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Sammelbände: The Many Anthologies of Early Print

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Sammelbände: The Many Anthologies of Early Print

Michael Adair

Spring 2022

Abstract: This paper explores the meaning and context of *Sammelbände* incunabula, covering their place alongside other novel forms of information organization in a world of changing readership patterns, as well as their role as a response to the needs and challenges faced in the expanding and changing book trade of the early print period during the second half of the fifteenth century. It includes several appendices detailing *Sammelbände* known to contain early editions of the *Malleus Maleficarum* and *Fasciculus temporum* of Werner Rolewinck, and other, related works.

The experience of opening up the fifteenth-century Portland State University *Sammelband*¹ presents the reader unmistakably with what is not one work, but two. However, for the audience for which it was made, this experience may have been perceived rather differently from our own. In the second half of the fifteenth century, during a period of changes in readership both preceding and directly caused by the rise of print, the *Sammelband*² or composite volume developed into a common staple of the early print book, matching other developments in how books were used made possible by both the new ease of manufacture and the rise of the book trade which was responsible for it.

The *Sammelband* is a form of organization. Within the same cover, two or more complete works are conjoined for ease of access.³ This idea, unusual as it is for books in the modern-day, was an expected aspect of an early print book, or incunable. Books in the late fifteenth century were frequently sold unbound,⁴ permitting the customer to take individual or multiple texts to independent binderies to commission bound books.⁵ These texts could then be bound individually, or as *Sammelbände*.

The changes to book organization from the age of manuscripts can be seen in the first several pages of the PSU *Sammelband*. Important features of the modern book are present, starting with the title page, bearing only the full title of the first work, the *Fasciculus temporum omnes antiquorum cronicas complectens*.⁶ After a full-page woodblock printed image follows a

¹ <https://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/mmft/>

² Singular: *Sammelband*. Pluralized: *Sammelbände*.

³ "Sammelband," Oxford Reference. Accessed 25 May 2022. See "Sammelband," *The Oxford Companion to the Book* (Oxford University Press, 2010).

⁴ Lerer, 1260.

Rautenberg, 154.

⁵ Gillespie, 207.

⁶ <http://diglib.hab.de/inkunabeln/151-quod-2f-1/start.htm>

<http://diglib.hab.de/inkunabeln/151-quod-2f-3/start.htm>

The freely accessible digital copy of the *Fasciculus* provided by the Herzog August Bibliothek is incredibly similar to the PSU *Sammelband*. Identified as a *Sammelband* of the *Malleus* and *Fasciculus* by Amanda Swinford, and confirmed by Ann Christin Wild through email with Dr. John Ott. This *Sammelband* contains the two works in

labeled table of contents which in this case functions as a complete index of both subjects and their location in the book. Importantly, this corresponds to the foliation running atop all the pages after the index. The *Fasciculus* is marked with numbers that count each two-page spread as one folio.⁷ All three of these developments – title pages,⁸ woodcut illustrations,⁹ and pagination or foliation¹⁰ – were invented no earlier than a century prior to the age of print.

New developments in the organization of the written word were driven not just by improved techniques – such as the woodblock-printed texts that preceded the first printed book¹¹ -- but also by changes in how books were used. Browsing is a development as old as the original manuscript codex, encouraged by the replacement of scrolls, which had to be wound and unwound from each end as the reader traveled the text,¹² with pages that could be easily flipped between.¹³ However, in the centuries prior to print, increasing demand for textbooks by cathedral schools and the increasing number of secular universities,¹⁴ as well as the proliferation of ecclesiastical and secular bureaucratic and judicial institutions, produced an increasing demand for not only the written word in general,¹⁵ but also specifically for new ways of organizing and compiling the vast amount of knowledge available to the late medieval reader. These included manuscript Sammelbände prior to the age of print,¹⁶ particularly devotional compilations

identical order and editions. However, unlike the PSU's, it incorporates a third work between the two, the *Compendium Theologicæ Veritatis*, also published by Prüss in 1489. Importantly, Allison Kirkpatrick (Spring 2022) identified the bindings of the two volumes as having different sources. Additionally, elements like the marginal notations and manual rubrication flourishes added by scribes differ between the copies.

⁷<http://diglib.hab.de/inkunabeln/151-quod-2f-3/start.htm>, 13

⁸ Pettegree, 35.

⁹ Pettegree, 34.

¹⁰ Buhler, 40.

¹¹ Pettegree, 32.

¹² Pettegree, 4.

¹³ Pettegree, 5.

¹⁴ Pettegree, 9.

¹⁵ Although this too would be the case, and contributed to the rapid expansion of early print, as well as the mature industries of scribal manuscript workshops and the manuscript book trade which preceded it. See Pettegree, 9.

¹⁶ Pettegree, 16.

focusing around the Book of Hours alongside additional material selected by the customer.¹⁷ The PSU *Sammelband*'s nature as a book with multiple texts should be viewed in light of these increasing developments in the organization of incunabula. The *Fasciculus*, in particular, appears in a significant number of *Sammelbände*, sitting alongside not only the *Malleus* but also other histories,¹⁸ sermons,¹⁹ *summa*,²⁰ and more.²¹

Sammelbände in the age of print have long been divided into “trade” *Sammelbände*, produced prior to introduction to the consumer, and “nonce” *Sammelbände*, which were purchased as separate works and then taken to a bindery by the consumer.²² The English printer William Caxton serves as an example of how blurry the line could be. While another English printer, Richard Pynson, presents evidence of pre-bound books that may have included *Sammelbände*,²³ Caxton was particularly notable for his hand in not only marketing,²⁴ but specifically shaping the association of different books with one another.²⁵ A printer of vernacular literature in particular,²⁶ Caxton was known for offering curated collections of related books with his own added prefaces, introducing the works as part of a whole. As Caxton would have it, no

¹⁷ Pettegree, 14-15.

¹⁸ <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02013710> Alexander Magnus, *Historia Alexandri Magni* (adapted by Leo Archipresbyter). Strassburg, [Printer of the 1483 Jordanus de Quedlinburg (Georg Husner)], 14 Oct. 1486. Note this is the same work as included in the Herzog August Bibliothek's *Sammelband*, alongside the *Malleus* and *Fasciculus*.

