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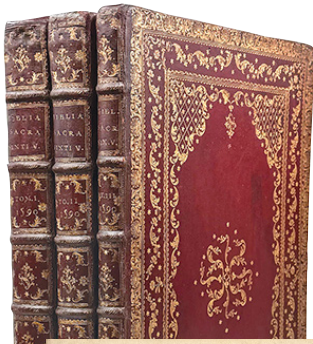
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Items are illustrated on our website.

The General Theological Seminary was first chartered in New York City in 1817, and its renowned rare book collection traces its origins back to the school's earliest benefactors, chief among them John Pintard, one of the founders of the New-York Historical Society and a noted 1820s bibliophile. In autumn 2024, after receiving visits from various interested parties, the GTS board accepted James Cummins Bookseller's offer to purchase over 20,000 volumes from this esteemed library. In their announcement of the acquisition, the Very Rev. Ian S. Markham, Ph.D., the Seminary's President, stated, "GTS knows that James Cummins Bookseller can ensure that these books find institutions and buyers that can enable scholarly access. We are pleased to work with such a distinguished firm."

Among the collection's holdings are hundreds of Latin Bibles from the 15th and 16th century, as well as Bibles in English, French, German, Polish, Arabic, and other languages. Other significant works include early editions of legal and literary works; classical authors; Books of Common Prayer; African-American history; science; philosophy; travel; and theological works in the Anglican and Episcopal traditions, with many of the books being the only copies in North America.

JCB is currently in the midst of fully documenting this remarkable library. This catalogue features a select number of items which will be displayed and offered for sale at the 2025 New York Antiquarian Book Fair, as well as by appointment in our Madison Avenue shop. As our cataloguing continues, further catalogues will follow.

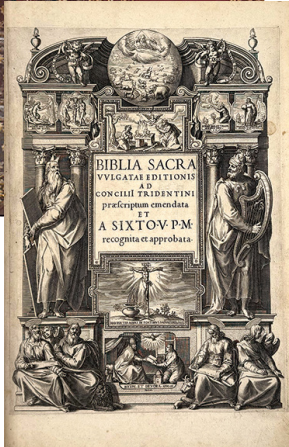


Sixtine Bible, Large Paper, Sumptuously Bound

1] (BIBLE. LATIN.) **Biblia sacra vulgatae
editionis tribus tomus distincta.** Rome:
Ex Typographia Apostolica Vaticana, 1590.

*Engraved illustrated title-page. Title in red and black,
text in double columns. 3 No of Vols. Folio. Italian
full red morocco binding of the seventeenth or early
eighteenth century, elaborately gilt with triple floral
scrollwork borders, stars in cornerpieces about a central
motif, stencilled paste paper endsheets, a.e.g. Boxed.*

Copinger 521; Darlow & Moule, 6181; Adams B1098; BM STC
Italian, 1465–1600, p. 93; EDIT 16 CNCE 5805. Provenance:
Vincenzo Maria Carafa (1739–1814), Prince of Roccella and
Duke of Bruzzano, engraved bookplates (MS shelfmark: H 5);
Douglas Maxwell Moffat (bought of Quaritch in Dec. 1939);
General Theological Seminary.



The engraved title reads: *Biblia sacra vulgatae
editionis ad concilii Tridentini praescriptum
emendata et a Sixto V.P.M. recognata et approbata.*
With the preliminary document, the Bull of
Sixtus V, beginning ‘Aeternus ille caelestium,
terrestriumq. rerum omnium conditr, ac
moderator Deus’ This is often lacking.

An extraordinary copy of the Sixtine Bible,

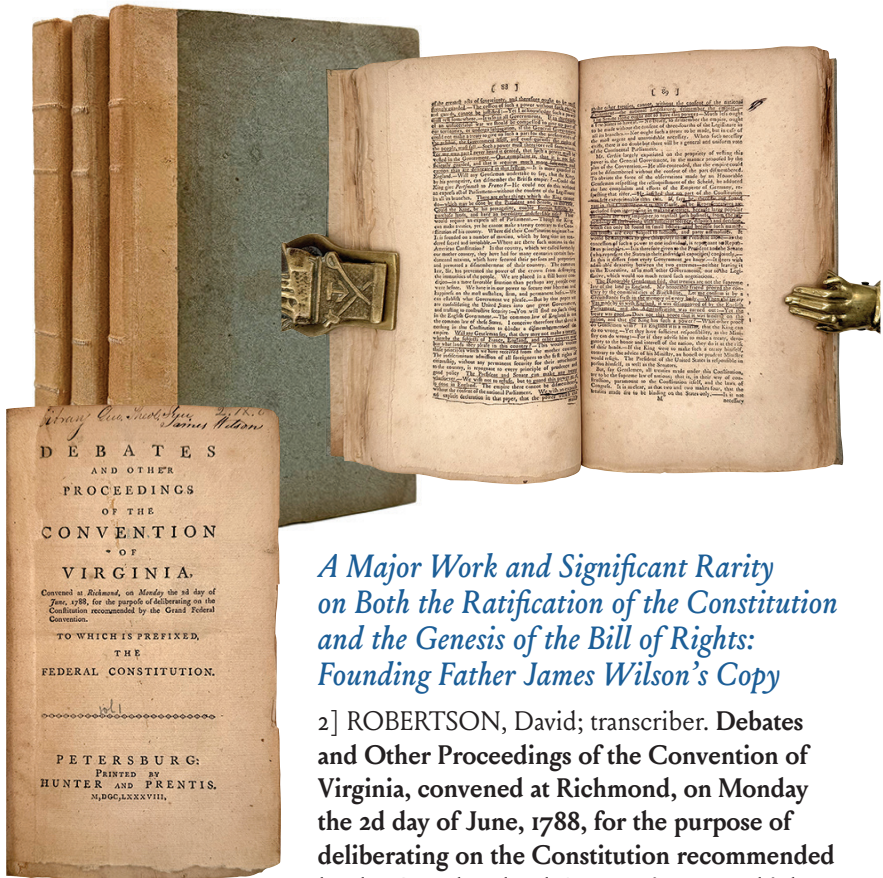
containing the Vulgate text
as edited by Pope Sixtus V, intended as the first ecclesiastically authorized text
to be used throughout Christendom. “In its text it comes closer to R. Stephanus’
Bible of 1538–40 than to the Louvain editions” (Darlow & Moule, who discuss
the textual variations). This copy includes examples of the printed overslips
required to correct hurried printing. The association with Aldus II suggested
by Renouard (and lasting long thereafter) is spurious.

Pope Sixtus V died soon after the book was printed, and was followed by
three short-lived popes. The Sixtine Bible had “aroused antagonism among
both clergy and laity” and was swiftly condemned; the edition was withdrawn
by Pope Clement VIII soon after his elevation to the papal throne in 1592, and
many copies were destroyed. Preparations began in 1591 for a new edition of
the Vulgate, printed in 1592 and known as the Clementine Bible, which long
remained the standard Vulgate text.

The ordinary issue of this printing measures 13–3/8 inches tall (as in the
Brooker copy sold 2024); the present copy measures 15–3/4 inches.

[371036]

\$85,000



A Major Work and Significant Rarity on Both the Ratification of the Constitution and the Genesis of the Bill of Rights: Founding Father James Wilson's Copy

2] ROBERTSON, David; transcriber. **Debates and Other Proceedings of the Convention of Virginia, convened at Richmond, on Monday the 2d day of June, 1788, for the purpose of deliberating on the Constitution recommended by the Grand Federal Convention. To which**

is prefixed, the Federal Constitution. Petersburg: Hunter and Prentis, 1788 [vols. 1–2]; William Prentis, 1789 [vol. 3].

194; 195, [1]; 228 pp. Errata in rear of each vol. Uncut. 3 vols. 8vo. Original boards, rebacked. Provenance: James Wilson (signature on title); by descent to his son Bird Wilson; General Theological Seminary (ink inscription and blindstamps).

ESTC W6821; Evans, 21551 and 22225; Sabin 1000029; Sowerby, E.M., *Cat. of the lib. of Thomas Jefferson*, 3011; JCB 3239; Reese, *Federal Hundred* 21 note; Ford, *Bibliography and Reference List ... of The Constitution of the United States 1787–1788*, 157; Library Company of Philadelphia. *Afro-Americana, 1553–1906* (2nd ed.), 10787; Swem 7588 and 7589. See *The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution Digital Edition*, ed. John P. Kaminski, Gaspare J. Saladino, Richard Leffler, Charles H. Schoenleber and Margaret A. Hogan. Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2009, vol. IX; and Main, *The Anti-Federalists*, pp.223–233.

“... Robertson’s Debates hold a unique place in Virginia history and in the history of the debate over the ratification of the Constitution. Never before had the debates of a deliberative body in Virginia been published; and no more complete and informative set of debates exists for any of the other state conventions. In the preface to the 1805 [second] edition ... Robertson underlined the significance of the debates when he noted that ‘When such talents were combined with such an unshackled and manly spirit of investigation, what could have been expected but

luminous and valuable discussions?” (*The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution Digital Edition*, ed. John P. Kaminski, Gaspare J. Saladino, Richard Leffler, Charles H. Schoenleber and Margaret A. Hogan. Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2009).

Perhaps no other state ratifying convention to debate the proposed U.S. Constitution would prove as important as those held by Virginia in June 1788. Led by James Madison, Patrick Henry, Edmund Randolph, and George Mason, the Federalist and Anti-Federalist arguments presented would lead directly to the drafting and passage of the Bill of Rights during the first Congress the following year. “In no other state was the situation so complicated; in no other state was there so striking a division among the political, social, and economic leaders” (Main). Among the leaders of the pro-Constitution (“Federalist”) faction were Madison and John Marshall, while in opposition stood Henry, Richard Henry Lee, James Monroe, Mason, and other “anti-Federalists” who were concerned by the creation of a strong central government. There were also regional divisions in Virginia that dictated support or opposition to the Constitution. Henry alone made two dozen major addresses on the perceived faults and weaknesses of the Constitution, including a very influential address (on June 5th) on the dangers to liberty posed by a large, consolidated government. One of the ablest defenders of the Constitution, unsurprisingly, was Madison, an architect of the document and one of the authors of the *Federalist*. Both Henry’s and Madison’s many speeches are included in these volumes. One of the major issues that grew out of the Virginia convention was the protection of individual rights, and many of those opposed to the Constitution called for a guarantee of those rights, akin to the Virginia Declaration of Rights. The Virginia convention ultimately ratified the Constitution, by a vote of 89 to 79, on June 25th.

Transcribed in shorthand from the gallery, David Robertson’s record is the only source for many of the speeches at the convention. Robertson, who had arrived in Virginia from Scotland as a tutor, had become a prominent Petersburg lawyer. Although accused by some of having a Federalist bias, his transcription “still provides the most comprehensive record of what occurred in any of the state ratifying conventions” (“The Virginia Convention, 2–27 June 1788 (Editorial Note),” *Founders Online*, National Archives, <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Madison/01-11-02-0057>).

Almost immediately, in June 1788, Virginia newspapers began advertising for subscribers to Robertson’s work. One advertisement promoted the work as “printed on good paper and [in] a legible Type” priced at one dollar (six shillings) for every 200 pages with a twenty-five percent discount to subscribers to the entire work. The first volume of the work was printed at the end of October 1788; the second volume followed sometime in June or early July 1789, and the final volume later that summer. Newspaper advertisements suggest that approx. 500 sets were printed. Yet by 1805 the work was already

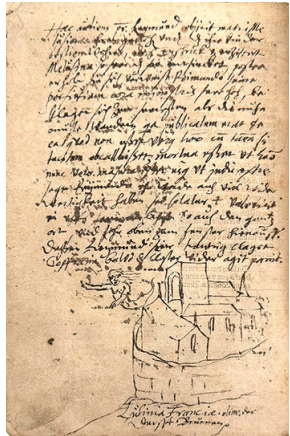
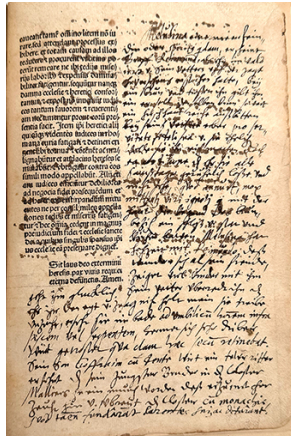
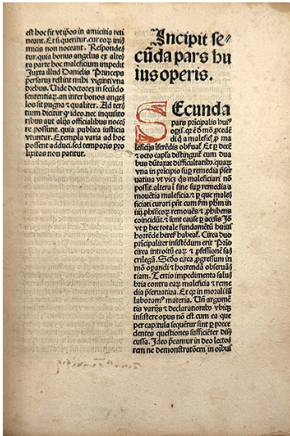
unobtainable, prompting Robertson to publish a second edition. He writes in the Preface to that edition: “The great and general eagerness to know their deliberations induced the publication of these debates which were taken down in short hand as fully and accurately as an ineligible seat and other disadvantageous circumstances permitted the stenographer to take them ... The transcriber had no opportunity of examining and correcting the sheet first committed to the press, so as to render all the other sheets accurate ... Yet the substance of those debates was so interesting that the work met with general approbation: and a much greater number of volumes might have been easily sold than were published. The book is now in great demand and not to be procured” (Preface to the second edition [1805], quoted in Swem).

The first edition, complete with all three volumes, is very rare on the market. This example with extraordinary provenance to Founding Father James Wilson. James Wilson was destined to become one of the most important figures in early Federal politics, most notably for his leading role in drafting the Constitution and working toward its passage. Born in Scotland, Wilson emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1765 in the midst of the Stamp Act disturbances. He became the head of a committee of correspondence at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and was a delegate to the First and Second Continental Congresses, becoming a Signer of the Declaration of Independence. A prominent lawyer and scholar following the Revolution, Wilson, along with James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, Edmund Randolph, and others, drafted what would become the U.S. Constitution. At the Convention, “Wilson, more than any other delegate, consistently advocated placing as much power as was feasible with the people themselves — giving them as direct control as was possible over operation of the federal government’s machinery...Wilson alone, who wielded formidable intellect on behalf of democracy throughout the Convention, is a major part of the reason why the Constitution ended up as democratic a document as it did” (Pederson, Nicholas, “The Lost Founder: James Wilson in American Memory,” *Yale Journal of Law & the Humanities*, 22:2). Indeed, Wilson is credited with adding the word “We” as first word of the constitution: “We the people....”

A critically important work covering a momentous event in the development of Constitutional thought, from the library of a Founding Father who was among the principal architects of the Constitution.

[371067]

\$125,000



The 'Hammer of Witches'

3] INSTITTORIS, Henricus, & Jacobus Sprenger. *Malleus Maleficarum*. [Speyer: Peter Drach, ca. 1492–1495].

190 leaves. Collation: a6 b–d8 e–z6 A–E6 F–G8. 4to. Nineteenth-century green quarter leather and marbled boards. Title leaf mounted. Early ownership signature of Valentino Mu—, Stolberg, and his manuscript annotations and glosses, especially in first third of text. Last leaf with annotations in an eighteenth-century hand, the story of Melusina, with a sketch of her taking flight.

ISTC ii00167300; GW M12480; Goff I165 (dated 1492?); Hain-Copinger 9240; BM 15th cent., II, p. 498 (IA.8634); Polain 2123; IGI 5183; BSB-Ink I-228. Provenance: bookseller's label on front paste-down: B. Westermann & Co. 440 Broadway New York; Rev. Edwin A. Dalrymple; Maryland Diocesan Library; General Theological Seminary.

Early edition of the “the most important and most sinister work on demonology ever written. It crystallized into a fiercely stringent code previous folklore about black magic with church dogma on heresy, and, if any one could, opened the floodgates of the inquisitorial hysteria ... [it was] the source, inspiration, and quarry for all subsequent treatises on witchcraft.” — Robbins, *Encyclopedia of Witchcraft and Demonology*.

The *Malleus Maleficarum* was first printed by Peter Drach, and is dated to circa 1487, as some copies include a separately printed approbation dated 19 May 1487. A second edition was printed before August 1490. This is the third edition produced by Drach, and is dated conjecturally 1492 to 1495. Two editions were printed in 1494 (by Koberger in Nuremberg and Koelhoff in Cologne).

