ROTULUS

A QUARTERLY BULLETIN
FOR
MANUSCRIPT-COLLECTORS.

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Rotulus, edited by E. von Scherling, Leyden (Holland), is published four-annually. The Bulletin contains news about old manuscripts and continues the series of catalogues.

The Bulletin will be mailed regularly to Public Libraries, private collectors etc. on receipt of their address.

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If you are not interested in this Bulletin, please pass it on to a friend of yours of whom you may think that he is attracted; or return same to us.
ABOUT THE DISCOVERY OF MANUSCRIPTS (CONCLUSION.)

Our possession of several old and valuable texts has many times hung by a very slender thread. Poggio, the great Italian humanist and manuscript-hunter, found in a cellar of the monastery of St. Gall, the work of Quintillian, corroded with damp and covered with filth. The only manuscript of the first 5 books of Tacitus Annals was found in a monastery in Westphalia. The poems of Propertius were "unearthed" from under the casks in a wine-cellar, where they certainly would have moulded away if left there. The Athiopica of Heliodorus, a Greek novel which had considerable influence on literature, was rescued by a soldier, who found it in the streets of some Hungarian town. But even the texts of important mediaeval authors have sometimes escaped total destruction within an ace. Fabricius tells us (Bibl. Med. I 77) a similar story of the works of Agobard of Lyons, bishop of that diocese, who died in 840. He is now considered as the clearest head of that century and, like his contemporary, Claudius of Turin, he condemned the adoration of the saints and their images. In regard to his writings Fabricius tells the following story: "About the year 1600 Papyrius Masson and his friend Etienne Verdier were searching after old books in the merchants quarter of Lyons. Coming to a book-binder's shop they beheld, in the worthy craftsman's hands, a vellum volume in the venerable script of the middle-ages, which he was on the point of dissecting, preparatory to fixing it in the bindings of books. As may be well expected, Masson redeemed it from this unworthy fate, and "bought him back his life", as Fabricius quotes and afterwards (1605—08) edited it. After the death of Masson, his brother presented the valuable volume to the Library of the King, the present Bibliotheque Nationale.

In the near East manuscripts were often buried, together with the deceased (besides the Egyptian Book of the Death which was specially made for that purpose). In 1886/87 there was discovered in a Christian tomb at Akhmin (Egypt) of the 9th—12th century a vellum manuscript saec. VIII—IX which gave an important addition to early Christian literature, i.e. a considerable portion of the lost Gospel acc. to St. Peter. Of course there are more similar discoveries to quote. A rare example will be found in the University Library at Amsterdam, i.e. a 15th century ms. Book of Hours found in a coffin full of bones at the digging and constructing of rain-water tanks on the Old Church Place (Oudekerksplein) there.

In the Near East books and old mss. were often buried in designated places and a famous burial-place for very old manuscripts, chiefly Hebrew, is the so-called Genizah of Fostat near Cairo. (See the Jewish Encyclopaedia under Genizah):

"genizah (= hiding-place) the storeroom or depository in a synagogue; a cemetery in which worn-out and heretical or disgraced Hebrew books or papers are placed. The term "Genizah" is now applied almost exclusively
to the hoard at the old synagogue of Fostat near Cairo. This was a church dedicated to St. Michael until the conquest of Egypt by Chosroes in 616, when it became a synagogue. In 1888 E. N. Adler visited the synagogue but did not succeed in seeing more than a recess in the upper part of the right wall containing the scroll of Ezra and a few other ancient mss. He was informed that all shemot were buried in the Jewish cemetery at Basatin. Shortly afterward the synagogue was repaired by the Cairene community, and during its renovation the old receptacle seems to have been rediscovered. It is a secret chamber at the back of the east end, and is approached from the farthest extremity of the gallery by climbing a ladder and entering through a hole in the wall. When Sayce visited the synagogue many of the contents of the Genizah had been thrown out and buried in the ground, through a part of which a road was subsequently cut. This would account for the evident exposure to dampness which some of the oldest fragments have undergone and for their earthy odor. Sayce acquired many fragments from the caretakers of the synagogue, which are now in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. E. N. Adler revisited the synagogue and acquired more fragments. But Schechter went to Cairo in May of the same year and brought back with him practically the entire written contents of the Genizah. These now constitute the bulk of the Taylor-Schechter collection at the Cambridge University Library.

As the dry Egyptian climate is the best for preserving the old papyrus and parchments the cold polar regions, the polar ice seems to protect in some way another kind of interesting manuscripts, i.e. the diaries of ancient arctic explorers. Everyone remembers last year’s discovery of the remains of Andree's arctic exploration amongst which his diary was found frozen in a lump of ice.

A fragment is only a fragment and not a complete volume! In what ever bad condition this fragment is! Why do you ask so much for this scrap? (How often must I hear that). Some years ago I wrote about the opinion of many collectors. Generally the scrap or fragment in question is the only relic from some venerable volume, the other leaves of which are lost and if this fragment does not offer any new reading it may after all be considered as the only representative of a lost ms. Add to this that the complete volumes have mostly passed from one hand to another; they have lost their mediaeval monastery smell notwithstanding their original bindings; the fragments on the contrary have in nearly all cases recently been discovered in bindings where they were hidden for a 300—700 or more years. Many sheets are still shiny with old bookbinder’s glue from Gutenberg’s time and many fragments show numerous traces of the vandalic hand, which destroyed without piety the venerable monk’s work after the invention of printing but also a long time before that. What mediaeval

1) Andree undertook an arctic expedition with a balloon in 1897 and since then was lost to the world.
2) Many fragments of incunables, many Gutenberg-leaves, all the early printed Donat sheets in the type of the first Dutch press and the whole literature of the Calendars are known merely by their being discovered in bindings; often the blank verso had been used by the printers to print off proofs of other prints. (see Haebler, Einführung i. d. Inkunabelkunde).
cultural life in these leaves! What interesting ideas one gets from the contents of a monastic library of about 700 years ago. The mutilated sheets have not always artistic value of course but what magnificent material for a collection contributing to the history of the development of different forms of writing! Just imagine that you wish to make a collection consisting of complete mss. It would cost you millions apart from the fact that many specimen, as. e.g. early uncial, merovingian, visigothic do not circulate in the trade at all and are even rarely to be found in public libraries.

