

PRINTER'S AND PUBLISHER'S DEVICES
IN
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS INCUNABULA

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RARE BOOK ROOM

PRINTER'S AND PUBLISHER'S DEVICES
IN INCUNABULA IN THE
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URBANA, ILLINOIS
1983

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The University of Illinois collection of incunabula is a miniature version of the total book production of the 15th century in Europe. As apparent from the following tables, it has roughly the same temporal, geographical, and subject distribution. The statistics for the IU holdings are shown here in columns parallel with the figures for the total European production, as projected by Leonardus Gerulaitis¹.

Rate of Book Production

	<u>Total</u>	<u>IU</u>
1450-1480	21%	25%
1481-1490	29%	30%
1491-1500	50%	45%

Book Production by Country

	<u>Total</u>	<u>IU</u>
Italy	41.9%	49.4%
Germany	29.5%	34.5%
France	15.6%	5.6%
Netherlands	2%	2.1%
Switzerland	2.9%	7%
England	1.2%	1%

Book Production by Subject

	<u>Total</u>	<u>IU</u>
Religious	38%	43%
Literary	34%	33%
Legal	14%	.3%
Philosophical & Scientific	14%	.9%

Although somewhat deficient in books printed in France and in the fields of Law, Philosophy, and Science, the collection is fairly representative. It has been estimated² that two-thirds of all incunabula were produced in 12 centers: Germany (5 cities), Italy (4 cities), Basel, Paris, and Lyons.

The present study undertakes to reproduce and comment upon the printer's devices found in the University of Illinois Library's incunabula.

A printer's device is a mark, usually a woodcut - occasionally a metal-cut - placed at the end or on the title page of a book, as a sort of signature, identifying the person or firm responsible for the production of the book and from whom it could be bought. Early printers were not quick to adopt such devices and to display them in their books. It was from 2 to 13 years after the introduction of printing in the principal European countries before the first device appeared.

	<u>First Printed Book</u>	<u>First Book at IU</u>	<u>First Printer's Device</u>	<u>First IU Device</u>
Germany	1454-5	1454-5	1457 or 1462	1469
Italy	1465	1468	1478	1481
Switzerland	ca.1468	1470	1476	1478
France	1470	1479	1483	ca.1490
Holland	ca.1471/3	1481	1477	1484
Belgium	1473	1474	1475	1497
England	1476	1481	1485	1489

1. p.60-61

2. Gerulaitis, p.67.

Of the 1085 fifteenth-century books in this collection, produced by 344 printers and/or publishers, 188 volumes (about 18%) by 93 printers (about 27%) contain devices of printers, or publishers, or both. Examples of 113 of the estimated 660 identified European devices¹ are to be found here. For specifics, see the tables on p.9-12.

The development and elaboration of printer's devices in the 15th century went hand-in hand with the development of woodcutting², and, while generally not to be compared to the artistic creations of the 16th century, they are still interesting.

Early in the history of printing it became the style to provide some books with ornamentation, such as capitals, borders, illustrations, diagrams, portraits, and printer's devices. Some 415 volumes in the IU collection (about 38%) contain such ornamentation; a little less than a quarter of these have printer's devices. In some 85 volumes, the device is the only cut in the book, while about 100 volumes contain also other decorations, from a single capital (no.16) to as many as 566 (no.37) and from a single small diagram (no.111) to 796 illustrations (no.37).

Most of the 15th-century devices fall into one or the other of two groups. The first device, that of Fust and Schöffer in the 1462 Bible - or, possibly, in the 1457 Psalter³- consists of two shields suspended from a branch. (See no.38 for a 1469 version.) This pattern was followed, with variations, especially in the Germanic countries. In the IU collection, 9 designs of this basic type are found in German, Swiss, and Belgian books; in Italy it appears only once, in a modified form, in which the two shields hang separately from two branches of a tree (no.72).

Very soon, a single shield appeared, alone (no.33); or with a single supporter (no.112) in Germany and Switzerland; or with two supporters, such as monkeys (no.15), rams (no.19), unicorns (no.21), griffins (no.30), in France, where it was especially popular.

The second basic design was the orb and cross, introduced in Venice in 1481, by the publishing firm of Johannes de Colonia, Nicolaus Jenson et Socii (no.78). This simple pattern, with variations, became practically a trademark of Italian printers. There are 32 examples of it among IU books printed in Italy; France has 7 versions; Germany, two.

Both the double shield and the orb and cross have been identified as "housemarks." Originating in the Middle Ages, the housemark was the stamp which artisans and businessmen put upon their products for purposes of identification. It is not always possible to identify such marks, but, with variations and ornamental decorations, they appear in many printer's devices. Frequently embodying the housemark were the shop signs, those ingenious substitutes for house numbers, which took the form of various creatures, real or imaginary. These shop signs are often found in devices (no.21). In one case (no.28), it appears that the process was

1. Davies, p.113.

2. Meiner, p.11.

3. Meldau, p.112; Painter, p.214; Davies, p.110; Clair, p.111.

reversed, when Johann Philippi, moving from his original shop, adopted as the sign for his new shop the design which he had previously used as his device. Similarly, the name of the street on which a shop was located sometimes provided the motif for a device (no.20).

Before long, it was felt that the basic designs needed to be made still more specific in order to insure accurate identification. In 1471, Ther Hoernen, at Cologne, solved the problem by adding his initials to his tiny shield (no.33). Other printers followed suit; initials or monograms are present in 48 of the IU devices. Later, the monogram assumed greater importance, sometimes completely replacing the original shield or orb (no.7). But even this was not enough for some entrepreneurs, especially in France; they went so far as to spell out their full names. Of 11 such devices at IU, 7 are those of French printers, 3 Italian, and one Swiss.

Punning devices were fairly common. In these, the design of the device contains a play on the name of the printer (no.4) or of his native city (no.56). The arms of the printer's family (no.115) and of his home town (no.39) also provided the motif for devices.

French printers were partial to mottoes or quotations, which they cut on scrolls or borders of their devices (no.28, 30). In one case (no.23) the first few words of a hymn are represented by a rebus.

One unanswered question is why printers, when once they had adopted a device, did not display it in every book they printed. Some, like Tacuino and Scoto, at Venice, seldom issued a book without their mark; some used a device in their earlier books, then suddenly stopped; others used a device intermittently, for no apparent reason. It has been suggested¹ that devices are more frequently found in books in the vernacular than in Latin. The IU collection, with only 59 vernacular texts, cannot offer much evidence on this point, but it is true that about 25% of the 59 volumes contain printer's devices as compared with about 16% of the Latin titles.

It has also been claimed that "the majority of fifteenth-century printers who specialize in the classics, in grammar, rhetoric, or Latin poetry, do not use the printer's mark - It was - added as a help for the many illiterate people who had to handle the book: the packers, the carriers, the workmen at the binders."² In the IU collection, about 25% of the books in classics, grammar and mediaeval literature have printer's devices, a larger proportion than is found in the fields of theology and religion, where only about 15% of the volumes have devices.

Some printers, having adopted a device, used the same design - even the same block - throughout their period of activity, e.g., André Bocard (no. 16), Jakob Thanner (no.36), Ugo Rugerius (no.49). Sometimes they retained the same design, but had it cut in two or more sizes to fit books of various sizes (Trechsel, no.11, 12; Johannes de Colonia, no.78, 79). Again, an original design was modified by the addition of decorative details (Scoto, no.96, 97). Some printers had two or more very different designs (Bevilaqua,

1. Kristeller, p.XI.
2. Goldschmidt, p.81.

no. 72-74, Sessa, no.98, 99). Occasionally, a device is known to have passed from one printer to another, unchanged (Caxton-Worde, no.5, 6), or with the substitution of one set of initials for another (Anima Mia-Tacuino, 103).

Since the device served as the signature of the person or firm claiming responsibility for a book, it was naturally placed at the end of the volume. But toward the beginning of the last decade of the century, some printers developed elaborate devices, too large to fit readily after the colophon. The alternative was to move them to the title page. Then came the publisher. As the cost of producing books rose, printers found it necessary to seek relief from their financial and managerial burdens. The answer was the publisher, whose contribution to the process of publication was deemed important enough to be recognized by a device in a prominent place - the title page. In turn, the printer became little more than a technician, deserving notice, if at all, only at the end of the volume. In the IU collection, the devices of 14 printers and 9 publishers appear on title pages. Ten of these printers and 4 publishers were French; in Italy, devices of 5 publishers appear on title pages, while only one printer attained that position. A few publishers, for reasons unknown, were content with the end position for their devices; at IU two of these are French and seven Italian. In Germany, publishers did not gain anything like the importance that they did in France and Italy. In the IU collection, German publishers are named in only three books, and none of them had a device.

Most devices, as noted above (p.1) were printed from woodblocks. However, the earliest examples of the two basic designs, the double shield of Fust and Schöffer and the orb and cross of Johannes de Colonia, Nicolaus Jenson et Socii, were metalcuts, rather than woodcuts, and they were printed in red instead of black. The use of red ink continued sporadically throughout the century, especially in legal and liturgical books. In the IU collection, 16 volumes contain devices in red, ten of them being printer's and six being publisher's devices. Metal- instead of woodcut devices appear occasionally. It is sometimes difficult to distinguish a fine woodcut from a metalcut.

Little is known of the designers and cutters of devices. There seems to be no connection between those responsible for the devices and for illustrations and other cuts in books. The devices had a personal connection with the printer; they had no relation to the text of the books in which they appeared.

Urbana, Illinois
25 January 1983

Marian Harman

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NOTE

The figure in parentheses at the end of each citation is the number of that item in the book, Incunabula in the University of Illinois Library at Urbana-Champaign. (Urbana, 1979).

An asterisk (*) preceding certain entries indicates that the device is on the title page.

A red line (A) below the first letter of an entry indicates that the device is printed in red.

BELGIUM

IU has 10 books printed in Belgium, by 5 printers, in two cities. From Antwerp there are 5 volumes, by 3 printers (1486-ca.1502) and from Louvain, 5 volumes by two printers (1474-1487). Only three volumes, by two Antwerp printers contain printer's devices. They also contain woodcut capitals and some illustrations.

ANTWERP. GOVAERT BAC

IU has two books printed by Bac, both of which have his two devices.

1



2



*Holt. Lac puerorum. cafter 1500. (489)
(Has woodcut illustrations, capitals.)

*Casus papales. ca.1502. (215)
(Has woodcut capitals)

Both devices appear in both books, the bird-cage at the end and the Evangelists on the title page.

1. The "bird cage" in this device is Bac's housemark, his address being "int vogelhuys." It is the device of his predecessor at this shop, Matthias van der Goes. Bac changed the initial, M, of van der Goes, to his own initials, g b, and added his own mark, the good-luck symbol, 4, double-crossed and surmounted by a swastika. The shield bears the arms of the city of Antwerp, the two severed hands issuing from the central tower allegedly being derived from the practice of punishing pirates by cutting off their hands and throwing them into the Schelle. This is the third of several versions of this device, which was first used in 1496. Books containing this device have also that of the "Evangelists."
(Juchhoff 8; BMC IX, p.199, Device C; Willoughby, in Lib.Quart. 18(1948)282; Conway, p.180, 312; Moran, p.15)

2. This device is a reverse copy of that of Jacobus de Breda, at Deventer. (See no.44) It contains the sacred monogram, ihs, surrounded by the symbols of the four Evangelists: the eagle, for John, the ox, for Luke, the lion, for Mark, and the angel, for Matthew. It was originally used as a title-page woodcut, with no implications of a printer's device, but it did serve to identify Breda's books, and Bac used it only on title-pages of books in which his "bird-cage" device appears at the end.
(Juchhoff 10; BMC IX, p.199, Device E; Conway, p.160; Hind II, p.584; Langer, p.93-94)

ANTWERP. ROLAND VAN DEN DORP

IU has one book by this printer. It contains his device.

3



Cronike van Brabant. 28 Feb. 1497. (306)
(Has woodcut illustrations, coats of arms)

3. For his device Roland van den Dorp chose the figure of his namesake, Roland, the French epic hero. He stands here blowing his horn, under an archway from which hang two shields, the left one bearing the arms of Antwerp and the right one displaying what are probably the arms of the printer's family. The cut is a free copy of woodcut illustrations in earlier Dutch books of about 1485 and 1486.
(Juchhoff 13 & p.14, 123; Conway, p.186; Baer LXXIV)

ENGLAND

IU has 11 books printed in England; 4 by two printers at London (1486-15 May 1499) and 7 by two printers at Westminster (12 Aug. 1481-1498). Two of those printed at London and five at Westminster contain printer's devices. They also contain woodcut capitals and some illustrations.

LONDON. RICHARD PYNSON

IU has 2 books printed by Pynson (5 July 1493 & 15 May 1499). Both contain his device.

4



Parker. Dives and Pauper. 5 July 1493. (721)
(Device is wanting in IU copy)

Galfridus Anglicus. Promptorium parvulorum. 15 May 1499. (409)
(Both books contain woodcut capitals)

4. Richard Pynson was the first printer at London to use a device, and he used it in the very first book he printed (Chaucer's Canterbury tales. 1490). In some 80 books produced before 1501 he used eight different devices, all of them containing his monogram and/or his full name, as here. The monogram is on a shield, surmounted by a crest and supported by two figures, identified as a boy and a girl, or as Adam and Eve. The latter interpretation is supported by the belief that Pynson had an earlier career as a glover, and the Glover's Guild customarily furnished the actors to play Adam and Eve at the Festival of Corpus Christi. In the border, which is a separate block but is seldom lacking, the Madonna and Child are in the lower left corner and St. Catherine of Alexandria, with her sword, and the Emperor Maximin at her feet, in the lower right corner. There is a play on the printer's name implied in the birds, the so-called "gay pinsons" (Norman finches) atop the helmet and in the upper corners.

(McKerrow 9a; Juchhoff 66; Davies 19,70; Avis (1964), p.17; Winger, in Lib.Quart. 28(1958)356; Moran, p.45)

WESTMINSTER. WILLIAM CAXTON

IU has three books printed by Caxton (12 Aug. 1481-1490). Two of them contain his device.

5



Roye. Le doctrinal de sapience. after 7 May 1489. (830)

(Device is in facsimile in IU copy)

Image du monde. English. c.1490. (504)

(Both books contain woodcut illustrations and capitals)

5. Of the approximately 100 books printed by or for Caxton, only about a dozen contain his device, consisting of his initials, W C, separated by a design which has been variously interpreted. It seems most likely to be a mercer's trademark, which Caxton is known to have used as an official stamp before he became a printer. It has also been suggested that it is Caxton's housemark; or a date, 1474 or 47, referring to some unknown event in his career; or a mark of a society or guild. The significance of the letters, S and C, to the left and right, is also in doubt. Do they stand for Sigillum Caxtoni, Santa Colonia, or nothing at all? The device was probably cut in England, although its first appearance was in a Sarum Missal, printed for Caxton at Paris, by Maynal, 4 Dec. 1487.
(McKerrow 1b; Juchhoff 69; Davies 197; Avis (1964), p.9-10; Duff, p.22; Blake, p.121)

WESTMINSTER. WYNKYN DE WORDE

IU has four books by this printer (13 Apr.1495-1498). Three have devices.

6



Higden. Polycronicon. 13 Apr.1495. (486)

(Device is wanting in IU copy)

Vitae Patrum. before 21 Aug.1495. (1070)

(Device is wanting in IU copy)

Chaucer. The Canterbury tales. 1498. (#252)

(Device is in facsimile in IU copy)

(All volumes contain woodcut capitals; the last two have each a single illustration)

6. When Wynkyn de Worde succeeded Caxton, on the death of the latter in 1491, he continued to use Caxton's device. At first, he apparently employed the same woodblock. Throughout his career, he used over 15 devices, all variations of the original design, and always retaining Caxton's initials - unless the W is to be taken as the initial for Worde and the C for Caxton?

(McKerrow 1b; Juchhoff, p.68; Davies 197; Flomer, p.102; Avis (1964) p.10, 15; Winger (1976), p.94-95)

FRANCE

IU has 58 books printed in France by 35 printers (1479-1510). Of these, 32 volumes (16 Sept.1488-ca.1500) have devices of 16 printers (in 20 volumes) and 6 publishers (in 12 volumes); in 4 volumes, devices of both printer and publisher appear. In 22 volumes, the device is on the title page (11 printer's and 11 publisher's). Eleven devices are metalcuts. Eleven volumes have other woodcut or metalcut capitals or illustrations.

LYONS

IU has 16 books printed at Lyons by 12 printers (ca.1485-10 Dec.1500). Nine of these contain devices of 6 printers (6 Sept.1488-10 Dec.1500). In 6 volumes the device is on the title page. Seven devices are metalcuts. Five volumes contain also woodcut or metalcut capitals and/or illustrations.

LYONS. JEAN DU PRÉ

IU has one book printed by Du Pré. It contains his device.

7



Rudimentum novitiorum. French. La mer des histoires. 20-23 Aug.1491. (834)
(Has large woodcut capitals, illustrations (part metalcut), maps, and portraits)

7. Du Pré has chosen to use as his device his own initials, surmounted by a cross, a variation of the Italian orb and cross design. This particular form is unusual in having the two initials connected by an oblique line and in using a slanting crosspiece on the cross. This is the only book in which Du Pré surrounded his basic design with a delicate border.

(Meyer 31; Polain 38; Silvestre 263; BMC VIII, p.282, Device B)

LYONS. PERRINUS LATHOMI, BONIFACIUS JOHANNIS, & JOHANNES DE VILLA VETERI

IU has one book by these printers; it contains their device.

8



*Auctores octo. 16 Feb. 1494/5. (58)
(Has 4 woodcut capitals)

LYONS. PIERRE MARÉCHAL & BARNABÉ CHAUSSARD

IU has only one book by these printers; it contains their device.