The book was published and republished in at least 13 editions up to 1520, then revived from the late 16th century, undergoing at least 16 editions between 1574 and 1669, as well as numerous editions in German, French and English.

[371001]

\$87,500



4] WILSON, Capt. C. W.; and Capt. H. S. Palmer – Sgt. James McDonald, photographer. **Ordnance Survey of the Peninsula of Sinai.** Southampton: Ordnance Survey Office, 1869.

Four mounted photographs on the titles of the text and photograph vols., 20 lithographed or tinted lithographs plates, 10 folding maps mounted on linen as issued, 153 mounted albumen photographs on 142 sheets (including 4 folding triptychs and 3 diptychs). Folio. Publisher's half morocco and cloth boards, worn at joints, some losses to the spine of the atlas volume, marbled endpapers. Internally quite clean with dark unfaded images. Library blindstamps in the margins of each plate.

Gernsheim 486.

“In 1868, a larger and more complex survey, again supported by private subscription, was organized to map the Sinai Peninsula. Although the size and complexity of the proposed survey were considered beyond the financial capabilities of the fledgling Palestine Exploration Fund, the survey, for which Wilson shared command with Captain H. S. Palmer was conceived in the spirit of scientific inquiry inspired by the success of the *Jerusalem Survey* and advocated by the Fund ‘to apply the rules of science, which are so well understood by us in other branches, to an investigation into the facts concerning the Holy Land’” (Schwartz and Ryan, *Picturing Place*, p. 234).

Gernsheim in *The History of Photography* mentions McDonald in passing, though with high praise, comparing him favorably with both Francis Frith and Maxime Du Camp: “The temples, tombs and pyramids of Egypt attracted numerous photographers and resulted in a mass of French and English publications, none equalling Frith’s high standards, with the possible exception of the 150 [i.e. 153] whole-plate photographs taken by Sergeant J. McDonald which illustrate the three volumes of *The Ordnance Survey of the Peninsula of Sinai* (1869)” (p. 287). McDonald (1822–1885) served as the survey’s principal photographer and his images comprise well-composed landscapes, as well as ethnographic and archaeological studies. Prior to this expedition, McDonald’s published work included the *Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem* (1865), as well as images in *Views of Netley Abbey* (1864). He had been introduced to photography

in the mid-1850s while serving in the Royal Engineers, supervising the process and training of engineers in reducing and reproducing survey maps photographically. Upon his return to England in 1869, McDonald received a royal invitation by Queen Victoria for his photographic excellence on the Sinai expedition.

Complete sets of the work, with all volumes of photographs as well as the text and atlas of maps, are very rare on the market. The last complete set we could locate appeared at Sotheby's on June 28, 1972 (lot 597).

[371544]

\$65,000



Copinger Copy of a Rare Nuremberg Bible

5] (BIBLE. LATIN. VULGATE, 1476.) **Biblia Latina.**

[Nuremberg: Johann Sensenschmidt and Andreas Frisner, 1476].

Text in two columns, 57 lines per page, rubricated, with many manuscript initials in red and blue and black (some descenders with leafy flourishes and occasional touches of green); some initial spaces unaccomplished. 392 ff. (bound without first and last blanks). Copiously annotated (chiefly in O.T.) in several early Germanic Latin hands; a lengthy gloss to Acts 18 is dated at end 1525. Folio. Original pigskin, stamped in blind, vellum manuscript waste supports used at inner hinges, last four leaves strengthened at gutter. Corners and bosses perished, edgeworn, some worming entering text at end; upper joint cracked and first two gatherings loosened. Vestiges of marginal tabs; a few paper. A bit rough, very good.

ISTC ib00546000 (four other locations in N. America); GW 4221; Goff B546; Delaveau & Hillard 696.

Provenance: W. A. Copinger (bookplate); General Theological Seminary, gift of Cornelius Vanderbilt and Dean Augustus Hoffman (bookplates and blindstamps).

The second Bible printed by Sensenschmidt and Frisner at Nuremberg, dated 1476 at the end of the Notitia by Menardus, with generous margins and some

idiosyncratic flourishes and decorations to the manuscript. At the foot of the first text leaf the manuscript ownership note of a brotherhood of monks in Gmünd. The second gathering includes a leaf where text on the verso is printed only in 44 lines, and an inserted half leaf stub printed one side only in one column. Four stubs of blanks are visible at the end of Esdra but the text is complete, resuming with Tobias.

This copy bound without the Interpretationes hebraicorum nominum as is often the case; that work appears frequently with Koberger editions of this period and “should perhaps be regarded as a separate work.”

And excellent and unsophisticated copy.

[372231]

\$50,000

First Polyglot Psalter, Second Book with Arabic Type, & the Earliest Substantial Biographical Note on Columbus



6] (BIBLE. PSALMS. POLYGLOT.), GIUSTINIANI, Agostino. *Psalterium Hebraeum, Graecum, Arabicum, & Chaldaeum, cum tribus latinis interpretationibus & glossis ...* Genoa: Petrus Paulus Porrus, 1516.

Title printed in red and black within woodcut arabesque border, printer's device on final leaf. Parallel text in Hebrew, Latin, Greek, Arabic and Chaldaean Aramaic, 4 columns to a page, 41 lines. 13 woodcut floriated initials. A10 B-Z8 & 8 [con]6; [200] leaves [complete]. Folio (13-1/8 x 9-3/8 inches). Contemporary blind tooled pigskin over bevelled wooden boards, boards with repeated roll of hound, hunter, and stag, spine with floral tools. Clasps perished, early repairs with vellum at lower corners; spine darkened with chip at foot, joint starting, wormholes to the covers. Toning throughout, worm holes throughout but heavier to the preliminary and terminal leaves, paper loss (not affecting text) at the lower outer corners

of the first 3 leaves, minor dampstaining at the lower corners of most leaves and extending from the top inner margin. Scattered early marginalia.

Adams B1370; BM STC Italian, p. 97; Darlow & Moule 1411; Sabin 66468; European Americana 516/4; Harris (BAV) 88; JCB (3) I:64; Smitskamp 236; Roper, *Early Arabic Printing in Europe, in Sprachen des Nahen Ostens und die Druckrevolution*, p. 132; Vinograd, Genoa 1. Provenance: Cenobii Alois 1570 (inscription below title); Bibliotheca Regia Monacensi (pencil inscription on the inside front board identifying it as a duplicate); General Theological Seminary (ink and blindstamps and other markings).

The Genoa Psalter, also known as the Octaplum or Quadruplex Psalter, was the first polyglot psalter to be published (and the first polyglot edition of any part of the Bible). Financed by the Oriental language scholar Bishop Agostino Giustiniani and printed in Genoa in 1516, it presents the psalms laid out in eight columns (i.e. four per page on double-page spreads): in Hebrew, a Latin paraphrase, the Vulgate Latin, the Septuagint Greek, Arabic, Chaldean Aramaic, a Latin paraphrase, and the editor's notes. "A monument of Renaissance typography, this Psalter was linguistically the most ambitious work attempted to date, and the first Polyglot work ever published. It provides the Psalms in five languages as well as a marginal scholarship based largely on rabbinic sources. The Arabic text is one of the first two texts, and the first biblical text, ever printed in this language. The Hebrew types used in this book were apparently never used again" (B. Sabin Hill, *Hebraica from the Valmadonna Trust, The Piermont Morgan Library* [1989] no. 18).

Notably, within a lengthy editor's note to Psalm XIX, is what is considered the first printed biography of Christopher Columbus, along with a very early description of his voyage. A native son of Genoa, Giustiniani presents the discovery of the new world as a fulfilment of Biblical prophecy, appropriately glossing verse four of Psalm XIX to include his biography of Columbus: "Their sound is gone out through all the earth and their words to the end of the world."

The text of the biography of Columbus, written a decade after his death, includes a brief account of his childhood and continues at length on his discovery of America. Translated from the Latin, it begins:

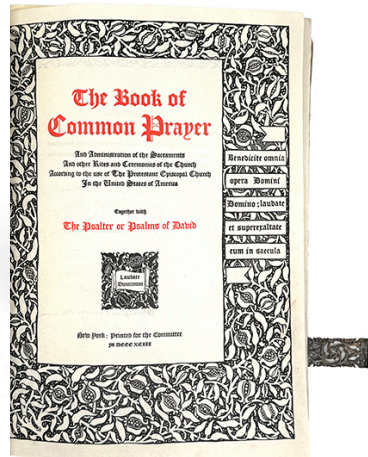
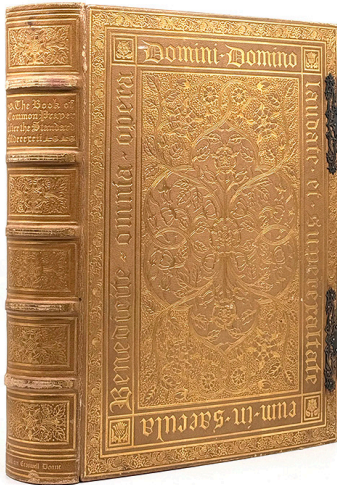
And so, their words have reached unto the ends of the earth, at least in our own times, in which, by the marvelous daring of Christopher Columbus of Genoa, almost another world was discovered and joined to the community of Christians. And since Columbus often declared that he was chosen by God so that through him this prophecy would be fulfilled, I did not consider it unsuitable to include his life here. Therefore, Christopher, surnamed Columbus, a Genoese by birth ... lived in our age and through his own efforts explored more lands and seas in a few months than almost all other mortals had done throughout all previous ages ... More swiftly than the Portuguese had done, he approached new lands and new peoples, and at last penetrated regions unknown before now. The news of this matter quickly reached the King, who — both out of rivalry with the Portuguese kings and a desire for such new marvels and glory that might accrue to him and his descendants — after long discussions with Columbus, finally ordered two ships to be outfitted. With these, Columbus set sail from the Fortunate Islands, directing his course slightly off the western line ...

After many days of sailing, they had covered great distances. While the others, having lost all hope, urged a change in course, Columbus persisted, asserting by reason and conjecture that continuing but a little longer might lead them to discover continents or islands. Nor was he wrong. On the following dawn, they sighted land. From this event, immense confidence arose in human minds. Later, it was learned that these were islands, and observations were made of certain peoples there, uncultivated and prone to raids on their neighbors, even devouring human flesh like wolves. There were violent encounters, yet eventually some of these islanders were brought safely to Spain, astonishing and delighting all who saw them, because they were at first timid, unfamiliar with approach, easy to persuade, and marveling at everything as new....”

An important and desirable work from a liturgical, linguistic, and historical perspective.

[371021]

\$40,000



7] **The Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments and Other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church according to the Use of the Protestant Episcopal Church In the United States of America.** New York: Printed for the Convention, 1893.

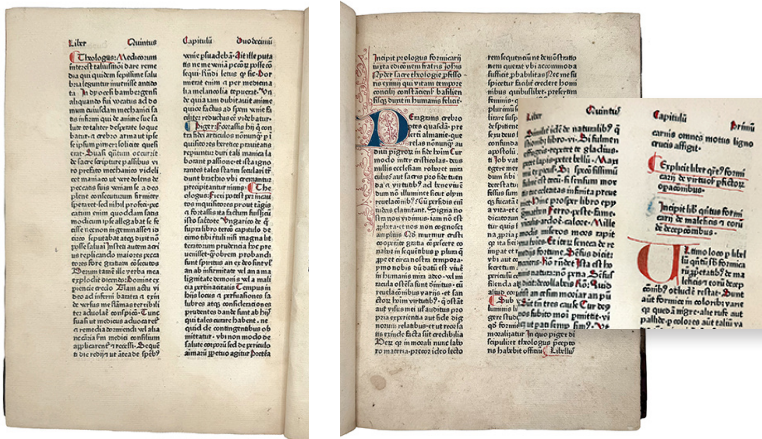
[28], 566, [2] pp. Title printed in red and black, with floriated borders by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, title in black letter. Folio. Bound in publisher's full tan morocco, with elaborate gilt design and with metal clasps, one of 2 missing. In crimson dropbox.

Griffiths 1893; Updike, *Notes on the Merrymouth Press & Its Work*, p. 9; John Clyde Osborn, *Catalogue of Work of The De Vinne Press Exhibited at the Grolier Club*, p. 15; Tichenor, *The Life of Theodore De Vinne*, pp. 128-131.

The vellum copies were given as gifts to the members of the Committee on Revision of the Prayer Book.

[371245]

\$30,000



Editio Princeps of the Second Work on Witchcraft

8] NIDER, Johannes. [Formicarius]. [Cologne]: [Ulrich Zel], [ca. 1475]. a-h¹ i k-o¹ p¹² (-p12). Lacks terminal blank [149] leaves. Rubricated throughout. Folio (11-1/4 x 8 inches). Modern full dark blue morocco, covers and spine tooled in blind and gilt, marbled endpapers.

Hain-Copinger 11831; GW M26847; Goff N174; BM 15th cent., I, p. 194 (IB. 3006); Polain 2849; Bodleian Lib. 15th cent., N-076; ISTC in00174000.

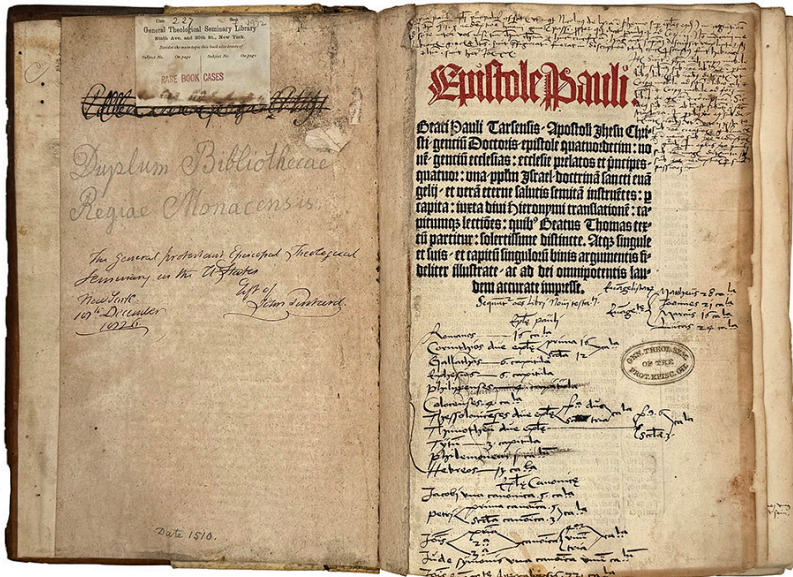
Written in the format of a pedagogical dialogue, Nider's *Formicarius*, translated as the *Ant Hill* (or *Ant Colony*), uses the lives, habits and types of ants as metaphors for various aspects of Christian belief and practice. His metaphor was based on Proverbs 6:6 (“Go to the ant, you sluggard; consider its ways and be wise”), arguing the disciplined ant colony as a model for human society. For example, in the first section Nider uses the occupations of ants to frame a discussion of the deeds of good men and women; in the second section, Nider introduces a discussion of revelation with the varied methods of locomotion by ants.

The work is famous, however, for the fifth section on witches and witchcraft, beginning with a discussion of the various colors of ants. The section would be an important source for the *Malleus Maleficarum*, which would reprint extracts from it. Nider discusses the relationships between witches and demons, details on the gatherings of witches, and argues that most witches were women due to their inferior moral, physical and intellectual capabilities which made them more susceptible to demons. Indeed, Nider's *Formicarius* is a crucial early source to depict witches as uneducated women.

Johannes Nider (ca. 1380–1438), a German Dominican theologian, first authored the *Formicarius* in the mid-1430s during the Council of Florence. First printed circa 1475 by Ulrich Zel, two other incunable editions would follow by Guldenschaff (Cologne, 1480) and Sorg (Augsburg, 1484), but the first edition is very rare, with no example appearing on the market in the last half century.

[371797]

\$35,000



Extensively Annotated by a Contemporary Reader

9] (BIBLE IN LATIN – N.T., EPISTLES OF PAUL). **Epistole Pauli.**
 [Leipzig]: [Wolfgang Stockel], September 28, 1510.

Title in red and black. A-D E F-J K L-M. [68] leaves. Extensive annotations throughout in Latin in a contemporary Germanic cursive, comprising both interlinear notes and marginal gloss. Folio (12 x 8-1/2 inches). Early pigskin and oaken boards, a remboitage from a thicker volume, worn, front hinge split between A2 and A3. Housed in a blue cloth slipcase. Provenance: Duplum Bibliothecae Regiae Monacensis (pencil annotation); John Pintard (inscription, presenting the book to); General Theological Seminary (bookplate and inked stamps).