¹⁹ <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02013796> Pelbartus de Themeswar, *Sermones quadragesimales Pomerii fratris Pelbarti de Themeswar diui ordinis sancti Francisci*. Strassburg, Johannes Knoblouch, 1506, and Bernardus Claravallensis, *Sermones super Cantica canticorum*. Add: Gilbertus de Hoilandia: *Sermones super Cantica canticorum*. – Strassburg, Martin Flach, 1497.

²⁰ <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02101772> Astesanus de Ast, *Summa de casibus conscientiae*. – Cologne, Heinrich Quentell, 1479.

²¹ <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02019952> Leonardus Brunus Aretinus, *Aquila volante* (with additions by Allegretus Salensis). Venice, Peregrinus de Pasqualibus, Bononiensis, 6 June 1494 and Marcus Junianus Justinus, *Epitomae in Trogi Pompeii historias* [Italian] Justino vulgarizato. Venice, Johannes de Colonia and Johannes Manthen, [not before 12] Sept. 1477. <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02140361>. Guillelmus Durandus: *Rationale divinatorum officiorum*, Nuremberg, Anton Koberger, 6 Nov. 1481.

²² Gillespie, 207-208.

²³ Gillespie, 207.

²⁴ Hellinga, 5, 8; Flood, 143; Lewis, 23.

²⁵ Lewis, 19; Gillespie, 206; Lerer, 1260.

²⁶ Flood, 143.

work he sold was complete without the reader going out to buy more to properly understand it.²⁷ The financial motive is obvious, but also presented an imposed narrative of the works in question, pointing to one singular and definitive interpretation,²⁸ produced by Caxton.

Marketing, or at least market awareness, was a vital skill for any printer or bookseller,²⁹ and this formed another important angle of why *Sammelbände* were constructed. Two major differences produced the very different economies of manuscripts and the trade of early print books. First, compared to the limited needs of a single scribe hand-copying a book,³⁰ the numbers of printworkers, the investment in materials necessary for a large print run, and the place to store it all required an incredible amount of capital,³¹ or debt to a wealthy financier.³² The process of printing could take a full year³³ and was incredibly expensive,³⁴ requiring heavy investment that would not produce a positive return for years,³⁵ if ever. This tied into the second major difference. Printing was a speculative industry.³⁶ Unlike manuscripts that were commissioned on demand for a specific customer,³⁷ the extensive effort and time involved in setting type³⁸ precluded print on demand for large printed works,³⁹ and resulted in large print runs designed to dig the printer out of the hole caused by the beginning of any new printing.⁴⁰ It was, of course, different for the large quantity of small broadsheets printers often relied on

²⁷ Lerer, 1261.

²⁸ Gillespie, 209; Lerer, 1261.

²⁹ Flood, 142.

³⁰ Flood, 142; Buhler, 44.

³¹ Buhler, 51.

³² Pettegree, 34; Rautenberg, 151.

³³ Rautenberg, 9.

³⁴ Flood, 142.

³⁵ Flood, 144.

³⁶ Buhler, 44; Flood, 141.

³⁷ Buhler, 44.

³⁸ Buhler, 53; Chappel, 60-64.

³⁹ It did not, however, preclude print on demand for the ever-common broadsheet. Despite comparatively far fewer surviving to the present, broadsheets and pamphlets were a major element of early print. Pettegree, 38.

⁴⁰ Flood, 141.

between major works,⁴¹ but the major print jobs relied on a careful selection of the work chosen to find the demand necessary. Bankruptcy and turnover rates for printers were incredibly high.⁴² With demand such an important concern, printers and booksellers turned to marketing to create it.

Caxton's methods were hardly unique in England; contemporaries and successors like Pynson and Wynkyn de Worde turned catalogs of associated works into pre-bound trade *Sammelbände*,⁴³ but it is unknown to what degree his remarkable efforts in shaping the context of the works were replicated outside of English print.⁴⁴ However, the Caxton collection also illustrates, even in its artificially curated form, the more reciprocal and improvised nature of the *Sammelbände*. Despite his attempts to cajole his audience into purchasing more of his works, they were not sold pre-bound, or in particular pairing.⁴⁵ Instead, the collection presented a web of texts he had available, including those printed by others, from which the customer could select extensively overlapping sets of texts bound by both personal tastes and long-standing connections.⁴⁶ Whether in *Sammelbände* or just as a personal library, readers accumulated works then read in light of one another, and which had been sold with this in mind.

The question of where the PSU *Sammelband* fits into this remains an open one. The printer for each of the two works collaborated together prior to the printing of the editions comprising our *Sammelband*.⁴⁷ It is not unthinkable for them to have collaborated on this work. The existence of the Herzog August Bibliothek's *Sammelband* – which consists of the same

⁴¹ Pettegree, 31.

⁴² Flood, 56-57.

⁴³ Lewis, 24; Gillespie, 207.

⁴⁴ Lewis, 24.

⁴⁵ Lewis, 23; Gillespie, 206. However, Caxton did on occasion draw direct links between one specific text and another. Lewis, 19.

⁴⁶ Lewis, 22.

