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Earliest major book printed in EuropeGutenberg Bible of the New York Public Library; purchased by James Lenox in 1847, it was the first Gutenberg Bible to be acquired by a United States citizen. The copy of the Gutenberg Bible to be acquired by a United States citizen. The copy of the Gutenberg Bible of the New York Public Library; purchased by James Lenox in 1847, it was the first Gutenberg Bible to be acquired by a United States citizen. The copy of the Gutenberg Bible of the New York Public Library; purchased by James Lenox in 1847, it was the first Gutenberg Bible of the New York Public Library; purchased by James Lenox in 1847, it was the first Gutenberg Bible of the New York Public Library; purchased by James Lenox in 1847, it was the first Gutenberg Bible of the New York Public Library; purchased by James Lenox in 1847, it was the first Gutenberg Bible of the New York Public Library; purchased by James Lenox in 1847, it was the first Gutenberg Bible of the New York Public Library; purchased by James Lenox in 1847, it was the first Gutenberg Bible of the New York Public Library; purchased by James Lenox in 1847, it was the first Gutenberg Bible of the New York Public Library; purchased by James Lenox in 1847, it was the first Gutenberg Bible of the New York Public Library; purchased by James Lenox in 1847, it was the first Gutenberg Bible of the New York Public Library; purchased by James Lenox in 1847, it was the first Gutenberg Bible of the New York Public Library; purchased by James Lenox in 1847, it was the first Gutenberg Bible of the New York Public Library; purchased by James Lenox in 1847, it was the first Gutenberg Bible of the New York Public Library; purchased by James Lenox in 1847, it was the first Gutenberg Bible of the New York Public Library; purchased by James Lenox in 1847, it was the first Gutenberg Bible of the New York Public Library in 1847, it was the first Gutenberg Bible of the New York Public Library in 1847, it was the first Gutenberg Bible of the New York Public Library in 1847
B42, was the earliest major book printed in Europe using mass-produced metal movable type. It marked the start of the "Gutenberg Revolution" and the age of printed books in the West. The book is valued and revered for its high aesthetic and artistic qualities[1] and its historical significance. The Gutenberg Bible is an edition of the Latin Vulgate
printed in the 1450s by Johannes Gutenberg in Mainz (Holy Roman Empire), in present-day Germany. Out of either 158 or 180 copies that were originally printed, 49 survive in at least substantial portion, 21 of them in entirety. They are thought to be among the world's most valuable books, although no complete copy has been sold since 1978.[2][3]
In March 1455, the future Pope Pius II wrote that he had seen pages from the Gutenberg Bible displayed in Frankfurt to promote the edition. The 36-line Bible, but may be the work of another printer. [4] Gutenberg Bible in the Beinecke Rare Book & Manuscript
Library at Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut The Gutenberg Bible is an edition of the Hebrew Bible (Old Testament) and the Greek New Testament by St Jerome. The text contains emendations from the Parisian Bible tradition, and further divergences. [5] While it is unlikely that any of Gutenberg's early
publications would bear his name, the initial expense of press equipment and materials and of the work to be done before the Bible was ready for sale suggests that he may have started with more lucrative texts, including several religious documents, a German poem, and some editions of Aelius Donatus's Ars Grammatica, a popular Latin grammar
school book.[6][7][8][9][10]Preparation of the Bible probably began soon after 1450, and the first finished copies were available in 1454 or 1455.[11] It is not known exactly how long the Bible probably began soon after 1450, and the first finished copies were available in 1454 or 1455.[11] It is not known exactly how long the Bible probably began soon after 1450, and the first finished copies were available in 1454 or 1455.[11] It is not known exactly how long the Bible probably began soon after 1450, and the first finished copies were available in 1454 or 1455.[11] It is not known exactly how long the Bible probably began soon after 1450, and the first finished copies were available in 1454 or 1455.[11] It is not known exactly how long the Bible probably began soon after 1450, and the first finished copies were available in 1454 or 1455.[11] It is not known exactly how long the Bible probably began soon after 1450, and the first finished copies were available in 1454 or 1455.[11] It is not known exactly how long the Bible probably began soon after 1450, and the first finished copies were available in 1454 or 1455.[11] It is not known exactly how long the Bible probably began soon after 1450, and the first finished copies were available in 1454 or 1455.[11] It is not known exactly how long the Bible probably began soon after 1450, and the first finished copies were available in 1454 or 1455.[11] It is not known exactly how long the Bible probably began soon after 1450, and the first finished copies were available in 1454 or 1455.[11] It is not known exactly how long the Bible probably began soon after 1450, and the first finished copies were available probably began soon after 1450, and the first finished copies were available probably began soon after 1450.
