

## SUGGESTIONS FOR THE CATALOGUING OF INCUNABULA.<sup>1</sup>

ALL libraries have a duty to posterity to perform in the preparation of detailed catalogues of their most treasured possessions, amongst which must be classed "Incunabula."

Such catalogues should be designed to answer, with the least trouble to the enquirer, as many questions as possible about the works under description ; and it cannot be too frequently emphasised that the sheet-anchor of all such work is accuracy. Errors and difficulties without number have arisen in the past, and in many cases have been perpetuated, through failure to exercise the necessary care in this respect.

Many copies of these interesting productions of the fifteenth century presses possess an individuality, which they share with no other copy of the same work ; and for that reason we are of the opinion that every library should describe in the fullest possible detail its own examples of such books, regardless of the fact that one or more copies have been described already either in some standard bibliography or elsewhere.

Reference and appeal should be made to such authorities as Hain, Panzer, Copinger, Reichling, Proctor, and Pellechet, in the process ; but the cataloguer should work independently of them, so as to bring out any individual features that the particular copy may possess.

One of the surest methods of determining the relationship of one copy to another, perhaps a recorded copy of the same work, lies in a careful description of the discrepancies which may be encountered in the course of the close examination to which every work should be submitted in the process of cataloguing. It is never safe to assume that

<sup>1</sup> These suggestions were prepared at the request of the Cataloguing Committee of the Library Association, for submission to the Committee of the American Library Association, with a view of securing uniformity of treatment.

the differences discovered in this way are due to the inaccuracy of the previous cataloguer. The difference may be a real one, and in that respect your copy may differ from every other known copy, through some slip on the part of the printer, which he may have promptly discovered, and as promptly rectified, although he failed to withdraw and cancel the misprinted sheet or sheets which had been printed-off already. Therefore never dismiss a second copy of a book as a duplicate until you have most carefully compared the two copies page by page, and line by line.

For these reasons we have given precedence in the accompanying suggestions and examples to the full entry, and have added a shortened form of entry, which differs from the other only in those particulars which are included under the heading: "Description." In other respects the information is the same in both entries.

We are of the opinion that notes on the scope, contents, and such details, are out of place in such a catalogue, but in deference to the wishes of the American Library Association Committee we have framed such a "General note".

The following suggestions are based largely upon the British Museum practice, as it is revealed in the "Catalogue of Books printed in the XVth Century now in the British Museum," Parts 1-4, 1908-1916, and in Dr. A. W. Pollard's prefaces to those volumes; as well as upon the experience of others in charge of large collections of fifteenth-century printed books.

Each entry should consist of as many of the following particulars as are applicable:—

1. **HEADING:** (*a*) The author's name; (*b*) a short or conventional title of the work; (*c*) the imprint: consisting of place of printing, name of printer, and date in Arabic numerals, whether stated in the work, ascertained with certainty, or conjectured.
2. **COLLATION:** This should furnish bibliographical information applicable to all copies of the particular edition of the work: (*a*) size; (*b*) signatures; (*c*) number of leaves; (*d*) foliation or pagination; (*e*) number of columns if more than one; (*f*) number of lines to a page or column of a definite page, followed by the measurements in millimetres of the type-page; (*g*) type: measurement of twenty unlead lines in millimetres (or, if preferred, Proctor's or Haebler's

numeration may be used); (*h*) capitals, or spaces left for capitals; (*i*) head-lines, if any; (*k*) catchwords; (*l*) illustrations; (*m*) printer's ornaments; (*n*) printer's device.

