

## *and Collecting Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts*

# TEXTMANUSCRIPTS

## *LES ENLUMINURES*

### e-Catalogue Fifteen Exploring Text Manuscripts

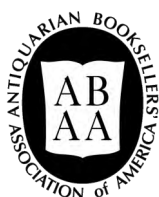
## DEAI INITIATIVES AND COLLECTING MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE MANUSCRIPTS

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## e-Catalogue Fifteen

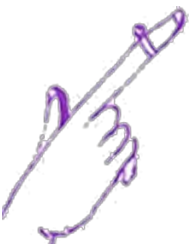
### Exploring Text Manuscripts

This new series of e-catalogues focuses on select themes of text manuscripts available in our inventory on [www.textmanuscripts.com](http://www.textmanuscripts.com). This series follows two earlier series of text manuscript catalogues, including the Primers. These remain available in digital form on our website and in print by order.

### DEAI Initiatives and Collecting Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts

DEAI initiatives (Diversity, Equity, Access, and Inclusion) ask us to think differently about building collections, particularly collections in academic institutions. At Les Enluminures we recognize that the process can at first seem especially challenging for manuscripts from the Middle Ages and Renaissance. But if you dig a little deeper, nothing is further from the truth. New perspectives enliven how we look at the past (as well as the present). The thirteen manuscripts in this list will help you to see the Middle Ages and Renaissance in a new light. Here are manuscripts that underline Europe's links with the rest of the world, both physically (travel and trade), and intellectually (Arabic learning and translations), manuscripts in the vernacular, manuscripts from communities beyond the power-elite (women, merchants, Jews), and manuscripts that allow exploration of new topics (homosexuality). In short (with apologies for the reductionism), manuscripts from the Middle Ages and Renaissance are not all about or by wealthy, white Christian men.

Sandra Hindman and Laura Light



1.

GULIELMUS DE SALICETO, *Chirurgia* (Surgery);  
UGO SPANEUS, *Modus curandi epidemia* (A Way to Cure an  
Epidemic); BRUNO DE LONGOBURGO, *Chirurgia parva*  
(Small, or Abbreviated Surgery)

In Italian and Latin, illuminated manuscript on paper  
Central Italy, Umbria (Perugia?), c. 1440- before 1457

## INTELLECTUAL DIVERSITY (EUROPE'S DEBT TO ARABIC THOUGHT)

**DESCRIPTION:** 74 folios on paper, missing four leaves, one historiated  
initial with full-length border, four ink and color-wash drawings,  
full-page author portrait, repairs, edges throughout a bit tattered, water  
stains, thumbing, original binding of blind-stamped leather over wooden  
boards, Dimensions 288 x 216 mm.

The history of medicine in the Middle Ages illustrates the im-  
mense debt the West owes to the teachings of the Arabic world. This manuscript includes two treatises on surgery by  
13th-century authors, William of Saliceto (d. after 1275) and Bruno de Longoburgo (d. c. 1286) whose sources include  
the medical encyclopedia by Abu Al Qasim Al Zahrawi (d. 1013), or Albucasis (his Latin name), an Islamic author living  
in Spain, as well as texts by Galen and Avicenna. The lively and very detailed drawings, all carefully colored, function  
as real illustrations of the content of the text itself. [\[IIM 89101\]](#)

Price on request

[Full description, images and video available online](#)



2.

SALLUST, *De Catilinae coniuratione* (On the Conspiracy of  
Catiline); and *De bello Iugurthino* (On the Jugurthine War);  
anonymous short summaries of *De Catilinae coniuratione* and  
*De bello Iugurthino*

In Latin, decorated manuscript on parchment  
Northern Italy, c. 1440-1460

## BEYOND EUROPE: ANCIENT HISTORY OF AFRICA

**DESCRIPTION:** 75 folios on parchment, lacking three leaves, opening  
titles in green and blue, four pen initials in black, small tears, stains,  
some text abrasion on two folios, folded parchment binding (16th-18th  
century), some damage to front cover and spine.  
Dimensions 158 x 108 mm.



In the second text of this manuscript, Sallust (the earliest Roman historian whose works survive) explored the origins  
of party struggles that arose in Rome when war broke out against Jugurtha, the king of Numidia, who rebelled against  
Rome at the close of the 2nd century BCE. Ancient Numidia encompassed modern Algeria, parts of Tunisia, Libya,  
and Morocco, and this text is an essential source for the history of Africa as well as that of Ancient Rome. [\[TM 969\]](#)

\$52,000

[Full description and images available online](#)