The importance of fragments is now generally recognized and many libraries have their especial section of mediaeval single leaves; e.g. the University Library at Helsingfors (Finland) has published 2 vols of catalogue describing the liturgical leaves in the Library (F. Haapaanen. Verzeichnis der mittelalterl. Handschriftfragmente, 1922—25).

And in fine a word about lamp-shades made from vellum-leaves of manuscripts. Some people use large leaves from manuscript-antiphoners as lamp-shades (it gives a very agreeable, homely and even magical light indeed) and this usage many not be considered as vandalism, at least if one takes leaves from late liturgical mss. without affecting a complete, illuminated or textually valuable volume; it gave me a shock when my correspondent in Normandy (Avranches) informed me that in two houses in his province he noticed people using manuscripts of a better kind for this purpose. A very handsome lamp-shade has e.g. been made by a Dutch collector in the neighbourhood of Leyden from vellum-leaves from an early 16th century antiphoner.

MISCELLANEA.

The most popular book of the middle-ages. A propos of the festival of the Book which was held at Madrid on the occasion of the death of Cervantes (23.4.1616), the reverend P. Justus Perez de Urbel O.S.B., has published in the literary Supplement of the La Epoca a very interesting study on the subject of which book was most read in mediaeval times, and this book appears to have been the Liber Etymologiarum of St. Isidor of Sevilla (S. Isidorus Hispalensis). The success and the impression, says the learned Benedictine, which in 7th century Spain was made by this most famous of all encyclopaedies has been so unequalled that the intellectuals of that time snatched it, properly speaking, from the hands of the author. In the whole middle-ages no book of any importance will be found in which an echo of the archbishop of Sevilla’s work does not resound. Without doubt the „Etymologies“ was the most popular book and the quantity of extant manuscripts of this work surpasses even those of St. Augustine, St. Gregorius Magnus or St. Jerome.

The oldest manuscript of the Rubayat. Professor Mahfuz ul Huq, of the University of Calcutta reports the discovery of the earliest ms. of the Rubayat of Omar Khayam as hitherto known. It was discovered amongst the property of an old family at Lucknow. It dates from the year 1423 and is therefore 37 years older than the Osley ms. in the Bodleian at Oxford. It contains 206 stanzas, 45 of which not to be found in the old versions. According to the discoverer many of these may be attributed to Omar
Khayam. Two years ago the same scholar announced the discovery of another ms. of the Rubayat, copied in 1505 by the famous scribe Sultan Ali of Maschhad.

_Discovery on Nova-Zembla._ On the southern part of Nova Zembla a Samoyed has recently discovered a letter, written on parchment, probably from the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition in 1902. The parchment has been sent to the Polar-Institute at Leningrad for closer investigation.

_New Old German fragments._ Mr. H. P. Kraus at Vienna acquaints us with a very interesting find of old fragments giving valuable additions to Low-German literature, i.e. an early 15th century leaf of the „Flos unde Blancheflos” with many new readings, a leaf with a new Low-German text „Von den sechs Farben” and 7 leaves of the old German translation of the Interrogatio Anshelmi. As it happened the Editor of Rotulus discovered last year a 13th century leaf with the same old German text (written about 1240) and recently published by Prof. Schröder, Göttingen, in the Zeitschr. t. Deutsches Altertum; possibly Mr. Kraus’s 7 leaves are from the same ms. as the fragment published by Prof. Schröder.

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**CATALOGUE OF MANUSCRIPTS.**

**1367 CICERO (M. TULLIUS) AD HERENNIUM LIBRI IV CUM SCHOLIIS CHART. SAEC. XIV,**

Manuscript on stout paper, 49 leaves 8vo (8 : 5½ inches), long lines, written in an Italian charter hand, initials and rubrics in black and red, the first pages with marginal and interlinear glosses, first and last leaf affected by worm-holes, old limp vellum with flaps and leather loops, apparently part of cover of an early Italian ledger with the name in large complicated letters L. Acciaivoli (?)

*Italy MCCC. XI (1361?).*

At the end the name of the scribe and date (partly erased): Ego francischus Daronis (?) dr. . . . . . . . . scripsi huc . . . . anno dmini mc . . . xi.

Fl. 75.—

**1368 EVANGELIUM S. JOHANNEM CUM GLOSSIS MEMBR. SAEC. XI,**

Manuscript on vellum, 77 leaves sm. folio (9½ : 6 inches), clear round 11th century hand, small 12th century marginal and interlinear gloss, some pages nearly without gloss, red initials and fine red rubric on first page, last page with 14th century treatise (de VII petitionibus), fly-leaves from a law ms. Old wooden boards with remains of red silk-covering, wormed and loose.

*Italy about 1050.*

Fl. 375.—
21

1369 GUILLELMUS DE MORBECCA. TOPICORUM, ELENCHORUM ET ANALYTICORUM ARISTOTELIS INTERPRETATIO CUM SCHOLIS MEMBR. SAEC. XIII EX.

Manuscript on vellum, 128 leaves 4to (81/4 : 53/4 inches), written in a neat gothic script, 29 lines to a page, large initials in red and blue with pen-work and marginal decoration, numerous marginal glosses contemporary with the ms., some marginal repairs, modern binding of white leather over wooden boards in 15th century style.

Belgium (?) late 13th century.

William of Moerbeke, Flemish scholar, Orientalist, philosopher and one of the most distinguished men of letters of the 13th century (ab. 1215—1286). He held intellectual intercourse with the philosopher John Campanus, the naturalist physician Witelo and the astronomer Henri Plate of Mechlin. He translated not only Aristotle but also mathematical treatises (Hero of Alexandria and Archimedes) A few Greek texts are only known by his translations (Proclus, Ptolemy) It was likewise to William of Moerbeke that Henry Bate dedicated his „Astrolabe“, Will. of Moerbeke was a friend of St. Thomas de Aquino.

Fl. 250.—

1370 HAIMO (EPISC. HALBERSTADENSIS) ANNOTATIONES IN EPISTOLIS S. PAULI.

SENeca (LUCIUS ANNAEUS) EPISTOLAE AD S. PAULUM MEMBR. SAEC. XI.

