

MEDIEVAL & RENAISSANCE MANUSCRIPTS

capitulo de hinc brolu et alia parte Et sic compium saluacione dicitur ex altera parte. Ad annum
denotata soluedu Anno quolibet de uniuersitat aut eius certe patoru que consueto iura tamen pat
et demerenda habendi tenandi et papiendi vendita subuendit laudanda iurattoria et alia i
a fuerunt hinc binate resaly hinc puniti amice vendita al daltu et caraco Anph dico Et datum die
a martis plurim dnam p furo notario et testib p furo notario y Personali p furo p etus de bonis a
receptiunt se conere et conere dicit ac p furo brea sunt a quib causam habe ab antiquo tenuisse
die sole actus binate dicit alfen Sed pro pa deo suo poto p uerum p mte et nomib p furo confi
bidi quodam p uerum deo p uerum sue p furo ombus suis p uerib p uerib p uerib et alius suis p uerib quib
solus p furo dnm de caraco ab occidit ex una pte Et sic alud p rati deo p rati ex pte de
hinc cauorem ul sub anno censu sine cauone p furo solidoz et p furo denarioz tison mouere p furo
atoru dicit in furo bca juliam. Et cum directo dno et aliud dno dno dnm quod censu p furo p
tota et alia iura quecumq Lorenis quocumq tractum venditor ul p mitoru aut alius tractu cum p furo
eatum die p rati et Anno supra declarato ¶ y a p furo deo Anno dno quo supra et de caraco am
a nora sancti capitulo in ambione Spone p furo ac p uide pro se et suis heredib et successorib quib
quo tenuisse in empitresim sine p furo p furo et p rati tentionem seu quasi a p furo uniuersitate dno
nem et p furo uniuersitat p uerum p rati alia uniuersa p furo p rati in p rati hinc p rati p rati
notib et alius suis p uerib quibuscumq sum in p rati de la p rati p rati qui ad furo Stephan
Ad annum censu sine cauorem ul sub anno censu sine cauone cum cartoni firmenit mox
taliatoru que consueto p rati tamen p furo tentione semp obnata Et cum directo dno et aliud dno
subuendit laudanda iurattoria et alia iura quecumq Lorenis quocumq tractum venditor
Stephano binate et caraco Anph dico Et datum die die martis et Anno Superiori sa
tis y Personali p furo Stephanus binate mercenno de binate Spone p furo ac p rati p
at p rati p rati sunt a quib causam habe ab antiquo tenuisse in empitresim sine p furo
dicit alfen p rati ad h p furo suo poto p rati p rati Et p rati p rati et p rati p rati alia p
t quod p rati sui dno ombus p rati p rati p rati et alius suis p rati quibuscumq hinc
unim solus costa ex parte alia Et sic Anno de binate dno ex altera parte Ad annum censu
et p rati p rati p rati Anno quolibet de uniuersitat aut eius certe mandato ul p rati p rati
ad sine p rati p rati et demerenda habendi tenandi et papiendi vendita subuendit laudanda
unibus euenire quocumq p rati fuerunt hinc binate resaly hinc puniti amice p rati p rati
Subsequente vero Anno dno andelimo p rati p rati p rati p rati et die lune in furo amica
rety p rati p rati dno Spone p furo ac p uide pro se et suis heredib et successorib quibuscumq p rati
quo tenuisse in empitresim sine p rati p rati et p rati p rati p rati seu quasi p rati p rati
et p rati p rati quibuscumq sum in p rati de p rati p rati p rati p rati p rati p rati p rati
alialud campum dno suis p rati p rati p rati et alius suis p rati quibuscumq hinc in dno
a parte boree ex pte alia Et sic Anno de p rati p rati p rati p rati p rati p rati p rati p rati
Ad annum censu p rati

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MEDIEVAL &
RENAISSANCE
MANUSCRIPTS

BERNARD QUARITCH
Catalogue 1434

MMXVI

Manuscripts and manuscript leaves: items 1–51

Charters and letters: items 52–87

The manuscripts are arranged in an alphabetical sequence. All are on vellum unless otherwise noted. They are described physically with reference to script, ruling, ink, decoration, condition and general appearance.

Measurements, height preceding width, are given in millimetres both for an entire leaf and for the written space (enclosed in round brackets); in the case of some fragments the use of square brackets indicates that a leaf has been cut down. We have attempted to illustrate a variety of items and shall be pleased to supply a reproduction of anything not illustrated.

PART I: MANUSCRIPTS AND MANUSCRIPT LEAVES

1. ALDEROTTI, Taddeo. *Consilia*; a complete bifolium (leaves not consecutive), double columns of 54/56 lines written in a small, slightly rounded gothic script in brown ink, no visible ruling, paragraph marks in red, rubrics, spaces left for initials, a few scribal corrections, medieval foliation ('30' and '37'); recovered from use as an archival wrapper, with consequent tears (one into text, without loss), cockling and dust-soiling, one or two small holes, post-medieval inscriptions (one dated '1556'), but generally in good condition and almost entirely legible, preserving prickings in outer margins and probably the original edges. 311 x 227 mm (225 x 165 mm)

Italy, second half of 14th century.

£3750

Born in Florence, Taddeo Alderotti (c. 1210–1295) lived in Bologna for most of his life, and was granted civic privileges on account of his esteemed roles at its university and, from 1287, as physician to Pope Honorius IV. His privileges extended to the large number of students he attracted to the Medical Faculty of the University of Bologna, which, in spite of being overshadowed by the more prosperous Faculty of Law, established itself alongside Salerno, Paris and Montpellier as a leading centre for medicine and medical teaching in Europe by the end of the Middle Ages. Alderotti's contributions to written culture were significant, and included commentaries on the *articella* (the medical educational canon of the time), the introduction of a wider range of works by Galen and Avicenna to the medical canon, and probably translations of Aristotle's *Ethics* into the vernacular; his academic interests certainly extended to non-medical subjects, including logic.

Alderotti's medical practice is documented in his *Consilia*. As a collection of recipes recorded and, originally, sent to patients in lieu of personal treatment, these are among the earliest of their kind, and are considered the origin of the genre of *consilia* in medical writing. Unlike regimen, *consilia* are personalised; unlike the entries in medical casebooks, they do not refer to individual patients by name or otherwise; and although similar in subject matter to the famous *pharmacopoeia* of the Middle Ages, they are not arranged in content to cover remedies 'from head to toe', nor intended to be comprehensive in their scope. Instead, they provide insights into the complaints and requests that a Bolognese physician would have encountered in daily medical practice, including not only injuries and physical illnesses but also afflictions of the mind and cosmetic treatments.

The present fragment contains about fourteen chapters from the first third of the *Consilia* (chapters '40' and '47'–'59'), with fragments of further chapters at the beginning and end of each folio. The chapters cover treatments for paralysis, scars, halitosis, hair loss, nosebleeds, watering eyes, inguinal hernia(?), fractures, dropsy, fevers, stillbirths, haematuria, as well as recording a ferric remedy: 'De cura paralysis', 'Ad cicatricem pulchram faciendam', 'De fetore oris', 'Ad pillos nascendos', 'Ad fluxum sanguinis narium', 'Ad lacrimas oculorum', 'De preparatis ad rupturam laxatione ynguinis', 'Pulvis optimus contra omnem fracturam', 'Ellectuarium ferratum', 'Ad ydropisim que dicitur ascites', 'Ad febrem rubrica', 'Pulvis ad expellendum fetum mortuum', 'De quadam crisi febris continue' and 'Ad mictum sanguinis'.

The *Consilia* is a rare text. G. M. Nardi's 1937 edition locates three manuscripts (Vatican MSS Vat. lat. 2418 and Malat. D. XXIV. 3, and Bologna, Biblioteca universitaria MS 1418). A fourth is found in British Library MS Harley 5286.

THE NEW ARITHMETIC

2. [ALEXANDER DE VILLA DEI.] A miscellany of devotional, philosophical and other texts, including Al-Khwārizmī's treatise on algebra in the Latin version, *Carmen de algorismo*, of Alexander de Villa Dei; 46 leaves, lacking the first and last leaves and four leaves after f. 37, collation i⁸ (wants 1), ii⁸, iii⁸, iv⁴, v⁸, vi missing, vii⁴, viii⁸ (wants 8), signatures in roman numerals in the lower inner margin of the last page of gatherings ii–v, written in several small gothic bookhands in black ink, mostly in double columns, c. 36–44 lines to a page, one page of leonine verse written transversely in three columns, circular calendrical diagram for the dating of Easter on f. 39v; initials and paragraph marks supplied in red, some other rubrication; fourteenth-century additions, mostly hexameter verses, in the lower margins of ff. 26v–34r; other notes or jottings *passim*; strip torn from lower margin of f. 7 with loss of two or three lines of text, lower quarter of inner column and outer column of f. 38 cut away; some soiling and signs of use, but fundamentally in good condition with original medieval margins; modern vellum over boards; preserved in a morocco-backed box. 195/200 x 140/145 mm

France (probably Paris), late 13th century.

£85,000

An anthology of texts almost certainly assembled for use in the University of Paris in the late thirteenth century, including Al-Khwārizmī's *Treatise on calculation with the Hindu numerals* in the Latin version, *Carmen de algorismo* (complete, ff. 36r to 37v). This is a major text in the history of the transition from Roman to Hindu (or 'Arabic') numerals, as used universally today, a change which transformed the history of mathematics in the West.

'Al-Khwārizmī wrote a work on the use of the Hindu numerals, which has not survived in Arabic but has reached us in the form of a Latin translation The Arabic title is uncertain; it may have been something like *Kitāb hisāb al-'adad al-hindī* ("Treatise on Calculation With the Hindu Numerals"), or possibly *Kitāb al-jam' w'al-taftīq bi hisāb al-hind* ("Book of Addition and Subtraction by the Method of Calculation of the Hindus"). The treatise, as we have it, expounds the use of the Hindu (or, as they are misnamed, "Arabic") numerals 1 to 9 and 0 and the place-value system, then explains various applications. Besides the four basic operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, it deals with both common and sexagesimal fractions and the extraction of the square root Documentary evidence (eighth century Arabic papyri from Egypt) shows that the Arabs were already using an alphabetic numeral system similar to the Greek (in which 1, 2, 3, . . . 9, 10, 20, 30, . . . 90, 100, 200, . . . 900 are each represented by a different letter). The sexagesimal modified place-value system used in Greek astronomy must also have been familiar, at least to learned men, from the works such as Ptolemy's *Almagest* which were available in Arabic before 800. But it is likely enough that the decimal place-value system was a fairly recent arrival from India and that Al-Khwārizmī's work was the first to expound it systematically. Thus, although elementary, it was of seminal importance' (*DSB*).

'The most momentous development in the history of pre-modern mathematics is the shift from using roman numerals to using Indian numerals and the "Indian way" of doing arithmetic that the use of these numerals entailed. Indian numerals were originally Sanskrit symbols that had been introduced into the Islamic world by the early ninth century, when their use was described by the mathematician and astronomer, al-Khwārizmī (*ca.* 825 A.D.). Al-Khwārizmī's "On the calculation of the Indians" was, in turn, introduced to a Latin-reading public through a series of translations and adaptations produced from the early twelfth century onwards. This new kind of arithmetic became known as the algorism ("algorismus"), after the Arabic author, and the numerals were described as being either Indian or Arabic. At first there was considerable variety in the forms of numerals used, but by the early thirteenth century, they had become standardised and, with small exceptions (in particular, in the shapes of the "4" and the "5"), became the "Arabic numerals" that

collationibus ar. p. sicut dicitur in qua
tab. indoz. f. unum. h. p. quinq. figit

D. O. G. A. G. Y. Q. S. T. I.

Prima et sig. v. duo vero scda
Tercia significat tria sic p. dicitur f. unum
Donec ad extremum veniat que astra vocat

Quatuor ista signa hinc p. unum
S. unum si sig. h. a. scda
De decem si sum p. dicitur multiplicando
Hanc sig. sequitur que dicitur decem plus
I. a. locum locum sig. sequitur
H. a. a. significat dar. signi. sequitur
Quam p. dicitur plus sequitur significabit

ost. p. dicitur scilicet quod in hinc unum
D. unum si sig. h. a. scda
A. unum quidam quidam quos p. dicitur

Et dicitur unum qui est denarium sunt
A. unum decem si dicitur p. dicitur sunt
I. h. qui constituit ex dicitur dicitur

Legit p. dicitur unum ubi scilicet primo
responsum quod sic unum quia si dicitur sic
p. unum scilicet loco sic. h. si oppositum sic
p. unum scilicet locum dicitur unum post astra
A. unum si sic astra post astra sic

unum in unum si par. sic prima sig.
p. a. sic et unum quicquid fibromicrum
I. unum si sunt totum hinc sic et unum

epitome si p. dicitur no. p. dicitur astra
A. dicitur sub sig. h. dicitur q. dicitur
S. dicitur dicitur h. quinq. h. multiplicat
R. dicitur dicitur quod dicitur dicitur

unum si hinc dicitur dicitur ad unum
A. leua dicitur dicitur dicitur
E. dicitur dicitur dicitur dicitur

Et si unum unum dicitur dicitur

I. nape scilicet duas p. dicitur primo
p. unum si p. unum unum p. dicitur
S. sic de reliquis scilicet si hinc hinc p. dicitur
I. inde duas adde p. unum hinc p. dicitur
S. dicitur dicitur ex dicitur dicitur
p. unum scilicet loco dicitur quos sic ille
h. si dicitur in limite scilicet dicitur
A. unum p. dicitur dicitur quod sic hinc dicitur
A. unum si sic in primo limite astra
A. unum dicitur reliquis in scilicet dicitur
V. sic scilicet nulla sig. sequitur
S. ubi astra a significat dicitur illa
dele. significat post ille scilicet hinc
p. ostia p. dicitur reliquis addendo sig. dicitur

unum unum si sic dicitur dicitur
S. hinc sig. hinc sic et in dicitur
O. unum unum unum unum dicitur
S. unum unum unum unum dicitur
p. ostia si p. dicitur dicitur dicitur
S. hinc quod remanet astra dicitur
S. hinc p. dicitur dicitur dicitur
p. dicitur dicitur de limite dicitur sequitur
Et dicitur p. dicitur dicitur ab illo
S. ubi scilicet unum unum quod p. dicitur
Quo sic scilicet supra quicquid remanet
facit non dicitur de astra dicitur remanet
O. unum si sic dicitur dicitur dicitur
p. ostia p. dicitur dicitur reliquis dicitur

unum unum unum si sic unum. scilicet
S. hinc sig. hinc unum unum dicitur
p. ostia p. dicitur dicitur dicitur dicitur
I. inde quod ex dicitur scilicet ubi dicitur
I. unum p. dicitur que dicitur in dicitur
Nam sic dicitur dicitur in limite scilicet
A. unum si sic in limite astra
A. unum dicitur reliquis in scilicet dicitur
V. sic scilicet nulla sig. sequitur
Compositum si sic in limite scilicet sequitur
A. unum p. dicitur dicitur sic dicitur dicitur
Et sic de reliquis scilicet hinc hinc p. dicitur
S. hinc dicitur dicitur sic dicitur dicitur
Et ubi unum unum si sic dicitur dicitur

are used universally today. The acceptance of the algorism within the canon of European mathematics was ensured by the magisterial *Liber abbaci* of Leonardo of Pisa (Fibonacci) in two editions (1202 and 1220), and the more popular manuals of Alexander de Villa Dei (the *Carmen de algorismo*) and of John of Sacrobosco (*Algorismus vulgaris*), both slightly later in the thirteenth century' (Charles Burnett, 'Learning Indian arithmetic in the early thirteenth century', in *Boletín de la Asociación Matemática Venezolana*, vol. 9, no. 1 (2002), p. 15).

Alexander de Villa Dei, a French Franciscan, grammarian and mathematician, was born in Villedieu, Normandy; he was teaching in Paris in 1209 and was a canon of the church of St. André at Avranches at the time of his death c. 1240. Alexander's *Carmen de algorismo* or *Algorismus metricus* is a poem in Latin hexameters (321 lines). It presents the numerals in reverse order (i.e. 0.9.8.7.6.5.4.3.2.1.) and explains the rules of addition, subtraction, duplation (doubling), mediation (finding the mathematical mean), multiplication, division, square numbers, and even cube roots. There is also a section on mental multiplication. Sarton calls it 'the first Latin text wherein the number of operations is definitely given, and also the first wherein zero is considered one of the numerals – that is, it speaks of ten numerals, not of nine plus a zero, as is done by earlier writers' (*Introduction to the history of science*, vol. 2 p. 617).

The text of the *Carmen* was first printed by J. O. Halliwell (*Rara mathematica*, London, 1841) in a version of 285 lines from a manuscript in the British Library. Ours is a longer version of 321 lines, matching more closely the composite text, deriving from three manuscripts in the British Library printed by Robert Steele, *The earliest arithmetics in English* (London, Early English Text Society, 1922). The principal difference between our text and Steele's lies in the section on mental multiplication. Where Steele has a section of 37 lines beginning 'Per numerum si vis . . .', we have an alternative version of 29 lines beginning 'Si digitus digitos . . .'. There is no modern edition of the text.

In addition to the *Carmen*, there are twenty-two other texts within the volume. The longest (ff. 1–28, lacking first leaf) is the *Summa theologica* of Simon of Hinton (fl. c. 1248–1262), provincial of the English Dominicans. 'By far his most successful work, it was designed to provide a handy compendium of essential Christian doctrine and morality and to supplement the resources of local libraries. Since, most unusually for an Oxford theologian, it includes citations from Albert the Great (d. 1280), it was probably composed after Hinton's stay in Germany' (*Oxford DNB*).

Other texts include an exemplum, *De vespertilione*; the pseudo-St. Bonaventura *Meditationes*; an address to St. Anne and other pieces of hexameter verse; the second part of the *Arbor virtutum et viciorum* (i.e. the vices), written in leonine verse (lines 50–98); Petrus Alfonsi, *Disciplina clericalis*; part of a sermon by Bernard of Clairvaux; and exercises in logic including the draft of the start of a *determinatio* by a 'novus determinator in logica de novo logicalia Parisius disputans sophismata', providing evidence for the manuscript's Paris origin.

The marginalia at the foot of ff. 26v–34r date from the fourteenth century and include a sequence of verses (131 lines) from the *Summula* of Magister Adam, a metrical rendering of the *Summa de casibus* of Raymond de Peñafort.

At the foot of f. 35r is a possible ownership inscription in a fifteenth-century hand, apparently 'Anthoni[us] B[er]trandi de N[an]tuaco' (i.e. of Nantua in eastern France).

From the library of the French historian and palaeographer Charles Perrat (1899–1976), with his lengthy description headed 'Codex Perratensis 2^{us}'. His palaeographical library is now in Japan, at the University of Kyushu.

3. [ARMENIAN GOSPELS.] Two full-page miniatures from Armenian illuminated manuscripts on paper: (1) large miniature (213 x 130 mm) on polished paper composed as an elaborate columned structure enclosing two dark-skinned figures with grey beards, both supported by human heads and pointing (one dipping his other hand into a cup), the columns supported by crouching white oxen and a human head and terminating in lion heads, the superstructure flanked and surmounted by birds and enclosing three roundels, the central roundel containing a stylized winged lion with a bird-headed tail, the whole painted in shades of pink, grey, brown, yellow and white, verso blank; some flaking, trimmed at edges with slight losses; (2) large miniature (235 x 155 mm) on fine polished paper depicting an unidentified holy figure, seated cross-legged in pink robes and with a large halo, between two large yellow pillars with capitals in the form of human heads, two white birds at his feet and eight others above him, some dipping their beaks into cups, another nimbed figure (Christ?) at the top supported by human heads, all painted in shades of lilac, brown, white and yellow, verso blank; much of the white paint flaked, some light soiling, minor chipping along edges; accompanied by late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century handwritten labels in Norwegian (once mounted on versos), small typed labels reading 'Nr. 11.' and 'Nr. 12.' pasted on versos.

?Greater Armenia, 16th century or earlier.

£2000

The lack of any text associated with these unusual miniatures compounds the mystery of their (probably shared) origin and date. The first miniature is surely a 'khoran', a design of columns and arches used to frame synoptic lists of the content of the Gospels in Armenian manuscripts; that no text was ever supplied is a circumstance paralleled in other Gospel manuscripts. Further details suggest links with the remoter regions of Greater Armenia: the crouching beasts at the bases of the columns and the human heads which form the capitals are both features found, for example, in a leaf from a Gospel Book illuminated by Sargis at Siwnik' c. 1300–10 (see *Treasures in heaven. Armenian illuminated manuscripts*, ed. Thomas F. Mathews and Roger S. Wieck, exh. cat., Pierpont Morgan Library, New York, 1994, cat. 51). The half-length figure of Christ blessing which appears at the top of Sargis's folio is supported, as here, by human heads and similarly flanked by birds drinking from cups.

Other features, however, such as the restricted palette, the dark-skinned and grey-bearded faces of the figures in the first miniature, the drapery style, the winged lion with its bird-headed tail, and the curious yoga posture of the large nimbed figure in the second miniature, all recall art in the lands to the east of Armenia and may place our miniatures within an as-yet unidentified Christian community in the outermost eastern reaches of Greater Armenia or even beyond.



libro de caritate. dove sono scritti li huomini
Nigola et albre cose

unuerso populo imminente passione
xpi. et apud nos et apud illos. psalmus
intellegit. Intendite frs mei. qui ibi
emit. Recitent tabule commerciales
qui ibi emit audite. Commemorabun
tur et conuertent ad dnm unuersi fi
nes terrę. et adorabunt in conspectu ei
om̄s patrię gentiũ. qm̄ domini e. regnũ.
et ipse dominabitur gentiũ. Ecce qui
emit. ecce qm̄ d̄s rex om̄s terrę est spon
sus tuus. Quid ergo apud nos uis deducit
talem diuinitatem agnosce. totũ emit
te tu dicit partem hie habes. O place
re sponso. o si non corrupta. loqueris
et corrupta quod p̄uis est corde. n̄ cor
pore. amas hominẽ. p̄ xpo. amas dicen
tem. ego baptizo. Amicũ sponſi n̄ au
dit dicente. hie est qui baptizat. non au
dit amicus autem sponſi qui stat et audit
cum. gaudio gaudet. p̄ uocẽ sponſi.
Euoocet ergo fratres. nichil. p̄de
illis seruare uirginitatem. habere con
tinentiã. elemosinas dare. Om̄ia illa q̄
laudantur in eccl̄a. nichil illis p̄sunt
quia consendunt unitatem. id est. ton
eam illam caritatis. Quid faciunt dis
serti sunt multi inter illos male linguę
magne. flumina linguarum. num q̄
angelice locuntur. auoiant amicum
sponſi zelantem sponſo. non sibi. Selin
guis hominum loquar et anglorum
caritatem autem non habet. factus sum
ut eramentum sonans et cymbalum ti
niens. Sed quis dicunt. habemus
baptismum. habes. sed non tuũ. Aliud
est habere. aliud dominari. Baptismũ
habes. quia accepisti. Ut baptizat sis.
accepisti tamquã inluminatus. si tam
antẽ non tenebratus. Et quando das
namister das non possessor. Preco cta

mas. non iudex. per precor
iudex. Et in actus tam non se
co dixit. sed iudex dixit. Pre
si tuum est quod das potestatem
accepisti. confitere cum am
potest homo accipere quicquid
tum fuerit ei de celo. Confite
mico sponſi. qui habet sponſam
Amicus autem sponſi stat et au
Sed om̄ia res. et audires eam et
res et audires te. Audiendo et
stare et audires. Nam loquer
caput inflas. Ego inquit. ecce
si arras accepi. si precio sanguis
redẽpta sum. audio uocem spo
amici sponſi. Tunc audio. si sp
det gl̄am non sibi. Dicat amicus
sponſa sponſus e. Amicus aut
ego concedo. habet potestatem
et de uis. precor sum. Tu
ergo radicem quero. De forma
non e. nisi ubi est radix. Ubi e
in caritate. Et audi. formam sa
paulus loquit. Si sciam inquit
menta. et habetã. p̄phetiam om̄i
fidem. et quantã fidem. et
transfere caritatem aut non h
chil sum. Nemo ergo uobis fa
dat et potius fixit miraculũ
orauit. et respondit ei de celo d
aut falluntur. aut fallunt. pot
illum montẽ transferre. carita
non habetã nichil sũ. Uideam
habuerit caritatem. credere. si
unitatem. Nam et contra istos.
quar mirabilios cãtum me
deus dicens. inuouissimis tem
xurgent pseudo. p̄p̄te faciere
et. p̄diga. ut inducant si fieri
electos. ecce preda in uobis. Ergo

4. ASTRONOMICAL TREATISE, in Latin; two nearly complete leaves (probably consecutive), single columns of 29/30 lines written in a gothic bookhand, brown ink, ruled in plummet at head and foot of text only, capital strokes in red, remains of a three-line initial 'E' (*Ex istis igitur*) in blue with penwork in red; recovered from a binding and with consequent wear and staining, trimmed with loss of text down one side of each column and with loss of a line or more at head of one leaf. [163 x 100 mm (122 x 67 mm)]

England, 14th century.

£600

Apparently from a manuscript of the *Philosophia pauperum* now generally ascribed to Albertus of Orlamünde. The text differs from the printed edition, and is perhaps an abridgement, but it certainly incorporates long passages from the third and fourth chapters of the fourth part ('De meteoris'); see Albertus Magnus, *Opera omnia*, ed. Borgnet, vol. 5, 1890, p. 481.

Although once believed to be a work by Albertus Magnus, scholars now believe that the *Philosophia pauperum* ('Philosophy for the simple'), a short textbook of philosophy and psychology, was compiled by Albertus of Orlamünde, a Dominican teacher in Thüringen active in the late thirteenth century, using extracts from the writings of Albertus Magnus.

From the collection of the historian of medieval art C. R. Dodwell (1922–1994). The leaves are accompanied by two small fragments of a thirteenth-century glossed manuscript of Gratian's *Decretals* and a letter to Dodwell dated 3 August 1962 from the academic and politician Sir J. R. M. Butler (1889–1975) of Trinity College, Cambridge, which reads: 'Dear Dodwell, Going through old papers I have found these fragments which were sent to my father [Henry Montagu Butler, 1833–1918] by a retired tradesman near Durham. I don't know if they would be of any use to you for instructional purposes. If not, tear them up and anyway don't bother to answer this. Yours sincerely, J. R. M. Butler'.