⁴⁷ Missale Gnesnense et Cracoviense (Gniezno and Cracow). Strassburg, Johann Prüss for Peter Drach, about 1490. <https://data.cerl.org/istc/im00661500>

editions of the *Malleus* and *Fasciculus* bound in the same order, along with the *Compendium theologicæ veritatis* positioned between them,⁴⁸ and bound at a different bindery,⁴⁹ contributes little to proving or disproving the hypothesis that one or both of these *Sammelbände* was a trade *Sammelband*. It does, however, with a number of other *Sammelbände*, suggest the possibility of a circle of complementary works in the vein of Caxton's collections. The *Malleus*, *Fasciculus*, and *Compendium theologicæ veritatis* coexist in *Sammelbände* with each other⁵⁰ and in compendia with other works, including the *Discipulus de eruditione Cristi fidelium*, *Questiones Magistri Petri de Ailliaci Cardinalis Cameracensis super Libros Sententiaru[m]*, the *Historia Alexa[n]dri Magni Regis Macedonie de Prelijs*, and Eusebius' *Ecclesiastica historia*, all works by Strasburg printers, Johann Prüss and Georg Husner most prominently, published in 1490-1500.⁵¹ Of course, some, like the *Sammelbände*⁵² incorporating the *Compendium theologicæ veritatis* and the *Corona beatae Mariae Virginis*, also include works by non-Strassburg printers and works that do not fit repeatedly within this circle. The existence of these works by no means disprove the possibility of a deeper connection between these works as a collective, but do not add to its likelihood either. Despite the worth of further investigation in this direction,⁵³ it is too early to make claims as to whether these – if indeed they can be spoken of as a group, which is by no means certain – represent *Sammelbände* produced by one or more of the printers,⁵⁴ or as

⁴⁸ See Appendix A.

⁴⁹ See the report by Allison Kirkpatrick (2022).

⁵⁰ See Appendix A and B.

⁵¹ See Appendix C.

⁵² See Appendix C.

⁵³ Specifically, compiling a bibliographic survey of *Sammelbände* within the network. It is likely that network analysis would be of worth in determining if there is tendency of any significance for the works in question to be more associated with each other than with others as *Sammelbände*, either by singular editions or in general.

⁵⁴ Early print texts were often sold from printer to printer. These partnerships could recoup costs by quickly obtaining early returns from selling to another printer. This also allowed the works to reach new markets outside their own local area, and allowed printers who often specialized in a particular niche to trade inventory and gain access to larger markets through cooperation. See Flood, 143; Hellinga, 11. This would mean only a single printer is necessary for this circle or elements of it to represent a supply side initiative.

an entirely consumer-driven pattern, or, the current suspicion, as an offering of the texts in association by the sellers, producing a larger than random result of the surviving works as overlapping *Sammelbände* from the same city. Nonetheless, it speaks to the prevalence of *Sammelbände* as a means of acquiring and using companion material and related texts.

Continental printers like Johann Prüss and Peter Drach, who printed the PSU editions of the *Fasciculus* and *Malleus* respectively, were subject to the same financial needs and pitfalls as the English printers. Schoeffer, the second book printer after Gutenberg invented the trade,⁵⁵ was an early adopter of marketing techniques like broadsheet advertising.⁵⁶ The *Sammelbände* involving Venice editions of the *Fasciculus* are a particularly intriguing example of continental practice. There are two known extant copies of Erhard Ratdolt's 21 December 1481 printing of the *Fasciculus* bound with Peter Löslein's 1483 edition of Isidore of Seville's *Etymologiae*.⁵⁷ In contrast, while there appear to also be two extant *Sammelbände* pairing the 1479 Georgius Walch *Fasciculus* with Eusebius of Caesarea's *Historia ecclesiastica*, the two editions of the second work were made at different times by different printers.⁵⁸ To assume the first to be a trade *Sammelband* and the second as a nonce *Sammelband* would be understandable, but presumptive. As Caxton illustrates, certain pairings could become closely associated in the mind of the buyer, who may desire to make their own copy of the conjoined work. On the other hand, nothing prevented a seller, or even a printer, from accumulating various editions of another's text, then binding them to their fresh prints to move inventory, or the other way around – using another printer's popular work to recoup the costs of their own duds.⁵⁹ That said, Ratdolt and

⁵⁵ Chappell, 67.

⁵⁶ Hellinga, 9.

⁵⁷ See Appenix A.

⁵⁸ See Appenix A.

⁵⁹ Lewis, 20.

Löslein, as business partners,⁶⁰ had more than the needed connections to allow one to produce trade *Sammelbände* making use of the other's work, even with the two-year gap.⁶¹ The *Vitae pontificum* by Bartholomaeus Platina is perhaps a clearer-cut example of a nonce *Sammelband*, although by no means definitive. Two extant copies of the 11 August 1481 edition of the *Vitae pontificum* printed by Anton Koberger were bound with different editions of the *Fasciculus*. A third edition of the *Fasciculus*, the same post-April 6 printing by Prüss that is in the PSU codex, is bound to Johannes Rubeus Vercellensis' 10 February 1485 copy of the *Vitae pontificum*. Returning to both Prüss and Drach, there is extant evidence of at least one print job ordered by Drach and fulfilled by Prüss. Drach is particularly famous for his extensive network and involvement in the international book trade.⁶² The piecemeal recovery of his account books is the most significant single source in our understanding of early print sales.⁶³

Whether or not the texts within a *Sammelband* were produced in connection with one another or regularly bound as a trade pairing, there is always a reason the works in question were bound together. What that reason is, is hard to prove. However, again, the PSU *Sammelband* provides an example with which to examine possibilities. The PSU *Sammelband* fits with most of these as a religious or moral text. The vast majority of them are religious in nature. The *Historia Alexa[n]dri Magni Regis Macedonie de Prelijs* is not, but it does fit the mold as a text of moral lessons provided by what was considered to be a historical source.⁶⁴ In this way, it fits with the *Fasciculus*. There exists a *Sammelband* of the two, along with a third work, the *Historia Destructionis Troiae*, also printed by Husner.⁶⁵

⁶⁰ Chappell, 84.

⁶¹ See Appendix B.

⁶² Flood, 143.

⁶³ Pettegree, 38.

⁶⁴ Hans-Werner Goetz, "The 'Methodology' of Medieval Chroniclers," *Chronicon. Medieval Narrative Sources. A Chronological Guide with Introductory Essays*, ed. Janos M. Bak and Ivan Jurkovic (Turnhout, 2013), 29.

⁶⁵ See Appendix B.

