

CONTENTS

THE HISTORY OF THE LIBRARY IN WESTERN CIVILIZATION



From Cassiodorus to Furnival (volume IV)

Acknowledgements	IX
Preface	XI-XXI
Table of Contents	XXIII-XXXI
I. FROM LATE ANTIQUITY TO THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES	
<i>New Methods in the Production and Distribution of Books, and the 'Demise' of Ancient Libraries</i>	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

<i>The Role of Monastic Libraries and their Intellectual Range</i>	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 <i>exemplar</i>	55
Publishing	56
Copyright	56
Marketing	56-58
Agents and consignees	58
<i>Ad hoc</i> 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

<i>The Spread of Christianity, Monasteries, The Cultivation of Learning and the Book Centers</i>	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

<i>Reforms in Education, New Book Centres, Libraries in Monasteries</i>	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 <i>Folchart</i> 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

<i>Reconstitution of the Monastic Centres, Cathedral Libraries, National Languages as starting-point for the New Literature</i>	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

<i>University Libraries and New Systems for Reproduction and Dissemination of Knowledge</i>	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 <i>peciae</i> and the role of the <i>exemplar</i>	286-289
Circulation of university books	287
What was the <i>pecia</i>	287-289
The world of the <i>pecia</i>	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

<i>Libraries of intellectuals, Royal collections, the Papal Library of Avignon and of Hereford Cathedral</i>	321-383
<i>A philobiblos</i> 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	
<i>Niches, Chambers, Libraries and Equipment</i>	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

C O N T E N T S

THE HISTORY OF THE LIBRARY IN WESTERN CIVILIZATION



From Petrarch to Michelangelo

(volume V)

Acknowledgements	IX
Preface	XI-XIX
Table of Contents	XXI-XXXI
I. FROM THE MIDDLE AGES TO THE RENAISSANCE	
<i>Pioneers of the humanist idea, humanistic libraries, the teaching of Greek gains ground</i>	3-58
Introduction	3-4
The teaching of Greek gains ground	4-5
The character of the humanistic library	5
The humanistic philosophy	5-6
A complete humanistic library	6-7
Revision of the university curriculum	7-8
The Church's attitude to the classics	8-9
Academies and scholarly coteries	9-10
Typography at the service of humanism	10-12
Public libraries	12-13
Private libraries owned by scholars	13-14
France	14-17

Germany	17-18
Geneva	18-20
Spain	20-22
England	22-23
The Netherlands	23-24
Libraries of contemporary literature	25-26
The history of geography	26
The Holy Roman Empire and its future	26-27
The Italian peninsula and political anarchy	27-30
The Iberian peninsula and the <i>Reconquista</i>	30
The Scandinavian Union	30-31
France, England and the consequences of the Hundred Years' War	31-32
The dawning of a sense of national identity	32
The library as the basis for Petrarch's literary studies	33-37
Greek teachers and owners of humanistic libraries in Petrarch's circle	37-39
Boccaccio and his library	39
Leonzio Pilato	40
The teaching of Greek language and literature is introduced into the West:	
Manuel Chrysoloras	40-44
The first bilingual (Greek and Latin) library of the Renaissance: Palla Strozzi	44-49
Notes	53-58

II. FROM THE EAST TO THE WEST

Libraries of Byzantine scholars in the West and of Italian humanists.

Academies and the first great libraries of the Renaissance 61-119

Libraries of Byzantine scholars in the West: From Manuel Chrysoloras

to Ianos Laskaris	61-62
Manuel Chrysoloras	63
Cardinal Bessarion	63
Theodoros Gazis	63-64