9



*Auctoritates Aristotelis. ca. 1496-9. (59)
(Has 2 woodcut capitals)

8. These printers adopted a version of the orb and cross design in which the orb became egg-shaped and the cross had a single crossbar. This is the second version of the device of these printers. Originally, there was another partner in the firm, represented by an initial, I, in the device. After 1494, this partner dropped out and the I was changed to an L. The initials now stand for the printers' names, P L for Perrinus Lathomi, I for Johannes de Villa Veteri, and B for Bonifacius Johannis. The shield in the lower border is provided for the purchaser of the book to have his arms drawn in.

(Meyer 46; Polain 53; Silvestre 589; Häbler II, Kristeller 240)

9. This is the last of four variations of this device. The initials, standing for the forenames of the printers, Pierre Maréchal and Barnabé Chaussard, are joined by a looped cord, symbol of the Trinity and of eternity. The rosary surrounding the initials may refer to the address of the firm: prope Nostre Dame de Confort. On the scroll above the circle are the full names of the printers, Chaussard's name being spelled, Chaussart. The significance of the crown above the top of the rosary is not clear.

(Meyer 51; Polain 58; BMC VIII, p.316, Device B²; Silvestre 116; Willoughby, in Lib.Quart. 15(1945)149; Davies 25)

LYONS. NICOLAUS PHILIPPI

Philippi's device appears in the only IU book printed by him.

10



France. Laws, statutes, etc., 1422-1461 (Charles VII). Pragmatica
sanctio. 6 Sept. 1488. (404a)

LYONS. JOHANNES TRECHSEL

IU has 3 books printed by Trechsel, each of which has his device.

11



Reginaldetus. Speculum finalis retri-
butionis. 3 Aug. 1492. (817)

12



Augustinus, Saint. Opus quaesti-
onum. 25 Apr. 1497. (71)
Torquemada. Summa de ecclesia.
20 Sept. 1496. (1017)
(Device wanting in IU copy)

10. Philippi's device is the typical orb and cross design, with the orb bisected horizontally and a monogram in the lower half. The letters are probably N M, the initials of the printer, whose real name was Nicolas Müller. Or, since most of his work was done in partnership with Marcus Reinhart, possibly the monogram is to be read, M N, for Marcus and Nicolas.

(Meyer 55; Polain 60; BMC VIII, p.242, 316, Device B)

11, 12. Johann Trechsel used the same device throughout his career, varying it only in size. It is the orb and double cross design, with a vertical instead of the usual horizontal line bisecting the orb. Within the orb are the printer's initials, I T, and above them are two dots. No.11 is the original block, used 1486-1494, and no.12 is a larger version, in use 1493-1497. In 1498 he produced a still larger form, but used it only once.

(Meyer 74 & 75; BMC VIII, p.291, Devices α & β ; Silvestre 242)

LYONS. NICOLAUS WOLF

IU has 2 books printed by N. Wolf (18 Nov.1498 & 10 Dec.1500). Both have his device.

13



- Juvenalis. Satyræ. 18 Nov.1498. (569) (Device is on leaf «6^v»)
(Printed for Étienne Gueynard)
(Has woodcut title page illustration and capitals)
- Tartaretus. Expositio super textu Logices. 10 Dec.1500. (917)
(Device is at end of v.2; wanting in IU copy)
(Has 3 woodcut diagrams)

13. The Juvenal is the first of Nicolaus Wolf's books to contain a device. It takes the form of a monogram: two overlapping Vs to form a W, surmounted by the initial of the printer's forename, N, and the "four" sign, which BMC identifies as a housemark.

(Meyer 71; Polain 78; Silvestre 1154; BMC VIII, p. 329, Device A)

PARIS

IU has 42 books printed at Paris by 23 printers (1479-ca.1500). Of these, 23 volumes (ca.1490-ca.1500) have devices of 10 printers (in 11 volumes) and 6 publishers (in 12 volumes); in 4 volumes, devices of both printer and publisher appear. In 17 volumes, the device is on the title page (5 printer's and 11 publisher's). Four devices are printed from metal blocks. Six volumes have other woodcut or metalcut capitals and illustrations.

PARIS. ALEXANDRE ALIATE, Publisher

This is the only IU book by this publisher.

14



*Aristoteles. Spurious works. Problemata. 4 Apr.1500. (47)
(Printer: Guy Marchant)

14. This device of the publisher, Alexandre Aliate, is another variation of the orb and cross design, in which the cross is replaced by a leafless tree, intended to illustrate the quotation on the border: A fructibus eorum cognoscetis eos, "By their fruits ye shall know them." (Matt. VII:20) On the scroll around the tree is the publisher's name, Alexandre de Milan, and within the orb is his monogram, AA. Some copies of this book were sold directly by the printer, Guy Marchant; in these he placed his own device on the title page instead of that of Aliate.

(Meyer 81; Renouard 4; Polain 87; BMC VIII, p.222)

PARIS. FÉLIX BALIGAULT

IU has one book by this printer; it contains his device. Another book, doubtfully ascribed to him (ca.1498-1500) has the device of the publisher, Enguilbert de Marnef (no.25).

15



*Felix quē faciūt aliena pida cauti.
Fefici monumenta die felicia felix.
Preffit et hec Bicii Sant retinent
De nichil.*

*Andrelinus. Elegiae. cafter 9 Sept.1496?, (28)

15. This is the earliest example at IU of a common French device, a tree (the Tree of Knowledge ?) with a shield hung on the trunk and supporters on either side. The French word for the tree, baliveau, may be a play on the name of the printer, Baligault. The supporters are monkeys, possibly denoting happiness, in reference to the printer's forename, Félix, which is also inscribed on the shield. Baligault used this device frequently, with two- or three-line verses, playing on the name, Félix. The source of the first line in the version shown here, "Fortunate is one who learns caution from the perils of others," is apparently the Speculum stultorum of Nigellus Wireker (1130-11400?), lines 3893-4. The source of the other lines is unknown. Surrounding the device is a border of pieces, presumably derived from a Book of Hours.
(Meyer 82 (var.); Polain 90 (without border or verses); Davies 125; Renouard 29; Renouard (1965), p.16; BMC VIII, p.170, Device B)

PARIS. ANDRÉ BOCARD

IU has 2 books by this printer (13 Nov.1498 & after 12 Oct.1499). The first has his device. Another book, doubtfully ascribed to him (ca.1498-1500) has the device of the publisher, Enguilbert de Marnef. (no.25)

16



Nicolaus de Byard. *Dictionarius pauperum*. 13 Nov.1498. (681)
(Printed for Durand Gerlier, whose device is on the title
page. (no.19)
(Has one woodcut capital)

16. Instead of a single tree with a single shield, Bocard's device has two stumps, each bearing a shield, and above them, a third shield, crowned and supported by two angels. The left shield is adorned with the arms of the city of Paris; the right one with the arms of the University of Paris, and the one above, with the arms of France. From one of the stumps grows a rose, probably the Rosa Gallica, the badge of the French kings. The meaning of the shields is clarified by the quatrain around the border: Honneur au Roy et à la Court/ Salut à l'Université/ Dont notre bien procède et sourt/ Dieu gart de Paris la Cyté.
(Meyer 85; Renouard 56; Polain 92; Silvestre 5; Davies 43; BMC VIII, p.154; Willoughby, in Lib.Quart. 24(1954)401)

PARIS, ANTOINE CAILLAUT

IU has only one book by this printer; it contains his device.

17



*Augustinus, Saint. Spurious works. Meditationes. ca.1491/2, (80)

17. The figure here is that of St. Anthony, the patron saint of the printer. This woodcut has been judged one of the finest of 15th-century French devices. The saint stands in front of his desert cell, holding a book and a rosary in one hand and his staff in the other. Behind him is a pig wearing a bell, a symbol of St. Anthony. The border contains the name of St. Anthony at the top and that of the printer on either side, his forename, Antoine, being part of the woodblock and his last name, Gaillaut, being set in type. The two initial Cs are of different fonts. (Meyer 87; Polain 93; Renouard 117; Silvestre 46; BMC VIII, p.42, Device A; Pollard (1968), p.164; Willoughby, in Lib.Quart. 4(1934)657)

PARIS. ANTOINE DEWIDEL

IU has two books by this printer; both have his device.

18



Horatius Flaccus. Odae. 1 Dec. 1498. (*491) (Device wanting)

(Printer: Durand Gerlier)

Beroaldo. Carmen de die Dominicae passionis. ca. 1498. (121a)

18. In Denidel's device, Saints Nicholas and Catherine support a shield bearing the printer's initials, A D, joined by a knotted cord. Above, and supported by two angels, is another shield bearing the Bourbon arms and encircled by the collar of the Order of St. Michael. At the feet of St. Nicholas are two children in a tub, a reference to the saint's miraculous restoration of slaughtered children in a pickling tub. The whole design is surrounded by a border of flowers, leaves, and grotesques, with the printer's name on the bottom strip.
(Meyer 91; Renouard 229; Polain 100; Davies 45; Silvestre 316;
BMC VIII, p.202)

PARIS. DURAND GERLIER, Publisher

IU has one book by this publisher; it contains his device.

19



*Nicolaus de Byard. Dictionarius pauperum. 13 Nov. 1498. (681)
(Printer: André Bocard, with his device at the end. (no.16)
(Has one woodcut capital)

PARIS. ÉTIENNE JEHANOT

IU has one book printed by Jehanot; it contains his device.

20



*Nanni. De futuris Christianorum triumphis. ca. 1495. (674)

19. This is the first appearance of Gerlier's device. It is another variation of the tree with shield design, and is among the earliest of French sign-devices. It is a rebus composed of a curry comb (étrille), a scythe (faux), and a calf (veau), for the address of Gerlier's shop, "à l'Étrille-Fauveau." The shield, which also contains the publisher's monogram, g g, is suspended from an oak tree and is supported on either side by a ram. Gerlier's full name is added at the foot of the device.

(Meyer 96; Renouard 361; Polain 106; Silvestre 18; Veyrin-Torres, p.410)

20. This device is something of a mystery. It may have been inspired by Jehanot's street address: St. Jacques; or, the blazing sun at the top may have been his shop sign. The cockle shells on the shield are an emblem of Saint James, the Greater, of Campostella, who appears as the supporter on the right. Cockle shells also form the Collar of the Order of St. Michael, the tutelary angel of France, the left supporter in this device. The meaning of the sun, moon, two stars, and the flowering bush is not clear. The device is a metal- rather than a wood-cut.

(Meyer 101; Renouard 488; Polain 110; Davies 71; BMC VIII, p.195; Willoughby, in Lib.Quart. 4(1934)497)

PARIS. THIELMAN KERVER

IU has 3 books printed by the firm, Georg Wolf & Thielman Kerver, for Jean Petit & Johann von Koblenz. All three have Kerver's device at the end and Petit's on the title page. (See no.27)

21



Baptista Mantuanus. Parthenica secunda. after 5 Aug. 1499. (103)

De suorum temporum calamitatibus. 4 Sept. &

30 Nov. 1499. (101)

Contra poetas. 15 Oct. 1499. (98)

21. This is another device inspired by the printer's shop sign. Thielman Kerver, who lived "At the Sign of the Unicorn," displayed two unicorns as supporters for a shield hanging from an oak tree. The shield bears his initials, T K, and his house-mark, described by Avis as a "strongly stylized version of the same motif used by Caxton" (a mercer's trade-mark).
(Meyer 102; Renouard 499; Polain 111; Silvestre 50; BMC VIII, p.214; Davies 36; Avis, p.112)

PARIS. PIERRE LEVET

IU has 2 books printed by Levet (ca.1490 & 2 Mar.1495). The earlier one has his device.

22



*Petrus de Osma. Commentaria. ca.1490, (752)

22. This is an early example of the variation of the orb and cross design in which the orb takes on a heart shape. In this case, the usual double cross has lost one of its crosspieces. Within the heart is a monogram in which can be distinguished the letters P L E T, standing for the printer's name, Pierre Levet. This device, first used in 1486, is one of the very earliest to appear in France.

(Meyer 117; Polain 126; Renouard 662; Silvestre 6; BMC VIII, p.87; Davies 177)

PARIS. GUY MARCHANT

IU has 8 books by this printer (16 May 1494-not before Dec.1507). Three of these have his device; three others have the devices of the publishers for whom he printed: Petit (no.26), Roce (no.30), and Aliate (no.14).

23



*Le Fèvre. Introductiones in libros Aristotelis. 12 Oct.1497. (583)
(Has woodcut diagrams)

*Niavis. Latinum idioma. 24 Dec.1499. (679)
(Has two full-page woodcut illustrations)

24



*Isidorus, Saint. Synonima. 16 May 1494. (519)

23. This is the third of Guy Marchant's six devices, all of which are characterized by a rebus, a pun, and recondite allusions to such an extent that they defy complete interpretation. At the top is a rebus consisting of musical notes, sol and la and the words, Fides ficit, to represent the motto, "Sola fides sufficit" (from the hymn, Pange lingua gloriosi," of St. Thomas Aquinas). Below the motto are the initials, G and M, the G being set in type and the M cut in the block. Below these are two clasped hands issuing from clouds and flanked by angels. The device depicts the workshop of Saints Crispin and Crispinian, patron saints of shoemakers. It has been suggested that the presence of these saints might be explained if Marchant were a native of Soissons, where they were especially honored. Between the saints is a shield, with a book, possibly a Bible, held open by two hands. The word, sola (sole of the foot) and the boots in the shoeshop suggest the word marchant, a play on the printer's name. The device was printed from a metal block.
(Meyer 122; Renouard 703; Polain 129; Silvestre 39; BMC VIII, p.56, Device III; Willoughby in Lib.Quart. 5(1935)350)

24. This fifth device of Marchant is a simplified and reduced version and the last stage in the development of this design. The original book on the shield, has been replaced by a rod, from which it is obvious that a pair of shoes should hang. Both the shoes and part of the outline of the shield have disappeared, and the words, Fides ficit have been set in type instead of being cut in the block.
(Meyer 120; Polain 131^a; Renouard 706; Silvestre 368; BMC VIII, p.56, Device V)

PARIS. ENGUILBERT DE MARNEF, Publisher

IU has one book published by Marnef; it has his device.

25



*Flores legum. ca. 1498-1500. (398)
(Printer: André Bocard or Félix Baligault)

25. This tiny device is that of the publishing firm of the de Marnefs, the initials, E I G, standing for the forenames of the three brothers, Enguilbert, Jean, and Geoffroy. The pelican feeding her young is a representation of the firm's shop sign. The other bird in the device is identified as a hawk, symbolizing watchfulness.

(Meyer 125; Renouard 713; Silvestre 974; Davies 209; Tibbetts in Lib. Quart. 48(1978)208-209)

IU has 4 books published by Petit (after 5 Aug.1497-30 Nov.1499); all of them contain his device.

26



**Sacro Bosco. Sphaera mundi.* Feb.1498. (846) (Printer: Guy Marchant)
(Has woodcut illustrations, diagrams, border)

27



*Baptista Mantuanus. *Parthenica secunda.* after 5 Aug.1499. (103)

*----- De suorum temporum calamitatibus. 4 Sept. &
30 Nov.1499. (101)

*----- Contra poetas. 15 Oct.1499. (98)

(These books also contain the device of the printer, T. Kerver (no.21))

26. Jean Petit is not known to have printed any books but he was an extraordinarily active publisher, employing most of the important Parisian printers from about 1495 till well into the 16th century. During this time he used some 24 devices. The lion in the devices shown here was suggested by Petit's address, "At the sign of the Silver Lion." Joining the lion as supporter of the shield is a leopard. The printer's initials, I P, on the shield are joined by a knotted cord, symbolizing the Trinity or eternity. This is the first state of the device, used 1495-1498. Some copies of this book were retained and sold by the printer, Marchant; they contained his device instead of that of the publisher.
(Meyer 136; Renouard 880; Polain 144; Davies 92; Silvestre 1136; BMC VIII, p.64)

27. This version of Petit's device is more elaborate than the preceding one. It is a metal cut, with black criblé ground; three birds appear in the tree, and a more decorative type is used for the printer's name. If there is any significance in these changes it is not obvious.
(Meyer 138; Renouard 881; Polain 145; Davies 92; Silvestre 25)

PARIS. JOHANN PHILIPPI

IU has 2 books printed by Philippi (27 Mar.1495 & 2 Apr.1495). The second one has his device.

28



Bertrand. Libellus de iurisdictione. 2 Apr.1495. (127)

28. This device of Johann Philippi is the first one in which the initials of the printer are substituted for the orb in the traditional orb and cross design. Here, the printer's initials, I P, in Lombardic letters, separated by a Maltese cross, are surmounted by a cross with a single crosspiece and the good luck symbol, 4, at the top. The three-petalled flowers symbolize the Trinity. The device is said to be a shop sign, but instead of being inspired by such a sign, it appears that the device inspired the sign. For it was not until 1500 that Philippi moved to a new shop on which he posted the sign of the Trinity. The inscription, In nomine sanctae trinitatis is set in type rather than being cut in the wood.

(Meyer 141; Renouard 917; Polain 151; Silvestre 312; BMC VIII, p.144, Device A; Willoughby in Lib.Quart. 24(1954)205; Davies 195)

PARIS. PHILIPPE PIGOUCHE

IU has 2 books by this printer, both with his device. Another book, doubtfully ascribed to him, has no device.

29



*Catholic Church. Liturgy. Hours. 20 Mar., 17 Apr. 1497. (225)

*----- 22 Aug. 1498. (226)

(The publisher of both of these volumes is Simon Vostre)

(Both books have metal-cut illustrations and borders)

29. This is another device inspired by a shop sign. Early in his career, Pigouchet had worked with Antoine Caillaut, Ad intersignum Hominis Silvestris. Hence the wildman and his mate - sometimes identified as Adam and Eve - serve as supporters of the shield hanging from a tree and bearing Pigouchet's initials, P P, surmounted by a Maltese cross and a flag. His full name is at the bottom. The elaborate pillars, flat arch, and fruit appear to be decorative only. This is a metal cut.

(Meyer 142; Renouard 919; Polain 132; Silvestre 71; Davies 82; Winger in Lib.Quart. 35(1965)12)

IU has 5 books published by Roce, all of which contain his device.

