



## Incunabula and Sixteenth Century Imprints

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THE WISE preacher in the Book of Ecclesiastes informed his listeners that "Of the making of many books there is no end." If this was true in early Biblical times, one can only imagine what this learned gentleman's appalled reaction would be to the prodigious and continuous outpouring from the contemporary press. No one will ever be able to estimate the number of books that have been produced since those anonymous pressmen, working for Gutenberg, commenced to pull sheets from the presses he had constructed for his first printing office. It is possible, however, to estimate in rough fashion the number of books, pamphlets, and broadsides that issued during the period of incunabular printing that, with some questionable exceptions, ended with the commencement of the year 1501. There is valid evidence to support an estimate of upwards of 40,000 editions that were printed on the earliest European presses at work during the first fifty years after the invention of printing with movable metal types. If, as we have reason to believe, the average number of copies produced in a fifteenth-century edition was 500, these early printers were responsible for placing in circulation approximately 20,000,000 books, pamphlets, and broadsides.

There are no accurate statistics to determine how many of this original estimate survive today, but it is a matter of record that according to the statistical survey made during the compilation of the Third Census of *Incunabula in American Libraries*, compiled and edited by this writer, and published by the Bibliographical Society of America in 1964 (New York), 47,188 copies of 12,599 editions were recorded in American ownership.

How many other copies of incunabula have survived is a matter of interesting speculation. For whatever value it may prove to be, a random selection of 100 entries (8324-8425) in the *Gesamtkatalog der*

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*Wiegendrucke* (Leipzig, Karl W. Hiersemann, 1925-1940, 8 vols.) revealed the location of something more than 2,135 copies or an average of 21 per edition. On the basis of 40,000 editions this ratio would account for a survival of 840,000 copies, and allowing for the fact that the *Gesamtkatalog's* dragnet might be as effective as 80 percent of the total, the number of extant copies is probably well over 1,000,000.

No half century has received such bibliographical attention and study, and yet the work is far from complete. When the *Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke* suspended publication in 1940, the editors of that splendid bibliographical undertaking had completed 9,730 entries, which brought the *Gesamtkatalog* to the first entry under the name of Stephanus de Federicis. With nearly one-quarter of the work completed, the publication has been held in abeyance for 26 years. Dr. Horst Kunze, the present Director of the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek in Berlin, reported at a special meeting, held under the auspices of IFLA at The Hague on September 14, 1966, that the idea of a short-title catalog continuation of the *Gesamtkatalog*, which had been under consideration earlier, had been abandoned. Plans are well advanced for publication of this catalog in its original format, with the expectation that Number 1 of Volume 8 (covering entries Eike von Reggow to Federicis, 9256-9730), originally issued in 1940, but virtually unobtainable, would be revised and updated, with republication expected in 1968; the second number of Volume 8 has been scheduled for 1969. Dr. Kunze requested the cooperation of all major depositories of incunabula in support of the revival of the undertaking.

The most notable continuing endeavor in the bibliography of fifteenth-century printing was reflected in the appearance of Volume 9 (devoted to Dutch and Belgian imprints) of the British Museum Catalogue of its distinguished collection of incunabula, which incidentally passed the 10,000 mark a few years ago (*Catalogue of Books Printed in the XVth Century now in the British Museum*. London, Trustees of the British Museum, 1962). Each section is prefaced by a detailed and scholarly survey by George D. Painter of the entire output of both countries during the period under study. This volume describes in full bibliographical style the 264 Dutch books in the Museum's possession out of 1,250 that are known, and a somewhat higher representation of Belgian books, 282 of the 775 recorded titles. Each section is preceded by admirable and detailed accounts of each of the presses and their respective printers, contributed by L. A. Shep-

pard. The work contains, of course, the usual indices and facsimiles of a sampling of the characteristic types in use.

The study of the Museum's books from Spanish and Portuguese presses is currently in progress, but no date has been named for the expected publication, which will bring to conclusion the imposing series of volumes devoted to the Museum's fifteenth-century books produced on the Continent, with the exclusion, of course, of their Hebraica.

