

Bayerische Staatsbibliothek. Ausstellungskataloge. 89

This book accompanies the exhibition
»Welten des Wissens. Die Bibliothek und Weltchronik des Nürnberger Arztes
Hartmann Schedel (1440–1514)«
held from 19 November 2014 to 1 March 2015
in the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek Munich.

For more information on the exhibition and the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek see
www.bsb-muenchen.de

Exhibition and catalogue: Bettina Wagner
Translations: Diane Booton and Bettina Wagner, with editorial assistance
by Anthony Davis, Mirjam Foot and Giles Mandelbrote
Exhibition design: Christine Kühn

Photographs:
Bayerische Staatsbibliothek Munich, with exception of:
Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin – Preußischer Kulturbesitz (pp. 21-22),
Landesbibliothek Coburg (pp. 155),
Germanisches Nationalmuseum Nuremberg (pp. 15).

All vignettes without caption have been taken from Hartmann Schedel's personal
copy of the World Chronicle (Munich, BSB, Rar. 287)

Produced with financial support from the
Association Internationale de Bibliophilie (AIB).

Worlds of Learning

The Library and World Chronicle of the Nuremberg Physician
Hartmann Schedel (1440–1514)

Edited by the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek

For more information on the publisher see www.allitera.de

April 2015

Allitera Verlag

An imprint of Buch&media GmbH, Munich

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Cover design: Christine Kühn, using the portrait of Hartmann Schedel in Clm 30 (cat. 4.1), the map of northern Italy from Rar. 124 (cat. 3.1) and the view of Padua and the illustration for the fourth day of Creation from the World Chronicle from Rar. 287 (cat. 1.1)

Printed in Germany

ISBN 978-3-86906-757-5

Inhalt

Preface <i>by Rolf Griebel</i>	7
Introduction <i>by Bettina Wagner</i>	9
The rise and decline of a Nuremberg family	13
1.1 Schedel's personal copy of the Latin World Chronicle	18
1.2 A copy of the 'Familienbuch' for Melchior Schedel	20
1.3 Cuir-ciselé bindings with the family arms	23
1.4 A Bible owned by the Grabner family	26
1.5 Schedel's brother Johannes as an apprentice merchant in Venice	29
1.6 A book inherited from Hermann Schedel	30
Hartmann Schedel as a student in Leipzig (1456–1463)	34
2.1 Hartmann Schedel's oldest university textbook	38
2.2 Schedel and music	40
2.3 The Schedel cousins and Italian humanism	43
Hartmann Schedel as a student in Padua (1463–1466)	46
3.1 The oldest illustrated edition of Ptolemy	50
3.2 World literature in the Italian language	53
3.3 Italian for merchants	56
3.4 Inscriptions from Italy and other countries	58
3.5 An elementary textbook of Greek	61
3.6 Plans for marriage after the return from Italy	63
3.7 A medical miscellany from Italy and doctors in Nuremberg	65
3.8 Professors and lectures in Padua	68
3.9 From academic training to practical work	72

Hartmann Schedel as physician in Nördlingen, Amberg and Nuremberg 74

4.1	A contemporary portrait of Schedel	78
4.2	Hartmann Schedel and his first wife	80
4.3	Schedel's patients in Nördlingen and Amberg	82
4.4	Reading medical texts in Amberg	84
4.5	Horoscopes for the sons	87
4.6	The first German textbook of surgery	89
4.7	German verses by a Nuremberg barber-surgeon	92

The collector and the library 95

5.1	The oldest book printed in Italy from Schedel's collection	99
5.2	Information about recent publications from Italy	101
5.3	An advertisement for books printed in Nuremberg	104
5.4	Hartmann Schedel on a pilgrimage to St Wolfgang near Salzburg	107
5.5	A Carolingian manuscript from a Regensburg monastery	110
5.6	Searching for books printed in Rome	113
5.7	The catalogue of Schedel's library	115

The World Chronicle and its sources 117

6.1	The Nuremberg Chronicle in German translation	121
6.2	The chronicle of a Carthusian from Cologne	125
6.3	The chronicle of an Augustinian hermit from Bergamo	128
6.4	Pope Pius II as a geographer	131

The books and their fates 134

7.1	The Augsburg reprints of the Chronicle	141
7.2	Conrad Celtis (1459–1508)	145
7.3	Hieronymus Münzer (1437–1508)	149
7.4	Johannes Trithemius (1462–1516)	152
7.5	Hartmann Schedel's grandson	155

Appendix

Bibliography	157
Index of persons	165
Books exhibited and cited	167
BSB-Ink-numbers of incunabula cited	167
Contributors	168

