerville Bible which is considered Baskerville's "magnum opus," this edition is thought by some authorities to be spurious.
Binding, sheep, one cover loose.
D. and M., 857.

BIBLIA ... D. MARTIN LUTHER. German, 1776. Christoph Saur, Germantown. Black letter, quarto. Purchased.
A third edition of the 1743 Germantown Bible (see No. 127). 3000 copies of this edition were printed, but envading British used the Bibles for litter for horses and paper for car-
triges. Wright says that Catharine Saur, the daughter of the publisher, secured ten copies, and after they were bound presented them to her children.16 However in the appendix, he reports 40 copies of various editions in the Saur family as well as 34 other 1776 editions.17
Binding, leather over boards, 2 clasps.
D. and M., 4240, note.

A second copy of the 1776 Saur, this Bible belonged to the Roop or Rupp family.
Binding, leather over boards, 2 clasps.
D. and M., 4940, note.

THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1782-81. Robert Aitken, Philadelphia.
Brevier type, duodecimo (12 mo.). Purchased.
Of note because it is the first Bible in the English language to be printed in America and also because Congress in 1782 recommended it and authorized Aitken to go ahead in "manner he shall think proper." This Bible is considered the rarest of all early Bibles printed in America. Wright considered it a part of our national history.18
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., 931 (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.
B. M., p. 806.

Original collection.

Binding, brown leather.


In two volumes with separate title page for each, this Bible is noted for the engravings from pictures by famous artists, Duer, Rembrandt, Rubens, and others.
D. and M., 961.


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


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.
D. and M., 4775.

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.


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

Binding, tooled oze calf.


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

Binding, black oze calf.


Binding, green board.

D. and M., 1014.
while hile disciple present him
and seboy/maiic etc./but he fierce
lie him. I have more to rec/that
ye known not the disci.
ple leken to Gibre/whether one
man hath drawn hym mere to rec/
thatsle fierce to him/my mere is
that I do the wille of hym that
fente me that I performe the
work of him.
Whether ye feye not that sit
hour moneth ben/and bye corne
cometh/to I fete to you ilet up
yore seen and ye ye the sebeis/for
now the ben wey to rep/and he
that repithe/taake here/and gade-
rich lewe in to everlasting lit/
that bothe he that dowith and he
that ripeth/hone lase to giber/in
take thing to the words crowe/to
another to that dowith and another
that repithe/I fente you to repere
that ye han not crowleth/other
men han crowleth/and ye han en-
cred in to her crowleth.

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 Staats 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., 1663.


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 Schaaf's edition and a number of manuscripts. Printed by the British Foreign Bible Society.


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

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


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

William Woodward, Phila­
original collection.
lev. Thomas Scott, an English
an oval on binding.

ATCH, 1810. Dordrecht, Am­
ites are printed in the book, the
son, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 
is one of twelve copies made

Mathew Carey, Philadelphia. 
as given the money to start his

S., Londini. Original col­
number of manuscripts. Printed

1817. Printed for the Pro­
. Murlin.
his life, a portrait of him, and

Fanshaw, for the A. B. S.,
man type, 12 mo. Original
ity by Fanshaw. The type is

er, London. Roman type,

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

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

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

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; gauffered 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, 18 mo. 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.

Edited by Rev. Alexander Fletcher, "with practical and experimental reflections on each
verse of the Old and New Testaments, and rich marginal references." Only volume two of this two-volume edition is in the Quayle collection.

176


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

Binding, morocco.

D. and M., 1149.

177


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 Horne.

178


Three volumes with hundreds of woodcuts.

Binding, black morocco, gold borders.

179


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

Binding, by C. Lewis in red levant.

D. and M., 1891.

180


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

181


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.

182


Van der Hooght's version of the Hebrew Old Testament.
183


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 the 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.

184

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

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

185


Named after the small type used.

Binding, red morocco case, folded over and fastened with flap.

186


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 Consecrating of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons."

