
Incunabula in Waseda University Library

Koichi Yukishima

Waseda University Library houses 9 incunabula, all of which have been acquired during the last decade. The earliest of them was printed in 1476 (Catalogue No. 1) and the latest in 1499 (No. 9). Five of the incunabula were printed in Venice (Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7 and 9), two in Augsburg (Nos. 2 and 5), one in Florence (No. 6) and one in Nuremberg (No. 8). They cover the following subjects: Bible exegesis (No. 1), German law (No. 2), Latin poetry (No. 3), Classical physic (No. 4), arithmetic (No. 5), Italian literature (No. 6), Classical philosophy (No. 7), world history (No. 8) and church law (No. 9).

Until very recently, the library had no particular interest in Western bibliography and the history of printing, and accordingly, no plan to collect Western early printed books and medieval manuscripts. However, due to the increase in the availability of such works and an increase in general interest, we have gradually increased our interest in early printed books, manuscripts, and related materials. Consequently the library has acquired them one by one.

In Japan, the earliest interest in incunabula was among scholars of printing technology in the beginning of this century. Michiya Yano (矢野道也) and Seiichi Shimaya (島屋政一) referred briefly in their writings to incunable printers such as Gutenberg, Peter Schoeffer, Aldus Manutius and William Caxton [52, p. 41-57; 53, p. 19-49; 25, p. 83-90]. Soon after, in 1924 a bibliographical introduction of incunabula was published by Kei Tanaka (田中敬), who described the origin and development of typography in Europe [42, p. 184-217].

A few libraries had already acquired some incunabula. The first catalogue of incunabula in a Japanese collection was a catalogue of rare books in the library Nanki Bunko (南葵文庫), Tokyo, compiled by Sensui Shoji

(庄司浅水) in 1929. Here, he introduced four incunabula without bibliographical reference [27]. Two years later Toshio Yagi (八木敏夫) compiled a catalogue which included explanations of two Classical geographies he had acquired and a list of the 13 incunabula housed by the library Toyo Bunko (東洋文庫) (5 books), Tokyo University Library (東京大学附属図書館) (4 books) and Nanki Bunko. His intention was to compile an incunable union catalogue in Japan [51].

As to the history of printing, Seiichi Shimaya wrote a great book in six volumes, the first volume of which included fuller reference to incunable printers and included several plates [26, p. 540-558]. Then J. C. Oswald's *A History of Printing* was translated into Japanese by Hajime Tamaki (玉城肇) and was published by Shigeo Sorimachi (反町茂雄). Oswald in his work described the origin and development of typography in Europe and America and in particular incunabula and their printers in detail [23, p. 1-233]. It has a great influence on a lot of Japanese readers. And Sensui Shoji edited a chronological table of the history of printing [28, p. 48-88]. Bibliographical studies were published by Seigoro Kitsui (橘井清五郎) [16, p. 46-54], Bunsho Jugaku (寿岳文章) [10, p. 189-198] and Miyogo Osa (大佐三四五). Bunsho Jugaku is a scholar of English literature and also one of the most famous bibliographers of Western books in Japan [11]. Miyogo Osa explained some cataloging rules and included examples, in particular a summary of Henry Guppy's rules [22, p. 367-398]. This explanation is very useful even now.

Keitaro Amano (天野敬太郎) took the first census of incunabula in Japan in 1952 [1]. Based on the results he compiled the first union catalogue of incunabula, which is arranged in chronological order with bibliographical reference. It included 22 books and 2 leaves housed by eight university libraries: Hitotsubashi University Library (一橋大学附属図書館), Kyoto University Library (京都大学附属図書館) and Departments of Economics and Law (経済学部・法学部), Tenri Central Library (天理図書館), Tokyo University Library, Toyo Bunko and Ueno Library (上野図書館, now the National Diet Library) [2].

In 1955 Tenri Central Library published a photographic album of rare books which included 8 incunabula [43, 26-33; supplement: 44, 15, 35]. Two years later Bunsho Jugaku outlined these incunabula [12]. Therefore Tenri Central Library became a centre of studies of early printed books

in Japan. In the same year Sensui Shoji published a general study of incunabula in his monograph [29].

Study of incunabula was developed by the bibliographers of Tenri Central Library. One of them is Makita Tominaga (富永牧太), the former director of the library. He explained 14 incunabula and 6 related materials (separate leaves and a facsimile edition), classified according to printing types [48]. In the same year the library published an album of incunabula which included 16 books and 4 separate leaves, the bibliographical description of which is based on BMC [45]. Working with such fundamental studies, he compiled the second union catalogue after the second census in 1964. The catalogue includes 71 incunabula housed by 11 libraries and private collections excluding duplicates and separate leaves. In addition to the 8 libraries already mentioned, the following three libraries were included: Keio University Library (慶応義塾大学図書館), Tohoku University Library (東北大学附属図書館) and Tokyo Printing Library (東京印刷図書館) [49].

Another bibliographer is Shigeomi Takahashi (高橋重臣), a scholar of German literature. He published a comparative study of the German edition of *The Nuremberg chronicle* by Hartmann Schedel housed in Tenri Central Library and the Latin edition in Tokyo University Library [36]. He then wrote various bibliographical studies on, among others, early editions of early German illustrated books [37], *Ars moriendi* [38], and illustrated Aesop's Fables [39]. Thus even now Tenri Central Library is a center of incunabula studies [9; 21; 46, 1; 47, 1-2] in Japan.

In addition to Tenri Central Library, several university libraries have recently acquired many incunabula, especially the Library of Kyoto University of Foreign Studies (京都外国語大学図書館) and Meisei University Library (明星大学図書館) which possess several examples [18, 5-11; 19, 1-10, 250-253; 20, p. 5-8]. Keio University Library has several dozen incunabula including some by Caxton and other famous printers, although it has no catalogue of them.* It is notable that the Library Center of Kanazawa Institute of Technology (金沢工業大学ライブラリーセンター) has collected rare books including 11 incunabula with an interest in the history of science and technology [4, p. 1-3, 54-57]. Several other libraries also have a few incunabula, for example the libraries of Nihon University (日本大学), Kinki University Library (近畿大学図書館), Kanagawa University Library

(神奈川大学図書館) [15, p. 1-3], etc. Recently a Japanese bookseller, Maruzen (丸善), acquired a Gutenberg Bible from the Doheny Collection in 1987. This copy is the first acquired by a nonchristian country [14; 32; 33; 50].

Japanese interest in early printed books and the history of printing continues to increase. Several books on them have been translated from European languages [6; 7; 24; 35] and original studies have been also published by Japanese scholars [5, p. 7-18; 13; 17, p. 11-93; 30, p. 175-225; 31, p. 22-32, 373-375; 34, p. 97-106; 40; 41]. Most of them are biographical studies of incunable printers rather than bibliographical or typographical studies.

It is difficult to say how many incunabula exist in Japan or how many libraries house them. The latest statistical data are not available. However, we can estimate the total number at 200-250 works because approximately 100 incunabula have been sold by Japanese antiquarian booksellers during the last decade, and several dozen have most likely been added in ten years after the second union catalogue.

In Europe there are two centers of incunable studies. One of them is Deutsche Staatsbibliothek in Berlin, which continues to edit *Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke*. The other is the British Library which has developed an incunable database, Incunable Short Title Catalogue (ISTC). ISTC is the biggest catalogue of incunabula. It includes more than 18,000 bibliographical records and their locations in Europe and North America [3, p. 1-2]. We Japanese must open our collections to all of the world through the future third union catalogue because incunabula are not a secret treasure but a human cultural heritage.

Catalogue

This is a catalogue of incunabula in Waseda University Library. It is arranged in order of date of printing. The bibliographical descriptions are generally based on Henry Guppy's rules and the details of them are referred to BMC and GW. The classification of types is after BMC.

No. 1. Marchesinus, Joannes, 15th century.

Mammotrecus super Bibliam. Venice: Franciscus Renner, de Heilbronn, and Nicholaus de Frankfordia, 1476.

4^o. A-C⁸ a¹⁰ b-p⁸ q-y I 2⁸ 3¹⁰. 227 of 228 leaves: without foliation or pagination: [ff. 1-228]. 2 columns. [Fol. 27^a:] 39 lines and headline, 145 (157)×100mm. Types: 150 G., head-lines (book-titles); 75 G., text. Capitl spaces, 3 to 8 lines, with manuscript guide letters. Head-lines giving first words of chief sections. Manuscript catch-words at the end of each gathering.