30



Heynlin. Resolutorium. ca.1495. (475) (Printer: Pierre Poulhac)
Guillermus Saphronensis. Modus epistolandi. 24 Sept.1498. (461)
(Printer: Guy Marchant)

31



*Joannes Climacus. Scala Paradisi. cafter 12 Oct.1499. (545)
(Printer: André Bocard)
*Dati. Elegantiolae. ca.1499. (324) (Printer: Michel Tholozé)
*Matthaeus de Cracovia. De modo confitendi. ca.1500. (656)
(All these books have woodcut capitals)

30, 31. Here are examples of the second and third of Roce's four devices, all of which contain a shield hanging from a rose tree. The coat of arms may be the legitimate arms of the printer, who had come to France from Scotland. The dogs in the device denote alertness and the scallop shell is the emblem of pilgrims to the shrine of St. James of Compostella. The rose tree is, of course, a pun on Roce's name. At the foot of no. 30 is the beginning of the motto which is printed in full on no.31, "A l'aventure tout vient à point qui peut attendre" (By fortune all things come to him who can wait) Roce employed at least 10 printers at various times. These printers often retained and sold some copies of the books they had printed for Roce; in these they used their own devices instead of that of Roce. This is true of the book printed by Marchant shown here.

(Meyer 153 & 154; Renouard 1003 & 1005; Polain 161 & 162; Silvestre 343 & 451; Davies 135; Winger in Lib.Quart. 50(1980)137; Moran, p.33)

GERMANY

IU has 365 books printed in 19 German cities (1467-1500), by 85 printers. Of these, 19 volumes (1469-1498) by 10 printers have devices. Publishers are named in three books, but none has a device. Devices are at the end of volumes except for one (no.39); in one book (no. 34) the device appears both at the end and on the title page. Three devices are metalcuts (no. 33, 38, 41). Six volumes contain other woodcuts besides the device.

AUGSBURG

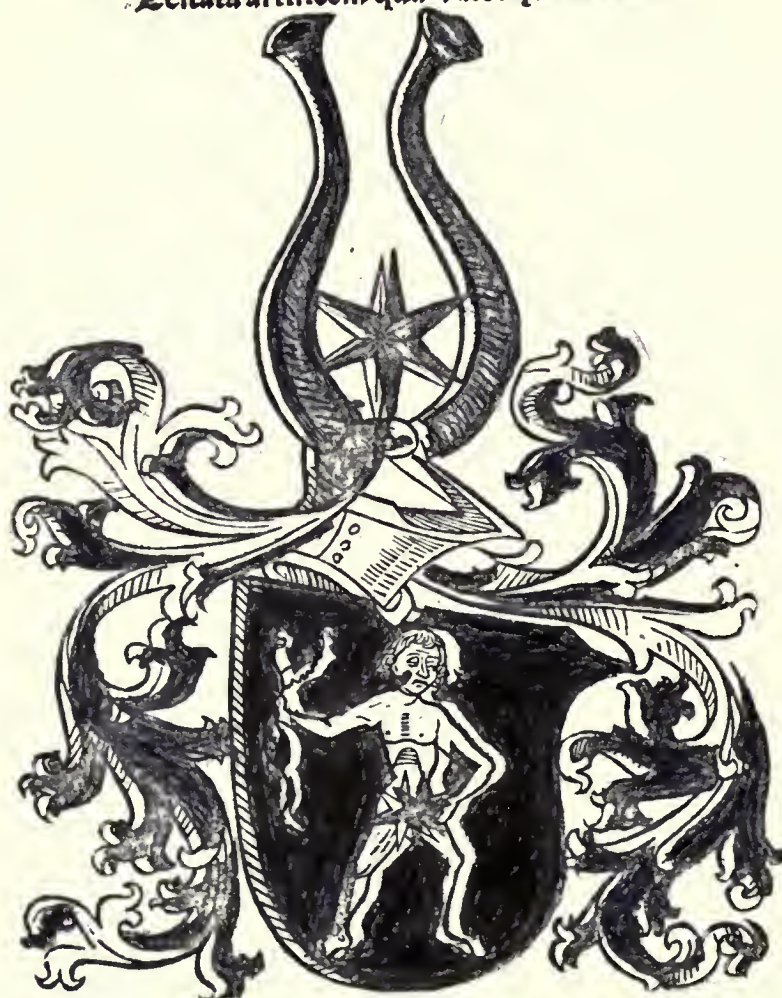
IU has 41 books printed at Augsburg, by 9 printers (1472-150-). Only two books, by a single printer, contain a device.

AUGSBURG. ERHARD RATDOLT

IU has 11 books printed by Ratdolt at Venice (25 May 1482-8 Dec.1485) and 4 printed at Augsburg (6 Oct? or 27 Nov.1488-26 Mar.1491). Only two of those printed at Augsburg have his device.

32

*Erhardi Ratdolt foelicia conspicie signa:
Testata artificem qua valet ipse manum.*



Ailly. Concordantia. 2 Jan.1490. (6)

Bonatti. Decem tractatus astronomiae. 26 Mar.1491. (165)

(Device wanting in IU copy)

(Both books have woodcut illustrations and capitals)

32. This famous device of Erhard Ratdolt displays two typically German elements, the shield and the crest. Although Ratdolt operated a thriving printing business at Venice from 1476-1486, he never used a printer's device there. Not until 1490, four years after he had returned to his native Augsburg, did he display this flamboyant device. He had developed the design, however, while still at Venice. Several books which he had sent from Venice as gifts to the Carmelite monastery at Augsburg contain hand-drawn and painted ex libris very similar in design to his later printer's device.

The figure on the shield is Mercury, holding two serpents (the caduceus) and a star, indicating that it was the planet, Mercury, not the god, that was meant. In the couplet above the design he proudly claims the device as his own.

(Weil 34; Davies 14; Geldner (1966), p.157; Meiner, p.20; Willoughby in Lib.Quart. 10(1940)265; Moran, p.45)



IU has 73 books printed at Cologne, by 11 printers (1467-1500); one book has a device. Books printed at Cologne in the 15th cent. were seldom adorned with woodcuts.

COLOGNE. ARNOLD THER HOERNEN

IU has 5 books printed by Ther Hoernen (1471-ca.1482); only the first one carries his device.

33



Thomas Aquinas. Quaestiones de duodecim quodlibet. 1471. (961)

FREIBURG IM BREISGAU

IU has 6 books printed at Freiburg im Breisgau, by two printers (not after 1491-ca.1495); one has a device.

FREIBURG IM BREISGAU. FRIEDRICH RIEDERER

IU has 2 books printed by Riederer (11 Dec.1493 & ca.1494); the earlier one has his device.

34



*Riederer. Spiegel der wahren Rhetorik. 11 Dec.1493. (823)
 (The device is repeated at the end of the volume)
 (Has woodcut illustrations, capitals, and title page)

33. Arnold Ther Hoernen, the second printer at Cologne, was the first to use a printer's device there. The device itself, a metal cut, is notable for several reasons: (1) it was the first to contain a single shield; shields usually appearing in pairs; (2) it was the first to contain the initials of the printer (a h); (3) it is the smallest device ever used. The design, two crosses placed saltirwise, with a star, has been identified as the printer's house-mark. Although Ther Hoernen used woodcut ornamentation in only one book, he used his device in many of his books printed before 1481.

(Heitz (Köln) 3; Weil 53; BMC I, p.201, Device B; Davies 12a; Painter (1959), p.215)

34. This device of Friedrich Riederer appears not only at the end of the volume; it was also fitted into the woodblock used on the title page. The woman in mediaeval dress may be an allegorical representation of Rhetoric. It is possible, however, that she might be the heraldic device of one of Riederer's patrons.

(Weil 67; BMC I, p.696, Device a; Willoughby in Lib.Quart. 27(1957)335; Geldner I, p.283-284)

LEIPZIG

IU has 31 books printed at Leipzig by 8 printers (ca.1486-1500); four books by two printers have devices.

LEIPZIG. MARTIN LANDSBERG

IU has 7 books known to have been printed by Landsberg (ca.1489-96 - ca.1497) and 2 doubtfully ascribed to him (ca.1487 & ca.1490). Three of the books contain his device.

35



36



Paltz. Septem fores. ca.1491-2. (720)
Fabri de Werdea. Proverbia. ca.1493. (382)

Wimpina. Palilogia. ca.1497. (1079)

LEIPZIG. JAKOB THANNER

IU has only one book by Thanner; it contains his device.

37



Ars oratoria. 1498. (53)

35, 36. Martin Landsberg, the first printer at Leipzig to use a device, imitated Peter Schöffer's design of two shields hanging from a branch (See no.38). There are various interpretations of the design on the shields. That on the left is described as a circle, crescent and star (BMC); a moon sign and star (Geldner); or a merchant's mark (a simplified bull's head and a star) (Moran). The right shield bears the arms of the printer's native city of Wurgburg; or, possibly it represents a town (Land) behind a mountain ('Berg'), constituting a play on the name, Landsberg. There are slight differences between the two devices, e.g., the uppermost ray on the star pierces the border in no.35; on no. 36 it just touches it.

(Weil 71a & b; BMC III, p.637, Devices a & b; Davies 9; Meiner, p.11; Geldner I, 245; Moran, p.14)

37. This device of Jakob Thanner is classed as a variation of the orb and cross design, in which the orb is left open at the bottom and is crossed by two horizontals extending beyond it. The printer's initials, i t, are placed on either side of the cross.

(Weil 75; BMC III, p.658; Geldner I, 251)

MAINZ

IU has 10 books printed at Mainz by 4 printers (1454/5-1498). Four of them by a single printer contain devices.

MAINZ. PETER SCHÖFFER

IU has 6 books printed by Schöffer (13 June 1469-6 Mar. 1492). Four of them contain his device.

38



Thomas Aquinas. Super quarto libro Sententiarum. 13 June 1469. (987)
----- Summae theologiae pars prima secundae partis.

8 Nov. 1471. (974)

Gratianus, the Canonist. Decretum. 13 Aug. 1472. (433)

(Device wanting in the IU copy)

Bote. Cronecken der Sassen. 6 Mar. 1492. (176)

(Has 799 woodcut illustrations and 566 xylographic capitals)

MEMMINGEN

IU has 6 books printed at Memmingen by one printer (1482-1500); the first has a device.

MEMMINGEN. ALBRECHT KUNNE

IU has 6 books printed by Kunne (1482-1500). Only the first has his device.

39



Rolevinck. Fasciculum temporum. 1482. (825)

(The device is on leaf d₃^r)

(Has 11 woodcut illustrations)

38. This metal device of Peter Schöffer was the first printer's device ever used and it set a pattern which was copied by some 20 printers before the end of the 15th century. It first appeared in the 1457 Psalter, or the 1462 Bible, printed by Johann Fust and Peter Schöffer. The earliest example at IU (13 June 1469) is shown here. The two shields may represent the house-marks or merchants' marks of the printers, the left one being that of Fust and the right one of Schöffer. It has also been maintained that both the shields together constituted the arms of Schöffer, Fust being without one. The meaning of the designs is disputed. They have been identified as printers' rules used in setting up type; again, the figure on the left shield is described as two cramps in saltire (cramps being iron pieces used in building) suggesting that Fust's family had some connection with the building trade. The figure on the right is called a wolf-trap used by shepherds, an allusion to Schöffer's name. It has also been suggested that the figures on the shields are Greek letters: X(chi), an abbreviation for Christus, and A (lambda) standing for Logos, symbolizing the Word of God; the three stars referring to the Trinity. According to a more fantastic interpretation, the figures are Greek letters with numerical values known to initiated members of secret societies, implying that Fust and Schöffer belonged to a secret society and their arms had a secret meaning.

(Weil 85; Davies 1; Meiner, p.11; Painter, p.214; Meldan (1944-49), p.112; Moran, p.3-4; Willoughby in Lib.Quart. 2(1932)302-303; Kristeller p.XIII)

39. This is the earliest example of a printer's device being incorporated in a pictorial woodcut illustration. The entire woodcut is copied, in reverse, from one in Quentell's 1479 edition of the same work, but here Kunne replaced the original arms of Cologne, on the shield on the left, with those of Memmingen, and put his own trademark on the shield on the right.

(Davies 214; BMC II, p.602)

SPEIER

IU has 15 books printed at Speier by 4 printers (1472-1496); four books by one printer have devices.

SPEIER. PETER DRACH

IU has 9 books printed by Drach (23 June 1479-1490). Four of them contain his device.

40



Leonardus Matthaedi de Utino. Sermones. 23 June 1479. (588)
Dominicus de Sancto Geminiano. Super sexto Decretalium.
not after 1479. (347) (Device wanting in IU copy)
Calderinus. Concordantia. 1481. (196)
Paulus Diaconus. Homiliarius. 7 Sept. 1482. (725)

STRASSBURG

IU has 93 books printed at Strassburg by 19 printers (ca.1470-ca.1501); two books by two printers have devices.

STRASSBURG. JOHANN GRÜNINGER

IU has 15 books printed by Grüninger (28 Aug. 1483-ca.1500). Only one contains his device.

41



Horatius. Opera. 12 Mar. 1498. (495)
(Has woodcut illustrations)

40. Peter Drach's device is an early variation of Schöffner's double shield suspended on a branch. Obviously, the dragon on the left shield is a play on the printer's name. The meaning of the tree standing on a triple mound, with two stars, is unknown.
(Weil 95; BMC II, p.488; Geldner I, 189)

41. Grüninger was the first printer at Strassburg to use a device. This is the first of five; one of the few orb and cross designs found in Germany. The cross has a single crosspiece and the orb contains the letters, MJ, representing the forenames of the two brothers, Marcus Reinhard and Johann (Reinhard) Grüninger. The cross is surmounted by the Strassburg lily. The letters, E. F. and D. V., are probably the initials of the artists who worked for Grüninger. The device was made by a new technique similar to that of the metal-cut; it has even been described as being made of soft metal.
(Weil 98; Heitz 1 & p.XIII; Polain 193; Haebler 98a; Moran, p.21)

STRASSBURG. MARTIN SCHOTT

IV has 5 books printed by M. Schott (ca.1483-2 Oct.1498). His device appears only in this one.

42



Schott. Lucubrationculae. 2 Oct.1498. (861)

42. This device of Martin Schott's has been identified as the arms of the printer's family. Whatever the figure - a cabbage head or a tree with open roots - it has been interpreted as a pun on the printer's name (Schott means "Bulkhead"). In every book printed by Martin Schott, except this ~~one~~, he included his own initials, MS; in this book he uses the initials of his relative, the author of the book.

(Heitz II, 1; p.XIII, XVI; Meiner, p.13; Schmidt, p.7; Geldner I, 70; Weil, p.22, 25)

HOLLAND

IU has 13 books printed in Holland: one at Delft (14 July 1484) and 12 at Deventer (2 May 1481-30 Jan.1500). The one printed at Delft has a printer's device at the end, and two of those printed at Deventer have devices on the title page. None of these volumes contains any woodcut besides the device.

DELFT. JACOB JACOBSZOEN VAN DER MEER

The only IU book printed at Delft contains the printer's device.

43



Catholic Church. Liturgy. Hours. Dutch. 19 July 1484. (227)

DEVENTER. JACOBUS DE BRED A

IU has 3 books by this printer (14 Apr.1491-ca.1500). Only two contain his device.

44



- *Juvencus. Historia evangelica. ca.1500, (571)
- *Sulpitius. De moribus puerorum. ca.1500, (909)
- (IU copy has facsimile of device)

43. Jacob van der Meer was the first printer at Delft to use a device (in 1477). Like Peter Schöffer's, it consisted of two shields, but they are supported by a lion instead of hanging from a branch. The left shield bears the arms of the city of Delft. The three water-lily leaves on the right shield are the arms of the van der Meer family, in a kind of pun, water-lilies suggesting the sea (Meer). On the scroll are the words: Delft in Hollant.

(Juchhoff 21; BMC IX, p.15, Device B; Holtrop 82(105)a²; Painter, p.216; Schretlen, p.16; Moran, p.17; Winger and Hebert in Lib.Quart. 51(1981)442)

44. The idea of using the symbols of the four Evangelists, with the sacred monogram, ih̄s, in the center, as a printer's device apparently originated with Jacobus de Breda, at Deventer. It was copied, in reverse, by Govaert Bac, at Antwerp (no.2). Breda used this design in about one third of his 200 15th-century imprints and the progressive deterioration of the woodblock, as indicated by breaks and cracks, is helpful in dating his undated works.

(Juchhoff 29, p.XII, 124; Conway, p.160; Hind, II, p.584)

ITALY

IU has 524 volumes printed in 17 Italian cities by 183 printers (before 3 Aug.1470-after 1500). Of these, 116 volumes (15 June 1481-13 Feb. 1500/01) have devices of 38 printers (in 82 volumes) and 12 publishers (in 34 volumes); in 5 volumes, devices of both printer and publisher appear. And in 5 volumes, the device (publisher's) is on the title page. 73 volumes have also other woodcut decoration, such as capitals, borders, diagrams, and illustrations.

BOLOGNA

IU has 20 volumes printed at Bologna by 7 printers (1472-1 Nov.1500). 11 of these, by 4 printers (5 Apr.1493-1 Nov.1500) have printer's devices, all at the end of the volume. In 9 volumes the device is the only woodcut; two volumes have also a single diagram besides the device.

BOLOGNA. CALIGULA DE BAZALERIIS

The only IU book by this printer has his device.

45



Hieronimus, Saint. Ordo seu Regula vivendi Deo. 28 Mar.1498. (482)

45. This device of Caligula Bazaleriis is one of the few Italian devices in which the customary orb and cross, with the printer's initials within the orb, is surrounded by a leafy decoration. The first such device was that of Hamman, at Venice (no.85 & 86); a similar one by Justinianus de Rubeira, of Bologna, was imitated by both Bazaleriis, at Bologna, and Franciscus de Mazalibus, at Reggio Emilia (See no.64). The initial, K, obviously stands for the printer's forename (Kaligula); the L might refer to the name of his father (?) but it is more likely that it stands for Librarius. The crown atop the orb possibly refers to the printer's name, Bazaleriis, or Baccilieri, which must be derived from the Greek βασιλεύς.