3. DESCRIPTION: This should be made up of quotations from the title, incipit, or other important passages from the book itself.
4. REFERENCES: These should be made to bibliographical catalogues or other authorities such as: "British Museum Catalogue of 15th Century Books"; Proctor; Hain, Copinger and Reichling; Pel-lechet; Berlin "Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke"; Voullième; Campbell; Duff; etc.
5. GENERAL NOTE: Information as to the literary contents of the work, when this cannot be shown in the "Description," or elsewhere.
6. SPECIAL NOTE: Relating to the particular copy under description: (*a*) measurement in millimetres of a full page, preceded where applicable by the statement "On vellum"; (*b*) binding; (*c*) note of imperfections, if any; (*d*) nature of rubrications, or illuminations; (*e*) particulars of any manuscript notes or marginalia, especially those of ownership, or presentation; (*f*) the mode and date of acquisition; (*g*) press mark.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES.

##### 1. HEADING:—

- (*a*) *Author*: The forms adopted for the author's name should conform to the rules laid down for the author entry.
- (*b*) *Title*: The title should be given in what may be described as the standard or conventional form, in other words a shortened form which will enable the seeker to identify the work at a glance.
- (*c*) *Imprint*: If the place of printing, the name of printer, or the date, or any of these particulars are not given in the volume, but have been ascertained with certainty, they must be enclosed within square brackets: "[Rome]." If any of the information has been conjectured it must be followed by a question mark and placed within square brackets; so that an entry may read: "Rome: [Stephan Planck], [1480?]." The *place of printing* should be given in the English form. The Latin or vernacular form if employed in the book will be shown in the "Description" if there is a colophon. The *name of the printer* should be given in the recognised vernacular form. The *date* should be given in the English form in Arabic numerals. Any unusual form employed by the

printer in the colophon should be reproduced in the "Description." If the date is conjectured, in cases where the conjecture is based upon some reference in the text to an event which happened in a certain year, it may be expressed : "[not before 1480]."

## 2. COLLATION :—

- (a) *Format* : The collation should begin with the statement as to whether the book is printed in Folio, Quarto, Octavo, or any smaller format, these terms being used solely with reference to the number of times the sheet has been folded : once to make two leaves (Folio), twice to make four leaves (Quarto), three times to make eight leaves (Octavo), etc. The format may also be determined by the position of the translucent wire-marks and wire-lines in the paper. These wire-lines are perpendicular in a Folio, Octavo, and 32mo, and horizontal in a Quarto and 16mo. Furthermore, the wire-mark or water-mark will be found in the centre of half of the leaves in a Folio, in the centre of the back in a Quarto, in the top of back in an Octavo, and at the top fore-corners in a 16mo.
- (b) *Signatures* : The sequence of quires or gatherings of sheets, and the number of leaves in each, should be indicated for all books for which they can be ascertained : "a<sup>8</sup> b<sup>6</sup>." When the gathers are not signed, the letters denoting the quires must be placed within square brackets : "[a]<sup>8</sup> [b]<sup>6</sup>." When an asterisk, or any other symbol is employed instead of a letter, it denotes, as a rule, preliminary matter, and must be shown : "\*<sup>4</sup> \*\*<sup>6</sup> †<sup>8</sup>," etc. The index number denotes the number of leaves in the gather. It sometimes happens that a single leaf is inserted in a gather owing to some miscalculation on the part of the printer. This may be shown, and its exact position indicated, by giving it the same number as the preceding leaf, with the addition of an asterisk, thus, if inserted after a<sup>4</sup>, it must be described : "a<sup>8(+4)</sup>." Where a regular sequence of gathers, made up, say, of eight leaves, is observed, it may be stated : "a-m<sup>8</sup>." In the case of a regular alternation of sequence such as : a<sup>8</sup> b<sup>6</sup> c<sup>8</sup> d<sup>6</sup> e<sup>8</sup> f<sup>6</sup>, it may be stated : "a-f<sup>8,6</sup>." Otherwise irregular sequences should be shown : "a<sup>8</sup> b<sup>6</sup> c<sup>10</sup> d<sup>6</sup> e<sup>8</sup> f-k<sup>4</sup>." When the gathers are unsigned, look for traces of the manuscript signatures, sometimes to be found at the extremity of the bottom margin, and call attention to them. If the signatures are printed in an unusual position, at the side of the page or elsewhere, call attention to the fact. All faults should be carefully noted.