# INTELLECTUAL DIVERSITY (EUROPE'S DEBT TO ARABIC THOUGHT)

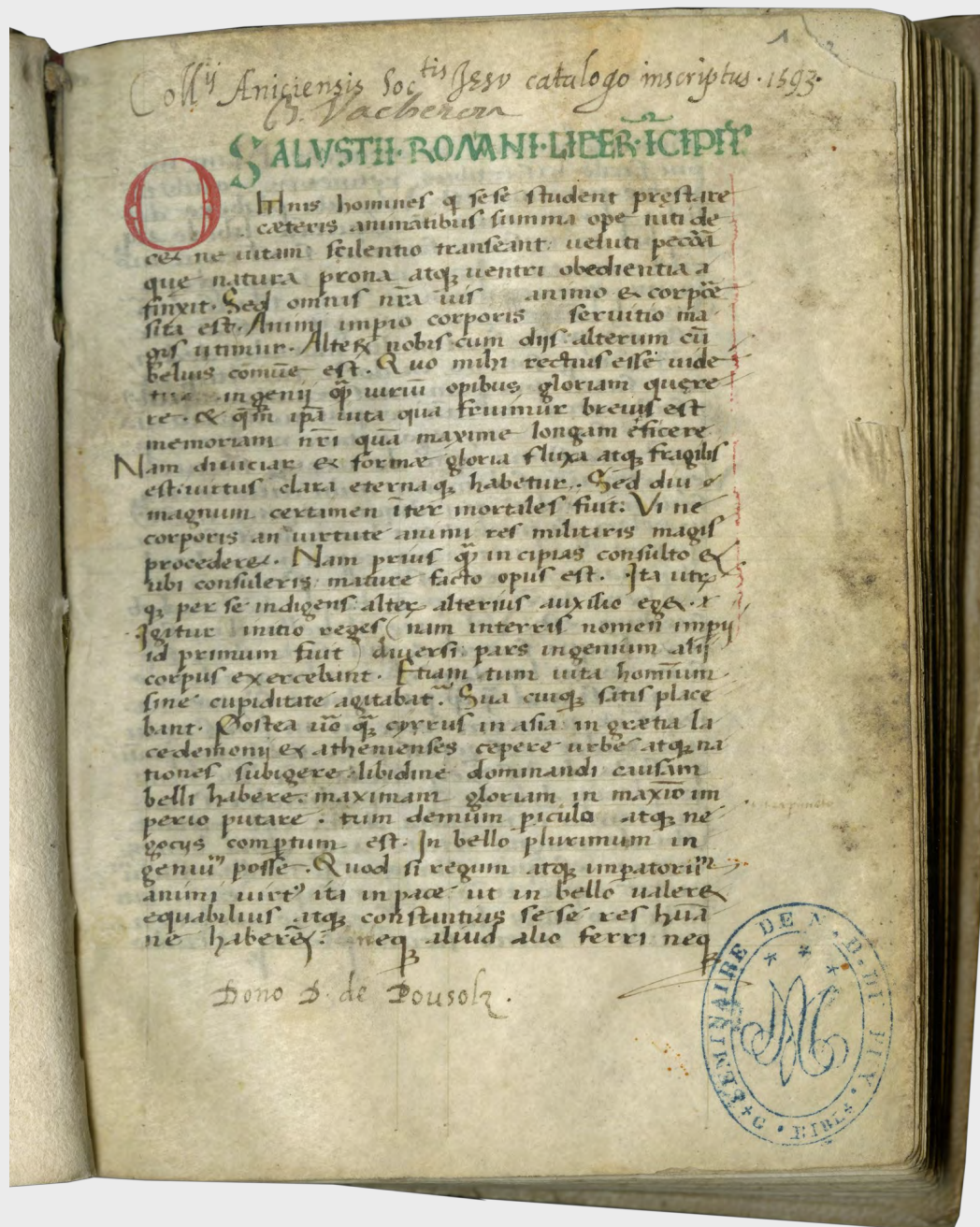


[1. IIM 89101]

[Full description images and video available online](#)



## BEYOND EUROPE: ANCIENT HISTORY OF AFRICA



[2.TM 969]

Full description and images available online

3.

Miscellany including THOMAS A KEMPIS, *Imitatio Christi*, book one; MARCUS OF REGENSBURG, *Visio Tnugdali*; H[ENRICUS] SALTERIENSIS, *Tractatus de Purgatorio de Sancti Patricii*; IOHANNES GOBI, *Historia de spiritu Guidonis*; *Historia Udonis Magdeburgensis episcopi*; PS-BEDE, *De meditatione passionis Christi*; BONAVENTURE, *Lignum vitae*; LUDOLF VON SUDHEIM, *Reise ins heilige Land*; *Visio Philiberti*; PS-ANSELM, *Dialogus beatae Mariae et Anselmi de passione domini* (Latin and Dutch versions); and other texts

In Latin, Low German, and Dutch, decorated manuscript on paper Netherlands (Southeastern?) or Western Germany, c. 1460-1480

## BEYOND LATIN: TRANSLATIONS AND MULTI-LINGUAL TEXTS; TRAVEL

**DESCRIPTION:** 222 folios on paper, apparently complete, written by at least four scribes. red initials, some minor water damage, modern repairs, occasional dirt, modern half-tawed leather and exposed wood binding. Dimensions 211 x 143 mm.

Medieval Europe was more diverse and less geographically isolated than you may assume. Here we have examples of texts not only in Latin, but also in low German and Dutch, copied for the same audience side by side in one codex. The texts include one that underlines the importance of travel to the East: Ludolf of Sudheim's *Journey to the Holy Land*. This is the only copy of the Low German translation in private hands, and one of only nine identified copies. [TM 625]

\$120,000

[Full description and images available online](#)



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4.

BERNHARD VON BREYDENBACH, *Peregrinatio in terram sanctam* (Journey to the Holy Land, in German)

In German, manuscript on paper Mühlhausen (Thüringen), Germany, 1527

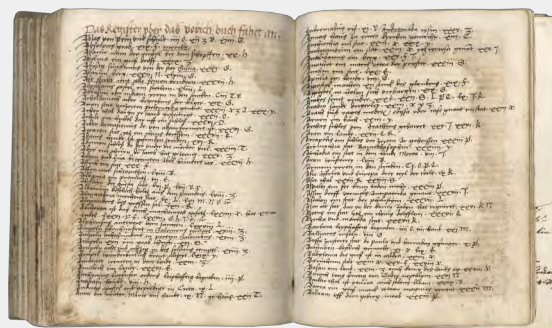
## PILGRIMAGE: BEYOND THE BORDERS OF EUROPE (GEOGRAPHIC AND LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY)

**DESCRIPTION:** 124 folios on paper in quarto, lacking four leaves at the end, written in a cursive book-hand, modern binding re-using leaves from a Missal, back cover now quite blackened. Dimensions 192 x 150 mm.