[Fol. 2^a:] Incipit vocabularius i Mamotre-||ctum scò'm ordinem alphabeti. [25^a:] Prologus autoris in mamotrectū. [146^b:] Expliciūt expositiones τ correctio-||nes vocabuloꝝ libri q appellat' Ma-||motrectus. super totam Bibliam. [147^a:] Incipit tractatus de orthographia. [226^b: Colophon:] Expliciūt expositiōes τ correctiōes || vocabuloꝝ libri q appellat' Mamo-||trect⁹ tā biblie cō alioꝝ plurimorū || libroꝝ. Impresse Venetijs q Fran-||ciscū de Hailbrun τ Nicholaum de || Franckfordia socios. || MCCCCLXXXVI || Laus deo. [227^a:] Incipit tabula librorū τ aliorum || quoꝝ expositiones τ correctiones || vocabuloꝝ in pñti libro continēt'. [227^b, col. 2: End:] Explicit tabula.

HCR 10557; Pr 4168; Oates 1664; BMC V 194 (IA. 19855); Goff M-236.

Joannes Marchesinus (Giovanni Marchesini) was an Italian humanist, whose *Mammotrecus super Bibliam* was the most popular Biblical exegesis in the 15th century. The text is 'a simple, grammatical explication of the more difficult passages' [8, p. 94]. The first edition was printed by Peter Schoeffer in Mainz, 1470.

194×146mm. Bound in vellum. Wants the last blank leaf. Capitals supplied in red and blue, initial-strokes in red, paragraph-marks in red and blue. With marginalia in Latin. On spine manuscript pressmark. Bought in 1987.

[NF 1840] (010787055724)

see pl. 3.

No. 2. Eike von Reggow, ca. 1180-ca. 1233.

Sachsenspiegel. [Revised and enlarged by Theodoricus von Bocksdorf.] Augsburg: Anna Rügerin, 22 June, 1484.

Folio. [*⁸ a-g¹⁰ h⁸ i⁸ k-q¹⁰ r⁶ s⁸ t-z A-N¹⁰ O P⁸]. 373 of 374 leaves, 1 and 94 blank, 9-86 numbered Das erst-lxxxvij. blat, 95-169 numbered ¶ Das erst-lxxv (for lxxv) blat, 179-330 numbered Daz. j.-C. liij. Blat. 10^a: 37 lines and head-line, 221(227) × 145mm. Type: 120. Woodcut capitals. Head-lines giving the numbers of the books and articles.

2^a: ¶ Hie vahet an das Register des ersten büchs || über den sachsen spiegel ¶ Der erst Artickel. 374^a: Colophon: ¶ Hye endet sych der sachsenspiegel mitt ordnung des rechten || den der erwirdig in got vater vnd herr Theodoricus von bockß||dorf bischof zu neünberg sälinger gecorrigiert hat. Gedruckt vñ||volendt von Anna Rügerin in der keyserlichen stat Augspurg || am aftermontag nächst vor Iohannis. do man zalt nach Cristi || gepurt. M. CCEC. lxxxiiij. jar.

HC *14077; Pr 1860; BMC II 376 (IB. 6602); GW 9259; Goff E-24.

The fourth edition. The Sachsenspiegel is the first German legal book. The first edition was printed in Cologne, 1480. The fourth edition is 'apparently a close reprint of Schonsperger's 1482 edition (i. e. the third edition)' [BMC II 376].

304 × 215mm. Bound in stamped calf over wooden boards. Wants the first blank leaf. With marginalia in German. On spine a printed book-label: Schloss || Varia & c. || 5. Bought in 1986.

[BA 6839] (010786124412)

see pl. 4.

No. 3. Tibullus, Albius, ca. 48?-19 B. C.

Elegiae. [Commented by Bernardinus Veronensis.]—Catulli Carmina. [Commented by Antonius Parthenius.] Venice: Andreas de Paltasichis, 15 December, 1487.

Folio. a-d⁸ e f⁶ g-i⁸ k⁶ l⁸ m¹⁰. 92 leaves, the first blank: without foliation or pagination: [ff. 1-92]. [Fol. 4^a:] 62 lines of commen-

tary surrounding the text, 242×152mm. Types: 113 R.; 78 Gk. (also spaces). Capital spaces, 2 to 8 lines, a few with guide-letters.

[Fol. 2^a:] Bernardinus Veronensis clarissimo uiro Baptistæ Vr||sino ærariipontifi. custodi & almæ urbis Gymnasii ui||ce rectori bene merito. S. plu. dicit. [3^b: Text:] ALBII TIBVLLI EQVITIS ROMANI || POETAE CLARISSIMI LIBER primus. [44^a: Colophon:] Impressum Venetiis per magistrum Andream de palthascichis || Catarësem. M. cccc. lxxxvii. decimo octauo Kalen. Ianuarias. ||| Registrum || a b c d sunt quaterni. e f sunt terni. [45^b:] Iacobus Comes iulianus Veronensis suo Parthenio salutem. [47^a:] VAL. CAT. VERO. POETAE CLA. || AD CORELIVM NEPOTEM. Ad Cornelium nepotem. [92^b:] Registrū, g h i k l m tutti sono quaterni excepto k terno m quinterno.

HC *4762; Pr 4775; Oates 1881; BMC V 354 (IB. 21918a); Goff T-371.

Tibullus and Catullus were Roman poets in the first century B.C. In fifteenth-century Venice their works were as well-known as the poetry of Ovid: Tibullus's *Elegiae* and Catullus's *Carmina* were printed together eleven times by Venetian printers before the end of the century [8, p. 70].

308×205mm. Bound in stamped green morocco over wooden boards, rebacked. The library copy bound in reverse order: first Catullus, *Carmina* and secondly Tibullus, *Elegiae*; signatures: g-i⁸ k⁶ l⁸ m¹⁰; a-d⁸ e f⁶. [Fol. 3^b] and [47^a] bordered with illumination. The former consists of ornamental motives of arabesques, trophies, a pair of dolphins, beads, and etc. in red, green and blue; in the centre of the lower margin the arms of Candiano family. The latter consists of ornamental motives of trophies, cupids, a pair of dolphins, beads, and etc. in red, blue and green, and golden border; on the head and lower margins friezes of mythological scene; in the centre of the lower margin a round space for arms. 2 capitals illuminated in blue, green, red and gold on 3^b; 3 capitals in ornamental red and blue on 47^a; other capitals in red and blue. On account of their colour and ornamental detail these illuminations

can be attributed to the school of Ferrara.** With marginalia in Latin. Bought in 1986.

[FB 9640] (010786122754)

see pls. 1 & 2.

No. 4. Alexander Aphrodisaeus.

Problemata. [Traeslated by Georgius Valla.]—Aristotelis Problemata. [Translated by Theodorus Gaza.]—Plutarchi Problemata. [Translated by Joannes Petri Lucensis. Edited by Joannes Calphurnius.] Venice: Antonius de Strata, de Cremona, 24 November, 1488–3 January, 1488/9.

Folio. a⁸ b–n⁶ o⁸. 88 leaves: without foliation or pagination: [ff. 1–88]. [Fol. 7^a:] 55 lines, 230×151mm. Types: 84 R.; Gk. Capital spaces, 3 to 7 lines, with guide-letters.