significant changes during the printing process.[13] Each sheet of paper was dampened before printing to improve ink absorption. It was then pressed onto an inked surface consisting of moveable type. After each sheet was printed, the type was re-inked, and the process repeated until the entire print run was completed. Once finished, the type was
cleaned and redistributed into type cases for future use. This method is a form of relief printing.[14]Spine of the Lenox copySome time later, after more sheets had been printed, the number of lines per page was increased from 40 to 42, presumably to save paper. Therefore, pages 1 to 9 and pages 256 to 265, presumably the first ones printed, have
40 lines each. Page 10 has 41, and from there on the 42 lines appear. The increase in line number was achieved by decreasing the printed area of the page. Finally, the print run was increased, necessitating resetting those pages which had already been printed. The new sheets were all reset to 42 lines per
page. Consequently, there are two distinct settings in folios 132 and 129158 of volume I and folios 116 and 162 of volume II.[13][15]The most reliable information about the Bible's date comes from a letter. In March 1455, the future Pope Pius II wrote that he had seen pages from the Gutenberg Bible, being displayed to promote the edition, in
Frankfurt.[16] It is not known how many copies were printed, with the 1455 letter citing sources for both 158 and 180 copies were printed, with about three-quarters on paper and the others on vellum.[17][18]A vellum copy of the
Gutenberg Bible owned by the U.S. Library of Congress, on display at the Thomas Jefferson Building in Washington, D.C.In a legal paper, written after completion of the Bible, Johannes Gutenberg refers to the process as Das Werk der Bcher ("the work of the books"). He had introduced the printing press to Europe and created the technology to make
printing with movable types finally efficient enough to facilitate the mass production of the Gutenberg Bible, some describing it as one of the most beautiful books ever printed. The quality of both the ink and other materials and the printing itself
have been noted.[1]First page of the first volume: the epistle of St Jerome to Paulinus from the University of Texas copy. The page has 40 lines. The page has 40 lines. The page of the first volume: the epistle of St Jerome to Paulinus from the University of Texas copy. The page has 40 lines. The 
or twenty printed pages) were combined to a single physical section, called a quinternion, that could then be bound into a book. Some sections, however, had as few as four leaves or as many as twelve leaves. [20] Gutenberg Bible on display at the U.S. Library of CongressThe 42-line Bible was printed on the size of paper known as 'Royal'. [21] A full
sheet of Royal paper measures 42cm 60cm (17in 24in) and a single untrimmed folio leaf measures 42cm 30cm (17in 12in).[22] There have been attempts to claim that the book was printed on larger paper measuring 44.5cm 30.7cm (17.5in 12.1in),[23] but this assertion is contradicted by the dimensions of existing copies. For example, the leaves of
the copy in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, measure 40cm 28.6cm (15.7in 11.3in).[24] This is typical of other folio Bibles printed on Royal paper in the fifteenth century, is a ratio of 1 to the square root of 2 or, simply, 2 {\textstyle {\sqrt}}
{2}}}. Many suggest that this ratio was chosen to match the so-called Golden Ratio, 1 + 5 2 {\textstyle {\tfrac {1+{\sqrt {5}}}}}}, of 1:1.6; in fact the ratio of 1:1.4 was a long established one for medieval paper sizes. [26] A single complete copy of the
Gutenberg Bible has 1,288 pages (4322 = 1288) (usually bound in two volumes); with four pages per folio-sheet, 322 sheets of paper are required per copy.[27] The Bible's paper consists of linen fibers and is thought to have been imported from Caselle in Piedmont, Italy based on the watermarks present throughout the volume.[28]In Gutenberg's