The pilgrimage travelogue of Bernhard von Breydenbach was not just a masterpiece of early print technology for its fold-out woodcuts, but one of the most extensive and informative accounts of the faiths and history of the entire Eastern Mediterranean from the later Middle Ages. This is a particularly interesting example of a manuscript copied from a printed exemplar. The Dominican friar who made it did so to reorder and repurpose the textual content, unfixing it from its printed form, to meet his own pastoral needs. [TM 1208]

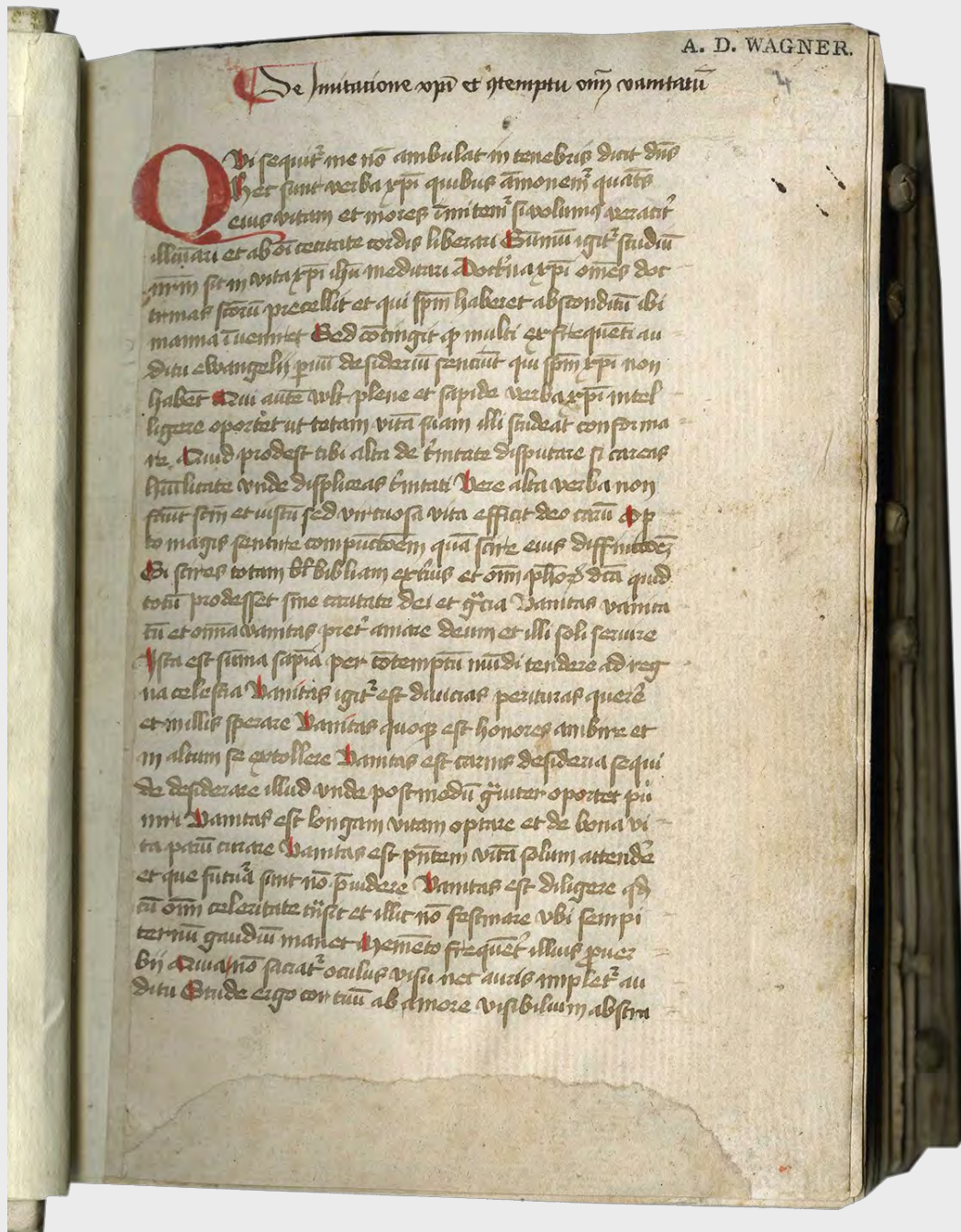
\$30,000

[Full description and images available online](#)



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A. D. WAGNER.