Rosenthal, B.M. *Printed books with manuscript annotations*, 105 (for a similarly annotated copy of the same edition); Panzer, vii, p. 169; VD16 B 4980. Not in BM STC Germany, Adams, or Darlow & Moule.

Edited by Johann Kusthuert, this printing of the Epistles of Paul was intended for the student market, with the introduction addressed to studiosis sacrarum litterarum tyronibus. In addition, the colophon reads: Imp[re]ssu[m] ad altissimi Dei laude[m] ac studiosoru[m] Sacre Scripture tyronu[m] p[er]fectu[m] in officina libraria p[ro]uidi viri Vuolffga[n]gi Stockel cuius Liptz[e]n[sis], anno D[omi]ni 1510 quarto kalen[dis] Septembris.

The annotations and marginal gloss are impressive and very similar, though in a different hand, to the copy described by Rosenthal, now at the Beinecke, suggesting they are by a student at the same institution: “The present copy comes with a vast manuscript apparatus in Latin covering the entire text from St. Jerome’s general preface, to the last sentence of the last epistle. The annotation ... is uniformly intense throughout. The script is a very small at times microscopic Germanic cursive and there is evidence of careful layout, especially

in the marginal gloss...” Estimating the annotations to be approximately 80,000 words, Rosenthal describes the interlinear notes as “frequently far more than simole reading aids.” He continues: “The marginal gloss includes an argumentum for each chapter and its subdivisions ... There are also occasional citations from authorities such as St. Thomas and Ambrose...”

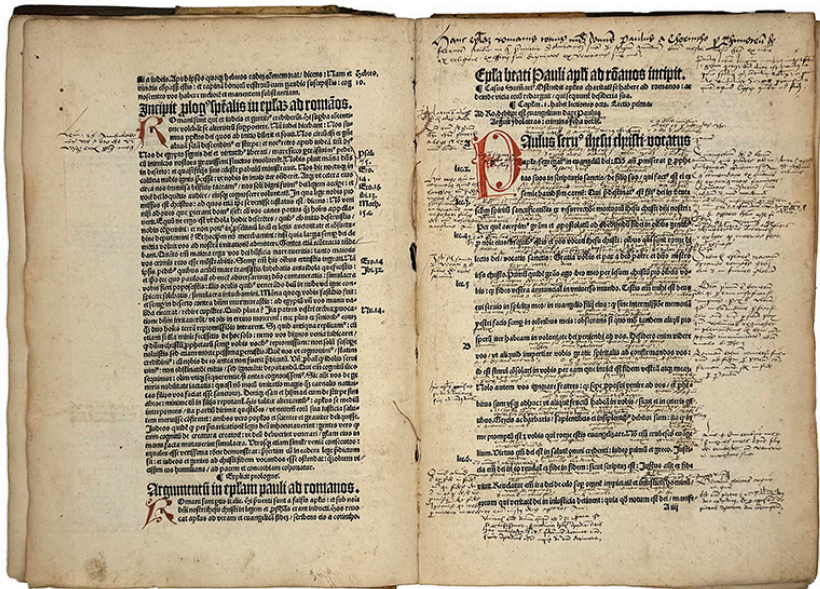
It is a handsomely printed volume with the title in large red letters above an 11-line subtitle in black. The verso of the title comprises a table of contents of the Pauline epistles and is followed by an introduction by Kusthuert.

On the duplicates sold by the Munich royal library, including the present volume, see: Wagner, Bettina. “Duplum Bibliothecae Regiae Monacensis”: The Munich Court Library and Its Book Auctions in the Nineteenth Century.” *The Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, vol. III, no. 3, 2017, pp. 345–77. Pintard (1759–1844) was a prominent New Yorker of Huguenot origin, patron of education and one of the earliest and staunchest advocates for the preservation and study of the history of New York and the United States. Pintard began to work towards the establishment of a historical society in the city in early 1804, and he was the leader in the organization of the New-York Historical Society in November, 1804. He was also a patron of the old French Huguenot Church of St. Esprit and the General Theological Seminary, to whom he donated this volume in 1826.

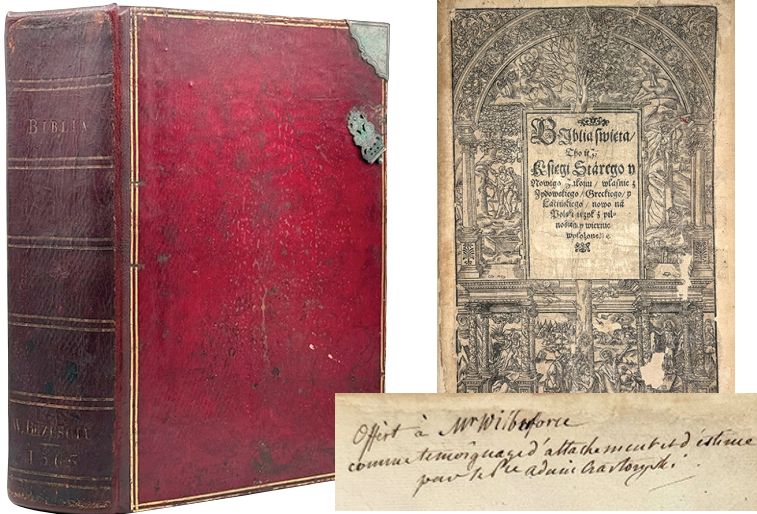
Scarce. OCLC locates three copies in Germany, the aforementioned copy at Yale described by Rosenthal and the present example

[371469]

\$27,500



Rare Polish Bible, Inscribed by Prince Adam Czartoryski to William Wilberforce



10] (BIBLE. POLISH, 1563.) **Biblia swieta, tho iest, Ksie gi Starego y Nowego Zakonu.** [Brest-Litovsk: Bernard Woiewodka, 1563].

Woodcut general title page and separate title page for N.T., woodcut illustrations (including full page), head- and tailpieces and ornamental initials. Text in black letter in two columns, with running title in Latin on left-hand pages. Irregularities in foliations and in signatures. *8 **6 A-5D6 5E4 [lacking blanks *8 and 5E4]; A-2B6 (terminal blank). Folio. Red straight-grained morocco, silver corner pieces, clasps lacking, silk endleaves, a.e.g., by Esnault, Paris. Rebacked, preserving spine, first and last leaves remargined and silked, numerous marginal repairs throughout; text with old traces of dampstaining, closely trimmed (with partial loss to many of the printed marginal notes), last leaf of register of names defective. Bookplates of William Wilberforce and General Theological Seminary.

Darlow & Moule 7384; Adams B1202; Brunet I, 904; Dibdin, *Bibl. Spenc. I.* Peignot, *Livres condamnés*, vol. II, p. 67 "peu d'ouvrages le disputent en rareté à cette Bible"; Ringeltaube, *Nachr. v. raren poln. Bibeln*, p. 83 seq. Provenance: Presentation copy from Prince Adam Czartoryski to William Wilberforce; W.M. Voynich catalogue 19 (August 1906), no., 79 (£30); Dean Hoffmann Fund.

The very rare Radziwill Bible in Polish, translated by a committee of scholars under the patronage of Nicolas Radziwill (1515–1565), and published at Brest-Litovsk in September 1563. (Darlow & Moule note that the translation from the Vulgate printed at Cracow in 1561 "does not adhere closely to the Latin").

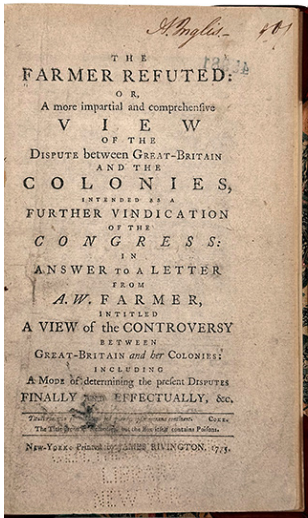
From 1553, Radziwill, surnamed Czarny (i.e. "the Black"), chief chancellor of Lithuania, a man of considerable talent and energy and a prominent Calvinist, had devoted himself to spreading religious reform. Converted to Socinianism, he determined to translate the Bible into Polish from the original tongues, with commentary in support of Socinian doctrines. "On account of the supposed Socinian tendency in its notes this Bible was unfavourably received by some adherents of the Augsburg and Reformed Evangelical Confessions and after

Prince Radziwill's death a Roman Catholic member of his own family caused all copies which he could obtain to be burnt" (Darlow & Moule). It has long been an object of rarity: Lord Spencer paid £100 for two imperfect copies, from which one perfect one was made up; Dibdin described it and praised the "splendid type."

Radziwill was a distinguished statesman who secured full civil rights for the Protestants of Poland and Lithuania in 1563. This example of the rare Polish Bible with a notable presentation: Prince Adam Czartoryski (1770–1861), the great Polish statesman and defender of Polish interests of the early nineteenth century, lived in exile in Paris and London after the failed uprising of 1830. He has inscribed the Bible to abolitionist reformer William Wilberforce (1759–1833), "Offert à Mr. Wilberforce comme témoignage d'attachement et d'estime, Pr. Adam Czartoryski 1563]."

[371785]

\$25,000



ii] [HAMILTON, Alexander].

The Farmer Refuted: or, A more impartial and comprehensive View of the Dispute between Great-Britain and the Colonies, intended as a Further Vindication of the Congress: In Answer to a Letter from A.W. Farmer, intitled A View of the Controversy between Great-Britain and her Colonies. New York: James Rivington, 1775.

iv, 78 (i.e. 79) pp. Errors in pagination as issued. 8vo. Later half calf and marbled paper boards, minor rubbing. Perforated stamp at bottom of title and final leaf, ink numerical stamp on verso of title. Provenance: A. Inglis (signature on title).

Howes H113, "b"; Ford 3; Sabin 29955; Evans 14096; *American Independence* 173; ESTC W12100.

Alexander Hamilton's second work, written while a teenage student at King's College (now Columbia). It is the third round in a pamphlet war, replying to Samuel Seabury's *A View of the Controversy* (1774), which was itself a rejoinder to Hamilton's first publication, *A Full Vindication of the Measures of Congress* (1774). This well-reasoned argument by the young prodigy came several months later, but before the events at Lexington and Concord brought open war.

It is interesting that Hamilton's works were printed by James Rivington, who published most of the Tory tracts, including those by Samuel Seabury. Soon after this was published, in May 1775, a mob destroyed Rivington's press and Seabury was confined by revolutionaries. The supposed Loyalist printer is now thought to have been a Patriot agent while he remained in New York during the British occupation.

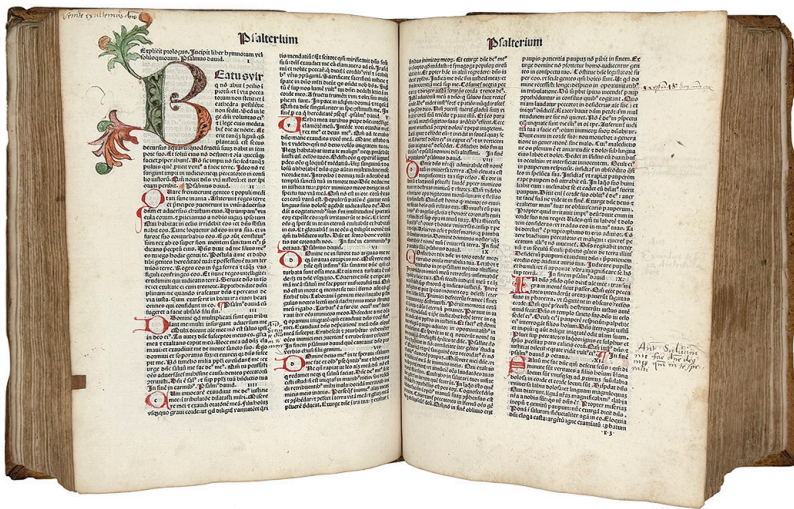
Two states of the first edition title page are noted: one with the second line of title in italic caps, third line has words “impartial” and “comprehensive” beginning with caps, and in imprint “James Rivington” is in caps and small caps; the second state (as here) has the second line of the title in full caps, the third line has the words “impartial” and “comprehensive” beginning with small letters, and in imprint “James Rivington” is in full caps.

This example, deaccessioned by the General Theological Seminary, is signed by A. Inglis, possibly Anne Inglis (1776–1827), the daughter of Bishop Charles Inglis, a noted Loyalist, the author of the reply to Paine’s *Common Sense*, titled *The True Interest in America*, and the rector of Trinity Church.

Hamilton’s pre-Revolutionary pamphlets are among the rarest of Hamilton items. Only two examples appears in the auction records for the last quarter century.

[370986]

\$25,000



12] (BIBLE. LATIN.) **Biblia Latina.** [Venice: Johannes Herbolt, de Seligenstadt, 1483].

Text in two columns, 56 lines per page. Initials mostly executed in red, Psalms and a few other chapter headings with large color initial (others empty). N.T. with printed marginal glosses. [398] leaves. Folio. Contemporary pigskin stamped in blind, lower pastedown with manuscript waste re-inforcement. Binding worn and soiled, spine darkened. Front pastedown with abundant annotations; flyleaf with tabulations of books of the Bible; occasional marginal annotations, a bit more frequent in N.T. Pious abecedyary poem in 23 lines in manuscript on blank verso of last leaf.

ISTC ib00579000; GW 4254; Goff B579; cf. Darlow & Moule, 2:911 (note). Provenance: W. A. Copping (bookplate); General Theological Seminary, gift of Cornelius Vanderbilt and Dean Augustus Hoffman (bookplates and blindstamps).

With additions by Franciscus Moneliensis and Quintius Aemilianus. This is grouped with the *Fontibus ex Graecis* editions of the corrected Latin text (though this edition does not include the Latin verses).

Leaf av prints a letter by Franciscus Moneliensis in which he praises the printer, Johannes Herbort, who got his start in Padua in the mid-1470s, where he printed Avicenna's *Canon medicinae*. He came to Venice and worked with Jenson and others; he printed an edition of the Bible with Postilla of Nicolaus de Lyra in 1481; a quarto Bible was issued in 1484. Herbert produced some 50 works during his career.

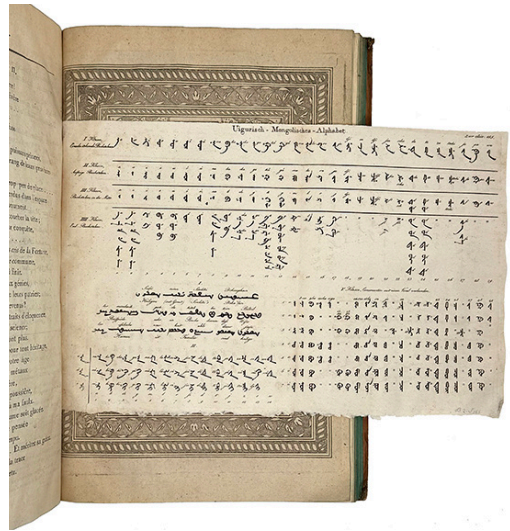
[372104]

\$25,000

Superb set in contemporary boards, bound from the parts

13] HAMMER-PURGSTALL, Joseph, Freiherr von, et al. **Fundgruben des Orients bearbeitet durch eine Gesellschaft von Liebhabern / Mines de l'Orient exploitées par une Société d'Amateurs.** Vienna: Gedruckt bey A. Schmid, 1809–18.

Title pages in German, French, and Arabic. Text in various languages (German, French, Italian, English, Latin, Arabic, Persian, Turkish, etc.), with 31 plates (many folding), 2 folding tables, other tables and charts in text. 6 Vols. Folio. Orange paper boards, spine labels, preserving the printed carpet patterned wrappers of the parts issues. Some rubbing to spines, and light external soiling, internally fine. The prospectuses are loosely inserted at end of vol. I, French in peach wrappers and German in red. Provenance: General Theological Seminary (bookplates, perforated stamps in lower margins of a few title pages).