Going deeper than the ever-popular but important genre of moral lessons, the *Malleus* and *Fasciculus* in particular share a focus on eschatology, namely on the coming biblical end times and what this means for the reader common to both works. It was not unusual for world chronicles like the *Fasciculus* to orient themselves chronologically from Genesis to the Apocalypse.⁶⁶ However, other contemporary chronicles drew their authorship from different faiths⁶⁷ and professions,⁶⁸ and with different goals for the history they sought to tell in mind.⁶⁹ The use of creation and end times often served simply as a standard form that served the purpose of marking their history as universal, a world history that covered everything from beginning to end. The *Fasciculus*'s author had a different intent. The Carthusian monk Werner Rolevink⁷⁰ produced his history explicitly as a way to teach moral and spiritual knowledge.⁷¹ Rolevink's world history has a definitive end, when all will be judged.⁷² His work is meant to remind the reader of this and is filled with historical snippets meant to confirm this lesson through the virtues and vices, and the deeds and reckonings experienced in the past.⁷³ The *Malleus*, too, is a work deeply concerned with the coming end times. The first third of the work is an extended theological proof of the existence and dangers, in Institoris's view, of witches.⁷⁴ The phenomenon of the witch was recognized as a novel development by its believers,⁷⁵ and this required explanation. More than that, the explanation the *Malleus* provides in its argument for

⁶⁶ Worm, "Diagrammatic Chronicles." See also Sprandel, 160, 178.

⁶⁷ Eva Haverkamp, 'Jewish Chronicle Tradition,' in *Encyclopedia of the Medieval Chronicle*, edited by Graeme Dunphy and Cristian Bratu (accessed June 9, 2022).

⁶⁸ Nikolaus Henkel, 'Schedel, Hartmann,' in *Encyclopedia of the Medieval Chronicle*, ed. Dunphy and Bratu (accessed June 9, 2022).

⁶⁹ The Nuremberg Chronicle is illustrative. It holds a similar focus on moral vignettes, however it was also designed to showcase the city as a maker and subject of world history. See Hartmann Schedel, *Nuremberg Chronicle (Liber chronicarum)* (Madison, Wisc., 2010). Sprandel, 174.

⁷⁰ See Harris, "The Carthusian Influence on Werner Rolewinck's Approach to History" (2020 report); Ward, 209.

⁷¹ Ward, 217, 220, 225.

⁷² Ward, 226.

⁷³ Ward, 225.

⁷⁴ McKay, 10, 91, 105, 121, 133, 139, 159, 171, 173, 187, 194, 201, 211, 222, 227, 236, 242, 247, 250.

⁷⁵ McKay, 23, 69.

the dangers witches pose, as well as the cause given for their creation and powers, puts the Apocalypse front and center.⁷⁶ The nature of the world the *Malleus* presents is one of cosmological struggle between good and evil. Witches are presented as active agents of Satan whose influence is rising, both out of desperation in response to the Day of Judgment closing in, and due to the increasing evil found among humanity.⁷⁷ Despite the *Malleus* being by far the darker work in tone and consequence,⁷⁸ they can each be understood equally as calls to action by their respective authors with the identical stakes of the broader community's salvation.⁷⁹

Portland State University's *Malleus Maleficarum and Fasciculus Temporum* leaves unanswered myriad questions about its particular history of use and origin as a *Sammelband*. As a material exemplar, it serves as a tangible vehicle with which to navigate and examine the complex history of early print, the changing culture of reading, and the developing industries and techniques which transformed alongside. The *Sammelband* was purchased by PSU for this very purpose. It is a piece of history that is both familiar and alien. *Sammelbände* like it show a snapshot in time of the creation of the written world we have today.

⁷⁶ McKay, 22, 69.

⁷⁷ McKay, 23, 69.

⁷⁸ McKay, 1, 69.

⁷⁹ This finds tentative support in the *Sammelband*'s marginalia, which show usage in the *Malleus* prioritizing the earlier cosmological sections and ignoring much of the judicial procedure in the work's final third. In this context, one possible explanation presents itself for the *Sammelband*'s early life in the monastery of St. Nabor – better known as St. Avold – in Metz, France. See McKay, 11; Matthew Jurkiewicz (2022 report); Samuel Barnack (2022 report).

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Appendix A:
Partial Inventory of Known *Malleus Maleficarum* Sammelbände, by Edition

Speyer: Peter Drach, not after 14 Aug. 1490

Herzog August Bibliothek, <https://opac.lbs->

[braunschweig.gbv.de/DB=2/XMLPRS=N/PPN?PPN=141801247](https://opac.lbs-braunschweig.gbv.de/DB=2/XMLPRS=N/PPN?PPN=141801247), bound with:

Rolewinck, Werner. Fasciculus temporum. Strassburg. Johann Prüss, after 6 Apr. 1490. [ir00276000]

Hugo, Argentinensis. Compendium theologicæ veritatis. Argentine. Prüss, 1489.

Known to be an original binding.

With thanks to Ann Christin Wild of the Herzog August Bibliothek.

Huntington, Library, Art Museum, and Botanical Gardens,

<https://catalog.huntington.org/record=b1379195>, bound with:

Hugo, Argentinensis. Compendium theologicæ veritatis. Ac impressum Argentine. [Johann Prüss], Anno d[omi]ni. 1489.

Leo, Archipresbyter. Historia Alexa[n]dri magni regis macedonie de prelijs. Impressa Argentine. Georg Husner, 1486.

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Rolewinck, Werner: Fasciculus temporum. Strassburg. Johann Prüss, after 6 Apr. 1490. [ir00276000] (MEI id: 02145737) <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02145737>

Vilnius, University Library (LT), <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02123368>, bound with:

Platea, Franciscus de. Opus restitutionum, usurarum, excommunicationum. Speyer. Peter Drach, after 1 June 1489. [ip00759000] (MEI id: 02123365) <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02123365>

Weigel, Nicolaus. Clavicula indulgentialis et absolutionis sacerdotalis. Lübeck. Johann Snel, 1480. [iw00011000] (MEI id: 02123366) <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02123366>

Albertus Magnus. Compendium theologicæ veritatis. Ulm. Johann Zainer, not after 1481. [ia00235000] (MEI id: 02123367) <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02123367>

Speyer: Peter Drach, 1492

Vilnius, National Library (LT), bound with:

Antoninus Florentinus. Defecerunt scrutantes scrutinio. Add: Titulus de restitutionibus. Strassburg. Martin Flach, 1490. <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02124971>

Known to be an original binding.