Manuscript on vellum, 183 leaves 4to (101/4 : 63/4 inches), 28 long lines to the page, written in a good Caroline hand with a tendency to cursiveness, some initials supplied in red and green. Modern vellum with heraldic book-plate „Ad bibl./zur Mühlen” mid.

Western Germany (?) 11th century.

This interesting manuscript of the allegoric-symbolical commentaries by the Halberstadt Bishop Haimo is particularly remarkable from the fact that it includes two chapters not contained in Migne’s Patrologia. In all probability these sections have not yet been edited at all. The codex embraces on page 1—181 the annotations to the epistles of Paul the Apostle, beginning with those to the Galatians (chapter 2) and ending with the epistles to the Hebrews. F. 1: wanting. F. 2: (ma) / gister noster et sic sentit. F. 181 ro., 1. 11: pertingere mereamur. Amen. Thereto are added the (apocryphal) letters addressed by Seneca to S. Paul together with Seneca’s epitaphium: F. 181 ro., 1. 12: Lucius. Ennius. Seneca, sotini stoice / discipulus. F. 183 ro., 1. 25: Namque anima celo reddimus ossa tibi. The text of Haimo is printed in Migne’s Patrologia vol. 117 col. 675—938, that of the Seneca epistles in Senecae opera, ed. Haase (1853) vol. III, p. 476—481. It is of particular interest to note that our codex contains the commentary to the Epistola ad Titum as well as that to the Epistola ad Philochemen in two versions entirely different from one another. As to the wording of the text our codex shows numerous variations. The Haimo commentary appears to have been written by one hand only, which underwent gradually rather significant changes. The epistles of Seneca have been added by a somewhat later hand (12th century). For initials a plain red Capital Rustica is used, some of them (f. 50 vo.) adorned with scrolls in pen-and-ink. The ornamentation of dotted lines accompanying the shape of several initials points to Irish influence or an Irish codex from which the present manuscript was copied. 10 leaves are missing, viz.: 3 before f. 1. one each between f. 1/2 and 3/4 and 5 leaves.
between f. 173/174. Accordingly the codex must have been bound in 23 quires of four sheets each, the 24th quire probably consisting of 5 sheets (last leaf blank).
Half of first leaf torn away and replaced by a blanc piece of vellum, here and there some stains, otherwise in very good condition.

Fl. 1600.—.

1371 S. EUSEBII HIERONYMI. ADVERSUS JOVINIANUM LIBRI II. MEMBR. SAEC. XV IN.

Manuscript on vellum, 20 leaves, 40 pages 4to (11 1/2 : 8 inches), long lines, written in a good early humanistic hand, a few marginal notes in the same hand, large initial P in blue with red pen-flourishes at the beginning of the book, other similar but smaller initials in the text. Half-vellum (modern).

Italy early 15th century.

The manuscript is not complete, explicit: surgiis et quotidiana.... (Chapter XIV).

Important work with many citations from classical authors.

This item was ordered by some collectors in autumn last year but as it had been sent on approval to a library who retained it longer than a half year we had regarded it as being sold, kindly therefore repeat the order.

Fl. 40.—

1372 OFFICIA PROPRIA DECEM ET NOVEM (HENRICI, CHRISTOPHORI, FELICIS, ET AUDACTI, VITI ET MODESTI, KILIANI, KUNEGUNDIS, OTTONIS, ALBERTI ETC. ETC) CHART. SAEC. XV INEUNTIS.

Manuscript on paper, 14 leaves 8vo (8 3/4 : 6 1/4 inches), double columns, initials and rubrics in red, boards.

Germany early 15 century.

Incipt fol. 1: Heinrici ymperatoris officium.
Explicit. fol. 14 verso: christum dominum amen.

Fl. 25.—

1373 PETRUS LOMBARDUS (ARCH. PARIS. + 1164) SERMONES XXV COD. MEMR. SAEC. XII—XIII.

Manuscript on vellum, 113 leaves sm. folio (10 1/8 : 6 1/4 inches), with a large initial of a curious design, composed of a fantastically drawn bird and intertwining bands in red, green yellow and white and with many red initials and rubrics. Wooden boards covered with brown blind-tooled leather (binding late 15th century), clasp.

Rhineland about 1200 A.D.

Complete and well preserved manuscript of an entirely unpublished work, containing the whole of the 25 sermons of the „Master of the Sentences“. F. Protois (Pierre Lombard, Paris 1881) mentions only two manuscripts preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale, and gives some short extracts from them (p. 123—148). Our manuscript differs from these Paris codices as regards the sequence of the sermons. In the „Anzeiger für Kunde der deutschen Vorzeit“ 1854, col. 212 seq., no. 7, there is a short mention of our manuscript which, however, has never yet been dealt with scientifically.

But for the opening page the first twelve leaves are written in two columns, the rest of the codex being written in long lines. Ruled throughout with the pencil. Stitch-holes are still visible at the extreme margins of some leaves. The fantastic decoration of the large initial
(67:55 mm) at the beginning may be traced back to earlier patterns (XIth cent.). The codex consists of 12 quires of 8 leaves each. At the beginning a blank vellum leaf is bound in, its corresponding leaf (between the first and second quire) being cut out. The numbers of the quires are written in Roman numerals below the middle of the written area on the last page of the quires, while the signatures date from the XVth century, when the codex was bound. A few letters of some marginal notes have been lost by the binder's knife. The first four leaves are somewhat stained, otherwise the manuscript is in a very good condition. Pasted inside the covers are two manuscript leaves with neumes.

The heavy boards are blind-tooled with roll-produced borders made up of scrolls and leaf-work flanked by quadruple fillets. The central fields are diagonically divided up. The back, partly broken, bears a manuscript title-label.

As appears from a MS. note on first leaf, our manuscript belonged once to the Monastery of Neustadt on the Main, from which it passed at the time of the secularisation, to the Court Library of the Princes of Löwenstein Rosenberg, whose MS. library ticket is pasted inside the front cover (See also K. Löffler, deutsche Klosterbibl. p. 104).

Inc. (1. 2 ro): Sermo mag. pet. longob. In pm, dnc. d. adventu dni. / Aspiciebam ego in uisione noctis.

Expl. (1. 113 vo, line 19): diabo/lice fraudis nequiciam et fnalem seculi terminum.

Manuscripts of Petrus Lombardus' Sermons are of the greatest rarity.