(Kristeller 4; Husung 5; Sorbelli, p.27; BMC VI, p.836; Willoughby in Lib.Quart. 20(1950)300)

BOLOGNA. FRANCESCO PLATONE DE BENEDETTI

IU has 4 books by this printer (17 Oct.1488-17 Jan.1496). The last two have devices.

46



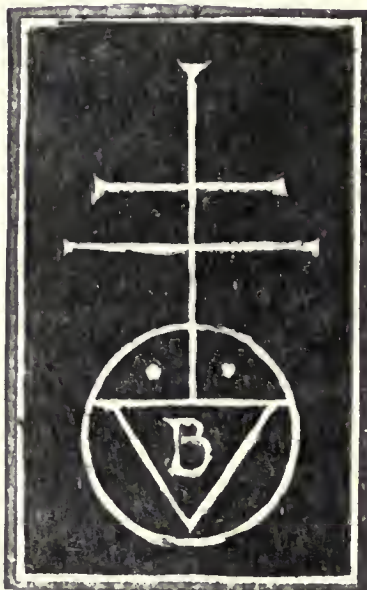
Herodiamus. Historia de imperio. 31 Aug.1493. (469)
Frontinus. De re militari. 10 July 1495-17 Jan.1496. (408)
(Has one woodcut diagram)

46. The orb and cross with three crosspieces was not common. This device of Francesco Platone de Benedetti is the third example of this type in Italy. The letters, ·PLA·, refer to the printer's nickname, Plato. The hand raised in benediction is a play on his surname, Benedictus.
(Kristeller 5; Husung 6; Davies 172; BMC VI, p.822)

BOLOGNA. BENEDETTO D'ETTORE

IU has 6 books by this printer (5 Apr.1493-1 Nov.1500). In all of them he used his device.

47



Suetonius. Vitae XII Caesarum. 5 Apr.1493. (902)

Thomas Aquinas. Super secundo libro Sententiarum. 27 May 1494. (985)

Cicero. De natura deorum. 10 Dec.1494. (260) (Device wanting in IU copy)

Pico della Mirandola. Opera. 20 Mar.-16 July 1496. (761)

(Has one woodcut diagram)

48



Beroaldo. Cratio proverbiorum. 17 Dec.1499. (122)

_____ Orationes et poemata. 1 Nov.1500. (124)

47, 48. Benedetto d'Ettore adopted the usual orb and cross design, but in the lower part of the orb he placed a B, the initial of his forename, within a triangle. The narrower design (no.47) was used until 7 Aug.1498; after Oct.1498, the broader and shorter design, with unusual vertical shading of the background, was introduced.
(Kristeller 11 & 12; Husung 10 & 11; BMC VI, p.840, Devices A & B)

BOLOGNA. UGO RUGERIUS

IU has 4 books by Rugerius (30 Mar.1495-23 Sept.1496). The last two have his device.

49



Samuel Marochitanus. Epistola. 13 May 1496. (852)
Bolognini. Syllogianthon. 23 Sept.1496. (163)

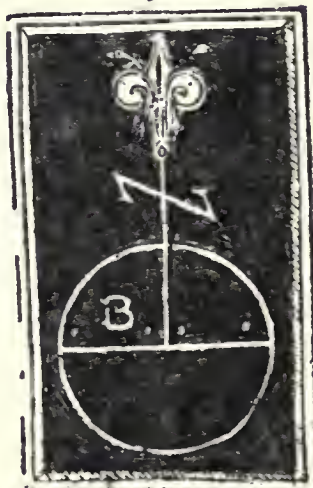
BRESCIA

IU has 14 books printed at Brescia by 5 printers (17 Feb.1486-not before 13 Aug.1499). Six books by 4 printers have devices (17 Feb.1486-20 Aug. 1493). All the devices are at the end of the volume. Only one volume (no.50) contains other woodcuts (illustrations) besides the device.

BRESCIA. BONINO DE BONINIS

IU has 2 books by this printer (31 Mar.1487 & 14 Feb.1488). His device appears in the earlier one.

50



Dante. La Commedia. 31 May 1487. (317)
(Has 68 woodcut illustrations)

49. This device of Ugo Rugerius is one of the earliest versions of the orb and cross design, in which the orb takes the shape of a shield or egg. The letters, V R, are, of course, the initials of the printer. It appears that Rugerius used the same block throughout the 15th century.

(Kristeller 16; Husung 14; BMC VI, p.805; Davies 179)

50. Bonino de Boninis had only one device, which, so far as is known, he used for the first time in this book, printed in 1487. However, it is hard to explain the breaks in the frame if it had never been used before. The odd, slanting crosspiece, with the flukes at the ends is unique. The letters, B B, are the initials of the printer. This seems to be the only appearance of the fleur-de-lys in an Italian device. It may be a conventional rendering of the Florentine lily, or, possibly, an emblem of the Trinity.

(Kristeller 17; Husung 16; BMC VII, p.967; Davies 167)

BRESCIA. ANGELO & GIACOMO BRITANNICI

IU has 4 books printed by these printers (18 Dec.1491-1 Sept.1498), one of them with a device, and 5 books by Giacomo alone (17 Feb.1486-not before 13 Aug.1499), three of which have his device. None contains any other woodcut.

51



Jacobus de Varagine. Sermones. 20 Aug. c.1493? (538)

BRESCIA. GIACOMO BRITANNICI

52



Persius. Satyrae. 17 Feb.1486. (737)
Lucanus. Pharsalia. 2 May 1486. (607)

53



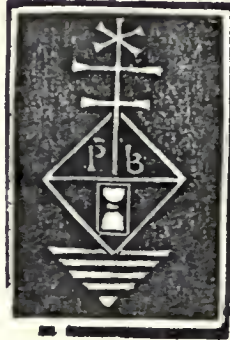
Filelfo. Orationes. 18 June 1488. (394)

51-53. Although only one of these books (no.51) names both Angelo and Giacomo Britannici as printers, it is apparent that the books which were produced between 1485 and 1490 were the result of the efforts of both brothers, Giacomo doing the printing and Angelo acting as publisher. All the devices contain only the initials of Angelo (A B), no.51 and 53 actually being the same block in spite of the discrepancy in the printer statement. The X at the top of the cross has been interpreted as a good luck sign. (Cf. no.54 and 61)
(Kristeller 19, 18; Husung 19, 17; BMC VII, p.973, Devices C, A)

BRESCIA. BAPTISTA FARFENGUS

IU has only one book by this printer; it contains his device.

54



Bonaventura, Saint. Commentarius. 20 Oct.1490. (168)

FLORENCE

IU has 24 books printed at Florence by 11 printers (30 Aug.1481-ca.1500). Three volumes have devices, two being printer's devices (19 Sept.1489 & 20 Feb.1491/2) and one a publisher's device (7 Apr.1496). All the devices, including that of the publisher, are at the end of the books. One volume contains other woodcuts.

FLORENCE. ANTONIO MISCOMINI

IU has 6 books printed by Miscomini (15 May 1483-20 Feb.1491/2). The last two have his device.

55



Poliziano. Miscellaneorum centuria. 19 Sept.1489. (783)
_____ Panepistemon. 20 Feb.1491/2. (785)

54. In this modification of the orb and cross design, the orb becomes a square standing on one corner. The initials, P B, stand for Presbyter Baptista; the hourglass is a symbol of the shortness of life, and the X at the top of the cross may be a good luck sign, like that used by Britannici (no.51-53) and Cantono, at Naples (no.61).
(Kristeller 21; Husung 22; BMC VII, p.984, Device B)

55. Miscomini adopted another version of the monogram surmounted by a cross, using it only in his dated publications. The design of squares, circle, and triangles seems to be merely decorative.
(Kristeller 47; Husung 39; BMC VI, p.636)

FLORENCE. PIERO PACINI, Publisher

IU has one book published by Pacini. It has his device.

56



Lilio. De origine ... scientiarum. 7 Apr. 1496. (596)
(Printer: Francesco Buonaccorsi)
(Has 48 woodcut capitals and 2 diagrams)

MILAN

IU has 28 books printed at Milan by 15 printers (1 Feb. 1474-15 Nov. 1499).
Four books by three printers have devices (19 Nov. 1491-15 Nov. 1499).
Only the two by Scinzenzeler have other woodcuts (capitals) besides the device.

MILAN. GIOVANNI BISSOLI & BENEDETTO MANGIO

IU has one book by these printers. It contains their device.

57



Suidas. Lexicon Graecum. 15 Nov. 1499. (903)
(Publisher: Demetrius Chalcondylas)

56. The central figure in this three-fold device of the publisher, Piero Pacini is a crowned dolphin (the arms of his native city, Pescia) flanked by the letters, S P (i.e. Ser Piero). The two smaller designs feature a dove (the arms of the printer). The word Piscia, a variant spelling of Pescia, may also involve a play on the Latin word for fish piscis, hence "dolphin." Pacini produced three of the few fully illustrated books in Florence; the three parts of his device, like his illustrations, have narrow, decorative borders.
(Kristeller 48-50; Husung 40-42; BMC VI, p.670; Hind II, p.528, 531)

57. After only about 15 months of hard work, the Milan printers, Giovanni Bissoli and Benedetto Mangio produced the monumental Greek lexicon ascribed to a Suidas, or Suda. Quite understandably, they chose for their device a quotation from Horace's Ars poetica 413: Sudavit et al-sit, "He sweat and shivered," referring to the labor involved in creating a literary work. In the word, sudavit, there is also a play on the name, Suda. The initials, I B, stand for Ioannes Bissolus and B M for Benedictus Mangius.
(Kristeller 67; Husung 47; BMC VI, p.792)

MILAN. ULDERICUS SCINZENZELER

IU has 4 books by this printer working alone (17 Jan.1488-4 May 1498). Two of them contain his device.

58



Suetonius. Vitae XII Caesarum. 19 Nov.1491. (901)
Pius II, Pope. Epistolae. 10 Dec.1496. (766)
(Both volumes have woodcut capitals)

MILAN. ULDERICUS SCINZENZELER & SEBASTIANO DE PONTREMOLI

IU has one book printed by these two printers together. It contains a version of the Scinzenzeler device.

59



Isocrates. Orationes. 24 Jan.1493. (520)

58. Scinzenzeler was the second printer at Milan to use a device. It is a version of the orb and cross, in which the two crosspieces are slanted. An attempt has been made to see in the branch at the foot of the cross the German word, Schindel, "shingle," hence a play on the name, Scinzenzeler. The name, however, probably implies that the printer was a native of Zinzenzell, near Strassburg.
(Kristeller 96; Husung 58; BMC VI, p.762, Device A; Davies 148; Scholderer (1966), p.102)

59. Scinzenzeler used a larger form of his earlier device when associated with the otherwise unknown Sebastiano de Pontremoli.
(Kristeller 98; Husung 60; BMC VI, p.762, Device C; Davies 148)

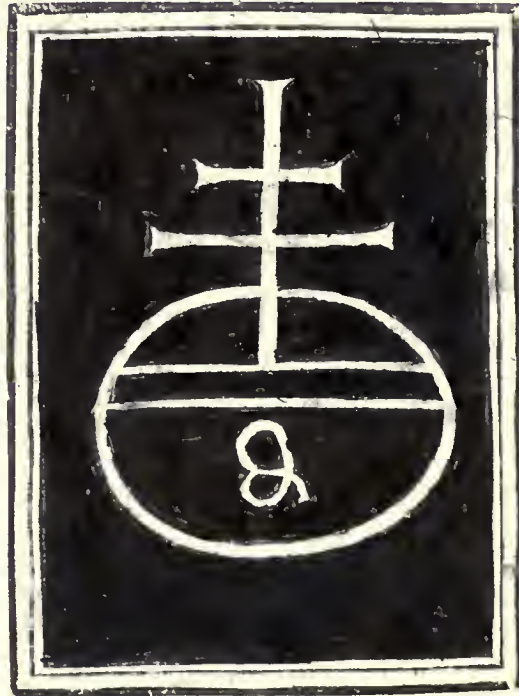
MODENA

IU has 5 books printed at Modena by two printers (20 May 1490-1500). Two books of one printer (1500) have his device. They also contain woodcut capitals, and one has a diagram.

MODENA. DIONIGI BERTOCCHI

IU has 2 books printed by Bertocchi, both of which contain his device.

60



Crastoni. *Lexicon Graeco-Latinum*. 20 Oct. 1499-not before 5 July 1500. (303)
(Has one woodcut capital)

Martianus Capella. *De nuptiis Philologiae et Mercurii*. 15 May 1500. (649)
(Has a woodcut diagram. IU copy lacks a title page border found in BM copy)

60. Dionigi Bertocchi has changed the usual orb to an oval shape. The letter below the horizontal may be intended for a Greek beta (β), for Bertocchi. If so, it has been reversed in printing. It is more likely meant for a cursive d, for Dionigi. Bertocchi used this design when printing at Modena; at Venice and Reggio Emilia he had another version. (Kristeller 190; Husung 129; BMC III, p.1067)

NAPLES

IU has one book printed at Naples. It has a device, two woodcut diagrams, and a woodcut border on the title page.

NAPLES. AYOLFUS DE CANTONO

IU has only one of Cantono's books. It has his device.

61



Lilio. Orbis breviarium. 9 Nov. 1496. (597)
(Has a woodcut border on title page and 2 diagrams)

61. Ayolfus de Cantono has chosen an unusually delicate and ornamental design, suggesting an Oriental influence. Instead of the customary orb is a graceful figure containing the letters AYO (for Ayolfus) and C (for Cantono). The X at the top of the double cross is probably the good-luck sign already found in nos.51-54. The decorative border is not common among Italian devices. Florentine printers were especially addicted to it.

(Kristeller 111; Husung 68; Davies 181; BMC VI, p.873)

PARMA

IU has 3 books printed at Parma by a single printer. All three books have his device, but no other woodcut decoration.

PARMA. ANGELUS UGOLETUS

IU has three books by this printer (31 Mar. 1491-10 July 1499), all of which contain his device.

62



63



Augustinus, Saint. Opuscula. 31 Mar.
1491. (73)

Quintilianus. Declamationes. 3 July
1494. (809)
Ausonius. Opera. 10 July 1499. (86)

62, 63. The first device of Angelus Ugoletus shows a greater variation from the simple orb and cross style, with horizontal line through the orb. He broke the line with two lines rising to an angle, and added a fourth crosspiece to the cross. He was apparently not well pleased with this design, for he used it only in 1491 and 1492. After that he turned to the triple cross form, with a straight horizontal line through the orb. The letters, A V, represent, of course, the initials of the printer's name.
(Kristeller 119, 120; Husung 73, 74; BMC VII, p.944, Devices A & B)

REGGIO EMILIA

IU has two books printed at Reggio Emilia by two printers (6 Oct.1481 & 12 Nov.1498). The later one has a device, the only woodcut in the book.

REGGIO EMILIA. FRANCISCUS DE MAZALIBUS

IU has one book by this printer; it contains his device.

64



Dionysius Halicarnassensis. Antiquitates Romanae. 12 Nov.1498. (342)

64. This device of Franciscus de Mazalibus is a variation of the orb and double cross design, with the printer's initials within the orb and with a leafy background. Like the device of Bazaleriis (no.45) it was modeled after that of Justinianus de Ruberia, of Bologna, and recalls that of Hamman (no.85 & 86). The space at the top of the circle and the broken horizontal are new.

(Kristeller 148; Husung 95; BMC VII, p.1088)

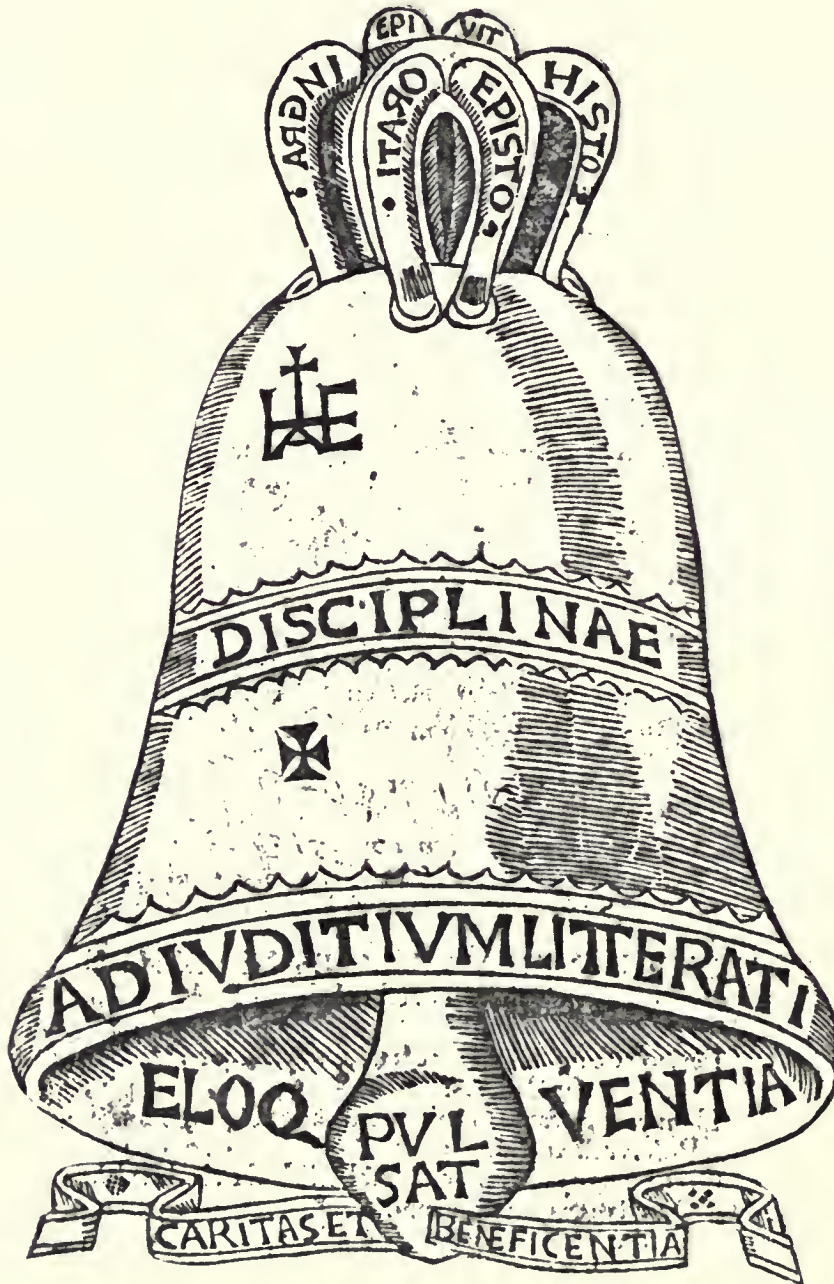
ROME

IU has 55 books printed at Rome by 13 printers (1468-1500). Only one book has a device, and it is incorporated in large woodcut designs on the title page and at the end. There are also woodcut capitals.