time, inks used by scribes to produce manuscripts were water-based. Gutenberg developed an oil-based ink that would better adhere to his metal type. His ink was primarily carbon, but also had a high metallic content, with copper, lead, and titanium predominating. [29] Head of collections at the British Library, Kristian Jensen, described it thus: "if
you look [at the pages of The Gutenberg Bible] closely you will see this is a very shiny surface. When you write you use a water-based ink, you put your pen into it and it runs off. Now if you print that's exactly what you don't want. One of Gutenberg's inventions was an ink which wasn't ink, it's a varnish. So what we call printer's ink is actually a
varnish, and that means it sticks to its surface. "[30][31]Each unique character requires a piece of master type in order to be replicated. Given that each letter sequence "fi", commonly used in writing), the Gutenberg Bible needed a
set of 290 master characters. It seems probable that six pages, containing 15,600 characters altogether, would be set at any one moment.[6]The Gutenberg Bible is printed in the blackletter type styles that would become known as Textualis (Textura) and Schwabacher. The name Textura refers to the texture of the printed page: straight vertical
strokes combined with horizontal lines, giving the impression of a woven structure. Gutenberg already used the technique of justification, that is, creating a vertical, not indented, alignment at the left and right-hand sides of the column. To do this, he used various methods, including using characters of narrower widths, adding extra spaces around
punctuation, and varying the widths of spaces around words.[32][33]Detail showing both rubrication and illuminationInitially the rubricsthe headings before each book of the Biblewere printed, but this practice was quickly abandoned at an unknown date, and gaps were left for rubrication to be added by hand. A guide of the text to be added to each
page, printed for use by rubricators, survives.[34] The place of decoration presumably depended on how much each buyer could or would pay. Some copies. It is
possible that 13 of these copies received their decoration in Mainz, but others were more expensive, and perhaps for this reason tend to be more highly decorated, although the vellum Bibles were more expensive, and perhaps for this reason tend to be more highly decorated. [37] There has been speculation that the "Master of the copies received their decoration in Mainz, but others were more expensive, and perhaps for this reason tend to be more highly decorated.
the Playing Cards", an unidentified engraver who has been called "the first personality in the history of engraving," [38] was partly responsible for the illumination of the copy held by the Princeton University library. However, all that can be said for certain is that the same model book was used for some of the illustrations in this copy and for some of
the Master's illustrated playing cards.[39]Although many Gutenberg Bibles have been rebound over the years, nine copies were divided into two volumes, the first volume ending with The Book of Psalms. Copies on vellum were heavier and for
this reason were sometimes bound in three or four volumes.[1]Binding of the copy at the Bavarian State Library, one of the few Gutenberg Bibles to retain their original bindings. The Bible seems to have sold out immediately, with some initial purchases as far away as England and possibly Sweden and Hungary.[1][40] At least some copies are known
to have sold for 30 florins (equivalent to about 100 grams or 3.5 ounces of gold), which was about three years' wages for a clerk.[41][42] Although this made them significantly cheaper than manuscript Bibles, most students, priests or other people of moderate income would not have been able to afford them. It is assumed that most were sold to
monasteries, universities and particularly wealthy individuals.[34] At present only one copy is known to have been privately owned in the fifteenth century. Some are known to have been privately owned in the fifteenth century. Some are known to have been privately owned in the fifteenth century.