A superior set of this pioneering scholarly series, issued in six volumes over a nine year period, combining contemporary studies of ancient inscriptions (from Egypt and Babylonia to China), literary texts in translation, philological studies, polyglot glossaries, book reviews, the cartography of the Nile and the Niger, and bibliographical and historial topics throughout the Middle East and Central Asia. Contributors included von Hammer-Purgstall and Sylvestre de Sacy, and a cosmopolitan list including C.J. Rich, writing from Baghdad (on the “Ruins of Baylon” and the “Legend of the Seven Sleepers,” in vol. III), and H.V. Hussard, with an early German translation of parts of the *Mesnevi* of Rumi. In the first two volumes, J.L. Rousseau, French diplomat en route to Tehran, reports on the sect

of the Wahabis and a list of the territorial possessions of the “emir Sehoud.” The quality of the printing and multi-lingual typography is exceptional. A cornerstone of nineteenth-century European orientalist studies, and thus well represented in institutional holdings, but uncommon in the book trade and usually seen only incomplete or as stray parts.

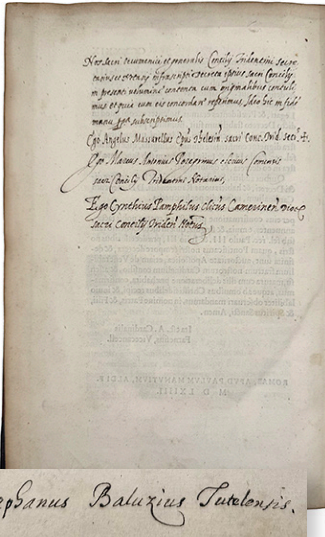
Each volume with title pages in German, French, and Arabic, and preface leaf in German or Latin; the parts wrappers are bound in. The later parts wrappers sometimes include a printed list of the contents. The French and German prospectuses are present here.

- I. 469, [3, errata dated 1810, with pasted slip at end dated 1811] pp., 4 plates and 2 folding tables.
- II. 476, [2, errata] pp., 4 plates.
- III. 384, [2, errata] pp., 4 plates.
- IV. 466 pp., [7 ff.], 4 plates.
- V. 451, [3, errata] pp., 3 plates, 1 engraving in text.
- VI. 502, [2, errata] pp., 12 leaves of plates (including 2 Syriac double sided leaves); the last part is printed on blue paper.

A remarkable set of a landmark work.

[372164]

\$25,000



Attested Copy Signed by the Secretary of the Council

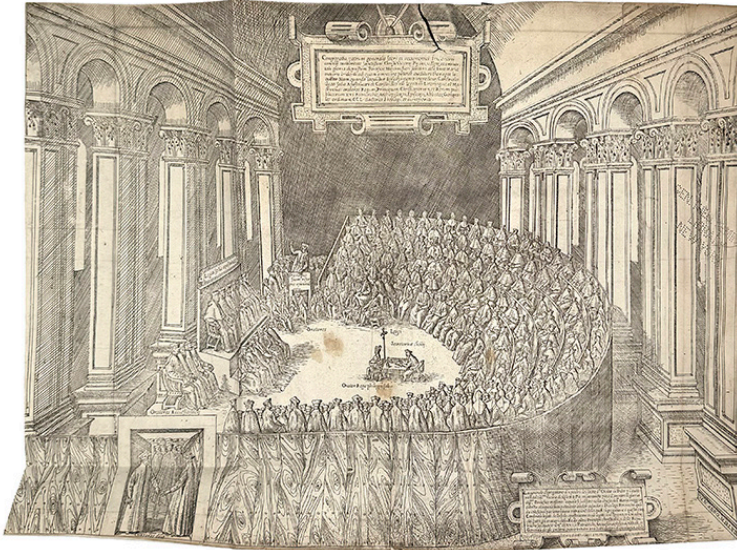
14] (COUNCIL OF TRENT) **Canones et decreta sacrosancti oecumenici, et generalis Concilii Tridentini sub Paulo III, Iulio III, Pio IIII, Pontificibus Max. Index Dogmatum, & Reformationis.** Rome: Apud Paulum Manutium, Aldi F, 1564.

Printer's device on title page. Extra-illustrated with a folding plate bound between text and index. 239, [13] pp. Folio. Half brown morocco and cloth. Joints rubbed. Plate with repairs along lower fold.

Adams C2796; Renouard, *Annales de l'imprimerie des Alde*, 190 etc. General Theological Seminary (bookplates and perforated stamps).

An attested copy of the Canons and decrees of the Council of Trent. On the verso of

p. CCXXIX (leaf V6), as a further certification of authenticity, a handwritten statement, with signatures of Angelus Massarellus, secretary of the Council,



Marcus Antonius Peregrinus and Cynthius Pamphilus, both notaries at the Council. These copies were presumably inscribed and attested before they left the publishing house, and were destined for dignitaries. Renouard believed (p. 191) that few existed (he supposed 12 or 30).

Inserted between leaves V6 and X1 is a large folded engraving of the Council in session (329 x 494 mm) with title: *Congregatio patrum generalis sacri et occumenici Tridentini Concilii ... = La generale co[n]gregatione d[e] i padri del sacro s[an]to Co[n]cilio di Tre[n]to ...*; with imprint: Ven: Anno. M.D.LXIII. [1563].

Provenance: At the foot of the title page is the signature “Stephanus Baluzius Tutelensis” of Etienne Baluze (1630–1718), historian from Tulle in central France (with some annotations). Purchased from Ernest Dressel North in 1905; an enclosed letter from North dated June 1, 1905, states that this copy came from the Niblo collection of the New York City Y.M.C.A. sold by Merwin Clayton in May 1905; North asserts that this is the Sunderland copy (lot 2349), purchased by B.F. Stevens.

[371473]

\$22,500

Tyndale's New Testament

15] (BIBLE. N.T. ENGLISH.) [The New Testament in English after the Greeke translation annexed with the translation of Erasmus in Latin]. [London: Thomas Gaultier for I.C. (John Cawood), 1550].

Text in two columns, English in black letter and Latin in roman type. Collation: A-2H8, 2I2. Title page in facsimile, lacking all preliminary leaves before A1. Text of the New Testament complete. First phrase of Matthew XXII in Latin in corrected state (as per one of Fry's copies). Old calf, gilt edges. Sometime rebounded, front board detached. A1 mounted, repaired with margins extended and likely supplied, small loss at head repaired; leaves in gathering L remargined at foot and likely supplied; 2I2 torn at upper corner with small loss to text. Quarter morocco folding box.

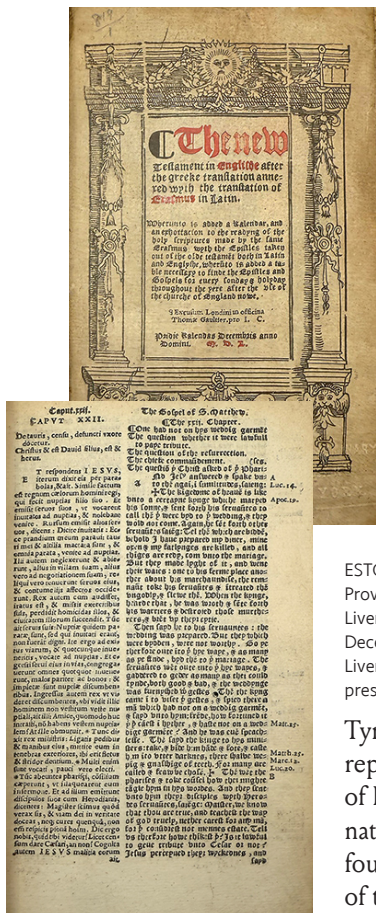
ESTC S102466. Fry, no. 27; Darlow & Moule 58; Herbert 88. Provenance: 2I2v signed Thomas [Og]leby(?) his book; George Livermore, Cambridge [Mass.], (his note on endpaper: Received December 1849 from Henry Stevens, Esquire, London); George Livermore sale (sold by Chas. Libbie, 1894), no. 396; GTS bookplate, presented by Dean Augustus Hoffman.

Tyndale's translation of the New Testament represents a pivotal moment in the development of English Protestant thought and the dissemination of the Latin text in the vernacular. This is the first dual language edition of Tyndale's version of the New Testament in English, with the parallel text of the Latin translation by Erasmus (first printed in 1538, and again in 1548 and 1549). Printer Thomas Gaultier, a native of France, was one of those who brought continental typographical practice to London; this is his first book printed in London, and the second work published by John Cawood, who was named Queen's Printer in Mary's reign and printed several Catholic books. The typography emphasizes the English text while including the Latin of Erasmus as a gloss (the columns in roman type are slightly narrower). While lacking the formally sophisticated title page, preliminary leaves, and the Calendar, the New Testament is textually complete, with the final Table. It follows the text of the G.H. edition published in Antwerp in 1535, generally "considered to be the last revised by the translator himself."

A rare edition, OCLC records a dozen locations in the U.S.

[371632]

\$22,500



The Clementine Bible, 1592

16] (BIBLE. ITALIAN.) **Biblia Sacra Vulgatae Editionis.** Rome: Ex Typographia Apostolica Vaticana, 1592.

Engraved title page reading: Biblia sacra vulgatae editionis. Sixti Quinti Pont. Max. iussu recognita atque edita. Letterpress title page printed in red and black. Text in double columns. [12], 1131, [1, blank], 23, [1, blank] pp. Folio (349 x 250 mm). Full reddish-orange levant morocco, spine titled in gilt, raised bands highlighted in black, boards with single rule in black, dated 1957 on turn-in. Fine. GTS Bookplates, Gift of Dean Hoffman and Cornelius Vanderbilt. Leather-tipped slipcase.

Brunet I, 878; Darlow and Moule 6184; Adams B1101; P.M. Baumgarten, *Neue Kunde von alten Bibeln*, pp. 316–322.

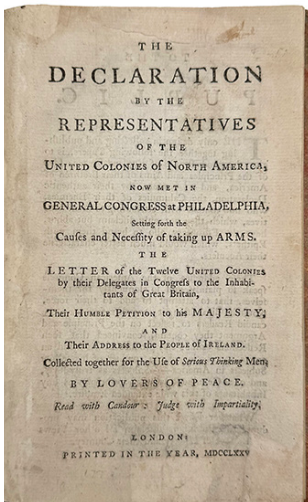
First edition of the official text of the Catholic Bible issued under sanction of Clement VIII and therefore known as the “Clementine Bible,” and superseding the controversial and suppressed edition of Sixtus V of 1590. The text is preceded by Cardinal Bellarmino’s preface, the Decree of the Council of Trent on the canonical Scriptures, and a brief by Clement VIII.

“It is generally admitted that on the whole the Clementine text ... is critically an improvement upon the Sixtine. ... The Clementine Bible of 1592 remains to the present day the standard edition of the Roman Church” (Darlow & Moule).

Nice wide-margined copy of this notable edition.

[371810]

\$22,500



Taking Up Arms, 1775, and the Olive Branch Petition

17] CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

The Declaration by the Representatives of the United Colonies of North America, now met in General Congress at Philadelphia, Setting forth the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms. London: 1775.

32 pp. Contemporary manuscript corrections. 8vo. Modern calf-backed marbled paper boards. Repairs to title.

Adams, *American Controversy* 75–149b; Howes D198; Sabin 1552, 19160; Reese, *Revolutionary Hundred* 34 (ref).

The very rare first British edition of this crucial Revolutionary document — the Declaration of Congress issued July 6, 1775, giving reasons for the American colonies taking up arms against Great Britain. Primarily a collaboration between John Dickinson and Thomas Jefferson, two of the most elegant and incisive pens of the American Revolution, and published a year before the Declaration of Independence, it set the colonies on a path toward unity and outright revolution. With this document,

the Continental Congress and the American colonies crossed the Rubicon and the road to independence became the only realistic path forward.

Issued in the wake of the battles of Lexington and Concord and at Bunker Hill, and a year before the formal Declaration of Independence, this Declaration is one of the most significant statements of the Continental Congress — a clear indication of the seriousness and intractability of the Americans. Meeting in Philadelphia in June 1775, a committee was formed to respond to unfolding events. Consisting of John Rutledge, John Jay, Benjamin Franklin, and others, the first report of the committee was judged to be unsatisfactory. Thomas Jefferson and John Dickinson, author of *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania*, were added to the committee, which quickly produced a new declaration. Jefferson's draft, which was deemed too provocative by some, was revised by the older and more cautious Dickinson, who nevertheless went further in severity than the young Virginian, proclaiming that "Our cause is just. Our union is perfect. Our internal resources are great, and if necessary, foreign assistance is undoubtedly attainable."

"In his appeal to pro-American Whigs in England, in his elaboration of Jefferson's arguments, in his detailed account of the suffering of Americans in Massachusetts, and in his closing affirmation of the justice of the American cause and the strength of its union, Dickinson helped make it both a more suitable and a more inflammatory Declaration. Jefferson's refusal to accept Dickinson's suggestions resulted in a stronger, not a weaker text. In the final analysis the differences in the Committee, instead of revolving around polarities of radicalism and conservatism, are reduced to issues of style and method of presentation between two of the great penmen of the Revolution" (Boyd, et al).

The work was first published in Philadelphia by William and Thomas Bradford, with subsequent printings in America. The first British edition comprised a collection of Continental Congress papers, including the aforementioned Declaration of July 6, 1775, but also: the address to the twelve colonies on July 8 calling for support; and the Olive Branch Petition, the last attempt at conciliation, issued September 4, 1775.

"This London edition was secretly issued, with no printer shown, as propaganda for American sympathizers" (Howes). This publication was evidently subsidized by Richard Champion, a noted Bristol ceramist, American sympathizer, and ally of Edmund Burke. The preface on verso of the title maintains that "The only design in collecting and publishing together the following Papers, is to give the good People of England, a true Idea of the Principles and Aims of their Brethren of America, and to confute, by their authentic Declaration, the Calumnies, of their Enemies, who not content with attributing to them Motives, which they not only disclaim but abhor, have the Effrontery also to brand them with Epithets, which would much better characterise their Accusers."

Several issues of the first British edition are known, with corrections to the text; the present example the first issue, with the corrections in manuscript.

[371017]

\$22,500



Quentel's Protestant Bible in Latin

18] (BIBLE. LATIN. COLOGNE, 1527.).
**Biblia Sacra utriusque Testamenti,
iuxta Hebraicam et Graecam ueritatem,
uetustissimorum[ue] ac emendatissimorum
codicum fidem diligentissime recognita.**
Coloniae: Petrus Quentel excudebat, 1527.

Title-page with large woodcut vignette of arms of Cologne, lion and gryphon rampant with and three crowns; numerous illustrations by Anton Woensam and ornamental initials throughout. Ff. [8], CCCXXV, [1], LXXXVII (i.e. 85), [5]. Manuscript marginal glosses in red (chiefly calling out names in Kings). Folio. Contemporary blindstamped pigskin over bevelled wooden boards, clasps perished. Some soiling, repairs to hinges, painted fore-edge tabs. Very good.

Adams B1007; Darlow & Moule 6107 note; VD16 B2589; Copinger 210. Provenance: Cartusiae Buxiana, Buxheim (inscription on title); Thomas Raffle (early signature on title); General Theological Seminary (blindstamps, bookplate).

The first Protestant Bible in Latin, edited by Johan Rüdell (Rudelius), printed in Cologne by Peter Quentel (or Quentell), and notable for the wood engraved illustrations by Anton

Woensam (Anton von Worms), particularly those at the head of each of the four gospels. Matthew faces an angle who is touching his stylus; a lion is seated beside Mark; a bull with Luke; and an eagle stands beside John.

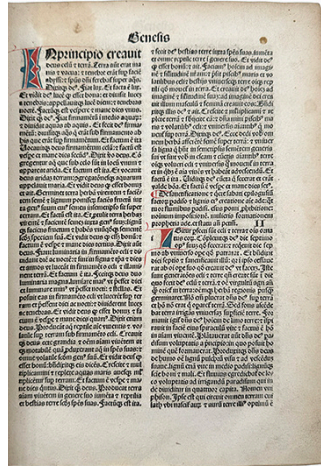
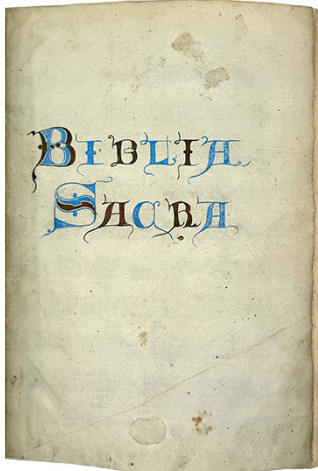
Quentel was the printer of Tyndale's quarto Cologne English New Testament, known from a single surviving fragment in the Grenville Collection, where this same illustration to Matthew appears. It is a reasonable inference that each of the four gospels would have carried an illustration. The project, which had "got as far as the letter K," the signature that would have taken the work well into Mark" (ODNB), was unfinished at the time of Tyndale's flight from Cologne in 1525. Quentel's print shop was raided, but sheets of the first gospel translated from the original Greek and printed in English soon began to circulate in England. Tyndale settled in Worms, where Schöffer completed an octavo printing of the first complete English New Testament in 1526 (a facsimile of the Grenville fragment and its illustration were published in 1871).