Fl. 1200.—

1374 VALERIUS MAXIMUS. FACTA ET DICTA MEMORABILIA CUM GLOSSIS CHART. SAEC. XIV—XV

ANONYMUS. TRACTATUS GRAMMATICUS.

Manuscript on paper (two on vellum), 150 leaves 4to (8½ : 6 inches), written in a very neat small hand, 28 long lines to a page, red initials and rubrics, first page with large initial in red and blue with pen decoration, marginal and interlinear glosses in a contemporary hand, extensive alphabetical table at end, early binding of vellum lettered by pen in large round Gothic by a Spanish hand.

Spain or Italy about 1400.

On last page many names of 15th century possessors of Italian origin, on first page historical notes in an early 16th century hand and name of possessor: Diego de Colmenares.

Probably the ms. had been written in Spain, brought afterwards to Italy and then brought back to Spain.

The Grammatical treatise, covering 6 pages at the end of the ms., written by the same scribe who transcribed the alphabetical table could not be identified, neither in Keil nor in the 17th century editions of the Grammatici Latin.

Fl. 150.—

1375 VITAE SANCTORUM CUM GLOSSARIO MEMBR. SAEC. XIII.

Manuscript on vellum, 58 leaves sm. 4to (6 : 4½ inches), double columns (on the first 28 leaves, the rest in long lines), written in a fine regular compressed gothic hand, full margins and uncut, small red initials and words underlined in red, the glossary written in a contemporary but quite different hand (the handwriting resembles that of a scholar's), old calf, from the library of R. J. F. Leclerc with his bookplate (see below).

Northern Italy (Assisi?) 1235—1275.

An important textual manuscript containing biographies of Saints which will rarely be met with, such as the life of St. Guillaume of Aquitaine (+ 812), also known as Guill. Fierabrace, St. Guill. de Gellone and the Marquis au court nez, the central figure of the southern
cycle of French romance, one of the best soldiers and trusted counsellors of Charlemagne; the
life of St. Francis of Assisi, the great Saint (+ 1226); the life of St. Elisabeth of Thuringia
(+ 1231); the story of Bartlam and Josaphat; further St. Lucius, King of Britain, St. Gregory
of Spoleto; St. Brigid (of Kildare); St. Gertrud of Nivelles; the daughter of Pipin of Landen,
St. Sigismund of Burgundy, St. Godard, Bishop of Hildesheim (+ 1038), St. Sabinus of Assisi
e etc. etc. The codex is especially interesting owing to the fact that it must have been
written between the years 1235 and 1275. As St. Elisabeth of Thuringia was canonised in 1235,
the ms. must have been written after this date, but in the same life of St. Elisabeth (fol. 22verso)
we read: Elisabeth illustris regis ungariae filia, soror belea qui nunc regnat (i.e. King Bela IV
of Hungary, who died 1275), therefore it was written before 1275. It is further interesting to
state that the most detailed and extensive biographies in this volume are of nearly contemporary
persons and therefore the ms. offers a striking analogy to mediaeval chronicles, which, meagre
and fantastic in the beginning, become circumstantial and interesting in regard to contemporary
events; in some cases the source of information is mentioned at the end of the life, e.g.: Augustinus, Leodegarius.

The second part of our ms. contains, in another but contemporary hand, etymological
glosses on the derivation of proper names, in a very naive manner, e.g.: Agnes ab aqna quia
mitis; Urbanus dicitur ab urbaneitate.

R. J. F. Leclerc was a famous collector of the early part of the 19th century, parts of
whose valuable library are found in many public libraries.

Fl. 210.—

1376

MANUSCRIPT CONTAINING LIVES ETC. OF
SEVERAL EMINENT MEN.

About 100 leaves 4to, written by two or three hands, very neatly, unbound.

About 1724—25.

A.O. the Life of that admired Physician and Astrologer of our Times Mr. Nicholas
Gulpeper, a note on Polidors Virgil and Carnan ye Philosopher. A note on ye death of
John Bridges Esq., (± 1724), on ye death of William Cleveland, William Davis, Dutchess
of Bedford, Mr. Manley, Lord Polwarth, Lewis Ling of Spain, Francis Shell etc.

The first part of the ms. contains extracts mostly from Dr. Burnett, but the second
section seems to consist of original treatise.

Fl. 6.—

1377

REISE VON KOBURG NACH SACHSEN.

Manuscript on paper, 205 pages, sm. 8vo, written in a very neat German
hand, containing report about a travel through Germany made in 1775.
The original manuscript, unpublished, original boards.

Germany 1775.

With an alphabetical index at living end mentioning many curiosities a.e. the famous
astronomical farmer in a village near Dresden, the „Bildergallerie“ at Dresden; musical instru-
ments with Mr. Löhlein at Leipsic; the tomb of Gellert: the „Naturalienkabinett“ at Dresden;
enormous antlers at Moritzburg; in Dresden there are street-lamps; a valuable funeral pall
at Dresden; an Egyptian mummy in a library at Leipsic, a living baboon, many mummies at
Dresden, the fire at Reichenberg in 1773 etc. etc.

Fl. 10.—
FRAGMENTS.

1378  ANTIPHONARIUM LATINUM FRAGMENTUM
SAEC. XV INEUNTIS.

Two connected leaves on vellum from an antiphoner, 4 pages large folio (28 3/4: 22 1/2 inches), musical notation on a red four-lines stave throughout, one beautiful initial measuring about 9:4 inches, in red and blue with magnificent pen-work and ornaments, with marginal scrolls, red rubrics, fine sample of mediaeval German book-decoration.

Germany early part 15th century.

Fl. 18.—.

1379  ONE LEAF FROM THE SAME MANUSCRIPT.

without initial, in very good condition.

Germany early part 15th century.

Fl. 2.75.

1380  ANTIPHONARIUM LATINUM FRAGMENTA
SAEC. XVI INEUNTIS.

Ten leaves of an antiphoner, 20 pages (11 3/4: 8 1/2 inches), musical notation on a red 5-lines stave throughout, initials in red and blue with pen-work, one large initial A with spiral work and ornaments in colours, other full-page initial R in colours with grotesques (rough but typical Spanish work).

Spain early 16th century.

Fl. 22.—.