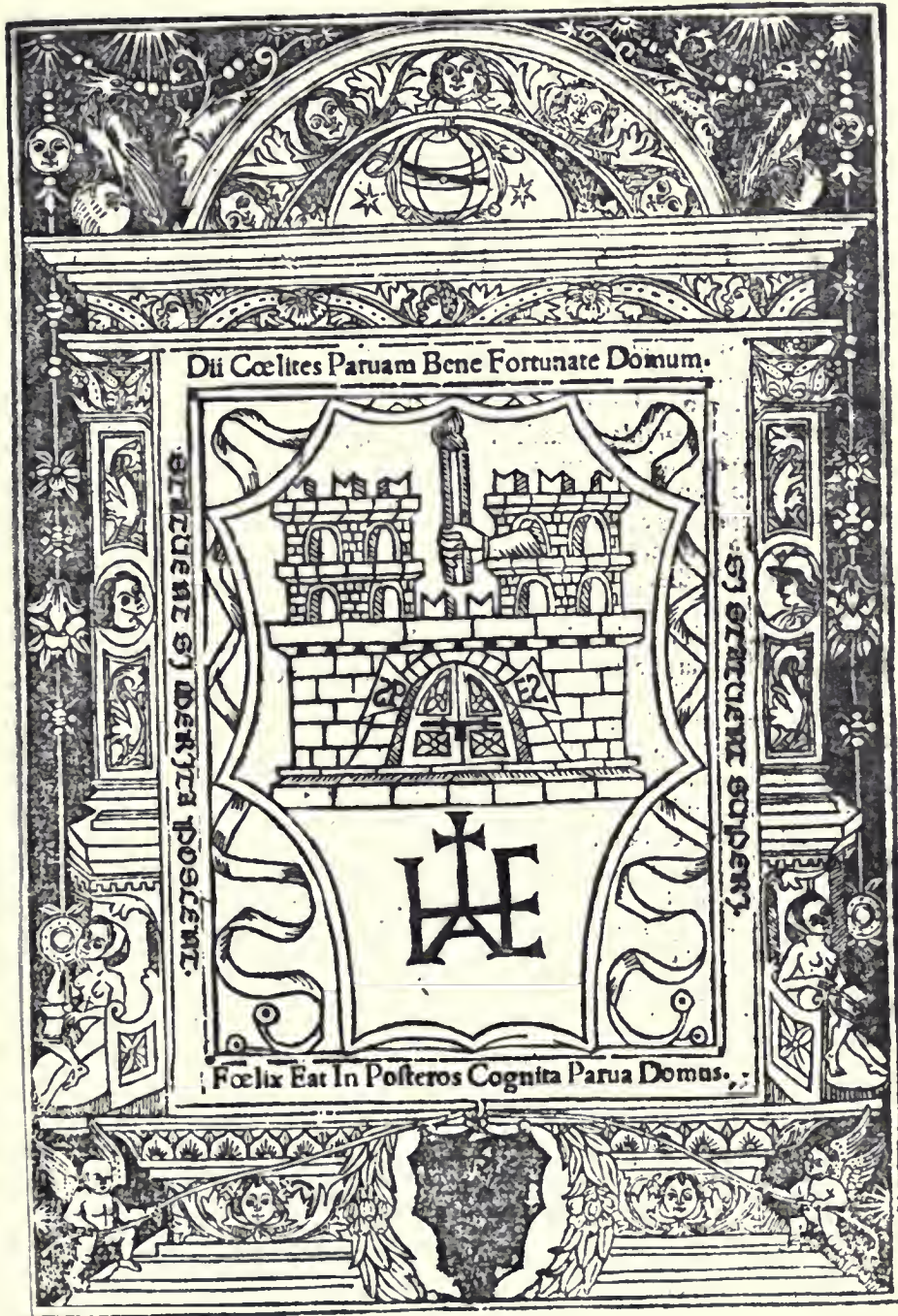
ROME. EUCHARIUS SILBER

IU has 18 books printed by Silber (ca.1480-ca.1500), of which only one has his printer's device.

65



*Campano. Opera. 31 Oct.1495. (198)
(Publisher: Michele Ferno)



65, 66. Eucharis Silber printed about 200 books in the 15th century, but in none of them did he use a printer's device except in this 1495 edition of Campano. Here he imprinted his monogram surmounted by a cross on the woodcut of a bell on the title page and also on the elaborate emblematic cut at the end. The initials E A H, stand for Eucharis Argenteus (the Latin word for Silber) Herbipolensis (i.e. "of Würzburg")

(Husung 102; BMC IV, p.xiv; Willoughby in Lib.Quart. 2(1932) 149; Davies 208)

SCANDIANO

IU has one book printed at Scandiano. It has a printer's device but no other woodcut.

SCANDIANO. PELLEGRINO DEI PASQUALI & GASPARO CRIVELLO

IU has only one book by these printers; it contains their device.

67



Bojardo. Timone. 12 Feb.1500. (162)

67. When Pellegrino dei Pasquali moved to Scandiano in 1495, he brought with him the sixth of the devices he had used at Venice. In it, the orb has developed a boss at the foot; within the orb are the printer's initials and a fluted design below the horizontal.

(Kristeller 253; Husung 185; BMC VII, p.1118)

VENICE

IU has 339 volumes printed at Venice by 95 printers and 13 publishers (1468-1500). Of these, 79 volumes (15 June 1481-13 Feb.1500/01) have devices of 19 printers (in 46 volumes) and 11 publishers (in 33 volumes). Devices of both printer and publisher appear in 6 volumes and, in two cases (Scoto and Stagninus), the same person performs the functions of both printer and publisher. In 6 volumes, the devices (1 printer's and 5 publisher's) are on the title page. Besides the device, 68 volumes contain also other woodcut ornamentation, such as capitals, illustrations, diagrams, and borders.

VENICE. GEORGIUS ARRIVABENUS

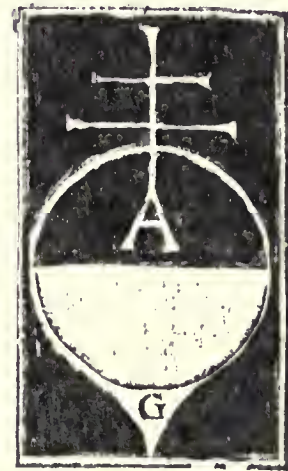
IU has 4 books printed by Arrivabenus (4 Feb.1490/1-31 Dec.1500), two of which contain his device and one the device of the publisher, B. Fontana.

68



Angelus Carletus de Clavasio. Summa Angelica. 2 May 1495. (34)

69



Rampegolo. Figuræ Bibliæ. 31 Dec. 1500. (815)

68, 69. Georgius Arrivabenus used as his device seven versions of the orb and double cross, in all except the first of which the lower part of the circle is white and the foot of the cross ends in the letter A (for Arrivabenus). In four of the designs, beginning in 1490, the orb is drawn to a point at the bottom, enclosing the letter G (for Georgius).

(Kristeller 181, 182; Husung 117, 118; BMC V, p.382, Devices E, F)

VENICE. BERNARDINUS BENALIUS & MATTEO CAPCASA

IU has one book by these printers. It contains a printer's device.

70



Dante. La Commedia. 3 Mar. 1491. (318)
(Has woodcut illustrations and capitals)

VENICE. BERNARDINUS BENALIUS

IU has 10 books printed by Bernardinus Benalius alone (23 Aug. 1483-31 May 1497), three of which contain his device.

71



Augustinus, Saint. Explanatio Psalmorum. 4 Aug. 1493. (69)
Bernard de Clairveaux. Spurious works. Modus bene vivendi. 30 May 1494. (119)
Eusebius. De evangelica praeparatione. 31 May 1497. (375)

70. This little device was used by Benalius and Capcasa only in this one book, the 1491 Dante. It is the usual orb and double cross, with the letter B (for Bernardinus) on a black ground above the horizontal and M (for Matthaeus) on a white ground below. The same block was used in 1485, with the letters V I (for Vincentius Benalius) instead of M.
(Kristeller 187; Husung 125; BMC V, p.370, Device B)

71. Benalius began printing alone in 1493 "At the sign of Jerome in Merzeria." Hence his device, showing St. Jerome, the patron saint of librarians and booksellers, sitting before the apse of a church, holding in his right hand the model of a church and in his left, a book, probably the Vulgate Bible which he translated. By his left foot lies the lion, from whose paw he had extracted a thorn.
(Kristeller 186; Husung 124; BMC V, p.370, Device C; Willoughby in Lib.Quart. 21(1957)214)

VENICE. SIMON BEVILAQUA

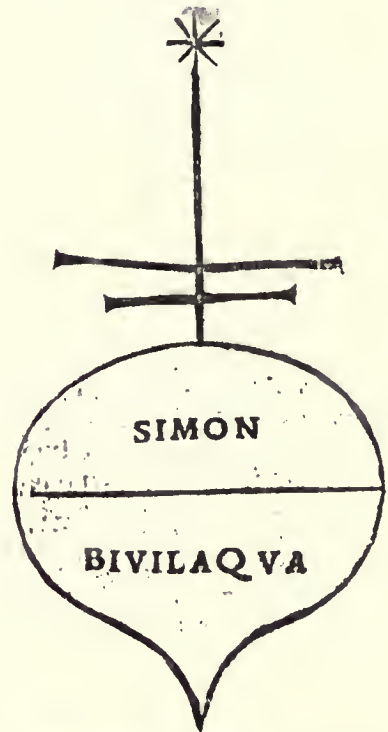
IU has 14 books printed by Bevilaqua (26 June 1493-14 Dec.1499), four of which contain his device.

72



Ovidius Naso. *Metamorphoses*. 8 July 1497. (714)
(Has woodcut diagrams and capitals)
Bible. Latin. 1498. Vulgate. 8 May 1498. (146) (IU copy lacks device)
(Has woodcut illustrations and capitals)

73



Plautus. *Comoediae*. 17 Sept.1499. (774)

74



Sacro Bosco. *Sphaera mundi*. 23 Oct.1499. (847)
(Has woodcut diagrams and capitals)

72. In all except two of the books in which he used a device, Simon Bevilaqua chose a cut of a bare tree with an eagle at the top, two shields with crowns, and a scroll bearing his full name around the trunk of the tree. This is the only known instance of two shields - so common in Germany - appearing in an Italian device. Bevilaqua is also one of the few Italian printers who spelled out his full name in his device.
(Kristeller 191; Husung 130; BMC V, p.517, Device A; Davies 11; Moran. p.37)

- 73, 74. In 1499 Bevilaqua adopted two new devices, each of which he seems to have used only once. The first (no.73) was a variation of the orb and double cross design, in which the lower part of the orb is drawn to a point; a star surmounts the cross and his full name appears within the orb. This is also one of the few black on white designs. A little later is found a smaller orb and cross (no.74) in which the cross has only one crosspiece and a sprig of foliage is placed below the name.
(Kristeller 192, 193; Husung 131, 132; BMC V, p.517, Devices B & C)

VENICE. GIROLAMO BIONDO, Publisher

IU has only one book published by Biondo. It has his device.

75



*Canales. De coelesti vita. 19 Dec. 1494. (200)
(Printer: Matteo Capcasa)
(Has woodcut capitals)

VENICE. NIKOLAOS BLASTOS, Publisher

IU has only one book published by Blastos. It has his device.

76



Etymologicum magnum. 8 July 1499. (370)
(Printer: Z. Kalliergēs, with his device, no. 87)
(Has woodcut capitals and headpieces)

75. Nothing is known about the Florentine publisher, Hieronymus Blondus, nor is it known why he chose this striking device of a phoenix rising from the flames, here printed in red, but also found in black or red and black.
(Kristeller 201; Husung 138; BMC V, p.483)

76. At the center of this device, the publisher, Nikolaos Blastos, of Crete, has placed his elaborate monogram consisting of a large N and a B, around which are assembled the other letters of his name. On either side of the Maltese cross at the top is the abbreviation for Jesus Christus. The background is filled with a graceful vine wreath. Blastos also incorporates his name in the 22 elaborate head-pieces throughout the volume.
(Kristeller 196; Husung 75; BMC V, p.580)

VENICE. ALEXANDER CALCEDONIUS, Publisher

IU has 2 books of this publisher, both of which contain his device.

77



Thomas Aquinas. Expositio in libros Posteriorum. 28 Sept. 1496. (952)

(Printer: Otinus de Luna)

(Has woodcut illustrations)

*Dominicus de Flandria. Quaestiones. 20 Aug. 1499. (346)

(Printer: Petrus de Quarengiis)

(The device is repeated at the end of the volume)

77. Alexander Calcedonius seldom signed the books which were printed for him by some seven or eight printers; he depended upon his fine device representing the Angel Gabriel to identify him as the publisher. Sometimes the device appeared both at the end of the book and on the title page, as it does in the second book listed here. This representation of the Angel had formerly appeared in other books by other printers, but as an illustration, not as a device.

(Kristeller 204; BMC V, p. 517; Donati, p.9)

VENICE. JOHANNES DE COLONIA, NICOLAUS JENSON, ET SOCII, Publisher

IU has 2 books by this firm; both contain its device.

78



79



Thomas Aquinas. Super quarto libro
Sententiarum. 24 June 1481. (990)
(Printer: Johann Herbart)

Innocentius IV, Pope. Apparatus super
libros Decretalium. 15 June 1481. (513)
(Printer: Johann Herbart)

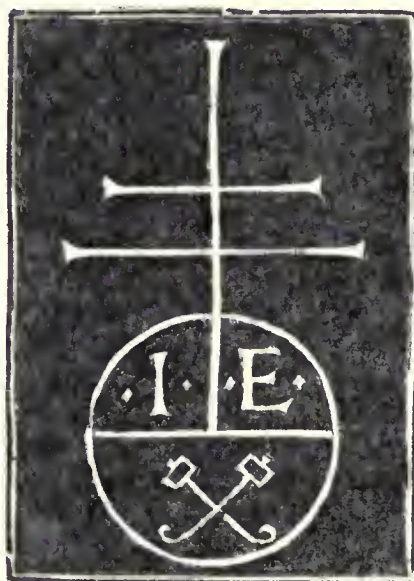
78, 79. This device of the publishing firm of Johannes de Colonia, Nicolaus Jenson, et Socii, while not the first device to appear in Italy, was the original orb and double cross design which became the model for Italian printers just as did the double shield of Fust and Schöffer become the model for printers in Germany. It is thought to be the housemark of Johannes de Colonia. It is interesting that this model Italian device was not that of a printer, but of a publisher. The printer of these books, Johann Herbort, apparently did not have a device.

(Kristeller 237, 238; Husung 172, 173; BMC V, p.300, Devices A & B; Davies 142; Painter p.217)

VENICE. JOHANNES EMERICUS DE SPIRA

IU has 2 books printed by Emericus de Spira (25 May 1494 & 13 Apr.1500).
The earlier one has his device.

80



Lyra. Postilla super Epistolas. 25 May 1494. (620)
(Publisher: L. Giunta, whose device is on the title page. (See no.83)
(Has two woodcut capitals)

80. The version of the orb and cross design adopted by Johannes Emericus de Spira contains his initials, ·I· ·E·, in the upper part of the orb and two crossed hammers in the lower part. It has been assumed that the hammers (German Hämmer) are a play on Emericus' original name, possibly Hämmerich.

(Kristeller 305; Husung 145; BMC V, p.538, Device B; Davies 154)

VENICE. BENEDETTO FONTANA, Publisher

IU has 2 books published by Fontana; both contain his device.

81



Caraccioli. Opera. 16 May 1496. (203)
(Printer: Georgius Arrivabenus)
Tacitus. Opera. 22 Mar. 1497. (916)
(Printer: Philippus Pincius)

81. This fountain (Italian: fontana) is obviously designed as a play on the name of this publisher, Benedetto Fontana, whose initials flank the fountain. The location of the devices in these two books is unusual. In the Caraccioli it is on the verso of leaf «2», following the printer's address to the reader, and in the Tacitus it is found both at the end of the volume and on the verso of leaf «106», which contains the first of two colophons in the book.

(Kristeller 212; Husung 147; BMC V, p.493)

VENICE. LUCANTONIO GIUNTA, Publisher

IU has 4 books published by Giunta (7 Dec.1491-13 Apr.1500), all of which contain his device.