Preface

Among the private collections of books which form part of the holdings of the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek in Munich, the library of the Nuremberg physician and humanist Hartmann Schedel (1440–1514) takes pride of place. It is not only the largest surviving private library from late mediaeval Germany, preserved over more than 500 years in amazing completeness, but also the oldest book collection of a private owner which entered the Court Library in Munich in its entirety. Unlike the libraries of Johann Albrecht Widmanstetter (1506–1557) and Johann Jakob Fugger (1516–1575) which came to Munich in the second half of the sixteenth century and which are therefore regarded as the foundation stones of the Court Library, the beginnings of the Schedel collection date back to the mid-fifteenth century. Hartmann Schedel's books mirror the universal education of a Nuremberg humanist, who thanks to his sound medical skills was in high demand as a physician, but who also found time to grapple with the whole range of traditional and contemporary knowledge and to use it in a productive manner. During his years as a student in Italy, Schedel became one of the first Germans to be fascinated by antique monuments and the innovative accomplishments of humanists. In the *World Chronicle* published in Nuremberg in 1493, Schedel and his associates intended to demonstrate the high level of culture achieved in Germany at the time. The success of this enterprise was largely due to the transformation of media in the fifteenth century. The invention of print-

ing, using both woodcuts and letterpress, was pivotal for the project, an exceptional undertaking in conception as well as technical realisation. Produced in a large print run and illustrated by the best available artists, the book's Latin and German editions were distributed quickly all over Europe through an efficient network of dealers. It was thus the book's content on the one hand and the modern, collaborative organisation of its production on the other hand which led to its success.

The 500th anniversary of Hartmann Schedel's death is therefore a good occasion for presenting an overview of his life, collection and works in an exhibition at the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek. A previous Munich exhibition in 1990 focussed primarily on Schedel's collection of graphic prints, and the *Nuremberg Chronicle*, an eminently well-known book, has been shown on many occasions elsewhere. This time, examples from Schedel's wide-ranging collection of books will be displayed. Schedel's library was an essential prerequisite for his work as a compiler, and has been largely preserved in Munich: more than 370 manuscripts and 460 printed books from his collection survive in the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek alone, in spite of some deplorable losses as a result of duplicate sales and bombing in the Second World War. The fate of Schedel's library, which his grandson sold to Johann Jakob Fugger and which came to Munich with the latter's collection in 1571, demonstrates impressively that private libraries only survive the centuries if they are transferred to public institutions. A col-

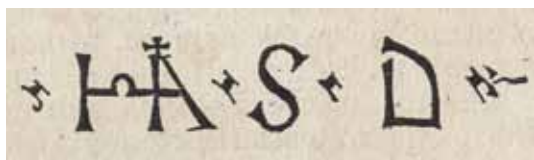
lector's descendants understandably reserve the right to pursue their own interests rather than acting as mere guardians of their inheritance. In contrast, institutions like the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek see it as one of their central tasks to preserve the documentary heritage of Bavaria and make it accessible to anybody interested – through adequate descriptions and, increasingly, in digital reproduction online. First steps towards a virtual reconstruction of Schedel's library have already been undertaken. The results can be accessed via the Digital Collections of the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek; the number of items available is increasing steadily. In this exhibition catalogue, books which have already been digitised completely are marked with a computer icon (🖨) after the shelfmark.

Schedel's library not only bridges a gap between Germany and Italy, but also between private and institutional collectors. I am therefore particularly pleased that the exhibition was mounted in cooperation with the Association Internationale de Bibliophilie (AIB), which met for its XXVIIIth congress in Munich in September 2013. As a sign of its gratitude for the organisational support granted by the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek towards the preparation of this event, the AIB has agreed to generously support this exhibition catalogue and has also proposed that it should be published in a parallel English version in order to introduce a wider international audience to the library of Hartmann Schedel. For this, we are eminently grateful to the AIB's President Jean Bonna (Geneva) and its Secretary General Jean-Marc Chatelain (Bibliothèque nationale de France, Paris). I also wish to express my sincere thanks for the loan of

some important exhibits and for the permission to reproduce images to a private collector and AIB member who wishes to remain anonymous, as well as to the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin – Preußischer Kulturbesitz, the Landesbibliothek Coburg and the Germanisches Nationalmuseum in Nuremberg. The texts for this catalogue were written by a group of experts among the library's staff and from outside, to whom I am also grateful: Prof. Dr Franz Fuchs (Würzburg), Dr Bernd Posselt and Prof. Dr Claudia Wiener (both Munich) as well as, from the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Dr Ulrike Bauer-Eberhardt, Franz Götz, Dr Kerstin Hajdú, Veronika Hausler, Dr Julia Knödler, Dr Antonie Magen, Dr Karl-Georg Pfändtner, Dr Wiltrud Summer-Schindler, Dr Juliane Trede, Dr Elisabeth Wunderle and Dr Bettina Wagner. With the assistance of Diane Booton, Anthony Davis, Mirjam Foot, Gertrud Friedl, Donata Funke and Giles Mandelbrote, Dr Wagner developed the idea, selected the exhibits and edited the German and English catalogues – I am very obliged to her for taking on these tasks. The BSB's Institut für Buch- und Handschriftenrestaurierung and its staff ensured proper care of the display of the exhibits, our department of public relations coordinated the presentation, and our centre for digitisation created digital reproductions. The Allitera Verlag of Munich again proved a reliable and resourceful partner for designing and producing the book under tight deadlines.