[Fol. 1^b:] VICTOR pisanus Ludouico mucenige: præcellenti in eloquentia uiro. S. P. D. [26^a: First colophon:] Finis est libri problematon Alexandri aphrodisei e græco in latium a Georgio ualla iampri||dem rogatu præceptoris sui Ioannis marliani mathematici longe prestantissimi translati: || & nunc demum cum imprimendum datur ab eodem propter uarias occupationes cursim || & uno ut aiunt oculo recogniti. Vale. || Impressum Venetiis per magistrum Antonium de strata cremonensē. Anno domini. M. cccc. ||lxxxviii. octauo calēn. decem bris. || Laus deo. [26^b:] Nicola. Gupalatini Veneti physici præfatio in problemata Aristō. ad sextum. iiii. pontificum || maximum. [74^b: Second colophon:] Expliciūt Aristotelis problemata. Venetiis ipressa per Antoniū cremonēsem de strata. Quæ || Theodorus gazes Tessalonicēsis oli e greco in latinū cōuertit. Eaꝯ nup̄ ultima emēdatio||ne emēdauit. A. M. cccclxxxviii. xv. kleñ. Ianuarii. Fœliciter. Laus deo. [75^a:] Calphurnius Marco Aurelio uiro clarissimo salutem. || Petieram a te Marce per litteras Plutarchi pblemata: respondisti quēadmodū ad oīa soles elegātissime: te illa & uidisse: & lectitasse: sed ꝯ mēdosissima. [88^s: Third colophon:] Expliciūt problemata Alexandri aphrodisei: e græco in latinū traducta p Georgiū Valla. Et || Aristotelis problemata Theodoro iterp̄te. Et Plutarchi problemata: simul seriati.

q̄emēda||tissima: exceptis istæ Plutarchi tribus uel ad sūmum
 quatuor locis ubi græcū exēplar man||cū erat: tu cū melius habue-
 ris tua diligentia iungito. Vale. Impressū Venetiis per Antoni||um
 de strata cremonensem. Anno salutis n̄ræ. M.cccclxxxviii.
 die Sabbati iii. no. ianuarii. || Registrū. ||| abd quaterni.

HC *658; Pell 439; Pr 4594; Oates 1834; BMC V 295; GW 860;
 Goff A-387.

The first edition. Alexander Aphrodisaeus's *Problemata* was first translated into Latin by an Italian humanist, Giorgio Valla. Then the Greek text was published by Aldus Manutius in 1495. This edition of Aristotle's *Problemata* is 'shown by Gupalatinus's preface and the wording of the colophon to be derived from the edition of Reinhardi, Rome, 1475'. 'The Plutarch is derived from Dominicus Siliprandus's edition, (Venice, ca. 1477)' [BMC V 295].

310×200mm. Bound in modern morocco. Bought in 1987.

[FB 9441] (010787026155)

see pl. 5.

No. 5. Boethius, Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus, ca. 480-524.

De institutione arithmetica. Augsburg: Erhard Ratdolt, 20
 May, 1488.

40. a-f⁸. 48 leaves: without foliation or pagination: [ff. 1-48]. 2
 columns. [Fol. 2^a:] 40 lines, 151×106mm. Types: 130, title; 76,
 text. Woodcut diagrams. Woodcut capitals: 1, 2^a.

[Fol. 1^a: Title:] Arithmetica boetij. [2^a:] Incipiunt duo libri de
 Arithmeti||ca anitij manilij seuerini Boetij vi-||ri clarissimi ⁊ illus-
 trissimi ex cōsulis: || ordinarij: patricij: ad patricium sim||machum.
 [48^a. col. 2: Colophon:] Finit arithmetica Boetij bene re||uisa ac
 fideli studio emendata Im||pressa per Erhardū ratdolt viri so-||
 lertissimi eximia īdustria ⁊ mira im-||primēdi arte: qua nup venetijs
 nūc || augustę excellet nominatissimus. || Anno dñi. M.cccc.
 lxxxviii. Men-||sis maij die vigesima. ||| a b c d e f omnes
 quaterni.

HC *3426; Pell 2493; Pr 1873; BMC II 381 (IA. 6659); GW 4586;
Goff B-828.

The first edition. Erhard Ratdolt was an 'important Venetian printer and type cutter', as was Nicolas Jenson [8, p. 15]. He returned to his hometown, Augsburg, in 1486. This book was printed using the two types he had employed Venice. In Japan another copy is housed by the Library Center of Kanazawa Institute of Technology [4, p. 3].

212×147mm. Bound in modern style. With marginalia. Bought in 1987.

[KA 3144] (010787055716)

see pl. 6.

No. 6. Dante Alighieri, 1265-1321.

Convivio. Florence: Francesco Bonaccorsi, 20 September., 1490.

4^o. a-k⁸ H¹⁰. 90 leaves: without foliation or pagination: [ff. 1-90].
[Fol. 4^a:] 38 lines, 150×85 mm; [13^a:] 26 lines, 145×85 mm.
Types: 112 R., text; 79 R., commentary. Capital spaces, 2 to 7 lines, with guide-letters.

[Fol. 1^a:] CONVIVIO DI DANTE ALIGHIERI || FIORENTINO ||
(S)I CHOME DICE IL PHILOSO||pho nel principio della prima
philosophia: [90^a: Colophon:] Impresso in Firenze per ser Fran-
cesco bonaccorsi Nel an||no mille quattrocento nouanta Adi. xx di
septembre.

HC 5954; Pell 4120; Pr 6309; Oates 2410; BMC VI 673 (IA. 27611);
GW 7973; Goff D-36.

The first edition. This is the only fifteenth-century edition of Dante's *Convivio*.

196×130mm. Bound in modern morocco. The first capital in orna-
mental gold, blue, red and green. With marginalia in Italian.
Bought in 1985.

[FC 8633] (010785039322)

see pl. 7.



Ad Cornelium nepotem.
 Voi dono lepidum nouum libellum. In hoc primo epigramate poeta Cornelio Nepoti amico suo libellum hunc dicarunt. I eius nomine opus edit assignas huius dicitur rationem uidelicet quia Cornelius poeta scripsit iadudum plurimum semper fecerit. Quis aut fuerit hic Cornelius quidam dedit uiri a me distentur. Cornelii Galium elegiarum scriptorem fuisse complures coniectant. ego autem Eusebii temporum secutus Cornelium illum itelligi posse negauerim: repugnante rem ueritate. Nam in quo Catullus uita functus est. Cornelius Gallus uix istantem fuerit. matum artigisse iuuenis. preterea huc de quo ait poeta Cornelium historia scripserunt fuisse carmen ipsum demonstrat. Cornelium aut Gallum elegiarum poetam fuisse constat. Vero igitur similis est itelligi Cornelium Nepote historiorum. phum quem padi acolam scripsit Plinius. Vnde docti uiri cum Veronensem fuisse. su spicatur. Quoi datus uis antiquus ex analogia formatus. quo & M. Varro plerumque usus est. Lepidum: splendidum: elegantem.

**VAL. CAT. VERO. POETAE CLA.
 AD CORNELIVM NEPOTEM.**



Voi dono lepidum nouum libellum
 Arido modo pumice expolito
 Corneli: tibi: nancipus solbas
 Meas esse aliquid putare nugas:

Iam tum quum aufesus unus italorum
 Omne auum tribus explicare chartis
 Doctis iuppiter: & laboriosis:
 Quare habe tibi quicquid est libelli:
 Qualecunq; quidem patroa uirgo
 Plus uon maneat perenne saclo.



Fletus Passeris Lesbiae.
 Asser deliciae mea: puella
 Qui cum ludere quom in sinu teneret
 Cui primum digitum dare appetenti
 Et acris soler incitare morsus

scio quid meditantur am totus i illis: Martialis i sexto. Dum nostras legis: exigit: nugas: & libris: Qui uis a cherypas habere nugas. Vnus italorum praecipuus ex omnibus italicis: Vnus pro praecipuo. Virgilius: Tum senior nauites unum: quem maxima pallas. Edocuit. Omne uerba: omne saeculum praeteritum. Quum aut dicit omne auum: plane indicat Cornelium Nepotem: chronica: quorum nomen: Gellius in octibus satiricis. Tribus chartis: ex mira operis breuitate scriptoris ingenium sin gulare demonstrat. & est numerus finitus pro infinito. Iuppiter: per exclamationem legitur. & e patris deus. Quare: concludit dicationem operis. Patroa uirgo: Senfus est uirgo & puella mea Lesbiana in his carminibus in uo notis editis: diuissime maneat in hominum memoria: & per hoc poeta libello suo perpetuam optat uitam & immortalitatem. Viro puella mea: nam apud praeficos uirgo non tantum in uerba intelligebatur: uerum etiam puellam teneram ab aetate qualitate significabat. Virgilius in bucolicis: Ah uirgo infelix que te dementia cepit. Patroa dicitur: hoc est ut ita dixerim copatriota mea: uel tua cuius: est uirga graecum adiectiuum. Alii uero legunt. Patrona. scilicet mea: patronam usurpauit pro matrona. i. domina mea: in cuius sum patrocinio: quae admodum serui sub dominorum iure: nam patroni pro dominis accepti sunt: alibi poeta de hac ait: Ite domum nobis: ite dedit dominam: scilicet Mallus dedit mihi Lesbiam mea: & amatorum more amicam suam patronam. i. dominam appellauit: Nam amantes suas amicas dicere dominas solent. Tibullus: Hic mihi seruitium uideo dominam: paratam: iam mihi libertas illa paterna uale. Propertius: Stante mihi cum domina praedia dura mea. Perenne: aduerbium est. & etiam ordo uirgo maneat plus perenne id est perennius uno saeculo.