5. AUGUSTINE, *Bishop of Hippo and Saint*. Tractatus in Iohannem. Tract. 13, ch. 12–17 (ed. R. Willems, *Corpus Christianorum*, series Latina, vol. 36, 1954, pp. 137–140); a nearly complete large folio leaf written in double columns of a fine late Carolingian script, brown ink, 42 lines, ruled with a hard point; one column of text shaved with loss of text, creased from use as an archival wrapper (labelling in an eighteenth-century hand), a few small holes, but generally in very good condition. 430 x 295 mm (405 x 220 mm)

Italy, 1st half of 12th century.

£1250

From a handsomely written romanesque manuscript of St. Augustine's commentary on the Gospel of John. One of his two masterpieces as a biblical interpreter (the other being his commentary on the Psalms), it survives in numerous manuscripts, the earliest dating from the seventh century. The text here discusses 'virginity of the mind', baptism and the Donatists.

6. [BARTHOLOMEW, *Saint*.] Vita Sancti Bartholomaei, in Latin; a nearly complete leaf written in double columns of late Carolingian script, brown ink, 37 lines, ruled lightly with plummet; a trivial crease on one side from use in a binding, the top line of text trimmed, otherwise in excellent condition. 341 x 252 mm (325 x 215 mm)

Italy, early 13th century.

£950

pit demon clamare. Cessate misere
sacrificare michi. ne peiora pa
tiamini. quia ego qui catenis igne
is religatus sum ab angelis ihu xpi.
que uidet crucifixerunt. putantes
eum posse detineri a morte. Ille au
tem ipsam mortem que est. nostra regi
na religauit. et ipsum principem
nostrum maritum mortis. igneis un
culus unxit. et tertia die uictor
mortis et diaboli. resurrexit. et de
dit signum crucis sue apostolis suis. et
misit eos pumuersas. pumcias.
ex quibus unus hic est. qui me un
culum tenet. Peto uos ut rogetis eum
p me. ut dimittat me ut ab alte
ram pumciam. Tunc bartholomeus
ait. Confitere immundissime de
mon. Istos omnes qui hic egrotandi
nes uarias patiuntur. quis est qui eo
lesit? Demon respondit. Princeps
nostrum diabolus sic quomodo religa
tus est. ipse nos mittit ad homines
ut ledamus primum quidem carnem
eorum. quoniam in animas eorum non possumus
habere potestatem nisi sacrificauerint.
At ubi p salute corporis sui nobis
sacrificauerint. cessamus nocere eis.
quoniam in animabus eorum potestatem habere
incipimus. Jam ergo p hoc quod
ab eorum lesione cessamus. uidemur
curare eos. ut colamur quasi dii.
cum peccato simus demones. muni
strum eius que in cruce positus. ihu
uicinis filius religauit. Ego autem
est ad die qua discipulus eius bar

tholomeus. nec ipse princeps nostrum. Dicit et bar
tholomeus. Quare non saluas hos
omnes qui ad te conuertuntur? Dicit ei
demon. Hos quando corpora ledi
mus. nisi anima leserimus. corpora in
sua lesione perduntur. Dicit ei apostolus.
Et quomodo animas leditis? Respon
dit demon. Cum crediderint nos esse
deos. et sacrificauerint nobis. tollet
se os ab his qui sacrificant. et nos
uulnera corporum non tollimus. sed
mugimus ad animas. Tunc dicit apostolus
ad plebem. Ecce que deum putabatur
curare uos. Audite nunc uerum
deum creatorem uestrum qui in celis habitat.
et nolite in lapidibus credere uani.
Et si uultis ut orem pro uobis ut omnes
sanitatem recipiatis. deponite uo
lum hoc et confingite. Et cum hoc
feceritis. templum hoc christi nomini
consecrabo. et uos omnes in isto tem
plo christi baptisate purificabo
pariter et saluabo. Tunc iussu regi
omnes populi miserunt fures et trocle
as. et simulacrum non potuerunt
euertere. Tunc apostolus dixit eis. Solu
te omnia uincula eius. Cum exsoluerint
sunt omnia uincula. dixit apostolus ad
demonem que erat in eo. Si uis ut non
te faciam in abissum mitti. exi de
simulacrum isto et confinge illud
et uade in terram desertam. ubi nec
aui uolat. nec arator arat. nec
uox hominis resonat. At ille sta
tum egressus. commisit omnia gene
ra fidorum. non solum manus et in

The life of St. Bartholomew from a *Vitae Sanctorum*, or collection of saints' lives. St. Bartholomew was one of the Twelve Apostles, but he is not mentioned in ecclesiastical literature before Eusebius (c. 260–c. 340, author of the *Ecclesiastical history* and the 'Father of Church History') and little is known about him. His feast is celebrated on 24 August.

From a manuscript written in a handsome script derived from Carolingian models but showing protogothic features.

A SOURCE FOR COPERNICUS' KNOWLEDGE OF ASTRONOMY
AND THE FIRST USE OF DECIMAL FRACTIONS IN EUROPE

7. BIANCHINI, Giovanni. *Tabulae de motibus planetarum*; manuscript on paper, 150 leaves (plus four blank leaves at beginning and six at end), *complete*, double columns of c. 37 lines, written in brown ink in a neat humanistic hand, signed by the scribe Francesco da Quattro Castella on f. 150v, two- and three-line initials in red or blue, large illuminated initial and coat-of-arms of the Scalomonte family flanked by floral decoration on first text leaf, painted in shades of blue, red, green and lilac with burnished gold, 231 full-page tables densely (but neatly) written in red and brown ink, some marginal or inter-columnar annotations and one extended annotation on final leaf; some marginal waterstaining to preliminary leaves, but generally in excellent condition; contemporary blind-stamped goatskin over wooden boards, pastedowns from a manuscript on paper of Giovanni Pietro Ferrari's *Practica aurea*, early manuscript astronomical table for the year 1490 (169 x 57 mm) pasted on rear pastedown; binding worn, rebounded in the nineteenth century, in a fitted red morocco-backed box.

Italy (Ferrara), c. 1475.

£110,000

A fine and complete deluxe illuminated manuscript of the astronomical tables of Giovanni Bianchini.

Bianchini (d. 1469), an astronomer attached to the Ferrara court of the Este, was considered by his disciple Regiomontanus to be the greatest astronomer of his time, and his *Tabulae* was one of the most sophisticated and widely disseminated fifteenth-century attempts to correct the Alfonsine Tables, the thirteenth-century planetary tables that were relied upon by all astronomers and navigators well into the sixteenth century. Bianchini was the first European mathematician to use decimal fractions for his trigonometric tables, and he also used negative numbers and the rule of signs. His rigorous mathematical approach made the Alfonsine Tables available in a form that could be used by Renaissance astronomy. 'There can be little doubt that early in his career Copernicus depended on Bianchini's tables for planetary latitudes which, in turn, are based on Ptolemy's models in the *Almagest*. Hence, Bianchini's tables can be considered a source for Copernicus's knowledge of astronomy' (Bernard R. Goldstein and José Chabas, 'Ptolemy, Bianchini and Copernicus: tables for planetary latitudes', in *Archive for the History of Exact Sciences*, vol. 58, no. 5, July 2004, pp. 553–73, p. 573).

'Bianchini set out to achieve a correction of the Alfonsine tables – the standard in Europe for a couple of centuries by the time he wrote – with those of Ptolemy. He was a great admirer of Ptolemy and critical of the corrupted Ptolemaic and Alfonsine texts then in current use. Thorndike observes that historically "many have erred by neglecting, because of their difficulty, the Alfonsine Tables for longitude and the Ptolemaic for finding the latitude of the planets. Accordingly in his Tables Bianchini has combined the conclusions, roots and movements of the planets by longitude of the Alfonsine Tables with the Ptolemaic for latitude, and with the rules of Ptolemy which Alfonso too had employed"' (Tomash p. 141).

Bianchini's *Tabulae* was known by both Regiomontanus and Peurbach, both of whom visited the author in Ferrara and corresponded with him, and both made use of the present work in the computation of their own Ephemerides (see *DSB*). Regiomontanus actually copied the entire manuscript in Vienna in 1460 (Nuremberg Stadtbibliothek MS Cent V 57), and extracts were copied later in the century by Copernicus himself (Uppsala MS Copernicana 4, ff. 276–281), influencing him as well.

The manuscript is divided into two parts. The first (ff. 1–34) consists of an introduction and *Canones*, explaining how the tables were calculated and how they are to be used. The remainder consists of the tables themselves (ff. 35–150).

The importance of Bianchini's work is attested to by the significant number of surviving manuscripts (almost all in European institutions) and three printed editions (1495, 1526, and 1553), as well as by its influence on such crucial texts as those by Peurbach and Regiomontanus, both of whom, as mentioned above, utilised Bianchini's tables to calculate their own Ephemerides.

Bianchini's *Tabulae* was occasioned by the visit of the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick III to Ferrara in 1452, and a copy, perhaps the dedication copy, in the Biblioteca Comunale Ariostea, Ferrara (MS Cl. I. n 147) contains a miniature in which Bianchini is shown presenting the work to Frederick, with Borso d'Este looking on.

Incipit: 'Incipiunt Tabulae de motibus planetarum per Iovannem blanchinum ferrariensem ad I[mperatorem] F[redericum] Christianissimo Imperatori [. . .]'.

The manuscript is signed by the scribe, Francesco da Quattro Castella (near Reggio Emilia) on f. 150v. The paper bears watermarks of an ecclesiastical hat and a basilisk; see Briquet 3387 (Venice 1471–4) and 2667 (Ferrara 1447, 1450). See also Briquet I pp. 190–2 for a number of related Ferrarese basilisk watermarks.

Provenance: illuminated arms on first leaf of Marco Antonio Scalamonte (most likely of the patrician family of Ancona) who became a senator in Rome in 1502 (see Crollanza, *Diz. Blasonico*, vol. 2 p. 501); nineteenth-century circular paper label on spine 'S. III NN. Blanchinus. MS.XV. fol. 43150'; H. P. Kraus, sold to Robert Honeyman Jr. (1928–1978) noted US collector of scientific books and manuscripts, his Astronomy MS 1 and MS 75; Honeyman sale, Sotheby's, 2 May 1979, lot 1110 (£5280); Alan Thomas Catalogue 43, 2 (1981); H. P. Kraus, to a private collector.

Census: Although Boffito, Thorndike, Zinner, and Kristeller locate some few dozen manuscripts of Bianchini's work in European institutions – often comprising only the tables, without the introductory matter – the only US copy recorded by Faye and Bond in 1962 was the present copy, then in the collection of Robert Honeyman. There was not then, and there is not now, any copy of this manuscript in an American institution. There is a single copy in private hands, in the Erwin Tomash Library.

See C. U. Faye and W. H. Bond, *Supplement to the Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the United States and Canada* (1962), p. 21, no. 12 (this copy); Tomash and Williams B150; Boffito, 'Le tavole astronomiche di Giovanni Bianchini,' *La Bibliofilia* 9 (1908), pp. 378–88; L. Thorndike, 'Giovanni Bianchini in Paris Mss', in *Scripta Mathematica* 16 (1950), p. 69 ff., and his 'Giovanni Bianchini in Italian Mss', in *Scripta Mathematica* 19 (1953), pp. 5–17; Paul L. Rose, *The Italian Renaissance of mathematics*; Ernst Zinner, *Regiomontanus. His life and works* (1990).

Incipit Tabule de motib; pla
netar; p; Iohannem Blanchinum
seruante; a. d. l. f.



CHRISTIA
NISSIMO
IMPERA
TORI FRE
DERICO
TERTIO

Romanorumq; regi semp au
gusto Austrie ex Stirie duci
ex q; Iohannes Blanchinus
factor generalis illustris principi
ex excelsi dñi dñi Borij Mutine
ex Regij ducis essensis marchio
nis Rodryq; comitis ac ferta
tie dñi ex q; sese humillime
commendat. Cum nuper ma
gestat tua serenissime Cesar.
proptio ore ex me fidelissimo
seruulo quereeret Siquid in astro
logie calculo conficissem cui te
participem fieri maxime optas
anum uelenteset accendisti cu
t ipius astrologie disciplina delecta
ti coguerim Quis auuiditas
eius artificij studium meum
auxerit. Proinde deo meo grās
ago Qui ut in ea scientia otij
uigilial operatq; consumere que
tue serenitati placere possent
sua providentia mihi concessit
Et ingenio mei opū & munusculu

ut faciat tempore acciperet. Glori
ari et potest ipa astrologia q; ea
cum tamq; gloriosum inuenit
contemplatore qui cu Rom.
ductor imperij & christiano
minis impator exultat ei splen
dotem & dignitate maximam
affert Pro tuo discipline deli
detio. Tante enim artes haberi
solent quanti sunt eaz cultor.
Non enim ignotas princeps sapie
tissime quantus hibi sit astro
logie fructus. Nam cu dñs omipo
tens omnia humanis uisibi crea
uerit. Quis est q; nesciat motus
stellar; & celestium tempora.
curfus naturas proprietates reb;
nobis utilitate adduce ne aliqd
improuidi nq; cogitauerim &
faceremus Itaq; supior; notitia
nobis monstrata e q; consiliorij
uias & toes daret. ventq; plu
uias ubertatem fertilitatem
motib; sanitate bella pacem
aperiat Inde factum e ut sub
ditoy comad; poploy factis
regni negotijs providere possis.
Itaq; pñi illul; pñi. & dñi dñi
mei ducis marchionis & comi
tis uisus & exhortatio dñi dñi
he opusculij tue maiestatis
caui multis an; annis inuocari
In eo continent; plar; tabule
& aliq; additices qual; post tue
serenitatis ad urbem romam
discelsim tua causa nup; adu
xi. In eade ope plar; motus



Fabula radij Lune

Menfis no bifectiles

Annus Centus Locus Arg ^m			Annus Centus Locus Arg ^m			Dies Centus Locus Arg ^m		
coll ^a	Lune Lat ^{us}	Arg ^m	coll ^a	Lune Lat ^{us}	Arg ^m	hora	Lune Lat ^{us}	Arg ^m
collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
406 2 0	25 20	76 58	1 6 18 59	93 41	0 39 59	Janu	10 41 21	49
50 11 7	20 71	0 38 10	2 15 11 57	18 71	1 5 19	Feb	5 10 12	25
100 16 6	17 11	3 20 0	3 20 46 58	17	1 59 35	Mar	7 9 21	16
150 22 4	14 11	6 33 9	4 0 46 58	21	2 40 0	Apr	9 16 4	17
200 28 1	11 11	9 46 8	5 7 13 60	18	3 21 3	Mai	13 5 27	19
250 34 0	8 11	12 59 7	6 14 41 15	43	4 2 31	Jun	15 10 9	20
300 40 0	5 11	16 12 6	7 20 13 15	0	4 52 6	Jul	17 12 22	25
350 46 0	2 11	19 25 5	8 26 15 15	0	4 43 1	Aug	19 13 1	27
400 52 0	0 11	22 38 4	9 32 17 15	0	4 34 6	Sept	21 13 15	29
450 58 0	0 11	25 51 3	10 38 19 15	0	4 25 1	Oct	21 13 15	29
500 64 0	0 11	29 04 2	11 44 21 15	0	4 16 6	Nov	23 9 17	31
550 70 0	0 11	32 17 1	12 50 23 15	0	4 7 1	Dec	23 9 17	31
600 76 0	0 11	35 30 0	13 56 25 15	0	3 58 6	Menfis bifectiles		
650 82 0	0 11	38 43 0	14 62 27 15	0	3 49 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
700 88 0	0 11	41 56 0	15 68 29 15	0	3 40 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
750 94 0	0 11	45 09 0	16 74 31 15	0	3 31 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
800 100 0	0 11	48 22 0	17 80 33 15	0	3 22 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
850 106 0	0 11	51 35 0	18 86 35 15	0	3 13 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
900 112 0	0 11	54 48 0	19 92 37 15	0	3 4 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
950 118 0	0 11	58 01 0	20 98 39 15	0	2 56 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
1000 124 0	0 11	61 14 0	21 104 41 15	0	2 47 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
1050 130 0	0 11	64 27 0	22 110 43 15	0	2 38 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
1100 136 0	0 11	67 40 0	23 116 45 15	0	2 29 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
1150 142 0	0 11	70 53 0	24 122 47 15	0	2 20 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
1200 148 0	0 11	74 06 0	25 128 49 15	0	2 11 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
1250 154 0	0 11	77 19 0	26 134 51 15	0	2 2 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
1300 160 0	0 11	80 32 0	27 140 53 15	0	1 53 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
1350 166 0	0 11	83 45 0	28 146 55 15	0	1 44 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
1400 172 0	0 11	86 58 0	29 152 57 15	0	1 35 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
1450 178 0	0 11	90 11 0	30 158 59 15	0	1 26 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
1500 184 0	0 11	93 24 0	31 164 61 15	0	1 17 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
1550 190 0	0 11	96 37 0	32 170 63 15	0	1 8 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
1600 196 0	0 11	99 50 0	33 176 65 15	0	1 0 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
1650 202 0	0 11	103 03 0	34 182 67 15	0	0 51 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
1700 208 0	0 11	106 16 0	35 188 69 15	0	0 42 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
1750 214 0	0 11	109 29 0	36 194 71 15	0	0 33 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
1800 220 0	0 11	112 42 0	37 200 73 15	0	0 24 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
1850 226 0	0 11	115 55 0	38 206 75 15	0	0 15 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
1900 232 0	0 11	119 08 0	39 212 77 15	0	0 6 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
1950 238 0	0 11	122 21 0	40 218 79 15	0	0 0 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
2000 244 0	0 11	125 34 0	41 224 81 15	0	0 0 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
2050 250 0	0 11	128 47 0	42 230 83 15	0	0 0 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
2100 256 0	0 11	131 60 0	43 236 85 15	0	0 0 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
2150 262 0	0 11	134 73 0	44 242 87 15	0	0 0 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
2200 268 0	0 11	137 86 0	45 248 89 15	0	0 0 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
2250 274 0	0 11	140 99 0	46 254 91 15	0	0 0 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
2300 280 0	0 11	144 12 0	47 260 93 15	0	0 0 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
2350 286 0	0 11	147 25 0	48 266 95 15	0	0 0 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
2400 292 0	0 11	150 38 0	49 272 97 15	0	0 0 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
2450 298 0	0 11	153 51 0	50 278 99 15	0	0 0 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
2500 304 0	0 11	157 04 0	51 284 101 15	0	0 0 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
2550 310 0	0 11	160 17 0	52 290 103 15	0	0 0 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
2600 316 0	0 11	163 30 0	53 296 105 15	0	0 0 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
2650 322 0	0 11	166 43 0	54 302 107 15	0	0 0 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
2700 328 0	0 11	169 56 0	55 308 109 15	0	0 0 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
2750 334 0	0 11	173 09 0	56 314 111 15	0	0 0 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
2800 340 0	0 11	176 22 0	57 320 113 15	0	0 0 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
2850 346 0	0 11	179 35 0	58 326 115 15	0	0 0 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
2900 352 0	0 11	182 48 0	59 332 117 15	0	0 0 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
2950 358 0	0 11	185 61 0	60 338 119 15	0	0 0 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
3000 364 0	0 11	188 74 0	61 344 121 15	0	0 0 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
3050 370 0	0 11	191 87 0	62 350 123 15	0	0 0 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
3100 376 0	0 11	195 00 0	63 356 125 15	0	0 0 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
3150 382 0	0 11	198 13 0	64 362 127 15	0	0 0 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
3200 388 0	0 11	201 26 0	65 368 129 15	0	0 0 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
3250 394 0	0 11	204 39 0	66 374 131 15	0	0 0 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
3300 400 0	0 11	207 52 0	67 380 133 15	0	0 0 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
3350 406 0	0 11	210 65 0	68 386 135 15	0	0 0 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
3400 412 0	0 11	213 78 0	69 392 137 15	0	0 0 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
3450 418 0	0 11	216 91 0	70 398 139 15	0	0 0 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
3500 424 0	0 11	220 04 0	71 404 141 15	0	0 0 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
3550 430 0	0 11	223 17 0	72 410 143 15	0	0 0 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
3600 436 0	0 11	226 30 0	73 416 145 15	0	0 0 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
3650 442 0	0 11	229 43 0	74 422 147 15	0	0 0 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
3700 448 0	0 11	232 56 0	75 428 149 15	0	0 0 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
3750 454 0	0 11	236 09 0	76 434 151 15	0	0 0 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
3800 460 0	0 11	239 22 0	77 440 153 15	0	0 0 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
3850 466 0	0 11	242 35 0	78 446 155 15	0	0 0 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
3900 472 0	0 11	245 48 0	79 452 157 15	0	0 0 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
3950 478 0	0 11	248 61 0	80 458 159 15	0	0 0 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
4000 484 0	0 11	251 74 0	81 464 161 15	0	0 0 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
4050 490 0	0 11	254 87 0	82 470 163 15	0	0 0 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
4100 496 0	0 11	258 00 0	83 476 165 15	0	0 0 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
4150 502 0	0 11	261 13 0	84 482 167 15	0	0 0 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
4200 508 0	0 11	264 26 0	85 488 169 15	0	0 0 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
4250 514 0	0 11	267 39 0	86 494 171 15	0	0 0 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
4300 520 0	0 11	270 52 0	87 500 173 15	0	0 0 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
4350 526 0	0 11	273 65 0	88 506 175 15	0	0 0 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
4400 532 0	0 11	276 78 0	89 512 177 15	0	0 0 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
4450 538 0	0 11	280 00 0	90 518 179 15	0	0 0 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
4500 544 0	0 11	283 13 0	91 524 181 15	0	0 0 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
4550 550 0	0 11	286 26 0	92 530 183 15	0	0 0 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
4600 556 0	0 11	289 39 0	93 536 185 15	0	0 0 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
4650 562 0	0 11	292 52 0	94 542 187 15	0	0 0 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
4700 568 0	0 11	295 65 0	95 548 189 15	0	0 0 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
4750 574 0	0 11	298 78 0	96 554 191 15	0	0 0 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
4800 580 0	0 11	301 91 0	97 560 193 15	0	0 0 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
4850 586 0	0 11	305 04 0	98 566 195 15	0	0 0 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
4900 592 0	0 11	308 17 0	99 572 197 15	0	0 0 6	collam g ^m	g ^m	g ^m
4950 598 0	0 11	311 30 0	100 578 199 15	0	0 0 1	collam g ^m	g ^m	g<

terre epistales. Elonga pte ad
 solem de distantia centri cor^{is} pte
 a centro solis p q^{is} equalis zodiaci.
 & q^{is} longitudo de ee solis in
 tellige distantia pte ad solem. Sed
 q^{is} longi de ee planete intelligit
 distantia solis ad planetam.

De modo optandi per tabula
 Johānis de bianchini qualis
 ad quencūq^{ue} meridianum.

Si nō pro inveniēdo loco
 p^{ar}te seu alio nō p tabula
 opari uolūit ad quēcūq^{ue} aliu
 meridianū computa distantia
 illius meridiani ad quē calcula
 te cupit ad meridianū ferrarie
 quā distantia ē. m. 2. per 10
 partite & nūq^{ue} quoties cūct hor
 m. 2. & 6. Quā horat si meridi
 anū datus fuit orientaliō me
 ridianū ferrarie illas de hori da
 tis ad illū meridianū deme. Si
 occidentaliō illas adde & q^{is}
 post additōes seu diminitōes
 hor. m. 2. puenit cū illis opā
 p tabula cū radiceb^{us} & mētib^{us}
 ibi appositis & h^{ab}et utq^{ue} calcu
 lū ad dācū meridianū cuiuslibet
 exempli grā

Volo uera loca p^{ar}te ad meridianū
 cuiuslibet cuius ab occidete longi
 ē 40. m. 30. die 15 iunij ibi
 p^{ar}te mētib^{us} hor. 4. m. 37. uide
 q^{is} diāam longitudinis meridiani

ferrarie q^{is} ē 2. ad meridianū
 cuiuslibet quē longitudinē 40
 m. 30. q^{is} diāa ē 2. m. 30.
 orientaliō meridianū ferrarie
 que diāa ē deuisa p 15. perue
 nitte hor. 0. m. 34. q^{is} demper
 ab hor. 4. m. 37. datus remane
 bunt hor. 4. m. 3. calculabis
 q^{is} cū tabulis & utq^{ue} radicebus
 ad inueniēdū loca p^{ar}te die
 15. iunij post mētib^{us} hor. 4.
 m. 3. & h^{ab}et p^{ar}te. Ide ē
 partite 2. m. 2. per 15. q^{is} q^{is}
 p^{ar}te q^{is} p^{ar}te. 4. m. hor.
 & q^{is} mētib^{us}. 4. 2. lecta hor
 & p^{ar}te lecto. 4. tra hor

Edico

Ad sciēdū nūm dierū a
 principio anni ad quēcūq^{ue}
 diē cuiusq^{ue} mēsum sequē
 tur.