The blocks for the illustrations evidently survived the raid on the Quentel's shop, and are used here at the head of each of the four gospels.

A notable edition in the history of the printing of the Bible.

[372109]

\$20,000



19] [Biblia Latina]. [Lyon: Jacques Maillet, 9 June 1490].

Text in two columns, black letter, 48 lines per page, with manuscript initials and red and blue. Leaf a1 mounted, likely supplied, with manuscript title to style, silked on verso; a2 repaired at gutter. [520] ff. Folio. Twentieth century dark black half morocco and blue cloth sides. Light traces of rubbing, some old traces of damp in a few leaves. Very good plus.

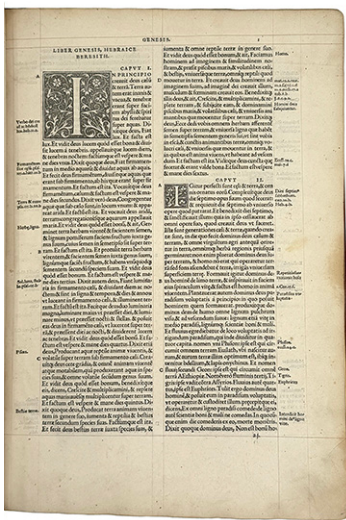
ISTC ib00589000; Goff B589; OCLC: 81098054; GW 4266; Copinger, *W. Incunabula Biblica*, 85; Pellechet 2328; Delaveau & Hillard 743.

Nice example of this Lyon Bible, the first and only one printed by Maillet, who was active from 1483 into the early years of the sixteenth century. There is a printed calendar after the New Testament, headed "Epistole et Evangelia" per anni circulum. Stephanus Pariseti is identified as the editor in the colophon at the end of the Interpretation of Hebrew Names.

Only two other copies located in North America: Harvard (lacking several leaves) and Huntington (title leaf in facsimile). The copy bought by the Huntington from Goldschmidt in 1926 is the last copy recorded in the trade. RARE.

[372035]

\$17,500



The First Estienne Bible

20] (BIBLE. VULGATE.) **Biblia.**

Paris: R. Stephanus, 1528.

Printer's device on title pages, ornamental initials.

Text in two columns. 61 lines per page. Ruled in red throughout. [10], 390 [i.e., 394], [90] ff.

Collation: *¹ a-z A-P Q-R S-Z Aa-Cc Dd; aa-dd ee¹ aaa-fff. Folio. Full reddish brown morocco, spine titled in gilt, boards ruled in gilt and black by Sangorski and Sutcliffe. Last leaf of Index of Hebrew Names with some losses to second column and Privilege, silked; marginal repair to a leaf in Job with loss of a few letters in marginal gloss. Fine. Morocco tipped slipcase.

Darlow & Moule 6109; Renouard, 27-28.1; Copinger 215; Schreiber, Estiennes, 37; Adams B1009; Mortimer, French 16th cent., 65.

The first printing of the critical edition of the Latin Vulgate Bible prepared by scholar-printer Robert Estienne (1503–59). He collated manuscripts and printed editions, including the Complutensian Polyglot (published 1522); “he completely recast the table of interpretations of Hebrew names and the index ... so that they may fairly be called new works” (these appear as an appendix with separate title page). A landmark of humanist scholarship.

[371993]

\$17,500



Early Koberger Printing, with Vellum Ownership Label

21] [**Biblia**]. [Nuremberg: Anton Koberger, 10 November 1478].

Large ornamental initial to first leaf in red and green, chapter initials chiefly in red, with a few smaller ornamental flourishes or initials in blue, rubricated through leaf 51; occasional corrections and annotations in text. Text in Koberger's gothic type in two columns, 51 to 53 lines. Ff. 1-231 [only, of 468], bound after: Interpretation of Hebrew Names, ff. [2]-[32] from the Bible printed by Zainer at Ulm, 1480 (rubricated). Folio. Old dark leather stamped in blind, over oaken boards, with brass cornerpieces (lacking clasps and central bosses). Rebacked, spine worn, last leaf defective.

Some remains of marginal tabs; worming, tears, other paper flaws in margins (some with old repairs). General Theological Seminary bookplate, Copinger Collection, and blindstamps. Cloth folding box.

ISTC ib00559000; Goff B-559; GW 4234. Hebrew Names from GW 4242.

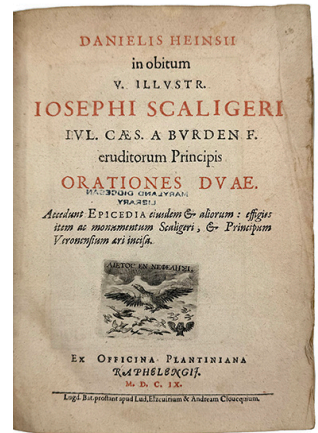
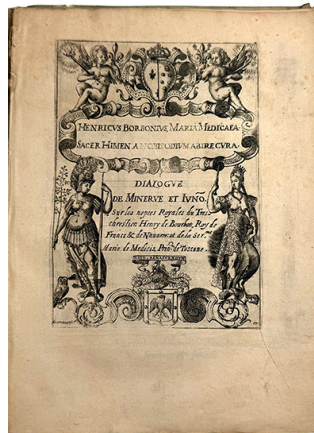
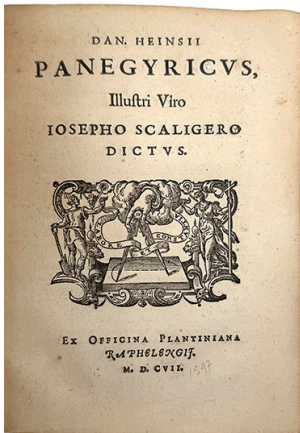
A substantial fragment of the fourth Koberger printing of the Bible, November 1478. The text is complete through Psalm 125, but lacks the final two leaves of the Psalter.

With a manuscript ownership note and list of the books of the Old Testament on a leaf of vellum bound in front, headed “Huysborch sancta tuus e liber iste maria” in a large bold hand. This likely refers to St. Mary’s Abbey at Huysburg (near Halberstadt) in Prussia.

Bound at the front is the Interpretation of Hebrew Names from the Bible printed at Ulm in 1480 by Johann Zainer (lacking the first leaf, with ownership mark, Liber BMV Huysburg at foot of leaf 2).

[372137]

\$17,500



With presentation from Hensius, and Rare French Fête Books

22] HENSIUS, Daniel, et. al. **Sammelband of works relating to the great linguist and polymath J. J. Scaliger. [Including:] Two works relating to the Wedding of Henri IV and Marie de Medici.** Leiden, Paris, Lyon: Various publishers, 1607–1610.

4to. Contemporary vellum. General Theological Seminary stamps and bookplates to paste-downs, pencil shelf marks. Scaliger portrait trimmed at foot, with loss of a few letters. Last two works loose at back, otherwise fresh and generously margined copy. Vellums somewhat bowed.

An excellent compendium of texts from the early seventeenth century in honor of the great linguist and polymath J. J. Scaliger (1540–1609), and also gathering four French works pertaining to the Duc de Sully and two works on the occasion of the marriage of Henri IV of France and Marie de Medici (each is known in very few copies). Comprising:

1. Heinsius, Daniel. "Danielis Heinsii In obitum v. illustr. Iosephi Scaligeri Iul. Caes. a Burden f. eruditorum principis orationes duae. Accedunt epicedia eiusdem & aliorum: effigies item ac monumentum Scaligeri, & principum Veronensium aeri incisa." Portrait and 4 plates (folded). Each part with fly-title. [8], 100 pp. [Leiden]: Ex officina Plantiniana Raphelengii, 1609.
2. Baudius, Dominique. "Oratio funebris dicta honori & memoriae maximi virorum Iosephi Iusti Scaligeri." 23 pp. Leiden: Ludov. Elzevirium, & Andream Cloucqium, 1609.
3. Heinsius, Daniel. "Panegyricus, illustri viro Iosepho Scaligero dictus." 23, [1] pp. [Leiden]: Ex officina Plantiniana Raphelengii, 1607.
4. Scaliger, J.J. "Opuscula varia antehac non edita. Omnium catalogum post praefationem lector inveniet." Vignette engravings in text. [28], 544, 555–582, [8] pp. (pagination irregular). Paris: Adrian Beys, 1610.
5. [Scaliger, J.J.] "Epicedia in obitum Clarissimi & summi viri Iusti Lipsii." 38, [1] pp. Leiden: Maire, 1607. Includes contributions by Iosephus Iustus Scaliger, Bonaventura Vulcanius, Dominicus Baudius, Johann van der Wowern, Hugo Grotius, Daniel Heinsius and Petrus Scriverius. Ink presentation from Heinsius at foot of title to Nobilissimo viro Johanni de Wittenhorst domino de Sonsvelt & Drongelen etc (likely Johann von Wittenhorst [1568–1618]; Elzevir printed an auction catalogue of his books in 1619).
6. Duret, Charles. "Panegyrique à Monseigneur le Duc de Sully, pair de France." Vignette on verso of title, L. Gaultier, sculp. [3], 10, [1] ff. Paris: Stephanus, 1609. CCfr reports 2 locations, Mazarine and Ste. Genevieve.
7. Duret, Charles. "Panegyricus ad potentissimum dominum, D. Maximilianum de Bethune, duce[m] Sullium, Franciae pare[m]." [Translated by George Critton and Nicolas Bourbon]. Arms of the Duc de Sully on verso of title. [10], 10 pp. Paris: Stephanus, 1609]. CCfr reports 2 locations, Mazarine and Ste. Genevieve.
8. Guarini, Battista. "Dialogue de Minerve et Junon." At head of title: Henricus Borbonius, Maria Medicaea sacer himen a nobis odium abire cura. Engraved title by Fornazeris, and full-page engraving. Text in Italian and French (translated by Philippe Desportes). 14, [2] pp. [Lyon: Jacques Roussin, 1604]. Arbour, *Ère baroque en France*, 3996; Thomas, Annotated checklist of editions of the works of Battista Guarini, 1604, 1. CCfr reports 3

copies at BnF (2 of these at the Arsenal).

9. Desportes, Philippe. "Le rencontre des muses de France & d'Italie." Engraved title by Fornazeris. Text in French and Italian.

91, [1] pp. Lyon: Jaques Roussin, 1604. Arbour, Ère baroque en France, 3946. CCfr reports 5 locations: Troyes, Pau, and 3 at BnF (2 of these at the Arsenal).

A choice volume.

[371974]

\$17,500



23] (BIBLE IN ENGLISH.) **The Holy Bible containing the Old Testament and the New ... [Issued with: Book of Common Prayer and Whole Book of Psalmes].** Cambridge: Thomas Buck and Roger Daniel, [1638].

Ruled in red throughout. Roman letter in two columns. Engraved title page within architectural border featuring Biblical characters, a vignette of the "Last supper," and printer's device. [12], 642, 151, [3], 202 pp. [Bound with, preceding the Bible:] The Book of Common Prayer. [104]pp. [And with, following the Bible:] Whole Book of Psalmes. [8], [1], 2-90, [10] pp. Folio (17 x 11 inches). Contemporary black morocco gilt, covers paneled with roll tool borders and central arabesque design in gilt, flat spine gilt with marching morocco labels, gilt edges, minor wear at joints, lower corners bumped. Provenance: Webb (early inscription on the front pastedown); Maggs Brothers, item 827 in unidentified mid-20th century catalogue, clipping laid in; General Theological Seminary (bookplate).

[Bible:] Herbert 520; Darlow & Moule 402 and 403; ESTC S123371; STC (2nd ed), 2331. [Common Prayer:] Griffiths 1638:2; STC (2nd ed.) 16410; ESTC S902. [Psalms:] STC (2nd ed.), 2682; ESTC S122380.

This edition contains the first major revisions of the King James version, standardising the use of italics, and altering several readings. "This remained

the standard text until the publication of Dr. Paris' Cambridge edition of 1762" (Herbert).

A lovely example bound in contemporary English black morocco, and, measuring 430 x 280 mm, is considerably larger than the dimensions cited by Darlow & Moole 402 (375 x 234 mm) and Darlow & Moole 403 (for a "large thick paper" copy, 397 x 270 mm).

[371824]

\$15,000



The Book of Job, Illustrated, 1478

24] (BIBLE. LOW GERMAN. JOB.) *Hijr begynt dat boeck Job* [The Book of Job]. [Cologne: Heinrich Quentell, about 1478].

With 2 large woodcut illustrations on first and last pages, hand colored. Text in two columns, 57 lines, rubricated, with red or blue manuscript initials. 13 leaves. Folio. Twentieth century quarter red morocco and cloth. Spine rubbed, text fine internally, with generous margins.

ISTC: ib00637000; GW 4308; Hain 3141; Darlow & Moule 4182. Provenance: General Theological Seminary (bookplates).

The Book of Job, complete, from the earliest printings of the Bible in Low German, and the first appearance in print of the celebrated large-scale woodcuts attributed to the "Master of the Cologne Bibles" and similar in style to the illustrations in a manuscript Low Rhenish Bible (Cologne, 1457, now in Berlin Ms. germ. fol. 516). In 1478/9, Quentell published two nearly identical Low German Bibles almost simultaneously: this one in the West Low German dialect close to Dutch; the other, now given priority, in the Low Saxon dialect.

[372284]

\$15,000



25] BRÜNNOW, Rudolf Ernst; and Alfred von Domaszewski.

Die Provincia Arabia. Strasbourg: Karl J. Trübner, 1904–9.

Three volumes text, with a portfolio of plates. Text with 1122 illustrations, including many half-tone illustrations after photographs. The Portfolio containing plates, maps, plans, photogravures, and lithographs, some folding or double-page, numbered I–LIII, plus an unnumbered photogravure of Petra and 13 map overlays printed on onion skin. 4 Vols. Small folio (12 x 9–1/4 inches). Black cloth and green snakeskin textured boards. Provenance: General Theological Seminary (bookplates and blindstamps).

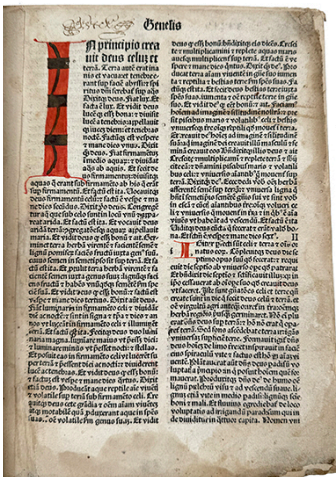
OCLC 24223621.

Rare set of this spectacular archaeological survey of northwestern Arabia, i.e. present-day Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan, particularly valued for its account of Petra and of the palace of Mshatta. Generally found in three volumes, with the plates inserted, here the plates are housed separately and unbound in a portfolio, as issued.

Brunnow and Domaszewski, Heidelberg, began their exploration of the region in 1897, departing in their first journey from Jerusalem to Petra and their second from Jerusalem to Hauran. A reviewer in a 1904 issue of the *Nation*, after the publication of the first volume, writes: “This work forms, indeed, an exhaustive corpus of these inscriptions, to which have been added copious extracts from the accounts of previous travellers in the same region the work being thus brought thoroughly to date.”

[372163]

\$15,000



26] [Biblia Latina]. [Lyon: Printer of Guido, ‘Casus longi’], 1487.