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

187


Simms states that this is the most pretentious illuminated Bible ever published in the United States.20 There are 1600 engravings by J. A. Adams, who is credited with having made the first electrotype in America from a woodcut. This Bible is an example of the electrotyping process as early used in America.

188


The English version of the 1796 Polyglot.

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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 M., 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.

Binding, smooth leather.


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

Binding, half morocco, gilt edged.


The tenth edition of the American Bible Society.


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


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 winter cloud or autumn snow, to open the volume and see its glory look, is like walking through the heavenly garden.”

ROMAN CATHOLIC BIBLE. English, 1852. Simms and McIntyre, Paternoster Row; and Donegall Street, Belfast. Roman type, 12 mo. Gift.

The Douay-Rheims version.

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Quayle, op. cit.
Bagster, London. Roman Bible. There is an engraving of red and black; memoir of Coverdale final edition.

Charles Whittingham, Chitter, quarto(?). Original collection.

Hall, London. Roman New edition which has the text


American Bible Society, New before their revised edition of

Mitchell, London. Original by Bishop Quayle. Of it he said it had a really beautiful ornamental beautiful and heartening and open the volume and see its

M'Intyre, Paternoster 2 mo. Gift.

197


Two large folio volumes arranged by M. l'Abbe Bispot 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.

198


One of many American Bible Society editions.

199


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

200


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.

201


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

202


203


204


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.

205

206
Printing on one side only in red and black on very heavy paper.
Binding, brown morocco, blind tooled, gauffered edges.

207
Old Testament title page is missing; New Testament title page is dated 1865. Bible belonged to John Davies in 1875.

208
NEW TESTAMENT. English, King James, 1865. Longmans, London. Original collection.
Of this volume, elaborately decorated with woodcuts, Bishop Quayle said, “The most beautiful edition of the New Testament issued.”
Binding, blue cloth with Greek cross.

209
Printed in England for the American Bible Society.

210
Illustrated with many woodcuts, this art edition is very much like the 1849 edition except for the title page.
Binding, marbled paper, marbled edges.

211
Illuminated by Owen Jones and Henry Warren.

212
Of note because it belonged to John Wesley Powell, the first explorer of Grand Canyon.
Binding, maroon morocco, gold trimmed, one clasp.

213
THE HOLY BIBLE. English, King James, 1867. American Bible Society. 18 mo. Original collection.
Presented in 1867 to William Boerum, Wetmore, by his mother.

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

A pocket edition that belonged to Charles Sylvester Pannenter. 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.

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

Binding, stamped cali.


From the Browning collection sold in 1913, this Bible once belonged to Sarianna, sister to Robert Browning. Binding, black morocco, edges red under gilt.

D. and M., 1288.


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


"Conteynyng thirty and eighth wodecuttes illustrating the lief, parables and Miracles offoure Blessed Lord & Savior Jesus Crist, with a Proper Descriptiones thereof extracted from the Originall Texte olle John Wiclif." This volume is No. 226 of the 375 copies printed for America from old wood blocks that were shown in the Caxton 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.

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

"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 cloth, gold trimmed.

"Illustrations principally after the Old Masters."

A fourteen volume "Edition De Grande Lux," of which Bishop Quayle said, "Elegantly printed with new type on handmade paper, and illustrated with 70 beautiful etchings on Japanese vellum from paintings by celebrated British and Foreign Artists, brilliant impressions." Only 1000 copies were printed.
Binding, full pigskin, block sides, gilt tops.

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." This edition has red and black title page, and all pages outlined in double red lines. Edward 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.

"Three hundred and sixty-five compositions from the four gospels with notes and ex-
Planetary drawings by 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.

TWENTIETH CENTURY NEW TESTAMENT. English, 1904. Fleming H. Revell, Chicago. Original collection. A translation made into modern English from the original Greek by about twenty scholars representing various sections of the Christian Church. The books are divided into three groups: Historical, Letters, and an Apocalypse.


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.


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.


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."

THE NEW TESTAMENT. English, King James, 1917. American Bible Society, New York. 32 mo. Presented by Hattie Osborne. A small Bible given to Miss Osborne while she was librarian at Fort Leavenworth, 1917-18, during World War I. Binding, Khaki.