This is a proper time to mention other works that have made a contribution to the bibliographical literature devoted to the early years of printing in the Low Countries. Dr. M. E. Kronenberg has devoted virtually her entire professional career to the bibliography of the early years of printing in her own native country, Holland, and Belgium as well. In 1956 there appeared at The Hague her *Contributions to a New Edition of Campbell's "Annales de la Typographie Néerlandaise au XV<sup>e</sup> Siècle"* (M. Nijhoff). This represents in published form her pertinent annotations to Campbell's basic bibliography, which appeared in 1874 and is greatly in need of revision. Dr. Kronenberg's extensive additions and annotations to Campbell's original entries will prove invaluable to the one who undertakes the much needed revision. Two years earlier, in 1954, J. C. T. Oates published his *A Catalogue of the Fifteenth-Century Printed Books in the University Library, Cambridge* (Cambridge University Press). It seems appropriate to mention this admirable and accurate record of the 4,227 incunabula at Cambridge, particularly since the holdings of the University Library in the field of Low Country imprints are so impressive. Entries 3292 through 3669 (a total of 378) in Oates's model presentation are devoted to that Library's Dutch incunabula, and entries 3670 through 4017 (a total of 348) to their earliest Belgian imprints. Certainly these books must represent the finest single group of early books of the Low Countries outside of the countries of their origin, as comparison with the holdings of the British Museum will at once make evident. Other intensive work in this field is currently being undertaken by Lotte Hellinga and Professor Dr. Wytze Hellinga of Amsterdam. In 1963, a prospectus was issued in Amsterdam on behalf of their *The Fifteenth-Century Printing Types of the Low Countries*, and this appeared last fall (Amsterdam, Menno Hertzberger & Co., 1966).

In the neighboring country of Denmark there is now available a complete record of the incunabula in the Royal Library at Copenhagen. Undertaken by Victor Madsen and published under the title

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of *Katalog over det Kongelige Biblioteks Inkunabler*, this useful bibliography commenced publication in 1931; and the sixth and final part, devoted to the indices, was brought to completion in 1938 (Copenhagen, Kongelige-bibliotek, Levine and Munksgaard, 1931-38, 6 vols.). The original work recorded 4,265 entries in an alphabetical presentation. A continuation volume, prepared by Dr. Erik Dal, appeared in 1963. This includes entries 4266-4395 and T1-T87, the latter representing the holdings in other Danish libraries. This is an admirable and complete record of the incunabula available for research in Denmark.

A similar supplement, devoted to the 485 incunabula acquired during the years 1954-1964 by the University Library at Uppsala, has recently appeared under the title *Katalog der Inkunabeln der Kgl. Universitätsbibliothek zu Uppsala. Neuerwerbungen der Jahre 1954-64. Von Hans Sallander* (Uppsala, 1965). Dr. Sallander prepared this publication, which follows the same arrangement as the two previous volumes, the standard work of Isak Collijn published in 1907, and the first supplement by Dr. Sallander himself which covered the acquisitions through the year 1953.

In 1940 there appeared a *Hand-List of Incunabula in the National Library of Wales* (Aberystwyth, National Library of Wales), compiled by the doyen of incunabulists, Dr. Victor Scholderer, who for many years was the Deputy-Keeper in the Department of Printed Books at the British Museum. This catalog records, according to Robert Proctor's basic arrangement of places and printers, 120 entries including a number of single leaves. Another national collection has thereby been presented to the bibliographical world in detail. Another work in progress will be devoted to the incunabula in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and there is a possibility that a census of incunabula in the British Isles may be undertaken.

In 1943 the first volume of *Indice Generale degli Incunaboli delle Biblioteche d'Italia* (Rome), covering the letters A-B (numbers 1-2290), was published under the auspices of the Ministero dell' Educazione Nazionale. This ambitious undertaking to record all the fifteenth-century books in Italian libraries, exclusive of the Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, has now progressed through the letter R and includes more than 8,400 entries. Volume 2, covering the letters C-F (numbers 2291-4108) appeared in 1948; Volume 3, letters G-L (numbers 4109-5915), in 1954, and Volume 4, letters M-R (numbers 5916-8483), in 1966. A fifth and final volume is now in preparation. This bibliography serves not only as a catalog of editions, with identi-

fyng bibliographical references, that are available in Italian libraries, but it also serves as a national census of locations, and in addition furnishes detailed bibliographical descriptions and occasional illustrations of works that have hitherto escaped the notice of Italian bibliographers. This has already replaced the *Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke* as a more reliable and complete record of the incunabula in Italy, just as the Third Census of *Incunabula in American Libraries* performs a similar service for North America, and Madsen and Dal for Denmark.

