

**Classification in private library catalogues
of the English Renaissance, 1500-1640**

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Abstract

Library inventories are widely acknowledged for their importance in intellectual history, but there are few detailed studies of library classification in this context. The discussion centres on the inventories of 36 English private libraries from 1521 to 1640, with a view to understanding what could have prompted a compiler to adopt one system of arrangement instead of another. Nine of the inventories are transcribed from unpublished manuscripts, including lists of the books of William Paget, 4th Baron Paget (1617), William Somner (1639), and a previously unidentified catalogue of the books of the physician William Rant (1595). The classification of books was a matter of some concern at the time: the problems raised by library classification were beginning to attract the attention of writers on the subject, and a compiler's approach was not always as haphazard as it may seem at first. On the whole, however, the classification of books was more spontaneous than deliberate, and it is for this reason that it was often finely attuned to the professional concerns and personal interests of owners, as well as to the cultural climate of the time (religious controversies, interest in languages other than Latin). The medieval trivium was losing its momentum in the classifications of the period, and mathematics, for centuries associated with the quadrivium in classifications, was viewed in a new light under the influence of Neo-Platonism. New trends in library classification appeared side by side with age-long practices, thereby underscoring the deeply transitional nature of the period.

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Catalogue entries previously unidentifiable

- Barlow no.29 first item: Gulielmus Durandus, Bishop of Mende. Mentz], 1459. etc.
- Barlow no.139: A beautifull baybush to shrowd us from the harpe shewers of sinne. 16° in 8s. 1589 (STC 1599)
- Barlow no.146: Thomas Churchyard, The firste parte of Ch r hyarde hippes, contayning twelve several labours. 4° in 8s. 15 etc. ST 5232- 233
- Bedford no.208: Matthaues de Afflictis, In utriusque Siciliae, Neapolisque sanctiones, & constitutiones novissima praelecti. Venetiis, 1588 Adams A:317)
- Bernard no.104: Walter Donaldson, ?Moralis disciplinae mma. Hanoviae, 161 . 8° (BN). ?Or his Synopseos philosophiae moralis libri III. Darmstadt, 166 . 8° (BN)
- Bernard no.111:-
[111] 1 s Hauberi logica
[Johann Hauber, Erotemata dialectices. Tubingae, 1604. 8°
- More no.30: Cf. Guillelmus Bernard, De sacrarum literarum communicatione. Parisiis, 1547. 8°
- More no.226: French hooode, and newe apparel for ladies and gentlewomen. London, 1551. 8°
- More no.239: Cf. Thucydides, The history; translated from French by Thomas Nicolls. 1550. fol. (STC 24056)
- More no.241: A booke of secrets : showing divers waies to prepare inke, and colours. 1596. 4° (STC 3355)
- More no.255: John Aylmer, An harborowe for faithfull and trewe subiectes, agaynst the late blowne blaste [by John Knox] concerninge the government of wemen. [1559] 4° (STC 1005-1006)
- Paget no.248: Baptista Trovamala
- Paget no.362: Symeon Ruytinck
- Paget no.591: Cf. William Camden, Reges, reginae, nobiles & alii in Ecclesia Collegiata B. Petri Westmonasterii sepulti ... 1600 etc. (STC 4518-4520)
- Paget no.634: Mutio Pansa
- Paget no.643: Cf. Thomas Potts, The wonderfull discoverie of witches in the countie of Lancaster. 1613 (1612). (STC 20138)
- Paget no.889:-
[889] I < domesticchi > donneschi diffetti.
Giuseppe Passi, I donneschi diffetti. Venetia, 1599 (Italian STC)
- Paget no.1009: Tarquinius Carpinetus
- Paget no.1285: Giovanni Battista Segni
- Paget no.1298: William Stallenge (STC 23138-23139)
- Paget no.1310: Traiano Boccalini
- Paget no.1548: Giulio Cesare Capaccio
- Rant no.105: Cf. Caspar Schwenckfeld of Greifenberg, Thesaurus pharmaceuticus medicamentorum. Basileae, 1587
- Rant no.142: Walther Hermann Ryff, Medicinae theoricæ et practicae prve ... enchiridion. Argentorati, 1542. 12°
- Rant no.187: Andreas Hendorff, Theatrum historicum. Francofurti, 1608. 8°
- Somner no.67: C.W., Denarum & oblationum tabula : a tithing table. 1533 etc. (STC 4323.6-4323.8)
- Somner no.68: Aymer Du Rivail, Civilis historiae libri V. Mantuae, 1527 etc.
- Somner no.70: Joannes Valerius Zasius, Catalogus legum antiquarum. Loretiae, 1555
- Somner no.89: Petrus Tostatus Ravennas, Compendium juris civilis. Pragensis, [1530].
- Somner no.22 : Richard Searft, A survey [sic] of the printed history discipline. 1593. 4 (STC 1352)
- Somner no.250: Cf. Paolo Sarpi, The history of the quarrel of Pope Paul V with the state of Venice; translated from Italian. 1626 ST 21