Nam ad quēq^{ue} diē mētib^{us} uenit
 in tabula dierū anni
 b^{is}extilis. Si autē fuit b^{is}exti
 lis uel nō b^{is}extilis. Si nō fuit
 b^{is}extilis intra & accip^{it} nūm
 dierū inditēto cōtinēū mētib^{us}
 imēdiate pcedenti mētem.
 dātū q^{is} adde nūm dierū mētib^{us}
 dātū eorū sumā ēēt quēctum
 uerbi grā

Quero quot dies anni erūt die 12
 iulij. 14. 47. & q^{is} annus nō est
 b^{is}extilis in tabula annoz non
 b^{is}extiliū intro & inuenio in
 directo mētib^{us} unij imēdiate p
 cedentis diei. 121. q^{is} adde

Nam intelligit p^{ar}te dātū
 q^{is} cū tabulis & utq^{ue} radicebus
 ad inueniēdū loca p^{ar}te die
 15. iunij post mētib^{us} hor. 4.
 m. 3. & h^{ab}et p^{ar}te. Ide ē
 partite 2. m. 2. per 15. q^{is} q^{is}
 p^{ar}te q^{is} p^{ar}te. 4. m. hor.
 & q^{is} mētib^{us}. 4. 2. lecta hor
 & p^{ar}te lecto. 4. tra hor

dece
 yannuarius factu h^{ab}et



8. BIBLE. Large illuminated initial from a grand lectern Bible manuscript; initial ‘T’ (*Tobias ex tribu et civitate Nephthali*) painted in pink and enclosing a scene depicting Tobit lying abed and attended by his son Tobias, his wife Anna and the angel Raphael, delicately painted in shades of blue, mauve, grey and white against a highly burnished gold ground, the initial featuring two animal heads and set against a tessellated background in the lower right-hand corner of which a small dog turns back to observe the principal scene, narrow border of burnished gold, remains of eight lines of text (Job 42, 9–11) in a large formal gothic hand on verso, ruled in ink and with a capital touched in red; two vertical creases and some rubbing and smudging affecting the faces to varying degrees, but generally in good condition with almost no flaking of the burnished gold. 101 x 89 mm

Northern France (Liège-Arras area), c. 1260–70.

£3000

A newly identified cutting from the so-called Glazier-Rylands Bible, a magnificent multi-volume Bible manuscript with illumination in a sophisticated High Gothic style.

The iconography compresses several elements of the Bible narrative into one scene. Tobit, bed-bound and recently blinded by bird droppings, is attended by Tobias, Anna and Raphael (who only reveals that he is an angel towards the end of the Bible story). In one corner of the initial is the dog which we are told accompanied Tobias and Raphael on their journey to collect money for Tobit in Media. On the way to Media Tobias catches a fish in the Tigris, the gall bladder of which is used by Tobias, on Raphael’s instructions, to cure Tobit’s blindness when he returns to Nineveh.

The Glazier-Rylands Bible seems to have been illuminated by a team of itinerant artists. Judith Oliver relates the work to a group of manuscripts produced in the area around Lille, Arras and Cambrai in northern France; three of the Bible’s artists ‘migrated east into the diocese of Liège, where they illuminated B.N. lat. 1077 and Brussels IV-1066’ (Judith Oliver, *Gothic manuscript*

illumination in the diocese of Liège, c. 1250–1330, Corpus of illuminated manuscripts from the Low Countries, vols. 2–3, 1988, p. 149).

Other leaves from the Glazier-Rylands Bible are in the John Rylands Library (MS 16, 240 leaves: Leviticus to Ruth), the British Library (MS Add. 32058, fols. 5–8), Brussels (Bibliothèque Royale, MS II.1339, three leaves: IV Kings, Canticles, II Maccabees), Enschede (Rijksmuseum Twentse 495AB, 496AB and 497AB), Cleveland (Cleveland Museum of Art, acc. 52.565, a half-page cutting from the Gospel of St. John acquired from Quaritch and previously in the collection of Major J. R. Abbey), the Glazier Collection at the Pierpont Morgan Library (MS G.64, six leaves from Genesis), the Victoria and Albert Museum (8986 A–E and 8987 A–D), and Paris (Musée Marmottan, Wildenstein 166ABC, 168AB, 170, 188 and 190).

See also Robert Branner, ‘A cutting from a thirteenth-century French Bible’ in *The Bulletin of the Cleveland Museum of Art*, vol. 58, no. 7, pp. 219–227.

9. BIBLE, in Latin, Song of Solomon 2,15 – Book of Wisdom 3,2; a complete leaf, double columns of 58 lines, ruled with plummet, gothic script, dark brown ink, four-line illuminated initial ‘D’ (*Diligite*) on verso in a leafy design in shades of brown, blue and orange against a burnished gold ground, smaller initials alternately in red and blue, headlines and chapter numbers in alternate red and blue letters, rubrics, extensive penwork flourish in red and blue filling lower margin of verso, emanating from a ball held within the beak of a bird’s head; short slit without loss of text, some light soiling, margins slightly trimmed, but in very good condition. 257 x 204 mm (197 x 155 mm)

England, 2nd quarter of 13th century.

£750

No doubt inspired by the amorous quality of the biblical text here, an early reader has added a marginal note on love, including the Ovidian aphorism ‘[non be]ne, si tollas pr[oe]lia, durat amor’ (‘love doesn’t last well if you take battles away’).

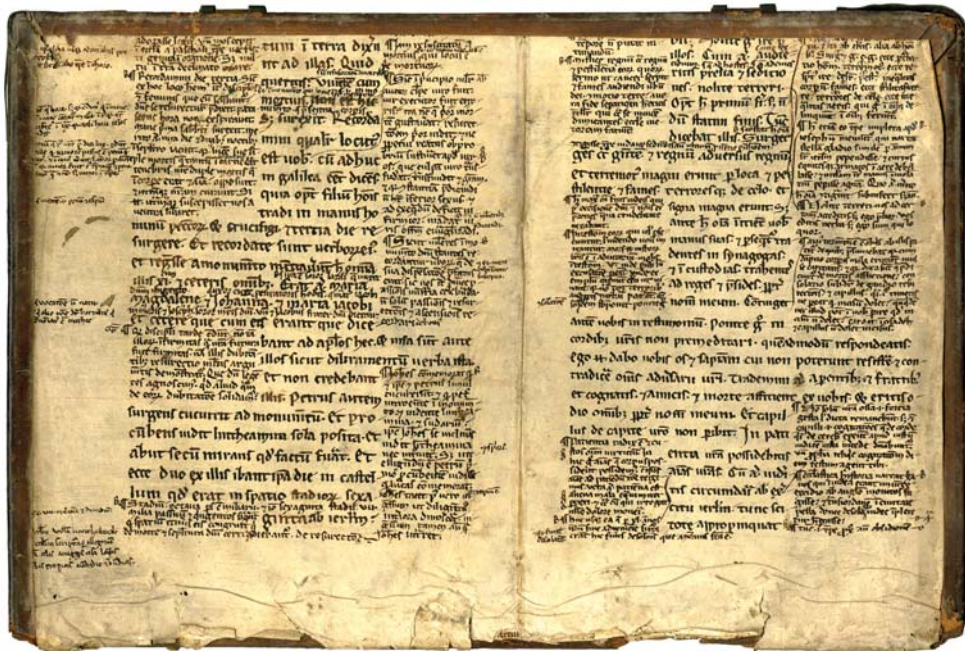
10. BIBLE, in Latin, Interpretation of Hebrew Names, entries Ampliatus – Arbellis and Azabias – Bamoth arranged in alphabetical order; two non-consecutive leaves written in triple columns of 53 lines, ruled with plummet, gothic script, dark brown ink, red or blue initial letters for each entry, two- and three-line initials in red or blue with contrasting penwork, capitals touched with red, rubrics and line-fillers; some minor soiling but in excellent condition. 285 x 191 mm (186 x 120 mm)

North-eastern France, perhaps Arras, c. 1220–1230.

£650

Two leaves from the alphabetical dictionary of Hebrew names which became by the third decade of the thirteenth century a regular apparatus added to most copies of the Bible. Although once assumed to be the work of Remigius of Auxerre (10th century), the list was probably compiled between 1210 and 1220 by Stephen Langton, distinguished theologian, teacher at the University of Paris, and later Archbishop of Canterbury.

These leaves were once part of the Chudleigh Bible, an illuminated manuscript included by Branner among a group probably produced in northern France (possibly at or for the abbey of St. Vaast in Arras) but related to Parisian work (R. Branner, *Manuscript painting in Paris during the reign of Saint Louis*, 1977, p. 30 n. 17).



11. [BIBLE.] GLOSED GOSPEL OF LUKE, in Latin, parts of 11,47 – 12,11, 21,8–20 and 24,5–13, with commentary from the *Glossa ordinaria* with authorities (Ambrose, Bede) indicated by abbreviated names; two partial bifolia, the Bible text written mostly in narrow columns of up to 29 lines, the surrounding gloss in up to 59 lines, two sizes of a rapid gothic script in black ink, marginalia (sometimes trimmed); preserved as pastedowns on the covers (now detached) of an early sixteenth-century binding of brown calf over wooden boards, folio (360 x 240 mm), each cover with an outer border of arabesques and medallions enclosing a central panel composed of three bands of the same roll-stamp, remains of metal clasps and catches, rubbed; each bifolium trimmed at head with loss of approximately two lines of Bible text, some tears at foot, slightly soiled, but entirely legible. A single leaf measures approximately [225 x 175mm]

France or Flanders, c. 1300.

£1500

The rapid gothic scripts of this manuscript are in contrast to the more refined scripts and layouts usually encountered in glosed Bible manuscripts from professional scriptoria of the same period. It may therefore have been written by a scholar for his own use.

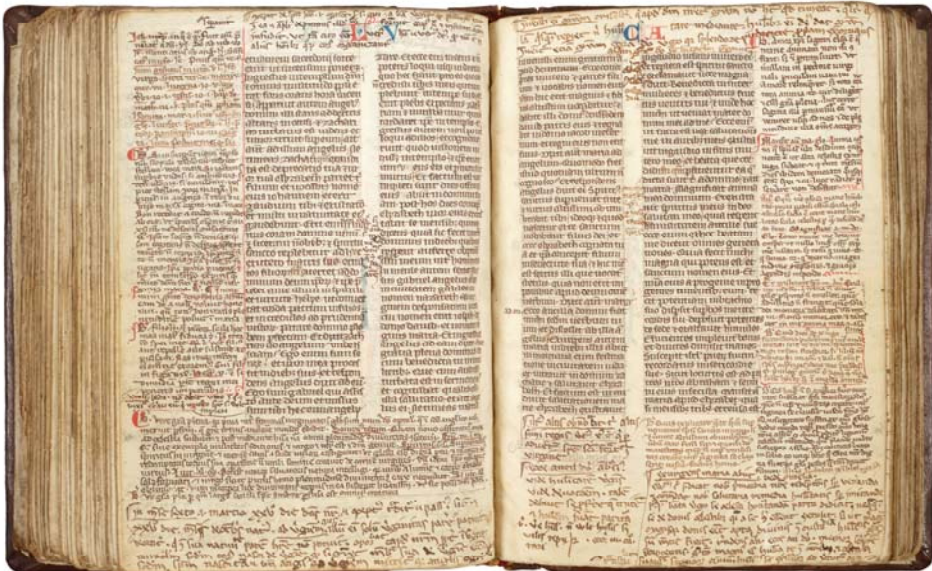
12. BIBLE, in Latin, Job to Apocalypse, with the prologues attributed to St. Jerome, 223 leaves (145 x 105 mm), plus four flyleaves at beginning, incomplete at end and without several Old and New Testament books presumably once present, lacking text leaves after ff. 3, 15, 17, 22, 47, 48 and 180, collation i¹² (wants 4 and 5), ii¹⁰ (wants 6 and 7), iii¹⁰ (wants 5 and 6), iv–v¹⁰, vi⁸ (wants 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7), vii⁸, viii¹², ix⁸, x¹², xi¹⁰, xii¹², xiii⁸, xiv²⁰, xv⁸, xvi¹⁷ (one added), xvii¹⁰, xviii¹⁰ (wants 6), xix–xxii¹⁰, written in double columns of 45 lines in a good gothic script, ruled lightly in ink, brown ink, numerous large initials in divided red and blue with penwork in the same colours (one initial incorporating a tonsured monk's face), smaller

initials alternately in red or blue with contrasting penwork, headlines and chapter numbers in alternate red and blue letters, rubrics; lower margins of ff. 25–26 and ff. 91–96 and both lower and outer margins of ff. 51–52 excised (all without loss of text), upper outer corner of f. 66 torn away (no loss of text), small section of lower margin excised from f. 29, nineteenth-century doodles in red crayon on a few leaves; early twentieth-century blind-stamped calf over wooden boards (ties lacking, head and foot of spine chipped).

Northern France or Flanders, third quarter of 13th century.

£32,000

A heavily-studied thirteenth-century portable Bible manuscript bearing annotations on almost every page, in many instances filling the entire margin.



There are three principal hands. The first annotator, contemporary or near-contemporary with the manuscript, writes in a small and very neat hand with underlining and capitals touched in red. His extensive annotations are often contained within frames drawn in red, these frames sometimes of whimsical form: a shield hanging from a hook, a fish, a walled town, a fat dragon, a man's head, a goblet, and so on. Among the authorities cited and/or quoted are Augustine, Ambrose, Anselm of Laon, Gregory, Pseudo-Dionysius the Areopagite, Peter Lombard, Hugh of St. Cher, Bernard of Clairvaux and Hieronymus Stridonensis Incertus. The same hand has inserted a long passage from Gregory's commentary on Isaiah in a space (equivalent to 52 lines) left blank by the scribe of the Bible text between the end of Tobit and the beginning of the Prologue to Isaiah. Whether or not one takes this as evidence that the first annotator was in some way involved in the production of the manuscript, he has certainly meticulously corrected the Bible text throughout. A second, slightly later, annotator has written marginal notes, often extensive, in plummet, while a third, writing in a fourteenth-century hand, has provided summaries of unusual words ('rara vocabula') at the beginning of many books and has added numerous passages of commentary elsewhere (some taken from Peter Comestor, Anselm of Laon, the *Glossa ordinaria*, and so on).

At the end of Luke (f. 163r) is an unusual variant of the well-known scribal colophon 'Explicat ludere scriptor eat' ('Let it end, let the scribe go and play!'): our scribe writes 'Explicat [ludere (erased)] scriptor et illuminator eat', which tends to suggest that scribe and decorator/rubricator were different people.

Contents: Job (ff. 2r–15r; Job seems to have been the first book in the volume since at least the fourteenth century – the third annotator’s notes on Job begin on the leaf, once blank, immediately preceding the Bible text); Tobit (ff. 15v–18r); Isaiah (ff. 18r–45v, followed on ff. 45v–46v by a passage in the hand of the third annotator discussing dawn, the moon, and so on); Chronicles (ff. 47r–54r); Ecclesiastes (ff. 54r–59v); Song of Solomon (ff. 59v–62r); Wisdom (ff. 62r–72v); Ecclesiasticus (ff. 72v–100v; left unfinished by the original scribe and completed by the first annotator on f. 100r–v and then on the second and third front flyleaves, to which the annotator directs the reader on f. 100v: ‘Quinq[ua]gesimum capitul[um] et sequens re[spice] in primo folio hui[us] libri’; following the end of Ecclesiasticus is a 24-line excerpt from Petrus Riga’s *Aurora*, beginning ‘Matheum signat vir, bos lucam, leo Marcum . . .’); Matthew (ff. 101r–119v); John (ff. 119v–138r); Luke (ff. 138r–163v; the Prologue to Luke has been added by the first annotator on f. 163v); Romans (ff. 164r–172v); 1 Corinthians (ff. 172v–180r); 2 Corinthians (ff. 180r–184v); Galatians (ff. 184v–187r); Ephesians (ff. 187r–189v); Philippians (ff. 189v–191v); Colossians (ff. 191v–193v); 1 Thessalonians (ff. 193v–195r); 2 Thessalonians (ff. 195r–v); 1 Timothy (ff. 195v–197v); 2 Timothy (ff. 197v–199r); Titus (ff. 199r–v); Philemon (ff. 199v–200r); Hebrews (ff. 200r–205v); James (ff. 205v–207v); 1 Peter (ff. 207v–210r); 2 Peter (ff. 210r–211r); 1 John (ff. 211r–213r); 2 John (ff. 213r–v); 3 John (f. 213v); Jude (ff. 213v–214r); Apocalypse (ff. 214r–223v, incomplete at end).

Provenance: fifteenth-century ownership inscription ‘Liber dom[us] regularissar[um] in Marie[n]kamp i[n] Dynslaken’ on first flyleaf. This is the convent of Regular Canonesses of St. Augustine in Dinslaken (Cleves, Rhineland), founded in 1433 or earlier and dissolved in 1808.

13. [BIBLE COMMENTARY.] Commentary on the Book of Proverbs; a complete leaf, 29 lines written in an angular late romanesque hand in black ink, ruled in plummet, passages commented on underlined in red; recovered from use as an archival wrapper, with consequent creasing and dust-soiling, various post-medieval inscriptions on verso, but in very good condition. 345 x 217 mm (240 x 160 mm)

Germany (perhaps Rhineland), late 12th century.

£1200

From an elegantly-written commentary on the Book of Proverbs. The majority of the text either follows or paraphrases Bede’s commentary in *De muliere forti* as printed in Migne, *Patrologia Latina* 91, 1042–1046; Bede’s work is the final part of his biblical commentary on the Book of Proverbs (chapter 31, verses 10–31, dealing with the ‘capable wife’), but is found in some manuscripts as an independent treatise.

Post-medieval inscriptions on the verso of the leaf include the name ‘Munchweiler’ written in an eighteenth-century hand; this probably refers to the present-day Glan-Münchweiler in Rhineland-Palatinate near the border with France. As suggested by its name, Glan-Münchweiler was established by monks, in this case the Benedictines of nearby Hornbach Abbey.

omnib' dieb' uite sue. Quasi ut lana' ylemi' ropata e'. h' scilicet ecclesia ad vitam
facit sedm illud. cu' uideris nudu' oyi eu' hoc ofilio manu' suay r' caru' p
sonay p' q's elemosina' paupib' tribuit in quoz ope deuoto saluberrimo uitu'
ofilio ut eu' distygit & dat paupib' n' ab hominib' laudet ad temp' s' iusticia
ei maneat in seculi scilicet. Officia in lana que e' habit' omni pietatis & simplici
tatis oya que p' xamis impendit accipim' in lino qd' ext' urens ext' s'
multo ylongo exercicio amittit humore' natuu' ad gam' candoris noui
puenit castigatio carnis n're intelligit' du' eu' ingentis uicior' sordes p'
otinentia' excoquim' digna' ueste' qua' xpm' induam' efficiunt' un' q'eqd' in
baptizati estis xpm' induistis. Quert' q' fors' mulier' lana' set' eu' ecclesia sol
licite inquiri' quib' se pietatis fructib' exerceat qm' se acarnalib' illecebris
emundet. h' ofilio prudentissimo r' supne tm' retributionis intuitu
de q' retributione subdit' facta e' qm' nauis mistoris' honorata' mercib' sic ecclesia
uirtutib' honorata' tendit in portu' ut recipiat maiora set' uita' etia' que e'
de longe de longe portans pane' suu' qa' mendicis que' agit etia' tm' retribu
tionē expectat. sola' uui' panis' faminitate' desiderat q'die' uenire ad me omis
q' laboratis y honorati estis. In xamo pane' recipit q' meo qd' iuste agit hu
mani tm' fauoris p'mia peti' nullo uite x'ne intuitu. de quib' dicit' Am' dico
uob' recepunt mercede' sua'. Et de nocte surrex' de nocte surgit' cu' q's fidelis
ad agenda' curi' p'rimoz accingit'. Deditq' p'dam' domesticis suis qm' eos
diabolus eripuit eoz societati q' infide' p'celleret reconuulauit. y cibaria
dedit ancillis suis cu' timore quos qm' iussa seruantes nela' rescant p'io
labore mercedis comemoratione reficit. Considerauit agru' & tunc eu'
ager supne hereditatis possessio. de q' dicit' e' ecce odor filii mei sic odor
agri pleni qa' rota' in'is intentione p'uenit que' sit plenitudo beatitudinis
in regno di'. Considerauit q' ecclesia agru' uenit eu' qa' studiose dicit' que' sunt
gaudia uite y p'is q'eqd' pot' laborat de fructu' manu' suay plamaunt
uineam. Mulier fors' ecclesia plamaunt uineam cu' in nouis creditu' u'
p'p'is ecclesia' plena' euglica institutione firmant' qm' uineam de fructu'



FOR THE ENGLISH MARKET

14. BOOK OF HOURS, Use of Sarum, in Latin; 53 leaves, single columns of 26 lines written in a fine late gothic bookhand, dark brown ink, ruled with brown ink, five six-line initials in blue or pink enclosing sprays of foliage or a diaper pattern, all against a burnished gold background from which a thin burnished gold frame extends to enclose the text on three sides and with full borders of fine rinceaux terminating in gold leaves and brightly coloured flowers, two full-page miniatures (apparently on singletons) depicting the Death of the Virgin (f. 1v) and the Last Judgement (f. 15v) within frames of blue and

burnished gold and with full borders of rinceaux and gold leaves (but different from the text-page borders), one four-line initial in burnished gold against a background of pink and blue with penwork in white and with sprays of gold leaves extending into the margin, several two-line initials in burnished gold against backgrounds of pink and blue with penwork in white, numerous one-line initials in burnished gold with penwork in black or in blue with penwork in red, decorative line-fillers; added prayers and a Mass in later English hands (see below); incomplete at the beginning and the end, perhaps lacking miniatures before ff. 27, 43 and 51, variable dust-soiling, rubbing (occasionally affecting legibility), smudging and light marginal damp-staining, miniatures rubbed and smudged and deliberately effaced, repaired tear in upper inner corner of f. 15 (just entering corner of miniature of Last Judgement on verso and obscuring a few letters of text on recto), post-medieval pen-trials on ff. 28v, 44v, 52r and at foot of last leaf; late nineteenth-century brown morocco by MacMillan & Bowes of Cambridge. 192 x 123mm (125 x 70mm).

Low Countries (probably Bruges), c. 1430.

£5500

A substantial fragment of a Book of Hours made for the English market, with two miniatures by the Masters of Otto van Moerdrecht, a group of illuminators named for a canon of Utrecht cathedral who commissioned a manuscript as a gift for the nearby Charterhouse (Utrecht, Universiteitsbibliotheek MS 252). The Masters were subsequently also active in Bruges, where regulations of 1 April 1426/7 required that miniatures be stamped in order to control the import of miniatures from Utrecht and elsewhere. A number of manuscripts (several for the English export market) contain stamped miniatures by the Masters. Stamps are not (or are no longer) visible on the present miniatures, however.

The work of the Masters of Otto van Moerdrecht is characterised by greenish oval faces, vivid pink and orange pigments, jagged landscapes, and diapered floors in black and silver. A comparable Book of Hours made for export to England, with miniatures on singletons by the same group of illuminators, and similarly effaced at the Reformation, is Cambridge University Library MS Dd.15.25 (see P. Binski and P. Zutshi, *Western illuminated manuscripts. A catalogue of the collection of Cambridge University Library*, 2011, no. 373, citing further manuscripts from this group).

The presence of English saints such as Alban, Swithun, and Edith, as well as others who were particularly venerated in England, such as St. Amand and St. Vedast, shows that this Book of Hours was intended for the English market. Furthermore, the Litany contains the extremely unusual St. Pandonia or Pandwyna, a nun of Eltisbury in Cambridgeshire (d. 904), about whom little is known other than a brief reference to her cult in Leland's *Itinerary* (see *The Itinerary of John Leland in or about the years 1535–1543*, ed. L. Toulmin Smith, 1964, vol. 5, p. 218). Nicholas Rogers cites two Books of Hours which include this rare saint: Cambridge, Gonville and Caius MS 241/127, and Victoria and Albert Museum, Reid MS 45 (N. Rogers, 'The miniature of John the Baptist in Gonville & Caius MS 241/127 and its context', in *Transactions of the Cambridge Bibliographical Society* vol. 10, no. 2 (1992), pp. 125–138, p. 126). Netherlandish scribes copying Books of Hours for the English market worked from a limited number of exemplars, so it may well be that our manuscript and the two cited by Rogers were written using the same exemplar; at any rate, both manuscripts cited by Rogers contain miniatures by the Masters of Otto van Moerdrecht.

The volume comprises: the prayers to the Virgin 'Salve virgo virginum stella matutina' (ff. 2r–4v), 'O intemerata' (ff. 5r–6r) and 'Obsecro te' (ff. 6r–7v); the Seven Joys of the Virgin (ff. 7v–9v); a prayer in ten parts referring to the wounds of Christ, incipit 'Omnibus consideratis' (ff. 9v–11r); Bede's prayer on the Seven Last Words of Christ (ff. 11r–12r); the prayers 'Deprecor te piissime domine', 'Ave domine ihesu christe verbum patris filius', 'Ave verum corpus' and 'Anima christi sanctifica me' (ff. 12r–13r); a prayer to the body of Christ, incipit 'Domine ihesu christe qui hanc

sacratissimam carnem’, with indulgence granted by Pope Boniface VIII ‘ad supplicationem Philippi [IV] regis francorum’ (ff. 13r–14r); Penitential Psalms (ff. 16r–22r); Litany of the Saints (ff. 22v–25r); Office of the Dead (ff. 27r–42r); Commendations of the Soul (ff. 43r–50v); and Psalms of the Passion (ff. 51r–53v, incomplete at end).

Additions in English hands include a prayer to the attributes of the Virgin (ff. 14v–15r, an adaptation of the Litany of the Virgin, listing her names and attributes, interspersed with alternating red and blue crosses, followed by a prayer to the Trinity in a later, cursive, hand) and a Mass of devotion to Christ (f. 42r–42v).

MIRACLES OF SAINT CUTHBERT

15. [CUTHBERT, *Saint.*] *Capitula de miraculis et translationibus sancti Cuthberti (Symeonis Dunelmensis opera*, Surtees Society vol. 51, 1867, pp. 180–1, *Symeonis monachi opera*, Rolls Series, 1882, vol. 2 p. 345); two fragments, comprising the upper part of a bifolium, 17 lines, and a smaller fragment with remains of five lines, double columns written in a good early gothic hand, ruled in plummet, two-line initial ‘D’ in red, capitals touched in red, rubrics; stained and creased from use in a binding, but almost entirely legible. The bifolium measures [115 x 257 mm] and the smaller fragment [23 x 95 mm]

Northern England, late 12th century.

£15,000

From an unrecorded manuscript of the *Capitula de miraculis et translationibus sancti Cuthberti*, a collection of twenty-one miracle stories relating to St. Cuthbert composed in the late eleventh and twelfth centuries.