Text in two columns, 49 lines, N.T. with printed marginal concordances. With large manuscript initial I in red and black, manuscript capitals in red throughout. 504 ff. [of 512?]. Bound without first four preliminary leaves (a1–a4) and lacking Kk8 (last leaf of calendar), and three leaves from final gathering (signed 5): first leaf of Interpretation of Hebrew Names (small loss at bottom corner of final leaf of list), and final two leaves (poem, Fontibus ex Graecis). Folio (265 x 197 mm). Recent full natural goatskin by Sangorski & Sutcliffe, spine titled in gilt, boards with single fillet border in gilt and border

in blind, preserving an early flyleaf with pen starts and stray phrases. Some marginal soiling and pen starts in scattered leaves in Psalter, occasional minor worming. Leather tipped slipcase.

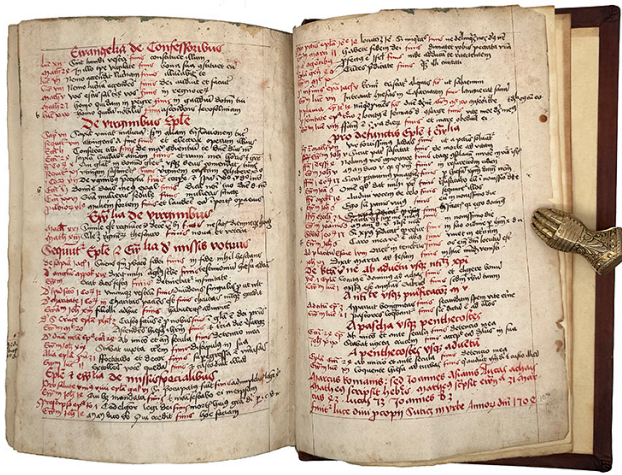
ISTC ib00584000; Goff B584; H 3098; GfT 1882; Pell 2323; CIBN B-413; Girard 102; Parguez 198; Péligny 177; Richard 115; Torchet 161; Delaveau & Hillard 736; GW 4261. Provenance: General Theological Seminary.

The fourth Bible printed at Lyon. ISTC records 12 locations in Europe (several imperfect), and in the U.S. only one at Santa Barbara and this copy.

The first page of Genesis with a striking manuscript initial I standing 18 lines tall, and with a 7-line manuscript initial to John.

[371841]

\$12,500



27] **Biblia cum concordantijs Veteris et Novi Testamenti.** [Basel?: Johann Amerbach?], 1491.

With manuscript calendar at back in red & black ink on 10 leaves, dated ca. 1700. 408 ff. Rubricated, with some manuscript initials executed in red. Annotations in two or more hands, one in red (faded), another in a crabbed germanic hand in black (chiefly in N.T.). Folio (287 x 198 mm). Brown calf in arts and crafts syle by the Horton Bindery. Ownership signature on title leaf Jacob Augustin Wodarek, and an illegible College name, 1636. Some annotations shaved. Very good.

ISTC ib00590000; GW 4267; Goff B590; Hain-Copinger 3108*; BM 15th cent., III, 694 (IB.14202); Bodleian Lib. 15th cent., B-298; BSB-Ink B-464; Polain 665; Pellechet 2330; Copinger, *Incunabula Biblica*, 89; Stillwell B524; Proctor 7590.

Printing ascribed variously to Johann Amerbach or Kilianus Piscator (Fischer) of Freiburg im Breisgau, who each possessed some types which are apparently indistinguishable (Haebler's types 185G, 82G, 62G).

The manuscript calendar at end is dated Amsterdam 1709.

[371849]

\$12,500



From the Jenson Bible, Venice 1476

28] [Biblia Latina]. [Old Testament. **Proverbs to 2 Maccabees; with Interpretation of Hebrew Names**]. [Venice: Nicolaus Jenson, 1476].

First leaf with later polychrome illuminated gilt initial and frame border, with coat of arms at foot, within laurel wreath and decorative cartouche; black letter in two columns, 52 lines per page, with printed running heads; manuscript initials in red or blue throughout. Comprising: [y2-10]-z [2] [3] [4] A-H10; R-T10 U-X8 [-X8 blank]. Folio. Modern brown goatskin, boards stamped in blind, spine titled in gilt. Occasional minor soiling or dampstaining in margins. Fine.

ib00547000; Goff B547; GW 4222. Provenance: General Theological Seminary, Gift of Cornelius Vanderbilt and Dean Hofman (bookplates and blindstamps).

An attractive nonce volume, comprising a substantial fragment from the Old Testament of the first Bible printed by the great typographer Nicolaus Jenson in Venice in 1476, including the Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and the Song of Solomon, from the first leaf of Proverbs

(y2, with signature marks effaced in the gathering) through to the end of 2 Maccabees, with H10 blank; plus Index of Hebrew Names R-X7.

The first leaf is illuminated to style (possibly in 19th century), with capital I in blue and green in gilt surround, polychrome borders, and a coat of arms within a fine penwork and illuminated cartouche, the arms within a gilt green laurel border: azure, saltire gules between two suns or.

This is almost certainly the fragment of the Jenson Bible that W.A. Copinger lists in the 1893 catalogue; many of the titles were acquired for the Seminary as a gift of Cornelius Vanderbilt and Dean Augustus Hoffman.

[372044]

\$12,500

Tall, Wide-Margined Copy with Lovely Rubrication

29] AQUINAS, Thomas. **Super quarto libro Sententiarum preclarum opus feliciter incipit**. [Venice]: [Johannes Herbort de Seligenstadt] for Johannes de Colonia, Jenson et Socii, 24 June 1481.

[309] leaves, lacking the preliminary blank. a-z¹ (-a1), A-H¹. Initials and rubrication in red and blue throughout, large illuminated initial on A2. Printer's device on colophon printed in red. Super chancery folio (315 x 210 mm). Modern calf over wooden boards, paneled in blind,

hinges and clasps. Small repairs in upper margin of the terminal two leaves.

HC 1484; BMC 301; Goff T171; ISTC it00171000; Proctor, 4680; Pell 1071; Polain 3735.

Aquinas' commentary on the fourth book of Lombard's theological compilation, written circa 1250, stands among "his first important theological writings" and is one of "the immediate forerunners of the *Summa Theologica*," his masterpiece (*Catholic Encyclopedia*). Peter Lombard, a chief precursor to medieval scholasticism, wrote his *Four Books of Sentences* in the mid-12th century to deal "in an orderly fashion with the main themes of Christian theology... It eventually became the basic textbook for the teaching of theology in the universities ... Therefore the works of major scholastic theologians usually include a Commentary on the Sentences" (González I:314–15). The work was printed as early as 1469 by Peter Schöffer in Mainz (Proctor 87).

[371098]

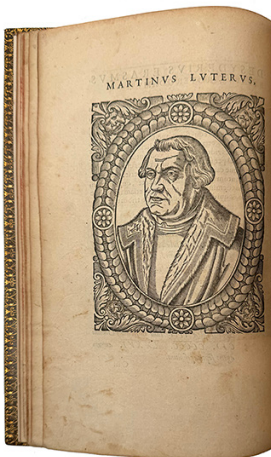
\$12,500



30] BÈZE, Theodore de. **Icones, id est, Verae imagines virorum doctrina simul et pietate illustrium ... quibus adiectae sunt nonnullae picturae quas emblemata vocant.** Geneva: Jean de Laon, 1580.

*With 38 fine woodcut portraits and 44 numbered Emblems; title page vignette, ornamental scrollwork borders, numerous headpieces. Collation: *4 A-2Q4 (-2Q4 blank). Leaf E4 supplied from another copy (trimmed). 4to. (9-5/8 x 6-1/8 inches). Full brown antique calf blocked in blind and in black, board edges and turn-ins gilt, marbled endleaves, edges red, by Alfred Matthews. Fine copy in dark green pull-off case (worn).*

Grässe I:359; Brunet I:843; Dibdin, *Bibliographical Decameron I*, pp. 274, 279-80; Adams B920; Henkel & Schöne. *Emblemata*, p. xlvii-xlviii. Provenance: signature and seal of Samuel W., Bratislava, anno 1737, at foot of title; sold at Sotheby Wilkinson & Hodge, 13 December 1909 (lot 105); General Theological Seminary (bookplate).



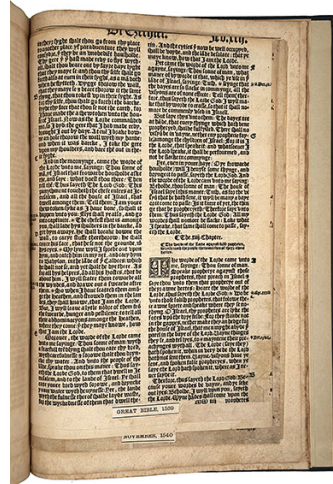
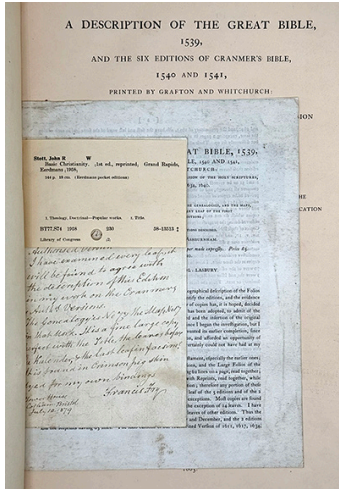
A famous and interesting illustrated book from the Reformation, with portraits and short biographies of Erasmus, Luther, Calvin, Savonarola, Zwingli, Melancthon, Cranmer, John Knox, John Huss, and many others, including the young James VI of Scotland (to whom the book is dedicated). The series of Emblems is equally notable. In his *Bibliographical Decameron*, Dibdin writes extensively on the "delicacy of execution" of the emblems and the apparent fidelity of the portraits (reproducing an emblem and the portrait of James VI).

A tall copy, superbly bound by Alfred Matthews. Leaf E4 is supplied from another copy, with a six-line note in Latin in a contemporary hand; it is an inch shorter (Dibdin notes that copies are usually seen cut down to octavo size).

Rare and beautiful.

[371882]

\$12,500



With 14 Original Leaves from English Bibles

31] (LEAF BOOK) FRY, Francis. *A Description of the Great Bible, 1539, and the Six Editions of Cranmer's Bible, 1540 and 1541, printed by Grafton and Whitchurch: also of the Editions, in large Folio, of the Authorized Version of the Holy Scriptures, printed in the years 1611, 1613, 1617, 1634, 1640. [...]* Together with an original leaf from each of the editions described. London: Willis and Sotheran, 1865.

With 14 printed leaves from Great Bible, Cranmer's Bible, and King James Bible; an autograph note, signed by Fry; the prospectus for the work; and an inserted photostat of the books of the Old Testament. With 51 plates and 3 tables (on 2 leaves, one a large folding table, backed with linen). viii, 41, [1, ad] pp. Folio. Twentieth-century blue buckram. GTS bookplate and blind stamps. A few paper flaws (small repair to bottom corner of title leaf. Very good plus.

Disbound and Dispersed 2 (pp. 8-9, 64-65).

“No description is equal to an actual leaf.”

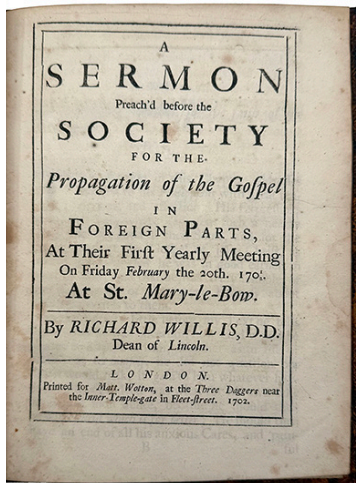
Painstaking and important bibliographical work (the fruit of many years), by bibliographer and antiquarian Francis Fry (1803–1886), tabulating the variations between editions and issues of some of the most significant Bibles in English. This is generally recognized as the first leaf book in English (preceded by specimen books of the British and Foreign Bible Society documenting recent production in multiple languages), and this copy is extra-illustrated with an

autograph note, signed, from Tower House, Cotham, Bristol, 1879, reporting on a 1611 Bible (first edition, first issue) that Fry had examined, evidence of his longstanding and continuing interest in the topic.

In addition to the extensive series of plates in this volume, there are 14 original leaves bound in, as indicated on the title page: seven sixteenth-century leaves (three trimmed a little close, affecting headers): Great Bible, 1539 (Ezekiel ch. 12 & 13); April 1540 (Luke ch. 23 & 24); July 1540 (1 Kings / 1 Samuel ch. 28–31); November 1540 (Isaiah ch. 40–42); May 1541 (Isaiah ch. 55–58); November 1541 (1 Kings / 1 Samuel ch. 19–22); December 1541 (Matthew ch. 24–26); six leaves from editions of the Authorized Version (the King James Bible): 1611 first issue, 1611 second issue, 1611 second issue reprint, 1617, 1634, and 1640 folios, being Psalms 55–57; and a leaf from the edition of 1613 (Hosea ch. 13–14 and Joel ch. 1–2).

[371622]

\$12,500



32] WILLIS, Richard. **A Sermon Preach'd before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts at their First Yearly Meeting On Friday February the 20th 1701/2 at St. Mary-le-Bow.** London: Printed for Matt. Wotton, 1702.

[4], 23, [1] pp. Bookseller's ad on verso of the final leaf. 4to. Later tree calf, rebacked. Minor foxing and staining. Provenance: General Theological Seminary (bookplate).

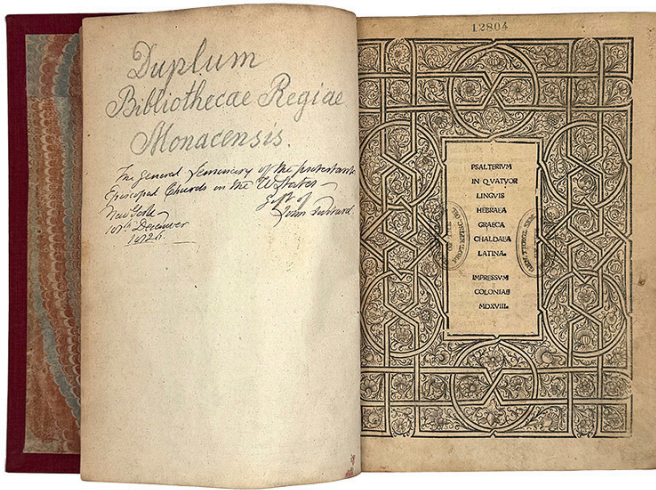
Sabin 104517.

First edition of the first Society for the Propagation of the Gospel annual sermon. Founded in 1701, the sermon notes the Society's goals of promoting religion,

principally through the conversion of Native Americans, by sending ministers and learning native languages and procuring libraries for the colonies, all in the interest of charity and gratefulness for the bounty of riches received from America. Very rare, with only a single recorded example on the market in the last century, sold by Quaritch in 1976.

[372201]

\$10,500



The Third Polyglot Psalter

33] (PSALMS. POLYGLOT.) **Psalterium in quatuor linguis: Hebraea, Graeca, Chaldaea [sic], Latina.** Cologne: [Johann Soter], 1518.

Title within woodcut borders. Text in double columns, in Latin, Amharic (not Chaldaean), Greek, and Hebrew types across double page spreads. Collation: a–y6 ç6 &6 ¶4 (–&6 blank). 147 ff. 4to. Twentieth century red morocco and cloth. Some traces of rubbing to joints. GTS bookplate, stamps on first and last leaves. Very good plus.

Darlow & Moule 1413; VD16 B 3101; Adams B–1371; Vinograd, Cologne 1; D.S. Berkowitz, *In Remembrance of Creation* (1968) no. 175; Fumagalli, *G. Bibliografia etiopica*, 1243.

The third polyglot Psalter, edited by Johannes Potken, who had edited an Ethiopic Psalter in 1513. The work is preceded only by the Genoa Psalter (1516) and the Complutensian Bible (printed 1514–1517, but not published until 1522). The *Introductiunculæ in tres linguas externas: Hebraeam, Graecam, Chaldaeam [sic]*, introduction to three languages, Greek, Hebrew, and Chaldaean (i.e., Ethiopic), is bound after the main text.

Preserving an early binder's blank, marked *Duplum Bibliothecae Regiae Monacensis*, with ink inscription beneath, *The General Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U States, New York, 10 December 1826*, gift of John Pintard. This marks it as one of the earliest books donated to the newly established library.