Typographical errors

p.6 para.2 line 2: 'ave' should read 'have'
p.13 line 19: 'identified' should read 'identified'
p.23 line 18: 'fulfill' should read 'fulfil'
p.26 line 3: 'if is there' should read 'if there is'
p.28 line 17: 'fulfill' should read 'fulfil'
p.39 para.1 line 17: 'libraries catalogues' should read 'library catalogues'
p.93 line 20: Colon should be replaced by open parenthesis
p.99 line 3: 'veterinaire' should read 'vétérinaire'
p.131 line 6 in quote: 'Spellmans ... mean' should read 'Spelmans ... meane'
p.132 line 2: 'according the' should read 'according to the'
p.148 last line of text: 'been' should read 'be'
p.169 line 7: 'was' should read 'way'
p.183 line 18: 'adopt' should read 'adapt'
p.198 lines 7,22, and p.199 lines 12,24: 'Scholemaster' should be underlined
p.226 line 8 from bottom: 'covers' should read 'cover'
p.234 line 10: 'of by' should read 'of arrangement by'
p.235 line 12: 'libary' should read 'library'
p.239 line 1: 'interest' should read 'glance'
Bacon no.83: 'αποτελεσματω' should read 'αποτελεσματων'
Barlow no.31: 'l'esclarcissement' should read 'L'esclarcissement'
Barlow no.122: 'internorum' in the transcript should read 'internorum'
Bedford no.32: 'Fumée' should read 'Fumée'
Bedford no.66: 'Decades' should read 'Decadis'
Bedford no.77 and 88: 'Ptolomaeus' in note should read 'Ptolemaeus'
Bedford no.160: 'apprimo' should read 'apprime'
Bernard no.6: 'Heidelberg' should read '[Heidelberg]'
Bernard no.20: Last line of note: delete 'Basileae 1571'
Bernard no.40: Line 3 of note: 'Mari' should read 'Maris'
Deighton p.337 line 5: 'disposed' should read 'Disposed'
Deighton no.74: 'medicamentorum' in note should read 'Medicamentorum'
Deighton no.85: 'Schhenckij' should read 'Sckhenckij'
Deighton no.101: 'Francois' should read 'François'
More no.115: 'de monde' should read 'du monde'
More no.145: '(STC 24864)' should read '(STC 24684)'
Paget p.379 line 1: 'servant' should read 'servant'
Paget p.379 line 3 of quotation from Ecclesiastes: 'us' should read 'vs'
Paget no.66: 'bishops' should read 'Bishops'
Paget no.164: 'Cristoval' should read 'Christoval'
Paget no.200: Delete 'and Henry'
Paget no.447: 'traictes du S.' should read 'traictes du Sr.'
Paget no.70: 'Ger'nimo' should read 'Géronimo'
Paget no.747: 'Bégar' should read 'Bégat'
Paget no.1257: Note should end with square bracket
Paget no.1341: 'unum' should read 'vnum'
Paget no.1353: 'Antonius Volscus' should read 'Valentinus Volscus'
Paget no.1434: 'd'un' should read 'd'vn'
Rant no.80: 'llamada' should read 'llamad '
Rant no.109: '1650' should read '1560'
Rant no.207: 'No 8 English edition' should read 'N 16 English edition'
Somner no.160: '275 below' should read '278 below'
Somner no.192: 'on no.190 above' should read 'on no.191 above'
Somner no.22: '1622' should read '1624'
p.535: dates of Anthony Higgin should be 'c.155 -1624'

Other corrections

p. 5 line 2 should read 'Lutheran entries 1224-1225, and not ...
instrument and cartographical materials are listed under the heading
'Geometria' and 'Mappes'.
p.19 para.3: 'civilis ... canonicus' should read 'civile ...
p.298: Section 'Date and attribution' lines 2-3 should read '1.
Greek-Latin edition of the works of St. Justin Martyr entry 25.'

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Finally I do not think I will ever be able to repay my wife and children for the patience and tolerance they have shown during the completion of this study. I do not know whether I should thank them for this, or ask their forgiveness for the countless hours spent away from home.

Abbreviations and definitions

Apart from common abbreviations such as e.g., i.e., id., ibid., viz., M.D., B.C., the number of abbreviations used has been kept to a minimum. The common abbreviations for the names of states of the United States of America (e.g. 'Washington, D.C.' for 'Washington, District of Columbia') have been used, mainly in the bibliographical details of the books listed below and in the bibliography on p.559-585.