Speyer: Peter Drach, about 1495

Zentralbibliothek Zürich (CH), <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02140387>, bound with:

Georgius de Hungaria. De ritu et moribus Turcorum. Urach. Conrad Fyner, 1480-81?. [Scheidegger/Tammaro 615; ig00151000] (MEI id: 02140386)
<https://data.cerl.org/mei/02140386>

Known to be original binding.

Unknown, Speculative

Cambridge MA, Harvard Library, Houghton Library (US)

Pharetra fidei Catholicae contra Judaeos. Strassburg. Peter Attendorn, about 1499.
<https://data.cerl.org/mei/02008949>

Known to be a Sammelbänd. ISTC lists connection to *Malleus*. Not definitive. Included for completion.

Appendix B:
Incomplete Inventory of Known *Fasciculus Temporum* Sammelbände by Edition

Cologne: Heinrich Quentell, 1479

Koninklijke Bibliotheek - Nationale Bibliotheek van Nederland (NL),
<https://data.cerl.org/mei/02101772>, bound with:

Astesanus de Ast: Summa de casibus conscientiae. Cologne. Heinrich Quentell, 1479.
[ia01168000] (MEI id: 02101745) <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02101745>

Cologne: Ludwig von Renchen(?) not after 1483

London, Lambeth Palace Library (GB), <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02010763>, bound with:

Platina, Bartholomaeus: Vitae pontificum. Nuremberg. Anton Koberger, 11 Aug. 1481.
[ip00769000] (MEI id: 02010766) <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02010766>

Cologne: Nicolaus Götz, 1478

Vilnius, University Library (LT), <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02019945>, bound with:

Rabanus Maurus. De sermonum proprietate, sive Opus de universo. Strassburg. Johannes Mentelin and/or Adolf Rusch, about 1473-75. [ir00001000] (MEI id: 02019949)
<https://data.cerl.org/mei/02019949>

Lyon: Mathias Huss, not before 1495

Newberry Library, https://i-share-nby.primo.exlibrisgroup.com/permalink/01CARLI_NBY/i5mcb2/alma996413748805867, bound with:

Joannes Stella. Vite ducētor et triginta summor pontificū ... Venice, 1505.

Memmingen: Albrecht Kunne, 1482

Zentralbibliothek Zürich (CH), <https://data.cerl.org/mei/00570639>, bound with:

Platina, Bartholomaeus. Vitae pontificum. Nuremberg. Anton Koberger, 11 Aug. 1481.
[Scheidegger/Tammaro 1088; ip00769000] (MEI id: 00570659)
<https://data.cerl.org/mei/00570659>

Speyer: Peter Drach, 24 Nov. 1477

Vilnius, Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences (LT),
<https://data.cerl.org/mei/02123369>, bound with:

Hieronymus: Aureola ex floribus S. Hieronymi contexta. Ed: Thomas Dorniberg. Speyer. Printer of the 'Gesta Christi', about 1472. [ih00155000] (MEI id: 02123418)
<https://data.cerl.org/mei/02123418>

Turrecremata, Johannes de. Meditationes seu Contemplationes devotissimae. Speyer. Printer of the 'Gesta Christi', 24 Dec. 1472. [it00535000] (MEI id: 02123419)
<https://data.cerl.org/mei/02123419>

Henricus de Hassia. Expositiones super orationem dominicam, et Ave Maria. Add: Pseudo-Aurelius Augustinus, Expositio super symbolum et Sermo super orationem dominicam. Speyer. Printer of the 'Gesta Christi', about 1473 [ih00028000] (MEI id: 02123544) <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02123544>

Carolus IV. Bulla aurea. Nuremberg. Anton Koberger, 24 May 1477. [ic00206000] (MEI id: 02123545) <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02123544>

Justinianus, Bernardus. Oratio habita apud Sixtum IV contra Turcos. Rome. Georgius Lauer, after 2 Dec. 1471 [ij00605800] (MEI id: 02123548)
<https://data.cerl.org/mei/02123548>

Aragonia, Johannes de. Oratio ad Sixtum IV; Oratio ad Ferdinandum regem. - Rome : Johannes Philippus de Lignamine, after 19 Dec. 1471 [ja00939800] (MEI id: 02123667)
<https://data.cerl.org/mei/02123667>

Strassburg: Johann Prüss, 1487

Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, Princeton University (US),
<https://data.cerl.org/mei/02013712>, bound with:

Alexander Magnus: Historia Alexandri Magni (Adapted by Leo Archipresbyter). Strassburg: [Printer of the 1483 Jordanus de Quedlinburg (Georg Husner)], 14 Oct. 1486 [ja00397000] (MEI id: 02013710) <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02013710>

Columna, Guido de: Historia destructionis Troiae. Strassburg: [Printer of the 1483 Jordanus de Quedlinburg (Georg Husner)], about 25 May 1489 [ic00774000] (MEI id: 02013711) <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02013711>

Strassburg: Johann Prüss, 1488

Zentralbibliothek Zürich (CH), <https://data.cerl.org/mei/00570479>, bound with:

Johannes Nivicellensis, Abbas: Concordantiae Bibliae et Canonum. Add: Modus legendi abbreviaturas in utroque iure. - Basel : [Jacobus Wolff, de Pforzheim], 31 Jan. 1489 [Scheidegger/Tammaro 829, Ex. 2; ij00382000] (MEI id: 00570439)
<https://data.cerl.org/mei/00570439>

Strassburg: Johann Prüss, not before 1490

Newberry Library, <https://i-share->

[nby.primo.exlibrisgroup.com/permalink/01CARLI_NBY/i5mcb2/alma991118458805867](https://i-share-nby.primo.exlibrisgroup.com/permalink/01CARLI_NBY/i5mcb2/alma991118458805867)
bound with:

Discipulus de eruditione cristifidelium : cum thematibus sermonu[m] d[omi]nicalium.
Imp[re]ssus Argen[tina] : Per Joha[n]nem Pryss, 1490.