Passeris Deploratio.
 Asser deliciae mea: puella. ex hoc carmine. Mar. hoc opus passerem appellari fortasse suspicatus est: in hoc autem poeta Lesbiam passerem deseruit: quem quanto maior uoluptati fuisse Lesbiam ostendit: puellam tanto acerbioris merore affectam: ex auitale illius inerritum significat. Cogit mendar prius passeris dicitas: & iocos: deinde mortem eius fletu ac lamentationibus prosequitur: mala multa impetrat: orci tenebris omnia deuorantibus. Primum: pro primo aduerbium est: aut



pl. 1: No. 3. Tibullus, *Elegiae*, Venice, 1487, [Fol. 3^b].



DIVITI AS alius fuluo sibi congerat auro. Et teneat cultu iu. m. foli. Genus carminis est elegiacu: qd' hexametro pentametroq; uersu alterm tri locato consist. e' at dicitur elegiacu e' πρῶτον ελεγίον .i. misericordia. factus e' n. ad copatione de mortuo coicitada. Ouidius elegia de Tibulli iteritu: Flebilis indignos elegi solue capillos. Ah nimis ex uero nunc tibi nome erit. hoc. n. uerficulo maiores primo de hoibus id defuctis uita qrimonia mox & fama ribus estus idederit. Hora. Flaccus i poetica: Ver sibus ipartere iuctis querimonia primu. Post e' iclusa uoti snia compos. siue dicitur e' elegus

lamentanni super funere: q; instituisse Midagorgu lidis sperantē feruē dū cele brat mī paralia. Siue hoc e' desipiscē prisca grecorum signa. Nāq; auctore huius Theodē maxiu siue Erethiū tradiderūt dū p isania uociferat. Siue hoc e' a laudādis mortuis. sic bāt. n. illogē laudatōes uersu altera uice posito. fuit & carminis genus lugubre Naxia noie: qd' mortuis e' tybia accnebat: qd' qdā latinū: qdā grecū e' uoluerūt. id nūc epithaphū uocari dicit Acron scūdo carminū cōmētario. Inuētū at fuisse a Symoide scribit poeta lyricō ex ca ista uariō do. Quāobre Catullus ad Egnatiū. Celibeg; ait: Paulū qd' libet alio cuios maelus lachrymis mōmēdis. Sed epithaphion e' elogiū illud: qd' i sepulchris marmoreis seu lapideis incipim uideēt fit. n. ut dixit Seruius i bucolicis cōpleta sepultura. ut Daphnis ego i filius. Sed namq; e' epiogramu eē idē ferme existimo. Vtrūq; n. dicitur e' ad uerū priusq; tumulo mādaret: quoq; altere nuncupatū ultimū & extremū cū lamentatiōe. alioq; uero

ALBII TIBULLIEQ VITIS ROMANI POETAE CLARISSIMI LIBER PRIMUS



lucias alius fuluo sibi cōgerat auro Et teneat cultu iugera magna soli Quē labor assiduus uicino retinet

.i. canticū. Status Siluag; .ii. Vullus ut scis epico dco pfectus ad eo festinatē. ab elogo deducit e' gidiū p d' immutatiōe qd' elegiacas cōpositiōes signat. ut Perlius. Nō siqua elegia crūdi Dicitur pcceras: ab eodē quoq; dēscēdit elegia qua' miseria d' q' ueluti iā latina. L. Apuleius i primo de magia usus e' cuius nulla carmina extā nisi amoris elegia. hax uario accētū apud nros pferē. Nā Quāroem lamitans secutus primā & secū dā p duxit: accētū locās i' tēp culmī. unde i' primo de reze do Blāda phiretratos elegia cāter amores & i. iii. de sine titulo. Vt odoratos eleg; anaxa capillos. Status aut papimus li. siluag; .i. grecos imitatus primā & altera partem corripit i' penultima cōste uauit accētū. Quas iter uultu petulā el. g'ia ppiquat. Nec aliter Perlius dicit. Ebra ueratro nō si elegia crudi. Quis uero fuerit certus elegor; i' uetor ignorari ad huc & i' qōne e' Hora i' poetica uoluit: in hoc genere plurimi grecos conscripseroium tū celebratiss; mi fuerūt Callimachus & Philetas dicit e' Propertio elegiaq; .ii. Callimachi manes & choi sacra philetæ. In uelutē quoq; mo' sine te re nemus. Sane Tibullus sic uirā agrestē dēscēderat. dū mō delia hoc e' Plania mutius sibi amoribus postū licent. Est n. ad uerū enū mōre fuisse poetag; ut i' cāncis amarioris reā noia fugatā e' & quādā p' pbris efficta usarytices ueris psonis pcerēt. Sic Catullus lesbā p' clodia. Et tici dā p' lida p' merella. Propertius p' hēstia Cynthia di simulatit. Vir. quoq; i' bucolicis Alexādrū Pollitā amica. Mod. Meccenas ut octauo scribit Marra alis poete uocitat Alexin: quasi sine misē ac sospite mod. fella ludens ad adolefcens ingenitarem & natura: illius suauitatem Declam autem prophanā appellari scitico est interpretatio q' prima fuerit quam deperit Tibullus ut pote di gnim uis amoribus ob eius prater reliquas romanas adolefcenulis pulchritudinem & corporis excellentiam: Nam ΔΑΜΟΝ est apparere: unde delia quasi inter pulchras emans: Aus congerat diuitias qui uisa me alter rē p' arbitrio paret. & e' dicitū cū nauca somnā chāms: diuitias autē pcciosam cultum. quas a dite qui græce πλοῦτος e' dē dēctas arbitror. Is n. terra est. ut in dēcorum natura Ci. cōmemorari qua oīa ab ea ipsa orta recidunt: est diues qui ut deus n. terra in diget. a diuo ut Varo ait. Dis ditior ditissimus facit. Diues aut ditior tū Calpurnius in agloga solē & hēctē. Sum quoq; ditior certauerit ille tot hēdos Pascere. Martia. ad Carinū. Grædo diuitor hēct fuisse.

Fuluo auro: aut diuitias uiri fului. i. pcciosiorū congeriem. Figura est quam epitheton græco: mo' la tmi adiectum postissum dicere. Fit enim quociens nomini sūm adiectiū dāms. Græco dno e' epitheta in oratione conneclunt: quod propemodum apud latinos uniofium e'f. Congerat: coactū ut accumulēt. est congerere eodum re. unde Homerus Mantuanus Quo congerit pccies palumbes ut promidi caucere: ad palumborū instruendū idū naturam respiciens. Et tēc' culti iugera mag' mōni sū magnifice culta poss. d' rir: rē plane hēt ab unoquoq; mag' animi uiro negligē dā. Iugerrum est terre spatium quod i' uno die duobus bobus arari potēf. de cuius mensura alia alia fuit: ruit ut Caro Priscus & L. Columella libro sexto. & Plinius in soter i' naturalis historie. xiiii. Vici no hoste: aut hostibus paritē bellum inferentibus: qui agros depopulantes creberrimis iussibus rura diruūt. Aut uicino hoste. f. existente. Vicini qd' alter alterius rebus inuadunt. Cui uero multa



pl. 2: No. 3. Tibullus, Elegiae, Venice, 1487, [Fol. 47^a].

Prologus

Prologus auctoris in mamotreco.

Impatiens propter im-
peritiam ac ruditatem com-
pationis pauperum de-
tritorum qui ad predica-
tionis officium promouentur:
ut sic etymologia sensu edificet in-
tellectum. et aures demulceat debita
sonoritas profodie. Magi autem narra-
re probata quam probando procedat: ut ex
insufficientia loquendi pateat. et legem
et preceptum vitiosum cum aliquatenus exerci-
tatus fuerit referatur. Sicubi autem ali-
quid insonauerit imperfecte scriptorum
imperfecti adscribam. Vbi aliquid app-
robandum lector deprehenderit. reco-
gnoscat se thesaurum omnium emanasse.
Vbi vero de accretu aliquid est controuer-
sia inter doctores illorum iniam preter-
ita quam credidi potiorum. Vbi tamen ec-
clesie in multis censui deferendum in-
quod non est abusus nimis absurda. nec
ab arte intolerabiliter deuiat. In sin-
gulis libris biblie per singula capita-
la ubi est expositio uel accentuatio
necessaria: singula pretertractat. Desu-
babit labor ad pedes omnium aliquot ab-
luendos. quod suo vultu placido et risu
iocundo lotionem pedum affectualium
suis lotoribus recipere fatide vicaria

tam liberaliter quam misericorditer pol-
liceat. Et quia moris gerit talis decur-
sus pedagogy quod gressus corrigat par-
uulorum. mamotreco potest appella-
ri.