Dr Rolf Griebel
Director General

Introduction



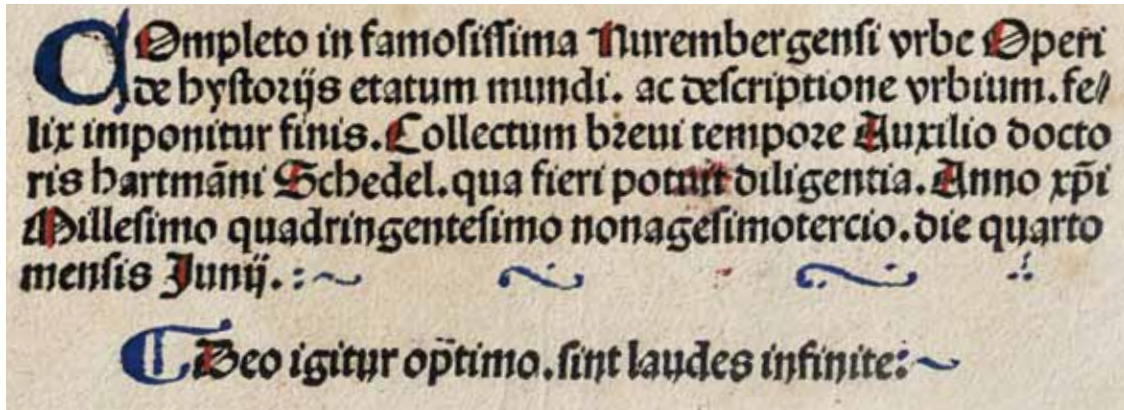
Monogram of Hartmann Schedel in the Latin edition of the *World Chronicle* (Rar. 287, fol. 258^v)

Hartmann Schedel's Nuremberg Chronicle, the most lavishly illustrated incunable, is well-known to anyone interested in early printed books. Yet few know the man after whom it is named and who died 500 years ago: the Nuremberg town physician Hartmann Schedel. The fame of the Chronicle comes as no surprise, because no other fifteenth-century edition survives in a larger number of copies: at least 1,300 copies of the Latin edition, which was published on 12 July 1493, and more than 400 copies of the German translation, completed on 23 December 1493, are still known today. Among these, Schedel's personal copy of the Latin edition (cat. 1.1) stands out; since 1571, this book has been preserved as part of his personal library in the Munich Hofbibliothek, today's Bayerische Staatsbibliothek (cat. 1.1). Alongside the Chronicle, this library, most of which has survived the centuries in a single location, is the second remarkable monument left by the Nuremberg doctor. Through his books, we can grasp Schedel's personality, and we can see his broad range of interests. On the occasion of the 500th anniversary of Hartmann Schedel's death, this exhibition pursues

some of these bio-bibliographical traces. In doing so, it follows the arrangement of the *World Chronicle*, in which the history of mankind from the Creation to the Last Judgment is divided into the seven ages of the world, seen to correspond to the stages of human life from birth to death. Approximately 40 volumes from Schedel's collection are presented, thus allowing us to trace the life of the owner through his books.

Schedel's library is the most extensive and multifaceted private library of a fifteenth-century German collector to survive, and its preservation at the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek is due to fortunate circumstances originating in a breach of the expressed wishes of its founder. In his last will and testament, Schedel stipulated that the book collection should remain a family heirloom in order to perpetuate his name in the memory of posterity and to pass on his knowledge to his descendants. However, Schedel's grandson and heir, Melchior (1516–1571), an imperial soldier, was more in need of financial resources than intellectual support, and therefore sold his grandfather's books for 500 guilders to the Augsburg merchant Johann Jakob Fugger in 1552. Scarcely 20 years later, Fugger encountered financial difficulties of his own and sold his book collection to the Bavarian Duke Albrecht V, who integrated it into the Court Library at Munich.