Strassburg: Johann Prüss, after 6 Apr. 1490

Kraków, Scientific Library of the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Polish Academy
of Sciences (PL), <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02013843>, bound with:

Pelbartus de Themeswar: Sermones quadragesimales Pomerii fratris Pelbarti de
Themeswar diui ordinis sancti Francisci. Strassburg: Johannes Knobloch, 1506
[ib00430000]

Bernardus Claravallensis: Sermones super Cantica canticorum. Add: Gilbertus de
Hoilandia: Sermones super Cantica canticorum. Strassburg : Martin Flach (printer of
Strassburg), 1497 [ib00430000] (MEI id: 02013796) <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02013796>

Warszawa, Biblioteka Uniwersytecka (PL), <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02137690>, bound with:

Platina, Bartholomaeus: Vitae pontificum. Treviso. Johannes Rubeus Vercellensis, 10
Feb. 1485 [ip00770000] (MEI id: 02137687) <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02137687>

The binding is not original. Unknown if the works were associated within the incunabula
period.

Venice: Erhard Ratdolt, 24 Nov. 1480

Zentralbibliothek Zürich (CH), <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02140361>, bound with:

Duranti, Guillelmus: Rationale divinorum officiorum. Nuremberg : Anton Koberger, 6
Nov. 1481 [Scheidegger/Tammaro 524; id00425000] (MEI id: 02140360)
<https://data.cerl.org/mei/02140360>

[Venice]: Erhard Ratdolt, 21 Dec. 1481

Bergamo, Biblioteca Civica Angelo Mai (IT), <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02006283>, bound with:

Biblia latina (cum postillis Nicolai de Lyra et expositionibus Guillelmi Britonis in omnes
prologos S. Hieronymi et additionibus Pauli Burgensis replicisque Matthiae Doering).
Add: Nicolaus de Lyra: Contra perfidiam Judaeorum. - Venice : Franciscus Renner, de
Heilbronn, 1482-83 [ib00612000] (MEI id: 02006284) <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02006283>

Sassari, Biblioteca Universitaria (IT), <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02124435>, bound with:

Isidorus Hispalensis: Etymologiae. Add: De summo bono. Venice: Peter Löslein, 1483 [ii00184000] (MEI id: 02124434) <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02124434>

Subiaco, Biblioteca Statale del Monumento Nazionale di Santa Scolastica (IT), <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02125367>, bound with:

Isidorus Hispalensis: Etymologiae. Add: De summo bono. Venice: Peter Löslein, 1483 [ii00184000] (MEI id: 02125435) <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02125435>

Compare with the above entry. This may be a trade Sammelbänd.

Venice: Erhard Ratdolt, 28 May 1484

Venezia, Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana (IT), <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02019953>, bound with:

Brunus Aretinus, Leonardus: Aquila volante (With additions by Allegrettus Salensis). Venice: Peregrinus de Pasqualibus, Bononiensis, 6 June 1494 [ib01232000] (MEI id: 02019951) <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02019951>

Justinus, Marcus Junianus: Epitomae in Trogi Pompeii historias [Italian] Justino vulgarizato. - Venice. Johannes de Colonia and Johannes Manthen, [not before 12] Sept. 1477 [ij00625000] (MEI id: 02019952) <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02019952>

Venice: Erhard Ratdolt, 8 Sept. 1485

Roma, Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale Vittorio Emanuele II (IT), <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02000637>, bound with:

Jacobus Philippus de Bergamo: Supplementum chronicarum. - Venice : Bernardinus Benalius, 15 Dec. 1486 (MEI id: 02000638) <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02000638>

Venice: Georgius Walch, 1479

Biblioteca Universitaria di Pavia - MiBACT (IT), <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02132951>, bound with:

Aegidius (Columna) Romanus: De regimine principum. Ed: Oliverius Servius. - Rome : Stephan Planck, 9 May 1482 [ia00088000] (MEI id: 02132950) <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02132950>

Cambridge, University Library (GB), <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02126488>, bound with:

Eusebius Caesariensis: Historia ecclesiastica. - Mantua : Johannes Schallus, [not before 15] July 1479 [ie00127000] (MEI id: 00559978) <https://data.cerl.org/mei/00559978>

Huntington, Library, Art Museum, and Botanical Gardens,
<https://catalog.huntington.org/record=b1347381>, bound with:

Aureolus, Petrus. [Petrus Aureoli, Compendium sacre scripture: manuscript, between 1450 and 1499].

Huntington, Library, Art Museum, and Botanical Gardens,
<https://catalog.huntington.org/record=b1604475>, bound with:

Bonaventure, Saint, Cardinal. Tractatus sancti Bonaventure. [Cologne: Bartholomaeus de Unkel, Johann Koelhoff, the Elder, shortly after 28 June 1484-1485].

Huntington, Library, Art Museum, and Botanical Gardens,
<https://catalog.huntington.org/record=b1597477>, bound with:

Eusebius of Caesarea. Ecclesiastica historia diui Eusebii. Impressi in inclyta ciuitate Argentinensi: [Georg Husner, 14 Mar. 1500].

Appendix C:
Incomplete Inventory of Known Sammelbände Incorporating Related Works

Sammelbände Incorporating Pseudo-Albertus Magnus

Compendium Theologicæ Veritatis. Argentine. Johann Prüss, 1489. Huntington, Library, Art Museum, and Botanical Gardens, <https://catalog.huntington.org/record=b1128195>, bound with:

Ailly, Pierre d'. Questiones magistri Petri de Ailliaco cardinalis cameracensis super libros sententiaru[m]. Impresse Arge[n]tine: Printer of the 1483 Jordanus De Quedlinburg (Georg Husner), anno d[omi]ni 1490.