Epistola Hieronymi ad Paulinum.

Capitulum I

Kater

Ambrosius in
fide et. Perse
rens. i. portans
me. cor. et sic fe-
ro fers cum oi-
bus suis par-

tricipitia desinentibus in ens corripit
hanc syllabam. se. ut perferens et te-
ferens. Que littere fide. i. certitudi-
nem et veracitatem. fidei. i. fidelitatis.
Preferere. i. predebere siue ostē-
debat. Nec necessitudo. nis. or ami-
citia. quia necit. i. coniungit amicos.
Glutinum. ni. me. cor. or caritas. quia
coniungit aias. sicut glutinum coniungit
asserens uel aliquid alia. Est enim hoc glu-
ten uel hoc glutinum tra tenax: utilis
ad copages nauium et aliorum uasorum.
Subdolus. a. ni. me. cor. i. fides et frau-
dulens. Palpans. i. blandiens uel mul-
cens. or autem palpate. tremere. moue-
ri. salire. anhelare. adulari. blandiri.
et manibus contrahere. sicut facit cecus.
V. Palpat contrahat manibus blan-
diens anhelat. Palpat adulat tremit
ac salit atque mouet. Inde palpo. omnis
adulator et contrahator. V. Palpo
manu tradans. et palpo vocat adu-
lans. Adulor tamen in se quod participium
pducit me. ubi est trisyllabum. Quidam
a

Monasterij Cartusie garennam pp m. m. . m. clxxx

Hie vabert an das Register des ersten büchs
über den sachsen spiegel



Der erst Artickel
On dem geistlichen vnd weltlichen schwert we
liches daz höchst sey ¶ Der keyser soll dem babst
helffen wan ers in wissen laßt ¶ Der keyser mag
sich vnder winden geistliches gerichtes in etlich
en sachen Dis vndeest du an dem fünfften blat

Der ander Artickel

¶ Wie die laien sollen zu dem seggen können alle iar drei malen
¶ Von schöpfbaren leuten von pfleghaften von landessen
¶ Was der bauemeister zu pegglichem ding rügen sol ¶ War
über das weltlich gericht gegangen ¶ Ist das soll man vor de segge
mit rüge on allein wan man die vier tag gepredigt hat ¶ Nach
eines mannes tod so soll man in mit rügen on in etlichen sache
¶ Freiheit ist drierley an dem vij. blat ¶ Der iij. artickel
¶ Von sechs welten ¶ Von den hörschilten ¶ Von d sipp wie
sich die erdet Wie man die rechnen soll ¶ Was einem einest ge
fellt das sol jm darnach mit misualen ¶ Der babst kan kein re
chte seggen damit er vnser landrecht od lehenrecht erger ¶ Von
zwarerley ritterschafft ¶ Dye ein heyst streitliche ritterschafft
¶ Die ander heyst des reiches keyserliche ritterschafft ¶ Von
feindschafft ¶ Von gewatterschafft ¶ Von schwagerschafft
¶ Von frauen die je leibgeding verscherent ¶ Von erbe zu
nemen nider warz vnd auff warz an dem vij. blat
¶ Wer kein erb genemen mag ¶ Der iij. artickel
¶ Gezweg vñ der gleich vnd außsezg leüt nement kein erbe
¶ Von stümen vñ plind ¶ Von handlosen vñ füslosen ob
die erb nemen an dem xj. blat ¶ Der v. artickel
¶ Die sün nement ives vaters erb vñ güt vnd vatter teil in ires
eltnater güt ¶ Sy nemē nun ein teil ¶ Dye tochter in de haub
teilt dye geräd nicht mit jrer schwester die do außgestürt ist
¶ Ein weib krenckt jr ere mit vnkeuscheit fund sy verleüst da
mit jr erb mit ¶ Der pfaf nympt geräd mitt der schwester ¶ Wer
man zu einem pfaffen gesagen mag ¶ Was der pfaf von seinem
güt geerben mag auf seine nächste ¶ Der pfaf d do ein pfünd
hat der nympt der geräde nicht ¶ Was erb sey ¶ Ob ein ritter
näm eines lauers tochter ob die kind jm elenpürtig seind od
nicht ¶ Erbe ist ein volge in alles das recht das der todt hatt

*aus dem Register des ersten Buchs
des Sachsenspiegels in der
Handschrift des
Eike von Regow*

ALEXANDRI APHRODISEI PROBLEMAT A: PER GEORGIUM VALLA M
PLACENTINVM IN LATINVM TRANSLATA.

Roblemaum quzedam per se sunt fidem faciētia: & cognita omnis ambigui
tatis: ac quęstionis exptia. Nemo enim ut arbiter sane mentis dabit ueritē
e ut uolucibus plumas natura largita sit. Quilibet enim sagax fouendi causa
pro uestimentis primū circūfūdite afferet: deinde decoris gratia. terrestribus
autem animalibus & quę eunt pedibus pilos: serpentib' squāmas: aquaticis
cortices: aut crustas: cuiusmodi sunt quę ostracoderma id est crustaceam seu
testaceam pellem habentia nuncupantur: & rursus quamobrem aliis quidem
cornua: aliis aurem aculeos: aliis uero ungues: & cos aut aceros: aut adcos: seu id genus ali
ud quo se ab insectantibus reddant tutiora: ut pore naturalibus quibusdam telis adiuua. In
ges autem omnes ad ortum ac generis propagationem natura producens corticib': aut cor
poribus quibusdam humidis: aut lignosis: aut huiusmodi tunicis custodiunt: eas tanq̄ in arcu
la aliqua contegens: ad algoris: aut æstus: aut noxiarum quarundam animantium effugū
nimirum in multis ipsum omnino inutiē: non reliquit indumentum: sed ad nutrimentum ac
cibū comparauit oportunum. Ipsas autem stirpes foliis & corticibus: ac similibus pennarum
aut uillorum loco circumdedit. Præuidit enim ne immoderatus calor aut æstus has possit
conficere: nonnullas porro pro iaculis spinis armat: ne a bestiis absumerentur: atq̄ afflicta
reant. eas quoq̄ uariis floribus ornatas & decoris causa coronauit: quos tanq̄ nuncios ac
præcones ad erupturum mox fructuum ortum præmisit. Quicunq̄ igitur huiusmodi cogni
ta & aperta student exuoluerē amentes prope modum sunt. qui ambigū nunquid igni sit in
sita caliditas: a tangendi sensu sunt immunes. qui porro in ortu & interitu scirent: motum:
positum: confirmationem: colores: proprietates: ut natura ac ratio: prouidenter obseruat nō
admirantur: punitioni obnoxii sunt. Hęc nimirum per sese sunt cognita. Ac quædam prius
sunt: insolubilia: & soli deo cognita: qui eorum constituit essentiam. Opifex enim si quando
aliquid excoctādo opus conficit: omnes eius actionum causas plane percullit. nec in ru
dis causarum omnino est expertus. dubiā itaq̄ quęstiones sunt huiusmodi: quamobrem leni
ter lancinati atq̄ attractati sub alis: aut plantis: aut lateribus ridēt. siue qua de causa audi
entes aliquos marmora atterentes: aut secantes: aut fridentēs: aut ferrum hianses dentibus
euellit: in horre scunt: seu qua de causa ex frigidis frugibus dentibus stupore effectis frigi
da porculaca cōmode medetur: nec sunt contraria contrariis medicamina: uerum similia.
Vel cui lapis magnetis solum attrahit ferrum: electrum quoq̄ paleas: & stramenta solum di
citur insigniter trahere: & leo gallum dumtaxat meruit. Gallina quoq̄ quę oua nobis domi
parit se stitā mentis toto corpore perpurgat. Cotur
nices eleborum comedunt: hominibus læthalē. Stru
ni autem cicutam. scamonea flauam attrahit bi'em.
Colocyntha & agaricum & albus eleborus: euphor
biumq̄ ac coccus gaudiis picuitam. Niger autem
eleborus & epithimum atram bilem. Sunt qui pur
gamentis alium cohibent. a cohibentibus uero eā
potius ciunt & purgant. Sunt etiam qui inter nau
igandum comedendi exacuant appetitum cibi fa
cile transtulant: es omnis a mari excitatę grauedi
nis ignari. Infinita possim tibi recensere: quę sola
experientia cognita sunt: quippe quę a medicis oc
culatę proprietates appellantur. Quod autem suū
uini uel uisuiq̄ occultum est: id parū habet cui red
di causa possit. male enim quā horū solutiōes subi
ta uis efficiunt ualde inuiles: nec fide faciētes: At ut enim purgamina caliditate humores
attrahere quod plane falsū est: nō omne calidum purgatorium esse oportuit. atqui ecce ti
bi piper quod cum sit calidum non tamen uini attrahedi habet: sed concoquedi roborandi.
iridem & mastiche & aloē: nec e diuerso rationem e cōuerti dicimus: omne enim purgatorium
temperamento calidum esse: uia autem educere egereret fatemur. nec omne calidum itam
etiam uis uis purgatorium est. Atque præterea struthocamelum ferrum: non proprietate