De Imitatione xpi et contemptu omni vanitatu

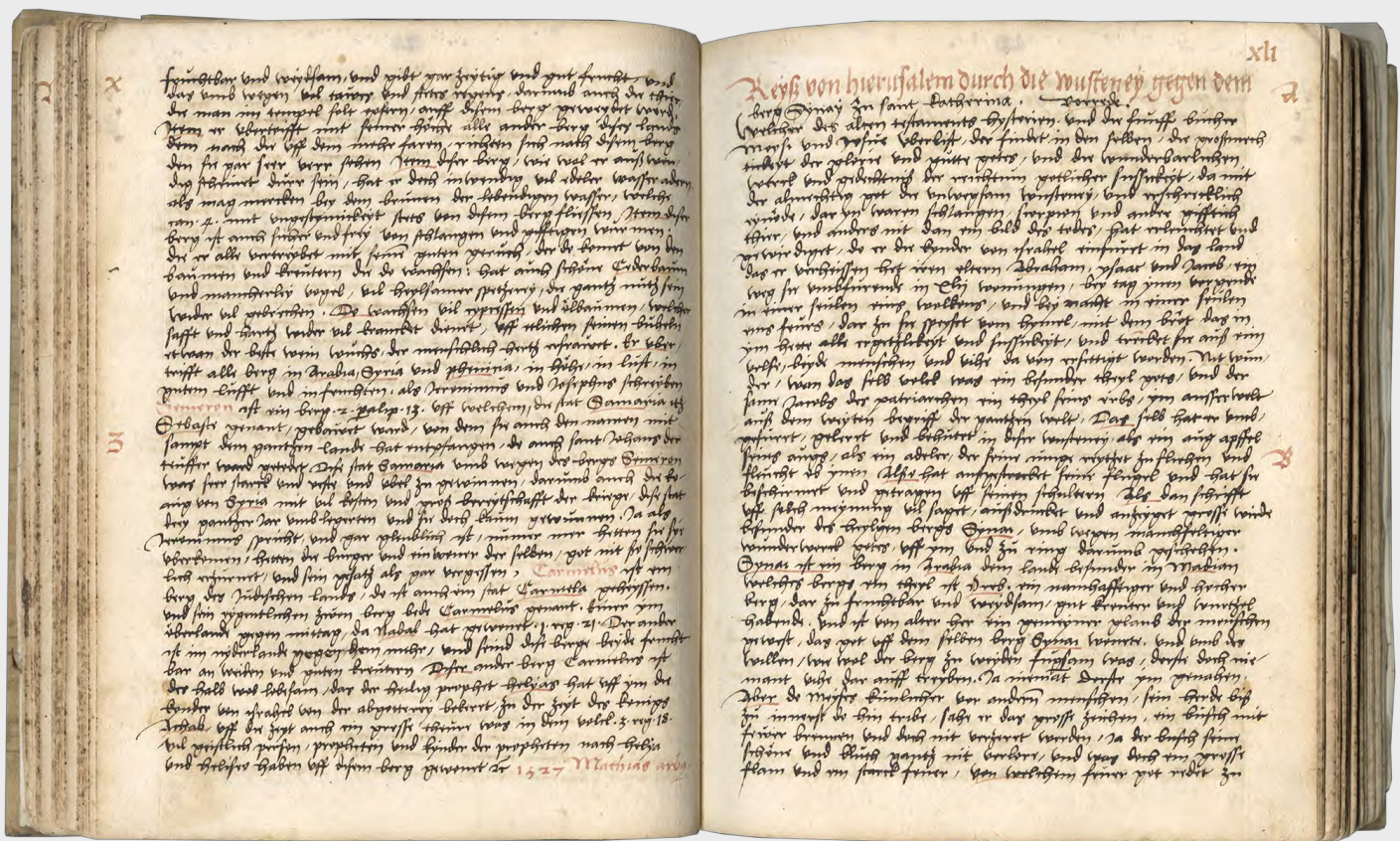
**Q**ui sequitur me non ambulat in tenebris dicit dominus  
 Hec sunt verba xpi quibus amonemur quatenus  
 eius vitam et mores imitemur sicut volumus veritatem  
 illam et ab omni tenebre cordis liberari. Sumus igitur iudici  
 in omni se in antea xpi ihu meditari. Doctrina xpi omnes doc-  
 trinas superius precepsit et qui spm haberet absconditum ibi  
 manna tueretur. Sed contingit quod multi et frequenter au-  
 diti evangelii prius de se dantur penam qui spm xpi non  
 habent. Cui autem vult plene et sapida verba xpi intel-  
 ligere oportet ut totam vitam suam illi sudeat conforma-  
 re. Quid prodest tibi alia de tenebris disputare si carnis  
 similitudo unde dissimilias timentis. Vere alia verba non  
 sunt semper et iusti sed virtuosam vitam efficit deo tantum. Pro-  
 pter magis sentit compunctorem quam forte eius diffinitio.  
 Si scires totum et bibulam et tunc et omni phos dicit quid  
 totum prodesset sine caritate dei et gratia. Vanitas vanita-  
 tu et omnia vanitas propter amare deum et illi soli servire.  
 Vana est summa sapientia per contemptum mundi tendere ad reg-  
 na celestia. Vanitas igitur est diuicias perituras querere  
 et nullis sperare. Vanitas quoque est honores ambire et  
 in alium se extollere. Vanitas est carnis desideria sequi  
 de desiderare illud unde postmodum grater oportet pri-  
 mi. Vanitas est longam vitam optare et de bona vi-  
 ta parum curare. Vanitas est presentem vitam solum attendere  
 et que futura sunt non providere. Vanitas est diligere quod  
 cum omni celestitate transierit et illis non festinare ubi semper  
 ternum gaudium manet. Remeto frequenter illud quod  
 bene. Quia non faciat oculus visu nec auditus implet au-  
 ditu. Unde ergo cor tuum ab amore visibilium abstrahit

[3. TM 625]

Full description and images available online



# PILGRIMAGE: BEYOND THE BORDERS OF EUROPE (GEOGRAPHIC AND LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY)



[4. TM 1208]

Full description and images available online

5.

*Passio sancti Viti martyris; Historia translationis sancti Viti martyris*

In Latin, decorated manuscript on parchment and paper  
Germany, North Rhine-Westphalia (Gladbach or possibly  
Corvey?), c. 1400-1450 and 1777

RELIGIOUS DIVERSITY (ENCOUNTERS WITH  
NON-CHRISTIANS); TRADE (RELICS)

**DESCRIPTION:** 96 folios on paper, complete, red initials, slight water damage on the first leaves, some stains and signs of use, modern half binding of parchment over pasteboard. Dimensions 145 x 90 mm.

This handsome composite manuscript includes two texts discussing the early Christian martyr, St. Vitus, who converted to Christianity despite the protests of his pagan father, and the movement of his relics. It was likely copied in part (and possibly in its entirety) at the Benedictine abbey of Gladbach, dedicated to St. Vitus, and it attests to the abbey's efforts to preserve these narratives that were integral to its own history for many centuries. [TM 828]

\$25,000



[Full description and images available online](#)

6.

*Megillat Esther (Book of Esther)*

In Hebrew, manuscript scroll on parchment  
Italy, c. 1475(?) - 1550, probably 1500-1550

RELIGIOUS AND LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY: THE JEWISH  
COMMUNITY OF ITALY

**DESCRIPTION:** 6 parchment membranes, complete, written by two scribes, a few minor losses in the parchments, some damage to their edges, and occasional stains. Dimensions 360 x 3440 mm.