1. Abbreviations of catalogue entry numbers and citations

Specific entries in the catalogues discussed in the study have been referred to in the form 'Plutarch (Paget entry 669)' or, in a paragraph explicitly concerned with a particular catalogue such as the Paget catalogue, 'Plutarch (entry 669)'. In both cases 'entry 669' refers to entry 669 in the Paget catalogue transcribed in Part II.

Citations (mainly in footnotes and in the introductions to individual catalogues in Part II) have been given in the form 'J.A. Smith (no.50)' or 'J.A. Smith (no.50, p.10-20)', 'no.50' referring to the number of the item in question in the bibliography of works cited.

2. Other abbreviations

Adams	Adams, Herbert Mayow (compiler). <u>Catalogue of books printed on the Continent of Europe, 1501-1600, in Cambridge libraries.</u> 2 vol. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1967.
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Barbier	Barbier, Antoine Alexandre. <u>Dictionnaire des ouvrages anonymes</u> . 3e éd., revue et augmentée. 4 vol. Paris : P. Daffis, 1872-1879.
BL	British Library. <u>General catalogue of printed books to 1975</u> . 360 vol. London : Clive Bingley and K.G. Saur, 1979-1987. With: <u>Supplement</u> (6 vol. London : K.G. Saur, 1987-1988).
BN	Bibliothèque Nationale. <u>Catalogue général des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque Nationale : auteurs</u> . 231 vol. Paris : Imprimerie Nationale, 1897-1981.
<u>c.</u>	<u>circa</u> .
Darlow & Moule	Darlow, Thomas Herbert, and Moule, Horace Frederick (compilers). <u>Historical catalogue of the printed editions of Holy Scripture in the Library of the British and Foreign Bible Society</u> . 2 vol. in 4. London : Bible House, 1903-1911.
DNB	Stephen, Sir Leslie, and Lee, Sir Sidney (editors). <u>The dictionary of national bibliography</u> . 63 vol. London : Smith, Elder, 1885-1900. With: <u>Errata</u> (<u>ibid.</u> , 1904) and <u>Supplement</u> (3 vol. <u>Ibid.</u> , 1901).
Durling	Durling, Richard Jasper (compiler). <u>A catalogue of sixteenth century printed books in the National Library of Medicine</u> . Bethesda, Md. : National Library of Medicine, 1967.
ed.	edition.
<u>fl.</u>	<u>floruit</u> .
fol.	folio or folios.
Index Aureliensis	<u>Index Aureliensis : catalogus librorum sedecimo saeculo impressorum</u> . Aureliae Aquensis [Baden-Baden] : Valentin Koerner, 1965- . In progress.
Italian STC	Marshall, Robert G. (editor). <u>Short-title catalog of books printed in Italy, and of books in Italian printed abroad, 1501-1600, held in selected North-American libraries</u> . 3 vol. Boston, Mass. : G.K. Hall, 1970.
MS	manuscript.
no.	number or numbers.
NUC	<u>The national union catalogue, pre-1956 imprints ...</u> 754 vol. London : Mansell, 1968-1981.

- OED The Oxford English dictionary ... 13 vol.
Oxford : Clarendon Press, 1933. With:
Supplement (4 vol. Ibid., 1972-1976).
- p. page or pages.
- Poynter Poynter, Frederik Noël Lawrence (compiler).
A catalogue of printed books in the Wellcome
Historical Medical Library. I. Books printed
before 1641. London : Wellcome Historical
Medical Library, 1962.
- sl. sine loco.
- s.n. sine nomine.
- St Saint.
- STC Pollard, Alfred William, and Redgrave, Gilbert
Richard (compilers). A short-title catalogue
of books printed in England, Scotland, &
Ireland, and of English bookes printed abroad,
1475-1640. 2nd ed., revised and enlarged. 2
vol. London: Bibliographical Society,
1976-1986 (vol.1, 1986; vol.2, 1976).
- vol. volume or volumes.

3. Definitions

In most cases, it has seemed unnecessary to use terms in a very narrow or restricted sense. The following definitions are intended to clarify the uses made of certain terms which are often given special meanings elsewhere.

Book: in the context of the 16th and 17th centuries, any bibliographic item, whether printed or manuscript, and irrespective of the number of physical parts in which it may have been written.

Catalogue: this term has been used here in the broadest sense to include all types of book-lists, irrespective of their size, purpose, function or arrangement. Classed catalogues, shelf-lists, donations lists (including bequests), post-mortem inventories,

inventories of property, have been treated here as various types of catalogues.

Classification (of books): the term 'classification' ususally implies a more detailed and sophisticated system of arrangement than is actually found in Renaissance library catalogues, but it has been used here for any form of bibliographic arrangement, however basic and rudimentary it may seem to the modern eye. A collection of books, or a library catalogue, may be arranged by subject, by language or other criteria, all of which come here under the umbrella of classification.

Heading: the term used in a catalogue to describe the contents of a group of books; e.g. 'Anglici libri'; 'Paperbookes'; 'Theologici'; 'Books in folio'; 'Popishe manuscripts'.