- (c) *Leaves*: After the signature the number of leaves should be ascertained by a careful count, including blank leaves, and the result stated: "170 leaves, first and last blank."
- (d) *Foliation and pagination*: If the leaves are numbered on the recto, *i.e.* foliated, it should be stated: "ff. [1] 2-170," or if the preliminary matter is unnumbered we may have: "ff. [4] 1-166." In cases where the leaves are numbered both on recto and verso, *i.e.* paged, they should be expressed: "pp. 1-340," or "pp. [16] 1-324." In cases where there are more series of numbers than one they should be shown: "ff. 1-104, 1-96," etc. If the leaves are unnumbered the fact must be stated: "without foliation or pagination." The two sides of a leaf, known as the *recto* and *verso*, should be indicated by superior letters "a" and "b": "4<sup>a</sup>" and "[5]<sup>b</sup>". The use of "r" and "v" has been advocated as preferable, and has been adopted in some catalogues. Since, however, the method suggested in the rule is that employed in the "British Museum Catalogue," and also in the "Berlin Gesamtkatalog," adherence to it will tend towards uniformity of treatment. Faults in numbering should be carefully noted.
- (e) *Columns*: When there are more columns than one to the page, it should be stated.
- (f) *Lines*: The number of lines to a page or column, with the measurement in millimetres of a specific type-page. Thus: "fol. 5<sup>b</sup>, 47 lines, 217 × 144 mm." denotes that the verso of the fifth leaf has 47 lines to a page and that the type-page, which is taken, in the case of a double column page, as including the space between the columns, measures 217 mm. in height, by 144 mm. in breadth. The measurement in millimetres rather than in centimetres is preferred, because it is more easily expressed and also because it allows of a closer measurement to be made. Few books keep rigorously to the same number of lines, and to the same measurement throughout, therefore it is better to quote from a specific page, than to state all the variations. It is computed, says Dr. Pollard, that if half, or a little more, be added to the height of a type-page, and a half be added to its breadth, we have a fair approximation to the dimensions of an uncut copy.
- (g) *Types*: The system of notation adopted by the British Museum for quoting the types in which a book is printed, by the average measurement of twenty unleaded lines, rather than by Proctor's or Haebler's number, has much to recommend it. Dr. Pollard points out that it is a much more useful notation to refer to the

types employed in Fust and Schoeffer's "Rationale" of Durandus, which by Proctor's numeration would be: types 3 and 5, by the measurements suggested, when they become 91 and 118, because the measurements of twenty unlead lines respectively are 91 mm. and 118 mm. This method has many advantages, not the least significant of which is that it enables us to visualise a type much more readily than by the other method, and forms a basis of trustworthy notation. The same type used in different books by the same printer, or by different printers may give slightly varying measurements, which may be accounted for by various reasons. It may be due to shrinkage, especially in the case of vellum copies, for vellum shrinks more vigorously than paper. Dr. Pollard cites as an instance of this variation Schoeffer's "Liber Sextus Decretalium," where the difference between the measurement of copies is most significant: twenty lines in the vellum copy measures 116.25 mm., whilst the same twenty lines in one paper copy measures 118 mm., in five other copies the measurement is 119 mm. and in one other 120 mm. This may be accounted for by the fact that the paper has been worked with a greater or lesser degree of damp, and to the rate at which the printed sheets are dried. Paper slightly damped and slowly dried will shrink little whilst paper vigorously damped and quickly dried will shrink much more. Another reason may be that the same type in two different books may have been differently leaded, or that it may have been recast from the same matrices, giving the same face on a thicker or thinner body, or shank. But these variations are not so frequent as might be supposed. In some cases they occur in the same volume, when they can be recorded. The character of the type should be stated: "Gothic" "Semigothic" "Roman." When several sizes of type are employed: one for the text, another for the commentary which sometimes surrounds the text, another for the colophon, and yet another for the headlines, etc., each type should be measured and described: "93 text; 85 commentary; 82, head lines; 80, colophon." There may not always be twenty lines together to measure, but it will not be difficult to arrive at a fairly accurate average. If thought desirable the Proctor and Haebler numbers may be added.