Telling the story of one of the most famous woman in the Bible, this previously unrecorded manuscript joins an extremely small group of no more than thirty early Esther scrolls dating from the late fourteenth- to the mid-sixteenth centuries. Carbon-14 analysis helps fix a date somewhere between 1475 and 1600; paleographic and codicological analysis point to an Italian origin probably between 1500 to 1550. [TM 1257]

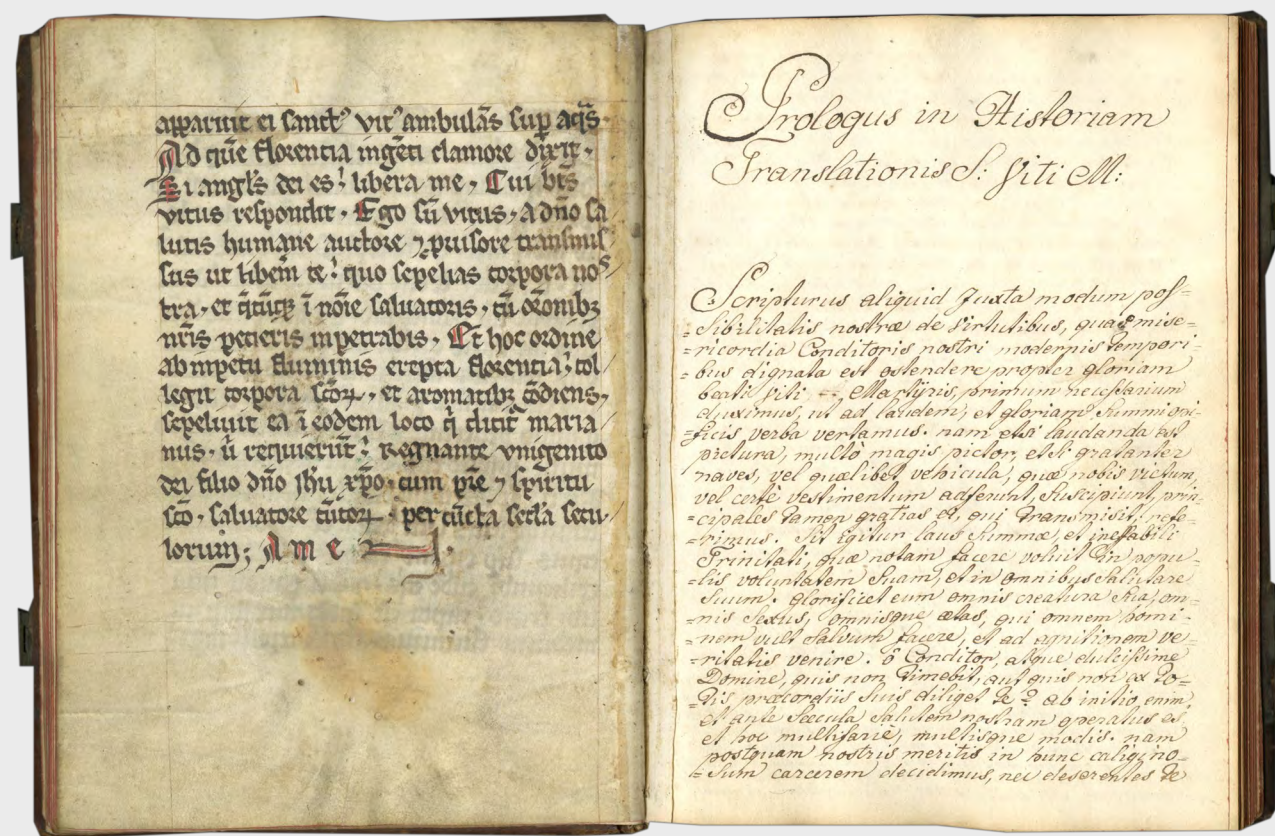
\$75,000



[Full description and images available online](#)



RELIGIOUS DIVERSITY (ENCOUNTERS WITH NON-CHRISTIANS);  
TRADE (RELICS)



*Prologus in Historiam  
Translationis S. Jiti M.*

Scripturus aliquid quata modum post  
= fidelitatis nostrae de fidelibus, quae emise-  
= ricordia Auditoris nostri modernis temporibus  
= dux digna est ostendere propter gloriam  
= Scripti fidei. — Elia scriptis primum Hieronymum  
= et Iustinum, ut ad laudandam, et gloriam summam  
= fidei verba verisamus. nam etiam laudanda est  
= pictura, nullo magis pictor, et huius gratia  
= naves, vel qualibet vesicula, quae nobis vestrum,  
= vel certe vestimentum adferunt, suscipiunt, pri-  
= cipales tamen gratias et, qui transmissi, refe-  
= runtur. — Sed igitur laus summa, et insuperabilis  
= Principis, quae notam facere videtur. — In hoc  
= est voluntatem suam, et in omnibus scholasticis  
= suum. — glorificat enim omnis creatura etiam  
= in his creatis, omninoque etiam qui omnem domi-  
= num vult celebrare, et ad agnitionem ve-  
= ritatis venire. — Auditor, alibi etiam dicitur  
= Domine, quis non, timore, quis non et ad  
= his praedictis suis diligit. — Et ab initio enim  
= et hoc multitudine, multitudine modis. nam  
= postquam nostrum meritis in hunc caliginem  
= et in carcerem decidimus, nec deus hos et

[5. TM 828]

[Full description and images available online](#)

# RELIGIOUS AND LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY: THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF ITALY



[6. TM 1257]

Full description and images available online



7.

## Hymnal (Cistercian use?)

In Latin, manuscript on parchment and paper  
with musical notation

Southern Netherlands (Eastern Flanders), c. 1475-1500, 1564

## INCLUSION (WOMEN): NUNS AND THE ART OF BOOKMAKING

**DESCRIPTION:** 113 folios on parchment + 4 folios on paper, complete, red and blue initials, some with penwork, holes in parchment with evidence of repairs, one extant crocheted repair, 16th-century roll-stamped pigskin binding. Dimensions 184 x c. 140 mm.

An attractive liturgical manuscript with musical notation almost certainly made by and for nuns. Based on its openwork repairs completed at the parchment-making stage, it was probably made at a convent where women were involved in the entire bookmaking process. [\[TM 1224\]](#)

\$28,000



[Full description and images available online](#)

8.

## Prayer Book of Isabel de Zúñiga y Pimentel

In Spanish, illuminated manuscript on parchment  
Spain, Castile, c. 1515-1520 (or perhaps Italy?)

One miniature by an anonymous artist

## INCLUSION AND LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY: IN SPANISH, FOR A HIGH-RANKING NOBLE WOMAN

**DESCRIPTION:** 42 folios on parchment, complete, gold initials with floral borders, one full-page miniature, contemporary(?) black silk binding, silk very worn. Dimensions 159 x 103 mm.