82



Plutarchus. Vitae illustrium virorum. 7 Dec.1491. (779)

(Printer: Giovanni Ragazzo)

(Has woodcut capitals and borders)

Caterina da Siena. Libro della divina dottrina. 17 May 1494. (218)

(Printer: Matteo Capcasa)

(Has woodcut capitals)

83



*Lyra. Postilla super Epistolas. 25 May 1494. (620)

(Printer: Emericus de Spira, with his device at the end, no.80)

(Has two woodcut capitals)

*Joannes Franciscus Brixianus. Regulae SS. Benedicti - 13 Apr.1500. (548)

(Printer: Emericus de Spira)

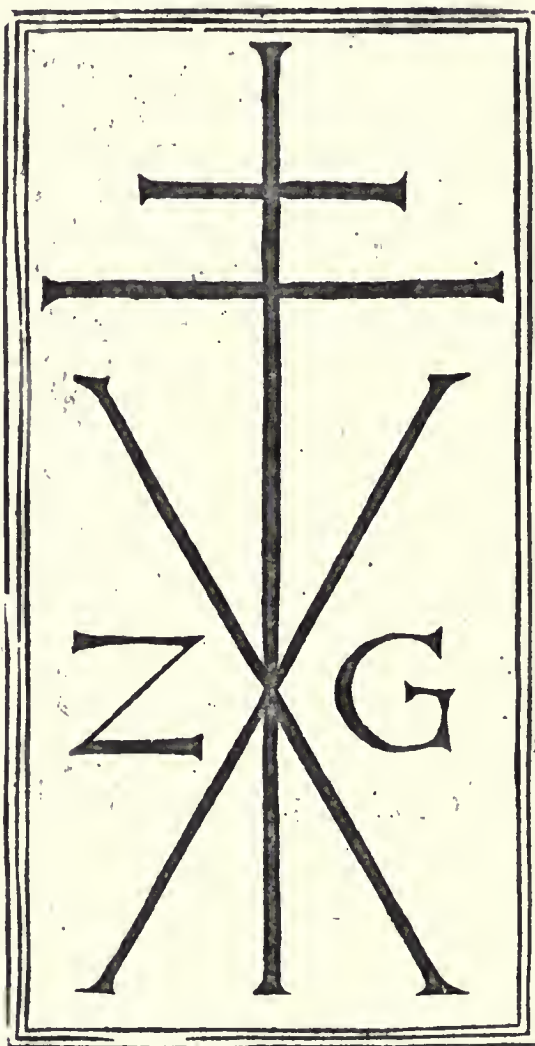
(Has woodcut illustrations)

82, 83. Lucantonio Giunta chose as his device the lily of his native city, Florence, flanked by the initials of his own name. The larger of the two shown here is printed at the end of volumes; the smaller one appears on the title page. Since Giunta was an engraver, it is possible that he engraved his own device.
(Kristeller 215, 216; Husung 153, 151; BMC V, p.415, Devices A and C; Willoughby in Lib.Quart. 3 (1933)97; McMurtrie, p.24)

VENICE. GIOVANNI & GREGORIO DE'GREGORIIS

IU has 2 books printed by these brothers (9 Aug.1482 & 13 Sept.1492).
Only the later one has his device.

84



Petrarca. Epistolae familiares. 13 Sept.1492. (743)

84. The Gregori brothers chose as their device a large double cross with a St. Andrew's cross on the staff, flanked by the initials of their forenames, Z (for Zovanni, i.e. Giovanni) and G (for Gregorio). The St. Andrew's cross is an emblem of fertility and good luck.

(Kristeller 228; Husung 62; BMC V, p.339, Device D; Willoughby in Lib.Quart. 21(1951)127)

VENICE. JOHANNES HAMMAN

IU has 3 books by this printer (31 Oct.1492-31 Aug.1496), two of which contain his device.

85



Lyra. Postilla super Epistolas. 13 Dec.1494. (621)
(Publisher: Ottaviano Scoto, with his device on the title page, no.96)
(Has woodcut capitals)

86



Ptolemaeus. Epytoma. 31 Aug.1496. (802)
(Has 320 woodcut capitals, an illustration, & diagrams)

85. 86. Of the six devices of Johannes Hamman, the first two are shown here. The orb and double cross is surrounded by an elegant leafy design similar to that in the devices of Mazalibus, at Reggio Emilia (no.64) and Bazaleriis, at Bologna (no.45). The figure in the lower part of the circle is identified as a monogram, h h, with a cross, or as I H with the "four" mark reversed, or as Hamman's housemark. Here is the first instance in Italy of the combination of the "four" mark with the orb or monogram, an indication of German origin (Hamman was from Speier).
(Kristeller 232, 231; Husung 169, 170; BMC V, p.423, Devices D and E; Davies 155; Meldau, p.113; Geldner II, p.91)

VENICE. ZACHARIAS KALLIERGĒS

IU has one book printed by Kalliergēs; it contains his device.

87



Etymologicum Magnum. 8 July 1499. (370)

(Publisher: N. Blastos (with his device (no.76) and Anna Notaras)
(Has woodcut capitals & headpieces)

VENICE. FRANCISCUS DE MADIIS, Publisher

IU has 3 books published by Madiis in 1486; one contains his device.

88



Petrus Lombardus. Sententiarum libri IV. 22 Mar. 1486. (755)
(Printer: Hannibal Foxius et Socii)

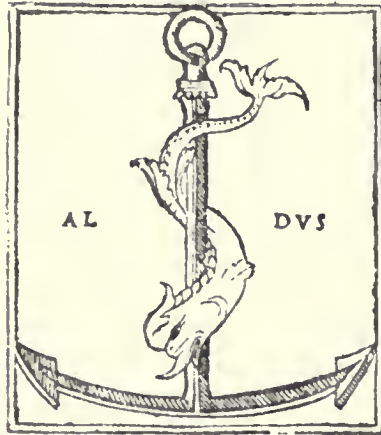
87. This device, the double-headed Byzantine eagle with a shield bearing the initials of the printer, Zacharias Kalliergēs, is found in one of the four Greek books which he printed for his countryman, Nikolaos Blastos. (no.76) This is one of the few instances in which both printer's and publisher's devices were printed at the end of the volume. Generally, the device of the publisher is placed on the title page.
(Kristeller 206; Husung 176; BMC V, p.580)

88. The publisher, Franciscus de Madiis, adopted a strange variation of the orb and double cross, in which the orb is flattened and a boss added at the foot. The initial of his last name is placed within a triangle at the base of the cross and the initial of his forename within the boss. (Cf. Arrivabenus, no.68 & 69)
(Kristeller 246; Husung 149; BMC V, p.407)

VENICE. ALDO PIO MANUZIO

IU has 14 books by this printer (28 Feb.1494/5-Dec.1500), none with his device, which was first used in 1502.

88a



Manuzio, Aldo Pio. Poetae Christiani veteres. v.2. 1502.

VENICE. PELLEGRINO DEI PASQUALI & DIONIGI BERTOCCHI

IU has one book by these printers; it has their device.

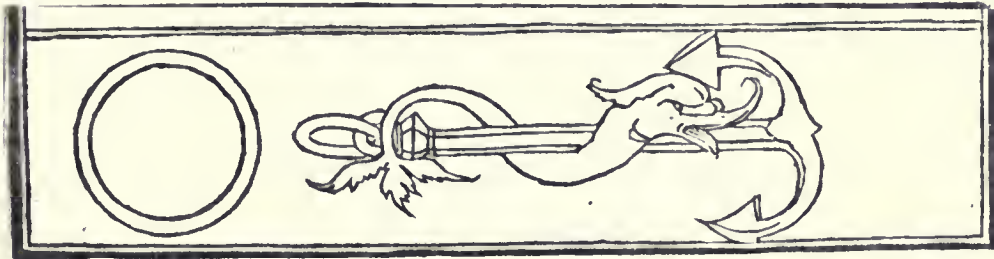
89



Persius. Satyrae. 10 Sept.1484. (736)

- 88a. Aldo Pio Manuzio did not use a device in any of his 15th-century books. The famous anchor and dolphin design first appeared, as a device, in 1502, but in the Hypnerotomachia of Colonna (Dec. 1499. (283)) on leaf d7^r, can be found the archetype of the device used as a symbol of the quality of Patience, and accompanied by an early version, Semper festina tarde, of the Aldine motto, Festina lente.

PATIENTIA EST ORNAMENTVM CVSTODIA ET PROTECTIO VITAE.



Da l'altra parte tale elegante scultura mirai. Vno circulo. Vna ancora sopra la stangola dilla quale serouolueca uno Delphino. Et questi ottimamente cusi io li interpretai. ΑΕΙ ΣΠΕΥΔΕ ΒΡΑΔΕΩΣ. Semp festina tarde.

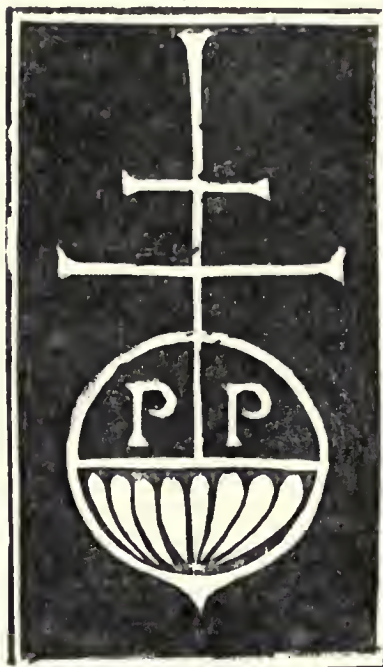
89. This simple orb and double cross, like that of its originator, Johannes de Colonia, but without the dot in the lower part of the orb, was used by Pellegrino dei Pasquali only in this book, in the printing of which he was joined by Dionigi Bertocchi. After that, he developed several variations of the same design.

(Kristeller 255; Husung 181; BMC V, p.389, Device A)

VENICE. PELLEGRINO DEI PASQUALI

IU has 4 books printed by Pasquali (14 Mar.1493-18 Aug.1494). All except the first have his device.

90



Mayronis. Sermones. 11 Feb.1493/4. (660)
Bruni. Aquila volante. 6 June 1494. (184)
(Has woodcut illustration and border on title page)
Quintilianus. Institutiones. 18 Aug.1494. (811)
(Has woodcut diagrams)

VENICE. BERNARDINO RIZZO

IU has 6 books by this printer (1486/7-15 Feb.1492/3); two contain his device.

91



Foresti. Supplementum chronicarum. Italian. 8 Oct.1491. (402)
15 Feb.1492/3. (401)
(Both books have woodcut illustrations and capitals)

90. In the last of Pasquali's variations of his original device (no.89) he identified it as his own by placing his initials, P P, in the upper part of the orb, adding fluting in the lower part, and a slight boss at the foot. This form he continued to use after he moved to Scandiano, in 1495. (Cf. no.67)

(Kristeller 253; Husung 185; BMC V, p.389, Device F)

91. Like Pellegrino dei Pasquali, Bernardino Rizzo used the simple orb and double cross design, without a dot in the lower part of the orb, in only one book, in 1484. His next design appeared first in 1490. It followed the same basic pattern, but the printer's initials, B R, were added in the lower part of the orb.

(Kristeller 268; Husung 194; BMC V, p.400, Device B)

VENICE. JOANNES LUCILIUS SANTRITTER & HIERONYMUS DE SANCTIS

IU has one book by these printers. It has their device.

92

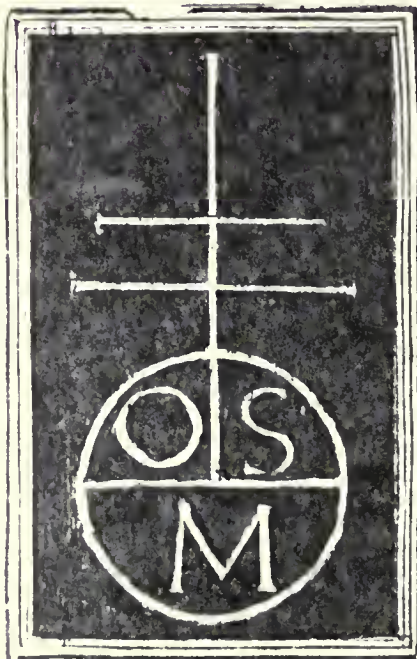


Sacro Bosco. Sphaera mundi. 31 Mar. 1488. (844)
(Has woodcut illustrations and capitals)

VENICE. OTTAVIANO SCOTO

IU has 7 books printed by Scoto (1481-1483/4); only the last has his device.

93



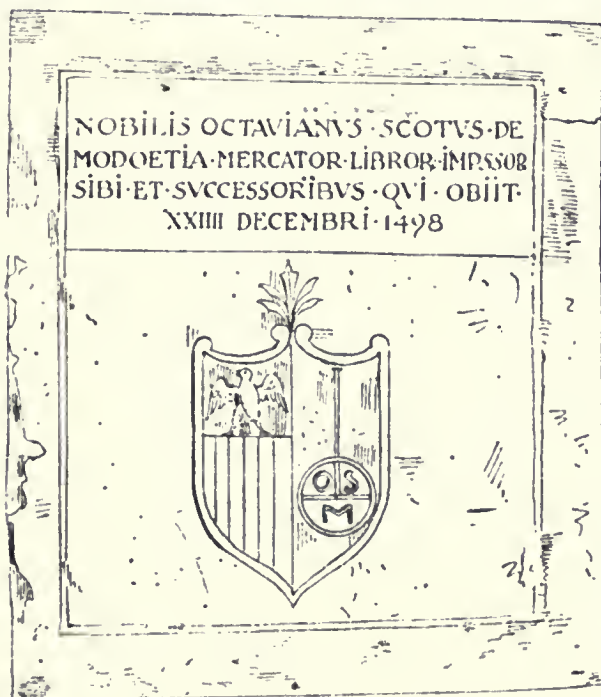
Caprioli. Quaestiones in IV libros Sententiarum. 1483/4. (202)

92. The chief element in this device is the monogram, H. The letters stand for Joannes Lucilius Santritter and Hieronymus de Sanctis. The star superimposed on the monogram may indicate the astrological interest of the firm, and the crown was probably its house sign. The device may have been designed by Santritter, who is known to have designed cuts for Ratdolt and others; Hieronymus de Sanctis was his cutter.

(Kristeller 280; Husung 196; BMC V, p.461, Device A; Davies 120; Willoughby, in Lib.Quart. 30(1950)202)

93. This device, Scoto's housemark, is clearly a copy of that of Johannes de Colonia (no.78), with the addition of his own initials, Octavianus Scotus Modoetiensis (i.e. of Monza). He used this block in 1483 and 1484 when he presumably did his own printing. After 1484, he acted only as publisher, and this block was later used in books printed for him by Locatelli (no.95). The device was so closely associated with Scoto that it appears on his tombstone.

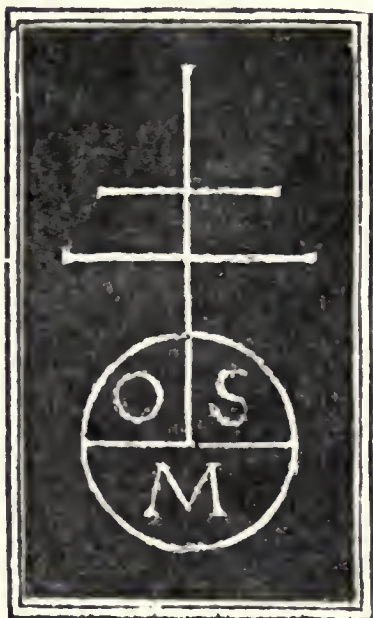
(Kristeller 281; Husung 198, p.XI; BMC V, p.276, Device A; Meldau, p.116; Davies 157; Fumagalli, p.458-9)



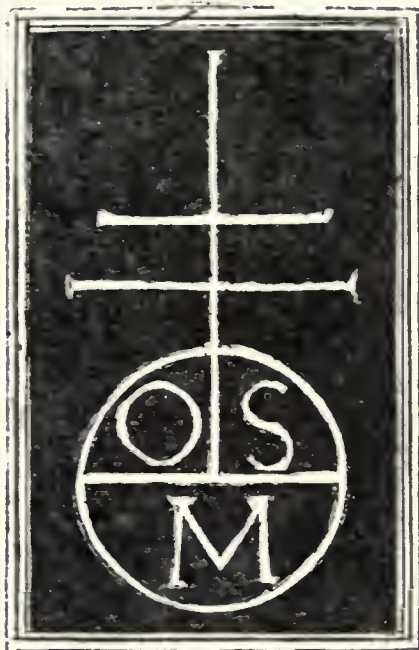
VENICE. OTTAVIANO SCOTO, Publisher

IU has 19 books published by Scoto (23 Oct.1486-31 Dec.1498). All except two (23 Oct.1486 & 18 Dec.1490) have his device. The printer is Boneto Locatelli, except for two books printed by B. de Zanis and one by J. Hamman.

94



95



Boethius. De consolatione philosophiae. 24 Dec.1489. (157)

Gellius. Noctes Atticae. 13 Nov.1494. (413)

Aristoteles. De animalibus. 9 Aug.1498. (43) (Printer: B. de Zanis)

(Gellius and Aristoteles have woodcut capitals)

Silius Italicus. Punica. 18 May 1492. (879)

Ovidius. Metamorphoses. 28 Feb.1492/3. (712) (Printer: B. de Zanis)

Valerius Maximus. Facta et dicta. 30 Apr.1493. (1036)

Boccaccio. Genealogiae. 23 Feb.1494/5 (153)

Thomas Aquinas. Expositio in libros Posteriorum. 18 Sept.1495. (951)

Super quarto libro Sententiarum. 23 May 1497. (991)

Guainerio. Opera medica. 14 Feb. 1497/8. (443)

Boethius. De consolatione philosophiae. 14 June 1498. (159)

Thomas Aquinas. Expositio super libros De generatione. 22 Dec.1498. (953)
(All have woodcut capitals; Boccaccio and the 1495 Thomas Aquinas have diagrams also)

96



*Lyra. Postilla super Epistolas. 13 Dec. 1494. (621) (Printer: J. Hamman, with his device at the end. (no.85)
(Has 61 woodcut capitals)



Priscianus. Opera. 21 Feb. 1496/7. (793)

Yūhannā ibn Sārabiyyūn. Breviarium. 16

Dec. 1497. (1080)

Thomas Aquinas. Commentaria in omnes

Epistolas. 22 Dec. 1498. (941)

Opuscula. 31 Dec. 1498.