Despite considerable losses in the course of the past five centuries, it is possible to reconstruct today which books were part of Schedel's library around the year 1500,



Colophon of the Chronicle with reference to Hartmann Schedel in the Latin edition (Rar. 287, fol. 266')

thanks to a systematic 'Index', an inventory that Hartmann Schedel himself created and that arrived in Munich together with his collection (cat. 5.7). At the time of purchase, Johann Jakob Fugger had a copy of the catalogue made, which was acquired by the Staatsbibliothek in Berlin in 1828 (cat. 1.2). This more recent list of books forms part of the Schedel 'Familienbuch', which gathers together genealogical tables and short biographies of family members, as well as legal documents such as testaments and inventories of property. Some of these documents were copied a second time on behalf of Fugger, to be handed over to another family connected with Schedel, the descendants of his first wife Anna Heugel; this manuscript is today held in a private collection (cat. 4.2). Thanks to the cooperation of the owners, both books can be shown in the Munich exhibition together with the family chronicle and autobiography of Schedel's grandson, Melchior, which has been lent by the Landesbibliothek of Coburg (cat. 7.5).

The surviving books and archival sources reveal the themes which occu-

pled the Nuremberg physician during his life-time. Hartmann Schedel was interested in virtually all areas of knowledge of the late Middle Ages: rhetoric, astronomy, philosophy, classical and humanist literature, historiography, geography and cosmography, medicine, law, theology. From the 1450s onwards, during his studies at the universities of Leipzig and later in Padua, Schedel copied many works by hand. Only a few years earlier, Johannes Gutenberg had invented printing with moveable type, and as a result, the number of printed books increased rapidly over the following decades. Schedel was able to avail himself of a growing supply of printed books in Nuremberg, a centre of European trade and publishing. He also made use of his international network to acquire new publications from other places. Letters and personal contacts linked him closely with many contemporaries interested in literature; books were exchanged as gifts and on loan – but not always returned to the rightful owner. At the end of his long life, Schedel's library comprised nearly 700 volumes, including many compos-

ite volumes containing several items. Today, more than 370 manuscripts and 460 printed items from his collection are still preserved in the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek.

Thanks to his wide-ranging education, it took Schedel only about 18 months to compile the extensive World Chronicle, alongside his time-consuming professional activity as a physician. In spite of this achievement, his name only appears in two rather hidden places in the Chronicle. When he finished the history of his own lifetime, he signed the text praising the young King and future Emperor Maximilian I with his monogram .HA.S.D. (*Hartmann Schedel Doctor*) on fol. 258^v, and his name is mentioned in a note at the end of the Chronicle (fol. 266^r), which dates the completion of the text to 4 June 1493 (ills. p. 9 and 10). Schedel's name, however, is absent on the calligraphic woodcut title page at the beginning of the book (ill. right). The address to the reader emphasises the extraordinarily rich illustration of the book, thus indicating the the most obvious feature that distinguishes the Chronicle from other historiographical books. The text, in contrast, seems much less important than the images. First and foremost, it is essential that information can be looked up easily – a fact highlighted by the first word of the title page, which reads *Registrum*. As indicated by this heading, the Chronicle begins with an alphabetical index of persons, places, and significant events; the text is thus meant less for linear reading, but rather as a reference work, in which current knowledge about religious and secular history, from the Creation to the Last Judgment, has been collected and is



Woodcut title page for the index of the 1493 Latin edition of the World Chronicle (Rar. 287)

accessible in more than 2,200 individual articles. The comprehensive index was added by Hartmann Schedel, who had assembled the text of the Chronicle from numerous older sources. In this index, we get a glimpse of the intellectual profile of the Nuremberg town physician at the very beginning of his most famous book. Schedel possessed a broad educational background and wide-ranging interests, which he subdivided, ordered, and made retrievable with ease as individual items of information. His aim was not an analysis of historical developments, but rather to offer the reader a quick guide on a path through the worlds of knowledge – the index functions as a navigation aid through the text.

Hartmann Schedel was extraordinarily adept at the management and organisation of knowledge. As the owner of probably the largest private book collection in Germany at the end of the fifteenth century, he knew that it is not sufficient simply to accumulate information; it is far more important to be able to find it when necessary. Hence, Schedel made it his custom early on to supply the books in his library with a handwritten index, in which he arranged and cross-referenced key words from the contents in alphabetical order. In numerous volumes, he added a table of contents or biographical notes on the authors. To make sure that a book on a particular theme could be found quickly, Schedel organised the catalogue of his complete collection (cat. 5.7) according to a systematic classification, which conformed to the contemporary university curriculum. Thus, the macrostructure of the library's arrangement in a room and the microstructure at the level of the individual book worked together to make the accumulated knowledge accessible.