Private library: a collection of bibliographic items in private hands; a personal collection of such items, regardless of their number.

Volume: the physical state of a book. A book may be written in one or more volumes (e.g. 'Hispania illustrata. Vol.III'); a book may comprise two or more parts, all in one or more volumes (e.g. 'English navigations III parts. Vol.II'); two or more different books may be bound in a single volume (e.g. 'Savanorola in orationem Dominicam & psalmos penitenciales; ejusdem eruditorium confessorum, & Triumphus crucis. Vno volumine').

Transcription principles used in Part II

When transcribing texts from manuscript sources, the general intention has been to interfere with the originals as little as possible. It has been felt, however, that the nature of the documents considered here does not warrant facsimile transcription, and no attempt has been made to give a full account of the physical state of the manuscripts.

1. Spelling, capitalisation and numerals

Spelling, capitalisation and numerals have been kept as found in the original, and so have the long 'i' (e.g. 'iiij', 'cum alijs', and 'vj d' in sums of money) and the letters 'u' and 'v' (e.g. 'vniuersa').

However, features not easily reproduced have had to be changed: the digraphs 'æ' and 'œ' have been transcribed as 'ae' and 'oe'; the long 's' has been transcribed as 's'; and old Greek has not been retained (e.g. 'ῥωμῶν' has been rendered as 'rwma').

The initial double 'f' has been transcribed as 'F', and 'y' (for Old English thorn) has been transcribed as 'th'.

2. Abbreviations

A few abbreviations still in common use today, such as 'Dr', have been retained. In sums of money, 't.', 'li.' and similar abbreviations have been consistently rendered as '£', and shillings and pence have been left as 's' and 'd'. Other suspensions and contractions have been

expanded, with the expanded characters underlined, e.g. 'cõmaundement' has been transcribed as 'commaundement'.

Many abbreviations could be expanded in more than one way, and the original intention of the writers are far from being always evident, not only in respect of spelling but also of wording. When an abbreviation could be expanded in more than one way, guidance has been sought in the writer's predominant practice, when this could be ascertained. The wording used in the book described (in the case of printed books) has also been taken into consideration, e.g. 'Orig: Palat. Freher.' has been expanded as 'Origines Palatinae Freheri', not 'Origo ...', because the book is entitled 'Originum Palatarum commentarius'. When such guidance is not available, the abbreviation has been left as such, with the abbreviation mark represented by a period or colon (as found in the manuscript) or by an apostrophe (when the abbreviation mark is not easily reproduced).

A special case has had to be made when the Latin words for 'commentary' and 'volume' are abbreviated. 'Comment.' could stand for 'commentum', 'commentarius' and other words, and '3 vol.' could often be expanded either in the nominative or the ablative. When no overall pattern is discernible in the original, these abbreviations have been expanded arbitrarily as 'commentarium' in the plural (usually in the form 'commentaria' or 'cum commentariis', as appropriate), and 'volumen' in the nominative (e.g. '3 volumina').

Otiose marks of abbreviation have been ignored.

3. Superior characters, insertions and deletions

Superior characters have been silently lowered when this causes no confusion, e.g. 'wth' and '4^{to}', have been transcribed as 'with' and '4to', but 'vii^{jth}', has been transcribed as 'vii^{jth}', ('vii^{jth}' not clear enough). Interlined matter has been treated in the same way.

Corrections achieved by superimposing one character over another have been reported in editorial notes.

Matter crossed out in the original has been enclosed in pointed brackets: < >.

Matter which has been rendered illegible through damage to the manuscript has been enclosed in oblique strokes: / /.

Editorial insertions have been enclosed in square brackets, e.g. uncertain readings have been indicated in the form '[?]anotamye'.

4. Punctuation

The compilers' often capricious use of punctuation has been retained in many cases, but not systematically. In the case of numbered catalogue entries, for instance, punctuation has been used in accordance with each writer's overall practice; and in sums of money, 's' and 'd' have been transcribed without any punctuation.

5. Annotations of catalogue entries in Part II

The annotations following each catalogue entry have been given here only as an aid to identification, and they do not purport to give full bibliographical descriptions.

Unless otherwise stated, the information has been taken from the General catalogue of printed books of the British Library (BL). Other sources consulted have been recorded using the abbreviations listed on p.6-8 above.

Authors' names have been kept in the form given in BL, but not necessarily in the full form supplied there (e.g. the BL heading for Lancelot Andrewes describes him as 'successively Bishop of Chichester, of Ely, and of Winchester', but he has simply been recorded here as 'Lancelot Andrewes'). Names not in BL have been given in the form found in the sources indicated in the editorial notes. When the form of name given in the sources consulted (e.g. Savonarola; Ayrault) differs from that found in the manuscript (e.g. Savanorola; Aerodius) both forms have been supplied, as follows:-

Girolamo Savonarola (Savanorola)
Pierre Ayrault (Petrus Aerodius)

When the specific edition of a book could not be identified, the edition noted is usually the first found in the sources consulted, followed by 'etc.' in cases when more than one edition could apply. In the case of STC items, the place of printing has not been included if London, following STC practice.