- (h) *Capitals*: Mention should be made of the capitals employed, their character, and the space they occupy in number of lines: "Capitals, 4 to 8 lines," or "Woodcut capitals, 6 and 8 lines." When spaces have been left for the insertion of capitals by the rubricator, they have sometimes in the centre of the space a lower-

case letter, printed as a guide or director to the rubricator as to the letter with which the space should be filled, in other cases the guide letter or director has been put in by hand. In each case it would be of interest to state the size of the space in terms of the lines of text which are displaced. The spaces often vary in size in the same volume. They may be described thus: "Capital spaces, 4 to 9 lines," or "Capital spaces, 4 to 9 lines, with guide letters," or "Capital spaces, 4 to 9 lines, with manuscript guide letters."

- (i) *Head-lines*: The presence of head-lines should be indicated, and if printed in red it should be stated: "Head-lines, in red, giving the numbers of the books."
- (k) *Catchwords*: Catchwords, i.e. the first word of the succeeding page, are sometimes printed at the right-hand bottom corner of the page, sometimes they are given only at the end of a gather, or at the right-hand bottom corner of the verso of each leaf. They should be described: "Catchwords at the bottom of each page," or "Catchwords at the end of each gather," or, "Catchwords at the bottom of the verso of each leaf."
- (l) *Illustrations*: These should be described as metal engravings, or woodcuts as the case may be. The number should be ascertained by actual count and stated, with the size; if of different sizes give the measurements in millimetres: "With 30 woodcuts: 10 measuring 110 × 80 mm., 20 measuring 80 × 50 mm." In the case of important books such as the "Hypnerotomachia Poliphili" fuller descriptions may be given, or reference made to some authority.
- (m) *Printer's ornaments*: The presence of type, or other printer's ornaments, such as borders, head-pieces, or tail-pieces should be noted, and if of sufficient importance described: "With ornamental (or floreated) tail-pieces at end of each book," "With woodcut borders on 1<sup>a</sup>."
- (n) *Printer's or Bookseller's device or mark*: The printer's, sometimes the bookseller's device, usually found, when present, at the end of the volume, following the colophon, and sometimes on the first leaf, must be noticed, the position given, and reference made to such authorities as: Delalain, Heitz, Kristeller, McKerrow, etc.: "Printer's device: Kristeller 94." In case of any variation from any of the recorded examples, or of a form not recorded by the authority it should be stated: "Printer's device, variant of Kristeller 94," or "Printer's device, not in Delalain."

3. **THE DESCRIPTION:** Titles, incipits, and colophons should be given in full, unless they are inordinately long, when the essential portions should be quoted, the omissions being indicated by three dots: “. . .”. Passages from other parts of the book may be quoted when they amplify the information given in the title, incipit, or colophon. In the case of some of the earlier books, the text of the volume opens with a prefatory letter or other preliminary matter, and sometimes with a table of contents. This should be indicated by reproducing the opening words as: “2<sup>a</sup>: Tabula librorum q in hoc cōtinent̄.”

The transcription should follow closely the original text, misprints included. Capitals and the Gothic forms of I, J, U, V, should not be transliterated but reproduced.

The end of each line should be indicated by two upright strokes: “||,” an additional stroke being added to mark larger spaces: “|||”.