(956)

(All have woodcut capitals)

94-97. After 1484 Scoto ceased to do his own printing, entrusting that function to some 10 others, chiefly, Boneto Locatelli. In most cases, Scoto, the publisher, retained the same device which he had used as printer, varying only the size. But when Johannes Hamman did the printing (no. 96) he added a delicate background of vines, reflecting his own device. See nos. 85 & 86)

94. (Kristeller 282; Husung 199; BMC V, p.276, Device B)

95. (Kristeller 281; Husung 198; BMC V, p.276, Device A)

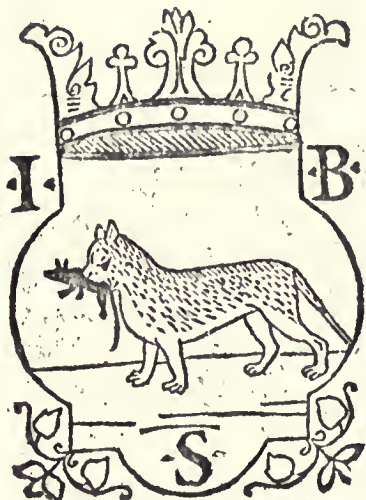
96. (Husung 203; BMC V, p.423)

97. (Kristeller 284; Husung 201; BMC V, p.276, Device D)

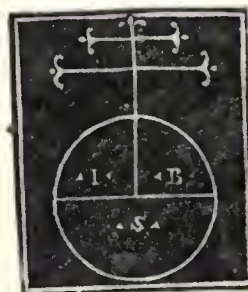
VENICE. JOANNES BAPTISTA SESSA

IU has only one book by this printer. It has two devices, one on the title page and one at the end.

98



99

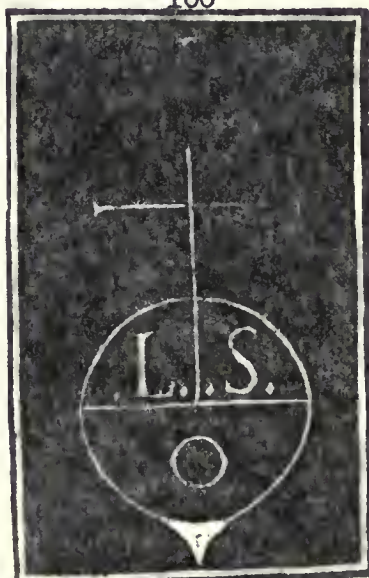


Valla. *Elegantiae linguae Latinae*. 8 Feb. 1499/1500. (1039)
(No. 98 is on the title page; 99 at the end)
(Has 430 woodcut capitals)

VENICE. LAZARO DE SOARDIS, Publisher

IU has one book published by Soardis; it contains his device.

100



Vincentius Ferrerius. *Sermones*. 2 Nov. 1496. (1064)
(Printer: Jacobus Pentius)
(Has woodcut illustration on title page)

98, 99. Joannes Baptista Sessa had two devices, both of which appear here in the same book. At least three variations of the orb and cross design are known, all of them containing the printer's initials within the orb. There were two versions of the cat and mouse theme, the one shown here being the earlier. Probably no significance is to be attached to the design, but Sessa's 16th-century successors added a motto: Dissimilium infida societas, "Untrustworthy is the society of dissenters." By that time the mouse was looked upon as a symbol of the heretic and the motto was intended as a protestation of orthodoxy.

(Kristeller 289, 291; Husung 205, 210; BMC V, p.479, Devices A and C; Willoughby, in Lib.Quart. 2(1932)423)

100. This is one of the few examples of the orb and cross with one, instead of two crosspieces. An earlier device (1490 & 1492) had the usual double cross. The initials, L S, are, of course those of the publisher, Lazarus de Soardis. The figure below the horizontal in the orb has been thought to be the letter O, the second letter of Soardis' name; or possibly, a variation of the original dot in the device of Johannes de Colonia. The nib or boss at the base of the orb is fairly common about this time.

(Kristeller 301; Husung 212; BMC V, p.490, Device B)

VENICE. BERNARDINUS STAGNINUS

IU has 3 books by this printer (10 Apr.1486-16 Sept.1495). The last has his device.

101



Corpus juris civilis. Codex. 16 Sept.1495. (296)

VENICE. BERNARDINUS STAGNINUS, Publisher

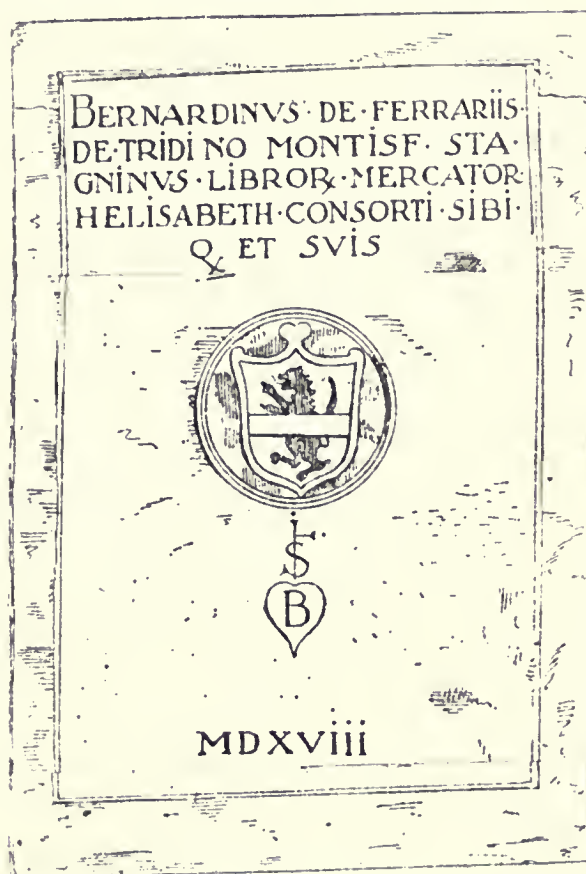
IU has one book with Stagninus as publisher instead of printer. It contains a different device.

102



*Lyra. Postilla super Epistolas. 13 Feb.1500/01. (622)
(Printer: G. Tacuino, with his device at the end. (no.104)
(Has woodcut capitals)

101. Stagninus is the first printer in Italy to use a heart-shaped orb in his device. This is one of about seven variations of the design which he used. The S, wound around the cross, is the initial of the printer's last name, his first initial, B, being placed within the heart. Stagninus even had his device carved on his grave monument, as Scoto had done. (See no.93)
(Husung 215; BMC V, p.364, Device B; Davies 177; Fumagalli, p.458-9)



102. Stagninus had another device with the figure of St. Bernardinus, his patron saint, and also his shop sign. The saint wears the Franciscan habit, carries a book and an inkwell and the sacred symbol, IHS. The three mitres represent the three bishoprics he had refused. This is the only occasion on which Stagninus acted as a publisher instead of a printer.
(Kristeller 314; Husung 217; Davies 225; BMC V, p.363, 534)

VENICE. GIOVANNI TACUINO

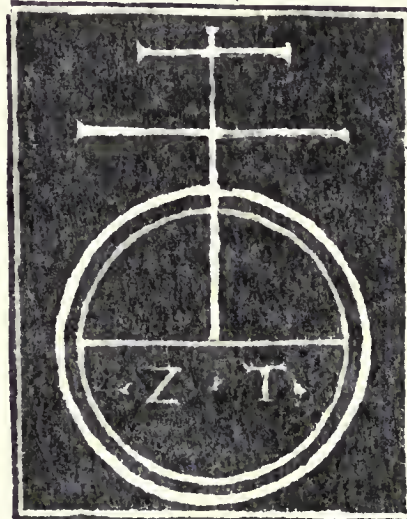
IU has 17 books printed by Tacuino (after 8 May 1492–after 1500?), 14 of which have his device.

103



Silius Italicus. *Punica*. 20 Sept. 1493. (880) (Device wanting in IU copy)
Mancinellus. *Carmen de floribus*. 11 Dec. 1493. (626)
(Both books have woodcut capitals)

104



Curtius Rufus. *Historiae Alexandri Magni*. 17 July 1494. (310)
Juvenalis. *Satyrae*. 28 Jan. 1494/5. (566)
Persius. *Satyrae*. 14 Feb. 1494/5. (739)
Tortelli. *Orthographia*. 19 Dec. 1495. (1021)
Diodorus Siculus. *Bibliothecae historicae libri VI*. 20 Sept. 1496. (336)
Mancinellus. *Carmen de floribus*. 11 May 1497. (627)
Ovidius. *Fasti*. 12 June 1497. (711)
Seneca. *Tragoediae*. 7 Apr. 1498. (869)
Ovidius. *Tristia*. 26 Mar. 1499. (718)
Persius. *Satyrae*. 4 Nov. 1499. (740)
Lyra. *Postilla super Epistolas*. 13 Feb. 1500/01. (622)
(Publisher: B. Stagninus, with his device on title page. (no.102)
Ovidius. *De arte amandi*. after 1500? (708)
(All books, except the first and fourth, have woodcut capitals;
the 2d, 3d, & 10th have illustrations also)

103. For his first device, Giovanni Tacuino adapted the block of his kinsman, Guilelmus Anima Mia, who had joined his firm in 1492. For the original initials, which had been added in type, he substituted his own initials, I T, also in type. The letters, P and C, on the scroll probably stand for Pian Cereto, the native town of both printers. The significance of the birds, rabbits, flowers and tree, if any, is not clear.

(Kristeller 325; Husung 218; BMC V, p.527, Device A, and p.xxxvi)

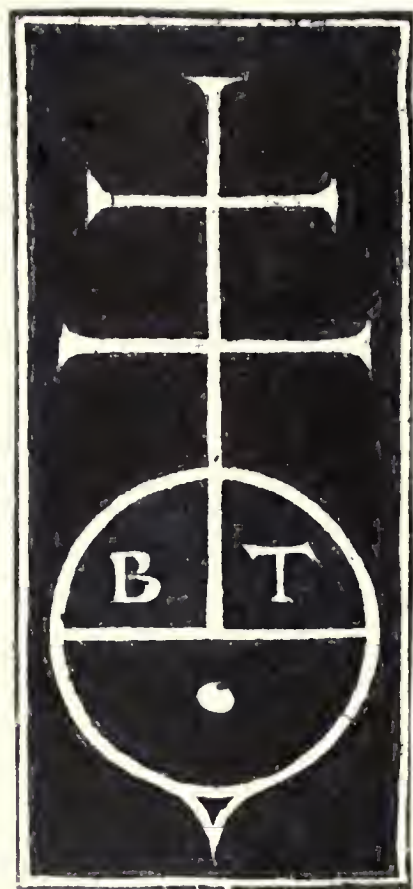
104. In most of his books printed in 1494-1500, Tacuino used a variation of the orb and cross design consisting of two concentric circles with the double cross and his initials, Z T, for Zovanni (i.e. Giovanni) de Tridino, below the horizontal within the circles.

(Kristeller 326; Husung 220; EMC V, p.527, Device B)

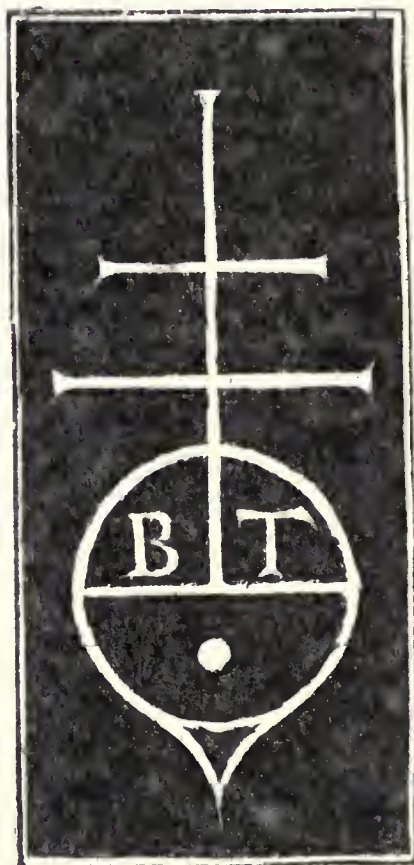
VENICE. BAPTISTA DE TORTIS

IU has 10 books printed by Tortis (14 Mar. 1482-5, 10 Sept. 1500); five have his device.

105



106

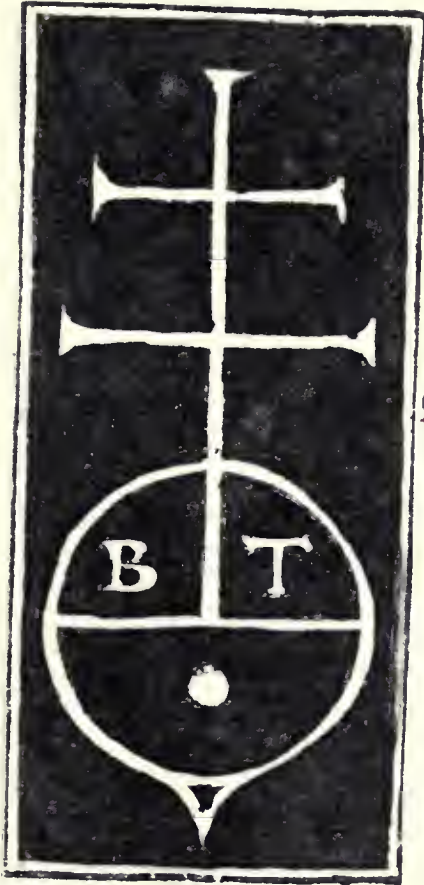


Catholic Church. Pope, 1294-1303 (Bonifacius VIII). Liber sextus Decretalium. 1, 15 Apr. 1494. (236)

Corpus juris civilis. Codex. 29 July 1496. (297)

Baldo degli Ubaldi. Super I-IX Codicis. 3 June-5 Sept. 1496. (93)

Corpus juris civilis. Volumen parvum. 3 Nov. 1497. (300)



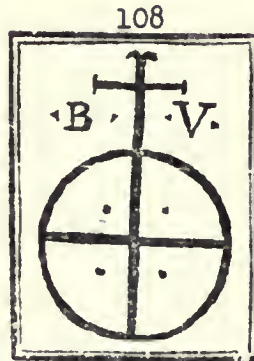
Catholic Church. Pope, 1294-1303 (Bonifacius VIII). Liber sextus Decretalium. 5, 10 Sept. 1500. (237)

105-107. The design of the devices of Baptista de Tortis remained the same throughout his long and prolific activity. But there were at least seven blocks, differing only in small details. The three examples shown here represent the last three variations and differ in 1) the overall size, 2) the size of the orb, 3) the size of the pointed extension at the foot of the orb, 4) the placing of the dot in the lower part of the orb, and 5) the distance of the printer's initials, B T, from the staff of the cross.

(Kristeller 321, 322; Husung 233, 235, 236; BMC V, p.320, Devices E, F, G; Davies 149)

VENICE. BERNARDINUS VENETUS DE VITALIBUS

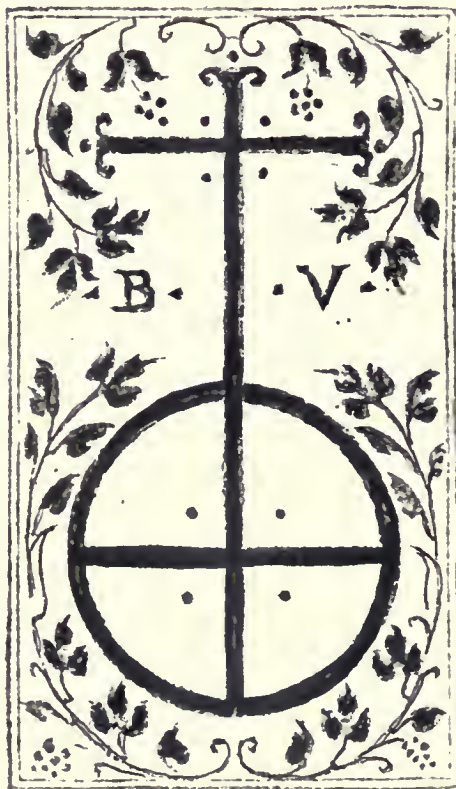
IU has 5 books by this printer working alone (1498-after 1500); only one has his device.



Leto. Romanae historiae compendium. 12 Dec.1500. (594)
(Has woodcut capitals)

VENICE. BERNARDINUS & MATTHAEUS
VENETUS DE VITALIBUS

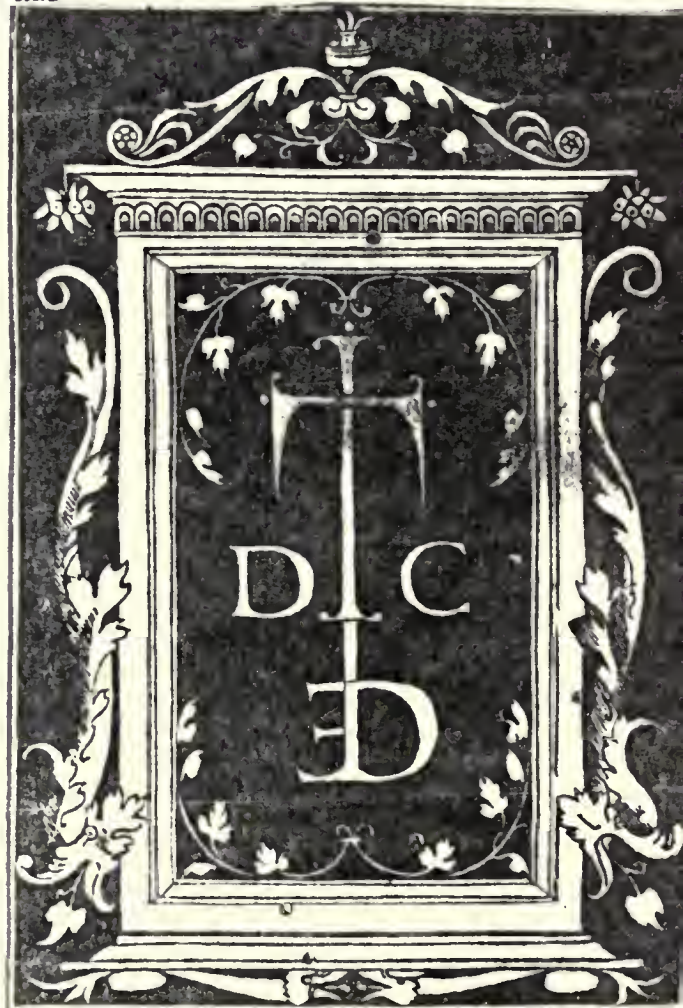
IU has one book by these printers; it has the device of Bernardinus.



