REVIEWS.

Bibliographie der österreichischen Drucke des xv. und xvi. Jahrhunderts. Herausgegeben von Dr. Eduard Langer. 1. Band, 1. Heft. Trient—Wien—Schrattenthal. Bearbeitet von Dr. Walther Dolch. Mit einem Anhang, Aus der ersten Zeit des Wiener Buchdrucks, von Dr. Ignaz Schwarz. pp. vii. 171, pl. iv. 1913.

THIS is the first instalment of a work intended to supply 'a systematic bibliography of all the productions of Austrian printers in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries,' and comprises the presses which began work in Inner Austria before 1501. That of Schrattenthal is included because, although the only book known to belong to it is dated as late as March, 1501, the worn condition of its woodcuts suggests they had been in use previously. Each press is dealt with under a separate section, in which a short general introduction precedes the bibliography proper. The descriptions of the books are modelled on those in the *Nachträge zu Hain* published by the German Incunabula Commission, and consist of copious transcripts of the title, colophon, etc., followed in a second paragraph by information as to size, number of leaves, columns, lines and types, woodcut capitals, headlines, foliation and watermarks; a final paragraph records the location of one or more copies, and gives references to *Hain* and other handbooks. A full index of over twenty pages

and four plates of facsimiles of capitals and woodcuts are appended. Taken as a whole, the work of Drs. Langer, Dolch and Schwarz has been very well and thoroughly done. It constitutes the first comprehensive account of the Trent incunabula ever published, and for the early Viennese presses entirely supersedes both the older history of Denis and the more modern and somewhat unhandy volumes of Mayer, as the standard work on its subject, so that a reviewer can do no more than offer a suggestion here and there.

Nine books only are known to have been printed at Trent in the fifteenth century, and of these no less than six are concerned with the 'ritual murder' and subsequent beatification of the local child-saint Simon. The earliest tract, dated 6th September, 1475, was printed by Albert Kunne, who reappears some years later as a printer at Memmingen. The second, the '*Historia completa*' of Tuberinus, dated 9th February, 1476, is printed with the same Gothic type, but concludes with the words: '*Hermanno schindeleyp auctore*,' on the strength of which statement it has hitherto been assumed to be the work of Schindeleyp. Dr. Dolch, however, denies that '*auctor*' can here mean anything except 'the seller'—*i.e.*, the publisher—and retains the book under the press of Kunne. But examples of '*auctor*' used as a synonym of '*artifex*' may be found in Forcellini, so that there seems no reason why the word should not here stand for 'impressor'; or, if another meaning must be sought for it, Schindeleyp may perhaps have been a private patron who was described as the '*auctor*' of the

tract in the sense of having paid for its printing. At all events, it is very unlikely that there should have been a fully-developed publisher at Trent as early as 1476. Three years later the same type was revived at Trent, with a few minor changes, by Giovanni Leonardo Longo, who had previously printed at Vicenza and Torrebelvicino, near Bergamo. Dr. Dolch allows him only a single Christian name, Leonardo, but the first of the initials 'Z. L.,' which conclude his undated Calphurnius, must, one imagines, represent some form of 'Giovanni.' It may be mentioned, by the way, that one Raphael Romeus, whose surname was Giovenzoni, contributed two poems to the tract of Calphurnius just mentioned, and this may, therefore, possibly be identical with the 'Calphurnius et Zovenzonius, 1482,' quoted from a short reference in Hain (no. 4268) by Dr. Dolch as no. 5 of Longo's list.