Probably written in three groups between 1083 (when Bishop William of Calais expelled the secular clerks who had comprised the religious community of St. Cuthbert and replaced them with Benedictine monks) and 1124, the *Capitula de miraculis* seems to have been written to smooth over the transfer of the saint’s shrine to the Benedictines’ control and is usually found appended to Bede’s prose *Vita Sancti Cuthberti*. The first seven miracle tales were written by a Durham monk soon after 1083: ‘their significance . . . lies in their settings: all seven related to events before 1083, with no reference to the fact that there had been an all-but-complete change in the organisation, and probably in the personnel, of St Cuthbert’s church: moreover, the wording of certain passages suggested an unbroken tradition of monastic life around the shrine This unexpected use of monastic terminology may reflect a campaign to convince St Cuthbert’s devotees that there had been no real change in his church, because no change was necessary. One possibility, incapable of proof, is that this miracle collection stemmed from a more personal interest in establishing continuity, and, indeed, in glossing over the events of 1083. The obvious candidates for authorship in these circumstances would be either the former dean of the [pre-Benedictine] *Congregatio*, its only member known to have become a monk in the house, or his son, already a monk in 1083 (presumably at Jarrow or Wearmouth). Although it is unlikely that they or any others in the new community fully believed in such continuity, the composition of these tales indicates that some among the Benedictines, far from seeking to denigrate their predecessors by drawing odious comparisons, were prepared to ignore the very real differences between the two communities, as a step in the appropriation of the heritage of St Cuthbert’ (M. Foster, ‘Custodians of St Cuthbert: the Durham monks’ views of their predecessors, 1083–c. 1200’, in D. Rollason, M. Harvey and M. Prestwich, eds., *Anglo-Norman Durham*, 1994, pp. 53–65, pp. 54–6)

A further 14 miracle tales were added to the first seven in two stages over the following decades (tales 8–17 by 1115 and 18–21 slightly later). The larger fragment here contains part of the twelfth

story, in which Earl Robert Mowbray, having re-peopled the church of Tynemouth with monks from St. Albans, was dragged from the church in 1095 by William II's soldiers after taking refuge there following a dispute with the king. Needless to say this episode is seen as divine punishment for Mowbray's high-handed actions.

The majority of the surviving manuscripts of the *Capitula de miraculis* date, like our fragments, from the late twelfth century, demonstrating the text's continued (even increasing) popularity at this period. Our fragments no doubt originate in a monastic centre in the north of England, although we have been unable to identify the hand with any known Durham scribal hands of the period. In this regard it is interesting to note both that the first library catalogue of Rievaulx Abbey (c. 1190–1200) includes a volume which contained a 'de translatione corporis sancti Cuthberti' (see David N. Bell, ed., *The libraries of the Cistercians, Gilbertines and Premonstratensians*, Corpus of British medieval library catalogues 3, 1992, p. 104) and that a number of surviving Rievaulx manuscripts are known to be based on Durham exemplars.

From the library of Ampleforth Abbey.



16. DUNS SCOTUS. *Questiones quodlibetales*, in Latin, parts of questions 1, 2, 3 and 4; one partial bifolium and one partial leaf, double columns with the remains of 57 lines, written in a very rapid, highly abbreviated gothic script, initials, headlines and paragraph marks in red; trimmed from use as pastedowns, a slit in one leaf neatly repaired, but generally in good condition. The bifolium measures [217 x 303 mm]

England, 2nd half of 14th century.

£950

From a university manuscript, the text heavily abbreviated. The *Quaestiones quodlibetales*, like the *Quaestiones in IV libros Sententiarum*, are among the small body of writings that can with certainty be attributed to Scotus. Though narrower in scope than the *Quaestiones in IV libros Sententiarum*, the *Quaestiones quodlibetales* are almost as important, representing Scotus's mature thinking as regent master of theology in Paris, a title he was granted in 1305.

Duns Scotus, *Doctor Subtilis*, was a dominant figure of medieval philosophy. Charles Sanders Peirce considered him the greatest speculative mind of the Middle Ages as well as one of the 'profoundest metaphysicians that ever lived'.

From the Bliss, Philipps and Dring Collections.

THE PRICKYNGE OF LOVE

17. HILTON, Walter, *attributed author*. The prickynge of love, end of chapter 29 and beginning of chapter 30 (H. Kane, ed., *The prickynge of love*, Salzburg studies in English literature, 1983, vol. 1 p. 151 ll. 9–14 and 17–24; p. 152 ll. 15–20 and l. 22 – p. 153 l. 5; p. 154 ll. 1–6 and 9–15; p. 155 ll. 8–12 and 16–21); two horizontal strips from a bifolium, remains of single columns of up to 13 lines written in a neat, rather rounded *anglicana* hand in black ink, initials touched in red; recovered from a binding and with consequent creasing and soiling, but in good condition. [37 x 280 mm and 20 x 280 mm]

England, 1st half of 15th century.

£12,500

Fragments from a manuscript of *The prickynge of love*, a Middle English translation, with additions, of the Franciscan Giacomo da Milano's popular *Stimulus amoris*. Probably written in the late fourteenth century, the work is usually (though not universally) attributed to Walter Hilton (c. 1343–1396) and is known in eleven complete manuscripts (three of them naming Hilton as the translator) and six fragmentary ones.

'The first nine chapters of *The prickynge of love* are affective meditations on Christ's Passion presented as necessary preparation for the contemplative life. Chapters 10–33 concern the progressive contemplative life, including a discussion of the mixed life, diabolic temptation, and the necessity of obedience to God and one's superiors in religious life. Chapters 34–8 include a complaint of the contemplative's mortified flesh to God with God's reply, and meditations on the *Pater noster*, the *Ave Maria*, the *Salve Regina* and the state of blessed souls in heaven' (P. Lee, *Nunneries, learning and spirituality in late medieval English society. The Dominican Priory of Dartford*, 2001, p. 196).

Being in the vernacular, the work is most likely to have been read by (or to) a lay audience: the illiterate visionary Margery Kempe is known to have had a copy read to her by a priest and quotes it in her own work. The manuscript from which the present fragments come was evidently a pocket-sized volume.

From the library of Ampleforth Abbey.

18. INNOCENT IV. Apparatus super quinque libris decretalium, Book 3, Rubrica 1 cap. 12 – Rubrica 2 cap. 8; an almost complete leaf written in double columns in brown ink, 71 lines remaining, rounded and rather compressed gothic script in brown ink, ruled in ink, marginal notes in the same hand within shield-shaped frames, with nine two-line initials in

blue with penwork flourishing in red and a one-line initial in blue; recovered from use in a binding, trimmed at foot with loss of approximately four lines, annotations in fore-margin trimmed, verso stained from turn-ins, but generally in very good condition and entirely legible. [309 x 210 mm (292 x 172 mm)]

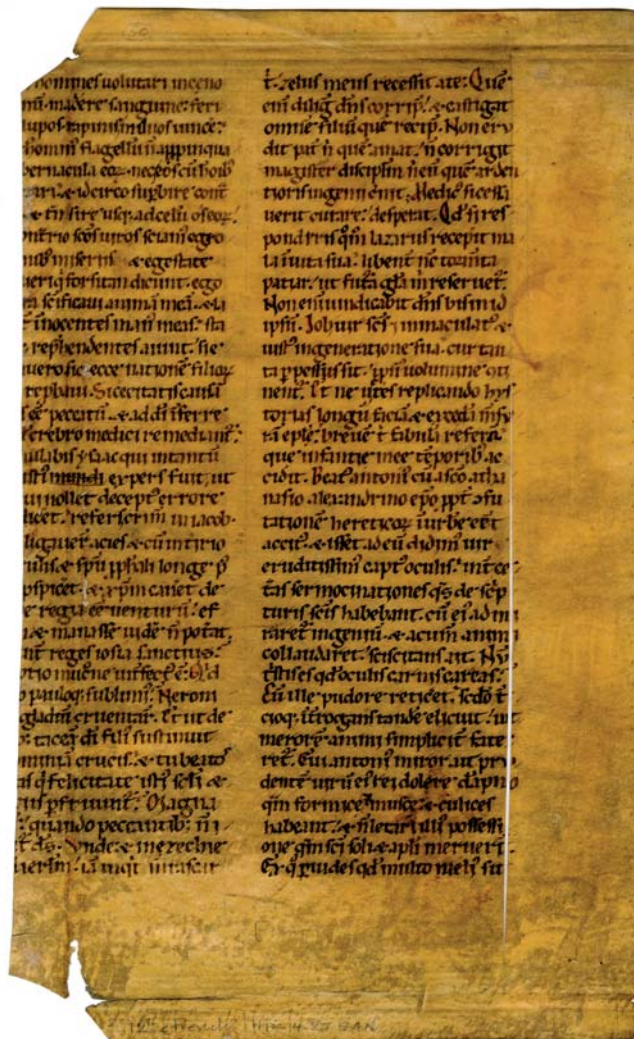
England, mid 14th century.

£650



Innocent IV's commentary on Gregory IX's decretals (known as the *Liber extra*) was written c. 1245 and was never superseded. The text here comprises the end of Book 3, Rubrica 1, 'On the life and honesty of the clergy', and the beginning of Rubrica 2, 'On the cohabitation of clerics and women'.

Although the script strongly resembles the Littera Bononiensis employed at Bologna and elsewhere for glossed copies of canon and civil law texts, the hand here is characteristically English: note for instance the high 'a' formed from two parallel vertical strokes joined in the middle by a light horizontal stroke. It is quite possible that this English scribe had studied at the law schools of Bologna.



19. JEROME. Epistolae (LXVIII Epistola ad Castrutium and CXLVI ad Evangelum; Migne, *Patrologia Latina* 22, cols. 652–3 and 1192–4); the greater part of a leaf written in double columns in a good romanesque hand, above top line, 37 lines, ruled in plummet, two-line initial 'L' (Legimus) on verso, capitals stroked in red; trimmed and discoloured from use in a binding, with loss of part of inner column of text, verso dust-soiled and slightly stained, vertical slit in vellum along outer edge of outer column without loss. [322 x 197 mm (250 x 155 mm)]

Germany, 2nd half of 12th century.

£500

In his letter to Castrutius, a blind man who had been thwarted in an attempted pilgrimage to Palestine, Jerome consoles him by telling him that blindness is not a condition to be grieved. The letter was written in 397. Jerome's letter to Evangelus, of unknown date, concerns the arrogance of Roman deacons.

Interpres legu solimay. et magna sacerdos ^{uiba}
Arboris. ac summi fida inter nuncia geli. ^{uiba}
Implet ⁊ illa manu sed parcius ere minuto. ^{maena}
Aualiatiq; uoles uideri somnia uendunt. ^{uolunt}
Spondet amatores teneru. ⁊ diuis orbis ^{uiba}
Testamentu ingens. calide pulmone colube ^{uiba}
Nuctato. armenius ⁊ comagenus aruspex. ^{tenuro}
Peccora pulloz mimat. ⁊ exta carelli. ^{maena}
Nectū ⁊ pueri. faciet q; deferat ipse. ^{facit aruspex}
Haldeis. sed maior erit fiducia q; ^{mag fiducia}
Dixerit astrologus. credent a fonte relatu ^{astrologus}
Hamonis. qm delphis oracula cessant. ^{delphis}
Et genus humanu dapnat caligo futuri. ^{genus}
Precipuis tam hoz hic ⁊ q sepius exul. ^{precipuis}
Cuius amicia conducenda q; tabella ^{amicia}
Omnis aquus cuius obit et formidat othoni. ^{aquus}
Inde fidel aras sonuit. si dexa ferro ^{sonuit}
Leuatq; si longo castror in carcere mansit. ^{castror}
Nemo mathematicus genui indepnat habebit ^{mathematicus}
Sed q pene perit. cui uix in ciclade mitti ^{pene}
Contigit. ⁊ parua tande caruisse seripho. ^{parua}

Sunt ppe hie p uictoria
 ⁊ q habet iudi armenia
 ⁊ comagenia i f boni an
 p uictoria i coluba ar
 menti i comageni spul
 i magistra. na orax
 i galuna mario diuini
 tio i ornimacia.

107 amon de armenia

ingetia se amicia aliq
 alio i uia sua extra signalet
 q ois sciat q scripsi neroni
 rabo the ostendo. qui neron
 dicebat

Roma du duo fuisse carere
 in in urur ⁊ oruina
 uru.

uiba reori
 boni ma
 oia i ac
 oulat fua
 bber luf
 di

20. JUVENAL. *Satires*, Satire 6 lines 397–438 and 523–564; a complete bifolium (leaves not consecutive), single columns of 21 lines written in a good Carolingian hand with a strong ‘st’ ligature and both tall and uncial-type ‘d’, dark brown ink, ruled with a hard point, first letter of each line alternately in red and dark brown ink and set out into the margin, numerous contemporary and later marginal and interlinear annotations in several hands, foliated in an eighteenth-century hand (apparently once ‘29’ and ‘32’); some light spotting and soiling, but in very good condition, preserving prickings in the outer margins. 210 x 160 mm (140 x 99 mm)

Italy (probably the north), early 11th century.

£9500

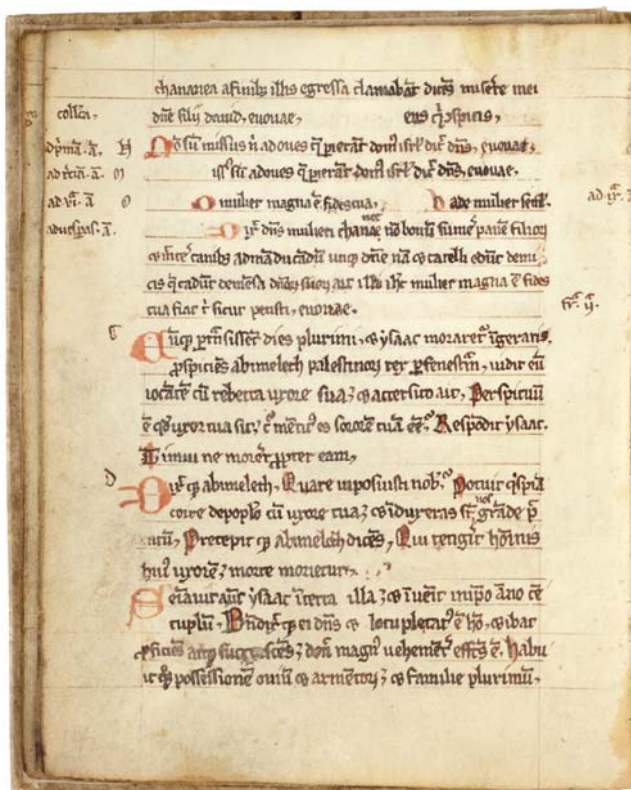
A rare early fragment of Juvenal, from a manuscript of which we have been unable to trace any other surviving fragments.

The manuscript tradition of Juvenal’s *Satires* is divided into two classes. The first, relatively pure, is represented by the ninth-century Montpellier MS 125 and a handful of congeners, the second by a large but inferior and interpolated strain designated Φ by Wendell Clausen, to which the majority of surviving manuscripts belong and which precludes stemmatic representation (see the article ‘Juvenal’ by R. J. Tarrant in L. D. Reynolds, ed., *Texts and transmission*, Oxford, 1983). The readings of the present fragment accord with the second branch, although there are, perhaps inevitably, exceptions: ‘fonte’ (l. 554), for example, which is shared with Paris, Bibliothèque nationale MS lat. 8071 and Vatican MS Vat. lat. 2810.

Both Persius and Juvenal remained standard school authors during the Middle Ages, and the present fragment bears evidence of study from the eleventh century right up to the fourteenth or fifteenth. An eleventh-century scholar, writing in a tiny and very neat Carolingian hand close to that of the scribe, has given rather touching explanatory words above the text: ‘vomit’ above ‘nauseat’, ‘stella’ above ‘cometen’, ‘sac[er]dos’ above ‘osiris’, and so on. Later hands are more discursive, one noting that Syria has three parts, namely Palestine, Armenia and Commagene.

The text here, from perhaps the most successful of the *Satires*, concerns women: the woman who makes a public spectacle of herself, the wife who is irascible and behaves disgustingly before dinner guests, and wives who are superstitious and employ all kinds of foreign religious charlatans. ‘Although Persius and Juvenal may seem to our thinking somewhat unlikely school authors during the Christian era, it was their usefulness in supplying maxims and their status as castigators of pagan morals that won them approval The satirists’ blunt language was excused as necessary to the task and scholars sought refuge (as they do now) in the concepts of persona and irony’ (S. Braund and J. Osgood, eds., *A companion to Persius and Juvenal*, 2012, pp. 442–3).

From the collection of Alberto Vaccari (1875–1965) of the Pontificio Istituto Biblico, Rome; accompanying notes in Italian, possibly Vaccari’s, state that the fragment was ‘rinvenuto in un mazzo di carte diverse’. Subsequently in the collection of Carlo Maria Martini (1927–2012), Archbishop of Milan and candidate for the papacy following the death of John Paul II.



21. [LITURGY.] BREVIARY, including prayers and readings (from Genesis, Exodus and Bede) for Ash Wednesday to the end of Saturday in Passion week; 24 leaves, incomplete at beginning and end and lacking leaves after f. 2 and f. 4, collation i⁸ (wants 1, 4, 5 and 8), ii⁸, iii⁸, iv⁴, single columns of 22 lines written in two sizes of an angular and rather irregular early gothic bookhand in dark brown ink, ruled with ink, one- and two-line initials in red, capitals touched in red, rubrics; some contemporary and later marginalia, including a note, in a fifteenth-century hand, on how Elijah caused fire to fall from heaven; part of fore-margin of f. 13 torn away (not affecting text), brownish stain in foot of some leaves, some dust-soiling, but generally in good condition, some outer margins preserving prickings; modern vellum over boards. 152 x 122 mm (123 x 81 mm)

Germany, mid 13th century.

£4250

A fragment of a pocket-sized Breviary of relatively humble appearance. It comes from the Temporale of a 'secular' Breviary (i.e. for use in a church, either by a parish priest or a friar), containing nine readings at Matins for Sundays and major feast days and three readings for weekdays (monastic Breviaries give twelve readings for Sundays and feast days and three for weekdays in the winter and one in summer).

Provenance: with Hans Kraus in March 1958, according to a pencilled note on the rear pastedown; with Bernard Rosenthal in 1983; from whom purchased by Joseph Pope (1921–2010), his MS Bergendal 54.



22. [LITURGY.] CALENDAR, from a liturgical text, the months of November and December; a complete leaf, a single column of 33 lines, text on recto and verso, gothic liturgical script in dark brown and red ink, large calligraphic letters 'KL' in blue (November) and red (December); soiled and slightly rubbed from use as an archival wrapper, but in good condition and almost entirely legible. 340 x 236 mm (240 x 183 mm)

Germany or Austria, first half of 15th century. £350

Among the feast days written in red are those of St. Martin of Tours, St. Elizabeth of Hungary, St. Catherine of Alexandria, St. Andrew, St. Nicholas, St. Thomas and St. Stephen. The vigil of Pope St. Anastasius I is also noted.

23. [LITURGY.] LECTIONARY, with readings for Christmas Eve; a bifolium (leaves not consecutive), single columns of 22 lines written in two sizes of a good late romanesque bookhand, black ink, ruled with a hard point, initials in red, blue and muted green, large initial 'I' in red with a leafy tail; some light soiling, upper margins sometime trimmed and replaced with modern vellum. Each leaf measures 313 x 200 mm (210 x 120 mm)

Normandy or Picardy, late 12th century.

£950

The large initial 'I' here finds very close parallels in manuscripts from Normandy and Picardy. The use of muted green for initials is common to both areas (see *Manuscrits cisterciens de la Bibliothèque Royale de Belgique*, 1990, nos. 11, 13 and 29, all from the twelfth century).

24. [LITURGY.] MISSAL, the Canon of the Mass; a fragment of a bifolium (a single leaf preserving a small section only of the conjoint leaf), single columns written in dark brown ink in a tall late romanesque bookhand, 21 lines remaining, ruled in ink, four two-line initials on verso (including monograms of 'V' and 'D' for *Vere dignum*) alternately in blue and red with contrasting penwork, one five-line and one six-line initial on verso with red penwork in a leafy design, rubrics; recovered from use in a binding and with consequent creasing and staining, trimmed with loss of several lines at foot, verso soiled and worn. [218 x 191 mm (193 x 140 mm)]

Germany, c. 1170.

£650

At the end of the first line on the recto is the rubric 'infra actionem', immediately before the prayer 'Communicantes et diem sacratissimam celebrantes'. The expression 'infra actionem' originally referred to a variable formula to be inserted within the fixed text on special occasions, and signified that the following text was to be inserted 'within the action'. Thus it is probable that the prayer 'Communicantes' was not originally a fixed part of the Canon but was inserted on special feasts. Gradually it was transformed into a permanent fixture, with some variant formulas on special feasts.

25. [LITURGY.] MISSAL, with readings for the feast of St. John the Baptist (24 June); a complete leaf, double columns written in two sizes of a good gothic liturgical script, 23 lines, black ink, ruled lightly in brown ink, two-line initials alternately in red and blue with contrasting penwork, smaller initials alternately in red and blue, rubrics, medieval foliation 'xii'; recovered from use as an archival wrapper, with consequent slight soiling, but an attractive leaf in very good condition. 320 x 237 mm (237 x 162 mm)

Germany, 1st half of 14th century.

£325

In iug' sã Johis baptiste.

De timeas zacharia ex
audita e' orõ tua ⁊ ely
zabeth uxor tua pariet t' filiu
et uocabis uomẽ eius iohem.
et erit magnus coram dno. et
spũ sã replebit' adhuc ex utero
matris sue. et multi in natui
tate eius gaudebũt. **p. Dñe**

i uitate tua letabit' rex ⁊ sup

salutare nuũ exultabit ueh.

Coll. Pra q's omĩe

deus. ut familia
tua p uiam salutis in
cedat. et bñ iohannis
p̄curatoris hortamenta
sectando. ad eum que
p̄dixit secura pueniat.

Dñm nrũ. S. Hut
homo nullus a deo cui uomẽ
iohãnes erat. hic uenit. **v.**

Et testimoniu p̄hibet de lu
mine. pare dno plebẽ p̄fãam

Gloria et honore coro **off.?**
nasti cum et consultasti eum
sup opa manuu tuar dñe.

Munera dñe ob **Sec**
lata scãfica. et m̄ceden
te bñ iohãne baptista.
nos p̄het a p̄cõr m̄õr
maculis emũda. **p. Cõ**

Magna est gloria eius i salu
tari tuo glãm et magnũ deo
rem ip̄ones sup eũ dñe. **Topl.**

Beati iohãnis baptis
te nos domine p̄clara
comitetur orõ. et que
uenturu esse p̄dixit.
postat nobis fauere pla
catum. **Dñm nrũ. In** **ll. x. f. r. 2.**

die sã Johãnis baptiste.

Deuente matris mee **a**
uocauit me dñs no
mine meo. et posuit os meũ
ut gladiũ acutu sub tequũ
ro manus sue p̄texit me p̄

26. [LITURGY.] MISSAL, with readings for the fifth week of Lent; a complete leaf, double columns written in black ink in two sizes of a good gothic script, 23 lines, ruled lightly with ink, two-line initials alternately in red and blue with contrasting penwork, smaller initials alternately in red and blue, rubrics; recovered from use as an archival wrapper with consequent soiling, a few holes where the ink has eaten through the vellum, various post-medieval inscriptions, but generally in good condition. 330 x 205 mm (235 x 160 mm)

Germany, early 14th century.

£400

The post-medieval inscriptions may indicate an origin in or near Koblenz. They include the place-names 'Oberlanstein', 'Niderlanstain' and 'Pfaffendorff', i.e. the present-day Oberlahnstein, Niederlahnstein and Koblenz-Pfaffendorff.

27. [LITURGY.] MISSAL, a complete bifolium from a large folio manuscript, written in a large angular gothic script in double columns of 32 lines, dark brown ink, ruled with ink, rubrics, large initial 'P' in red, other smaller red and brown ink initials, two with elaborate decorative penwork, capitals touched with red, full margins; later leather thumb tab on the second leaf, in perfect condition. Each leaf measures 458 x 318 mm (330 x 210 mm)

Germany, 15th century.

£500

A handsome bifolium from a large-format lectern manuscript, in perfect condition. Another bifolium from the same manuscript was Quaritch Catalogue 1147, no. 71.

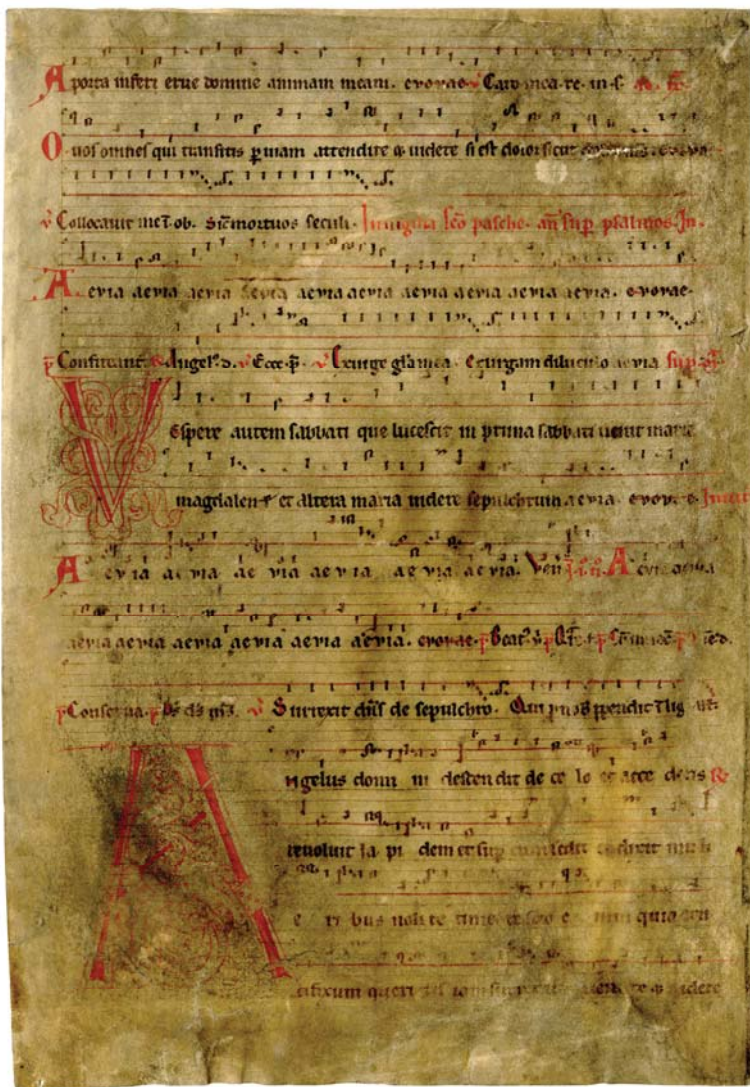
28. [LITURGY.] MISSAL, the opening of the Canon of the Mass; a complete leaf, 18 lines, written in a fine gothic liturgical script, dark brown ink, ruled lightly with ink, capitals touched with red, rubrics, initials in red and blue, large (five-line) initial 'T' (*Te igitur*) in a stylized leafy design in blue within a pink and green frame and against a burnished and tooled gold ground with leafy and floral extensions in two margins; recovered from use as a binding, with consequent soiling and creasing, burnished gold rubbed and slightly flaked, margins and corners trimmed. 375 x 240mm (276 x 184mm).