Queries have been used liberally in the form of a question mark placed immediately before a name or title. Queries, however, have not always been used when the original gives a title without an author's name, on the basis that in so many cases, authorship of such titles can be attributed only tentatively.

Entries deleted in the original have not normally been annotated.

Chapter 1

Introduction and review of the literature

1. Topic

Of all the human faculties, one of the most pervasive is the ability to organise and rationalise the world and the things in it.¹ Attempts to organise knowledge may be traced throughout the history of mankind, from the systems elaborated by philosophers and encyclopaedists in Antiquity to the intricate classifications developed by taxonomists in modern times.² Pedagogic classifications too have a long history,³ and the classifications devised

1. Drawing on the analogy between English 'man' and Sanskrit 'man' (or 'manu', meaning 'think'), S.R. Ranganathan commented that classification has always been with mankind, ever since thinking began (bibliography, no.192, p.16). It has been pointed out, however, that animals also possess the faculty to classify objects (E. de Grolier, no.44, p.22).

2. After reaching a peak in the 19th century, there was a sharp decline in the interest aroused by philosophic and scientific classifications of the universe of knowledge as a whole. Philosophers have since largely diverted their attention to other pursuits, whereas scientists, because of the increasing emphasis on specialisation, have concentrated on classification within specific sciences instead of classification of the sciences as a whole (R.G.A. Dolby, no.101, p.167, 188). As for encyclopaedias, the general pattern is now the alphabetical arrangement, although classification is still occasionally a notable feature, as in the 'Propaedia' volume of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1974 edition onward. For a general history of encyclopaedias and their arrangement, see R.L.W. Collison (no.89). On taxonomy, particularly in the 18th and 19th centuries, see D. Knight (no.146).

3. There is no definitive history of curriculum development, with its implications for the development of pedagogic classifications. There are sketches in most general histories of education, as well as more specialised studies such as the survey of curriculum changes in the 19th and 20th centuries by P. Gordon and D. Lawton (no.119).

by various cultural groups have aroused the interest of anthropologists and sociologists.⁴ For centuries librarians have grappled with the practical difficulties of arranging the books in their charge, and a similar concern has been shared by bibliographers,⁵ publishers, printers, booksellers,⁶ and museum keepers.⁷

Historical considerations of these various types of classification are fraught with difficulties, some specific to a particular type of classification, others common to all. Bridging the intellectual and cultural gap that separates the past from the present is one of the fundamental problems of historiography. Changing concepts and terminology constitute a common difficulty in historical enquiries, and this applies to the interpretation of old classifications too. The scholarly interests and problems of the past were often very different from those of today, or were at least expressed

4. The classifications used by primitive people, for instance, have been studied by E. Durkheim and M. Mauss (no.102). A more recent example of the interest shown in the socio-cultural factors underlying the development of classification is Classifications in their social context, a volume of essays edited by R.F. Ellen and D. Reason (no.104).

5. The chronological development of bibliographies from their beginning in the second century (with Galen) to the end of the 17th century, has been traced by T. Besterman (no.73). The variety of Renaissance bibliographies is well illustrated in A. Taylor's survey of 'Renaissance guides to books' (no.215).

6. A description of early printers' catalogues, book-fair catalogues, catalogues in books and auction sale catalogues has been given by H.G. Pollard and A. Ehrman (no.189).

7. A history of the cataloguing and classification of museum exhibits is included in D. Murray's survey of museums (no.172, vol.1, p.205-230).

differently. Many burning issues in the 16th and 17th centuries, not only in theology, but also in fields as diverse as law, history, medicine and philosophy, are now neglected. In the Renaissance as in other periods of time, perceptions of knowledge as recorded in books were different from those of the present day. The arrangement displayed in library catalogues of the period, therefore, does not always make immediate sense to the modern mind, although it often conveys an appearance of utmost simplicity.

The present study focuses on the arrangement of book holdings in English private libraries of the Renaissance, as perceived through extant catalogues of those collections. It examines the circumstances in which those systems were conceived or adopted; their sources and backgrounds; and the ways in which they relate to the individuals behind them and to currents of thought prevalent at the time.

2. Scope of the study

The libraries of 16th and 17th-century England have been grouped into cathedral and parochial libraries, early forms of 'public libraries', university and college libraries, libraries of learned societies, and private libraries.⁸ This study is primarily concerned with records of book collections in private hands, including collections which are only known to posterity through

8. This is the classification adopted for the framework of J.G. Ollé's Library history : an examination guidebook (no.181).

inventories made after the death of their owners (post-mortem inventories); and collections given or bequeathed to institutions, as recorded in donations lists.