1381  ARISTOTELES, METAPHYSICA CUM COMMENTARIO
MEMBR. SAEC. XIII.

One leaf on vellum, 2 pages folio (13: 9 inches), double columns, large gothic hand with 19 lines to the column, red and blue paragraph-marks and initials with pen-work, the gloss in a very good hand of the period, in very good condition.

France about 1270.

Fl. 15.—.

Part of Book V.

1382  BIBLIA LATINA FRAGMENTUM
SAEC. XIII INEUNTIS.

One leaf on vellum, 2 pages roy, 4to (15: 13 1/4 inches), upper margin with some lines missing. The fragment contains the history of David and Saul, and the beginning of David and Goliath.

Text: Liber I Sam, XV. 34, — XVI. 13, XVI. 16, — XVII. 9 (XVII. 1 and last words of XVI. 23, XVI. 5 (end)-7 (beginning) missing.

Fl. 17.—.
1383 **BREVIA R IUM LATINUM FRAGMENTUM SAEC. XV.**

One leaf on vellum, 2 pages 4to (8 1/2 : 6 1/4 inches), double columns, red and blue initials with pen-work decoration, red rubrics, in good condition, nice specimen.

**Germany mid 15th century.**

Contains a.o. prayers in the honour of St. Alexius, S. Braxedis etc.

Fl. 5.—.

1384 **CODEX LITURGICUS CUM NOTIS MUSICIS (NEUMEN) FRAGMENTUM SAEC. XI.**

One leaf on vellum, 2 pages orig. 8vo (now measuring 6 1/2 : 5 3/8 inch.), upper part cut away, caroline writing, musical notation (neumen) throughout, 3 large initials in red, rubricated in red.

**Southern-Germany about 1080.**

Hymns to saints. *Ad beatum dionisium, de sancto gallo* (the name Gallus erased throughout in the fragment). Evidently St. Gallus, born in Ireland about 550 and educated in the great monastery of Pen-Chor under the Abbots SS. Comgall and Columban, St. Gall was very well versed in the Holy Scriptures. Assisted in the foundation of the Abbey of St. Luxeul. Converted to Christianity the people near Lake Constance (Swiss).

Fl. 17.—.

1385 **A RARE SPECIMEN OF PALIMPSEST. CODEX LITURGICUS RESCRIPTUS SAEC. X(?)—XII FRAGMENTUM.**

One leaf on vellum, 2 pages roy. 8vo (9 3/4 : 6 inch.), long lines, red initials and rubrics, written in a upright 12th century hand, *palimpsest*, the first writing could not be deciphered (written in long lines with very broad intervals, *no* erasing of the second writing), the original vellum leaf seems to have come from Italy but the second text has been written in Germany, discovered in the binding of a 15th century ms. written at Zerbst (Anhalt, Germany).

**Italy 10th century. (?) Germany 12th century.**

Fl. 40.—.

1386 **CODEX LITURGICUS FRAGMENTUM SAEC. XII.**

One leaf on vellum, 2 pages 8vo (9 1/4 : 6 3/4 inches), long lines, initials and rubrics in red. 16th century annotation in the lower margin, leaf lx from a ms. In rather good condition.

**Germany about 1170.**

Among the rubrics: *Ypoliti et sociorum eius, Eusebii*, etc.

Fl. 9.—.
1387  
**CODEX LITURGICUS FRAGMENTUM SAEC. XII EXEUNTIS.**

One fragment on vellum, 2 pages 8vo (8.5 1/2 inches), long lines, early gothic-writing, red rubrics, *large initial D with scroll-work and ornaments on a blue ground*, right margin of the leaf cut away, affecting the text.

*Southern Germany 1180.*

Fl. 16.—

1388  
**CODEX LITURGICUS CUM NOTIS MUSICIS FRAGMENTUM SAEC. XII.**

One sheet on vellum, 2 pages, 3 1/8 : 7 1/4 inches, musical notation (neumen) throughout, black initials with red pen-work in 10th—11th century style, one red initial and rubric, imperfect by loss of three margins, otherwise in clean condition.

*Southern Germany 12th century.*

Fl. 11.—

1389  
**CODEX LITURGICUS CUM NOTIS MUSICIS (NEUMEN) FRAGMENTUM SAEC. XV INEUNTIS.**

The half from a leaf on vellum, 8 : 5 1/2 inches, red rubrics and initial, *with 12th century neumen-notation*, an exceedingly rare specimen, slightly folded, otherwise in rather good condition.

*Germany about 1400.*

Fl. 6.—

1390  
**DIONYSIUS EXIGUUS. COLLECTIO DECRETORUM FRAGMENTUM SAEC. IX.**

Two connected leaves on vellum, 4 pages 8vo (7 3/8 : 5 inches), long lines, written in a small Caroline hand with 23 lines to the page, initials in red and green, *beautiful uncial rubrics in red*, a few interlinear glosses, one *rubric in black capitals* and one rubric in rustic capitals, two pages slightly stained, otherwise in good condition.

*Southern Germany (?) about 840 A.D.*

*Text:* (Migne vol. 67, col. 276—287): (populus, non sequendus — ut quicumque ad sacerdotum (col. 279 A): omnia ideo (col. 2820) — ...et virtus mun(eres) (col. 2830).

*Dionysina Exiguus* or „the Little", this surname adopted probably in self-depreciation and not because he was small of stature, flourished in the early part of the 6th century (before 544). He was one of the most learned men of the 6th century and was in high repute as a learned theologian. The first beginnings of canon law in Western Christendom are due to him. He was also an accomplished mathematician and astronomer. His name, however, is now perhaps chiefly remembered for his chronological labours. It was Dionysius who introduced the method of reckoning the Christian era which we now use. He died at Rome time before A.D. 550

Fl. 95.—
1391 EXPOSITIO IN LUCAE EVANGELIUM FRAGMENTA
SAEC. XIV INEUNTIS.

Two connected leaves on vellum, 4 pages 8vo (8 1/4: 6 1/2 inches), double columns, with fine initials in red and blue with marginal scrolls running the length of the page, upper-margin with traces of folding, otherwise in rather good condition.

England early 14th century.

We were unable to identify the author of this commentary.

Fl. 12.—

1392 GLOSSARIUM LATINUM FRAGMENTUM SAEC. XIV.

One leaf on vellum, 2 pages 1/2 folio (11 3/4 : 8 inches), three columns to the page, fine gothic writing, red and blue initials, taken from a binding from the year 1659, upper-part missing.