Compendium theologicæ veritatis. Cologne. N[icolaus] G[ötz], ca. 1475. Cambridge, University Library (GB), bound with:

Nicolaus de Hanapis. Auctoritates utriusque Testamenti. [Strassburg : Heinrich Eggestein, about 1475-80. <https://data.cerl.org/mei/00561196>

Pseudo-Berengarius de Landora; Gotfridus Vorowiensis. Lumen animæ, Version B, edited by Matthias Farinator. Augsburg. Günther Zainer, 31 December 1477

Compendium Theologicæ Veritatis. Deventer. Richard Paffraet, about 1480. Huntington, Library, Art Museum, and Botanical Gardens, <https://catalog.huntington.org/record=b1128193>, “includes”:

Bernoldus de Caesarea's Distinctiones de tempore et de sanctis quarum declarationes ex compendio ... capiuntur

Compendium Theologicæ Veritatis. Strasbourg. Martin Schott, after 23 Aug. 1483. Huntington, Library, Art Museum, and Botanical Gardens, <https://catalog.huntington.org/record=b1131826>, bound with:

Durand, Guillaume. Rationale diuinorum. Impressum Argentine: [Printer of the 1483 Jordanus de Quedlinburg (Georg Husner)], anno domini M.cccc.lxxxiiii.

Compendium Theologicæ Veritatis. Strassburg. Martin Schott, after 23 Aug. 1483. Huntington, Library, Art Museum, and Botanical Gardens, <https://catalog.huntington.org/record=b1131827>, bound with:

Guido de Monte Rocherii. Manipulus curatorum ... Basel, ca. 1485.

Compendium Theologicæ Veritatis. Argentine. Johann Prüss, 1489. Cambridge MA, Harvard University, Law School Library, <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02006945>, bound with:

Albertus Magnus: De adhaerendo Deo. [Urach: Conrad Fyner, not after 1481] [ia00219000] (MEI id: 02006946) <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02006946>

Martinus Polonus: Margarita decreti seu Tabula Martiniana. [Speyer : Peter Drach, about 1482-89] [im00319000] (MEI id: 02006942) <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02006942>

Andreas de Escobar: Modus confitendi. [Strassburg : Printer of Henricus Ariminensis (Georg Reyser?), about 1474-77] [ia00660050] (MEI id: 02006947) <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02006947>

Modus legendi abbreviaturas. Speyer. Peter Drach, not after 1484 [im00755000] (MEI id: 02006943) <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02006943>

Modus legendi abbreviaturas. Strassburg. Adolf Rusch, not after 1477] [im00753500] (MEI id: 02006944) <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02006944>

Compendium theologiae veritatis. Strassburg : [Johann Prüss], 1489. Vilnius, University Library (LT), <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02128323>, bound with:

Corona Beatae Mariae Virginis. Strassburg. Georg Husner, 17 Aug. 1493. [ic00924000] (MEI id: 02128320) <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02128320>

Petrus de Palude: Sermones Thesauri novi de tempore et de sanctis. Nuremberg : Anton Koberger, [20 Feb.] 1487 [ip00528000] (MEI id: 02128324) <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02128324>

Compendium theologiae veritatis. Venice : Simon Bevilaqua, 10 Oct. 1492. Perugia, Biblioteca Augusta (IT), <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02122514>, bound with:

Bologninus, Bartholomaeus (Humanist): Epitoma elegiaca in Ovidii libros Metamorphoseon. Additions by Angelus Politianus. Bologna: Johannes Jacobus de Fontanesis, Regiensis, 19 Apr. 1492' [i.e., probably after 17 May 1492] [ib00836000] (MEI id: 02122507) <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02122507>

Johannes Climacus: Scala paradisi. Sermo ad pastorem [Italian]. Venice. Christophorus de Pensis, de Mandello, 12 Oct. 1492 [ij00310000] (MEI id: 02122508) <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02122508>

Mancinellus, Antonius: Epitoma seu Regulae constructionis; Summa declinationis; Thesaurus de varia constructione. Venice: Johannes Roscius, 20 Nov. 1492 [im00112000] (MEI id: 02122509) <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02122509>

Mancinellus, Antonius: Spica. Versilogus sive De componendis versibus opusculum. Venice: [Jacobus de Paganinis], 20 Aug. 1492 [im00140000] (MEI id: 02122510) <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02122510>

Regius, Raphael: Ducenta problemata in Quintiliani depravationes. De laudibus eloquentiae panegyricus. Quaestio utrum ars rhetorica ad Herennium falso Ciceroni inscribitur. - [Venice : Bonetus Locatellus], for Octavianus Scotus, [Nov.1492?] [ir00114000] (MEI id: 02122511) <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02122511>

Pius II, Pont. Max. (formerly Aeneas Sylvius Piccolomini): De duobus amantibus Euryalo et Lucretia. Rome. Stephan Planck, 5 Mar. 1492 [ip00684000] (MEI id: 02122512) <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02122512>

Aesopus: Vita Aesopi [Latin and Italian]. Venice. Manfredus de Bonellis, de Monteferrato, 27 Mar. 1492 [ia00110000] (MEI id: 02122513) <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02122513>

Compendium theologiae veritatis. Venice : Simon Bevilaqua, 10 Oct. 1492. Treviso, Biblioteca Capitolare (IT), <https://data.cerl.org/mei/00201098>, bound with:

Paulus Pergulensis: Compendium logicae. Add: De sensu composito et diviso (Ed: Jacobus Sentinus). - Venice : [Antonius de Strata, de Cremona], 3 Oct. 1491 [ip00194000] (MEI id: 00201085) <https://data.cerl.org/mei/00201085>

Paulus Venetus: Logica. - Venice : Petrus de Quarengiis, Bergomensis, 17 Mar. 1492 [00201085; ip00228000] (MEI id: 00201093) <https://data.cerl.org/mei/00201093>

Compendium theologiae veritatis. Venice : [Bonetus Locatellus], for Octavianus Scotus, 10 Apr. 1490. Padova, Biblioteca del Seminario Vescovile (IT), <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02007525>, bound with:

Caracciolus, Robertus: Sermones de laudibus sanctorum. - Naples : Mathias Moravus et Socii, 31 Jan. 1489 [ic00143000] <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02007530>

Compendium theologiae veritatis. Venice : Simon Bevilaqua, 10 Oct. 1492. Venezia, Biblioteca San Francesco della Vigna (IT), <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02128265>, bound with:

Albertus Magnus: Albertus Magnus; Mariale. Corr: Augustinus de Pavia, Milan : Uldericus Scinzenzeler, for Aloysius de Serazonibus, 17 Apr. 1488.