In similar vein there are two other national bibliographies which must be mentioned. The first is the sumptuous 9-volume work, with an appendix, prepared by the late Francisco Vindel, and published during the years 1945-54 under the title *El Arte Tipográfico en España Durante el Siglo XV* (Madrid, Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, Relaciones Culturales). This is a splendid production which complements Konrad Haebler's *Bibliografía Ibérica del Siglo XV* (The Hague, M. Nijhoff, 1903 and 1917). Virtually every entry is illustrated with facsimiles of the work described, and the geographical and chronological presentation tells a graphic story of the output of the Spanish presses during the last three decades of the century. It would, however, have been more comprehensive in scope had Vindel devoted a little more attention to copies of early Spanish books that are available in the less obvious collections outside Spain. The other work that is national in scope is the 2-volume *Bibliografía Geral Portuguesa: Seculo XV* (Lisbon, Imprensa Nacional, 1941-44). Superbly executed under the auspices of the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, the first volume is devoted to Portuguese incunabula and their later editions, and Volume Two contains descriptions of editions and manuscripts of Portuguese authors, whose works were printed or otherwise distributed abroad during the fifteenth century.

In France there has been little bibliographical activity in the field during the past twenty-five years. The manuscript of the unpublished portions of Mlle. M. Pellechet's *Catalogue général des Incunables des Bibliothèques publiques de France* (Paris, A. Picard, 1897-1909), covering the final part of the letter G through the letter Z, was acquired by H. P. Kraus of New York and reproduced on 11 reels of microfilm in 1950, copies of which were made available to interested libraries; the original files were presented to the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. The microfilm is difficult to use, but one is nonetheless grateful that the original manuscript has been preserved and made available, for it is unlikely that it will ever be published.

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Mlle. Pellechet's collaborator, Louis Polain, who edited the posthumously published section of her work, published in 1932 his *Catalogue des Livres Imprimés au Quinzième Siècle des Bibliothèques de Belgique* (Brussels, Société des Bibliophiles & Iconophiles de Belgique), a work in four volumes. While the collations and transcriptions are sometimes faulty, this is a dedicated full-dress bibliography and contains much information which in subtle ways reflects the enthusiasm of the bibliographer for his subject.

Dr. Imrich Kotvan, Chief of the Manuscript and Rare Book Department of the University Library at Bratislava, has recently (1955-1964) published twelve catalogs devoted to the incunabula in the possession of Slovak libraries, and now for the first time one has an insight into these little-known collections.

Yugoslavia's Josip Badalić has produced two catalogs of the holdings of Yugoslavian libraries, *Inkunabule u Narodnoj Republici Hrvatskoj* (Zagreb, 1952), and, in collaboration with Alfonz Gspan, *Inkunabule v Sloveniji* (Ljubljana, 1957).

1965 saw the reappearance, after a long lapse, of *Beiträge zur Inkunabelkunde* in Part I of its third volume, published under the auspices of the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek in Berlin. In a recent communication the editors of this journal indicated that Part II of this publication would be devoted to a catalog of the incunabula in the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek. Presumably this would represent a continuation of Dr. Ernst Voulliéme's *Die Inkunabeln der Königlichen Bibliothek*, first published in 1906 (by O. Harrassowitz, Leipzig), and amplified through four subsequent supplements. The *Catalogue of Fifteenth-Century Printed Books in the University Library, Cambridge*, previously mentioned and a few recently published similar catalogs of West European libraries are also relevant here.