Austria about 1350.

A very interesting Latin vocabulary containing about 60 words (beginning with an L) and their explication, a full column is occupied by Libya, more than one column for libretum-book, how it was written, etc., further Licaonia, Listra, Lidia, Liburne with citation of Horatius, Licoptalmus etc etc.

Fl. 11.—

1393 HOMILIAE SUPER EVANG. JOHANNEM FRAG-
MENTUM CHART. SAEC. XV INEUNTIS.

One leaf on paper, 2 pages folio (11 1/3 : 7 3/4 inches), double columns, written in a neat German hand of the period, in excellent condition.

Germany early 15th century.

Contains a sermon on the subject: Noli me tangere (St. John XX. 17).

Fl. 2.50

1394 HORAE FRAGMENTUM SAEC. XV.

One leaf on vellum, 2 pages sm. 4to, (6 3/4 : 5 inches), initials alternately in red and blue, interlinear decoration with red and blue scrolls.

England (?) mid 15th century.

Fl. 2.—

1395 HORATIUS FLACCUS. CARMINUM FRAGMENTA
SAEC. XI—XII.

Two leaves on vellum, 4 pages 8vo obl. (6 3/4 : 4 1/4 inches), written in a small neat caroline hand, 7 large and numerous small initials in red, the writing much faded and not easy to decipher, otherwise in good condition, old wrappers.

About 1100 A.D.

The fragments must already have been discovered in the 18th century; they are interleaved and the 18th century scholar made annotations on the blank leaves.
Text. Lib. II: 3.2 (servare mentem) — 4.19 (..potuisse nasci). 4.22 int laudo — 6.16
(..baca Venafro); 6.18 (juppiter brumas) — 8.6 (..enitesc) — 8.7 (pulchrior multo) — 9 fine
(..campis).

The leaves have been bound in wrong order.

Fl. 36.—

1396  
ISIDORUS HYSPALENSIS. ETYMOLOGIAE FRAGMENTUM SAEC. X.

One sheet on vellum, 2 pages \(\frac{1}{3}\) folio (?) (8\(\frac{1}{4}\) : 3\(\frac{1}{8}\) inches), long lines, very clear and fine caroline book-hand, one page slightly blurred.

About 950.

Text. (DE CALCIAMENTIS( Calceo regis utebantur — ut constingantus (XIX. 34)
epulis mensaeque — satura nomen acce(pit) XX. I I 2.
Contains a. o. Virgil. I 723.
Interesting treatise on foot-wear.

Fl. 32.—

1397  
ISIDORUS HISPALENSIS. LIBER ETYMOLOGIARIUM FRAGMENTA SAEC. XIV.

Two connected leaves folio, 2 pages blurred and stained, one fine initial in red with blue pen-work, very decorative, other initials and rubrics in blue and red.

Bavaria (?) about 1350.

Text: Epistolae S. Isidorii (ad Braulium episcopum e.a.).
Liber Etymolog. I. 1—5, 27—32. (de disciplina et vita, de VII liberalibus artibus, de litteris communibus, de litteris in hebreorum, de litteris grecis, de orthographia, de analogia, de etymologia, de glossis, de differentibus, de barbarismo.)

Fl. 11.—

1398  
LIBER DE BESTIIS FRAGMENTUM MEMBR. SAEC. XIV.

Two connected leaves on vellum, 4 pages sm. folio (9\(\frac{3}{4}\) : 5\(\frac{3}{4}\) inches), double columns, red initials and rubrics, traces of folding otherwise in good condition. Another fragment (measuring 9\(\frac{1}{2}\) : 2 inches) from the same ms. with initials and rubrics is subjoined.

Southern Germany 14th century.

An unpublished text. This text does not contain the work of St. Hildegard or that of Hugo de Fouilly. It contains some citations by St. Isidore, St. Avgustine and Rabanus Maurus. Among the rubrics: de castore, de capia, de elephante, de equis, de dromedario, de coredulo, de chrochylus, de dyomedis avibus etc. etc.

Perhaps a fragment of „de natura rerum“ by Thomas of Cantimpré (not yet published).

Fl. 16.—
1399 LIBER PRECUM FRAGMENTUM SAEC. XV.
Two connected leaves of a Low-Dutch prayer-book, 4 pages 16° (4½:3 inches), one initial in blue and red with pen-flourishes and marginal decoration, other initials in blue and red, in fine condition.

Rhineland mid 15th century.
Fl. 3.—

1399a IDEM.
One leaf, with initials in red and blue, in fine condition.

Rhineland mid 15th century.
Fl. 2.—

1400 LIBRI MEDICINALIS FRAGMENTA MEMBR. SAEC. XII—XV.
1. Two connected leaves, vellum, 4to, portion of one margin cut away, red and blue initials with pen-work, red rubrics, a few interlinear glosses, (some rubrics: curo si de sole capud doleat, curo frenensi, de cibus, ad capillos albi faciendos, ad psidracia exant. tricta in capite etc.)

Italian. 2nd half 12th century.

2. Two connected leaves folio, double columns, vellum, initials in red and blue with pen-work, red rubrics, a few portions of text faded or rubbed, marginal glosses, small gothic writing, (some rubrics Cap. iij de egritudinibus in faribus acidunt, Cap. iij de signis compliorum etc.)

France (Southern) about 1240

3. Two leaves 8vo, vellum, double columns, partly stained, blank spaces left open for rubrics, written in a small gothic hand of the same type as nr. 2, a. o. de apoplexia.

France (or Italy) mid 13th century.

4. Two leaves folio, vellum, clear regular gothic writing, double columns, with 60 lines to the col., red rubrics, small portion of one column cut away and some lines from the upper-part of second leaf also cut away, among the rubrics: (de paralisis), de pilis additis, Tractatus quartus de dispositionibus virtutis visibilis et operationibus eius etc.

France or Italy about 1270.

5. Two leaves folio, double columns, some lines of one leaf torn away at the foot, red and blue initials with pen-work decoration, red rubrics, (among the rubrics: de forma cordis, de intestinis etc. etc.), a fragment of the 2nd Book of some medical work.

Southern France early 14th century.