Manuscripts made on commission for the female nobility are significant witnesses to our understanding women and their books – ownership and readership – in medieval and Renaissance Europe. This lovely, illuminated manuscript was made for Isabel de Zúñiga y Pimentel, duchess of Alba, from one of the most prominent families of the Castilian nobility. Prayer Books in Spanish (Old Castilian) are uncommon. [\[TM 1182\]](#)

\$75,000



[Full description and images available online](#)

## INCLUSION (WOMEN): NUNS AND THE ART OF BOOKMAKING



[7. BOH 1224]

Full description and images available online



INCLUSION AND LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY:  
IN SPANISH, FOR A HIGH-RANKING NOBLE WOMAN



[8. TM 1182]

[Full description and images available online](#)

9.

JEROME, *Letter LIV To Furia* (To Furia, On the Duty of Remaining a Widow), in the translation by CHARLES BONIN

In French, illuminated manuscript on parchment  
France (likely Bourges), c. 1500-1510

## INCLUSION AND LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY: IN FRENCH, FOR AN ARISTOCRATIC WOMAN

**DESCRIPTION:** 63 folios on parchment, complete, blue rubrics, illuminated initials, full-page miniature, contemporary velvet binding. Dimensions 210 x 135 mm.

This deluxe manuscript presents a unique copy of this letter of Jerome by a hitherto unknown translator. Owned by a woman of the French aristocracy, Anne de Polignac, who was widowed twice, this manuscript invites us to re-examine her remarkably varied library, raising questions pertaining to female book ownership and the nature of the reading experiences of French Renaissance women. [\[TM 935\]](#)

\$160,000



[Full description, images and video available online](#)

10.

DECIMUS JUNIUS JUVENALIS (c. 50-127), *Satyrae* (Satires)

In Latin, illuminated manuscript on parchment  
Italy, Tuscany (Florence), c. 1450-1475

## INCLUSION: ATTITUDES TOWARDS WOMEN AND HOMOSEXUALS IN ANCIENT ROME

**DESCRIPTION:** 82 folios on parchment, complete, five large white-vine initials, three-quarter white-vine border, original binding of half calf and wooden boards. Dimensions 210 x 125 mm.



Satirizing all aspects of everyday Roman life in elegant Latin, Juvenal's text was very popular in the Renaissance, when it was used extensively for teaching. Modern scholars value this text for its insights into historical attitudes towards women and homosexuals in Ancient Rome. [\[IIM 89095\]](#)

\$100,000

[Full description and images available online](#)



INCLUSION AND LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY:  
IN FRENCH, FOR AN ARISTOCRATIC WOMAN



[9. TM 935]

Full description, images and video available online



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11.

PSEUDO-JEROME, *Regula monacharum, ad Eustochium*; and *De Lapsu Virginis*; JEROME, *Aduersus Jovinianum*; and *De perpetua Virginitate Beatae Mariae*, and other texts

In Latin, decorated manuscript on parchment  
Northern Italy, c. 1450-1500

## ATTITUDES TOWARDS WOMEN IN THE EARLY CHURCH TO THE LATE MIDDLE AGES

**DESCRIPTION:** 79 folios on parchment, complete, red and blue pen-work initials, one illuminated initial, some rubbing and ink loss on one folio, twentieth-century vellum binding. Dimensions 242 x 164 mm.

Including works such as *De Lapsu Virginis*, *De perpetua Virginitate Beatae Mariae*, and *Aduersus Jovinianum* in this collection suggests that the initial owner of this manuscript may have been interested in the dynamics of gender, female virginity, and religious life. In Geoffrey Chaucer's *The Canterbury Tales*, the Wife of Bath's husband owns a copy of Jerome's *Aduersus Jovinianum* and the Wife herself responds to Jovinianus' claim—that a woman's virginity and marriage are of equal worth—throughout her "Prologue." [TM 559]

\$48,000



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[Full description and images available online](#)

12.

GREGORY THE GREAT, translated from the Latin into Italian by ZANOBI DA STRADA, *Morali di Santo Gregorio papa sopra il libro di Job, libri I-X*

In Italian, illuminated manuscript on paper  
Northeastern Italy, Veneto (Venice?), dated 1474

## BEYOND THE NOBILITY: COPIED BY A JEWELER IN ITALIAN, IN A SCRIPT FOR MERCHANTS

**DESCRIPTION:** 188 folios on paper, missing three leaves, 8 illuminated initials, a few marginal tears and dampstaining, re-cased using original brown leather binding over wooden boards. Dimensions 328-332 x 230 mm.

This handsome volume contains an Italian translation of one of the most important and popular texts of the Middle Ages. Its distinctive mercantesca script, here used as a bookhand, originated as script used by merchants to keep their accounts. It was signed by its scribe, who interestingly identifies himself as a jeweler. Forty copies of this translation survive (all except this one now in European institutional collections), but no other copies have been on the market in the last century. [TM 796]