suggests that many copies were bought by wealthy and pious laymen for donation to religious institutions, [37]The Gutenberg Bible had a profound effect on the history of the printed book. Textually, it also had an influence on future editions of the Bible. It provided the model for several later editions, including the 36 Line Bible, Mentelin's Latin
Bible, and the first and third Eggestein Bibles. The Gutenberg Bible also had an influence on the Clementine edition of the Vulgate commissioned by the Papacy in the late sixteenth century. [43][44]Fragment of the Gutenberg Bible that was
used as Binding waste, now held by the Basel University Library. Joseph Martini, a New York book dealer, found that the Gutenberg Bible held by the library of the General Theological Seminary in New York had a forged leaf, carrying part of Chapter 15, and part of Chapter 16 of the Book of Ezekiel. It was impossible to tell when the
leaf had been inserted into the volume. It was replaced in the fall of 1953, when a patron donated the corresponding leaf from a defective Gutenberg Bible ever restored to completeness."[45] In 1978, this copy was sold for US$2.2 million to
the Wrttembergische Landesbibliothek in Stuttgart, Germany. [46] As of 2009 [update], 49 Gutenberg Bibles are known to exist, but of these only 25 are complete. Others have pages or even whole volumes missing. In addition, there are a substantial number of fragments, some as small as individual leaves, which are likely to represent about another
16 copies. Many of these fragments have survived because they were used as part of the binding of later books. [40] List of substantially complete copies Country Holding institution Hubay no. [47] [48] Length Material Notes and external links Austria (1) Austrian National Library, Vienna 27 complete paper One of only two copies to contain the "tabula
rubricarum" (index of rubrics) on four leaves at the end. Obtained from Friedrich Karl Joseph von Erthal in 1793.[49][50][51]Online images (in German)Belgium(1)Library of the University of Mons in 1934, but not identified until 1950.
[53] Part of the same copy as the volume in 1749.[54][55]France(4)Bibliothque nationale de France, Paris15completevellumSold to the library in 1788 by Cardinal tienne Charles de Lomnie de Brienne,[56] and rebound in
four volumes.[57]Online images of vol. 1 vol. 2 vol. 3 vol. 417incompletepaperIs distinguished by being inscribed with the earliest date that appears on any copy 24 August 1456 on the first volume and 15 August 1456 on the first volume and 15 August 1456 on the second volume, the dates on which the rubricator and binder (Henricus Cremer) completed his work.[58][59]Online images of
vol. 1Bibliothque Mazarine, Paris16completepaperThe first copy to be discovered around 1760 in the Bibliothque Mazarine (hence the name Mazarine bible) by Guillaume-Franois Debure and described in the first volume of his Bibliothque Mazarine (hence the name Mazarine connoissance described in the first volume of his Bibliothque Mazarine).
Kraus for $1.8 million in March 1978.[64][65]Online images (in German)9incompletevellumVol. I. Two individual leaves from Vol. II survive in other libraries.[40]Leipzig University Library, Leipzig14incompletevellumVol. I.
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four leaves at the end. Also one of three existing copies in its original binding.[50][51]Online images of vol. 1 and vol. 2 (in German)Frankfurt university Library, Frankfurt am Main6completepaperOnline images of vol. 1 and vol. 2 (in German)Frankfurt university Library, Frankfurt am Main6completepaperOnline images of vol. 1 and vol. 2 (in German)Frankfurt university Library, Frankfurt am Main6completepaperOnline images of vol. 1 and vol. 2 (in German)Frankfurt university Library, Frankfurt am Main6completepaperOnline images of vol. 1 and vol. 2 (in German)Frankfurt university Library, Frankfurt am Main6completepaperOnline images of vol. 1 and vol. 2 (in German)Frankfurt university Library, Frankfurt am Main6completepaperOnline images of vol. 1 and vol. 2 (in German)Frankfurt university Library, Frankfurt am Main6completepaperOnline images of vol. 1 and vol. 2 (in German)Frankfurt university Library, Frankfurt university Library, Frankfurt am Main6completepaperOnline images of vol. 3 (in German)Frankfurt university Library, Frankfurt unive