Ioannes Argyropoulos	64
Demetrios Chalkokondyles	64-65
Andronikos Kallistos	65
Konstantinos Laskaris	66
Ianos Laskaris	66-67
Markos Mousouros	67-68
Itinerant suppliers of manuscripts to libraries: Poggio	68-70
Academies in Italy and their role in the diffusion of ancient literature	70-71
The Platonic Academy of Florence	71-73
Pico della Mirandola and his library	73
Pico's library	74
Novello Malatesta's library at Cesena	74
Novello Malatesta	74-78
The 'donation' of Cardinal Bessarion	78-80
Cardinal Bessarion's library	83-84
Bessarion's Academy	84
The scriptorium	86
The motivation for Bessarion's donation	86-87
The contents of the library	87-88
The library's fortunes after the donation	88-89
The librarians	89-90
The Vatican Library	93-101
A literary scholar on a par with Petrarch: Politian and his library	102
Politian's library	102-105
Notes	109-119

III. THE INVENTION OF PRINTING

The role of printing in the dissemination of knowledge and the contribution of Aldus Manutius to the advancement of Greek and Roman literature.

Libraries of the literati and monumental libraries 123-177

The role of typography in the dissemination of knowledge	123-126
Matthias Corvinus's library	128-130
The early history of the library	130-136
The library of a humanist beyond the Alps: Janus Pannonius	139
Manuscripts belonging to Pannonius	139-140
Lost manuscripts	141-142
Pannonius's library at Pécs	143
What became of his library	143
The Medici library	145-146
Niccoli and his library	146-148
Cosimo's heirs	148-149
The library under Lorenzo the Magnificent	149-154
Aldus and his contribution to the promotion of Greek and Latin literature	157-161
Notes	165-177

IV. THE GREAT CENTRE OF HUMANISM IN THE NORTH

<i>The pioneers of French humanism, the role of the Parisian printing houses, and the French royal libraries</i>	181-225
The character of French humanism and its pioneers	181-182
The French Church and classical literature	182-184
The classics seen as 'French literature'	184-186
The great story of Greek printing in France	186-190
Greek books printed by Estienne (1545-1551)	190-193
The formation of the French Royal Library	193-195
The library of Louis de Bruges	196
Manuscripts commissioned by Louis XII	196-197
The library is transferred to the Château of Blois	197
The catalogues	198
The contents of the library	198
The library of François I	198-200
In search of Greek manuscripts	200-201

Printed books in the royal collections	201-202
From Blois to Fontainebleau	202
Works by Aristotle and his commentators in French libraries and the character of French libraries in the first hundred years of typography	202-208
Other Aristotelian publishing centres	208-214
Notes	219-225
V. AN APOSTLE OF HUMANISTIC IDEAS FROM THE NORTH: ERASMUS	
<i>Retracing the map of printing and books in the context of the Reformation</i>	229-301
Erasmus	229-260
From Paris to Geneva. A book centre that was a bastion of the Reformation and heir to the classical tradition	263-265
Libraries at the service of printing houses	266-271
The great printing houses of Geneva: Crespin and Estienne	272-275
The Catholic Church's polemic against book production	275-276
Book fairs as a means for the enrichment of libraries	277-280
Censorship: the bane of books	280-282
The character of Renaissance libraries: from manuscripts to printed books	282-283
The 'Reformation Library'	283-287
Notes	291-301
VI. LIBRARIES FOR A NEW CHRISTIAN LITERATURE	
<i>Translations of the Bible, the Dissolution of Monastic Libraries in England, and Libraries belonging to Men of Letters</i>	305-378
Towards a new Christian literature: humanist involvement in the emendation and translation of the Old and New Testaments.	305-306
The Hebrew Bible	306-309

The Vulgate: St. Jerome's Latin translation	309
The Gutenberg Bible	310
Erasmus's New Testament	310-312
Ximenes's Complutensian Polyglot Bible	312-313
Luther's German Bible	313
The Bible in English	314-315
Coverdale's Bible	315-316
Matthew's Bible	316-318
The English Bible of Geneva	318-319
The chronicle of the publication of the Paris Bible	319-325
The dissolution of England's historic monastic libraries	326-327
John Leland's list	327-328
Leland's role as a protector of manuscripts	328-330
Leland's library and its fate	330
Other losses of library books	331
Libraries of scholars and men of letters from Italy to Northern Europe	333-334
Italy	334
A Poet's Library: Gioviano Pontano	334-335
The library of a future Pope. Paul III's collection	336-337
Library catalogues and publisher/printers' lists	338
The international library of Gian Vincenzo Pinelli	338-341
Libraries belonging to intellectuals	341-342
Book collections assembled on scientific criteria	342-343
Germany	343
Reuchlin's interests as a student and teacher	344-345
The 'Battle of Books'	345-347
Reuchlin's Library	347-349
France	350
Michel de Chamelet's Library	350-352
Spain	352-353
Ponce's Library	353-355