4. **REFERENCES:** These should be made to the principal authorities for descriptions of other copies, such as the British Museum, Proctor, Hain, Copinger, Reichling, Pellechet, Berlin G. K. W., Campbell, Duff, etc. When no record of another copy can be found, state the fact: “Not in B.M., Proctor, Hain, etc.”
5. **GENERAL NOTES:** Notes may be given regarding the literary contents of the volume, when this cannot be conveniently shown otherwise: as to the relation which the particular edition bears to other editions of the same work, as to the edition or text that the printer followed, and as to the extent he followed it or departed from it in a new make up. The names of editors or translators may be given here, when they are not shown in the description, but have been otherwise ascertained.
6. **SPECIAL NOTES:** These further notes are devoted to details relating to the particular copy under description.
- (a) *Measurements:* They commence with the measurement in millimetres of a full page, unless the copy is on vellum, or is a mixture of vellum and paper, when this particular should precede the measurement: “On vellum,” or, “Partly on vellum.” If it is a paper copy the measurement stands at the head of the note: “197 × 133 mm.” The measurement should be taken from the same page as that of the type measurement.
- (b) *Binding:* The binding should be briefly described. If unimportant simply as: “Bound in vellum”; or “Modern binding in brown

morocco." If by some noteworthy binder: "Blue straight grain morocco by Roger Payne"; or "Binding in blue morocco by Padeloup." If it is an armorial binding: "Bound in russia with the arms of M. Wodhull."

- (c) *Imperfections*: "Wants the blank leaves 20 and 258."  
 (d) *Illuminations, etc.*: "Branch-work border extending the length of the margin on 21<sup>a</sup>; capitals in gold and colours at the beginning of sections: 21<sup>a</sup>, 100<sup>a</sup>, 170<sup>a</sup>; the smaller capitals simply filled in either in red or blue; the paragraph marks and initial strokes are rubricated by being dabbed with red."  
 (e) *MS. Notes, etc.*: "MS. notes said to be by Melanchthon," "with marginalia giving alternative readings;" "with Grolier's autograph."  
 (f) *Acquisition*: "Spencer copy," "Bought in Nov., 1923," "Lloyd Roberts bequest." The pedigree of a rare book adds immensely to its interest, and invests it with associations that are valued by every student or book-lover.  
 (g) *Press-Mark*: "Rylands R45345."

#### EXAMPLE OF THE FULL ENTRY:

PLINIUS SECUNDUS (Caius). *Historia naturalis*. [Edited by J. ANDREAS, Bishop of Aleria.]

*Venice: Nicolas Jenson, 1472.*

Folio. [a-h<sup>10</sup>, i<sup>12</sup>, k-p<sup>10</sup>, q<sup>8</sup>, r-z<sup>10</sup>, A-D<sup>10</sup>, E<sup>6</sup>, F-G<sup>10</sup>, H-M<sup>8</sup>, N<sup>10</sup>, O<sup>12</sup>] without signatures. 358 leaves: without foliation or pagination: [ff. 1-358]. [Fol. 150<sup>a</sup>:] 50 lines: 285 × 161 mm. Type: roman: 114 mm. (Proc. 1A). Numerous spaces for illuminated and other capitals: 37 large ones measuring 86 × 68 mm., for initials to the divisions into books, without directors; many smaller spaces of 2 or 3 lines in depth, with lower case directors. Without headlines; catchwords; illustrations; printer's ornaments; or printer's device.

[Fol. 1<sup>a</sup>, line 1: caption:] CAIVS PLYNIVS MARCO SVO SALVTEM. ||| [line 2: commences with a three-line space with director:] p . . . Ergratum est mihi: q̄tam diligenter libros auunculi mei lectitas: ut h̄re oñes || [line 3:] uelis: quærafq; qui sint omnes. . . || [1<sup>b</sup>, line 6, conclusion of letter:] . . . Vale. ||| [1<sup>b</sup>, line 7—2<sup>a</sup>, line 46: Four "testimonia" on Pliny, ending:] . . . Perit dum inuifit Vefuuium. ||| [2<sup>b</sup>], blank; [3<sup>a</sup>, line 1: caption:] CAII PLYNII SECVNDI