Through that estimable journal, *The Book Collector*, edited by John Hayward from its inception until his death in September 1965, some knowledge has been gained concerning the fifteenth-century books that are owned by several major libraries in the U.S.S.R. In particular attention is called to J. S. G. Simmons' article "Incunabula in the USSR," which appeared in the autumn 1965 issue of *The Book Collector* (14: 311-323), and to which is appended a helpful and comprehensive bibliography. Another publication, the annual *Gutenberg Jahrbuch*, edited under the able direction of Dr. Aloys Ruppel, has contained many articles devoted to incunabula since it was first published at Mainz in 1926 (*Gutenberg-gesellschaft*). In recent years the articles appearing in both journals have been analysed and recorded in "A Selective Check

List of Bibliographical Scholarship." This section of the check list captioned "Incunabula and Early Renaissance" (under the editorship of Rudolf Hirsch from 1950-1964), has been published annually in *Studies in Bibliography*, that sturdy publication of the Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia. The check lists of the first seven years were published in a single volume in 1957, which is handy for reference. A related work is Theodore Besterman's *Early Printed Books to the End of the Sixteenth Century; a Bibliography of Bibliographies*, published in a revised second edition at Geneva in 1961 (Societas Bibliographica). These two sources, as they relate to the fifteenth century, supplement *Der Buchdruck des 15. Jahrhunderts* (Berlin, Wiegendruck-Gesellschaft, 1929-36), with its *Nächtrage* (1938), and the pertinent references in Miss Margaret Stillwell's *Incunabula and Americana 1450-1800* (New York, Columbia University Press, 1931; reprinted 1961, pp. 251-329).

In the important field of illustration mention must be made of Albert Schramm's *Der Bilderschmuck der Frühdrucke*, a monumental compilation which commenced publication in 1924; the last volume to appear, Band XXIII, "Die Drucker in Augsburg," edited by Dr. Maria Möller, was published by Hiersemann in Leipzig in 1943. This definitive survey of illustrated German incunabula remains unfinished, but the major coverage it has achieved is of inestimable assistance in the study of wood engraving as it was practiced in that early and significant period. Spanish illustrated books are treated by Martin Kurz in his *Handbuch der Iberischen Bilddrucke des XV Jahrhunderts* (Leipzig, Hiersemann, 1931), but unhappily no reproductions accompany the text. For Italian books, Max Sander's *Le Livre à Figures Italien depuis 1467 jusqu'à 1530* (Milan, V. Hoepli, 1942 and New York, G. E. Stechert & Co., 1941), an impressive work in six volumes, meets a long-felt need. His arrangement differs from that of Schramm, and his illustrations are only selective, but it is most useful in furnishing bibliographical descriptions, locations of copies, and even prices of individual copies, reflecting an earlier interest represented by his *Prices of Incunabula* (Milan, V. Hoepli, 1930).

There have appeared in recent years a number of short-title catalogs of single collections in American libraries; these are recorded both in the section, "Library catalogues," as furnished by Theodore Besterman's *Early Printed Books*, and in the section on "Reference Works" appearing at the beginning of the Bibliographical Society of America's

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*Incunabula in American Libraries* (New York, 1964). In the interest of conserving space they are not specifically cited here.

As an appropriate conclusion to this section, devoted to the bibliographical study of incunabula, one must herald one event which all incunabulists welcome. This was the reissue in 1963 of Volumes 1 through 8 in a photolithographic reprint of the British Museum's *Catalogue of Books Printed in the XVth Century*. It was wisely decided to use the Museum's working copy of these eight volumes with the important and extensive manuscript notes of additions and corrections principally in the hand of Dr. Scholderer, that have been made since Volume 1 was first published in 1908.

The British Museum has also issued three most important contributions to the study of books printed during the sixteenth century. Devoted respectively to the Italian, German, and Dutch books in the British Museum, these were published in 1958, 1962, and 1965. They represent a continuation in the series inaugurated by the late Sir Henry Thomas, who prepared earlier short-title catalogs for Spain and Spanish books printed elsewhere (1921), France and French books printed elsewhere (1924), and Portuguese books (1940) (Portuguese and Spanish-American holdings were listed in *Revue Hispanique*, 65:265-315, 1925). The three most recent volumes in this series contain valuable indices of printers and publishers which the earlier volumes do not contain.