Pintard (1759–1844) was a prominent New Yorker of Huguenot origin, patron of education and one of the earliest and staunchest advocates for the preservation and study of the history of New York and the United States. Pintard began to work towards the establishment of a historical society in the city in early 1804, and he was the leader in the organization of the New-York Historical Society in November, 1804. He was also a patron of the old French Huguenot Church of St. Esprit and the General Theological Seminary.

[371799]

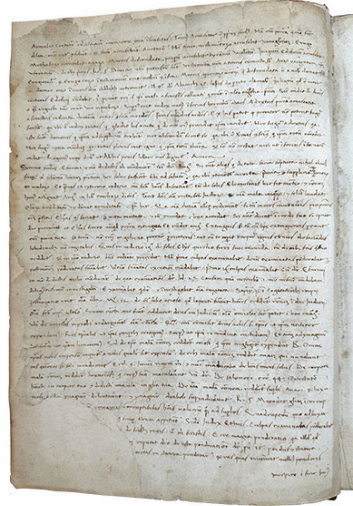
\$10,000

34] (BIBLE. LATIN.) **Biblia Latina.**
[Venice: Leonard Wild for Nicolaus
of Frankfurt, July 1478].

Text in two columns, 52 lines; initials not lettered.
[456] leaves. Folio. Twentieth century full brown calf,
spine and boards blocked in blind. Some rubbing to
joints. Some dampstaining in top margin of gatherings
B and C in Hebrew Names. First blank leaf mounted,
remargined (with losses). First leaf and verso of last
leaf closely written with pious formulations in an
early Germanic latin hand; small ownership signature
at end, 1558.

ISTC ib00558000; GW 4233; Stillwell B492; Goff B558;
Hain-Copinger 3067; BSB-Ink B-430; Proctor 4456. Provenance:
General Theological Seminary (bookplates and blindstamps).

[372039]
\$10,000



35] **Biblia cum concordantiis Veteris
& Novi Testamenti & sacrorum canonum.**
[Lyon: Jacques Sacon for Anton Koberger,
10 May 1518].

Engraved title page printed in red and black,
full page engravings of the creation and the
adoration of the shepherds (partly colored);
numerous engraved headpieces and initials
throughout. [13], 317, [25] leaves. Lacking [aa8],
one leaf of Tabula Alphabetica; bound without
two blanks [R6] at end of Bible and [CC10]
at end of the Hebrew Names. Folio. Early

seventeenth-century pigskin over raised cords stamped in blind with floral roll tools,
metal clasps (one anchor perished). Ownership signatures dated 1692 at head of title;
bookplate of John Tomlinson. Title page with repaired loss at center left of frame, some
annotations in N.T. shaved. Occasional neat underlining. Old repairs to head of spine.
Very good.

VD16 ZV 26603; Darlow & Moule 6101; Delaveau & Hillard 785. Provenance: John Tomlinson (bookplate);
W. A. Copinger (bookplate); General Theological Seminary, gift of Cornelius Vanderbilt and Dean Augustus
Hoffman (bookplates and blindstamps).

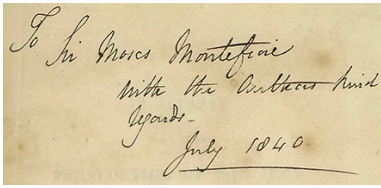
Attractive copy of this notable early sixteenth century Latin Bible with many
illustrations, printed at Lyon for Anthon Koberger. The printed marginalia
in the N.T. include citations to Josephus and follow sacon's edition of 1516.
Uncommon.

[372357]

\$10,000



Presentation Copy to Sir Moses Montefiore



36] SALOMONS, David. **An Account of the Recent Persecution of the Jews at Damascus.** London: Longman, Orme, Brown, Green & Longmans, 1840.

iv, 122, [2, blank] pp, plus 16 pp ads dated June 1840. 8vo. Publisher's boards, paper label,

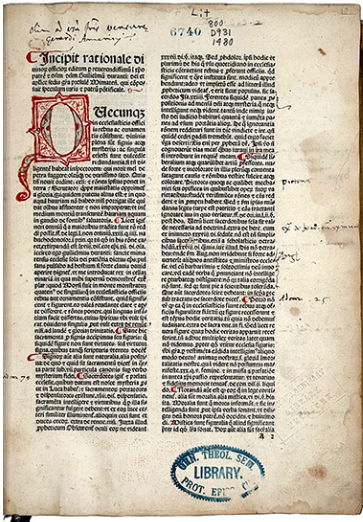
some paper loss to backstrip not affecting the paper label. Provenance: Sir Moses Montefiore (armorial bookplate, presentation inscription); General Theological Seminary (bookplates).

Salomons's account of the notorious anti-semitic blood libel in Damascus following the disappearance of an Italian monk and his Muslim servant, in which a large number of Jews were summarily tortured until they "confessed" to murder. This copy inscribed by the author to Sir Moses Montefiore, who went on a delegation to Damascus, Egypt, and Turkey in an attempt to stop the violence.

[371477]

\$9,500

Incunable Edition of the Rationale Divinorum Officiorum



37] DURAND, Guillaume. **Incipit rationale diuino[rum] officio[rum].** [Vicenza: Hermannus Liechtenstein, 1480].

[a]²A¹B-N O a-n o (-O6) (lacks terminal blank). With the preliminary two leaves bound in the rear. Spaces for initials, with guide letters and a few initials supplied by hand, A2r rubricated. Early manuscript marginalia throughout, with a longer inscription in Latin on the first blank being a personal or liturgical prayer beseeching God's mercy in times of adversity and asking for salvation. Folio (11-1/8 x 8 inches). Later vellum, borders in gilt, arms of Pius VI in gilt on the covers, recased with the original spine laid down, covers a bit bowed. Provenance: frateris venerandi Gerardi Amerini [?] (ownership inscription at head of A2); Pius VI (arms in gilt); General Theological Seminary (perforated, ink and blindstamps).

Hain 6482; Goff D423; Proctor 7159; GW 9120; ISTC id00423000; Bodleian Lib. 15th cent., D-196.

An important work of medieval Christianity on the symbolism of church architecture and rituals of worship, written by the French Bishop William Durand of Mende (1230–1296). First printed in 1459, the liturgical treatise on the Roman Rite was first published by Fust and Schoeffer at Mainz and was reprinted at least forty times before 1500. Divided into eight sections, including religious art and architecture (the church, altar, bells, etc.),

ministers; vestments, Mass, canonical hours, Proprium Temporis, Proprium Sanctorum, and the astronomical calendar.

This edition printed by Hermann Liechtenstein, a native of Cologne, who learned printing in Venice, setting up the second press at Vicenza (1475–80). This copy in later vellum with the arms of Pius VI on the covers.

[371784]

\$9,500

First Edition of the Bible in Hebrew and Spanish

38] (BIBLE IN HEBREW AND SPANISH)
Torah Nevi im u-Khetuvim bi-shene amudim
[in Hebrew type] ... Biblia. En dos columnas
Hebrayco y Español. Amsterdam: Joseph,
Jacob and Abraham, the sons of Solomon
Proops, 5522 [1762].

Titled printed in red and black. [2], 178, [2], [179]–332, [10, Introduction, etc.], [2], 160, [2], 161–350 pp. Publisher's introduction and other preliminaries misbound preceding the later Prophets. Folio (15–7/8 x 10 inches). Nineteenth or early 20th century half morocco and marbled paper boards, rear joint splitting, worn at joints and head and tail of spine. Foxing (principally to the title), tear to the final text leaf. Provenance: General Theological Seminary (bookplate).

Cowley 102; Dartlow & Moule 5156; Zedner 102; not in Steinschneider or Roest.



Besides being the first bi-lingual edition in Hebrew and Spanish, this edition is the first Hebrew book whose publication was financed by an American — Abraham Mendes de Castro (1689–1762) of Curaçao — intended for use in the West Indies, with the sale proceeds to benefit the Jewish communities of Jerusalem and Hebron.

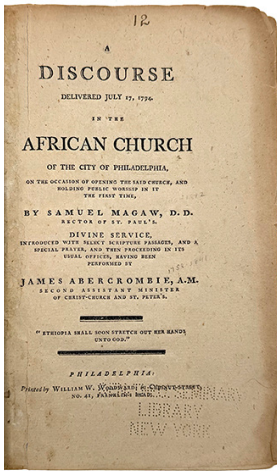
[371476]

\$8,500

39] **MAGAW, Samuel. A Discourse delivered July 17, 1794. In the African Church of the City of Philadelphia, on the Occasion of Opening the said Church, and Holding Public Worship in it the First Time.** Philadelphia: William Woodward, [1794].

24pp. 8vo. Stitched, original blue sugar paper front wrapper, lacking rear wrapper. repairs at gutter to title. Perforated library stamp to title and terminal leaf.

Evans 27259; ESTC W38047; Lib. Company of Philadelphia. Afro-Americana 6294; Sabin 43800.



Rare printing of the sermon preached at the opening of the Mother Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, the first and oldest African Methodist Episcopal congregation in the United States, founded by Absalom Jones in 1794. "The occasion on which the following 'Discourse' was delivered, ought not to be deemed too inconsiderable for any father notice. The opening of an African Church, in America; and, perhaps, the first, is a remarkable event in the progress of Christian knowledge" (preface).

Magaw, the rector of nearby St. Paul's Episcopal Church, preached on Isaiah IX:9 ("The people that walked in darkness have seen

a great light..."): "Can a poor African, dragged in fetters from his native land — and here, driven and tormented under the lashes of cruelty, be any thing else than dark, dark!"

Born enslaved in Sussex County, Delaware, Absalom Jones learned to read and write at Anthony Benezet's school and would eventually be manumitted in 1784. Three years later, along with Richard Allen, he founded the Free African Society, the first Black mutual aid religious organization in Philadelphia. Excluded, or discriminated against by St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church, he held services at the Free African Society. Jones wanted to establish an independent African-American congregation while remaining part of the Episcopal Church. After a successful petition, the African Episcopal Church of St. Thomas, the first Black church in Philadelphia, opened its doors on July 17, 1794. Jones, named as a Trustee of the Church on the dedication leaf, was ordained as a deacon in 1795 and as a priest in 1802, becoming the first African-American priest in the Episcopal Church.

Very rare, with no copy on the market in the last half century.

[371024]

\$7,500

40] (HISTORY OF PRINTING.) MALLINCKROT, Bernardus a; Christian Kortholt; and Ahasverus Fritsch. *De Ortu ac Progressu Artis Typographicae ...* [Bound with:] *Tractatus de Orgine, Progressu, et Antiquitate Philosophiae Barbaricae, hoc est, Chaldaicae, Persicae, Aegyptiacae, Indicae, Gallicae ...* [Bound with:] *Commentatio ad leg. unic. cod. de Palatiis et domibus dominicis*. Bigmore & Wyman 2:16. Cologne: Kinchium, 1640; Jena: Nisium, 1660; Jena: Sengenwald, 1661.

[Mallinckrot:] Engraved additional title, dated 1639. [20], 125, [11] pp. [Kortholt:] [8], 56 pp. [Fritsch:] [6], 74, [2] pp. 4to. Early drab paper boards, alla rustica binding on

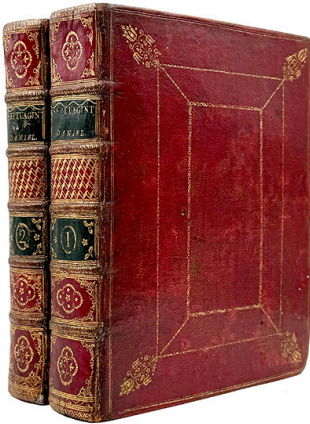
three cords, manuscript title on spine, text uncut. Foxing and heavily toned. Provenance: Princes of Lichtenstein (armorial bookplate).

Mallinckrot's monograph, published on the occasion of the celebration of the second centenary of Gutenberg's invention, is the first thorough investigation of the early testimonies to the discovery of printing, with the author in favor of Mainz against Haarlem. The work contains the first use of the word "incunabula" in connection with printing. The additional title, engraved by Loeffler, includes portraits of Gutenberg, Faust, and Shakespeare and a scene in a printing shop.

The second work, here bound following Mallinckrot, is Protestant theologian Kortholt's study on the origins of mathematics and astronomy, asserting the Greeks were taught by Chaldeans and Egyptians.

[372198]

\$7,500



41] (BIBLE IN GREEK.) **H Palaia Diath k kata tous Hebdom konta. Vetus Testamentum Graecum ex versione Septuaginta interpretum, juxta exemplar Vaticanum Romae editum, accuratissime & ad amussim recusum.**

London: Roger Daniel, 1653.

Title in red and black. Engraved printer's device on the title (state B). Text in two columns. [8], 1279, [1] pp. 4to. (7-3/8 x 5-3/8 inches). Eighteenth century red morocco, panelled in gilt, spines gilt with black morocco lettering pieces, marbled endpapers, gilt edges. Provenance: Viscount Palmerston (bookplate); General Theological Seminary (bookplate).

Wing (2nd ed.) B2718A; ESTC R12599; Darlow & Moule 4692.

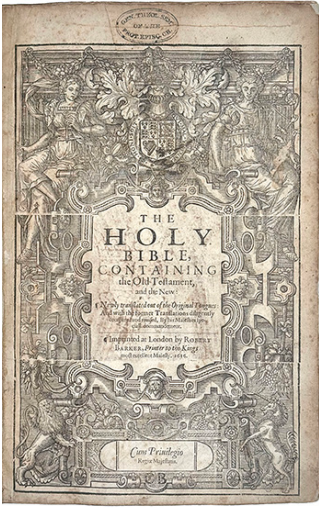
The rare first printing in England of the *Septuagint*, the earliest translation of the Hebrew Old Testament into Greek, the scarce printing in quarto format. The text is derived from the Sixtine text, and edited by John Biddle (1615–1662), the Unitarian controversialist who was imprisoned by the Parliamentary Commissioners for his religious views.

“Roger Daniel’s version of the text of the Sixtine edition [was] prepared for the use of the scholars at Westminster School. This appeared in 1653 and was edited by the Socinian, John Biddle. Its publication may have owed something to the interest in the Septuagint generated by Codex Alexandrinus and the frustration produced by the failure of Young’s attempts to edit it” (S. Mandelbrote, “English Scholarship and the Greek Text of the Old Testament,” p. 87).

A rare issue, from the same setting as the octavo edition, imposed in quarto, without rules separating the columns

[371930]

\$7,500



42] (BIBLE. ENGLISH.) **The Holy Bible, containing the Old Testament, and the New. Newly translated out of the Original Tongues: And with the former Translation diligently compared and reuised, By his Majesties speciall commandment.** London: Robert Barker, 1616.

Printed in roman type in two columns. Titles within woodcut borders, engraved double-page map, full page woodcut on b6v, woodcut initials, head and tail-pieces. [9], [20, i.e. The Genealogies], [1], 535 leaves (errors in pagination as issued). Lacks terminal blank. Folio (13 x 8-1/2 inches). Contemporary panelled calf gilt, rebound and recased, restoration at corners, later marbled endpapers. Some foxing and minor staining, repairs at fore-edge margins of final four leaves.

Provenance: John Pintard (inscription dated 1827 and armorial bookplate on verso of title); General Theological Seminary (inked and blindstamps).

Darlow & Moole 271; ESTC S113708; Herbert 349; STC 2245.

The first small folio edition of King James' version. With the Genealogies bound between the preface and list of books in the preliminaries.

[372240]

\$7,500

43] HAMILTON, Alexander. **Particulars of the late Duel, Fought at Hoboken, July 11, between Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton, Esqrs in which the latter Unfortunatly Fell. Containing all the papers relating to that event, together with the Will of Gen. Hamilton, and The Letters of Bishop Moore, and the Rev. J.M. Mason.** New York: Printed by A. Forman, 1804.

32 pp. Contemporary manuscript annotation on page 20. 8vo. Disbound. Old repair at title, repair at gutter, numerical stamp on verso of title, minor chips and edge tears.

Ford 103; Howes B1010; Sabin 29990; Tompkins 69; Shaw & Shoemaker 6991; Eberstadt 167-070.

Scarce first edition of the account of the infamous Burr–Hamilton duel, containing the correspondence between the two men in the lead up to that fateful evening: “The shocking catastrophe which has recently occurred, terminating the life of Alexander Hamilton, and which has spread a gloom over our City that will not be speedily dissipated, demands that the circumstances which led to it, or were intimately connected with it, should not be concealed from the world” (preface). Only two copies appear in the auction records in the last forty years.