Probably Southern Germany, 2nd half of 15th century.

£1500

Southern German style illumination of a type that seems to have spread well beyond the borders of the German-speaking lands: compare, for instance, the opening of the Canon of the Mass in a Missal supposedly prepared in the diocese of Esztergom c. 1480 for a church in Poszony (Esztergom, FK MS I.20, fol. 67r; see I. Berkovits, *Illuminated manuscripts in Hungary*, 1969, p. 58 and pl. XXIII).

ME igitur clementissi-
me pater p[er] ih[esu]m
xp[istu]m filium tuu[m] do-
mini nostri sup-
plices rogamus ac-
petimus uti accepta habeas et bene-
dicas. **H**ec t[er]tia **H**ec t[er]tia **H**ec t[er]tia
ta **H**ec t[er]tia **H**ec t[er]tia sacrificia illibata
In primis que tibi offerimus p[er]
dena tua sancta custodia ip[s]a p[er]
of[er]re. custodire. adunare et t[er]re
vigueris. toto orbe terraru[m] una cu[m]
famulo tuo papa nostro. **¶** **¶** et an-
tiste ur[bi]. **¶** et rege ur[bi]. **¶** et om-
nibus orthodoxis atq[ue] catholicis et
apostolice fidei cultoribus. **M**em[or]ia
to d[omi]ni famulo[rum] famula[rum]q[ue] tuar[um]
¶ **¶** fiat memoria uiuor[um] et om



29. [LITURGY WITH MUSICAL NOTATION.] ANTIPHONAL, with neumes, containing music for Holy Saturday and Easter Sunday; a complete leaf written in dark brown ink in a good early gothic bookhand, 14 lines, ruled in ink, neumes on four-line staves ruled in dark brown ink (red marking the C-clef), capitals touched in red, small initials in red, rubrics, two large initials 'V' (*Vespere autem sabbati*) and 'A' (*Angelus domini descendit*) in red with elaborately entwined leafy tendrils; rather soiled and slightly rubbed from use in a binding, the recto very worn, but the verso mostly clear and legible. 290 x 200 mm (260 x 170 mm)

Probably France, early 13th century.

£950

From a well-written Antiphonal with elaborate penwork initials.



30. [LITURGY WITH MUSICAL NOTATION.] ANTIPHONAL, Common of Martyrs; a complete folio leaf, seven lines of text written in brown ink in a rounded gothic script, square and lozenge-shaped musical notation on four-line red staves, long historiated initial 'I' (165 x 31 mm) depicting the full standing figure of a haloed martyr holding a palm branch and book, within an architectural frame, painted in blue and orange against a dark yellow ground; slightly soiled, some minor flaking of architectural frame of historiated initial, but generally in good condition. 482 x 345 mm (360 x 256 mm)

Italy, Bologna, late 13th century.

£1800

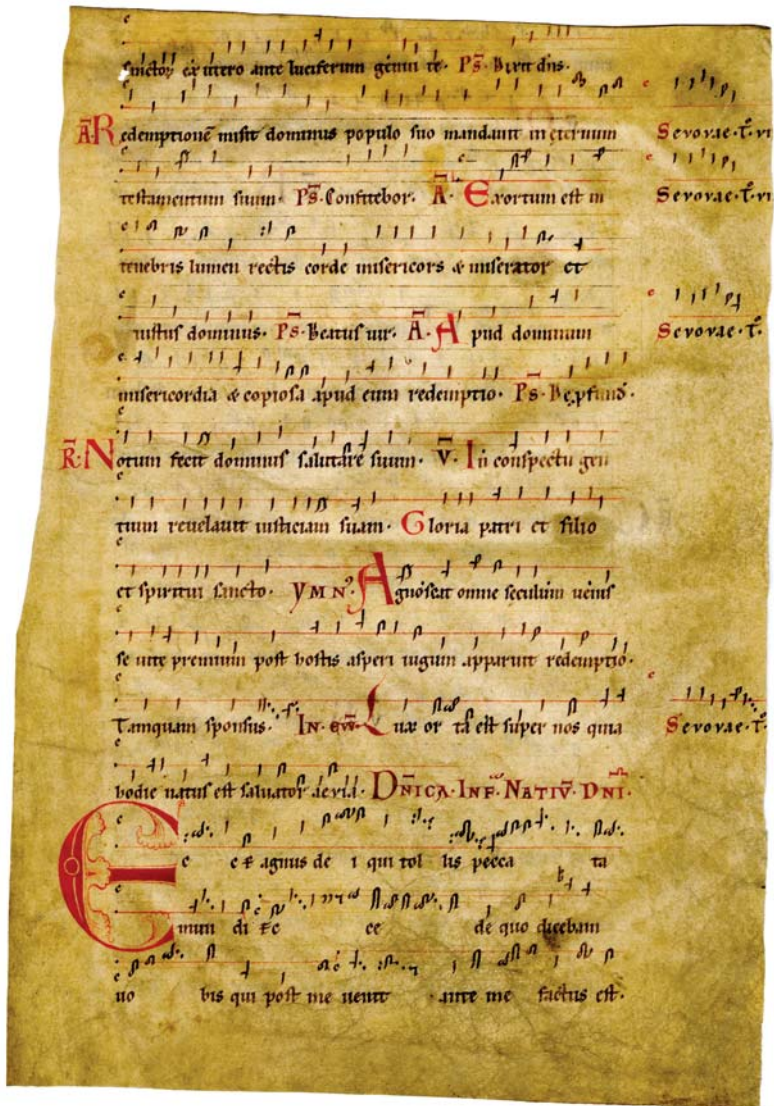
Another leaf from the same manuscript, with an historiated initial depicting Christ between two haloed figures in one compartment, and a sheep between two wolves in another compartment, was Quaritch Catalogue 1088, no. 48.

For the predominance of an orange and blue palette in medieval Bolognese painting see F. Avril, M. T. Gousset and C. Rabel, *Manuscrits enluminés d'origine italienne*, 1984, vol. 2 plates C–H; and Alessandro Conti, *La miniatura bolognese: scuole e botteghe 1270–1340*, 1981, coloured plates.

31. [LITURGY WITH MUSICAL NOTATION.] ANTIPHONAL, with neumes, containing responses and versicles for Christmas, the Sunday after Christmas and the Octave of Christmas; a nearly complete leaf, single columns of 15 lines, brown ink, neumes on a four-line staff, red F line, marginal *differentia*, large initial 'E' (*Ecce agnus dei*) on recto in red with penwork in a leafy design, smaller initials in red, rubrics; recovered from a binding and slightly trimmed at head (affecting a few neumes) and at fore-edge (just affecting the *differentia*), but in excellent condition. [302 x 212 mm (275 x 148 mm)]

Probably Germany, second half of 12th century.

£1250



From a very elegantly written and decorated romaneseque Antiphonal.

32. [LITURGY WITH MUSICAL NOTATION.] BREVIARY, with neumes, with readings and music for All Saints (1 November); a complete leaf written in double columns in two sizes of a good romaneseque script, brown ink, 32 lines, ruling not discernible, St. Gall neumes, rubrics, initials in red; recovered from use in a binding and with consequent wear and soiling, a few small holes with minor loss, small adhesive tape repair on verso. 347 x 225 mm (285 x 185 mm)

Germany, 2nd half of 12th century.

£500



33. [LITURGY WITH MUSICAL NOTATION.] BREVIARY, with neumes; 123 leaves (60 loose bifolia and three single leaves), single columns of 17 lines written in dark brown ink in two sizes of a good gothic liturgical script, square musical notation on four-line staves ruled in red, ruled with plummet, with four historiated initials painted in shades of orange, brownish-red, grey-blue and blue with burnished gold, numerous red or blue initials with penwork in red, blue and purple often running the length of the text columns, lesser initials with calligraphic flourishing and touched in yellow, capitals touched in red, punctuation marks in red, rubrics; all recovered from use as archival wrappers and with consequent trimming, dust-soiling and wear, one historiated initial slightly trimmed, occasional remains of adhesive where labels evidently once pasted, various post-medieval inscriptions. A single leaf measures up to [275 x 200 mm]

South-western France (?Bordeaux), late 13th century.

£5750

The substantial remains of a noted Breviary which was broken up for use as archival wrappers in the seventeenth or eighteenth century; inscriptions show that the wrappers once contained records dating from 1664 up to 1791. Marginal and interlinear notes, including the transcription in full of abbreviated words, show that the parent manuscript was in liturgical use until at least the seventeenth century.

The illumination and decoration exhibit features characteristic of south-western France, and one leaf bears the partially legible nineteenth-century stamp (apparently a trial stamp) of a 'mairie' in the Gironde *département*.

Three of the historiated initials depict male saints with both hands raised (as if in surprise), two of the saints standing above a horned and winged hybrid monster. The other historiated initial shows

two clerics, also with both hands raised, singing or reading from a large manuscript open on a lectern.

34. [LITURGY WITH MUSICAL NOTATION.] BREVIARY, with neumes, with readings and music for the first and second weeks of Lent; a bifolium (leaves not consecutive), single columns of 20 lines written in two sizes of a gothic liturgical script, dark brown ink, ruled in plummet, initials in red, rubrics, St. Gall neumes; recovered from use as an archival wrapper and with consequent wear and soiling, closed tears in one leaf where the vellum has weakened, fore-margin of one leaf trimmed away, numerous post-medieval inscriptions. 220 x 165 mm (175 x 100 mm)

Germany, early 14th century.

£250

A relatively late instance of the use of St. Gall neumes.

35. [LITURGY WITH MUSICAL NOTATION.] BREVIARY, with neumes, 58 leaves (195 x 145 mm); incomplete at beginning and end, f. 1 evidently originally bound elsewhere, collation difficult due to binding; double columns of 42 lines written in two sizes of a good gothic script, square musical notation on four-line staves ruled in red, ruled lightly with plummet, passages giving liturgical directions in smaller script and underlined in red, with four five-line illuminated initials painted in shades of blue and orange with burnished gold, two enclosing hybrid monsters, numerous red or blue initials with contrasting penwork often running the length of the text columns, rubrics; margins very cropped, with slight loss of text and music at fore-edges and often at head or foot, significant tears in three leaves with loss of text, small tears or fraying affecting other leaves (carefully repaired with tissue), sometimes with slight loss, some staining, soiling and rubbing; mid nineteenth-century vellum over boards, brass clasp (slightly soiled and bowed, upper joint repaired, lower joint split at head).

Northern France or Flanders, second half of 13th century.

£7500

A substantial fragment of an attractively decorated noted Breviary of portable format, containing music and readings for the most important part of the liturgical year. It comes from the Temporale of a 'secular' Breviary (i.e. for use in a church, either by a parish priest or a friar), containing nine readings at Matins for Sundays and major feast days and three readings for weekdays (monastic Breviaries give twelve readings for Sundays and feast days and three for weekdays in the winter and one in summer).

Staves ruled entirely in red appear in the last decades of the thirteenth century (formerly the F-line would usually have been ruled in red and the C-line in yellow). During the same period neume forms throughout Europe generally became squarer in form, and by the end of the century the familiar square-note notation had become virtually uniform across western Europe.

The liturgical occasions covered include the tenth Sunday after Pentecost (f. 1, evidently originally bound elsewhere), Good Friday (f. 2, incomplete at beginning), Holy Saturday (f. 3v), Easter Day (f. 6v), Easter Monday (f. 8v), the Octave of Easter (f. 13r), Ascension (f. 30r), Pentecost (f. 36v), Trinity (f. 42r), and Summer Histories (f. 55v, incomplete at end).



36. [LITURGY WITH MUSICAL NOTATION.] CHOIR BREVIARY, part of the offices for the Feast of the Annunciation (Lady Day); a complete leaf written in double columns with 51 lines to a full column, ruled lightly with ink, written in a good gothic liturgical hand in brown ink with numerous rubrics in red, musical notation on four-line red staves, large illuminated initial 'I' (*Ingressus angelus ad Mariam*) on recto of vigorous leafy design in shades of red, green, blue and pale yellow against a burnished gold ground, full-length border ending in sprays of stylized foliage filling upper and lower margins, five large initials in blue with delicate penwork in red, lesser initials in brown ink with penwork sometimes incorporating grotesque profiles; some light soiling, creasing and tiny stitch-holes from use as an archival wrapper, margins trimmed, but in very good condition; mounted and in a double-sided frame. 460 x 252 mm (363 x 223 mm)

England, 1st half of 15th century.

£4500

An imposing and richly illuminated leaf from an English 'Choir Breviary' of exceptionally large size. The leaf has been preserved as an archival wrapper and survived the Reformation in remarkably good condition.

37. [LITURGY WITH MUSICAL NOTATION.] MISSAL, with neumes, containing propers for the feasts of St. Luke, the 11,000 Virgin Martyrs of Cologne, Saints Crispin and Crispinian, Saints Simon and Jude, and All Saints; an almost complete leaf, double columns of 29 lines written in two sizes of an angular late romanesque liturgical script, brown ink, ruled with plummet, initials alternately in red and green with penwork in red or blue, neumes on four-line staves ruled in brown ink; recovered from a binding and with consequent soiling and staining, trimmed at head with loss of two lines, short split at head, generally in good condition and entirely legible. 287 x 199 mm (260 x 170 mm)

France, c. 1175.

£950

38. [LITURGY WITH MUSICAL NOTATION.] MISSAL, with readings and music for the feast of St. Clement (23 November); a complete vellum leaf, double columns of 37 lines written in two sizes of an early gothic liturgical script, dark brown ink, ruled lightly with plummet, two-line initials in red, rubrics, neumes on four-line staves; recovered from a binding and with consequent creasing and staining, but generally in very good condition and entirely legible. 332 x 230 mm (written space 315 x 190 mm)

France or Germany, late 12th century.

£1200

The final stage in the accurate placement of musical notation was the introduction of four-line staves, and they came to be used in almost all music books from the thirteenth century onwards. The present fragment is a relatively early example of their use.



39. [LITURGY WITH MUSICAL NOTATION.] BREVIARY, with neumes, with readings and music for Pentecost, including Notker the Stammerer's sequence *Sancti spiritus assit nobis*; a bifolium of consecutive leaves, double columns of 27 lines written in two sizes of a formal gothic liturgical script, dark brown ink, ruled lightly with ink, rubrics, German Hufnagel neumes on four-line ruled staves, F-clef ruled in red, large initial 'S'

(*Spiritus domini replevit*) in blue infilled with crimson and set against a burnished gold background, one leafy marginal extension in pink and blue with gold bezants, another of scrolling tendrils with gold bezants and leaves painted in pink, blue and green, smaller initials alternately in blue and red, three calligraphic initials in dark brown ink with penwork; recovered from use as an archival wrapper, with consequent rubbing, soiling and creasing, several post-medieval inscriptions, but in good condition. 320 x 237 mm

Germany, mid 15th century.

£1250

From an attractively decorated service book. The post-medieval inscriptions include the place-names 'Rordorff' and 'Walttorff', i.e. Rohrdorf and Walddorf, both near Tübingen in south-western Germany.

40. [LITURGY WITH MUSICAL NOTATION.] MISSAL, with readings and music for the feast of St. Martin (11 November); a single leaf, double columns of 32 lines written in two sizes of a gothic liturgical script, dark brown ink, ruled with plummet, two-line initials alternately in red and blue with contrasting penwork, rubrics, capitals touched in red, gothic neumes on four-line staves ruled in red; recovered from use as an archival wrapper and with consequent rubbing and soiling (affecting verso in particular), various post-medieval inscriptions, old adhesive tape repair on verso. 345 x 245 mm (250 x 175 mm)

Germany, 2nd half of 13th century.

£300

Among the post-medieval inscriptions is the name 'Bleescastel', perhaps Blieskastel in the Saarland.

ON CHANT AND POLYPHONY

41. [MUSIC.] Music treatise, in Latin (see Oliver B. Ellsworth, ed., *The Berkeley Manuscript, University of California Music Library, MS. 744*, 1984, pp. 70, 72–4, 76 and 78–80); a strip from the top of a bifolium, 11 lines in a cursive gothic bookhand, single columns, brown ink, capitals touched in red, ruled in plummet; recovered from use in a binding and with consequent wear and staining, two holes resulting in loss of text. [68 x 275 mm]

France, mid 15th century.

£350

A small fragment of a major work on fourteenth-century music theory, an anonymous treatise on modes in chant and polyphony of which there are only three concordances: Berkeley MS 744, British Library MS Add. 23220, and Catania, Bibliotheca Riunite Civice MS e A. Urbino Recupero D.39.

The text here discusses tones (Dorian, Hypodorian, Phrygian, and so on) and syllables, mentioning Boethius and the French mathematician and music theorist Johannes de Muris (c. 1290/95–after 1344), the only time the latter's name appears in the treatise.

POLYPHONIC SONG

42. [MUSIC.] A single leaf, probably once a fly-leaf, the verso bearing a complete two-part sacred song in Latin, each part setting the same text ('Concinamus venerantes'), the principal part with a variant melismatic ending, mensural notation on three five-line staves drawn in brown ink, cursive gothic script in brown ink, further texts in German in the same and other hands on recto and verso of leaf; stained and dust-soiled, the recto rather worn, but the verso entirely legible. 290 x 214 mm

Southern Germany or perhaps Austria, mid 15th century.

£2750

An apparently unrecorded late medieval sacred song in two parts, its brief text indicating performance on a feast day: 'Conci[n]a[mus] ven[er]an[tes] h[anc] solemp[nitatem] gub[er]na[n]t[i] o[mn]ia sua cu[m] provide[n]t[i]a ut eius clem[en]cia ob nostra p[re]ca[m]i[n]a nobis don[um] celestia regna'.

Beneath the song is Abelard's hymn *Mittit ad virginem* in the German version of the Monk of Salzburg, an anonymous poet and composer active in the second half of the fourteenth century:

'Des mensch[e]n liebhab[er] sandt zu der iu[n]chfr[owen] h[er] aus sein[er] eng[e]l / schar eine[n] erac eng[e]l chlar d[er] starche potschafft p[ru]cht / Durch uns ein starcher pot gesendet ward von got dar umb [. . .]'.

Little is known of the Monk of Salzburg, but he seems to have been a learned member of a local religious community who wrote sacred and secular songs at the magnificent court of his patron, the powerful and influential archbishop of Salzburg, Pilgrim II von Puchheim (archbishop 1365–96). He wrote his own words and music but also translated or adapted many Latin hymns and sequences. 'The melodic style of the sacred songs is essentially close to that of Latin hymns and sequences The texts and melodies of the secular songs do follow medieval tradition, but also herald a new departure, both in introducing major modality and because they include the first recorded examples of polyphonic, and therefore rhythmically notated, tunes in the history of German song' (*Grove*).

The present poem is recorded in eight manuscripts (Munich BSB MSS Cgm 715 and Cgm 1115; Vienna ONB MSS Hs 2856, Hs 4696 and Hs 2975; Danzig, BGPAN Biblioteka Gdanska MS 2015; Wrocław, Biblioteka Kapitulina MS 58; and Udine, Archivio Capitolare MS n. 58); see F. V. Spechtler, *Die geistlichen Lieder des Mönchs von Salzburg*, Berlin and New York, 1972.

The song and the poem are written in the same hand, using ink of the same colour, which leaves open the possibility that both were copied from the same source.

Below the poem, in the same hand but in darker ink, is a note of a culinary/medicinal nature ('Item ain chraut genant raush . . .'); on the recto is a list of sacred carols and prayers (*Haec est virgo sapiens, Domine non sum dignus*, and so on).

43. PETER COMESTOR. Sermon 'Quociens oblatus est Dominus quia ipse voluit' (Migne, *Patrologia Latina* 198, 1744–1746); a single leaf, single columns of 34 lines in a very small gothic bookhand, dark brown ink, apparently unruled, one initial in red and another in green; recovered from use in a binding, slightly trimmed along fore-edge with loss of one or two letters at end of some lines on recto and at beginning of some lines of verso, verso a little rubbed but entirely legible. [169 x 97 mm (125 x 90 mm)]

France, second half of 13th century.

£325

The author (literally 'Peter the Eater' because of his enormous appetite for knowledge) was a native of Troyes; he became dean of the cathedral there in 1147, and was chancellor of the school of Notre Dame in Paris between 1164 and 1168. He later withdrew to the abbey of St. Victor, dying there in 1178. 'As a preacher, Peter was subtle and pedantic in his style, in keeping with the taste of his time and of his audience of scholars and professors assembled around the pulpit of the chancellor. The sermons attributed to him during his stay at St. Victor are simple in style, instructive, and natural in tone' (*Catholic Encyclopedia*).

The present sermon, on Isaiah 53,7, was preached on the Feast of the Purification of the Virgin (Candlemas). It follows the end of another, as yet unidentified, sermon which may not be by Peter Comestor; even at an early date his sermons were wrongly placed in collections of sermons by Peter of Blois or Hildebert of Lavardin.

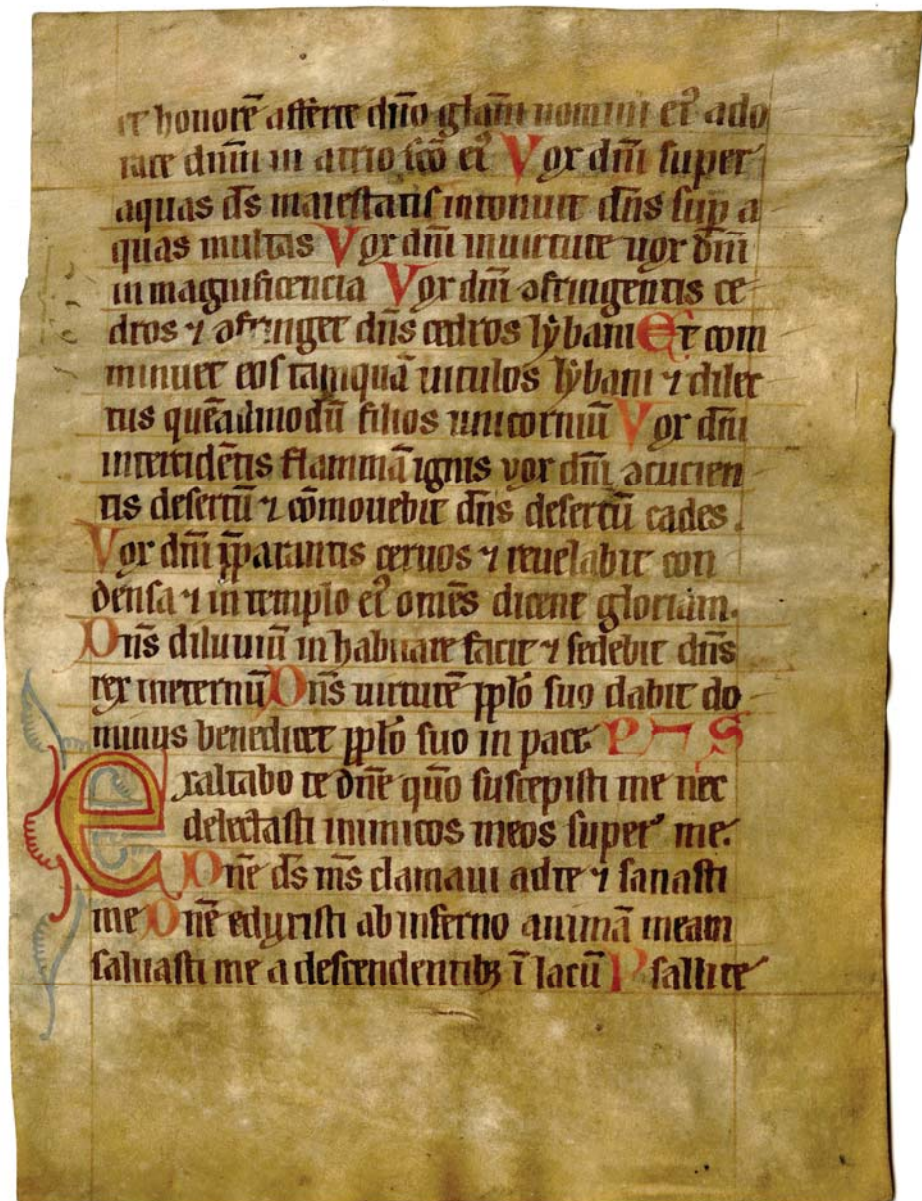
44. PETRUS RIGA. *Aurora*, containing part of the story of Esther; a complete leaf written in a single long column of 49 lines, gothic script, brown ink, ruled lightly with plummet, the first letter of each line written calligraphically and set out into the margin, four-line initial 'P' in red with penwork in blue, small guide-letter in inner margin; in excellent condition. 236 x 119 mm (196 x approximately 65 mm)

England, 1st half of 13th century.

£600

From an early manuscript of the verse Bible traditionally known as the *Aurora* for the light it shed on obscure passages of scripture. Petrus Riga (canon of Rheims, d. 1209) composed the vast poem of some 15,050 lines late in the twelfth century and saw the text through three revisions. It was further revised and enlarged by Aegidius of Paris between 1200 and 1208. It became a popular compendium of Bible texts and gained a reputation through use as a university textbook. The present text appears to be the second of the three original versions (see the note to Sotheby's, 26 November, 1985, lot 48), and the parent manuscript is among the earliest known (see Stegmüller, *Repertorium*, IV, 1954, pp. 380–82, and P. E. Beichner, *Aurora Petri Rigae Biblia Versificata*, University of Notre Dame, 1965). It is written in a tall thin 'agenda' format, suitable for carrying in the pocket. The parent manuscript seems to have been the work of more than one scribe.