Useful companion volumes to these indices are Frederick J. Norton's *Italian Printers 1501-1520, an Annotated List with an Introduction* (London, Bowes and Bowes, 1958), and *Printing in Spain 1501-1520* (Cambridge University Press, 1966); Fernanda Ascarelli's *La Tipografia Cinquecentina Italiana* (Florence, Sansoni Antiquariato, Contributi alla Biblioteca Bibliografica Italica, No. 1, 1953); and Joseph Benzing's *Die Buchdrucker des 16. und 17. Jahrhunderts im Deutschen Sprachgebiet* (Wiesbaden, O. Harrassowitz, 1963), published as Volume 12 in *Beiträge zum Buch- und Bibliothekswesen*.

The appearance of the Italian short-title list led to an American undertaking under the editorship of Robert G. Marshall at Wells College, Aurora, New York. He is attempting to locate copies in this country utilizing the resources of about forty American libraries, much as the late Dr. William Warner Bishop did in his *Checklist of American Copies of "Short-Title Catalogue" Books* (Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, 1944), which formulated its records on the some-



what broader base of the National Union Catalog. Marshall's project proposes to include additional titles not represented in the British Museum's collection, and the percentage of "not in BM" titles for Italian books should probably be higher than that represented by Bishop's list of additions.

One specialized bibliography devoted to Italian sixteenth- and seventeenth-century books is Carlo Angeleri's *Bibliografia delle Stampe Popolari . . . dei Secoli XVI e XVII Conservata nella Biblioteca Nazionale di Firenze* (Florence, Sansoni Antiquariato, Contributi alla Biblioteca Bibliographia Italica, No. 2, 1953).

The entire output of Dutch printing presses from 1500-1540 has been recorded in full bibliographic detail in the splendid work, *Nederlandsche Bibliographie*, compiled by Wouter Nijhoff and Dr. M. E. Kronenberg, and published in three volumes during the years 1923-1961 (The Hague, M. Nijhoff). The first volume by Nijhoff (1923) contains 2221 entries; the second in two parts, by Dr. Kronenberg (1940), entries 2222-4178; the third, in three parts, also by Dr. Kronenberg (1951, 1958, and 1961), entries 4179-4463. A supplement was issued in 1966. Wouter Nijhoff's *L'Art Typographique dans les Pays-Bas pendant les Années 1500 à 1540* (The Hague, M. Nijhoff, 1926), and Dr. Renetta Pennink's *Catalogus der Neit-Nederlandse Drukken 1500-1540 Aanwezig in de Koninklijke Bibliotheek* (The Hague, Koninklijke Bibliotheek, 1955) describing 2,373 editions, are both complementary volumes to the impressive and indeed monumental Dutch bibliography, known in abbreviated form as Nijhoff-Kronenberg. The Dutch books of the later decades of the century, covering the period from 1541 to 1600, are now being described by Mr. and Mrs. Bob de Graaf of Nieuwkoop. The earliest Spanish books printed in the Netherlands are recorded in Jean Peeters-Fontainas' *Bibliographie des Impressions Espagnoles des Pays-Bas Méridionaux* (with the collaboration of Anne Marie Frédéric; Nieuwkoop, DeGraaf, 1965, 2 vols.)

About 4,000 French books of the sixteenth century are described in Albert Kolb's *Bibliographie des französischen Buches im 16. Jahrhundert. Druck, Illustration, Einband, Papiergeschichte*. (Wiesbaden, Harrassowitz, 1966). Additional information about French printers of this century is available in the revised edition of Philippe Renouard's *Répertoire des Imprimeurs Parisiens, Libraires, Fondateurs de Caractères et Correcteurs d'Imprimerie depuis l'Introduction de l'Imprimerie à Paris (1470) jusqu'à la Fin du XVIIe Siècle . . . Avertissement Table des Enseignes et Adresses Liste chronologique par Jeanne Veyrin-*

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*Forrer et Brigitte Moreau* (Paris, M. J. Minard, 1965). Mlle. Veyrin-Forrer has also undertaken the revision of Philippe Renouard's *Imprimeurs et Libraires Parisiens du XVIe Siècle*, but thus far only Volume I, covering entries from Abada to Avril, has appeared (Paris, Service des Travaux Historiques de la Ville de Paris, 1964).