Much more than in the text of the *Chronicle*, it is in his library that Hartmann Schedel becomes discernible as a human being. His books served as memorial objects: they document his family life as well as his circle of friends and patients, many of whom were members of the upper echelons of the Nuremberg society or abbots of prestigious monasteries in Franconia and Bavaria. We can trace the path of Schedel's life in his books, from his academic studies and the formation of his own family in his youth, over the decades of work as a physician, to a serious illness in the final years of his life. We can also glean insights into his collecting activities and book acquisi-

tions from book advertisements and letters (cat. 5.2, 5.3 and 5.6). For Schedel, his library also served as a personal archive and as storage for his graphic arts collection, because he preserved printed broadsides and sheets of handwritten notes in his books or pasted miniatures and prints into them. Handwritten entries, but also coats of arms and portraits (cat. 4.1 and 4.2) convey autobiographical information; in addition, personal documents like Schedel's annual calendars and a travel diary survive (cat. 5.4). There is hardly any other fifteenth-century author about whom we know so many private details from such a wide range of different sources. Through his unique manuscripts and rare incunables, Schedel comes to life for us as a person.

The books which Hartmann Schedel wrote himself, or which he purchased or inherited from relatives and friends, reflect the intellectual horizon of a widely educated and interested member of a German urban elite from the turn of the late Middle Ages to the early modern period. In his collection of books, Schedel could find information on nearly every subject, and in his *World Chronicle*, he shared his historical knowledge and his pride in the cultural achievements of the German nation with his contemporaries and preserved it for the memory of posterity. Thus, the *Nuremberg Chronicle* and Hartmann Schedel's library convey to modern-day readers a vivid impression of a fifteenth-century German's view of the world.

*Bettina Wagner
Abteilung für Handschriften
und Alte Drucke*

Primaetas

The rise and decline of a Nuremberg family

The physician and book collector Dr Hartmann Schedel left behind a substantial work about his ancestry and family history (cat. 1.2). This was the ‘Liber genealogiae et rerum familiarium’ or ‘Familienbuch’ (‘Family Book’) which the learned doctor must have begun writing around 1487 and continued working on until the end of his life. The book was intended only for Hartmann’s own relatives and attempted to show that the Schedel family had lived in Nuremberg since the twelfth century: the earliest recorded ancestor was a certain Heinrich Schedel, born 1180, who found his final resting place in the cemetery of St Sebald. Hartmann also mentions a certain Hermann Schedel, who lived in the city in the thirteenth century and who is reported to have reached the age of 120. More reliable information was available in relation to Hartmann’s grandfather Johann Schedel, who would have been born about 1350 and died in 1409; the ancestry of his grandmother Anna was unknown to Hartmann.

Outside the ‘Liber genealogiae’, the Schedel family is documented in Nuremberg sources from the middle of the fourteenth century onwards. A certain C. *Schedel* is recorded as a salt worker (*saltzfuller*) in 1357, which gave rise to

the assumption that the family surname might derive from the Middle High German word *schedel*, a dry measure for salt. Other bearers of this name are also documented as craftsmen, and the Schedel family probably first managed to advance to the more elevated social position of merchants in the generation of Hartmann’s father. Johann Schedel, Hartmann’s grandfather, had four sons. The oldest, Johann II (1380–1443) joined the clergy. The second son, Heinrich, was described in the ‘Liber genealogiae’ without detailed occupational information as a genial man who spent his last days in Augsburg, where his son, Dr Hartmann Schedel’s elder cousin Hermann, was a physician; Heinrich Schedel was buried in that town’s cathedral transept in 1459.

Heinrich’s two younger brothers, Hartmann’s father of the same name and Markus Schedel, the youngest son and later Hartmann’s guardian, were described as merchants. According to Hartmann, his father, born in 1384, came to Bohemia at the age of seven and mastered the Czech language like his native tongue. In later years, Hartmann the Elder began to participate in trade with Venice from which he realised large profits, especially through the sale and distribution of wine, as he supplied the participants in

the synods during the Council of Constance (1414–1418) with expensive wines from Italy. At that time, King Sigismund also confirmed the Schedel coat of arms with the moor's head (*clypeum ac caetera cum capite aethiopsis*, see cat. 1.1 and ill. p. 17), an emblem widely used by Nuremberg families; however, the document issued for this purpose does not survive. The activities of Hartmann the Elder in trading with Venice are known from other primary sources: in 1419 he and some other Nuremberg citizens were penalised with a fine of 60 guilders for having violated a royal embargo against Venice.

Hartmann the Elder married three times. The only child from his first marriage with Margarethe Memminger, who came from a well-known Nuremberg family of merchants, was a daughter who died while still a child. The third marriage, contracted with Anna Offenhausserin shortly before his death, remained childless. Hartmann was the son of the second wife, Anna Grabner. This marriage was a social promotion, because Anna came from a rich family entitled to membership of the city council; her father, Sebald Grabner (d. 1458) was the last male descendant of this family, whose three daughters passed on their inheritance to his Schedel grandsons. Hartmann Schedel documented the ancestry of his mother at length in his own 'Liber genealogiae', on the basis of a similar manuscript concerning the Grabner family that he had inherited, along with several others, from his maternal grandfather (see cat. 1.4).

