

Antwerp in 1583, and the Erasmian, first published in 1516, in a 1564 diglot (Greek and Latin) from the press of Nicolaus Brylinger at Basle. A 1568-69 New Testament by Robert Estienne the younger prints the text of his father's first edition of 1546, incorporating only five readings from the subsequent editions of 1549 and 1550. But the text of the important Estienne edition of 1550 is found, in modified form, in 1565 and 1580 octavo editions of Beza's recension printed at Geneva by Henri Estienne. These diglots include Beza's own Latin translation and marginal notes, the 1580 edition adding the text of the Latin Vulgate. Of the three remaining editions, two are seventeenth-century and the other is a 1763 octavo printed at Oxford with the Greek types of John Baskerville. The sole Greek Old Testament in the collection, a 1653 octavo edition printed in London by Roger Daniel for John Martin and James Allestry, claims to print the Sixtine text of 1587. Edited by John Biddle, this was the first edition of the Septuagint printed in England.

A small group of Latin Bibles includes five incunables, a highlight of the collection. The earliest and latest are Venetian, a folio printed by Reynaldus de Novimagio and Theodorus de Reynsburch in 1478 and a 1497 octavo printed by Heironymus de Paganinis. Of the remainder, all folios, two are Strasburg Bibles, one printed by Adolf Rusch for Anton Koberger before 1481 and the other by Johann Grüninger in 1492, and the third is a 1485 edition from the Nuremberg press of Anton Koberger. The Rusch Bible, incomplete in this copy, was the first to print the *Glossa ordinaria*, a commentary often attributed to the ninth-century Walafrid Strabo but probably the work of Anselm of Laon and his pupils at Laon and Auxerre.

Another five editions of the Vulgate text appear in sixteenth-century Bibles, including a 1504 folio printed at Basle by Johann Amerbach, Johann Froben and Johann Petri and a 1534 Paris octavo printed by Yolande Bonhomme, the widow of Thielmann Kerver. The text of the Zurich Latin Bible, first published in 1543, is present in a 1544 edition printed at Zurich by Christopher Froschouer and the Junius-Tremellius version of the Old Testament and Apocrypha, dating from 1575-79, is found with Beza's Latin New Testament in a 1680 Bible printed at London by Roger Norton the younger for Nathaniel Ponder. The Greek and Latin diglot New Testaments provide additional versions of the Vulgate and Beza texts.

The collection is strongest in editions of the English Bible. It is also well balanced, with 26 Bibles or Testaments published before 1611. Tyndale's New Testament, first published in 1526, is represented by the fourth edition of 1550 and Richard Jugge's revision of 1566. The Matthew Bible of 1537, based on Tyndale's translations but using Coverdale to complete the text of the Old Testament, appears in two