Ambrosius

Deniq̄ sturri uescuntur conio nec
fraudi est eis: quoniā q̄litate sui cor
poris uenenū succi læthalis eua dunt
Frigida eni uis e' est succi quā subtri
libus poris in cordis sui sed: ducenti
bus pcoq̄ digestis: pueniūt pulquā
uitalia ipsa præpēt.

Idem alibi

Eleborū autē piti loquunt' esei esse &
alimonia coturnicum: eo q̄ naturali
quodā tēperamēto sui corporis uini
pabuli nocentis cuitent.

Incipiunt duo libri de Arithmeti-
ca a nitijs manilij seuerini Boetij vi-
ri clarissimi et illustrissimi ex cōsulis:
ordinarij: patricij: ad patricium sum-
machum.



Nondandis accipi-
endisque muneri-
bus ita recte offi-
cia precipue inter
eos q se se magni
faciunt estimant
si liquido constabit
nec ab hoc aliud
qđ liberalius afferret inuentū: nec
ab illo vnqđ qđ incundius beniuolē-
tia cōplecteret acceptū. Hęc ipse cō-
siderans: attuli non ignota opum
pōdera quibus ad faciendum nihil in-
structius est: cū habendi sitis incan-
duit: ad meritū nihil vilius cū ea si-
bi victo: anim⁹ calcata subiecit: sed
ea que ex grecarū opulētia litera-
rū in romanę orationis thesaurum
sūpra cōuerim⁹. Ita enī mei quoq;
operis mihi ratio cōstabit: si que ex
sapientię doctrinis elicui: sapientis-
simi iudicio cōprobenē. Vides igit
vt tam magni laboris effectus tuus
tantū expeciet exanē: nec in aures
pōdere publicas nisi doctę sentētię a
stipulatione mitat. In quo nihil mi-
rū videri debet: cū id opus qđ sapiē-
tię inuenta persequit: non auctoris
s; alieno incūbit arbitrio. Suis q;
pe instrumentis res rationis expen-
ditur: cū iudicium cogit subire pu-
dentis. Sed huius munusculo: nō ea-
dem que ceteris inminent artibus
munimenta cōstituo. Neque enim

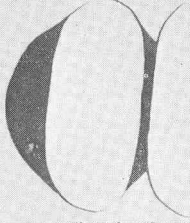
fere vlla sic cūctis absoluta partib⁹
nullius indiga suis tantū est sciētia
nīca p̄sidij: vt nō ceteraz quoq; ar-
tū adiumenta desideret. Nā in effi-
gandis marmore statuis: alijs ex-
cidendę molis labor est: alia formā
dę imaginis ratio: nec eiusdē artifi-
cis manus politi operis nitor: expe-
ctat. At picturę manibus tabulę cō-
missę fabrorum: cetera rustica obser-
uatione decerptę: colorū fuci merca-
torū solertia perquisiti: lineæ opero-
sis elaborata texturinis: multiplicem
materiā prestant. Nōne idem quo-
que belloꝝ visitur instrumentis: hic
spicula sagittis eracuit: illi validus
thorax nigra gemit incude. At ali-
us: crudi vmbonis tegmina pprię la-
borū orbi infigenda mercatur. tam
multę artibus ars vna perficit. At
nostri laboris absolutio lōge ad fa-
cilioꝝ currit euentus. Tu enī solus
manus supremo operi impones: in
quo nihil de decernentiū necesse est
laborare cōsensu. Quālibet enī hoc
iudiciū multis artibus probe excul-
tū vno tamē cumulat examine. Ex-
perire igitur licet quantū nobis in
hoc studio longis tractus ocij la-
bor adiecerit. An rerū subtilium su-
gas exercitate mentis velocitas cō-
spēndat. vtz ieiunę macies oratio-
nis ad ea que sunt caligantibus im-
pedita sententijs expediendā suffici-
at. Quā in re mihi alieni quoque iu-
dicij lucra querunt. Cum tu vtrarū
que peritissimus litteraz: possis gra-
ię orationis expertibus quantuz de
nobis iudicare audeant: sola tantū
p̄nunciatione prescribere. At nō al-

CONVIVIO DIDANTE ALIGHIERI
FIORENTINO



I CHOME DICE ILPHILOSOPHO

nel principio dellaprima philosophia:
Tutti gli huomini naturalmete desiderano
di sapere. Laragione diche puo essere sie/
che ciaschuna cosa daprouidentia dipropia
natura impinta e/inclinabile alla sua perfe
ctione. Onde accio che lascientia e/ultima
perfectione dellanostra anima: nellaquale sta lanostra ultima
felicità: tutti naturalmente al suo desiderio siamo subiecti. Ve
ramente da questa nobilissima perfectione molti sono priuati
per diuerse cagioni: che dentro alhuomo et difuori da esso lui
rimuouono dalhabito discientia. Dentro dalhuomo possono
essere due defecti: e impedito luno dallaparte delcorpo: laltro
dallaparte dellanima. Dallaparte delcorpo e/ quando leparti
sono indebitamente disposte: si che nulla riceuere puo: si co
me sono fordi et muti et loro simili. Dallaparte dellanima e/
quado lamalitia uince in essa: si che sifa seguitatrice di uitio
se dilectationi: nellequali riceue tanto inganno: che p quello
ogni cosa tiene auile. Difuori dalhuomo possono essere si
milemente due chagioni intese: luna dellequali e/ inducitrice
dinecessita: laltra dipigritia. Laprima e/ lacura familiare et ci
uile: laquale conueneuolemente ad se tiene deglihuomini il
maggiore numero: si che i otio dispeculatione essere nõ pos
sono. Laltra e/ il defecto delluogho: oue la psona e/ nata et nu
rita: che tal hora fara da ogni studio non solamente priuato
ma dagente studiosa lontano. Ledue di queste chagioni cioe/
laprima dellaparte difuori non sono dauituperare: ma dascu
rare et diperdono degne. Ledue altre auenga che luna piu:
soto degne d'biasimo et dabominatione. Manifestamete adu
che puo uedere chi ben cõsidera: che pochi rimãgono quelli
che alhabito datutti considerato possano puenire: et innume
rabili quasi sono limpediti: che di questo cibo datutti sempro
uouono affamati. O beati quelli pochi che seghono a quella
mesa: doue il pane degliangeli simangia: et miseri quelli che
con lepecore hanno comune cibo. Ma peroche ciaschuno a
ciascuno huomo e/ naturalmente amicho: et ciascuno amicho



Quomodo apud doctissimos et prestantissimos viros q̄ vera naturas et virtutes tradiderit de mūdi fabrica: ac prima hōmīni generatione: duplex opinio fert: a patre enim illos p̄sumpto imo: scribent: breuissime quā in tā remotis (ppter antiquit̄) reb? licebit. Quidā mūdi ingenit̄: et incorruptibiles: et genus humanum ab eterno exiisse: neg? habuisse ortus principiū sentire. Quidam genium corruptibilemq; arbitran: et homines dixerit generatōnis incunā tempore esse formos. Et gra viri clarissimi qui hylōzoas colligerūt: astri maris. Enā ante incunā mūdi in sui generis elementū delata sunt. Et ita reuocēte nūm solus ardore nim ventos arefacta: mūta om̄tione feruū pfectora generant. Hoc Euripides Fragius Anaxagore p̄physi discipulus ita se habuisse testatur. Eodem modo homines a principiū gentos dicunt. In agris palum quentes. siluestri et incondita v̄ta v̄tisse quibus herbe et arborū fructus v̄tro v̄tēri p̄cedūerunt. In huius tenig enarratōne cum per multos elaborasse lamos grecosq; videmus: p̄terea chaldeos et hebreos veteres nouosq;. Relictis igitur antiquis erroribus Arabana Ithofeos volumina de mūdi fabrica: celebrans illis operibus sex dierum plūstrabimus. Quibus totus nature secreta cōtinēt.