NATVRALIS HISTORIAE LIBER .I. || [lines 2-3:] CAIVS  
 PLYNIVS SECVNDVS NOVOCOMENSIS DOMITIANO ||  
 SVO SALVTEM. PRAEFATIO. ||| [line 4: commences with a  
 space for an illuminated initial, 12 lines deep:] [L]IBROS NAT-  
 VRALIS HISTORIAE NO/ || [lines 5-7:] vitium camoenis quiritium  
 tuorum opus natum || apud me proxima foetura licentiore epistola nar/ || rare  
 constitui tibi iucundissime imperator. . . . || [The letter ends on 4<sup>a</sup>, line  
 41:] . . . Vale. ||| [4<sup>a</sup>, line 42—19<sup>b</sup>: in two columns commencing:]  
 SVMMATIM HAEC INSUNT LIBRIS SINGVLIS. ||| [20,  
 blank, and wanting] [21<sup>a</sup>, lines 1-2:] CAII PLINII SECVNDI NAT-  
 VRALIS HISTORIAE LIBER .II. || AN Finitus sit mundus: &  
 an unus. Ca .I. || [line 3; commences with an illuminated initial, 12  
 lines deep:] [M]VNDVM ET HOC: QVOD NOMINE ||  
 [21<sup>a</sup>, line 3-355<sup>a</sup> line 7: Text of Pliny] [355<sup>a</sup>, lines 8-11: colophon:]  
 CAII PLYNII SECVNDI NATVRALIS HISTORIAE  
 LIBRI TRI/ || CESIMISEPTIMI ET VLTIMI FINIS IM-  
 PRESSI VENETIIS || PER NICOLAVM IENSON GAL-  
 LICVM .M.CCCC.LXXII. || NICOLAO TRONO IN-  
 CLYTO VENETIARVM DVCE. || [355<sup>a</sup>, line 12-356<sup>a</sup> line 13,  
 where the folio ends, is a letter of the Bishop of Aleria to Pope Pius II,  
 commencing:] Iohannifandreae episcopi alerientis ad pontificem || summum  
 Paulum secundum uenetum epistola. || [Ending: lines 7-13:] Hereneus  
 lugdunensis episcopus: item Iustinus ex philosopho martyr: item cum || diuo  
 Hieronymo Eusebii caesariensis: serio posteritatem adiurarunt: ut eorum  
 def/ || cripturi opera conferrent diligenter exemplaria: & follerti studio  
 emendarent. Idem || ego tum in caeteris libris omnibus tum maxime i  
 Plynio ut fiat: uehementer obsecro: || obtestor: atq; adiuro: ne ad priora  
 menda: & tenebras iextricabiles tanti sudoris opus || relabat'. Instauratũ  
 aliquatũ sub romano potifice maximo Paulo secũdo ueneto. [356<sup>b</sup> blank]  
 [357 and 358 blank, the latter wanting in this copy].

Hain, \*13089; Proctor, 4087; Morgan II, no. 297.

Of Pliny's many works this is the only one that has survived. It professes to be an encyclopædia of Roman knowledge, mainly based upon the researches and speculations of the Greeks. Pliny was an industrious compiler, rather than a man of original research. Probably the same text as that in the 1470 Rome edition of Sweynheym and Pannartz, which was also edited by the Bishop of Aleria.

430 × 285 mm. Bound in green straight grained morocco by Roger Payne. Wanting the two blank leaves ff. [20] and [358]. The two large capitals on [3<sup>a</sup>] and [21<sup>a</sup>] are supplied in colours on a gold background; the other large spaces have been left blank. The smaller spaces have been for the most part also left blank, some in the earlier part of the volume have been crudely filled in in red and blue, paragraph marks in red and blue have also been inserted. On [21<sup>a</sup>] a beautiful border measuring 340 × 65 mm. has been painted on the fore margin, nearly filling it. Numerous marginalia in a beautiful hand, not yet identified, give alternative readings to the text. The collation of other copies of this edition, show the number of leaves as 356. This copy appears to show that there were originally 358, since the last gather was evidently composed of twelve leaves. By the careful scrutiny of the water marks of the last gather it is found to consist of: x x x x o x | o x o o o o. "x" indicates the leaves bearing a water mark, "o" those without. The sewing of the gather is between the sixth and seventh leaves. Therefore assuming there were two blank leaves at the end, of which one is still preserved in the present copy we have a gather of twelve leaves. There are traces of the manuscript signatures.