England	356-357
Public Libraries	357-358
Private Libraries	358-359
England and the international book market	359-360
English libraries organized around Italian models	360-362
Towards the compilation of national and international bibliographies	363
The library of a book-aesthete: Willibald Pirckheimer	364-367
The main body of his library	367-370
Beatus Rhenanus's library at Sélestat	373-374
Basel: the most important humanist printing centre in Northern Europe	374-376
The creation of Rhenanus's library	376-377
The humanist library of Sélestat	378
Notes	383-397

VII. THE NEW LITERATURE FILLS LIBRARY SHELVES; AND A HISTORIC LIBRARY

<i>New forms of literature in the aftermath of the Italian Renaissance, the influence of the classics; of Petrarch and the Pléiade, and an exemplary university library: the Bodleian</i>	401-431
The new literature fills library shelves	401-403
Italian literature under constraint	403-405
The intellectual atmosphere in Catholic France	405-410
German, Danish and Dutch literature find their identity	410-411
The birth of Renaissance poetry in England	411-412
European literary masterpieces of the late sixteenth century	412
Luís Vaz de Camões	412-413
Montaigne	413-415
Cervantes	415-417
Shakespeare	417-418

The Bodleian Library	421-428
The Bodleian Library's first printed catalogue	428-431
Notes	435-438

VIII. ARCHITECTURE

<i>The evolution of library architecture from the Middle Ages to the Late Renaissance</i>	441-512
Architecture	441-443
The iconography of library decoration	443-444
Furnishings	444-445
Libraries on the Italian model	445
The library of Santa Annunziata in Florence	445
The library of San Marco in Florence	447
The Biblioteca Malatestiana at Cesena	449-456
Libraries in Italy following the lines of Michelozzo's design	456
Florence	456
The library of Badia	456
The library of Santa Croce	457
Bologna	457
The library of San Domenico	457-459
The library of San Francesco	459
Padua	459
The library of San Giovanni di Verdara	459-460
Parma	460
The library of San Giovanni Evangelista	460-462
Piacenza	462
The library of San Sepolcro	462
Perugia	462
The library of San Domenico	462-463

Milan	463
The library of Sant'Eustorgio	463
The library of Santa Maria delle Grazie	463-464
The library of San Vittore al Corpo	464
Monte Oliveto. The library of the Abbey	464-466
Mantua	466
The library of San Agnese	466
The library of San Domenico	466
The library of Santa Maria degli Angeli	466
Brescia	466
The library of San Barnaba	466
Venice	466
The library of San Giorgio Maggiore	466-467
Vicenza	467
The library of Santa Corona	467
The library of the Holy See	468-472
The furniture of the four rooms	472
The arrangement of the desks	472
The Latin Library	472
The Greek Library	473
The Secret Library	473
The Pontifical Library	473
Pope Sixtus V's library	476
The library of Duke Federico da Montefeltro	476-478
The Medici Library in Florence	480-483
The staircase	483-484
The Reading Room	484
The floor	484-486
The 'hidden pavements'	486
The ceiling	486

The stained-glass windows	486
The desks	487
The <i>libreria secreta</i>	487
The library of St. Mark's in Venice	488-490
The vestibule	490
The reading room	492
The Escorial library	495
The iconography	495-496
The furniture and fittings	497
The Bodleian Library in Oxford	499-501
Notes	505-512
ABBREVIATIONS – BIBLIOGRAPHY	514-554
INDEX	555-588