

SPIRIT OF THE LAWS

MONTESQUIEU

VOLUME TWO

SPIRA
OF
THE LAWS

MONTESQUIEU

VOLUME II.



ILLUSTRATED

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1900

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V. 2

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Liber generacionis ihesu xpi
filij dauid: filij abraham.
Abraham genuit ysaac:
ysaac autē genuit iacob.
Iacob autē genuit iudā et fratres ei:
iudas autē genuit phares et zara de
thamar. Phares autē genuit esrom:
esrom autē genuit aram. Aram autē
genuit aminadab: aminadab autē ge-
nuit naalō. Naalon autē genuit salo-
mon: salomō autē genuit booz de raab.
Booz autē genuit obeth et ruth: obeth
autē genuit iesse. Iesse autē genuit da-
uid regē: dauid autē rex genuit salo-
monē et ea q̄ fuit orie. Salomō autē
genuit roboam: roboam autē genuit
abyam. Abyas autē genuit asa: asa
autē genuit iosaphat. Iosaphat autē
genuit ioram: ioram autē genuit ozi-
am. Ozias autē genuit ioathan: ioa-
than autē genuit achar. Achar autē
genuit ezechiam: ezechias autē genuit
manassen: manasses autē genuit am-
mon. Ammon autē genuit iosram:

CHOICE EXAMPLES OF EARLY PRINTING AND
ENGRAVING.

Fac-similes from Rare and Curious Books.

PART OF A COLUMN OF GUTENBERG'S BIBLE.

A comparison with the Würzburg-Missal, which is now in the British Museum, shows that Gutenberg must have had his types executed from just such a manuscript. It was not till after the issue of many smaller essays that the first printed Bible was at last completed. This event probably took place in the year 1455, if the first copies were issued by Gutenberg himself; and certainly not later than 1456, or beginning of 1457, if published by Fust, as there is a copy in the Bibliothèque Nationale in which a manuscript note indicates that the two volumes were illuminated and bound by Henry Albech, *alias* Cremer, vicar of the Collegiate Church of St. Stephen, at Mayence, in 1457. The work which thus at last appeared to crown all Gutenberg's labors with eventual success is a most wonderful monument of art, especially as being the first attempt at printing on a large scale. Gutenberg's Bible is printed in two columns with spaces left for the headings, to be filled by the rubricator, and also for large initials. Each column contains forty-two lines, which distinguishes this edition from the editions printed soon afterward, which were, respectively, of thirty-six and forty-five lines per column. Both of these later editions were erroneously attributed to Gutenberg, while they are now considered to be subsequent issues by Fust and Schoeffer.

VOLUME II

THE COLONIAL
LONDON PRESS NEW YORK

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CHOICE EXAMPLES OF EARLY PRINTING AND
ENGRAVING.
PART OF A COLLECTION OF GUTTENBERG TYPE
A complete and well-illustrated work, which will be found in the British Museum
showing the progress of the art of printing from the first printed book, the first printed
letter, and the first printed page. The work is arranged in chronological order, and
the plates are arranged in chronological order, and contain not only the first
type of printing, but also the first printed page, and the first printed letter.
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THE SPIRIT OF LAWS

BY
BARON DE MONTESQUIEU
(CHARLES DE SECONDAT)

INCLUDING D'ALEMBERT'S ANALYSIS OF THE WORK

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH BY
THOMAS NUGENT, LL.D.

WITH A SPECIAL INTRODUCTION BY
HON. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, J.U.D., LL.D.

REVISED EDITION

VOLUME II

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ILLUSTRATIONS

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PART OF A COLUMN OF GUTENBERG'S BIBLE	Frontispiece
Fac-simile example of Printing in the Fifteenth Century	
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