6. Avicenna. de re medica. One leaf, 2 pages folio, double columns, black initials marked in red, fine gothic writing, folded but smoothed. (Text. Lib. III. Fen 13).

Germany (?) 15th century.
An exceedingly rare collection of fragments from medical mss. which, with exception of nr. 6, could not be identified, though the works of many authors have been compared a.o. the medical treatises published by de Renzi in his Collect-Salernitana.

Fl. 200.—

1401 MISSALE LATINUM FRAGMENTUM SAEC. XII.
One leaf on vellum, 2 pages folio (13\(\frac{1}{8}\) : 8\(\frac{1}{4}\) inches), 2 columns to the page, very clearly written in a bold hand, rubricated in red in semi-uncials, red initials, two fine large initials in red and yellow in the ancient style, with foliate decoration and some spiral work, the upper part with a line or two missing, otherwise in excellent state of preservation.

Italy 12th century.


Fl. 30.—

1402 PLACENTINUS. SUMMA CODICIS JUSTINIANI FRAGMENTUM SAEC. XIII INEUNTIS.
One leaf on vellum, 2 pages folio (12\(\frac{1}{2}\) : 8 inches), double columns, fine early small gothic hand, initials in red and blue, red and blue paragraph-marks and red rubrics, small worm-holes.

Northern Italy early 13th century.

An unusual early leaf of this text. Placentinus, famous French jurisconsult (+ 1192 at Montpellier).

Text: Lib. cod. VI. Tit. 54—60.

Fl. 18.—

1403 TRACTATUS CHEMICUS FRAGMENTUM MEMBR. SAEC. XIII.
One leaf on vellum, 2 pages folio (11 : 7\(\frac{3}{4}\) inches), double columns, written in a small hand with many abbreviations, one margin slightly affected otherwise in fine condition. With black paragraph-headings.

England (?) second half 12th. century.

Fl. 15.—

1404 TRACTATUS THEOLOGICUS (SENTENTIAE DIVINAE GRATIAE EX OPERIBUS S. AUGUSTINI, S. CASSIANI ET S. HIERONYMI COLLECTAE) FRAGMENTA SAEC. VIII EXEUNTIS.
Two fragments on vellum, measuring 7 : 2 and 7 : 2\(\frac{1}{4}\) inches, with 26 complete lines, early Caroline bookhand with a few words written in semi-uncial characters. double-c shaped and uncial a, interesting paleographical specimen showing many old forms of letters and conjunctions, in the margins
the quotations from the Fathers are marked in Roman ciphers (VI, XVIII, XVIII, XII, XIII, XXII, XXIII).

St. Gallen (?) second half 8th century.

Probably part of an unpublished theological treatise. We could not identify the text with Migne.

Fl. 75.—

1405 SERMONES GERMANICE FRAGMENTUM SAEC. XIII.

Little strip on vellum, 2 pages 32° (ab 2 1/2 : 2 inches), minuscule writing, long lines, together 50 lines, blurred and partly faded.

Exceedingly rare. Southern Germany early (?) 13th century.

Not easily legible specimen, a few lines: auch allin siunt... wi habint von der scrift... selb mest urz... ich in werz iz nicht ich in han... mich trosten. wen di engele wissin iz nit... gro... hart. di apostoli un di lute wissin... dar. etc.

Fl. 8.—

1406 TRACTATUS THEOLOGICUS (INDEX) FRAGMENTUM CHART. SAEC. XV INEUNTIS.

One leaf on paper, 2 pages folio, (11 1/2 : 8 inches), long lines, in very good condition.

Germany about 1420.

This interesting leaf contains a portion and the end of an index of the chapters of some theological work, very interesting in regard to the old ciphers which are used to indicate the page where the chapters in question are to be found.

Fl. 2.—

1407 VINCENTIUS BELLOVACENSIS. SPECULUM HISTORIALE FRAGMENTUM SAEC. XIV.

Two connected leaves on vellum, 4 pages Roy. 4° (14 1/2 : 11 1/4 and 14 1/2 : 8 inches), rubricated in red, little initials in red with pen-decoration, right margin of second leaf cut away with loss of text, slightly stained and a few small holes, slightly repaired. The fragment contains Liber XXIII ch. 133 (end) — 138, ch. 165 (end) 173, i.e. the byzantine period of Philippicus Bardanes (ab. 700) to the first years of Charlemagne (ab. 800).

The Chronicles of Vincent de Beauvais (ab. ab. 1265) were very popular in mediaeval times.

Fl. 12.—

1408 COLLECTION OF MANUSCRIPT-FRAGMENTS ON VELLUM MOSTLY FROM BINDINGS IN GOTHIC AND CAROLINE WRITING.

15 leaves and portions of leaves, about 42 pages (= many connected leaves). 11th — 15th centuries.

An interesting miscellany, a.o. a 13th century fragment of an ethical treatise, (4 pages), an 11th century homily with rubric but not to identify, four pages from a Cartulary (Normandy!) 14th century, 4 pages from a 15th century low Dutch Horae, a late 12th century lectionary fragment etc.

Fl. 22.—
BABYLONIAN TABLETS, PAPYRI, OSTRACA AND ORIENTAL MSS.

1409 AN ORIGINAL CLAY CONE (MEASURING 4 INCHES FROM THE APEX TO THE BASE).

Containing an inscription of 10 lines in the Sumerian language.

TRANSLATION
To the God Nin-gir-su
the mighty warrior
of the God En-lil-la
Gudea
the priest-King (of)
Sir. pur. la
has made these inscriptions (and)
his temple of E.-Ninnu
the illustrious (temple)
he has built (and)
established in its place.

Sirpurla was a city in Southern Babylonia also known as Lagastu. Transcription subjoined.

Lagash (S. Babylonia) about 2350 B.C.

Fl. 50.—

1410 AN ORIGINAL BABYLONIAN TABLET OF CLAY INSCRIBED IN THE CUNEIFORM CHARACTER (IN THE SUMERIAN LANGUAGE).

Containing an account of cattle, dated "the year that Ur-billu was ravaged", reign of King Bur-Sin.

Babylonia about 2250 B.C.

Bur-sin (son of Dungi) was the third of a dynasty of 5 Kings who ruled Babylon and made the ancient city of Ur (of the Chaldees) their capital.