This type of library has been chosen chiefly because on the whole there is more variety in the arrangement of books in private collections than in institutional libraries. As institutions became more and more organised, their libraries tended to share the same pattern of arrangement. In the period under consideration, the general trend for university libraries was to follow a pattern of arrangement reflecting the traditional order of academic studies.⁹

9. From the 16th century the classifications used in many Oxford and Cambridge libraries conformed to one of two types of arrangement, which have been called 'monastic order', with theology first, and 'academic order', for the reverse (P. Gaskell, no.115, p.109-112). This traditional arrangement is occasionally encountered in earlier libraries: the holdings of Cambridge University Library, for instance, were listed in monastic order in an inventory drawn up in 1424, and in academic order in a shelf-list of 1473 (H. Bradshaw, no.79). The somewhat uniform order of faculties (especially Theology, Law and Arts) and their subdivisions was also commonplace in university catalogues from the period, as it was in 17th-century printed university catalogues (H.G. Pollard and A. Ehrman, no.189, p.251). An exception was the arrangement adopted by Thomas James c.1624 for the subject catalogue of the arts section of the Bodleian Library, which included such classes as Architecture, Optics, Geography, Chronology, Metaphysics, Military arts, Moral philosophy, Politics, Natural philosophy, Rhetoric and History (G.W. Wheeler, no.237).

As far as the catalogues of monasteries, schools and other institutions of Renaissance England are concerned, some were arranged by subject, such as those of Syon Monastery, 1526, and Winchester College, 1566, but similar examples are not forthcoming (see S.R. Jayne, no.136). The catalogues of such institutions, therefore, appear to offer a more limited scope for a detailed discussion of subject arrangement.

In contrast, private collections were often more individualistic in their arrangement, because individual owners were not bound by institutional policies, traditions or practices.

Not surprisingly in an age when private book ownership benefited from the dispersal of libraries at the time of the Dissolution and from the widespread availability of printed books for those who could afford to purchase them, catalogues of private collections of Renaissance England abound. Most of these are not arranged or organised in any way, either because they are inventories on decease drawn up by executors whose only concern was to account for property, or because the collections were too small to warrant arrangement; but a sufficient number of private catalogues displaying evidence of arrangement have survived to support the study.

From the extant records of private collections, a corpus of core catalogues on which the study is based has been assembled. These records were selected because they presented evidence that the collection was arranged according to some system, however imperfect or rudimentary this system may seem in retrospect (details of these records may be found in Part II below). Records of collections which do not display any evidence of such organisation do not form part of this corpus, however important they may be to the general history of book collecting and collectors.

England has been chosen as a geographical limit not

merely because a single country constitutes a convenient boundary, but also, more importantly, in order to introduce a measure of unity into the study and to ensure easier access to original sources. The year 1500 is purely an arbitrary starting point for the period under consideration as a whole (whereas the earliest catalogue in the corpus is dated 1521); and the terminal year 1640 has been selected to coincide with the limit set in bibliographical publications such as the STC. These dates are not significant in themselves, but they do point to a period of profound importance in the history of Western civilisation as a whole, and of England in particular. This is not the place to engage in a debate on the nature of the Renaissance, but few would disagree that these were times of tremendous changes brought about not only by the spread of the ideals of Renaissance humanism, but also by considerable religious turmoil and by new discoveries in most spheres of human endeavour. The interactions of the new with the old, as represented by medieval tradition, made this a fascinating transition period in English history.

Records of collections which do not strictly fall within the scope defined above have not been ignored, as they are important for comparison purposes. They are therefore occasionally mentioned.

3. Purpose and objectives

The chief purpose of the study is to reach a better understanding of the various systems of arrangement

displayed in the book catalogues under consideration. The specific objectives this entails are outlined below.

The arrangement adopted in a catalogue is not always obvious. An essential objective, therefore, is to ascertain how the catalogues discussed in the study are arranged; how one system of arrangement differs from another; what some systems have in common with others; and how book classification was regarded in the Renaissance.

A clue to an understanding of the arrangement of Renaissance book catalogues may be found by seeking what the systems displayed in those catalogues owe to the past, and to what extent they were novel at the time. There are two aspects to this question: firstly, the process of transformation and adoption of certain ideas borrowed from the past; secondly the impact of 16th and 17th-century currents of thought on long-established views of the organisation of knowledge as recorded in books.

In addition to situating ideas in the broader context of previous experiences, it is essential to examine how systems of book arrangement relate to the intellectual, cultural and social life of the period. More specifically, the aim here is to unravel what such systems can reveal about compilers and owners, either as individuals or as channels of currents of ideas; how far intellectual, social and cultural factors influenced the arrangement of library catalogues, and, conversely, how far the arrangement of these catalogues reveals how

people understood and interpreted the intellectual climate of the time.