Moscow48incompletevellumAcquired in 1886 by the German Museum of Books and Writing, Leipzig, as part of the book collection of Heinrich Klemm[de].[76][77] At the end of World War II, it was taken as war booty and transferred to the Russian State Library in Moscow, where it remains today.[78]Spain(2)Biblioteca Universitaria y Provincial
bequeathed his collection to the British Museum in 1846.[81]Online images Archived 4 November 2016 at the Wayback Machine 21complete paper Online images Archived 4 November 2016 at the Wayback Machine 21complete paper Online images Archived 4 November 2016 at the Wayback Machine 21complete paper Online images Archived 4 November 2016 at the Wayback Machine 21complete paper Online images Archived 4 November 2016 at the Wayback Machine 21complete paper Online images Archived 4 November 2016 at the Wayback Machine 21complete paper Online images Archived 4 November 2016 at the Wayback Machine 21complete paper Online images Archived 4 November 2016 at the Wayback Machine 21complete paper Online images Archived 4 November 2016 at the Wayback Machine 21complete paper Online images Archived 4 November 2016 at the Wayback Machine 21complete paper Online images Archived 4 November 2016 at the Wayback Machine 21complete paper Online images Archived 4 November 2016 at the Wayback Machine 21complete paper Online images Archived 4 November 2016 at the Wayback Machine 21complete paper Online images Archived 4 November 2016 at the Wayback Machine 21complete paper Online images Archived 4 November 2016 at the Wayback Machine 21complete paper Online images Archived 4 November 2016 at the Wayback Machine 21complete paper Online images Archived 4 November 2016 at the Wayback Machine 21complete paper Online images Archived 4 November 2016 at the Wayback Machine 21complete paper Online images Archived 4 November 2016 at the Wayback Machine 21complete paper Online images Archived 4 November 2016 at the Wayback Machine 21complete paper Online images Archived 4 November 2016 at the Wayback Machine 21complete paper Online images Archived 4 November 2016 at the Wayback Machine 21complete paper Online images Archived 4 November 2016 at the Wayback Machine 21complete paper Online images Archived 4 November 2016 at the Wayback Machine 21complete paper 21complete paper 21complete paper 21complete paper 21complete paper 21complete paper 21com
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one of three existing copies in its original binding. Also the only copy with the original binding to be signed with the binders mark. Illuminated copy, probably in Erfurt. [82][83] John Rylands Library, Manchester 25 complete paper Acquired for 80 by George Spencer, 2nd Earl Spencer some time before 1814, [84][85] Enriqueta Augustina Rylands bought
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vol. 2United States(11)The Morgan Library & Museum, New York37completepaperPML 1. Old Testament onlyOnline images Printed on vellum and bound in
pagesBeinecke Library, Yale University41completepaperThe Melk copy, a gift from Mrs. Edward Harkness in 1926.[90][91]Scheide Library, Princeton University43completepaperThe Brinley-Cole-Ives-Ellsworth-Scheide copy,[92][93][94] one of three existing copies in its original binding.[95]Online imagesLilly Library, Indiana
University46[96]incompletepaperNew Testament only, 12 leaves missing.[97] Part of the same copy as the volume in Mons, Belgium (see above).[98] Online imagesHenry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, California36completevellumHarry Ransom Humanities Research Center, University of Texas at Austin39completepaperPurchased in 1978 for
 US$2.4 million.Online imagesVatican City(2)Vatican Library 33incompletevellumOnline images of vol. 1 and vol. 234incompletepaperVol. I.Some fragments of the Gutenberg Bible are housed at:The Library of Trinity College Dublin, IrelandThe Basel University Library, Basel, SwitzerlandThe University of Melbourne, Melbourne,
Australia[99]The Schiede Library at Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, USA[100]The Rendsberg Fragment at Gottorf Castle, Schleswig, GermanyThe McCune Collection, California, USAThe Clark Library at UCLA, California, USAThe John Carter Brown Library of the Early Americas in Providence, Rhode Island, USASeveral fragments and