VENICE. UNIDENTIFIED PUBLISHER

IU has one book by this anonymous publisher.

110



Sabellico. Enneades. 31 Mar.1498. (840)

This book has a device of Bernardinus Venetus de Vitalibus in red at the end; on the title page is the device of this anonymous publisher.
(Has woodcut capitals)

108. This small, stocky orb and cross is a late derivative of the larger version (no.109).

(Kristeller 333; Husung 238; BMC V, p.546, Device A)

109. Here, again, is an example of the rare orb and cross with a single crosspiece, the first of its kind in Venice. The heavy design is lightened by the surrounding vines (Latin vitis), playing on the name of the printer. The initials, B V, stand for Bernardinus Venetus (or Vitalibus).

(Kristeller 332; Husung 237; BMC V, p.546, Device B)

110. The owner of this handsome device in the form of a mural tablet with Renaissance ornament has never been identified. The monogram, with the letters I T (or T I), D D, and D E? is a complete mystery. All that is known is that this is the device of the publisher for whom Bernardinus and Matthaeus Venetus de Vitalibus (whose device appears at the end of the volume) printed this book.

(Kristeller 335; Husung 239; BMC V, p.547)

VICENZA

IU has 17 books printed at Vicenza by 9 printers (1475-1498); 4 books by a single printer have devices.

VICENZA. HENRICUS DE SANCTO URSIO

IU has 4 books printed by Sancto Ursio (21 Sept. 16 Oct. 1486-16 Dec. 1498), all of which contain his device.

111



- Tiene. Expositio in Aristotelem De anima. 21 Sept. 16 Oct. 1486. (1007)
 Recollectae super Physica Aristotelis. 23 Apr. 1487. (1008)
Apuleius. Opera. 9 Aug. 1488. (40)
Martianus Capella. De nuptiis Philologiae et Mercurii. 16 Dec. 1498. (648)
 (Has one woodcut diagram)

111. The orb and cross design with single crosspiece is found in Italy first at Vicenza (1485). In this example, the letters, R V, stand for the printer's Italian name, Rigo Vicentino (or possibly Ursio).

(Kristeller 347; Husung 242; BMC VII, p.1044; Davies 185)

SWITZERLAND

IU has 77 books printed in two Swiss cities, 76 by 16 printers at Basel (ca.1470-after 1500) and one book printed at Beromünster (ca.1473). Nine of those printed at Basel contain printer's devices. Three contain also other woodcuts.

BASEL. JOHANN BERGMANN

IU has 5 books printed by Bergmann (1494-1499); two have his device.

112



Brant. Das Narrenschiff. Latin. 1 Aug.1497. (181)
1 Mar.1498. (182)

(Device is wanting in IU copy)

(Both volumes have woodcut illustrations)

112. This is the second of Bergmann's five devices, the central feature of which is the shield - here supported by a single lion - adorned with six mounds or hills surmounted by a lily. The significance of these elements has been variously explained. The mounds are said to represent the arms of the town of Breisach, and the lily to refer to Coblenz. But there is no evidence of Bergmann's connection with either of these cities. It has also been proposed that the mounds constitute a mountain (Berg), a play on the printer's name. The motto, Nihil sine causa, "Nothing without cause" (Job 5:6) is said to have been suggested to Bergmann by his good friend, Sebastian Brant, author of the Narrenschiff, the first edition of which had been printed by Bergmann in 1494. The date, 1497, in the device shown here, is the publication date of the book in which it appears. Albrecht Dürer has sometimes been credited with this design.

(Weil 49; BMC III, p.794, Device B; Davies 32; Willoughby in Lib. Quart. 12(1942)285; Meiner, p.21; Geldner I, p.128)

BASEL. MICHAEL FURTER

IU has 8 books printed by Furter (ca.1489-after 1500); one has his device.

113



Ivo, Saint. Liber decretorum. 6 & 7 Mar.1499. (522)
(Has woodcut capitals and an illustration)

BASEL. NICOLAUS KESLER

IU has 7 books by this printer (28 Feb.1486-ca.1496); four of them contain his device.

114



Petrus Lombardus. Sententiarum libri quatuor. 28 Feb.1486. (754); 22 Sept.
1488. (756); 18 Feb.1492. (758)
Gregorius I, the Great. Moralia. 1496. (439)
(Each volume has a xylographic capital on the title page)

113. These two shields, suspended from a bare branch, each supported by a griffin, contain 1) the monogram of the printer, Michael Furter, with a cross rising from the M, and 2) the arms of the city of Basel.

(Weil 45; BMC III, p.781, Device B; Moran, p.20)

114. Nicolaus Kesler printed his device at the end of the first book that came from his press and he continued to use the same device throughout the entire period of his activity. The design is the typical German double shield. On the left one are three kettlehooks (Kesselhaken), a play on the printer's name; the right shield contains the initial of his surname, K, with a cross extending to the right.

(Weil 40; Davies 8; Moran, p.11, 17)

BASEL. MICHAEL WENSSLER

IU has 14 books printed by Wenssler, working alone (ca.1474-1486). Only one contains his device.

115

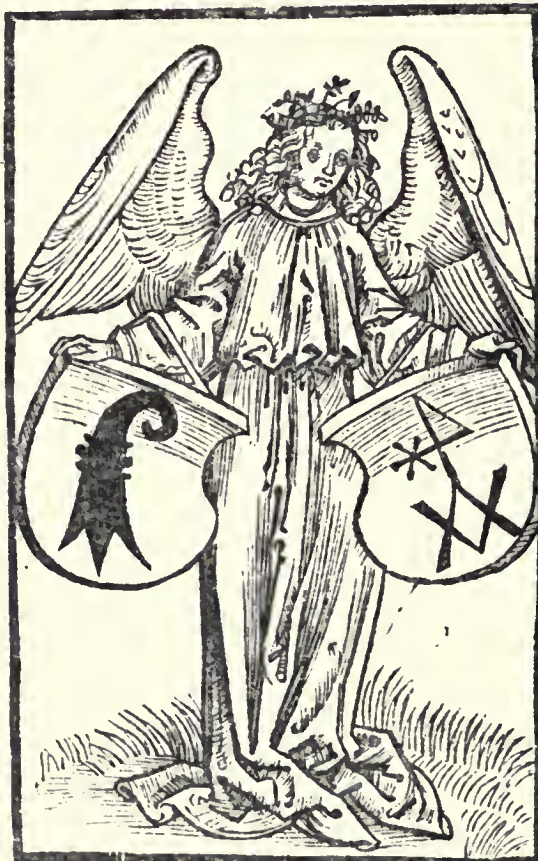


Corpus juris civilis. Institutiones. 31 July 1478. (299)

BASEL. JAKOB WOLFF

IU has 3 books by this printer (1492-1499); only the last has his device.

116



Reginaldetus. Speculum finalis retributionis. 1499. (818)

115. Michael Wenssler was the first printer at Basel to use a device, of which he had five. In this, his second device, two shields suspended from a stag's antler, display, on the left, a so-called "curtailed cross," apparently of no heraldic significance, and, on the right, the arms of the printer's family, native of the city of Sternbach; hence the representation of a brook (Bach) between two stars (Stern).

(Weil 37; BMC III, p.719, Device 2; Painter, p.211, 212)

116. In this device of Jakob Wolff, an angel holds two shields, the left one bearing the arms of the city of Basel and the right one the printer's merchant's mark, consisting of two Vs, one inverted over the other, and with a "four" sign reversed, with a cross through the tail. If the artist, Albrecht Dürer, did not actually create this design, his influence can clearly be seen.

(Weil 41; BMC III, p.776; Willoughby, in Lib.Quart. 13(1943)62)

PRINTING CENTERS for IU Books with Devices
(Names of Publishers are underlined)

No. Printers Represented	No. Printers with Devices	No. Volumes held	No. Volumes with Devices	
3	2	5	3	Antwerp 1-3
		2	2	<u>Bae, Govaert</u> 1, 2
		1	1	Dorp, Roland van der 3
9	1	41	2	Augsburg 32
		4	2	Ratdolt, Erhard 32
16	5	76	9	Basel 112-116
		5	2	Bergmann, Johann 112
		8	1	Furter, Michael 113
		7	4	Kessler, Nicolaus 114
		14	1	Wenssler, Michael 115
		3	1	Wolff, Jakob 116
5	2	10	3	BELGIUM 1-3
3	2	5	3	Antwerp 1-3
7	4	20	11	Bologna 45-49
		1	1	Bazaleriis, Caligula de 45
		4	2	Benedetti, Francesco Platone de 46
		6	6	Cottore, Benedetto d' 47, 48
		4	2	Ruggerius, Ugo 49
5	4	14	6	Brescia 50-54
		2	1	Boninis, Bonino de 50
		4	1	Britannici, Angelo & Giacomo 51
		5	1	-----, Giacomo 52, 53
		1	1	Farfengus, Baptista 54
11	1	73	1	Cologne 33
		5	1	Ther Hoernen, Arnold 33
1	1	1	1	Delft 43
		1	1	Meer, Jacob Jacobszoen van der 43
2	1	12	2	Deventer 44
		3	2	Breda, Jacobus de 44
4	3	11	7	ENGLAND 4-6
2	1	4	2	London 4
2	2	7	5	Westminster 5, 6
11	2	24	3	Florence 55, 56
		6	2	Miscomini, Antonio 55
		1	1	<u>Pasini, Piero</u> 56
				(Printer: Francesco Buonaccorsi)
35	21	58	32	FRANCE 7-31
12	6	16	9	Lyons 7-13
23	16	42	23	Paris 14-31
2	1	6	1	Freiburg im Breisgau 34
		1	1	Riederer, Friedrich 34
85	10	365	19	GERMANY 32-42
9	1	41	2	Augsburg 32
11	1	73	1	Cologne 33
2	1	6	1	Freiburg im Breisgau 34
8	2	31	4	Leipzig 35-37
4	1	10	4	Mainz 38
1	1	6	1	Memmingen 39
4	1	15	4	Speier 40
19	2	93	2	Strassburg 41, 42

PRINTING CENTERS for IU Books with Devices

No. Printers Represented	No. Printers with Devices	No. Volumes held	No. Volumes with Devices	
3	2	13	3	HOLLAND 43, 44
1	1	1	1	Delft 43
2	1	12	2	Deventer 44
183	50	524	116	ITALY 45-111
7	4	20	11	Bologna 45-49
5	4	14	6	Brescia 50-54
11	2	24	3	Florence 55, 56
15	3	28	4	Milan 57-59
2	1	5	2	Modana 60
1	1	1	1	Naples 61
1	1	3	3	Parma 62, 63
2	1	2	1	Reggio Emilia 64
13	1	55	1	Rome 65, 66
1	1	1	1	Scandiano 67
108	30	339	79	Venice 68-110
9	1	17	4	Vicenza 111
8	2	31	4	Leipzig 35-37
		7	3	Landsberg, Martin 35, 36
		1	1	Thanner, Jakob 37
2	1	4	2	London 4
		2	2	Pynson, Richard 4
12	6	16	9	Lyons 7-13
		1	1	Du Pré 7
		1	1	Lathomi, Perrinus, Johannis, Bonifacius, & Villa Veteri, Johannes de 8
		1	1	Maréchal, Pierre & Chaussard, Barnabé 9
		1	1	Philippi, Nicolaus 10
		3	3	Trechsel, Johannes 11, 12
		2	2	Wolf, Nicolaus 13
4	1	10	4	Mainz 38
		6	4	Schöffler, Peter 38
1	1	6	1	Memmingen 39
		6	1	Kunne, Albrecht 39
15	3	28	4	Milan 57-59
		1	1	Bissoli, Giovanni & Mangio, Benedetto 57 (Publisher: <u>Demetrius Chalcondylas</u>)
		4	2	Seinzenzeler, Uldericus 58
		1	1	-----, ----- & Pontremoli, Sebastiano de 59
2	1	5	2	Modena 60
		2	2	Bertocchi, Dionigi 60
1	1	1	1	Naples 61
		1	1	Cantano, Ayolfus de 61
23	16	42	23	Paris 14-31
		1	1	<u>Aliate, Alexandre</u> 14 (Printer: Guy Marchant)
		2	1	Baligault, Félix 15
		3	1	Bocard, André 16 (Publisher: <u>Durand Gerlier</u> , with his device)

PRINTING CENTERS for 1U Books with Devices

No. Printers Represented	No. Printers with Devices	No. Volumes held	No. Volumes with Devices	
		1	1	Paris, Cont'd
		1	1	Caillaut, Antoine 17
		1	1	Denidel, Antoine 18
		1	1	<u>Gerlier, Durand</u> 19
				(Printer: André Bocard, with his device)
		1	1	Jehanot, Étienne 20
		3	3	Kerver, Thielman 21
				(Publisher: <u>Jean Petit</u> , with his device)
		2	1	Levet, Pierre 22
		8	3	Marchant, Guy 23, 24
		1	1	<u>Marnef, Enguilbert de</u> 25
				(Printer: André Bocard or Félix Baligault)
		4	4	<u>Petit, Jean</u> 26, 27
				(Printers: Guy Marchant; Thielman Kerver)
		2	1	Philippi, Johann 28
		3	2	Pigouchet, Philippe 29
				(Publisher: Simon Vostre)
		5	5	<u>Rocce, Denis</u> 30, 31
				(Printers: Pierre Roulhac; Guy Marchant; André Bocard; Michel Tholose)
1	1	3	3	Parma 62, 63
		3	3	Ugoletus, Angelus 62, 63
2	1	2	1	Reggio Emilia 64
		1	1	Mazalibus, Franciscus de 64
13	1	55	1	Rome 65, 66
				Silber, Eucharius 65, 66
1	1	1	1	Scandiano 67
		1	1	Pasquali, Pellegrino dei & Crivello, Gasparo 67
4	1	15	4	Speier 40
		9	4	Drach, Peter 40
19	2	93	2	Strassburg 41, 42
		15	1	Grüninger, Johann 41
		5	1	Schott, Martin 42
17	5	77	9	SWITZERLAND 112-116
16	5	76	9	Basel 112-116
108	30	339	79	Venice 68-110
		4	2	Arrivabenus, Georgius 68, 69
				(Publisher: <u>Benedetto Fontana</u>)
		10	3	Benalius, Bernardinus 71
		1	1	_____ & Capcasa, Matteo 70
		14	4	Bevilaqua, Simon 72-74
		1	1	<u>Biondò, Girolamo</u> 75
				(Printer: Matteo Capcasa)
		1	1	<u>Blastos, Nikolaos</u> 76
				(Printer: Zacharias Kalliergès, with his device)
		2	2	Calcedonius, Alexander 77
				(Printers: Otinus de Luna; Petrus de Quarengiis)

No. Printers
Represented
No. Printers
with Devices
No. Volumes
held
No. volumes
with Devices

PRINTING CENTERS for IU Books with Devices

No. Printers Represented	No. Printers with Devices	No. Volumes held	No. volumes with Devices	
				Venice, Cont'd
		2	2	<u>Colonia, Johannes de, Jenson, Nicolaus et Socii</u> 78, 79 (Printer: Johannes Herbort)
		2	1	<u>Emericus de Spira, Johannes</u> 80 (Publisher: <u>Lucantonio Giunta</u> , with his device)
		2	2	<u>Fontana, Benedetto</u> 81 (Printers: <u>Georgius Arrivabenus; Philippus rincius</u>)
		4	4	<u>Giunta, Lucantonio</u> 82, 83
		2	1	<u>Gregoriis, Giovanni & Gregorio de'</u> 84
		3	2	<u>Hamman, Johannes</u> 85, 86 (Publisher: <u>Ottaviano Scoto</u>)
		1	1	<u>Kalliergês, Zacharias</u> 87 (Publisher: <u>Nikolaos Blastos</u> , with his device)
		3	1	<u>Madiis, Franciscus de</u> 88 (Printer: <u>Hannibal Foxius et Socii</u>)
		4	3	<u>Pasquali, Pellegrino dei</u> 90
		1	1	----- & <u>Bertocchi, Dionigi</u> 89
		6	2	<u>Rizzo, Bernardinus</u> 91
		1	1	<u>Santritter, Joannes Lucilius & Sanctis, Hieronymus de</u> 92
		7	1	<u>Scoto, Ottaviano</u> 93
		19	17	<u>Scoto, Ottaviano</u> 94-97 (Printers: <u>Boneto Locatelli; Bartholomaeus de Zanis; Johannes Hamman</u> , with his device)
		1	1	<u>Sessa, Joannes Baptista</u> 98, 99
		1	1	<u>Soardis, Lazaro de</u> 100 (Printer: <u>Jacobus Pentius</u>)
		3	1	<u>Stagninus, Bernardinus</u> 101
		1	1	<u>Stagninus, Bernardinus</u> 102 (Printer: <u>Giovanni Tacuino</u> , with his device)
		17	14	<u>Tacuino, Giovanni</u> 103, 104 (Publisher: <u>Bernardinus Stagninus</u>)
		10	5	<u>Tortis, Baptista de</u> 105-107
		1	1	<u>Unidentified Publisher</u> 110 (Printer: <u>Bernardinus & Matthaeus Venetus de Vitalibus</u> , with device)
		5	1	<u>Venetus de Vitalibus, Bernardinus</u> 108
		1	1	----- & <u>Matthaeus</u> 109 (Publisher: <u>Unidentified</u>)
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		4	4	<u>Sancto Ursio, Henricus de</u> 111
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