Turning from Trent to Vienna, Dr. Dolch is able to enumerate as many as eleven tracts by the anonymous printer who was chiefly active there in the year 1482, and can be traced at work as late as 1485. A full discussion of his identity is to be found in the 'Anhang' of Dr. Ignaz Schwarz, who comes to the same conclusions as have been independently arrived at in the British Museum Catalogue of Fifteenth Century Books—viz., firstly that the Johannes Cassis who has hitherto been assumed as the owner of the press in question, was as a fact quite unconnected with it; and secondly, that the real owner was in all probability Stephan Koblinger, a Viennese, who printed at Vicenza in 1479 and

1480. This is not the place for a detailed discussion of the problem, especially as Dr. Schwarz has gone over the ground extremely thoroughly, but one point is worth mentioning here. The name 'Cassis' is a Latinization, not of 'Helm,' as Dr. Schwarz assumes, but of 'Eysenhut,' which occurs together with 'Helm' as the equivalent of 'Cassis' in Diefenbach's *Glossarium*, and Cassis is thus clearly identical with the Johann Eysenhut who printed a block-book at Ratisbon in 1471. All the particulars given by Dr. Schwarz agree with this identification, which seems worth following up systematically. It seems a pity, by the way, that the title, 'Drucker der Historie von S. Rochus,' has been given to the press in question, since a 'Drucker der Rochuslegende' already figures in the list of Nuremberg printers, and there is some risk of confusion between the two.

By far the largest part of the volume under review is naturally taken up with the bibliography of Johann Winterburger, and the authors are to be congratulated on their success in taking the sum total of his recorded productions from ninety-nine to no fewer than one hundred and sixty-five. As Winterburger must undoubtedly have also printed a multitude of calendars, prognostications, and official documents which are now entirely lost, his total output probably amounted to at least three hundred items. He first established himself in Vienna as early as 1492, but it was quite ten years before his business really began to flourish; nearly all of the fifty-nine incunabula enumerated by Dr. Dolch (as against only forty-two in Burger's Index) are

somewhat insignificant tracts of less than twenty leaves. In 1503, however, he made his mark with a large and handsome edition of the Passau Missal, and henceforward his position as a liturgical printer was assured. A long and notable series of service books continued to issue from his press until his death in 1519, and in point of bulk far outdistanced all the rest of his work put together. From about 1512, indeed, Winterburger produced practically nothing that was not either liturgical or official in character, the only important exception being Peurbach's 'Tabula eclipsium,' printed for the University of Vienna in 1514; it is significant that although this book only contains one hundred and thirty-four leaves, it is more than twice as large as any other of his non-liturgical tracts. Besides being, in fact if not in name, official printer to the Emperor, he produced a certain number of humanistic works connected with Celtes and the Societas Danubiana, and as he calls himself in one place 'characterum sculpendorum ingeniosissimus,' it would appear that his types, and very possibly also his handsome and varied woodcut capitals, were of his own designing. Altogether, he is a remarkable figure in the history of early typography, and the praise lavished upon him by Dr. Langer and Dr. Dolch is not undeserved. Dr. Dolch has supplied a descriptive list of Winterburger's types, together with notes of the years in which they were first introduced—a welcome innovation in monographs of this kind. Perhaps it would have been as well to tabulate the sets of woodcut capitals also, as the sections of the introduction dealing with

these are somewhat difficult to follow. The treatment of the undated books also leaves something to be desired. In most cases no explanation is given of the conjectural dates assigned to them, and it is difficult to see why, e.g., no. 118, printed with types 4 and 6, should be marked 'kaum vor 1499,' whereas no. 126, printed with the same types and apparently much the same in general appearance, is allowed the very wide margin of 'etwa 1498-1508.' Two further points may also be mentioned here: (1) The description in the British Museum Catalogue of no. 28 as connected with Würzburg is supported by the mention of S. Burchardus, who was peculiarly honoured in that diocese; (2) the *Vocabularius* (Proctor, no. 1576) referred to on p. 132 is not a *Vocabularius ex quo*, and cannot have been printed later than 1474 (see p. 321 of the B.M. Incunabula Catalogue).

Still, these are small blemishes, and students of early printing will be grateful to the authors for their labour, and look forward to the second instalment.

V. SCHOLDERER.

Bibliography of Road-making and Roads in the United Kingdom. By Dorothy Ballen. With an Introduction by Sir George Gibb, Chairman of the Road Board. London: P. S. King & Son. 1914. pp. xviii, 281. (One of the 'Studies in Economics and Political Science.' Edited by the Hon. W. Pember Reeves.)

In the opening sentence of his preface to Miss Ballen's work, the Chairman of the Road Board commits himself to the assertion that 'the proper