Hartmann Schedel the Younger was the second child of the marriage and was born on 13 February 1440. While his elder sister Anna died young, his two

younger brothers, Johann and Georg, reached adulthood. Hartmann lost his mother at the age of only five years, as she did not survive her fourth confinement on 1 July 1445. On 3 March 1451, Hartmann's father also died so that he became a complete orphan at the age of eleven and grew up, together with his two brothers, under the guardianship of his unmarried uncle Markus (Marx) Schedel (1408–1478). After the death of Hartmann the Elder, Margarethe née Memminger, Hartmann's step-mother, soon remarried, and the nurse, also called Margarethe, apparently became a key person for the three orphans; in his short autobiography, Hartmann remembers this simple and pious woman in a very touching manner. Among the other relatives, Hartmann was closest to his cousin Dr Hermann Schedel, who was his senior by thirty years and, as a town physician in Augsburg, influenced Hartmann's studies by writing admonitory and instructive letters and by acting as a model for his choice of career. After Hermann's death in 1485 (see p. 15), Hartmann was able to unite a part of Hermann's important book collection with his own, partly through inheritance and partly by purchase (cat. 1.6).

Of Hartmann's two younger brothers, Georg decided to pursue a career as a merchant. He spent a couple of years in France, particularly in Lyon, and died, unmarried, on 12 May 1505 in Nuremberg. The life of Johannes Schedel proved to be more difficult, as he oscillated between a career in the trade and academic studies (cat. 1.5 and 3.3). After a serious mental illness, which befell him in Italy in July 1469 and was diagnosed by Hartmann as *melancholia*, Johannes entered



Epitaph of Dr Hermann Schedel (d. 1485) showing the Last Judgment, from the church of St Sebald in Nuremberg (Nuremberg, Germanisches Nationalmuseum, Pl.O.2963)

the Dominican order that same year and lived as a monk in a Nuremberg friary until he fell victim to the plague on 30 September 1505.

Dr Hartmann Schedel was, in 1482, the first in his family to be appointed a member of the ‘Größerer Rat’ (greater council) of his home town, Nuremberg. He married twice. Of the six children from his first marriage with Anna Heugel, who died in 1485 (cat. 4.1–2), only Hartmann III, born in 1481, reached adulthood. At the age of 15, he was sent to Venice to be trained as a merchant and eventually took over the business of his uncle Georg, albeit with little success. In 1531, Hartmann III lost his office as councillor because of immoral conduct. Although he is reported to have “become very sick

from the nobleman’s illness known as the French disease”, he nevertheless reached the age of 71; his two marriages, however, remained without issue.

There were also six children from the doctor’s second marriage with Magdalena Haller, and of these, three sons outlived their father. The fate of the eldest, Georg, who was born in 1488 (see cat. 4.5), is not recorded in any of the sources. Marcus Antonius (Marx Anton), born in 1490, pursued a successful juridical career. After taking his doctorate in Bologna, he lived in Italy for several years and married Lucia, the daughter of a “stately gentilhomme or nobleman called Alexandro de Bologna”, in Rome in 1523. Anton returned to Nuremberg and Lucia died in 1532, following which

he married a certain Magdalena from the patrician family Holzschuher; however, both unions remained childless. Anton died on 22 July 1535 and was buried in the cemetery of St John in Nuremberg. The third son, Erasmus Schedel (1492–1550), whose godfather was Georg Alt, the translator of the World Chronicle into German, became a merchant, active especially in the Italian trade; he had no son from his marriage with Margarethe Rieter, the daughter of a patrician.

Only the youngest son from Hartmann's second marriage was able to continue the family line: Sebastian Maria Schedel, who was a trustee of the municipal charity as well as caretaker and steward for the town of Nuremberg, married Barbara Pfinzing on 29 August 1515. He had two sons. Sebastian, born in 1520, emulated the model of his grandfather and like him initially intended to study medicine, as he had access to the entire family library, but then he changed his mind in favour of the legal profession. He attended the universities of Wittenberg, Tübingen and Ingolstadt and eventually became councillor of the corporation of German lawyers at the University of Padua, which he re-organised in 1545. However, this promising scion of the Schedel family was murdered by marauding soldiers at Marloffstein in the Nuremberg forest in July 1547.

Sebastian's older brother, Melchior (1516–1571, cat. 7.5), completed a business apprenticeship, took writing cour-

ses with Johann Neudörffer (d. 1556), a well-known teacher of arithmetic, and trained as a draughtsman in Nuremberg, but then decided on a career outside the imperial city. He became chancery secretary for Charles V and followed the Emperor around Europe. In 1546, he was elevated to hereditary nobility by the Emperor, but a few years later, want of money forced him to dispose of his grandfather's book collection, which Johann Jakob Fugger acquired in 1552. Later in life, Melchior embarked on a military career, participated in various wars between Spain and France and the seceded Netherlands and finally ended his life as captain of his home town's militia in December 1571. Melchior embellished his own copy of the Schedel 'Familienbuch' with numerous drawings and included an illustrated autobiography describing his adventurous life; the autograph manuscript is preserved in Coburg (cat. 7.5). His son Sebastian III (1570–1634) and his grandson Hans Sebastian (1610–1669) added further entries to this copy. Yet the last male descendant of Hartmann, Hans Sebastian, died "in miserable conditions" after having been imprisoned in Nuremberg "for an act of depravity" in 1658 and being expelled from the city in the following year.