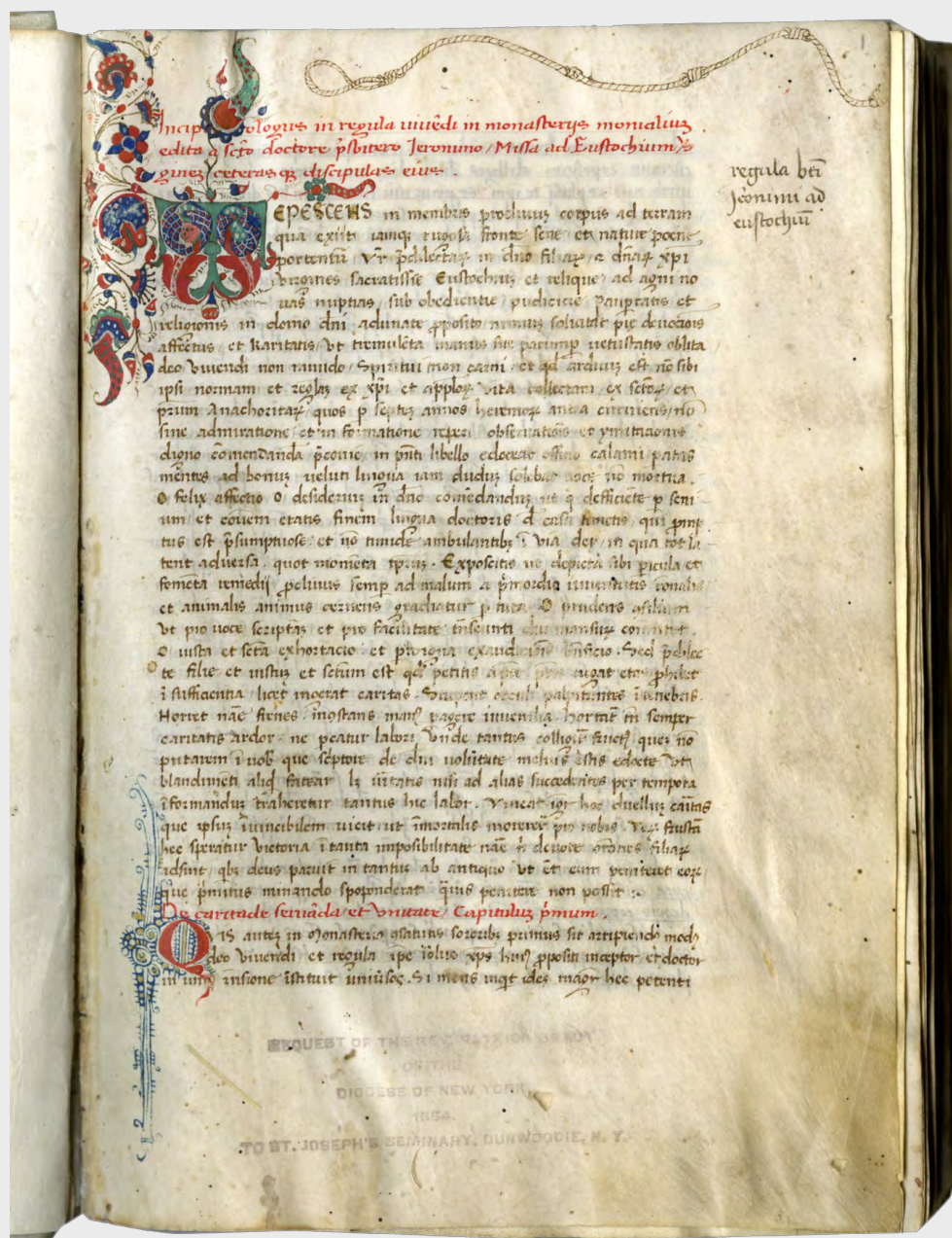
\$65,000



[WWW.TEXTMANUSCRIPTS.COM](http://WWW.TEXTMANUSCRIPTS.COM)

[Full description and images available online](#)

# ATTITUDES TOWARDS WOMEN IN THE EARLY CHURCH TO THE LATE MIDDLE AGES

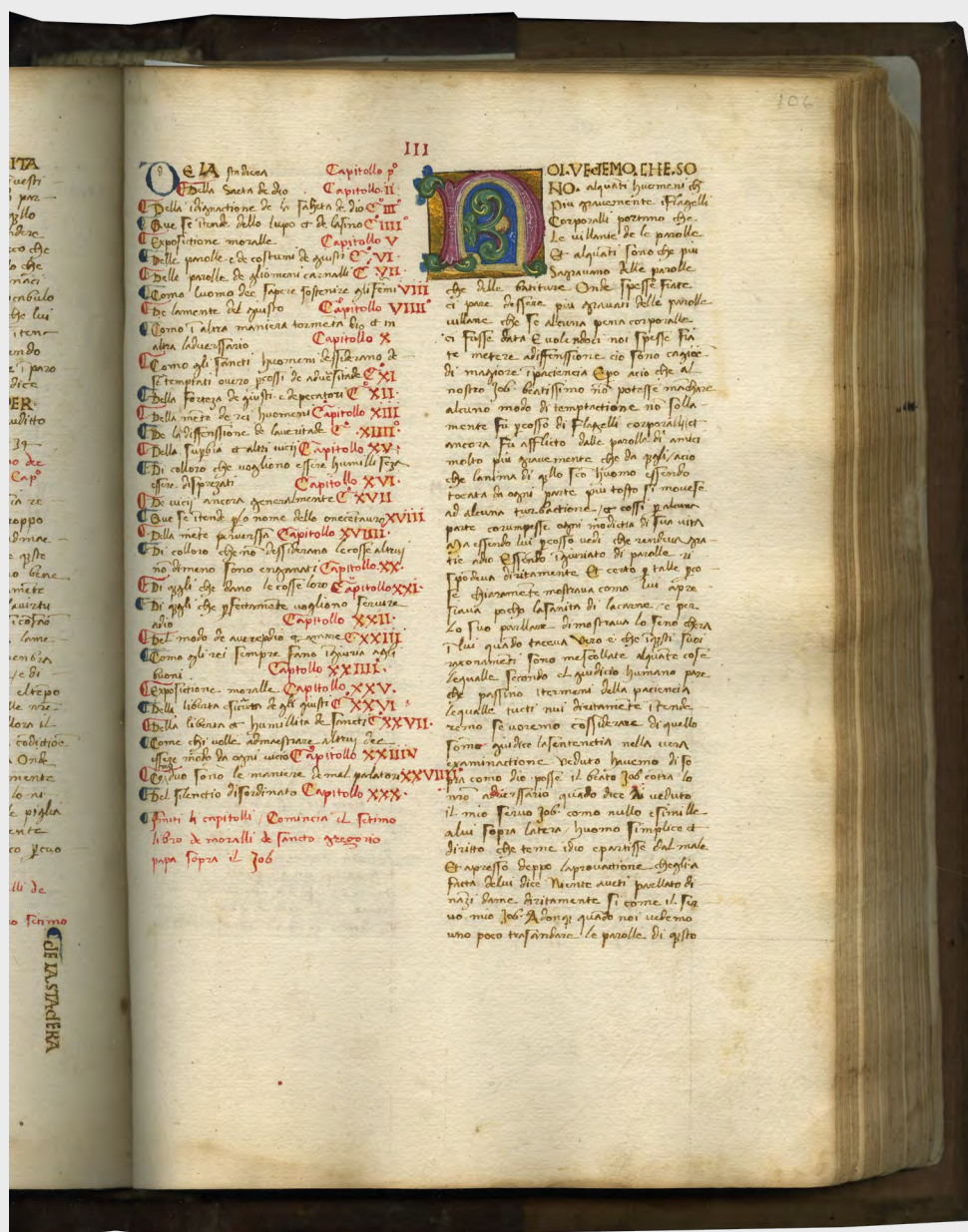


[11. TM 559]