"French 16th Century Books" comprises Part I of the *Harvard College Library Department of Printing and Graphic Arts, Catalogue of Books and Manuscripts* (Cambridge, Mass., Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1964). This is the first part, in two handsome well-printed volumes, of a projected catalog of the books and manuscripts established in the Harvard Library by Philip Hofer in 1938. The compilation is the work of Miss Ruth Mortimer, who was supervised in this impressive undertaking by Philip Hofer and the late William A. Jackson. This full-dress catalog is a model of its kind, furnishing collations, references, innumerable bibliographical details, many illustrations, and useful indices for 556 titles. One of the most useful sections of the bibliography is an analysis of the *Horae B. M. V.* and a series of charts devoted to the illustrations in the editions at Harvard. This work has been compared to the two-volume *Catalogue of a Collection of Early French Books in the Library of C. Fairfax Murray*, compiled by Hugh W. Davies (London, 1910), and now also available in reprint (London, Holland Press, 1961), with its twin devoted to the early German books in the same library (London, 1913; Holland Press, 1962).

Among the many illustrations in Miss Mortimer's catalog there are a number devoted to the fine Renaissance bindings in the Hofer collection. The history and bibliography of fine bindings have recently received increasing attention from collectors and libraries. Much of this interest no doubt has been sparked by *The History of Bookbinding 525-1950 A.D.: An Exhibition Held at the Baltimore Museum of Art, November 12, 1957 to January 12, 1958* (Baltimore, Trustees of the Walters Art Gallery, 1957). Organized by Miss Dorothy Miner of The Walters Art Gallery, this comprehensive exhibition brought together 718 examples of significant and frequently beautiful bindings from 49 collections including four foreign sources. Two important pages devoted to the bibliography of the subject include the recent works of five Englishmen, John P. Harthan, Anthony R. A. Hobson, Howard Nixon, Basil Oldham, and Charles Ramsden, as well as those of their American and European colleagues, Richard Ettinghausen, Tammaro de Marinis, Theodore C. Petersen, and Paul Valéry. This bibliography

is followed by useful indices and 106 plates with one or several illustrations. Of the more recent comprehensive publications devoted to bibliopegy, attention should be called to Tammaro de Marinis' three-volume work, *La Legatura Artistica in Italia nei Secoli XV e XVI*, published at Florence in 1960 (3 vols., Fratelli Alinari, Istituto di edizioni artistiche), and Howard Nixon's catalog of an exhibition of virtually all the Grolier bindings in the British Isles, assembled in the British Museum and opened in September, 1965, in honor of the 3rd International Congress of Bibliophiles (*Book Bindings from the Library of Jean Grolier*, [London], The British Museum, 1965).

For Portuguese books of the sixteenth-century one has available the lavishly produced *Early Portuguese Books 1489-1600 in the Library of His Majesty the King of Portugal, Described by H. M. King Manuel*, London, Maggs Bros., Volume 1, 1489-1539 (1929); Volume 2, 1540-1569 (1932); Volume 3, 1570-1600 and Supplement 1500-1597 (1935). All 414 entries, except for the eight incunabula, deal exclusively with sixteenth-century Portuguese imprints, all of which are amply annotated and illustrated, with a bi-lingual presentation in both Portuguese and English.

For sixteenth-century Americana one can do no better than to rely upon Volume I of the *Bibliotheca Americana. Catalogue of the John Carter Brown Library in Brown University* (Providence, Part I, 1919; Part II, 1921; Part III, 1931). This has recently been published in a reprinted edition by Kraus Reprints (1961-65), and in this edition the entries that have been corrected or amended in the Library's interleaved copy are marked with an asterisk, and the revised information may be secured from the John Carter Brown Library through correspondence. Volume 1 and the earlier portion of Volume 2 of Elihu D. Church's *A Catalogue of Books Relating to the Discovery and Early History of North and South America . . .* (5 vols., New York, P. Smith, 1951. Reprint of the 1907 edition), compiled and annotated by George Watson Cole, are also valid after nearly sixty years of accreditation.

For Mexican imprints there have appeared two new bibliographies. Henry R. Wagner's *Nueva Bibliografía Mexicana del Siglo XVI* (Mexico, Editorial Polis, 1940 [i.e. 1946]), published as a supplement to Joaquín García Icazbalceta's *Bibliografía Mexicana del Siglo XVI* (Mexico, 1886), contains the late Dr. Wagner's additional collations, correction of errors, additional references, and descriptions of individual copies (with provenance, and prices paid where ascertainable) for all of the original 116 entries, and for many new entries as well.