Spencer copy.

Rylands 3223.

#### EXAMPLE OF THE SHORTENED FORM OF ENTRY:

PLINIUS SECUNDUS (Caius). *Historia naturalis*. [Edited by J. ANDREAS, Bishop of Aleria, with prefatory epistle, and notices of Pliny by various writers.]

*Venice: Nicolas Jenson, 1472.*

Folio. [a-h<sup>10</sup>, i<sup>12</sup>, k-p<sup>10</sup>, q<sup>8</sup>, r-z<sup>10</sup>, A-D<sup>10</sup>, E<sup>6</sup>, F-G<sup>10</sup>, H-M<sup>8</sup>, N<sup>10</sup>, O<sup>12</sup>] without signatures. 358 leaves: without foliation or pagination: [ff. 1-358]. [Fol. 150<sup>a</sup>:] 50 lines: 285 × 161 mm. Type: roman: 114 mm. (Proc. 1A). Numerous spaces for illuminated and other capitals: 37 large ones measuring 86 × 68 mm., for initials to the divisions into books, without directors; many smaller spaces of 2 or 3 lines in depth, with lower case directors. Without headlines; catchwords; illustrations; printer's ornaments; or printer's device.

[Fol. 1<sup>a</sup>, line 1: begins:] CAIVS PLYNIVS MARCO SVO SALVTEM. [Fol. 3<sup>a</sup>: begins:] CAII PLYNII SECVNDI NATVRALIS HISTORIAE LIBER .I. [Fol. 355<sup>a</sup>, lines 8-11: colophon:] CAII PLYNII SECVNDI NATVRALIS HISTORIAE LIBRI TRI/ || CESIMISEPTIMI ET VLTIMI FINIS IMPRESSI VENETIIS || PER

NICOLAVM IENSON GALLICVM .M.CCCC.LXXII. || NICOLAO TRONO INCLYTO VENETIARVM DVCE. || [Followed by a letter of the Bishop of Aleria to Pope Pius II which ends on fol. 356<sup>a</sup>, line 13:] *Instauratū aliquātulū sub romano pōtifice maximo Paulo secūdo ueneto.*

Hain, \*13089; Proctor, 4087; Morgan II, no. 297.

430 × 285 mm. Bound in green straight grained morocco by Roger Payne. Wanting the two blank leaves ff. [20] and [358]. The two large capitals on [3<sup>a</sup>] and [21<sup>a</sup>] are supplied in colours on a gold background; the other large spaces have been left blank. The smaller spaces have been for the most part also left blank, some in the earlier part of the volume have been crudely filled in in red and blue, paragraph marks in red and blue have also been inserted. On [21<sup>a</sup>] a beautiful border measuring 340 × 65 mm. has been painted on the fore margin, nearly filling it. Numerous marginalia in a beautiful hand, not yet identified, give alternative readings to the text. The collation of other copies of this edition, show the number of leaves as 356. This copy appears to show that there were originally 358, since the last gather was evidently composed of twelve leaves. By the careful scrutiny of the water marks of the last gather it is found to consist of: *xxxxox | oxoooo*. "x" indicates the leaves bearing a water mark, "o" those without. The sewing of the gather is between the sixth and seventh leaves. Therefore assuming there were two blank leaves at the end, of which one is still preserved in the present copy we have a gather of twelve leaves. There are traces of the manuscript signatures.

Spencer copy.

Rylands 3223.