single leaves sold at Christie's Auction House or Sotheby's in the 21st century.[101]Binding of the copy at the University of Texas at AustinIn 1952 the US Post Office issued a commemorative stamp depicts an image of Gutenberg showing a proof of his
Bible to Aldoph of Nassau, Archbishop of Mainz. Today, few copies remain in religious institutions, with most now owned by university libraries and other major scholarly institutions. After centuries in which all copies seem to have remained in Europe, the first Gutenberg Bible reached North America in 1847. It is now in the New York Public Library
[102] In the last hundred years, several long-lost copies have come to light, considerably improving the understanding of how the Bible was produced and distributed. [40] In 1921 a New York rare book dealer, Gabriel Wells, bought a damaged copy, dismantled the book and sold sections and individual leaves to book collectors and libraries. The leaves
were sold in a portfolio case with an essay written by A. Edward Newton, and were referred to as "Noble Fragments".[103][104] In 1953 Charles Scribner's Sons, also book dealers in New York, dismembered a damaged paper copy of volume II. The largest portion of this, the New Testament, is now owned by Indiana University. The leaf carrying part
of Chapter 14, all of Chapter 15, and part of Chapter 16 of the Book of Ezekiel was donated to the General Theological Seminary to repair their copy of the bible (now located at the Wrttembergische Landesbibliothek).[45] The matching first volume of this copy was subsequently discovered in Mons, Belgium, having been bequeathed by Edmond
Puissant to the city in 1934.[17] The only copy held outside Europe and North America is the first volume of a Gutenberg Bible (Hubay 45) at Keio University is known for its high-quality digital images of Gutenberg Bibles and other rare books.[73] Under the direction of
Professor Toshiyuki Takamiya, the HUMI team has made digital reproductions of 11 sets of the bible in nine institutions, including both full-text facsimiles held in the collection of the British Library.[105]The last sale of a complete Gutenberg Bible took place in 1978, which sold for $2.4 million. This copy is now in Austin, Texas.[102] The price of a
complete copy today is estimated at $2535 million.[2][3]A two-volume paper edition of the Gutenberg Bible was stolen from Moscow State University in 2009 and subsequently recovered in an FSB sting operation in 2013.[106]Possession of a Gutenberg Bible was stolen from Moscow State University in 2009 and subsequently recovered in an FSB sting operation in 2013.[107]Books in GermanyCanons of
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Bible is thought to have been the first book printed with movable type and was ... Christopher Morley; Ken Kalfus; Walter Jack Duncan (1990). Christopher Morley; Philadelphia. Fordham Univ Press. pp.76. ISBN 978-0-8232-1270-5. Randolph G. Adams (1939). The Americanists. pp.49. This particular Bible came from Erfurt, in Germany. 24 It was
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trophies in the stricter sense, for example the Gutenberg Bible now held in the Russian State Library (formerly the Lenin Library). Such books are not put to use for practical purposes: they are simply objects of beauty. Another part was ... [p. 17]Wikimedia Commons has media related to Gutenberg Bible. Gutenberg Digital Public access to digitised
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History.com, February 23, 2015Fragment of the Gutenberg Bible, A Noble Fragment of the Gutenberg Bible, A Noble Fragment of the Gutenberg Bible at the John Carter
Brown Library of the Early Americas Retrieved from "2 Among the earliest major books printed using mass-produced movable metal type in Europe Pages from 36-line Bible, also known as the "Bamberg Bible",[1] was the second moveable-type-printed edition of the Bible. It is believed to have been printed
in Bamberg, Germany, circa14581460. No printer's name appears in the book, but it is possible that Johannes Gutenberg was the printer.[1] The original Gutenberg was the printer by being the book, but it is possible that Johannes Gutenberg was the printer.