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Of special interest is the census of copies by owners which serves as an appendix. Further research on this early period of Mexican printing is presented in the new edition of García Icazbalceta's *Bibliografía*, which was compiled and edited by Augustín Millares Carlo, published in Mexico in 1954 (Fondo de Cultura Económica). Señor Millares Carlo not only has expanded the number of entries from 116 to 174, but has added much new material including references to subsequent editions printed elsewhere. The compiler has also revised extensively the preliminary chapter relating to the introduction of printing into Mexico. Further information on this subject is contained in Lawrence S. Thompson's *Printing in Colonial Spanish America* (Hamden, Conn., Archon Books, 1962, and London, 1963).

In 1965 N. Israel of Amsterdam issued in reprinted form José Toribio Medina's *La Imprenta en Mexico, 1539-1821*, *La Imprenta en Lima, 1584-1824*, and *Biblioteca Hispano-Chilena, 1523-1817* (all originally published in Santiago, Chile, between 1897 and 1912) as three titles in the series of seventeen reprints of Medina's great bibliographical works devoted to Hispanic America.

Much helpful bibliographical information relating to the sixteenth century is available in the annual reports of the Director of the Pierpont Morgan Library, well prepared by Frederick B. Adams, Jr.; in the reports of the Houghton Library, prepared annually by William A. Jackson until his death in 1964 and now undertaken by William H. Bond; as well as in *The Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*, recently changed to the shorter title of *The Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress*.

*The Rosenwald Collection: A Catalogue of Illustrated Books and Manuscripts, of Books from Celebrated Presses, and of Bindings and Maps, 1150-1950* (Washington, D.C., Library of Congress, 1954), arranged chronologically and geographically by countries of origin, devotes entries 426-784 to the sixteenth century. When the supplementary edition appears two or three years hence, the number of entries will be increased by more than 200 additional titles.

A number of libraries was invited in 1940 to subscribe to the "chronological" *Short-Title Catalogue*, made up of cards for each of the entries and arranged by year from 1475 through 1640. This set was prepared and issued by the Huntington Library and Harvard University under the late William A. Jackson. Approximately 10,000 of these cards are devoted to sixteenth-century imprints. The long-awaited revision of the *STC* will provide an even more complete con-

spectus of English books for this century. Finally mention must be made of the *Index Aureliensis. Catalogus librorum sedecimo saeculo impressorum* (Aureliae Aquensis, 1965, *Prima Pars, Tomus I*). This represents an ambitious attempt to record all sixteenth-century imprints, and the first volume—all that has been published—comprises 624 pages and records an estimated 5,600 entries from A through Aosta. Its main sources for the listings are understandably the larger European collections, and consequently few locations for copies held by American libraries are furnished.

This brief survey now brings us to the beginning of the seventeenth century. In view of the across-the-board approach by subject bibliographies which these two issues of *Library Trends* will employ, there seems no need to describe a given work twice, but at the risk of duplication, reference should be made to three recent American bibliographies which, incidentally, treat in depth materials of the sixteenth-century. Specifically, these are Jerome E. Brooks's *Tobacco: Its History Illustrated by the Books, Manuscripts and Engravings in the Library of George Arents, Jr.*, [now maintained in the New York Public Library] Vol. I, 1507-1615, (New York, Rosenbach, 1937), entries 1-53; Jane Quinby's *Catalogue of Botanical Books in the Collection of Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt*, Vol. I (Pittsburgh, The Hunt Botanical Library, 1958), entries 11-177; and Laurence H. Fowler and Elizabeth Baer's *The Fowler Architectural Collection of the Johns Hopkins University* (Baltimore, The Evergreen House Foundation, 1961), in which 112 of the 448 entries are devoted to sixteenth-century editions.

Probably the first 150 years of bookmaking have received more intensive bibliographical attention and study than any subsequent period; yet much bibliographical work remains to be done. Perhaps, therefore, the message of the preacher in Ecclesiastes, whose words began this article, might properly be rephrased to read: "Of the making of many bibliographies let there be no end." Let us hope also that these new bibliographies will follow the high standards which have been achieved in most of the works that have been mentioned in the course of this survey.