Nam moyses p̄pheta ac hylōzoorum pater totu plenu ac celesti dicante spiriū totū magistro veritatē sapientiē: doctrinarūq; omnium et litterarū cōsultissimū p̄cederant. Quid hebreos Salomonis liber: cui sapia titulus: in quo vir natiuitē et rē interpretē se illustrandū discipulū de moyse legis p̄ narrabilibus aspexisse fateat. Quā apud nostros Lucas et phylon auctores grauissim: illi in vniuersa egyptoꝝ p̄teritam doctrinā fuisse erudissimā. Sed et hermippus artefact Pythagorā de moyse chaldeis plurima in sua phylosophā transulisse. Thom̄ illud Thumenij phylosophi: nō aliud esse platonē q̄ artem moysi in sui phylosophia fuisse. Factūq; in primis hoc in hac parte: vbi de rebus omnī em̄anāte a deo de gradu de numero de ordine partium mundanarū altissimē phylosophat. P̄terea fuit decerum veterū hebreoꝝ. Quis etiā meminit Iudæorū mōnes: ne hūc mūdi creatōs quisq; nisi manū hanc creaturingeret. Que aut sup hoc libro v̄ri sanctissimi Ambrosius et Augustinus. Strabo item et Beda et Remigius. Et ex minoribus Egidius et Albertus. Que item apud grecos phylon. Origenes. Basilius. theodoretus. Hippolytarius. Erythrius. Hieronimus. Crisostomus etc. p̄serpserunt intacta penitus a nobis relinquerit. Nec his item que vel Iohannes vel Anselmus vel Symeon antiquos chaldei tradiderūt: vel et hebrei aut veteres Hecatasus. Aba Isidorus. Ptolemus. Plac. Joseph: aut iuniores Hieronimus. Sadus. Abū iam etc. p̄serpserunt: nullam nos in p̄sentia mentionē habēdūmus. Et feruissimē p̄ modis epitomans. Et moysi seriem sex dierum: de diuinā mūdi fabrica: de qua in archans sancte religionis i teris traditur.

Erosus igitur deus fabricam mundi illam primū et maximū filium p̄fecte operi immisit. Coq; simul et consiliatore v̄sus est et artificin exogitandis: omnandis: facendisque rebus: q̄ni res p̄dentia et rōnes: et potestate perfectus est. Nec querendū est quibus istā tam magnā tam mirificā opa reus fecerit. Quia eius fieri et m̄bitū. Quamto igitur reus est om̄itū infensibilibus et vniū: oculos co cedere vbi locus: vbi habitatio est: vbi ver: qui terram stabili firmate suspendit: qui celum distinxit albus suspēdit: q; solē rebus circumans clarissimū ac singularē lumen in argumentum sue ac vniū maiestans accedit. Terris autem maria circumfudit: flumina sempiterno lapsu fluere p̄cepit: iussit et extendi campos: subire valles: fronde tegi siluas: lapidosos surgere montes: que vniū om̄ia nō rapit fecit: sed ille opifer rex: mūdi melioris orog: qui vocat reus: cuius p̄ncipiū quī nō potest comprehendere nec q̄ri debet. Scite est hominā ad perfectam prudentiam: deum esse intelligat: v̄r̄ suscipiet et bonificat communem parentes ge? neris humani: et rerū mirabilium fabricatore. Tres mundos figurat antiquitas: sapientem omnibus v̄tra mundanum: quem theologū angelicū phylosophū autem intellegendū vocant. Postorium hūc celestem: post eum omniū subūaren: hūc quem incolimus: hūc tenzarum mundū: illū autē lucē et lucē et tenebris temperat. Et et p̄ter tres quartus alius mundū: in quo et omnia inuentari que sunt in reliquis: hūc ipse est homo. Et r̄m̄ in solis verbum est esse hominem m̄notem mundū: in quo mirum et elementis corpus: et celestis sp̄s: et plantae anima vegetalis: et hūc insens: et r̄no et angela mens: et dei similitudo conspicit. De hūc quamto mundus moyses sufficienter differit: v̄trusque operis disposuit: vt v̄re scriptura hęc itofeos imago mundi c̄p̄tēsa sit: quem admodum legimus et as et p̄ceptum in monte: vbi hec dicitur: vt oia faceret s̄m exemplar quod in monte viderat. Quid tandem moysica littera de celebrans operibus sex dierū edocet: cur iam absolutum.

No. 7. Boethius, Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus, ca. 480-524.

Opera. Venice: Joannes & Gregorius de Grugoriis, de Forlivio,
1491-92.

T. 1: *Opera et philosophica minora, theologica, mathematica.* 18
August, 1492.

Folio. [*2] A B⁶ a⁸ b¹⁰ c⁸ d⁸ e⁶ f⁶ g⁴ h⁶ i⁸ k-q⁶ r⁴ s-u⁶ 2u-4u⁶ v⁸ x
y⁶ z⁸ 2a-ak⁶ 2l⁸. 256 leaves, 3-256 numbered 1-[12], 1-122, 135-158,
127-154 [155] 156-220 [i. e. 222]. 2 columns. 3^a: 69 lines and
head-lines, 227 (238)×144mm. Types: 130 G.; 80 G^b.; 66 G.; 88
Gk. Capital spaces, 3 to 5 lines, with guide-letters. Head-lines
giving book-titles. Woodcut diagrams.

1^a: Collective title: Hęc sunt opera Boetii: quę in hoc volumine
continentur. || In porphyrii Isagogen a Victorino translata editio
prima || ... 3^a: (red) Anitij Manilij Seuerini Boetij viri || claris-
simi in Porphyrij phenicis Isago-||gen a Victorino translata
cōmentāriorū || editio prima. 189^a: Second title: Arithmetica
Geometria et Musica Boetii. 256^a: Colophon: Venetijs Impressum
Boetij opus p Joanez r Gre||goriū de gregorijs fratres fęlici exitu
ad finē vsq pductū || accuratissimeq emēdatū Anno humane
restorationis. || 1492. die 18. Augusti. Augustino Barbadico
Serenissi||mo Venetiarum principe Rem pu. tenēte. ||| Registrum.
|| ... || (col. 6) De octago. 256^b: Device D.

T. 2: *De consolatione philosophiae.* — Pseudo-Boethius: *De disciplina
scholarium.* With commentary of Pseudo-Thomas de Aquino.
26 March, 1491.

Folio. 2^a A⁸ B-P⁶. 96 leaves, 5-96 numbered 160-237 [238] 239-
250. 2 columns. 5^a: 70 lines and head-lines. 231 (241)×152mm.
Types: 80 G^b.; 60 G. Capital spaces, 3 to 6 lines, with guide-
letters.

1^a: Title: Beotius de consolatione. 2^a: ¶ Incipit tabula super
libris Boetij de consoliōe phi-||losophię βm ordinē alphabeti. 96^a:
Colophon: Diuī. Seuerini Boetij de consolatione: || necnon de
scolariū disciplina mellifluis operi||bus: cum sancti Themę super
vtroq cōmen-||tarijs: in hoc eodē voluminē. || Impressis venetijs

per Joannē de Forli-||uio et Gregrium fratres. Anno salutis. M||cccc. lxxxj. die. xxvj. mensis Martij.

H *3351; Pr 4517; Oates 1803; BMC V 341 (IB. 21008, 9); GW 4511; Goff B-767.