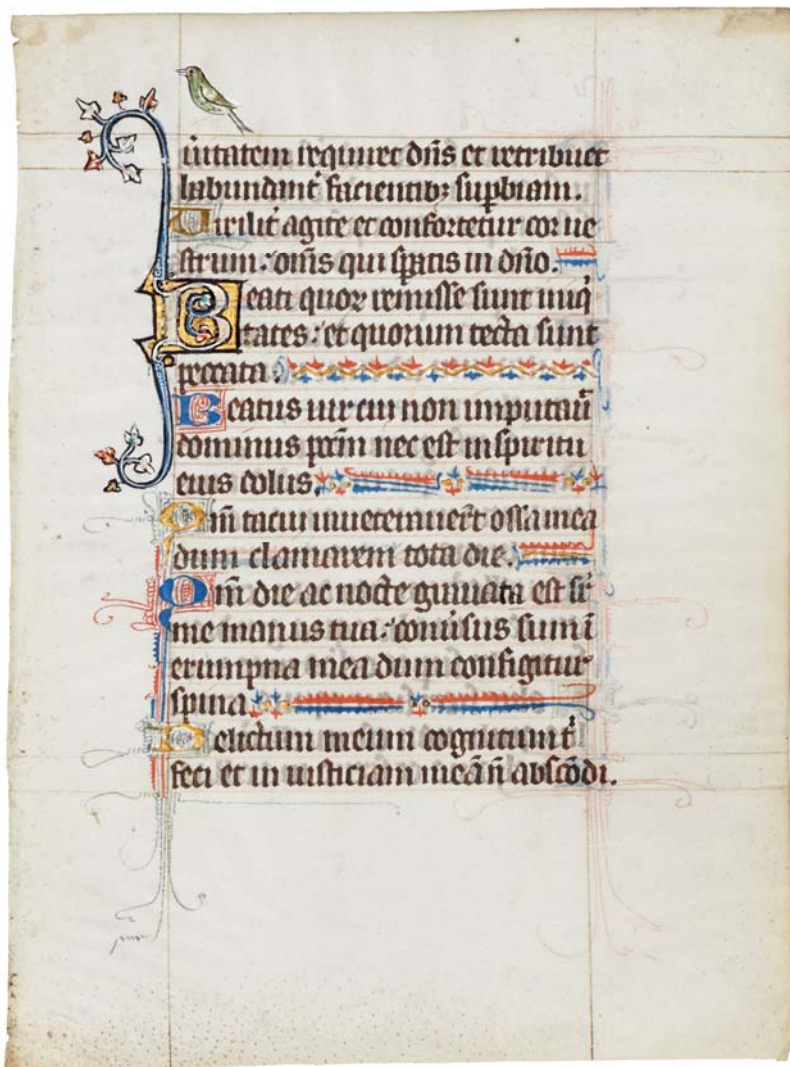
From the collection of Otto F. Ege, leaves were no. 7 in his portfolio (see S. Gwara, *Otto Ege's manuscripts*, 2013, Handlist no. 7). Other leaves from the manuscript were Quaritch Catalogues 1036 (1984), no. 125, 1270 (2000), no. 113, and 1422 (2013); a fragment of 12 leaves is MS. 1643 in the Schøyen Collection, London and Oslo.



45. PSALTER, in Latin, Psalms 28,2–30,3; a complete leaf, written in single columns of 20 lines in a slightly irregular tall early gothic script, dark brown ink, ruled in ink, large initials 'E' (*Exaltabo te*) and 'I' (*In te domine speravi*) in shell gold outlined in red and with penwork flourishing in blue, smaller initials in red; dust-soiled from use as an archival wrapper, but in good condition and entirely legible. 200 x 145 (150 x 108 mm)

Germany, early 13th century.

£400



46. PSALTER, in Latin, Psalms 30, 24–25, and 31, 1–9; a complete leaf written in single columns of 18 lines in a good gothic script, black ink, ruled in ink, illuminated initial 'B' (*Beati quorum remisse*) on verso in shades of blue, pink, green and orange, against a burnished gold ground and with two ivy leaf extensions, a finely painted green bird perched above top line, smaller initials alternately in burnished gold and blue with penwork, various ornamental line-fillers in burnished gold, blue and red; some very slight cockling, but in excellent condition. 134 x 99 mm (82 x 55 mm)

Northern France/Flanders, ?Arras, c. 1300.

£650

Charming decoration from a very refined Franco-Flemish Psalter. For a comparable manuscript, perhaps even from the same workshop (identical measurements and very similar decoration, but with 15 lines of text), see *Comites Latentes* MS 144, written at Arras, *Hidden friends: the Comites*

Latentes collection of illuminated manuscripts, 1985, no. 41 (formerly Abbey/Hornby MS JA. 3204, sale Sotheby's, 25 March 1975, lot 2953 and plates). Compare also British Library, Yates Thompson MS 15, also from Arras.

Other leaves from the same manuscript were Quaritch Catalogues 1036 (1984), no. 68, 1147 (1991), no. 61, and 1396 (2010), no. 62.

47. PSALTER, in Latin, Psalms 58,7–59,13; a complete leaf written in single columns of 16 lines, black ink, gothic liturgical script, two-line initial 'D' in blue with penwork in red, numerous ornamental line-fillers, two marginal annotations in later medieval hands; slightly dust-soiled, but generally in very good condition. 189 x 145 mm (135 x 100 mm)

Northern France (?Rheims), mid 13th century. £400

From a Psalter once owned by Rheims Cathedral. It carried a contemporary ownership inscription 'Iste liber est de fabrica ecclesie Remensis' (see Sotheby's, 24 June 1980, lot 53) indicating that the manuscript came from the sacristy of Rheims Cathedral itself, one of the finest gothic buildings in Europe. The manuscript later belonged to the Cistercian Abbey of Signy in the diocese of Rheims (ownership inscription of c. 1500) and is recorded in A. Bondéelle-Souchier, *Bibliothèques Cisterciennes dans la France médiévale*, 1991, p. 289.

Five leaves from the calendar of the same manuscript were Quaritch Catalogue 1315 (2004), no. 36, and two other leaves are described by Manion, Vines and de Hamel, *Medieval and Renaissance manuscripts in New Zealand collections*, 1989, nos. 111 and 127.

48. SCHOLASTIC TREATISE ON THEOLOGY, in Latin; a complete bifolium, the leaves not consecutive (folio numbers 58 and 62 added in ink at a later date), written in a cursive humanist hand, brown ink, 32 lines, single columns (although the leaves have been ruled with pale ink in double columns); some minor staining in the lower, outer corners, otherwise in good condition. 173 x 127 mm (117 x 80 mm)

Northern Italy, c. 1450. £275

A bifolium from a late scholastic manuscript. There are numerous abbreviations and the script is cursive but shows signs of the emerging humanist influence. These leaves come from a fragmentary manuscript split up and distributed by Jan Tschichold (1902–1974), the distinguished typographic designer, and are laid into a folder with a printed descriptive text suggesting San Nazzaro on Lake Maggiore as a likely provenance.

49. SCHOLASTIC TREATISE ON THEOLOGY, in Latin; a complete leaf, double columns of 50 lines written in a heavily abbreviated small gothic script in dark brown ink, ruled with plummet, alphabetical letters at head of each column ('P', 'Q', 'R' and 'S') and between each column ('a'–'k'), two-line initials alternately in blue and red with contrasting penwork, capitals touched in red, passage commented on underlined in red; recovered from use in a binding, with consequent creasing and a few minor holes and tears, lower outer corner torn away (not affecting text), but in very good condition and entirely legible. 192 x 137 mm (133 x 86 mm)



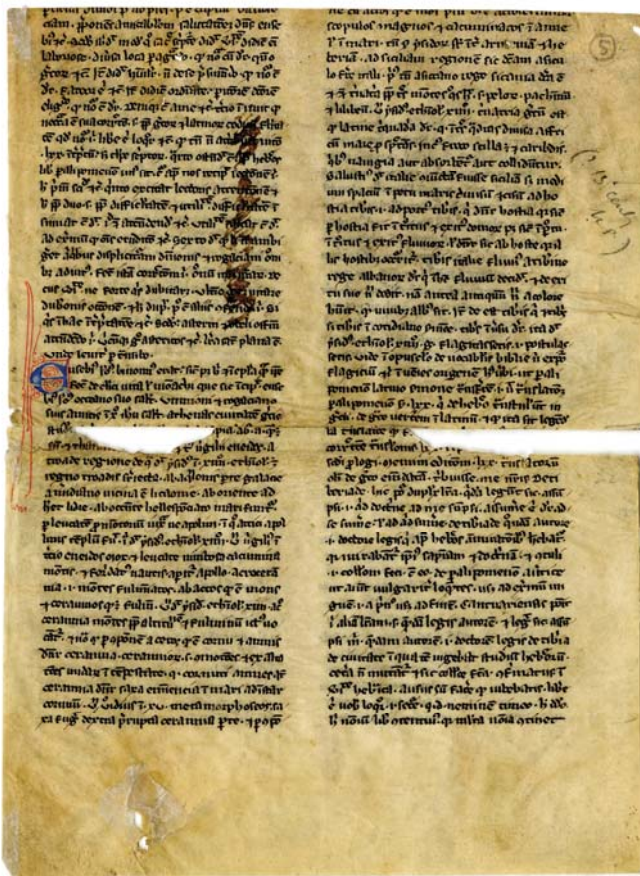
50. WILLIAM BRITO. *Expositiones vocabulorum Biblie*, entries 'Viso' to 'Unctionis' and 'Xps' (i.e. 'Christus') to 'Zorobabel'; a complete bifolium (leaves not consecutive), double columns of 38 lines written in a hesitant and rather irregular gothic bookhand, brown ink, ruled lightly in ink, initials alternately in red and blue, one with penwork; recovered from use in a binding or as an archival wrapper and with consequent creasing, lower half of bifolium very stained obscuring some text on one side. 215 x 160 mm

Germany, 2nd half of 14th century.

£1250

William Brito, or Guillaume le Breton (*fl.* 1249) was a Franciscan friar and theologian. *Expositiones vocabulorum Biblie*, usually known simply as *Summa Britonis*, is his most important work and circulated widely in the late Middle Ages. It comprises a dictionary of difficult words from the text of the Vulgate, containing some 2500 entries, with definitions drawn from classical, patristic, and medieval Latin writers.

The present fragment contains the end of *Summa Britonis* and is followed by a colophon beginning 'Hic ego doctor[um] [com]pegi sc[ri]pta sacro[rum] / Floribus auctorum loca certa notando librorum'. This colophon is known from other manuscripts; see Bénédicte du Bouveret, *Colophons de manuscrits occidentaux des origines au XVIe siècle* no. 21,815, citing a thirteenth-century manuscript in Copenhagen and fourteenth-century manuscripts in the British Library and at Metz. It is followed here by a second colophon beginning 'Hic liber explicit [quod] p[ro]merur m[ihi] detur', naming one 'ludewic[us] morieratus' and also the scribe: 'Q[ui] me sc[ri]bebat Johannes nom[en] h[ab]ebat'. There then follows, in the same hand but in a slightly smaller script, a passage on confession incorporating part of Paul of Hungary's popular treatise *Summa de poenitentia* (composed between 1219 and 1221), beginning 'Quoniam circa confessiones'.



51. WILLIAM BRITO. *Expositiones in prologos Bibliae*; an almost complete leaf, double columns with 46 lines (of approximately 49), written in a heavily abbreviated gothic script in dark brown ink, ruled in plummet, two-line initial 'E' (*Eusebius*) in blue with red penwork, paragraph mark in red; recovered from use as two pastedowns in a binding and now rejoined (approximately three lines missing at centre), top line just shaved, nineteenth-century inscription '(?15th centy. MS)' in ink on recto, verso worn but recto entirely legible. [195 x 142 mm (162 x 116 mm)]

England, 2nd half of 13th century.

£1200

Brito's *Expositio in prologos Bible* is a commentary on St. Jerome's prologues to the various books of the Bible, and was several times printed in early editions of the *Postillae* of Nicholas of Lyra. The text here concerns Jerome's prologue to Chronicles, which leads Brito into a curious disquisition on various geographical features of the Mediterranean coast (the Hellespont, the Troad, Sicily, Scylla and Charybdis, and so on), citing Eusebius, Virgil, Isidore, Sallust and Anselm ('Cantuariensis').

PART II: CHARTERS AND LETTERS

THE CISTERCIANS IN IRELAND

52. ALEXANDER IV. Papal bull 'Religionis vestre meretur honestas'; 11 lines written in a fine chancery hand in brown ink, ruled in blind, large calligraphic initial 'A' (*Alexander*) with penwork extensions, the rest of the pope's name written in *litterae elongatae*, with the lead bulla attached to the document on red and yellow threads (frayed), 'No. 8' and 'Popes Bull' written on verso in seventeenth- or eighteenth-century hands; very worn and rubbed, lower part of document mostly illegible even under ultra-violet light, several small holes where folded. 230 x 285 mm

Lateran Palace, Rome, 12 January 1257.

£950

Although very worn, this is a rare survival of a papal bull relating to an Irish Cistercian house. Dunbrody, in County Wexford, was established following a gift of land by Hervé de Montmorency to the Cistercians of Buildwas (Shropshire) in 1175, the gift being made in order that an abbey be built there. A lay-brother of Buildwas, one Alan, was despatched to inspect the site but found little except a hollow oak tree in which to shelter. His report evidently discouraged the Abbot of Buildwas, who gave over his rights to the land to St. Mary's, the abbey of his Order at Dublin, and Dunbrody was established in 1182 by its monks. Never wealthy, the abbey was dissolved in 1536, but its substantial remains are among the most significant monastic ruins in Ireland.

Alexander IV's bull exempts the abbey from giving subsidies to popes or their representatives, stating that requests for payments, collections or subsidies coming from the Holy See or its legates should not be honoured unless full and express mention of the exemption and of the Cistercian Order are made.

The text of the bull is recorded in an inspeximus by Richard de Northampton, Bishop of Ferns 1282–1304, in the Register of Dunbrody now preserved in the Bodleian Library. It is published in J. T. Gilbert, *Chartularies of St Mary's Abbey, Dublin*, 1884, vol. 2, pp. 123–4.

MAYORAL SEAL OF EXETER

53. DEVON – EXETER. Grant of Robert Wylford to Henry Westcote(?) and his wife Beatrice of a messuage within the walls of the city of Exeter, in the northern quarter in the parish of St. Kerrian ('Keranus'), which they had inherited from John Wayfere; eight lines written in dark brown ink, two vellum tags with seals in dark brown wax of Robert Wylford and of the mayoralty of Exeter, both well preserved; soiled and rather faded, but legible, mounted on a modern composite wood board. 90 x 300 mm

Exeter, 22 January 1380.

£950

Witnessed by, among others, John Bede, John Russell, William Gerneys, Richard Bosonn 'steward of the city of Exeter', and John Talbot.

Robert Wilford (d. 1396) was 'the richest and most active merchant in Exeter during the last three decades of the fourteenth century' (*Oxford DNB*). He was an active importer and exporter of various commodities and played a significant role in the cloth industry of Devon, Somerset, and London. 'He accumulated extensive property holdings in Exeter and its suburbs, including many

shops in prime commercial locations . . . as Exeter's leading citizen he lent money to the city on several occasions, to finance such projects as the construction of a new barge and the paving of the streets. Not surprisingly Wilford came to dominate the city government of late fourteenth-century Exeter. He served as mayor an extraordinary thirteen times between 1373 and 1394, and also acted as receiver (the city's chief financial officer) twice, steward once, councillor fifteen times, and elector sixteen times. MP for Exeter in 1377 and 1381, he also officiated three times as mayor of the city's staple' (*ibid.*).

Richard Bosom (d. c. 1417), a witness to this document, was another significant Exeter figure, serving several times as steward, mayor, and in other offices.

The seals here are very well preserved. That of Wilford comprises a lion's head and the legend 'Sigill' Roberti Wylforde'. The mayoral seal of Exeter depicts a bishop in a canopied niche flanked by the keys of St. Peter and the sword of St. Paul, the patron saints of the city, with the legend 'S' Maioratus Civitatis Exonie' (see W. de Gray Birch, *Catalogue of seals in the Department of Manuscripts in the British Museum* no. 4920).

54. DORSET – MANGERTON. Grant by William Everard and Elisabeth his wife to Hugh de Melplash, parson of Curry Mallet, and Edmund Everard, parson of 'Dychemersch', of all their land in Mangerton, Bowood, Poorton, East Melplash and Mappowder; eight lines written in brown ink, vellum tags for two seals now missing; crumpled, two waterstains affecting legibility. 82 x 205 mm

Attisham, 7 February 1333.

£100

Witnessed by John Everard, Henry de Stronde, Robert de Bouth, Peter de Stronde, Geoffrey de Percy, and others.

55. DORSET – MANGERTON. Quitclaim of Walter of Remmesbury, for William Everard, knight, Thomas of Remmesbury and his wife Margaret, concerning land in Mangerton, Bowood and Poorton; 10 lines written in brown ink; slightly cockled and stained, lacking seal, but in good condition. 87 x 260 mm

Mangerton, 20 September 1342.

£175

56. DORSET – MANGERTON. Grant of power of attorney, by which John Broke, armiger and brother of Edward Broke, Lord Cobham, and Agnes Moyle, daughter of William Moyle, appoint Robert Spechisley to receive on their behalf from Walter Norton and John Batiscombe the two manors of Mangerton and East Melplash as well as lands in South Bowood, 'Hocbere' and Mappowder; seven lines written in dark brown ink, retaining both seals in dark red wax; crumpled and slightly mould-stained, a few small holes, but entirely legible. 85 x 300 mm

Dorset, 31 January 1449.

£175

Edward Broke, 6th Baron Cobham (d. 1464) was a supporter of Richard, Duke of York, and fought on the Yorkist side at the First Battle of St. Albans (23 May 1455) and at the Battle of Northampton (10 July 1460). The seals depict respectively a crowned 'I' (presumably for John Broke) and a griffin surrounded by a motto (only partially legible).



EDWARD III AT BERWICK-UPON-TWEED

57. EDWARD III. Grant, in fee, of free warren to Sir John de Lyons in his lands at Warkworth and Preston Capes in Northamptonshire, Childerley in Cambridgeshire, Great Stukeley in Huntingdonshire, and Begbroke and Swerford in Oxfordshire; 15 lines written in brown ink in a secretary hand, signed by the chancery scribe 'Grove', small space at the beginning of the document intended for a decorated initial left blank, with a substantial fragment of the Great Seal of England in green wax (diameter 80 mm) attached to the document on four green and brown plaited cords; slightly dust-soiled, old glue-stains on verso showing through to recto in places, one small hole (not affecting text). 180 x 260 mm

Berwick-upon-Tweed, 4 October 1335.

£3500

A charter issued by Edward III at Berwick-upon-Tweed shortly after his Scottish campaign of the summer of 1335.

The biographical details of the recipient, Sir John de Lyons or Sir John Lyon (1289/90–1346), are difficult to establish firmly, the existence of several homonymous men having caused much befuddlement in the literature. Our Sir John was most likely born in Warkworth in Northamptonshire and is known to have received a writ summoning him to perform military service against the Scots in 1322 (i.e. under Edward II). Grants ‘in fee’ (that is, to the heirs general), were naturally the most sought-after grants. They tended to be at the petition of the grantee, but the possibility remains that the present grant was a reward for services performed by Sir John during the Scottish campaigns of 1334 and/or 1335.

The document was witnessed by the archbishop of Canterbury (John Stratford, c. 1275–1348); the bishop of Lincoln (Henry Burghersh, c. 1290–1340); Edward III’s brother John of Eltham, earl of Cornwall (1316–1336; ‘John was often in Edward’s company and was frequently a witness to royal charters until his death’ (*Oxford DNB*)); John de Warenne, seventh earl of Surrey (1286–1347); Richard Fitzalan, third earl of Arundel (c. 1313–1376); Henry Percy, second Lord Percy (1301–1352); William Montagu, first earl of Salisbury (1301–1344; one of Edward III’s closest friends, Montagu had provided the largest single contingent – 180 men-at-arms and 136 mounted archers – for the summer campaign of 1335); and Ralph Neville, fourth Lord Neville (c. 1291–1367; Neville had provided 85 men-at-arms for the campaign), among others unnamed.

ENGLISH VICTIMS OF PIRACY

58. EDWARD IV. Letter complaining that his subjects John Layland and John Perro had been the victims of piracy at the hands of the servants of the counts of Romont and Nassau and giving details of the cargo lost; 25 lines written in brown ink in an elegant chancery hand, large initial ‘E’ (*Edwardus*) with calligraphic flourishing, tag for seal cut out from lower border and with very fragmentary private seal of Edward IV in red wax, endorsement in French; creases where folded, a few small marks, but in very good condition. 240 x 380 mm

London?, 10 February 1479.

£1250

A detailed letter in which Edward IV complains to Maximilian, Duke of Austria and Burgundy (later Maximilian I, Holy Roman Emperor) about the plundering of two of his subjects’ possessions. In 1478 John Layland and John Perro had gone to Normandy to purchase grain for the king’s hospital, and other merchandise, which they had stored in the ship of John Franke of Suffolk. On the eve of Pentecost, however, Franke’s ship was ‘violently intercepted’ at sea by the servants of the counts of Romont and Nassau, Maximilian’s subjects. Before John Russell, Bishop of Rochester, and the king’s council, Layland and Perro had given an account of their lost cargo. Besides the 240 quarters of grain, worth, by London prices, 10 shillings a quarter, Edward’s letter lists the following plunder: 16 pounds in gold; 200 ells of cloth worth 6 pounds 13 shillings and 4 pence; two ells of linen worth 24 shillings; 68 ells of towel worth 68 shillings; three dozen napkins worth 24 shillings; 12 long daggers worth 60 shillings; 12 short daggers worth 48 shillings; three gowns worth 60 shillings; eight shirts worth 20 shillings; four veils worth 10 shillings; camlet worth 18 shillings and 4 pence; four black hats worth 16 shillings; three pairs of boots worth 6 shillings; 12 pouches worth 10 shillings; two dozen women’s purses worth 10 shillings; and a box containing these goods worth 8 shillings. In seeking the restitution of this substantial cargo, Layland and Perro had spent 15 pounds, to no avail.

Edward IV had a complex relationship with Maximilian, the future empire-building Holy Roman Emperor. Edward’s sister, Margaret of York, helped negotiate an Anglo-Burgundian alliance between the two the year after this document, but when Edward refused Maximilian military help against the French in 1482, he lost the support of both Burgundy and France. Jacques of Savoy,

Count of Romont, and Engelbert II, count of Nassau, both referred to here, fought with Maximilian against the French at the battle of Guinegate just a few months after this document.



John Russell, mentioned here in his capacity as Bishop of Rochester, helped negotiate the marriage of Edward IV's sister, Margaret, to Charles, Duke of Burgundy, and served the king as keeper of the privy seal. He would later serve as chancellor under Richard III and as an ambassador under Henry VII. He had a reputation for learning and gave books to Oxford colleges.

From the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps, his MS 9967 (213).

59. ESSEX – TOPPESFIELD. Grant of John Potevyle, vicar of Redeswell (Ridgewell), William Quedewell of Dokkyng, William Bronn of Stamborne, and John Bronn of Wethersfeld, to John Grene, Henry Turnour, Walter Wretyll, John Stanyng hale, clerk, and John Crall, clerk, of three crofts of land and their appurtenances in the parish of Toppesfield ('Toppesfeld') in a field called 'Monesfeld', abutting the lane leading to 'Wethersfeld', the tenement called 'Spillewatirs', 'Shepcote' croft, and the land of William Gyldrich, and also granting them one rood of land and a road, lying between 'Heryngesland' and 'Okecroft', abutting 'Northtoftes Woode', which formerly belonged to John Olyver; 15 lines written in dark brown ink in a good charter hand, large initial 'S' with calligraphic flourishing, four vellum tags with one complete and two fragmentary seals in black wax, one bearing the initial 'R' and another the initial 'P', endorsements; remains of adhesive tape in margins where previously mounted (touching only a few letters), sometime folded, a little cockling, two very small holes, but in very good condition, in a card mount. 150 x 330 mm

Toppesfield, 10 November 35 Henry VI, i.e. 1456.

£550

Witnessed by Thomas Grey, John Symond, Thomas Royley, John Beerde, John Canitt. The seal bearing an initial 'R' is presumably that of Thomas Royley.

60. FRANCE – BAYEUX. Notarial copy of a document, in Latin, recording the deferment of a ‘compromis’ between Nicolas, Bishop of Bayeux, and the abbess and convent of Holy Trinity, Caen, over spiritual jurisdiction, issued during the office of the antipope Benedict XIII and quoting an earlier document in French of 26 June 1404; 24 lines written in brown ink, vellum tongue without seal, later ink annotations in left-hand margin, endorsement; sometime folded, tipped onto a piece of card bearing an old printed catalogue entry in English. 195 x 355 mm.

France, 18 December 1405.

£325

The bishop of Bayeux at the time of this document was Nicolas du Bosc, a native of Rouen who held office between 1375 and his death in 1408. Du Bosc trained in civil and canon law and served as an adviser to Charles V and Charles VI. During the Hundred Years’ War he was sent on several missions to negotiate peace with the English, and he held the additional offices of president of the Parisian *Chambre des comptes* and keeper of the seals of France. The abbess of the Benedictine abbey of Holy Trinity at Caen, referred to here, was Marie II de Varignièrès, abbess between 1401 and 1407. The abbey, also known as the *Abbaye aux Dames*, was founded by William the Conqueror and his wife Matilda of Flanders, who was buried there, and served, a dozen years after the date of this document, as the quarters of Henry V of England.

The notaries are Robert Deshaies and Jean Regnard, and the note of collation at the end is signed ‘Bourgueel’.