Called the Red Letter New Testament, this is illustrated in color with scenes from Palestine and pictures of Bible scenes. Binding, olive wood engraved with Greek Cross.
237
Illustrated with wood engravings by fourteen artists. This is copy 344 of 450 printed.

238
The Twentieth Century Edition, No. 73. This Bible was "Presented to President Hoover by Frank R. Chandler," and later given to the Quayle collection.
Binding, blue fabricoid, with gold seal: open Bible inside the legend, "To read, to fear, to hope, to pray.

239
Translated by Rev. Rodolphe Petter of the Mennonite Church, who spent more than forty years as a missionary among the Indians.

240
The Sunday School Teacher's edition with a cyclopedic concordance. President Truman inscribed the Bible: To Baker University--may it instill Exodus 20 and Matthew 5:6.7 as the "code" by which all should live.
Binding, black leather.

241
A great lectern Bible designed and supervised by Bruce Rogers, this is printed in expertly executed type, on handsome paper. Only 200 copies were printed. It is often called the Oxford Bible.
Binding, gold tooled green French levant.

242

243
The revised standard version.

244
THE HOLY BIBLE IN URDU. Urdu (one of the languages of India), 1947. Printed in Great Britain. 16 mo. 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.

245
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.


The Protestant standard revised edition.

Binding, maroon leather.


The Blue Ribbon Bible, School and library reference edition, bound with a Masonic section, including Progressive steps in Masonry, Eastern Star encyclopedia, and biographies of Masonic presidents, Mr. and Mrs. Bay Hollander, Denver, Colorado, presented this Bible to President Eisenhower, who in turn gave it to the Quayle Collection.

Binding, purple cloth with gold trim, gilt edged.


A New facsimile edition of the famous Gutenberg Bible presented in its original size with the illuminations reproduced in full color and gold. Advertising material states: The Pageant Gutenberg Bible is in two volumes, volume one containing 648 pages, volume two 634. Page size is approximately 12 by 18½ inches and margins are wide. The paper is off-white, 90-pound, 100 per cent rag content. It has a laid finish and is smooth enough to take quality gravure printing. To make the Pageant Bible an outstanding book, as close to the original as possible, two printing processes were employed. The 93 illuminated pages were done by five-color process, sheet-fed gravure, to assure true and careful reproduction of the many subtle colors on the original leaves. Gold was widely used, and was protected from discoloration by an undercoat and an overcoat of lacquer. Each color sheet was fed through the press seven separate times. The remaining pages, 1,189 of type alone, were printed by photolithography in three-color line to reproduce faithfully the rubrication which enhances the black letters.

Binding, half leather (top grade cow-hide) with 24 carat gold stamping; sides decorated; marbelized end papers. Printed sheets hand-folded and hand-sewn on tapes with strong Irish linen thread. Spine reinforced with a tough, flexible canvas with five-inch extensions inserted and glued into split boards.


Number 177 of the 500 facsimiles printed of the manuscript, The Book of Kells, which is in the Trinity College Library, Dublin. Scholars place the date of the manuscript from the sixth to the ninth century. "In size, as in position of the parts, the reproduction matches the original, paginatim, lineatim, verbatim, and the proudest pages are here in color. Volumes one and two contain text of manuscript in its entirety without comment."—From Volume Three, which is the introductory and descriptive volume.
PART IV
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.

251


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.

252


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

253

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.

254


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

255

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

The Defense of the Apology of the Church of England.

256


Famiani Strade Romani, E Societate Jesu De Bello Belgico.

Binding, light vellum.

257


By Jer. Taylor, D. 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 Savior 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.
that are not Biblical works. A few have been added since Biblical as well as secular works.

Original collection.

Christian Kolderer, Jhena. 1528. Bulls, letters, treatises, by G. J. Goodsheller, Marion, and the family until given to this collection.

milqua (?), Venetiis. Roman type, quarto. Original collection.