The second edition. The volume titles after GW 4511. The first edition was printed in Venice, 1487 (H 3353), but no copy in now extant (GW, Bd. 4, col. 296). Joannes and Gregorius de Gregoriis were 'one of the ten most prolific Venetian incunabula printers' [8, p. 70]. The third edition of the book was also printed by them in 1498-99 (GW 4512). In Japan another copy was formerly in the library Nanki Bunko [49, suppl. 15].

304×208mm. 2 volumes bound in one. Bound in modern morocco and boards. Paragraph-marks and underlines supplied in red. With marginalia in red & black. Bought in 1978.

[FB 8893] (78-1771)

see pl. 8.

No. 8. Schedel, Hartmann, 1440-1514.

Liber chronicarum. Nuremberg: Anton Koberger, 12 July, 1493.

Folio. [* , **⁶ ***⁸ a⁶ b-d⁴ e-h⁶ i² k⁴ l-n⁶ o² p q⁶ r-y⁴ z 2a-2c⁶ 2d² 2e⁶ 2f⁴ 2g-2i⁶ 2k² 2l⁴ 2m-2z A-F⁶ G-K⁶ L⁶⁻² M⁶]. 325 of 326 leaves, the last blank, 21-319 numbered Foliū I-CCXCIX. Table and parts of the text in 2 columns. 28^b: 64 lines and head-lines, 352 (366)×223mm. Types: 165, head-lines and headings; 110^b, text. Capital spaces, 2 to 14 lines, in the table and on 21^a, 282^a, 287^a, 288^a and 321^a; printed capitals elsewhere. Head-lines giving numbers of the etas mundi. 279-281 are blank, except for the head-lines. With 1809 woodcuts, of which 1164 are repeats. 2 maps included.

1^a: Woodcut title: Registrum || huius ope=||ris libri cro=||nicarum || cū figuris et ymagi=||bus ab inicio mūdi: 2^a: Labula operis hui⁹ de tem||poribus mundi. vt historiaꝝ rerūꝝ ceterarū ac || urbiū in se sparsim varicꝝ ꝑ scriptaꝝ. 286^a: COmplete in famosissima Nurembergensi vrbe Operi || de Hystorijs etatum mundi. ac de

scriptione vrbium. fe=||lix imponitur finis. Collectum breui tempore Auxilio docto||ris Hartmāni Schedel. qua fieri potuit diligentia. Anno xp̄i || Millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo tercio. die quarto || mensis Junij. ||| Deo igitur optimo. sint laudes infinite. 320^b: Colophon: ADest nunc studiose lector finis libri Cronicarum per || viam epithomatis ⁊ breuiarij compilati opus q̄dem || preclarum. ⁊ a doctissimo quoq̄ comparandum. Continet||eīm gesta. quecūq̄ digniora sunt notatu ab initio mūdi ad || hanc vsq̄ tēporis nostri calamitatem. Castigatūq̄ a viris || doctissimis vt magis elaboratum in lucem prodiret. Ad in || tuitū autem ⁊ preces prouidorū ciuiū Sebaldi Schreyer || ⁊ Sebastiani kamermaister hunc librum dominus Antho||nius koberger Nuremberge impressit. Adhibitis tamē vi||ris mathematicis pingendiq̄ arte peritissimis. Michaelē || wolgemut et wilhelmo Pleydenwurff. quarū solerti acu-||ratissimaq̄ animaduersione tum ciuitatum tum illustrium || virorum figure inserte sunt. Consummatū autem duodeci-||ma mensis Iulij. Anno salutis n̄re. 1493. 321^a: De Sarmacia regione Europe. 325^b, col. 2: End: Laus deo.

HC *14508; Pr 2084; Oates 1664; BMC II 437 (IC. 7451); Goff S-307.

The first edition. The book is a masterpiece of Anton Koberger, one of the greatest fifteenth-century printers. Michael Wohlgemuth and Wilhelm Pleidenwurff made originally 645 woodcuts. One of maps is the first printed map of Central Europe (32^b-33^a) and the other is a map of the world (319^b-320^a) [36]. In December, 1493 the German edition translated by Georg Alt was published by the same printer. In Japan other copies are housed by the following libraries: Tokyo University Library [2, 13; 49, 33], Tenri Central Library [49, 34; 45, 14], the Library of Kyoto University of Foreign Studies [18, 9].

453×314mm. Bound in calf. Crest of the Cavendish family (Duke of Devonshire) on cover. Wants the last blank leaf. Leaves 321-325 interpolated between 286 and 287 (Foliu CCLXVI and CCLXVII). Margins of the first and second leaves renewed, and some other leaves restored. The first capital supplied in red and blue, other

capitals in red; paragraph-marks, initial-strokes and underlines in red. Library stamp of Henry Cavendish (1731-1810), the scientist, on 1^b. Ex libris: William. VII Duke of Devonshire K.G. || CHATSWORTH || BOOKCASE 1 SHELF A. Bought in 1985.

[AB 3379] (01078512574)

see pl. 9.

No. 9. Corsettus, Antonius.

Repertorium ad opera Nicolai Panormitani cum ii dubiis.

Venice: Baptista de Tortis, 28 June, 1499.

Folio. a-z τ ρ ζ A-H⁸ I⁶ K⁴. 282 leaves, the last blank, 2-281 so numbered. 2 columns. 3^a: 71 lines and foliation, 327 (335) × 217 mm. Types: 185 G.; 92 G^b. Few capital spaces, 6 to 10 lines, with guide-letters.

1^a: Title: (red) Repertorium Antonij || corseti i Abbatem. 2^a: ¶ Solene ac inclytum repertoriuz Antonij Corseti siculi iuris || vtriusq̄ doctoris acutissimi in abbatem: 281^a: Colophon: Venetijs per Baptistam de || tortis. M.cccclxxxviiiij. || die. xxviiij. Iunij. || Cum priuilegio: ne quis audeat hoc opus imprimere citradecē || annos. sub pena in eo contenta. 281^b: Registrum. || (col. 4) Finis ||| Device F.

HC *5772; Pell 3996; Pr 4667; BMC V 331; GW 7784.

The second edition. The first edition was printed in Venice, 1486. Pellechet called the book by a different title: *Repertorium in Abbatem (Nicolaum de Tudeschis Panormitanum) et nonnulla aliorum in eadem mateira* [Pell 3996]. After GW 7784 *Repertorium in opera Nicolai de Tudeschis etc. M. Privileg.* The printer, Baptista de Tortis, was 'one of the ten most prolific Venetian incunable printers'. He printed in particular legal books [8, p. 8, 70, 72].

415 × 278mm. Bound in stamped calf over wooden boards, with 2 metal clasps torn away. The first and second capitals in ornamental red and green; other capitals in red; paragraph-marks and initial-strokes in red. Bought in 1981.

[NF 2636] (81-3731)

see pl. 10.

Abbreviations

- BMC British Museum, Dept. of Printed Books, *Catalogue of books printed in the XVth century now in the British Museum*, pt.1-10, 12, London, 1908-1985 (corrected reprint of pt. 1-8, 1963).
- C Copinger, W. A., *Supplement to Hain's 'Repertorium bibliographicum'*, v.1-2, London, 1895-1902 (reprinted, 1926).
- Goff Goff, F. R., *Incunabula in American libraries; a third census of fifteenth-century books recorded in North American collection*, New York, 1964 (reprinted, 1973).
- GW *Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke*, Bd.1-8, 9 (Lfg.1), Leipzig-Stuttgart, 1925-1981 (Bd.1-7, 8 (Lfg.1), 1925-40; 2. ed., 1968-81).
- H Hain, L. F. T., *Repertorium bibliographicum ad annum MD*, t.1-2, Stuttgart, 1826-38 (reprinted, 1966).
- Oates Cambridge University, Library, *A catalogue of the fifteenth-century printed books in the University Library*, compiled by J. C. T. Oates, London, 1954.
- Pell Pellechet, M. L. C., *Catalogue général des incunables des bibliothèques publiques de France*, t.1-3, Paris, 1897-1909 (reprinted, 1970).
- Pr Proctor, R., *An index to the early printed books in the British Museum, from the invention of printing to the year 1500; with notes on those in the Bodleian Library*, pt.1-2, London, 1898-1938 (reprinted, 1960).
- R Reichling, D., *Appendices ad Hainii-Copingeri Repertorium bibliographicum; additiones et emendationes*, Monaco, 1905-14 (reprinted, 1953).

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(K. Yukishima : Library of the School of Literature)