THE DUC DE BERRY AS DUC D’AUVERGNE

61. FRANCE – BRIOUDE. Notarial register, vast document in Latin in two parts, each comprising three membranes of vellum once stitched and now pasted together, 464 long lines in brown ink, written in a cursive French chancery hand, large calligraphic initial ‘U’ (*Universis*) at beginning; some minor staining, trimmed at foot (without loss of text) and lacking seal, two horizontal creases not significantly affecting legibility, occasional modern underlining in red or blue crayon, but generally in very good condition. 1640 x 620 mm and 1700 x 640 mm

Nonette, 1398.

£5000

An enormous document comprising the details of 49 separate leases accorded by Jean, Duc de Berry in 1397 and 1398 to tenants of properties belonging to the Chapter of Brioude in Auvergne. Most of the tenants are granted long-term or perpetual leases upon payment of an annual remittance and the release of a census to one Petrus Pawani, a priest who was in charge of collecting tithes or rents for the Chapter (‘presbitero collectore et procuratore dicte universitati’). The properties concerned are in the communes of Issoire, Bournoncle Saint-Julien, Brioude and La Mothe, amongst others.

The Chapter of St. Julian at Brioude, which comprised 54 canons, enjoyed royal protection and was among the most powerful and socially exclusive in France. It produced a number of high-ranking churchmen, among them Popes Clement IV and Gregory IX.

The register is signed both at the foot and across the junctions of the vellum membranes by Durand Aymeric, notary at the court of Nonette, the Duc de Berry’s favoured castle in Auvergne. Aymeric is described as acting for Guillaume du Plessis, holder of the duke’s seal at Nonette (‘Guill[elm]us de Plesserio domicellus secretarius ac tenens sigillum excellentissimi principi d[omi]ni Joh[ann]is

bitur[ie] et arvenie ducis comitisq[ue] pictaven[sis] bolonie et arvernien in p[re]positura nonete in arvenia [con]stitutu[s]’).



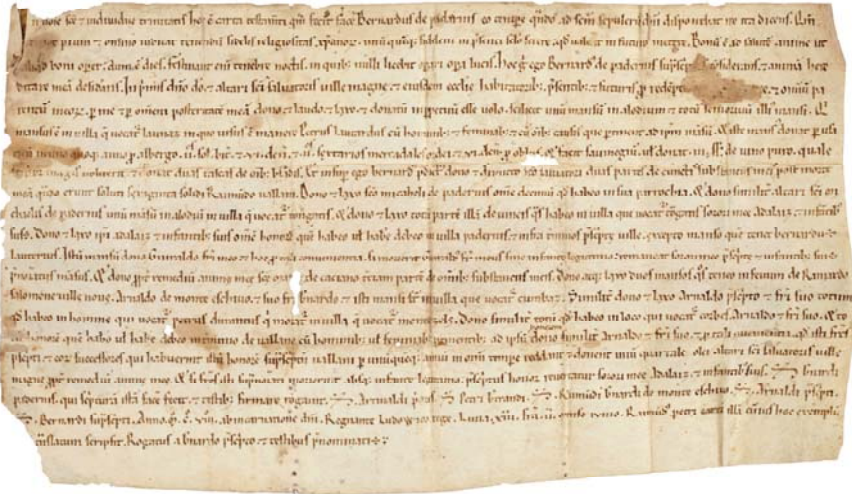
Jean, Duc de Berry (1340–1416) received the duchies of Auvergne and Berry following the treaty of Brétigny in 1360. He visited the Auvergne about 30 times as Duke, most of his visits occurring in winter or spring and lasting at least one or two months and often more. A visit took place in 1398 but not in 1397, which may explain the period covered by our register; see Josiane Teyssot, ‘Pouvoirs et contre-pouvoirs politiques en Auvergne durant l’apanage de Jean de Berry, 1360–1416’, in *Actes des congrès de la Société des Historiens Médiévistes de l’Enseignement Supérieur Public*, 1992, vol. 23 no. 1, pp. 247–260.

62. FRANCE – FERRIÈRES-EN-GÂTINAIS. Grant of land by Tescelinus, abbot of the Benedictine house of Ferrières, to Ada, abbess of the convent of Sainte-Rose at Rozoy-le-Vieil, comprising the land and marshland bordering the road leading from the ‘chauceia de vivario’ (presumably the ‘chaussée’ or causeway of the warren/fishpond) to the hawthorn bush (‘ad albam spina[m]’) and which is contiguous with the road from ‘Maraisvilla’ (perhaps Mérinville to the south of Rozoy-le-Vieil) to the abbey, the rent to be three solidi payable on the octave of the feast of Saints Peter and Paul; 12 lines written in brown ink in a calligraphic charter hand, ruled lightly with plummet, slits for two seals (now lacking); stained and slightly soiled. 124 x 137 mm

Ferrières-en-Gâtinais, June 1191. £800

The witnesses are Gaufrédus (‘p[ri]or’), Milo, Odo, Tustinus, Gaufrédus, Hugo, Johannes, Milo Ogerius, Robertus, Adam, Hubertus, Henricus, Joscelinus, Radulfus ‘puer’, Robertus ‘p[uer]’, and Petrus ‘p[uer]’ (the three latter were presumably oblates or novices of Ferrières).

The convent of Rozoy-le-Vieil was founded c. 1106 by the nun and hermit Elisabeth-Rose (d. 1130) who reputedly left the royal abbey of Chelles to live as a hermit in a hollow oak tree there. The tree and a nearby spring were sites of pilgrimage throughout the Middle Ages and even after the convent's suppression in 1781.



HOLY LAND PILGRIMAGE

63. FRANCE – LANGUEDOC. Last will and testament of Bernard de Paders ('Bernardus de Padarnis'), made before his departure on pilgrimage to the Holy Land; 21 lines written in a good late Carolingian script, brown ink, medieval and later endorsements, 'Num[er]o 109' inscribed in ink in an eighteenth-century hand, paper label inscribed 'No. 15' in a nineteenth-century hand; slightly creased and stained (one stain obscuring two or three words), a few holes (two resulting in the loss of a few letters), extreme lower left-hand corner torn away with loss of one word, but generally in very good condition. 210 x 370 mm

Languedoc, June 1108.

£7500

A remarkable early twelfth-century will, drawn up prior to the testator's departure on pilgrimage 'ad sanctum sepulchrum domini', i.e. to the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem.

Bernard de Paders seems to have belonged to a branch of the aristocratic Languedoc family of Montesquieu; he was probably the nephew of Raymond Bernard II de Montesquieu, one of the witnesses to the will. The other witnesses are Artinaud 'p[ri]oris', Pierre Bertrand, Arnaud de Montesquieu and Bernard Lautier, and the scribe is named as Raymond Pierre.

The beneficiaries are the church of St. Saviour at Villemagne (now Villemagne-l'Argentière in Languedoc-Roussillon), to which Bernard leaves a farm in Launas and all its appurtenances (the annual income in terms of rent, barley, wine and corn is listed) and also 'two parts' (i.e. presumably a fifth) of all that he owns; the church of St. Michael in Paders, to which he gives all his *dimes* in its parish and also a farm in Tongas; his sister Adalaïs and her children, to whom he gives his vines in Tongas and also the feudal honours that he holds in Paders (with the exception of

the farm rented by Bernard Lautier, which he leaves to his brother Guiraud); the church of Notre Dame at Cassan, to which he bequeaths a third of everything he owns ‘p[ro]pt[er] remedi[u]m anime mee’; Arnaud de Montesquieu and his brother Bernard, to whom he leaves two farms in Comas held in fee from one ‘Ramardo Salomone’, all that he has with the man known as ‘Petrus Durantus’ in the village called ‘Montezels’, all that he has in the place called ‘Corbes’ and the feudal honour that he has in Vailhan, with a quart of olive oil to be given annually by the brothers to Saint Sauveur in Villemagne ‘p[ro]pt[er] remedi[u]m anime mee’.

While Bernard was evidently unmarried and from an aristocratic family, he was probably a genuine pilgrim rather than a crusader. Bohemond of Taranto had travelled around France gathering recruits for his ill-fated crusade of 1107 but, while it is possible that Bohemond inspired Bernard, either directly or indirectly, the present document obviously post-dates the crusade. Bernard’s reasons for travelling to the Holy Land are, moreover, stated at the beginning of the document. He apparently saw it as a proclamation of his faith and as beneficial for the salvation of his soul, an opportunity to be seized while circumstances allowed: ‘Q[uonia]m tenet pium et om[ni]no iudicat tenendu[m] fidelis religiositas [Christi]anor[um] Bonu[m] e[st] ad salute[m] anime ut aliq[ui]d boni op[er]er: dum e[st] dies, festinant eni[m] tenebre noctis, in quibus nulli licebit op[er]ari op[er]a lucis’. There is a clear echo here of Christ’s words in the Gospel of John, 9,4: ‘me oportet operari opera eius qui misit me donec dies est venit nox quando nemo potest operari’ (‘I must work the works of him that sent me, whilst it is day: the night cometh, when no man can work’).

GLOVERS OF MAINZ

64. GERMANY – MAINZ. Document written in the presence of Syfridus, canon and cellarer of St. Stephen’s church, Mainz, stating that Gobertus(?) Wet, glover, and his wife Hedewig, assign their house and garden near St. Stephen’s to the prior and Carthusian monastery of St. Michael near Mainz, the Prior and monastery leasing the house and garden to the couple at a rent of ten shillings per annum, to be paid at the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist and at Christmas, the house and garden to be taken as security in the event of non-payment, and the couple’s other house situated in ‘Schefergaszen’, near to Ditmar the glover, to devolve to the Prior and monastery; 12 lines written in dark brown ink in a small neat hand, vellum tag without seal, endorsements; a few tiny holes sometimes touching a few letters, creases where once folded, but in very good condition, tipped onto card. 78 x 235 mm

Mainz, 3 May 1332.

£275

65. GERMANY – NUREMBERG. Manuscript letter, in Latin, from the Abbot of St. Aegidius, Nuremberg, complaining about the actions of the bishop of Bamberg; a single paper leaf written in a cursive script with much abbreviation, 55 lines; sometime folded, some light spotting, but in very good condition, accompanied by a complete transcription by Professor Tilo Brandis of Berlin. 326 x 217 mm

Germany (Nuremberg), c. 1490s.

£1750

Although undated and unsigned, this substantial and revealing letter, presumably a copy retained by the author, can be placed in its late fifteenth-century context with a degree of certainty. The letter was written ‘ex monasterio sancti Egidii’ (final line) and a reference to ‘provisori nostro

domino Nicolao Grolandt' makes it highly likely that the monastery in question is that of St. Aegidius in Nuremberg, since a Nikolaus Groland is recorded as one of the five 'Electors' who appointed the top five positions of the Nuremberg City Council in the years around 1500. The most plausible candidate for the author of the letter is therefore Johann Rotenecker (or Radenecker), abbot of St. Aegidius from 1477 until his death in 1504.

Draco i dno ihu vt deuoctis cu impetrat salute hominis vtriusq. Spectabiles
ac egregie vn an hos pauos dies singlari ex fiducia qd vras egra dicitur gero
ausid sui eand meo iussis carpat sed t stpido insinuant qd pnt mee i
negocio ista impossibilis visa fut quonia vs vt ex cisd melis claret v d q
exarata fut Nuc aut no mng michi videt nom v d notifice qd ex vte dmi
epi Bambergi m carerecud Na id dng me suis stp abfand qd copid hnd
reclusd vorant Cu aut parere suis stp scarp qstiuor / Qua pntas pma
m possit que isti duo dmi Missi p ipm ad dicta sibi suis stp notificasset
quo moni stp Egidy taxatu foret p qngentid p p ea vte qd vgalia hnt
ab impio vellet stie an ego vgalia ab impio t unde hnt vgalia i vgalibz
Eudi qd me vx ac geose dnt vlla vgalia habeo ut ab impio t ab alio
quodq pnape a homi replicad fut me hnt ab egra tamly t ab eps
eigs vndi me sola qstia eleatid ab eps hnt atz admistrat pua lnd t ab eps
epalud padmaly aly bnficiat curati stp vltam qd michi hnt de egra habet
me eta p car lruud ppari dmi vpliatu fut qd ego ut moni no mng obligati
cet ante habon q moni notidmochy vndi vltimo qd me me mndioy pntaq
pudatit dotatit t spuaratit id moni de qly michi hnt nec hodie de
eura ead aly hnt Submilit epq vndi hnt vgalia hnt optet me hnt
de aliquo pnape t ppe dact m i qformate ind ad pua lnd t vgalia vga
hnt vgalia vgalud ab eps ut eura habon Ego debem ppe que moni
nng ab hnt eura ut eps / Simul ego ne caper i stp meli que moni
no nre t me stp ad v p v stp vndi mnt me vocate t vgluissu an
vgalia ab impio habeo t me vndisse q no stp v v d malicioy fidei t offitio
set qd mea stp nec mantia stp sigilla q nllt penes me habo Submilit
epo ut p instrumnt facem dxi no fatia m ad ppe queq meo tur
mng vnt ex pua lnd impetrat ait ipse pona dat penant ad vnuend q
dat vobit hnd dxi q ego vno forte ad tura reuenna ut mng fuisset
no se mtracois dare penant nec habeo nec p q vngi date fut ut p me ut
antecessor meos t hnt casu mtracois dxi v v lruig mtracois Ego hnt
intelligo qd ne vob dare stp mtracois em nec vngi nec vnt me aly
dare vndi Ego ppero q dng meq geosa michi qdai de me nec de ante
cessor meo fut alig qela hnt p hnt dmi hnt sic fuam q michi
nos stmg taxad mng st ad vto stp vng / Cu affirmat dng fut d
vbi dui p adq t habed habui et stp omi tanqut dmi Submilit dng
vobis t habeo qstia m quatu vnt sic dxi fut illo die de nocte stp vobis
vnt dng hnt habui dende tractat cu quod hnt eigs vnt qui carit auisat
ut carit foron na mtracois effect ut moni t taxa aggre velle t eura taxat
qu toly clon no taxat Et stp auisat dxi stp de nocte vobis m dmi mtracois
vnt d mnt fut dng capella ppari dmi Egi dng mtracois t mea pntate
ex qmstio ppari dng ad vradu vnt dng ambo pparum vbi michi
delict vbi callat fut sed de aliud t dicit vnt t tractatit ut tractatit
stmg de vnt meo extit / Timore m habuit ne forte ista mnt affix
meo dng hnt stp ex quo no vngsting dng hnt meo dng vnt
vnt dng mnt affixate ad hnt affixat qd sine qd hnt meo dmi extit
a me digno v d ce t har ve qstia t vnt dng vnt dng p p dng
mtracois dxi michi fut t vnt dng mnt mnt vnt dng vnt dng
meo hnt affixate ad hnt affixat qd sine qd hnt meo dmi extit
vnt dng mnt affixat de qua mnt dxi dng vnt dng vnt dng vnt dng
ad aliud dng longue qstia t negari vnt dxi vnt dng vnt dng vnt dng
mng stp hnt dng

St. Aegidius fell under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the archbishopric of Bamberg, and the letter is a somewhat exasperated account of the archbishop's efforts to extract taxation from the monastery (on account of its imperial 'regalia') and the abbot's refusal to allow any such thing. Heinrich Groß von Trockau, Prince-Archbishop of Bamberg (1487–1501), 'an energetic organizer [who] issued a number of laws' (*Catholic Encyclopedia*), is the most likely candidate for the archbishop. The bishop's *magister curie*, one 'Dytz von Taugen' is mentioned in the letter, as is one 'Wolfgang Krel'.

In his defence of the monastery's position, the abbot appeals to the intended recipient, the identity of whom is not entirely certain. Evidently he was above the abbot in the ecclesiastical hierarchy and must have been a man of considerable influence. Possibly he was the archbishop of Mainz; a reference to the latter in the third person ('dominum moguntinensem', the sense being that nothing further should be undertaken without the archbishop's reply) occurs towards the end of the letter. The Archbishop-Elector of Mainz at the end of the fifteenth century was Berthold von Henneberg-Römhild (1484–1504). Berthold 'encouraged and urged the reformation of the clergy and the religious orders, which was already in progress, and was especially solicitous for a better education of the clergy [He] had long been dissatisfied with the many pecuniary demands of Rome upon Germany and the improprieties that often accompanied the preaching of indulgences, and shortly before his death he respectfully submitted these grievances of the German nation to Pope Pius III, who had just succeeded Alexander VI' (*Catholic Encyclopedia*).

From the collection of Bernard Rosenthal.

66. HERTFORDSHIRE – ALDBURY. Grant of Stephen Gery of Aldbury ('Albury') to Henry Wynche of seven and a half acres and one rood of arable land in the north field of Aldbury, variously located in Nokedon furlong, le Ferne furlong, and Stokying furlong, and abutting the land of Thomas Pynge, Nicholas Seere, Robert Bysschope, and the lord of Penley; 13 lines written in dark brown ink in a small neat hand, a large manicule in the left margin, slits for seal tag no longer present, endorsements; lightly creased and soiled, traces of previous mount on verso, but in excellent condition, in a card mount bearing the *ex libris* of J. A. Dortmund. 135 x 315 mm.

Albury, 4 March 1487.

£300

Witnessed by William Wyghtman the elder, Thomas Russell son of Henry, Robert Byrde, John Russell son of Thomas, and John Tylney.

Two years prior to this grant Henry Wynch had been leased the hall and the demesne lands of the manor of Aldbury for a period of 27 years (see William Page, ed., *A history of the county of Hertford*, 1908, vol. 2 pp. 143–8).

67. ITALY – VERONA. Deed of naturalisation, whereby the *podestà* Alessandro Marcello, acting on behalf of the Venetian Doge Cristoforo Moro, the Twelve Deputies and the Fifty Councillors of Verona, grants citizenship to Gaspare 'de Bocholis' of Perugia as well as to his legitimate and illegitimate offspring; document on vellum, 14 long lines written in a skilful and elegant chancery hand in brown ink, ruled in plummet, first line written in a large and elongated gothic script with five towering ascenders of complex calligraphic flourishing, very large initial 'I' (*In nomine*) in the form of a winged dragon spewing stylised foliage, delicately rendered in pen (with visible metalpoint underdrawing), further penwork including an aster and a rose springing from the flourished

abbreviation mark above 'nomine', notarial device and two-line notarial subscription at foot; creased where once folded, lacking the seal, a few small holes (two affecting two words), but generally in excellent condition. 326 x 408 mm

Verona, 23 December 1465.

£1250



A fine example of the sophisticated scribal practices cultivated in the Italian Renaissance chancelleries.

Gaspere 'de Bocholis' (perhaps Bocoli), a *condottiero* ('squadrierus') in the service of the city of Verona, submitted his request for citizenship on account of the 'affection for this municipality arisen in him' following his consecutive marriages to two Veronese women. His plea was endorsed by Antonio da Tolentino and Jacopo da Concoreggio, both members of the Twelve. The document is notarised by Silvestro Landi, man of letters, prominent legist and chancellor of the city of Verona. Landi corresponded with other local intellectuals (see S. Maffei, *Verona illustrata: parte seconda*, Milan, 1825, pp. 186, 203) and was particularly close to the humanist Guarino Veronese (1374–1460), who praised Landi's learned Latin prologue to the newly reformed statutes of Verona. A namesake, also a notary active in the city for the *contrada* of Santa Cecilia at the turn of the fifteenth century, was likely to be his grandfather (see G. Biancolini, *Notizie storiche delle chiese de Verona* vol. 3, Verona, 1750, p. 196). Landi was perhaps responsible for introducing certain humanist characteristics to Veronese official documents of this period: although the script of the present document shows many typical late gothic features (the elaborate capitals, the uncial 'd' and the occasional use of the 'r' resembling a '2', for instance), there is a clear tendency towards the models of the humanist cursive hand which had been developed in the Florentine chancery by Coluccio Salutati, Niccolò de' Niccoli and Poggio Bracciolini, and which is evident here in Landi's own hand.

68. KENT – BARHAM. Indenture for the purchase, by Robert Godfrey from John Fyner, of two acres of land in Barham; 21 lines written in a cursive script, brown ink, retaining the major part of a seal in dark brown wax apparently showing a ‘G’ (presumably for Robert Godfrey); rather creased and slightly stained, but entirely legible. 180 x 274 mm

Barham, 12 May 1453.

£250

Witnessed by William Woodhill, William Brown, Thomas Finer, and others.

69. KENT – SHOREHAM. Charter of Thomas Prior granting to Geoffrey Shrop of Shoreham (‘Schorham’) all his lands, tenements and appurtenances in Shoreham, except for half an acre at ‘Markendon’; eight lines written in dark brown ink, vellum tag without seal, early endorsement ‘Markendon’; small hole touching one word, slightly creased and soiled. 60 x 255 mm

Shoreham, Thursday before the feast of Holy Trinity, 46 Edward III, i.e. 1372.

£325

The witnesses include John Cepham, William Okeborne, Thomas Baret, and John Marchaunt.

ON THE EVE OF THE BATTLE OF CRÉCY

70. LEICESTERSHIRE – BOSWORTH. Grant, in French, of Sir William de Harcourt, ‘Seigneur de Boseworthe’, and Jane his wife, to Richard de la Sale de Draycote of a cottage and curtilage together with a piece of arable land called Silkhull, for the term of Richard’s life, in return for two sous in sterling payable at the feasts of the Purification and of St. John the Baptist, the cottage to revert after Richard’s death to his daughter Mergrete, after her death to Thomas de Spilesby, and after his death to Robert le Fitz; 27 lines written in brown ink, indentured at head, vellum tag without seal, endorsements; a few small holes and marks occasionally touching a few letters, some light cockling, but in very good condition, tipped onto card. 165 x 287 mm.

Bosworth, Thursday following the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, 20 Edward III i.e. August 1346.

£400

Witnessed by John de Lenere, Robert de Cateby, Symond le Hopper, William Prat, and Robert le Bacstere.

The Harcourts are a very old family descended from one Bernard, a nobleman of the royal blood of Saxony, who acquired the lordship of Harcourt in Normandy in 876. The English branch became a family of major importance in the central Midlands, acquiring the estate of Market Bosworth in the early twelfth century. Many heads of the family were men of national significance. The Sir William of this document was born around 1300 and died of the plague in 1349; his wife Jane was the daughter of Richard, Baron Grey of Codnor, who served under Edward II.

This charter happens to have been issued on the eve of the Battle of Crécy. Sir William and Jane Harcourt’s descendant, Sir Robert Harcourt, would later serve as standard bearer to Henry VII at another momentous battle, that of Bosworth Field in 1485.

AN ANNUAL RENT OF ONE RED ROSE

71. MIDDLESEX – HENDON. Three documents recording the transfer of a message in Hendon.

1. Charter of Thomas and Agnes Sager of Potenhith, Surrey, granting to Richard Ryce of London, ‘gentilman’, a message, hedges and ditches in Hendon, Middlesex, adjoining the land of the abbot and convent of Westminster called ‘Chelcokfeld’, that of Thomas Norton, and the king’s road of ‘parsonstrete’, which they had acquired from John Sharp, bargeman of Chelchhith, Middlesex, to be held in perpetuity; 11 lines in a neat hand, dark brown ink, two vellum tags with small remnants of red wax seals, later endorsements; creases where folded, a few light marks, but in very good condition. 125 x 290 mm.

26 September 1500.

2. Charter of Richard Ryce granting to John Atwell and William Mydelton of Westminster, a message, hedges and ditches in Hendon, which he had acquired from Thomas Sager of Potenhith, Surrey, to be held in perpetuity; 15 lines written in dark brown ink, large initial ‘S’ with calligraphic flourishing, vellum tag without seal, contemporary and later endorsements; creases where folded, a few light marks and stains. 150 x 320 mm.

30 January 1529.

A note on the verso, in a different hand, records those who witnessed the delivery of seisin in this property on 22 May 1529, namely George Dudley, Edward Chevall, Richard Reynold, William Walshe, and Robert Surbutt.

3. Charter of John Atwelle and William Midelton of Westminster, ‘gentilmen’, granting to Richard Ryce of Hendon, ‘gentilman’, and his wife Mary, the tenement with hedges and ditches situated in Hendon which they had recently acquired from Richard, for the duration of Richard and Mary’s lives and for a whole year after their decease, at an annual rent of one red rose at the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist; 14 lines, dark brown ink, initial ‘U’ with calligraphic flourishing, two vellum tags with red wax seals of Richard and Mary (a little worn), indentured at head, later endorsements; creases where folded, a few marks and stains. 135 x 290 mm.

10 February 1529.

Together

£600

William Middleton is possibly the Fleet Street printer of that name (d. 1547) who printed a number of important works of law and medicine, including John Perkins’s legal classic the *Perutilis tractatus*.

From the collection of the historian of medieval art C. R. Dodwell (1922–1994).



72. NORFOLK – BRISINGHAM. Grant of Christopher Coo of Bishop's Lynn ('Lenn Ep[iscop]i') to Henry and Robert Chyttyng of a sixth part in the manor of Brisingham ('Brysshyngham') in Norfolk and a sixth part of the advowson of Brisingham church, lately acquired of John Danyell of Dasebury in Cheshire and of Thomas Danyell his son, Coo naming his brother Leonard and Henry Tayllour, clerk, his attorneys; 15 lines written in dark brown ink, vellum tag with seal in red wax (a bird on a shield), signed by Coo at foot; creases where sometime folded, but in excellent condition. 165 x 345 mm.

Norfolk, 16 October 1529.

£350

The witnesses, whose names appear on the verso, are John Salter, John Kene, Roger Symonde, and Henry Mildyche.

Christopher Coo was an expert seaman, who, eight years prior to this document, had been sent by Henry VIII with six ships to protect English trade from French and Scottish pirates, who were then in abundance, and he corresponded with Cardinal Wolsey on naval matters. He appears to have died in 1538. Bishop's Lynn, where Coo resided, became King's Lynn in 1537 when the estates of the Bishop of Norwich were transferred to the crown.

73. NORFOLK – EDGEFIELD. Final agreement made in the court of Queen Elizabeth at Westminster before the justices James Dyer, Antony Bronn, Richard Weston and John Walshe, by which Richard and Elizabeth Stubbes quitclaim to William King two acres of meadow and thirty-five acres of pasture in Edgefield ('Egefeld') in return for 40 pounds sterling; eight lines in a bold charter hand; tipped onto card. 110 x 345 mm.