Milan : Uldericus Scinzenzeler, for Aloysius de Serazonibus, 17 Apr. 1488 [ia00275000] (MEI id: 02128266) <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02128266>

Gregorius I, Pont. Max: Gregorius I, Pont. Max; Homiliae super Evangeliiis; Venice : Peregrinus de Pasqualibus, Bononiensis, 14 Mar. 1493. - Venice : Peregrinus de

Pasqualibus, Bononiensis, 14 Mar. 1493 [ig00421000] (MEI id: 02128267)
<https://data.cerl.org/mei/02128267>

Compendium theologiae veritatis. Venezia : [Bonetus Locatellus], per Octavianus Scotus, 10 Apr. 1490. Città di Castello, Biblioteca Comunale Carducci (IT), bound with:

Johannes XXI, Pont. Max. (formerly Petrus Hispanus): ummulae logicales. Comm: Johannes de Magistris. - Venezia : [Bonetus Locatellus], per Octavianus Scotus, 9 Sept. 1490 [ij00236840] <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02145822>

Petrus Mantuanus: Logica. Add: Apollinaris Offredus: De primo et ultimo instanti ad defensionem communis opinionis adversus Petrum Mantuanum. Ed: Johannes Maria Mapellus. - Venezia : [Bonetus Locatellus], per Octavianus Scotus, 21 Apr. 1492 [ip00500000] <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02145821>

Magistris, Johannes de: Quaestiones super totum cursum logicae Porphyrii et Philosophicum cum explanatione textus secundum mentem Scoti. - Venezia : [Bonetus Locatellus], per Octavianus Scotus, 1490 [im00031000] <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02145823>

Magistris, Johannes de: Quaestiones super tota philosophia naturali. - Venezia : [Bonetus Locatellus], per Octavianus Scotus, 25 Sept. 1490 [im00028000] <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02145825>

De adhaerendo Deo. Ulm. Johann Zainer, about 1473. Huntington, Library, Art Museum, and Botanical Gardens, <https://catalog.huntington.org/record=b1128164>, bound with:

Johannes Gerson's De remediis contra pusillanimitatem; Bonaventura de Bagnoregio's Epistola de modo proficiendi, Doctrina iuvenum, and De instructione novitiorum.

De festo die epiphaniae. Huntington, Library, Art Museum, and Botanical Gardens, <https://catalog.huntington.org/record=b1262542>, bound with:

Joannes, of Hildesheim. Historia de tra[n]slatione beatissimoru[m] trium regu[m]. [Cologne] : P[er] me Joh[ann]e[m] Guldenschaff de Mogo[n]cia, A[n]no a nati[vi]tate [christ]i M.cccc.lxxxvi. [1486]

Augustine. Sermones de epiphania domini.

Liber aggregationis seu secretorum de virtutibus herbarum, lapidum et animalium. [Köln: Kornelius van Zierikzee, c. 1502] Wien, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek (AT), bound with:

Albertus Magnus. Secreta mulierum et virorum (cum commento). Antwerp. Govaert Bac, not before 1499. <https://data.cerl.org/mei/02107386>

Problemata Aristotelis. Köln: Heinrich Quentells Erben 1506,

Rolevinck, Werner: De origine nobilitatis. Köln: Arnold ter Hoernen, um 1472.

Incorporates a different Rolevinck work into a Sammelband with two works assumed to be by Albertus Magnus

Mariale. Strassburg. Johann Mentelin, not after 1473. Huntington, Library, Art Museum, and Botanical Gardens, <https://catalog.huntington.org/record=b1128173>, bound with:

Albertus Magnus. De laudibus Mariae. [Strassburg, 1474]

Colonna, Egidio. De regimine principum. [Augsburg, 27 June, 1473]

Mariale. Strassburg. Martin Schott, about 1485-89. Huntington, Library, Art Museum, and Botanical Gardens, <https://catalog.huntington.org/record=b1128176>, bound with:

Palude, Petrus de. Sermones thesauri novi de sanctis. Basel, 1485.

Paradisus Animae. [Basel] : [Johannes Solidi (Schilling)], [not after 29 May 1473]. Huntington, Library, Art Museum, and Botanical Gardens, <https://catalog.huntington.org/record=b1128178>, bound with:

Albertus, Magnus. De misterio missae. Uln, 29 May, 1473

Sermones de eucharistiae sacramento. [Cologne] : [Johann Guldenschaff], [about 1477]. Huntington, Library, Art Museum, and Botanical Gardens, <https://catalog.huntington.org/record=b1131824>, bound with:

Albertus, Magnus. De mysterio missae. Cologne, about 1477.

Sammelbände Incorporating Albertus Magnus

Alberti Magni theologoru[m] principis ... Opus tripartitu[m] ... : Primo Summa officio misse Secu[n]do su[m]ma de sacrame[n]to eucharistie Tercio Sermones. Xxxii sup[er] verbo venite comedite. Cologne, 29 March 1503. Huntington, Library, Art Museum, and Botanical Gardens, <https://catalog.huntington.org/record=b1128177>, bound with:

Thomas Aquinas, Saint. Quaestiones de veritat ... cologne, 7 Mar., 1499.

De mineralibus. [Padua] : [Petrus Maufer for Antonius de Albricis], [20 Sept. 1476]. Huntington, Library, Art Museum, and Botanical Gardens, <https://catalog.huntington.org/record=b1128167>, bound with:

Tiene, Gaetano. Expositiones in libros meteorologicorum Aristotelis. 6 Aug. 1476.

De mysterio missae. [Cologne] : [Johann Guldenschaff], [about 1477] Huntington, Library, Art Museum, and Botanical Gardens, <https://catalog.huntington.org/record=b1131819>, bound with:

Albertus, Magnus. Sermones de eucharistiae sacramento. [Cologne, about 1477.

De mysterio missae. Ulm : [Johann Zainer, 29 May 1473. Huntington, Library, Art Museum, and Botanical Gardens, <https://catalog.huntington.org/record=b1128168>, bound with:

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