Franz Fuchs

Stauber 1908, here pp. 4–11. – Scheffler-Erhard 1959, p. 269. – Aign 1961, pp. 111–115 and 156. – Stromer 1970, pp. 405 sqq. – Skowronek 1973. – Kästner 1997. – Wetscherek 2000. – Fuchs 2009, pp. 150–159. – VL Humanismus, vol. 2, 2013, cols. 819–840, here cols. 819–823 (Franz Josef Worstbrock / Béatrice Hernad).



Painted coat of arms of Hartmann Schedel and his two wives in his personal copy of the World Chronicle (Rar. 287, fol. V)


1.1 Schedel's personal copy of the Latin World Chronicle

Hartmann Schedel, 'Liber chronicarum'

Nuremberg: Anton Koberger for Sebald Schreyer and Sebastian Kammermeister, 12 July 1493

Printed on paper, 326 fols., 48 × 34 cm (2°)

1809 woodcuts from 645 blocks by Michael Wolgemut and Wilhelm Pleydenwurff, coloured. Bound before and after are 10 and 22 fols., partly with manuscript additions by Schedel and with miniatures, copper engravings and woodcuts.

Rar. 287 

Hartmann Schedel's famous personal copy of the World Chronicle stands out from all other surviving copies due to its meticulous colouring, its many additions and Schedel's handwritten annotations. The supplementary texts and images are not only evidence of Schedel's all-encompassing passion for collecting, as revealed by many books in his library that contain such items, but several of them also clearly continue the work's principal historical and geographical threads. Even though a direct connection to the printed contents is not always evident, the additions in general serve to make this remarkable copy of the World Chronicle an individual, personal and also sacred book.

By placing some introductory matter before the index with which the printed book begins, Schedel creates a new preface to the Chronicle. Among the paratexts Schedel added to his copy are Koberger's bookseller advertisement, an extremely rare broadside (ill. p. 135), as well as Schedel's handwritten letter of dedication to the Nuremberg city council, which survives only in this copy. Schedel also pasted in illustrations depicting Mary, Mary Magdalene and Jerome and combined them with handwritten poems or prayers, thus highlighting the sacred nature of the contents of the book. Like the letter

of dedication, Hartmann Schedel's full-page coat of arms turns the book into a personal memento. The shields show the Schedel arms, the moor's head, and the family arms of his two wives: two silver hoes with golden handles for his first wife, Anna Heugel (d. 1485), and three spurs for his second wife Magdalena Haller (d. 1505).

After the final map of Europe (fols. 299^v/300^r, ill. p. 123) at the end of the printed Chronicle, Schedel added numerous handwritten texts and images. In continuation of the panegyrics at the close of the World Chronicle (fol. 285^{r/v}), Schedel inscribed two poems by the humanist poet Michael Marullus (c. 1458–1500) in praise of Emperor Maximilian I. A short poem on Hieronymus Münzer and a letter from Münzer to Schedel testify to their collaboration with regard to the 'Europa' by Enea Silvio Piccolomini and the map of Europe. Two maps by Erhard Etzlaub, the map of Nuremberg and its environs (ill. p. 75) and the map of the road to Rome (BSB-Ink E-104), both printed by Jörg Glockendon and two treatises on the magnificence and transience of cities take up geographical and topographical themes central in both the World Chronicle and the 'Europa'. Similarly, the prevailing genealogical principle of the World Chronicle is reflected in the



Beginning of the letter of dedication to the city council of Nuremberg, written by Hartmann Schedel (Rar. 287, fol. VII^r)

pedigrees of the Carolingians and the Ottonians, the latter being combined with scenes from the life of St Kunigunde, the consort of Emperor Henry II. Schedel also preserved some rare broadsides in the book: reproductions of the inscription on the Holy Cross, an image of Nuremberg's patron saint St Sebald with a Latin poem by Conrad Celtis (BSB-Ink C-213), two illustrated medical poems by a Nuremberg city physician, The-

oderich Ulsenius (one of them with an early description of syphilis; BSB-Ink U-70) and an illustrated broadside by Sebastian Brant (BSB-Ink B-811) about the 'The Monstrous Sow of Landser' (in Alsace), a hog born in 1496 with one head and two bodies, which Albrecht Dürer depicted later in a copper engraving.