distinguished by this criterion. However, since the 36-line Bible might have been printed by Gutenberg, and was printed at a similar time, it is sometimes loosely referred to as a Gutenberg Bible. In the past, some scholars have meant that
it was printed prior to 1455.[2] Careful comparisons of the texts, however, have since shown that (with the exception of the first.[3][4][pageneeded]The date "1461" was marked by a rubricator (a scribe who hand-wrote initials and other items
in red text, for decoration or emphasis) written in one copy of the 36-line Bible, indicating that it would not have been printed any later than this.[5] Most scholars now agree that the 36-line Bible was probably printed around 1458 or
earlier, and printed with the same type. However it is believed that the fragment is only a trial piece, and that this Bible was never fully printed. It has been suggested that the fragment is only a trial piece, and that the fragment is only a trial piece, and that the fragment is only a trial piece, and that the fragment is only a trial piece, and that the fragment is only a trial piece, and that the fragment is only a trial piece, and that the fragment is only a trial piece, and that the fragment is only a trial piece, and that the fragment is only a trial piece, and that the fragment is only a trial piece, and that the fragment is only a trial piece, and that the fragment is only a trial piece, and that the fragment is only a trial piece, and that the fragment is only a trial piece, and that the fragment is only a trial piece, and that the fragment is only a trial piece, and that the fragment is only a trial piece, and that the fragment is only a trial piece, and that the fragment is only a trial piece, and that the fragment is only a trial piece, and that the fragment is only a trial piece, and that the fragment is only a trial piece, and that the fragment is only a trial piece, and that the fragment is only a trial piece, and that the fragment is only a trial piece, and the fragment is only a trial 
[3]Several pieces of evidence suggest that the 36-line Bible was printed in Bamberg, Germany. Firstly, the paper used is from a group of Italian papers known to have been used at Bamberg, and not found in use at Mainz, the location of Gutenberg's press. Second, those copies in early bindings show evidence of having been bound in or near Bamberg
Thirdly, many copies can be shown to have early Bamberg provenances. Furthermore, fragments of the 36-line Bible have been found among the waste-paper used in binding executed at Bamberg provenances. Furthermore, fragments of the 36-line Bible have been found among the waste-paper used in binding executed at Bamberg provenances. Furthermore, fragments of the 36-line Bible have been found among the waste-paper used in binding executed at Bamberg provenances.
bought type and other equipment from him. [7] Several pieces of evidence show that Gutenberg was linked in some way with the 36-line Bible. In the 1980s cyclotron analysis performed by Richard Schwab and Thomas Cahill established that the ink used was similar to that used for the 42-line Bible. [2] The type is a version of the so-called D-K type,
also known as the 36-line Bible type.[8] This type is crude and older than that used for the 42-line Bible. It had been used for some very early works, probably predating the 42-line Bible and almost certainly printed by Gutenberg, such as an Ars minor by Donatus (various printings c.1452-53) and several leaves of a pamphlet called the Turkish
Calendar for 1455 (likely printed in late 1454), hence the name D-K for "Donatus-Kalendar".[8][9] Gutenberg lost much of his original equipment to his banker Johann Fust in a lawsuit in 1455, and it is possible this type was the only one left available to him.[10] A number of works seem to have been printed with the D-K type in Mainz between 1455
and 1459, perhaps by Gutenberg.[11]Albrecht Pfister, who is known to have used the D-K type in Bamberg from at least 1461, has also been suggested as the printer.[5][12] Many authorities believe that Pfister is unlikely because later works known to be by him have poorer-quality printing.[13][14]Fourteen complete or nearly complete copies are
known, all on paper, plus many fragments and single leaves from vellum copies, which have survived because they were used in the bindings of later books. The small number of surviving copies suggests that far fewer were printed than of the 42-line Bible. A higher proportion may have been printed on vellum.[citation needed]Eight of these copies
are in Germany. This Bible has been much less sought after than the 42-line Bible, with a higher proportion remaining in Germany and only one having been acquired by an American library, an incomplete copy at Princeton University Library. A copy is on permanent display in the Sir John Ritblat Gallery in the British Library, and another is contained
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counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 20 items. View (previous 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Johannes Gutenberg (links | edit) Sibyllenbuch fragment (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First Bible of Charles the Bald (links | edit) First B
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Bible (redirect page) (links | edit) Scheide Library (links | edit) User: Jimi 66 (links | edit) User: Ecphora (links | edit) User: Library (links | edit) User talk: 97.119.103.114 (links | edit) User: Ecphora (links | edit) User: Library (links | edit) User: Library (links | edit) User talk: 97.119.103.114 (links | edit) User: Library (links | edit) User: Libra
edit)View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/36-line Bible" Share copy and redistribute the material in any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long
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Early printed bibles. Earliest bible. Which bible was printed first. What is the earliest copy of the bible. Earliest printed book.