Fl. 22.—

1411 AN ORIGINAL BABYLONIAN LETTER.

written in cuneiform characters, from Shamash-musallim to Il-shy-nasir with instructions for planting a field, and statement that this had been done.

A baked clay tablet, 77,5 mm. high by 41,9 mm. wide, with 13 lines of writing on the obverse, and 8 on the reverse, lines 6 to 13 on the obverse are damaged by fractures. The text is on the whole clear, but sometimes carelessly written. Colour light grey.

Babylonia about 2000 B.C.

(TRANSLATION).
"To Il-shu-nasir say then thus : "It is Shomash-mushallim". May Shamash and Merodach, in my name, prolong thy life.
"Regarding the order with regard to the field, which thou sentest to me, even thou, thus:
Plant: 2 bur gan the field for grain;  
1 bur gan the field for sesame;  
$\frac{2}{3}$ bur gan the field for gugallum;  
$\frac{1}{3}$ bur gan the field for gugal-asharra."

As thou hast sent, I have planted:  
2 bur gan the field for grain;  
1 bur gan the field for sesame;  
$\frac{2}{3}$ bur gan the field for gugallum;  
$\frac{1}{3}$ bur gan the field for gugal-asharra.

As we would not disobey thee, I have done (it)."

(About this tablet see Th. Pinches, the Semitic inscriptions of the Harding Smith collection, Journal of the Asiatic Society 1917, p. 729—733, with full text and translation and facsimile).

Fl. 65.—

1412 FRAGMENT FROM AN EGYPTIAN PAPYRUS.

containing the name of a person written in hieroglyphics: Ba-ry, probably part from the book of the Death and the name of the deceased the book of the Death was executed for, framed.

Egypt 22-26th dynasty (ab. 900-500 B.C.)

Fl. 10.—

1413 EGYPTIAN PAPYRUS-fragment.

written in small good hieratic characters, ab. 6:4 inches, with many gaps, framed.

Egypt about 26th Dynasty.

Fl. 21.—

1414 EGYPTIAN PAPYRUS-fragment.

written in small hieroglyphics, ab. 6 imperfect columns, ab. 4:2$\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with gaps, framed.

Egypt Saite or Ptolemaic period (= ab. 600-300 B.C.)

Fl. 18.—

1415 EGYPTIAN PAPYRUS-fragments.

written in hieratic characters, two fragments, measuring ab. 5:2 & 6:2 inches, very imperfect, framed.

Egypt Saite period (= ab. 600-300 B.C.)

Fl. 14.—

1416 EGYPTIAN PAPYRUS-fragment.

written in hieratic characters, with portion of a red rubric, 12 lines, imperfect, ab. 4$\frac{3}{4}$:2$\frac{1}{2}$ inches, framed.

Egypt Saite or Ptolemaic Period (ab. 600-200 B.C.)

Fl. 17.—
1417  21 FRAGMENTARY LEAVES FROM A COPTIC PSALTER (SAHIDIC), ON PARCHMENT.

written in good Coptic uncial letters, many worm-holes and injuries, the leaves are mounted between cellophane-passepartouts.

Egypt about 8th century.

Fragment A 1.1. contains ps. 86. 5—7, Psalm 87, Rubric + v. 1, A 2.1. Ps. 117. v. 5—9. A. 2.2. Ps. 106. 24—27; the other fragments were not identified.

Fl. 115.—

1418  PORTION FROM A LEAF OF A COPTIC MANUSCRIPT ON PARCHMENT, BOHAIRIC DIALECT.

27 lines to the page, right margin with portion of text cut away, written in a beautiful uncial hand, partly stained.

Egypt 9th century (?)

The text could not be identified. Part of a sermon, The text begins with the words: and he saith to them . . .

Fl. 75.—

1419  AN OSTRAKON INSCRIBED WITH A GREEK MAGICAL TEXT.

in fine clear uncial characters, 12 lines of text, imperfect at the edges, measuring ab. 4:2 1/2 inches, in very good condition.

Egypt 2nd/3rd century A.D.

Fl. 75.—

1420  NEW UNRECORDED HEBREW GENIZAH FRAGMENTS.

(See preface page 17/18).

1. The leaf from a Biblical Codex, measuring 10:9 inches, parchment, double columns, 20 lines to the column, with the old-Babylonian punctuation, slightly damaged at one upper corner, later punctuation-marks in later hand. (Text: 1 Sam. 26. 10—19, 20—1 Sam. 27. 5).

Saec. VII—IX.

2. Four leaves from a Biblical codex, measuring 10 3/4:7 1/4 inches, (1 Kings 10. 6—16, 12. 30.—13. 5, 13. 10—15, 13. 15 seq.)

Saec. IX—XI.

3. Two leaves from a Biblical codex, measuring ab. 12:11 inches, parchment, double columns, 20 (?) lines to the column, fine square characters, partly imperfect, with holes. (Text: Lev. 13. 30—44, 46—57, Lev. 16. 30—17. 8 seq.

Saec. IX—XIII.
4. Two leaves from an Arabic translation (in Hebrew characters) of Joshua XII., paper, each sentence begins with the Hebrew word of the text, which is followed by the translation, 15 lines to the page, measuring $7\frac{3}{4} : 6$ inches, Oriental square character with a tendency to cursiveness.

Saec. XII—XIV.

5. An unidentified text, paper, one leaf, partly imperfect, measuring ab. $6\frac{1}{2} : 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, Rabbinic cursive characters, probably a document or letter.

Saec. XIV or earlier.

the collection Fl. 300.—

1421 SCROLL OF ESTHER ON VELLUM (HEBREW).

74 inches long and $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, written in 10 columns, finely written, and with ornamentation of one word at the top of each column, elaborated into a marginal decoration, in excellent condition. From the Howitt collection.

17th or 18th century.

Fl. 30.—

1422 A VERY OLD SCROLL OF ESTHER WRITTEN ON BROWN LEATHER.

79 inches long and 11 inches wide, 15 columns, a few holes and some columns affected. From the Howitt collection.

Persia (?) 13th or 14th century.

Fl. 95.—

1423 KORAN.

One leaf of the Koran written on paper within a rule, (6$\frac{3}{4}$ : 3$\frac{1}{2}$ inches), marginal decoration in gold and blue, punctuation-marks in gold.

18th (?) century.

Fl. 1.50
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