Bernd Posselt

BSB-Ink S-195,4. – Ruland 1854. – Stauber 1908, pp. 87–88, 211–212 (with former shelfmark 2 Inc.c.a. 2918). – Goldschmidt 1938. – MBK 1939, p. 818, l. 43 sq. – Geldner 1968, pp. 162–67. – Wuttke 1976. – Exhibition cat. Munich 1990, nos. 29, 34, 51, 61, 75–76, 80–81, 98 and ills. 25, 75. – Schanze 1996. – Portwich 1998. – Wuttke 2004. – Exhibition cat. Munich 2008, no. 67. – Exhibition cat. Munich 2009, no. 11. – VL Humanismus, vol. 2, 2013, cols. 819–840, here cols. 830–834 (Franz Josef Worstbrock / Béatrice Hernad).

1.2 A copy of the ‘Familienbuch’ for Melchior Schedel

Hartmann Schedel, ‘Liber genealogiae et rerum familiarium’

Augsburg, c. 1552

Manuscript on paper, IV + 376 + 3 fols., 34 × 23 cm

Numerous coloured coats of arms, medallions of names and pedigrees

Berlin, SBB-PK, Ms. germ. fol. 447

The inventory of Hartmann Schedel’s books (cat. 5.7) comprises a remarkable section of *Libri a paucis legendi* (“books that only a few ought to read”), in which the learned doctor listed works of arcane science and items of a more personal nature. In the inventory, Schedel also recorded the voluminous ‘Liber genealogiae et rerum familiarium’, or ‘Familienbuch’ (Family Book). This book is no longer preserved in the original but the text can be reconstructed from two early modern transcripts. The present manuscript, purchased for the Royal Library in Berlin in 1828 from the bookseller Gustav Fincke, constitutes the most complete copy. It was written in about 1552, following the sale of the Schedel library to Johann Jakob Fugger, for Hartmann’s grandson, Melchior Schedel (1516–1571) who added a few entries by hand (for example on fols. 40^v and 277^v).

The Berlin manuscript opens with genealogies of the Schedel family and those of families united by marriage, the Grabners and Heugels of Nuremberg, from which Hartmann’s mother and first wife descended, and the Hallers of Bamberg, the family of his second wife (fols. 1–42). In addition to numerous coats of arms and medallions with names, the book also contains short biographies of individual family members and a brief autobiog-

raphy composed by Hartmann Schedel (fol. 120b, see p. 21). The second, lengthier part of the codex (fols. 53^r–395^v) preserves transcripts of records and other documents from the Schedel family archive, among them, wills, marriage contracts of several family members, as well as notarial confirmations of house, land and rental property. Of particular importance are Schedel’s doctoral diplomas and records of admittance into religious brotherhoods and of pious donations. Inventories of silverware and jewellery (fols. 361^r–265^r) and one of the two surviving copies of the Schedel library catalogue are also preserved in this section (fols. 255^r–277^v). Many of these documents have come down to us only in the Berlin manuscript.

In his short preface with the heading *Noli me tangere* (John 20:17), Hartmann Schedel warns the unauthorised reader not to look at or read this book, as it was only intended for close relatives. He must have compiled the texts shortly after his second marriage to Magdalena Haller (7 February 1487) and seems to have been engaged on the work until shortly before his death. Among the surviving ‘Familienbücher’ of Nuremberg families, many of which are illuminated, the Schedel ‘Liber genealogiae’ occupies a special position: the humanist Schedel was the only family



Autobiography of Hartmann Schedel from the Liber genealogiae of 1552 (Berlin, SBB-PK, Ms. germ. fol. 447, fol. 15^r = 102^b)



Pedigree with biographical notes on Hartmann Schedel's parents from the *Liber genealogiae* of 1552 (Berlin, SBB-PK, Ms. germ. fol. 447, fols. 12^v/13^r)

historian to use Latin; and his book is the oldest example of this genre that was produced for a non-patrician family.

On fol. 12^v, Hartmann Schedel reports that his father, who had the same name, was fluent both in the Czech and Italian languages and acquired a substantial fortune in the wine trade; next to the Schedel coat of arms with the moor's head, the coats of arms of his father's three wives (from the families Memminger, Grabner

and Offenhauser) are depicted. The opposite page (fol. 13^r) contains the coats of arms of Hartmann Schedel's maternal grandparents, as well as brief biographies of his mother Anna (d. 1445), her two sisters and her father Sebald Grabner, with whom the male line of this family of councillors died out in 1458.

Franz Fuchs

Clm 263, fol. 146^r. – Stauber 1908. – Gumbel 1927, p. 17. – MBK 1939, p. 831. – Wetscherek 2000. – Kirnbauer 2001, pp. 171–91 and pp. 361–3. – Michael 2003. – Fuchs 2009, pp. 150–56.

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