Be sermons preached from Advent to Ascension, edited by Johann George Rüchner.

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 Robert Browne and Samuel Tanner.
Stereotyped Hymnal used at Baker during its first year of school, 1858.

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


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.

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.

By Don Cleveland Norman with introduction on the life and work of Johannes Gutenberg by Aloys Ruppel. This is copy 116 of the 985 printed. The book was designed by Michael Stanick; body type face is fourteen-point Baskerville, six-point leaded; composition, plates, and printing done by Melin Printing Company on eighty-pound off-white rag-content paper. This work locates and describes known extant copies and fragments of Gutenberg Bibles. It is profusely illustrated in black and white and in color.
Binding, by R. R. Donnelley and Sons, hand bound on four tapes; maroon cloth (imitation leather); spine and front cover gold stamped; Gensfleisch family coat of arms on front cover. Slip case of same material.
Johannes Evangelistae, Desclee, London. Origi-
nalis book.

VIIOM ALL BLESSINGS FLOW. Gift
Protestant Episcopal Church.

SUGGESTED READING ABOUT THE BIBLE

Chase, Mary Ellen. The Bible and the Common Reader. New York: Macmillan, 1944. Miss Chase has based her history on the King James version. She explains how to read the Bible.


Price, Warwick James. The One Book. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co., 1928. A history of the Bible and its translations into many languages. Sections include the Bible as literature, an anthology of literature, the Bible in literature, and the Bible in history.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


Osborne, Hattie. "Notes." Unpublished notes on most of the Bible in the collection.


Quayle, William A. "Catalog." Unpublished catalog of the original collection, Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas.

---------. "Last Will and Testament." Unpublished papers, Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas.


APPENDIX A

LATIN BIBLES LISTED BY YEARS AND REFERENCE NUMBERS

1469, No. 7 1518, No. 25 1593, No. 62
1470, No. 8 1518, No. 26 1609, No. 67
1471, No. 9 1520, No. 27 1618, No. 80
1475, No. 10 1522, No. 28 1630, No. 81
1476, No. 11 1527, No. 29 1642, No. 87
1477, No. 12 1528, No. 30 1647, No. 88
1478, No. 13 1554, No. 40 1656, No. 91
1479, No. 14 1555, No. 41 1661, No. 97
1482, No. 15 1556, No. 42 1662, No. 98
1483, No. 16 1556, No. 43 1669, No. 102
1486, No. 17 1564, No. 48 1679, No. 106
1487, No. 18 1565, No. 49 1696, No. 109
1495, No. 19 1567, No. 52 1715, No. 113
1496, No. 20 1574, No. 57 1743, No. 125
1512, No. 22 1576, No. 58 1754, No. 129
1515, No. 23

APPENDIX B

ENGLISH BIBLES LISTED BY VERSIONS

Wycliffe, first published in manuscript form, 1380. 1810, No. 158 1848, No. 190 1880, No. 217
1550, No. 38 1836, No. 176
Tindale, first published in 1525. 1550, No. 39 1847, No. 189
Coverdale, first published in 1535.
Matthew's, first published in 1537. 1549, No. 37
Taverner's, first published in 1539. 1539, No. 32
Great, first published in 1539.
1540, No. 34 1541, No. 35
Genevan, first published in 1560. 1592, No. 61 1599, No. 64
1560, No. 44 1594, No. 63
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Bishops', first published in 1568. 1568, No. 53 1574, No. 56 1573, No. 55 1576, No. 59
Douay-Rheims, New Testament, first published in 1582, Old Testament, in 1609. 1582, No. 60 1582, No. 196
1609, No. 66 1947, No. 245
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### APPENDIX C

#### BIBLES IN LANGUAGES OTHER THAN LATIN AND ENGLISH

**American Indian**, 1934, No. 239

**Arabic**, 1811, No. 161

**Chinese**, 1856, No. 199

**Dutch**: 1810, No. 160

**French**: 1838, No. 179

**German**: 1765, No. 139

**Gothic**, 1750, No. 128
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