[371075]

\$7,500



Breeches Bible

44] (BIBLE. ENGLISH.) **The Bible: that is, the Holy Scriptures contained in the Old and New Testament. Translated according to the Ebrew and Greeke, and conferred with the best translations in diuers languages. With most profitable annotations vpon all hard places, and other things of great importance.** London: Robert Barker, 1603 [Bible]; Robert Barker: 1603 [Common Prayer]; John Windet for the Company, 1604 [Psalms]

Text in Roman type in two columns. Titles within woodcut borders, woodcut illustrations, head and tail-pieces. [4], 190; 117 [i.e. 127];

128–187 [i.e. 197] [omitting 129, as issued, and other errors in pagination]; 121, [11] leaves. Complete with the leaf signed Ai preceding the general title. [Bound with, preceding the Bible]: *The Booke of Common Prayer, with the Psalter or Psalmes of David.* Title in red and black within woodcut border. [46] leaves [complete]. ESTC S93831. [Bound with, following the Bible:] *The Whole Booke of Psalmes.* [10], 70 pp, only. Lacking terminal three signatures. 4to. Early mottled calf, rebacked, brass corner pieces and hinges, lacks clasps, upper cover detached, marbled endpapers, gilt edges. Provenance: William James (signature and inscription dated 1663 on leaf preceding the general title); Frances Garway (inscription on brass plate on covers dated 1701); Thomas Bever (armorial bookplate, inscriptions on endpaper circa 1748); Francis Hutchinson Synge; Arthur John Snow Paget (inscription dated 1851) *General Theological Seminary* (bookplate).

Darlow & Moole 209; ESTC S159; Herbert 274; STC 2190.

An excellent example of the Geneva Bible, with Tomson's revised New Testament and Junius' Revelation. The principal Bible of 16th-century Protestantism, and the Geneva Bible was used by Shakespeare, Oliver Cromwell, John Knox, John Donne, and John Bunyan. This edition contains the famous reading "breeches" in Genesis Chapter III, verse 7, which first appeared in 1579. Although Barker's imprint on title of this edition reads "Printer to the Queenes most excellent Majestie" the colophon reads "Printer to the Kings most excellent Maiestie," as James I had ascended in March 1603.

[372251]

\$7,500

45] LACTANTIUS. [**Opera**]. Venice: Theodorus de Ragazonibus, April 21, 1390 [i.e. 1490].

a-f g h-k l m-o p¹ q-r s t. [148] leaves (including the preliminary blank). Early marginal annotations in Latin humanistic script. Folio (12-1/4 x 8-1/4 inches). Contemporary deerskin over wooden boards, three double-cords exposed, manuscript title mounted to upper cover, early manuscript shelf mark on spine, early hinges and clasps, worn, with some delamination of hide, lacks one clasp. Housed in a cloth slipcase. Provenance: Collegii Soc. Jesu Ingolstadt, 1656 (inscription at head of first leaf); General Theological Seminary bookplate).

Hain-Copinger 9815; BM 15th cent., V, p. 477 (IB.23546); GW M16563; Goff L10; ISTC il00010000.

An incunable edition of the works of Lactantius, beginning with the *Divine Institutes*, an important Italian Renaissance defense of Christianity in Latin. Edited by Giovanni Andrea Bussi (1417–1475), Bishop of Aleria, the volume comprises five works by the “Christian Cicero,” with six additional works by other authors.

[371816]

\$6,500

‘comme un Aigle dans les nuées’

46] NAUDÉ, Gabriel. **Advis pour dresser une bibliothèque. Présenté à Monseigneur le president de Mesme.** A Paris: Chez Rolet le Duc, rue S. Jacques, près la Poste, 1644.

164 pp. 12mo. Original vellum. General Theological stamps to title and last leaf, bookplates, ink number on title page verso. Upper inner hinge cracked after title leaf, old adhesions in gutter of title and last leaf, small wormhole to top margin of tetcblock. Very good.

Breslauer & Folter, *Bibliography, Its History & Development*, 53.

Nice copy of the second edition of this landmark work in librarianship, the last edition published in the lifetime of distinguished librarian and scholar, Gabriel Naudé (1600–1653), who had close ties to Cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin. Naudé served the latter as librarian of the Bibliothèque Mazarine. The work is sometimes seen bound with the same publisher’s *Traicté des plus belles bibliothèques publiques*, by L. Jacob de Saint-Charles. The book is well known to the English speaking world: it was translated into English by John Evelyn and published in London in 1661.

Both the first and second editions are RARE.

[371000]

\$6,500

47] (BIBLE. ENGLISH.) **The Holy Bible, conteyning the Olde Testament and the Newe**. [London: Deputies of Christopher Barker, 1585].

Text in black letter in two columns. General title and calendar printed in red and black, titles within woodblock frames, woodcut map on leaf following NT (NT-O3), woodcut initials. [17], 536, 137 pp. New Testament title page present. Lacks preliminary blank, lacks the general title (with a 1588 title supplied in its place, lacks NT leaf V1 (Titus 2:12 through Hebrews 1:10), preliminaries bound out of order. Folio (15-5/8 x 10-1/2 inches).

Nineteenth century dark purple morocco, covers blocked in blind, marbled endpapers, red edges. Repairs to voids in preliminaries and several leaves in the beginning of Genesis, general title supplied and mounted, restoration to the terminal five leaves with some losses, else scattered minor staining and edge tears. Scattered early marginalia, including an early female ownership signature on page 536. Bookseller's label on front endpaper (J. Whereat, Weston Super Mare). Provenance: General Theological Seminary (bookplates).

ESTC S156; Herbert 188; STC 2143.

The Bishops' version, the translation overseen by Matthew Parker.

[372230]

\$6,500

The First Book of Common Prayer in French

48] (BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER. FRENCH.) **Le Livre des Prieres Communes, de l'administration des Sacremens & autres Ceremonies en l'Eglise d'Angleterre.** London: Thomas Gaultier, imprimeur du Roy en la langue francoise [i.e., printed by N. Hill], 1553.

Calendar printed in red and black. Ornamental initials throughout. Collation: a-e4 f2 A-ZZ4 -ZZ1-4 (lacks the four leaves of final gathering ZZ). 4to. Eighteenth century brown calf, spine with gilt monogram BDM. Some worming at bottom margins.

ESTC: S108734; Griffiths [French] 36:1. Provenance: Coll. Aqu. Soc. Iesu Cat. Insc.[?] 1659 at head of title; ink stamp on title page of Bibliotheque de Marseille, foot of a2 stamped: Vente 1845; armorial bookplate of A.[rthur] Brölemann.

A translation by François Philippe of the 1552 Book of Common Prayer, for use in Calais and the Channel Islands.

OCLC records only Cambridge and John Carter Brown; Griffiths cites copies at Lambeth and Harvard. ESTC adds Boston Public, Huntington, U. Liverpool, Liverpool Hope, Bodleian, Keble.

Though lacking the final gathering, this book is uncommon in institutions and RARE in the trade.

[371814]

\$5,000

The Arabic Grammar of Erpenius

49] ERPENIUS, Thomas. **Grammatica Arabica. Quinque libris methodicé explicata.** Leiden: In Officina Raphelengiana, 1613.

Text in Arabic and Latin. [8], 192, [3, errata], [1, blank] pp. Paged from right to left. Small 4to. Bound in vellum leaf from a manuscript gradual over paper boards. Spine dark, small loss at top of spine. Blindstamp of General Theological Seminary on first and last leaf, bookplates. Minor foxing. Very good plus. Manuscript notes on other editions of Erpenius on front flyleaf.

Schnurrer, 49; Brunet, II, 1050; Zenker I, 168; Smitskamp 68c.

Pioneering Arabic grammar by the great scholar Thomas van Erpenius (1584–1624), “the first scientific Arabic Grammar written by a European scholar” (Smitskamp), and a work that set the standard for the next two centuries. In an interesting binding of manuscript waste.

[370978]

\$5,000

The First American Folio Edition of the Book of Common Prayer

50] **The Book of Common Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, According to the Use of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America; Together with the Psalter or Psalms of David.** New York: Hugh Gaine, 1795.

Printed in two columns. [208] pp. A-d2, A-3B2. Folio. Contemporary black morocco gilt, rebounded, marbled endpapers, gilt edges. Staining to title and first few leaves, losses at lower outer corners of A1-C2, partly supplied in early manuscript. Provenance: Christ Church, Baltimore (in gilt on upper cover).

Evans 29362; Griffiths, *Book of Common Prayer* 1795:11; ESTC W29998.

Very rare first folio edition of the 1789 United States Book of Common Prayer, the second standard American prayer book, beautifully printed by Gaine and designed for lecturn use. Most extant examples with the leaves containing the morning and evening daily prayers defective from overuse (A1–C2), as here.

[371094]

\$4,500

One of 26 Copies

51] (ARTENI, STEFAN) FRANCIS, of Assisi, Saint. **Laudes Creaturarum.** [Jackson Heights, NY: Sol Invictus], 1992.

With 15 original ink drawings by Stefan Arteni, initials and seals in red, interleaved with tissue; the text handset in F.W. Goudy's Old Italian style and printed on a Vandercook press by Myriam S.P. de Arteni. Printed rectos only on large folded sheets. [32] leaves (alternating leaves blank). Folio. Handmade illustrated textured paper wrappers, text leaves loose as issued. Cloth folding box, with plexiglass display stand. Minor soiling to box. Fine. Provenance: General Theological Seminary.

The half title reads: “O cantico di frate sole”; and at the back of the book is an English translation of the text, “The canticle of brother sun” by Barbara Carle.

“The paper is from the private mill of Nirma Zarate in Bogotá and was made by hand from fibers of plants that grow in Colombia. Strophe initials and signature seals were hand carved in stone by Stefan Arteni and applied by hand using red seal paste made in China. Stefan Arteni created the fifteen original drawings of each copy with Sumi ink made by Boku Undo of Nara in Japan. There are only twenty six copies numbered from one to twenty six.

All are signed by both designer and artist” (from the colophon).

Stefan Arteni (1947–2020) attended the Academy of Fine Arts in Rome and trained with Japanese master calligraphers. “Arteni’s stylistic matrix consists of the interplay of Byzantine tradition, Western formal procedures, and Far Eastern calligraphy and seal-carving methods” (Art of Ink International Society); he received the Japan Foreign Affairs Minister Grand Prize for Calligraphy in 1996 and in 2005. A retrospective exhibition of his work, *The Sign of the Logos*, was held at the library of the General Theological Seminary in 1999, dedicated to artists’ books created together with his wife. A remarkable production.

[372151]

\$4,000

Large Paper Copy in Contemporary Black Morocco, Ruled in Red

52] (BIBLE IN LATIN.) **Testamenti Veteris Biblia Sacra, sive, Libri Canonici Priscae Iudaeorum Ecclesiae à Deo Traditi, Latini recens ex Hebraeo facti, brevibusque scholiis illustrati.** London: Excudebant G. B[ishop] R. N[ewbery] & R. B[arker], 1593 [parts 4–6 with sectional titles dated 1592].

Six parts in one. Text printed in verse form, double column, references and notes in margins. [8], 177, [1, blank] pp; [3], 104, [1, blank] leaves; [3], 75 [i.e. 73] leaves; [6, numbered 1–12pp], 13–129 leaves, [1, blank]; [3], 4–74 leaves; [3], 198 leaves. With additional blanks bound in at the front and rear. Folio. Eighteenth century reverse calf, covers blocked in blind, red morocco lettering piece, repairs to joints, minor loss at head of spine. Repairs at hinges, scattered minor paper repairs. Provenance: Peckham Williams (armorial bookplate); General Theological Seminary (bookplate).

ESTC S106974; STC 2061.5; Darlow & Moule 6185; BM, 1. b. 12; Copinger, 534.

The third edition of the Latin Bible printed in England, in this case printing Tremellius and Junius’s version of the Old Testament, with Beza’s translation of the New Testament accompanied by Tremellius’s version, based on the edition printed in Geneva in 1590 (see D&M 6182). Texts printed in double columns. The complete text was printed in six parts, each with a divisional title and independent pagination or foliation. The fifth part, Junius’s translation of The Apocrypha, was never bound into this copy. A variant of this edition, with the imprint for “Guliel. N.” (i.e. William Norton), appeared the same year.

[371924]

\$3,500

53] **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, Pointed as they are to be sung or said in Churches.** Cambridge: Printed by John Baskerville, printer to the University; by whom they are sold, and by B. Dod, bookseller, in Ave-Mary Lane, London, 1760.

Text in two columns. [692] pp. 3 No of Vols. 8vo. Contemporary blue polished calf gilt, gilt spine, red morocco lettering pieces, marbled endpapers, gilt edges. Provenance: G. Warde (booklabel); General Theological Seminary (blindstamps and bookplates).

ESTC T127492; Straus & Dent. Baskerville, 31-34; Gaskell, P. Baskerville, 12 Griffiths, D. N. *Book of Common Prayer*, 1760, 4.

[371129]

\$2,500

54] (USE OF ITINERANT PRIESTS.) **Missale Parvum pro Sacerdotibus in Anglia, Scotia, & Ibernia intinerantibus.** [Saint-Omer: Printed by Charles Boscard], 1626.

First title page printed in red and black, with vignette. Ordo Baptizandi with separate title page. [8], 271, [1, blank]; 48; 16 pp. Small 4to. Nineteenth-century dark brown morocco gilt over bevelled boards, a.e.g. Early ownershp signature of Hellen Forman at head of title. Bookplate of William Bernard Lord Petre (12th Baron of Writtle, 1817-84); General Theological Seminary.

ESTC S123403; Allison and Rogers, *Catholic Books*, 544.

Bound with Ordo baptizandi and Missa de Sancto Angelo custode.

Roman use; but the English sentences in the marriage service are specifically identified as Ex Manual Sarum. Uncommon.

[372200]

\$2,500

55] FULKE, William [editor and commentary]. **The Text of the New Testament of Iesvs Christ, translated out of the vulgar Latine by the papists of the traiterous seminarie at Rhemes.** With arguments of bookes, chapters, and annotations, pretending to discover the corruptions of diuers translations, and to cleare the controuersies of these dayes. Wherevnto is added the translation out of the original Greeke, commonly vsed in the Church of England, with a confutation of all such arguments, glosses, and annotations, as containe manifest impietie, or heresie, treason, and slander, against the catholike Church of God, and the true teachers thereof, or the translations vsed in the Church of England. The whole worke, persued and enlarged in diuers places by the authors owne hand before his death, with sundrie quotations, and authorities out of Holy Scriptures, counsels, fathers, and historie, more amply then in the former editions. London: Printed [by Adam Slip] for John Bill, 1617.

Text in double columns. Decorative initials and title frame. [56], 912, [14] pp. [Bound with:] "A Defense of the Sincere and True Translation of the Holy Scriptures into the English Tongue." [4], 206, [2], 18 pp. Folio. Contemporary calf, spine with raised bands, small splits at front joint. Extraneous creases. Provenance: Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk (signature on title, armorial bookplate); General Theological Seminary (bookplates and labels).

Darlow & Moule 278; ESTC S107071; STC 2917.

Third edition of William Fulke's comparative edition of the Bishops' and Rheims texts of the New Testament, with his commentary in the form of "marginal notes" and "annotations" following the parallel texts of each chapter. The Bishops' text is printed in italic, and the Rheims text in roman. The 1589 first edition "was the first systematic and comprehensive attempt to refute the arguments and accusations contained in the Rheims New Testament of 1582 ... This 'counterblast' to [Gregory] Martin, by printing the Rheims Testament in full ... secured for [it] a publicity it would not otherwise have obtained, and was indirectly responsible for the marked influence which Rheims exerted on the Bible of 1611" (D&M).

[372102]

\$2,200

56] (JANUS PRESS) JOHNSON, Walter R. **Easter**. Relief prints by Claire van Vliet. Philadelphia: Christ Church [Printed by Claire van Vliet, Janus Press, West Burke, Vermont], [1970].

[10] doubled leaves, text and color illustrations. 8vo. Original green Fabriano wrappers. Fine copy (small ink stamp and pencil shelfmark on title page verso).

Beautiful early work by Clair van Vliet, prints illustrating a poem by Walter R. Johnson. Uncommon.

[371698]

\$1,000

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