The nature of the Renaissance has attracted enormous controversy and is likely to remain a subject for debate for a long time to come.¹⁰ The present study cannot make sense if it does not attempt to find out to what extent the arrangement of books in catalogues fits the existing theories of the nature of the Renaissance. More specifically, does this type of arrangement concur with the view that the Renaissance was a sudden re-discovery of things kept in darkness for centuries; or, on the contrary, does it point to the Renaissance as a mere continuation of medieval developments; or does it support the traditional via media, according to which the Renaissance was a transitional period? This introduction is not the place to elaborate on the positions adopted by Renaissance scholars at various times, but the arguments raging over this issue are central to the present study.

4. Limitations of the study

Based as it is on extant records of private book collections, the study depends on the availability and accessibility of these records.

Tracing the existence of book catalogues of the period under consideration has been facilitated in recent years by the publication of an important guide to their

10. For a history of interpretations of the nature of the Renaissance, see W.K. Ferguson (no.108).

identification and location, Sears Jayne's Library catalogues of the English Renaissance (reviewed on p.35 below), but Jayne's survey does not claim to be fully comprehensive.¹¹ It may one day be possible to trace all the extant book catalogues from this period,¹² but embarking on a thorough search for hitherto unnoticed catalogues would be quite beyond the scope of this study.

Access to book catalogues is made easier and easier as more of them are being published. At the time of writing, however, many are still in manuscript form. Transcription of these has been beset by the usual

11. Jayne has been criticised for his heavy reliance on lists of books from the scholastic communities of Oxford and Cambridge. In a valuable attempt to redress the balance, P. Clark has conducted a survey of over 2,500 Kentish inventories of property, 1560-1640 (no.87).

12. An increasing number of private library catalogues are being published on an individual basis. In addition to these, transcriptions of the book-lists of Cambridge men from the 1530s to the early 1620s have been published in an important work by E.S. Leedham-Green (no.154). Mention must also be made of an ambitious American project to publish the texts of private library catalogues of the English Renaissance. This was recently launched under the provisional name of 'The Catalogued Library of Renaissance England (CLRE) Tudor and early Stuart collections of printed books'.

For the medieval period there are several sources of information: N.R. Ker has contributed an important list of manuscripts and printed books belonging to corporate bodies down to c.1450 (no.142); S.H. Cavanaugh's unpublished Ph.D. on books privately owned in England, 1300-1450, records 8,000 or so printed wills, inventories and other sources (no.83); a project to publish the inventories of British libraries up to about 1540 was started in the early 1980s under the auspices of the British Academy, and the first volume in the series, devoted to the library of the Austin Friars, is scheduled for publication by the British Library in 1989. Similar series exist for German, Swiss and Austrian library catalogues, and research into the catalogues of French libraries from the 9th to the 15th centuries (including their systems of arrangement) is being carried out at the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique in Paris (D. Nebbiai, no.173).

readability problems inherent in this type of material, but these problems have not been so severe as to affect the results of the study. Most of these manuscript catalogues are to be found in London, although it has been necessary to consult some of them elsewhere, and a photographic reproduction has had to be relied on in the case of a manuscript now in America (the catalogue of the books of Sir William More, see Part II).

The scope of the study, particularly its chronological and geographical limits, makes for a specific approach. Any conclusion drawn might not therefore apply to classification systems used for other types of libraries or for libraries of other countries or periods. In view of these limitations, no claim is made that the study deals with all aspects of library classification in Renaissance England. The aim throughout has been to examine catalogues, and analyse and interpret their arrangement in order to fulfill the objectives outlined above.

5. Anticipated contribution

A mere antiquarian interest in the past is usually of little benefit, and criticisms of past ideas now superseded are futile. More profitable is an attempt to understand the past, and this is the approach firmly adopted here. The interpretation of a system of arrangement as evidence of how men understood and organised the world in which they lived is an epistemological task which concerns all knowledge. This

type of exploration is more than an antiquarian divagation: it is an instructive historical study, leading us to compare what happened in a former age with changes taking place in our own.

Students of intellectual history can afford to ignore few areas of human experience. Research in the history of libraries and bibliography is especially rewarding, because of the widely acknowledged interdependence between a book collection and the culture of its time, as mentioned above. In particular, catalogues of the libraries of the past can make a significant contribution to the history of the book and of ideas. The principles of construction of a catalogue as an expression of the intellectual milieu of its time can be similarly researched, as the present study will attempt to illustrate. When the organisation of library catalogues can be shown to reflect the structure of knowledge at a given time, much can be learnt from it. Ideas which may already be familiar to students of intellectual history can be looked at in a different light when they are shown to permeate the arrangement of library catalogues. In certain cases the arrangement of a book catalogue can add to our knowledge of the compiler or of the owner of the collection. Confirmation of other researchers' conclusions in many different fields is often to be found in the arrangement of a catalogue. The study and interpretation of philosophical ideas may be supplemented and enriched by a study of classification in library catalogues. In short, it is hoped to show that

the arrangement of a catalogue is one of the many sources of information at the disposal of a student of intellectual history,¹³ and that as such it cannot be overlooked. This type of research has never been undertaken before on such a scale in the context of private libraries of the English Renaissance.