Westminster, 6 October 1564.

£100

74. [RUCELLAI, Cardinale.] Letter in Italian, signed by Francesco Fazi, to Cardinale Rucellai, reporting on several financial transactions in Budapest; two pages, oblong folio, written on paper in a Florentine *mercantesca* hand, 57 lines, brown ink, two-line address panel and recipient's note on verso, traces of seal in green wax; creased and slightly split where once folded, edges a little frayed, but complete and in good condition; accompanied by a modern typed transcript. 294 x 220 mm

Budapest, 15–20 March 1491 (1490 according to the Florentine calendar). £1250

A mercantile letter sent from Budapest to Florence in March 1491. First drafted on 15 March, the letter was completed with a postscript five days later. The recipient's note on the verso is dated 21 April 1491. The sender, Francesco Fazi, appears to be otherwise unknown, although a namesake graduated in law in Pavia in 1501 and taught there until his death in 1505; to infer from the contents of this missive, our Fazi was a prominent financial agent at the Hungarian court, acting for the Rucellai bank and perhaps for other Florentine families. The recipient, on the other hand, was a member of an illustrious Florentine family which had been involved in trade since the middle of the thirteenth century. Son of Guglielmo Rucellai (1418–1477), a wealthy merchant and politician, Cardinale (1455–1520) was appointed governor of various cities under the control of the Republic of Florence (see L. Passerini, *Genealogia e storia della famiglia Rucellai*, Florence, 1861, pp. 105–6); he also carried on his father's business, as this letter demonstrates.

In reporting on several financial transactions in Budapest, Fazi mentions the imminent departure of a newly appointed Hungarian ambassador to Rome, the bishop of 'Cenadino' (i.e. János Szokoli, bishop of Csanad), and refers to various representatives of high-ranking Florentine families, including the Cavalcanti, the Albizzi, the Ridolfi, the Putti, the Bini and, most importantly, the Gondi. The latter family had a privileged relationship with the Hungarian court, which at the time of our letter was presided over by Beatrice of Aragon, widow of Matthias Corvinus (1458–1490) and wife of his successor Vladislaus II (1490–1516): Giuliano di Leonardo Gondi (1421–1501) had been treasurer to Alfonso I of Naples and remained a close friend of Alfonso Duke of Calabria, respectively Beatrice's grandfather and brother.

This letter exemplifies the reach of the Florentine mercantile network and the influence it was able to exert, through money lending, over European politics far beyond the borders of Italy.

From the collection of Bernard Rosenthal.

75. SOMERSET – ASHILL. Grant by Thomas le Mony to William Everard, son and heir of Sir Edmund Everard of Stileway ('Stiveleygh'), of a messuage and an acre of land in 'les Aspes' near Ashill; 14 lines written in brown ink; cockled, creased and rubbed, occasionally affecting legibility, seal lacking. 115 x 185 mm

Ashill, Sunday after the feast of Saints Martinian and Processus (i.e. 6 July), 1321. £150

'Les Aspes' (line 5), the name of the land being conveyed, is also rendered 'les Aspes' (line 12).

76. SOMERSET – BAGBOROUGH. Sale by Robert Geldeyn for 40 marks to Thomas de la Lode of all his goods and chattels in Bagborough ('Baggeberwe'); six lines written in brown ink, tag for seal cut out from lower margin and folded down; slightly creased and stained, seal lacking. 115 x 185 mm

Bagborough, 9 November 1311.

£150

A brief document recording a humble transaction.

77. SOMERSET – ISLE BREWERS. Grant by Thomas de Marlebergh, knight, of the manor of Isle Brewers ('Ilebruere') to Sir William de Wyke, parson of Melbury Bubbe, John of Haddon and John of Alvyngton; 11 lines written in brown ink; faded in parts and rather cockled, seal lacking. 110 x 245 mm

Melbury Bubbe, 23 March 1341.

£180

A deed of Thomas de Marlebergh dated 27 March 1341 granting his manors of Puttenye and Werne to Sir William fitz Waryn, knight, Sir William de Wyke, John de Haddon and John de Alvyngton, is at Cornwall Record Office together with an associated grant of power of attorney and a quitclaim (AR/1/777, AR/1/778 and AR/1/779–80 respectively).

78. SOMERSET – SANDFORD. Two documents: (1) grant by Hugh de Draycote to John Bouhan of Lymyngton, chaplain, and Thomas de Pykesleye, of land in Sandford (near Banwell) which he had received as a gift from Simon Bal, chaplain, witnessed by Walter de Rodeneye, knight, John de Wyke, Walter le Ireys, John de Barton, John Deneys, John Rodberd, and others, nine lines written in brown ink; slightly creased and stained, slight damage at left-hand edge with loss of two or three words, seal lacking; (2) grant by John Bouhan of Lymyngton, chaplain, and Thomas de Pykesleye to Hugh de Draycote and Elizabeth his wife of £20 annual rent issuing from various parcels of land in 'La Nywelond', Rolston ('Rolvoston'), Wolvershill ('Wolfarshull'), Sandford, 'Loveschestesmor' and 'Myddelmor' (the latter two being 'de La Nye'), witnessed by Walter de Rodeneye, knight, John de Wyke, Walter le Ireys, John de Barton, John Deneys, John Rodberd, Richard de Solbury, clerk, and others; 17 lines written in brown ink by the same scribe, preserving both seals in brown wax, the first depicting two birds and the motto 'A la sil supris', the second a shield (showing a bird facing sinister, its wings spread) set within a quatrefoil; creased and lightly stained, second seal chipped with slight loss. 115 x 275 mm and 120 x 275 respectively

Nye, 29 October and 10 November 1343.

£400

From the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps, his MSS 30458 and 34073. A grant dated 16 November 1343 by John Bouhan and Thomas de Pykesleye to Hugh de Draycote and Elizabeth his wife of £100 annual rent issuing from two parcels of the manor of Rolston (not to be confused with Rolleston, Staffordshire) is in Staffordshire County Record Office (3764/100, also from the Phillipps collection).

79. SOMERSET – SKILGATE. Grant by Stephen Gamelyn, son and heir of John Gamelyn, conveying to John Stanlynch, John Heyes and William Bearnevyll all his land in Estecote in the parish of Skilgate ('Skelegate'); 12 lines written in dark brown ink; cockled and lightly dust-soiled, seal lacking. 115 x 210 mm

Somerset, 20 September 1409.

£150

Witnessed by William Hone, William Chubbeworthy, Roger Helyere, John Kent, Thomas Helyere, and others.

80. STAFFORDSHIRE – COLTON. Grant by Alice, daughter of Sampson at Damme, called Dalybon, to John and Thomas, sons of John of Ichentone, of land she had inherited from her father near Colton, including her parts of ‘Brettesland’ and ‘Parysland’; 14 lines written in dark brown ink, fragment of seal in dark brown wax remaining (with legend ‘S’ Alic[. . .]’); cockled and slightly dust-soiled, a few small holes resulting in the loss of one or two words (sense recoverable). 110 x 220 mm

Staffordshire, 11 June 1334.

£200

‘Alice at Damme’ is probably to be identified with the ‘Alic’ Othedom’ who appears in the 1332–3 Lay Subsidy Roll for Staffordshire under the village of Tixall (Pirehill hundred), a few miles from Colton.

REGISTER OF FEUDAL LAND HOLDINGS INHERITED
FROM AN ENGLISH CASUALTY OF BANNOCKBURN

81. SUFFOLK. List of fees held mostly in Suffolk, but also in Norfolk, Essex, Middlesex, and Kent in the Honours of Clare, Gloucester, Eye and Richmond, detailing place names, tenants, and number of fees held; 72 lines on recto in brown ink in an elegant hand, 26 lines on verso in a different hand (faint in places), endorsement in English in a fifteenth-century hand (also rather faint); horizontal creases where folded, a few small stains, verso slightly dust-soiled. 550 x 250 mm

Suffolk?, early 15th century.

£1250

A list of fees (heritable land estates) once in the possession of Gilbert de Clare, eighth earl of Gloucester and seventh earl of Hertford (1291–1314), the most prominent English lord to fall at the battle of Bannockburn, and then of his sister Elizabeth de Burgh (1294/5–1360), founder of Clare College, Cambridge.

The document begins by listing fees ‘pertaining to the Honour of Gloucester and Clare of the share of Elizabeth de Burgh one of the heirs of Gilbert de Clare late earl of Gloucester and ancestor of Roger de Mortimer present earl of March’. The baronial family of Clare was founded by Richard de Clare (or fitz Gilbert), a close companion of William the Conqueror. After 1066 William granted Richard extensive East Anglian estates, centred in Clare, Suffolk, known as the Honour of Clare. The Clare family’s successful acquisition of power and wealth, including the earldoms of Hertford and Gloucester, took them to the summit of aristocratic society, culminating in the marriage of Gilbert de Clare to Edward I’s daughter, Joan of Acre. Their son Gilbert, mentioned in this document, was close to Edward II, serving him as warden of Scotland and acting as guardian of the realm during the king’s absences. His over-enthusiastic charge against Robert the Bruce’s forces at the battle of Bannockburn cost him his life, and with no male heir his vast inheritance was divided among his three sisters, the youngest of whom, Elizabeth de Burgh, inherited the lands of the Honour of Clare. A little before the time of this document, these lands had passed to Elizabeth’s great-great-grandson Roger Mortimer, fourth earl of March and sixth earl of Ulster (1374–1398), who was also a great grandson of Edward III. Roger served Richard II as lieutenant of Ireland, dying there in a skirmish aged 24 in 1398.

In nomine domini Amen. In diebus illis cum esset in templo...

Johannes Baptista
 Petrus Paulus
 Stephanus
 Mattheus
 Marcus
 Lucas
 Iohannes Evangelista
 Paulus apostolus
 Petrus apostolus
 Stephanus protomartyr
 Mattheus apostolus
 Marcus apostolus
 Lucas apostolus
 Iohannes apostolus
 Paulus apostolus

117. In quibus supra scriptis...
 118. Et quod...
 119. Et quod...
 120. Et quod...
 121. Et quod...
 122. Et quod...
 123. Et quod...
 124. Et quod...
 125. Et quod...
 126. Et quod...
 127. Et quod...
 128. Et quod...
 129. Et quod...
 130. Et quod...
 131. Et quod...
 132. Et quod...
 133. Et quod...
 134. Et quod...
 135. Et quod...
 136. Et quod...
 137. Et quod...
 138. Et quod...
 139. Et quod...
 140. Et quod...

In nomine domini Amen. In diebus illis...

141. Et quod...
 142. Et quod...
 143. Et quod...
 144. Et quod...
 145. Et quod...
 146. Et quod...
 147. Et quod...
 148. Et quod...
 149. Et quod...
 150. Et quod...
 151. Et quod...
 152. Et quod...
 153. Et quod...
 154. Et quod...
 155. Et quod...
 156. Et quod...
 157. Et quod...
 158. Et quod...
 159. Et quod...
 160. Et quod...

TRESPASS AND FUGITIVES IN LYDGATE'S BIRTHPLACE

82. SUFFOLK – LIDGATE. Manor court roll for Lidgate ('Lydgate') recording court proceedings in 1397–8, noting the names of the jury, various amercements and fines, the election of officers, the swearing of fealty by villeins, an order for the apprehension of villeins who had fled the manor, the transfer of property, and permission to occupy new houses; 80 lines written in a neat bastard hand on both sides of a single membrane of vellum, headings and sums of money in left margin, dark brown ink; slightly rubbed, creases where once folded, a little curled at head, but in very good condition. 450 x 255 mm.

Lidgate, October 1397 and January 1398.

£2500

An important manorial document from Lidgate near Newmarket in Suffolk, birthplace of the poet John Lydgate (b. c. 1370–1449/50?), recording the proceedings at two manorial courts held there on the Monday prior to the feast of St. Luke and on the Tuesday following the feast of St. Hilary in the 21st year of the reign of Richard II. It provides a fascinating glimpse of a rural corner of feudal England not long before Richard was deposed by the future Henry IV.

Manor court proceedings were written entry by entry, as the court was in progress, by the steward in charge or by his clerk, in this case by Laurence Trussebut (later the bishop's steward of the liberty of Lynn), whose name appears beside the heading for each session. The basis of the manorial court was the right of every landlord to hold a court for his local tenants, and it played an important role in regulating the tenure of property, punishing trespassers, and electing the lord's officials, among other business.

This roll names over forty individuals, beginning with the nine jurors. Numerous amercements (small fines) are recorded for trespassing on the lord's corn and in his woods, with cows, horses, colts, pigs, boar, geese, and sheep, in places including 'Gronndelwong', 'Neweparke', 'Briggemedewe', 'Bysschopeswallefeld', 'Mechelfeld', and 'Sutheyewede'. One Robert Lemynge was a repeat offender, and even the local parson (Thomas Welles) and the reeve were caught in the act. Among other fines, Richard Deye is penalised for not flooding the watercourse at 'Molleye', to the harm of his neighbours. The election of the lord's officials include those of Richard Reveson to the office of reeve and of William Grigge to the post of hayward ('messor'). Seven men, described as 'anlepymen' (i.e. landless serfs), are listed as being fugitives, and an order is recorded for their apprehension. William and John Weneye, Simon Lamberd and Thomas Sutheye are granted houses in the street named 'Boytonweye', as well as newly built houses elsewhere, while John Schelford is granted the tenement of 'Brownys' and a pasture called 'Brodstrete', for six years, in return for 20 and 18 pence per annum respectively. The individuals named are by no means all men: Matilda Adylton is fined for trespass, Margaret Houyle pays sixpence to postpone a suit of court, and Katerina Carles surrenders two acres to the hayward. The amount of money raised at each session of the court is recorded, coming to a total of 1 pound 14 shillings and 3 pence.

Fourteenth-century records from Lidgate manor are rare, a few holdings only being recorded at the National Archives and at Suffolk Record Office, comprising reeve's accounts, an extent, and court rolls.

This item is subject to the Manorial Documents Rules 1959, 1963 and 1967, and may not be removed from England and Wales without the prior consent of the Master of the Rolls.

83. SURREY – GUILDFORD. Quitclaim of John Wythewell, son and heir of Roger, for John Shyngelton, concerning a tenement and garden situated in the parish of Holy Trinity in Guildford ('Guldeford'), bounded by the tenement of Nicholas and Thomas Jenyn, by that of the late John Yong, by Guildford High Street, and by the 'Northtowndyche'; 13 lines written in black ink, vellum tag without seal; sometime folded, slightly soiled and rubbed, tipped onto card. 160 x 355 mm.

25 September 1510.

£200

84. SURREY – PACHESHAM. Final agreement made in the court of Henry VIII at Westminster before the justices Robert Brudenell, Richard Broke, Antony Fitzherbert, Thomas Engfeld, and William Shelley, by which John and Dorothea Bacon and Reginald and Johanna Rabett quitclaim to Sir Andrew Wyndesore, Sir William Paulett, Sir Edmund Walsyngham, Thomas Stydolff, John Danaster, and Thomas Polsted, three parts of the manor of Pachesham ('Pachenesham') with meadow in Letherede and Fecham, in return for 160 pounds sterling; 11 lines written in brown ink; slightly cockled and soiled, tipped onto card. 120 x 350 mm

Westminster, 18 November 1528.

£200

William Paulet, first Marquess of Westminster (1474/5–1572), had a long career at court under Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary I, and Elizabeth I, serving as lord treasurer to all four monarchs. Paulet became a member of Henry VIII's council two years prior to this document. Sir Edmund Walsingham (d. 1550) accompanied king Henry to meetings with Francis I at the Field of Cloth of Gold, and as lieutenant of the Tower of London held many famous prisoners, including Anne Boleyn, Katherine Howard, and Sir Thomas More, who famously joked to Walsingham upon ascending the executioner's scaffold, 'I pray you, Master Lieutenant, see me safe up and, for my coming down, let me shift for myself'.

85. SUSSEX – STONE IN OXNEY. Quitclaim of William Eston of Rye, for Robert Pot of the parish of Stone in Oxney ('Stone in Insula de Oxene'), concerning land in that parish; 15 lines written in dark brown ink; a little stained and soiled, professionally flattened and backed with paper, seal lacking. 145 x 263 mm

Stone in Oxney, 4 March 1485.

£200

William Eston seems to have been one of the wealthiest citizens of Rye. 'In 1491, at Rye, all families with goods over £2 were taxed. The records show a very high concentration of wealth, with six men assessed on goods of £400 or more. These men owned houses within the town as well as land in rural areas. William Stoneaker, for example, held houses in Rye and Winchelsea and land both in Sussex and Kent. Adam Oxenbridge, at his death, owned property in the towns of Rye, Winchelsea, and Hastings, and eight other Sussex parishes as well as in Southwark. Likewise William Eston in 1483 held land in four different places in Sussex. He also held two messuages in Battle that had belonged to his father. Yet these men, despite their acquisition of land in the countryside, remained firmly based in town, giving money to local friaries and seeking burial within the town church. Neither Rye nor Winchelsea experienced the "flight from office" that characterized some late medieval towns, in which townsmen deliberately withdrew into the countryside in order to escape the burdens of civic life. William Eston served as jurat and chamberlain' (Mavis E. Mate, *Trade and economic developments, 1450–1550. The experience of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex*, 2006, p. 104).

86. WEST YORKSHIRE – SHELLEY. Grant of Robert, son of Elia, of Shelley ('Scheluelay'), to Adam, son of Richard, son of Elena de le Rodes, of two acres with appurtenances in a field called 'Wlfalles' inherited from his father; 13 lines written in brown ink, vellum tag without seal, early endorsement 'Schellay'; sometime folded, small note of date in a later hand at foot, tipped onto card. 90 x 200 mm.

Shelley, Sunday following the feast of St. Hilary 1 Edward II, i.e. January 1308. £200

Witnessed by Elia de Byrton, Henry de Scheluelay, Adam de Helay, Hugh and Richard de Thornitelay, Richard de Gris, and Robert de Horbyr.



SEAL OF THE TOWN OF MARLBOROUGH

87. WILTSHIRE – MARLBOROUGH. Charter of Juliana Bythyk, widow of David Trebalvet alias Trosmarsh, granting to Robert Tretarll of Cornwall, Richard Lambard of Wiltshire, Richard Colyngbourne, William Weston, Andrew Shawe and John Bride senior, of the same county, all the lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, rents and services lately given to her by Serlo Bythyk, chaplain, in Trebalvet and Trebythyk, which he had received from Juliana and David, Juliana Bythyk appending her seal and, since hers is little known, that of the town of Marlborough; 14 lines, two vellum tags preserving seals in red wax; dust-soiled, some staining obscuring a few words, pasted to stiff card (remains of old adhesive on back of card where once mounted), crack in back of Marlborough seal and tag strengthened. 130 x 300 mm

Marlborough, 6 May 1398. £1800

Witnessed by Oliver Wyse, Robert Houlond, Thomas Nuwyt, Roger Bythyk, William Onger, Robert Heye, Walter Butte mayor of Marlborough, Robert Warenner, Thomas Dryper, Peter

Baldry, Nicholas Tayllour, William Norhampton, William Castelton, Richard Grombold, Thomas Heose, Robert Stoke, and Robert Devenisch.

This charter documents a transaction between a Cornish widow and a number of Wiltshire landowners. The *Patronymica Cornu-Britannica* (1870) associates the name Bythick with the Cornish village of Budock. Place- and surnames beginning with Tre (meaning 'settlement') are typically Cornish, hence the old rhyming couplet 'By Tre Pol and Pen / Shall ye know all Cornishmen'. The name Trebalvet may be a version of Trebullett, a Cornish hamlet. The number of witnesses, including Marlborough's mayor, hints at the local importance of this transaction.

The red wax seal of the town of Marlborough is very well preserved (see W. de Gray Birch, *Catalogue of seals in the Department of Manuscripts in the British Museum* no. 5177). It depicts a triple-towered castle, embattled and masoned, with long windows and a large hinged door, and carries the legend 'Sigill' commune de Marleberge'. The smaller seal bears an armorial shield and legend.

‘A REMARKABLE PRINTING ACHIEVEMENT’

NORDENFALK, Carl. Codex Caesareus Upsaliensis. An Echternach Gospel-book of the eleventh century. *Stockholm, Almqvist & Wiksell, 1971.*

Folio, pp. 165, [1, blank], with black and white illustrations; printed list of libraries who supported this edition (pp. [8]) loosely inserted; a little light foxing but a very good copy in vellum-backed maroon cloth boards, spine and upper cover lettered in gilt. [with:]

Codex Caesareus Upsaliensis. A facsimile edition of an Echternach Gospel-book of the eleventh century. *Stockholm, Almqvist & Wiksell, 1971.*

Folio, pp. [viii], [318], [4]; a fine copy in white veined vellum over thick boards, upper cover lettered and decorated in gilt. [and:]

Codex Caesareus faksimiltgava – ett unikt reproduktionsarbete; facsimile edition – a remarkable printing achievement; faksimileausgabe – eine reproduktionstechnisch einmalige Leistung. *Uppsala, Stockholm, Almqvist & Wiksell, 1971.*

8vo, pp. 24, printed on yellow and green paper; a little creasing to corners; brown printed wrappers.

Together, in the publisher’s maroon slipcase. £1250

Limited-edition facsimile of one of the great treasures of Uppsala University Library, the magnificent Codex Caesareus, an eleventh-century Gospel-book commissioned by the German emperor Henry III for Goslar Minster. Produced to mark the Library’s 350th anniversary, this edition includes chapters on the history of the manuscript and its place in the development of the Echternach School, with details of its binding, contents, script and decoration, as well as a splendid full-colour facsimile reproduction.

THOMSON, Rodney M. The Bury Bible. *Woodbridge, Boydell Press, and Tokyo, Yushodo Co., 2001.*

Large folio, pp. xxiv, 60, [2], with colour frontispiece, 48 colour reproductions on nine plates and 31 black and white reproductions on seven plates; a fine copy in publisher’s blue cloth, title in gilt to spine and in panel to upper cover. £600

First edition. Published in a limited edition of 450, of which this copy is number 9. ‘Since the early years of the twentieth century, Cambridge, Corpus Christi College MS 2, the surviving remnant of the “Bury Bible”, has been recognized as a distinguished representative of the small number of extant English “great bibles” of the twelfth century, and as a *chef d’oeuvre* of romanesque art . . . the Bury Bible is the most beautiful and sophisticated of all the extant English romanesque bibles, standing at the pinnacle of European painting and book production in the twelfth century’ (introduction). This splendid tribute to the Bury Bible by the distinguished scholar Rodney Thomson includes chapters on the contents, context and artist of the bible, a description of its miniatures, and outstanding colour reproductions.

... raudi clazo ex una pte et pta campum suandi confecta ex alia parte et pto pte per quib pnt de
... canonem vel sub annuo censu sine canone vng tarte fumentu mensure sancti germani censuali
... Et cum directo dno et illud directu dnm quod censu importat Et cum sine pnt
... Locens quocens gratum venditoru ne pmutatoru aut alioru gratu omistat pnterit enone
... Anno pnt scripto ... Suscipiem dno Anno dmi qm supra et die martis pte sui dndoma dnt
... necoria dntes. Epone fieri ac pnde pro se et suis heredib et successorib quibuscunq confessus fuit et m
... hndosm sine pnterit et pnterit tenementum seu quasi a sepe nominata omistate pnterit et
... recognicionem hnguedi meorum et omnia alia vniuersa qmoria in pnterit hnt granta recognon et pnterit
... in pnterit de madrat ... in cetero vulgari nominato de flagitio pnterit pratu hospitale sa
... quod fuit bndum pnterit ex alia pte Et pnterit pnterit de la casa ab altera pte ... Anno dmi
... censuali et reddituali saluend Anno quib dnt omistate aut eno certo mandato vel
... cum sine pnterit et demeritend habend bonand et pnterit vendid subuendit lundina
... pnterit pnterit fuerit hnt bndate testib hnt pnterit ... et guillmo pnterit al fag
... dnterit dnterit cora pnterit notario et testib pnterit nominatis / Personalit pnterit magi
... hnt fuit et mberitate recognonit se tenere et tenere velle ut pnterit pnterit a quibus censum habet a
... hnterit pnterit eccie bndate licet absq ... pro pnterit pnterit dnt pnterit pnterit
... pnterit et sollempnit scriptum videlicet quendam campum suum cum omib suis pnterit pnterit
... a campum pnterit pnterit ex una pte Et pnterit campum qm pnterit fuit bndand alia ex alia
... hnt germani censuali et redditu saluend Anno quilibet dnt omistate aut eno certo mandat
... quod censu importat Et cum sine pnterit et demeritend habend bonand et pnterit ve
... ratoru aut alioru gratu omistat pnterit enone pnterit pnterit pnterit pnterit pnterit
... dno die martis pnterit et Anno pnterit declarato coram pnterit notario et testib pnterit
... sine heredib et successorib quibuscunq confessus fuit et in bonate recognonit se tenere et tenere
... vniuersa tenementum seu quasi a sepe nominata omistate pnterit pnterit et alioru dnt eccie bnd
... usq et singla in pnterit hnt granta nominis pnterit omistate recognon et sollempnit scriptum
... inon pnterit pnterit dnt de lauziat ex una parte Et pnterit burgum pnterit pnterit ex alia pte Et pnterit
... onem vel sub annuo censu sine canone vng caronis et suarum coparu fumentu mensure pnterit censu
... ror qm etudine semp obnata Et cum directo dno et illud directu dnm quod censu importat
... ratoru et alia pnterit quocens Locens quocens gratum venditoru ne pmutatoru aut alioru gratu
... anno germano in ambione et cetero pnterit dnt Et dnterit die et Anno pnterit declaratis
... de coram pnterit notario et testib pnterit pnterit declarans / Personalit pnterit hnto pnterit
... mberlo veritate recognonit se tenere et tenere velle et pnterit pnterit a quibus censum habet a
... sequitur Et primo quendam campum suum cum omib suis pnterit pnterit pnterit et alia
... pnterit campum bndand pnterit ex alia parte Et pnterit pnterit de pnterit ex altera parte ...
... pnterit pnterit pnterit pnterit a pnterit ex pte una Et pnterit campum dnt pnterit hnt