CONTENTS

Acknowledgements IX

Preface XI-XXI

Table of Contents XXIII-XXXI

I. FROM LATE ANTIQUITY TO THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES

New Methods in the Production and Distribution of Books, and the 'Demise' of Ancient Libraries 3-49

Introduction 3-10

The History of Geography 10-14

Publishing in the Late Roman period 14-17

The prime movers in the preservation of classical literature in the early Middle Ages 17-22

The Roman educational curriculum as used by Christians 22-23

The educational scene and the tools of learning 23-25

Christianity and classical learning 26-28

Western Church Fathers and the slant of their writing 28-33

- Tertullian 30-31
- Ambrose 31-32
- Jerome 32-33

Books in the service of the Church 33

Early monasticism 33-35

The Rule of St. Benedict 35-36

The role of monasteries 36

Monasteries as centres of book learning and education 37

Notes 41-49

II. NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE METHODS OF BOOK PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

The Role of Monastic Libraries and their Intellectual Range 53-103

St. Jerome: his writing, publishing and 'marketing' of books 53-61

The notarius 53-54

The scribe 54

Copyists' errors 54-55

Checking for errors 55

The *exemplar* 55

Publishing 56

Copyright 56

Marketing 56-58

Agents and consignees 58

Ad hoc publishing 58-61

St. Augustine's 'library' 61-66

The evidence of the manuscript 66-74

Persecutions, heresies and imperial decrees: books condemned to death 74-76

The Bible as an 'ark' of Christian learning 76-80

A model centre of monastic education: the Monastery of the Vivarium 80-82

Education and the textbooks used in educating the clergy 84-85

The mind, the eye, the hand: scriptoria 85-89

Notes 93-103

III. ROMAN AND EARLY MEDIEVAL BRITAIN

The Spread of Christianity, Monasteries, The Cultivation of Learning and the Book Centers 107-136

Historical background 107-109

The propagation of Christianity in the British Isles 109

The nature of monastic schooling 109-125

The origin of the Carolingian Renaissance: The missionary work of the Irish and Anglo-Saxons 125-127

Notes 131-136

IV. THE AGE OF CHARLEMAGNE

Reforms in Education, New Book Centres, Libraries in Monasteries 139-232

Historical background 139-142

The so-called Carolingian Renaissance and its underpinning of books 142-144

Alcuin: Educational reform and the revival of the idea of libraries for laymen 144-146

Charlemagne's palace library 146-153

The library of Louis the Pious 153-154

Monastic libraries in the Carolingian period 154-163

Saint-Martin 156

Fulda 158

Luxeuil 158-159

Reichenau 159

Lorsch 160

Murbach 160
Hersfeld 160-162
Würzburg 162
Nonantola 163
Farfa 163

St. Gallen Abbey. The library and scriptorium 167-188
Teaching and learning 171-176
The Scriptorium and Library 176-180
The artistic value of manuscripts 180-182
The *Folchart* Psalter 182
The Golden Psalter 182-186
The library 186-188

The library and scriptorium of Corbie Abbey 188-205
Documentary evidence of the nucleus of the library 190-191
The library catalogue and evidence of the library's contents 191-195
Copyists, calligraphers and librarians 195-196
The librarians 196-198
Enlarging the library 198-200
The scriptorium 200-201
The dispersal of the library 201-205

A Renaissance-style literary scholar and book-collector: Lupus of Ferrières 205-207

The revival of grammar teaching 208-209

Notes 213-232

V. THE IMAGE OF EUROPE IN THE OTTONIAN PERIOD

Reconstitution of the Monastic Centres, Cathedral Libraries, National Languages as starting-point for the New Literature 235-275

Historical background 235-238

Trying times for the libraries of the monastic centres 238-240

Libraries of bishops, princes and monks 240-242

The 'national' languages and new literature 244-245

The birth of the new literature 245-249

The epics 245-247

The romances 247-248

Lyric poetry 248-249

The birth of drama 249

Monastery libraries and libraries of cathedrals in Britain (eleventh and twelfth centuries) 249-259

The testimony of the manuscript 250-253

The revival of the study of the patristic texts 253-254

The libraries of the cathedrals 254-259

The monastic reform of Cluny 259-260

A concealed opponent of the written word: the heresies 260-263

The Papal Inquisition 263-265

Notes 269-275

VI. THE UNIVERSITY WORLD

University Libraries and New Systems for Reproduction and Dissemination of Knowledge 279-317

The university centres 280-281

The organization of the university centres 283

The spread of the institution of the university 283-284

Student life and obtaining a degree 284-285

The image of the early universities 285-286

The system of *peciae* and the role of the *exemplar* 286-289

Circulation of university books 287

What was the *pecia* 287-289

The world of the *pecia* 289

The library of the College of the Sorbonne 290-294

The chronicle of the library 290-294

The reappearance of Aristotle in the West: Philosophy and Theology 295-298

New books in the service of education: the 'synopses' 298-299

The triumph of Logic 299-300

Abelard and his progressive school 300-303

The works of Abelard 302-303

Books and intellectuals in the circle of the court at Tours 303

A bibliophile official of the Church: Richard de Furnival 306-307

Libraries of Church officials 307-309

Notes 313-317

VII. LATE MEDIEVAL AGES

Libraries of intellectuals, Royal collections, the Papal Library of Avignon and of Hereford Cathedral 321-383

A *philobiblos* reader of Strabo: Richard de Bury 322-324

John Grandisson 324-325

Simon Langham 325

The beginnings of the formation of the king of France's library 325-327

The library of Charles V 327-330

Private libraries of intellectuals at the outset of the fourteenth century 330-333

Simon de Plumetot 330-333

The pope's library at Avignon 335-348

The chronicle of the new papal library 335-336

The organization of the library 336

The collectors' philosophy 336

Purchase and copying 336-337

Donations and bequests 337-338

Confiscations 338

The redistribution 338-339

Inventories and catalogues 341

Unclassified books 341-342

The Studium 342

The travelling library 342-344

The great library of Peñiscola 344-345

The dispersal of the library of Avignon and of Peñiscola 345-346
The contents of the papal library at Avignon 346-348
The library of Hereford Cathedral 348-358
The chronicle of the library 348-351
The regeneration of the library 352-355
The cataloguing 355-357
Mappa Mundi 357-358
The theft of a book is not theft! The book guardian 361-371
Notes 375-383

VIII. THE ARCHITECTURE OF LIBRARIES
Niches, Chambers, Libraries and Equipment 387-431
Library design up to the late years of the Carolingian period 389-390
A library of Christian written works 390-392
The first monastic 'library' 392-393
Chests and cupboards as libraries 393-394
Monastery libraries 394
Libraries in the Carolingian period 395-397
The St. Gallen plan 397-399
The chronicle of Anségise 399-400

The role of the cloister 404

The influence of the Rule of Bernard de Clairvaux on the monastery library 405

The Church Fathers' libraries 407-410

The university libraries 410

College rules 410-411

The architecture of the library chamber 411-412

The fittings of the libraries 412-417

The interior decoration of the library 417

From the Middle Ages to the Renaissance 420

Notes 425-431

ABBREVIATIONS – BIBLIOGRAPHY 434-470

INDEX 471-501