Full description and images available online



# BEYOND THE NOBILITY: COPIED BY A JEWELER IN ITALIAN, IN A SCRIPT FOR MERCHANTS



[12. TM 796]

Full description and images available online

13.

LAURENTIUS RUSIUS, *Hippiatria sive Marescalia* (Book on the Health of Horses), in the Italian translation of ANTONIO DAPERA, *Liber meneschalcie*

In Italian and Latin, illustrated manuscript on paper  
Northern Italy (perhaps Ferrara), dated 1434

### CLASS DIVERSITY: FOR PRACTICAL USE BY A FARRIER

DESCRIPTION: 82 folios on paper, complete, five marginal drawings, repairs, stains and dirt, original limp vellum binding.  
Dimensions 283 x 217 mm.

This manuscript's date is written in red in one of the margins. Its colophon records that it was copied by the scribe Guido de Santo Angelo for the farrier Chalavereso, in honor of St. Allo (or Eligius), patron saint of farriers. A string of associations links it to the Este court of Ferrara, where Chalavereso may have served as ducal farrier. It is a manuscript that was made to be used, and it was, as shown by the dirt and stains. The vertical fold down the middle of the pages suggests it may even have traveled in the farrier's pocket. [\[TM 1026\]](#)

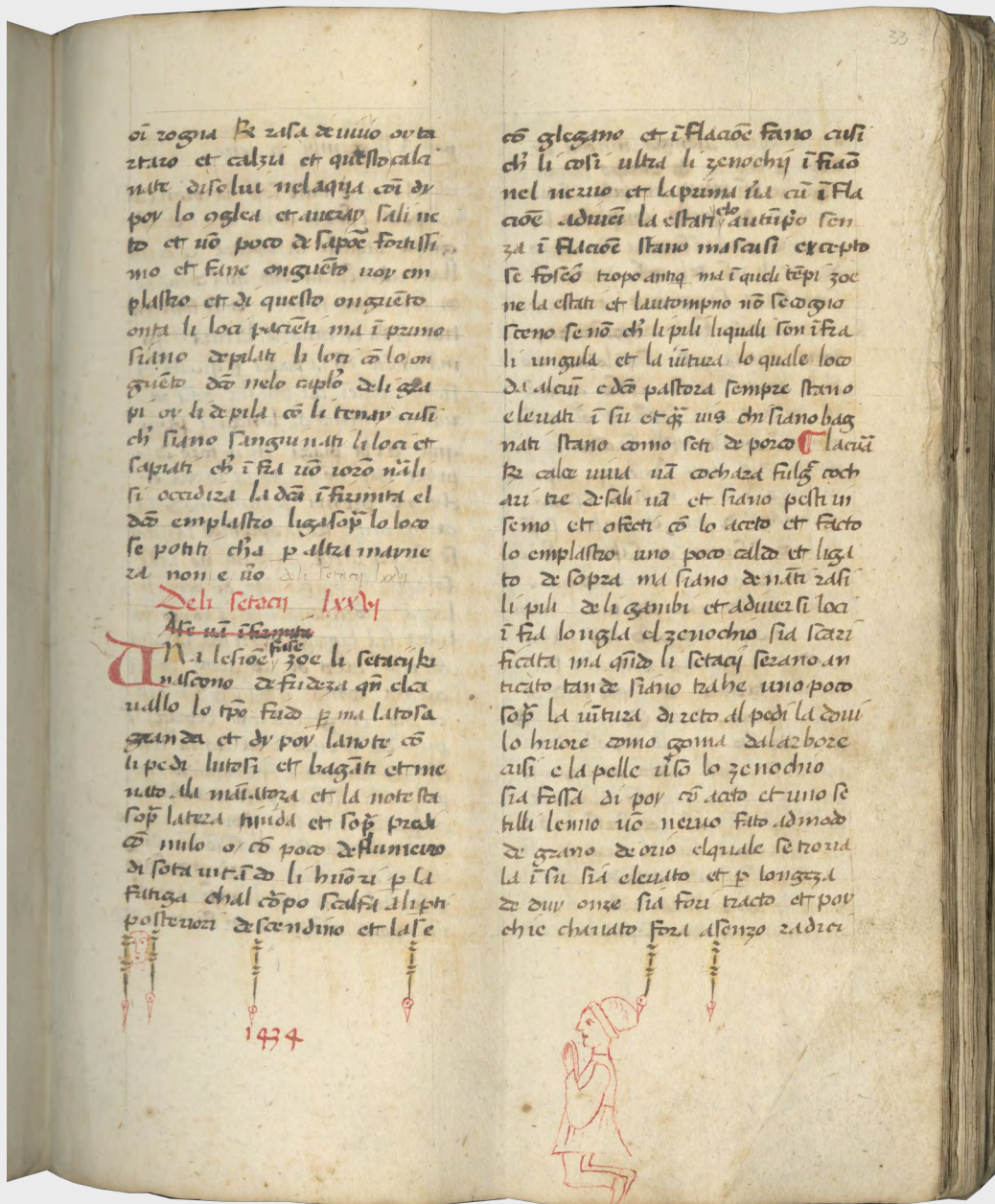
\$125,000



[Full description and images available online.](#)



# CLASS DIVERSITY: FOR PRACTICAL USE BY A FARRIER



[12. TM 1026]

Full description and images available online