The unpublished catalogues on which the study is based are transcribed in Part II, with notes on the identification of catalogue entries. In addition to their role in accompanying the text of the study, it is hoped that the transcriptions will be found useful in their own right.

6. Organisation of the study

The study is arranged in two main parts: Part I consists of the text of the study, and Part II contains the corpus on which the text is based. Part I is in three sections, as outlined below.

Starting after this introduction (Chapter 1), the first section is concerned with classification practices in Renaissance England (Chapters 2-4). Chapter 2 covers the position taken by some 16th and 17th-century writers on book classification, and examines whether certain writers and compilers exerted an influence on the arrangement of library catalogues of the period.

13. For the view that much can be learned about the structure of knowledge at different periods from the organisation of library catalogues, see A. Taylor (no.213, p.153-154). On the socio-historical background to library classification, see B.I. Palmer (no.51, p.7-15).

Book-lists were compiled for various reasons and purposes, and Chapter 3 examines the relevance this had to their arrangement. Chapter 4 asks if there is any evidence to suggest that some compilers took an active interest in the arrangement of their material.

The relevance of contemporary concerns and interests is the subject of the second section (Chapters 5-7). Many catalogues use headings to describe the groups or sections in which the books are arranged, and the terminology used in these headings is of direct relevance to the study. Chapter 5 discusses these against the background of medieval terminology. Chapter 6 pursues a biographical line of enquiry and attempts to show how classification in some catalogues reflects the personal interests or professional concerns of compilers or library owners. The particular significance of arrangement by language in Renaissance catalogues is contrasted with medieval practices in Chapter 7.

The relationship between book classification and certain intellectual ideas is the subject of the third section (Chapters 8 to 10). Chapter 8 examines the methodological difficulties inherent in this line of enquiry. Chapters 9 and 10 consider the place of the old medieval trivium and quadrivium in bibliographic classifications, and their fate under the influence of Renaissance humanism.

The conclusion (Chapter 11) attempts to synthesise

the contents of individual chapters to show to what extent the objectives set out above have been fulfilled.

The documents forming the corpus on which the study is based are listed in Part II, which, together with its Appendix, consists of two alphabetical sequences of owners' names. Each document is preceded by factual information such as sources used. The first sequence consists of transcriptions of unpublished catalogues (notes on the principles followed in the transcription of the catalogues appear on p.10-13 above). The second sequence (the Appendix) gives details of other catalogues and documents, mainly published catalogues, which have not been transcribed here.

7. Methodology

In dealing with the past, various avenues of research have been pursued in library history in general and the history of library classification in particular. For a very long time indeed, library histories remained antiquarian in nature.¹⁴ It was not until well into the present century that the limitations of purely descriptive studies were fully recognised, and that the case was made for a fresh approach. Only in the 1930s was it first argued that the public library is conditioned by its social milieu, and since that time the history of libraries has been studied increasingly

14. The development of library historiography from Antiquity to the present time has been surveyed by R. Krzys (no.150).

according to their social context.¹⁵ This and similar approaches have also been used for special aspects of library history, and on occasion for the relationships between a system of library classification and the intellectual, cultural and social climate of the period in which that system was adopted. The profound social and ideological changes that followed the French Revolution, for instance, were felt in practically every walk of life, including discussions on the problems of arranging library materials.¹⁶ Looking at the even more distant past, the order of the books listed in Carolingian monastic library catalogues has been shown to be closely related to monastic life.¹⁷

There is no apparent reason to suspect, a priori, that such an avenue of research cannot be pursued for classifications of any period, whether they have long ceased to fulfill their function or not. This is the approach adopted here.

Analysis of the arrangement of the catalogues could be carried out from different angles. At first glance,

15. The American A.K. Borden argued for this new approach to the study of library history in a paper published in 1931 under the title 'The sociological beginnings of the library movement' (no.76). This pioneer article has been said to be at the origin of the 'new library history' approach (M.H. Harris, no.123, p.17-18). For a brief history of approaches to library historiography in Great Britain and the U.S.A., see J.G. Ollé (no.180, p.11-27).

16. Classification from the time of the French Revolution to the end of the 18th century is the subject of chapter 7 of vol.1 of E.I. Šamurin's Geschichte (no.56; see especially p.214-223).

17. B. Scrivner (no.199).

it might seem enough to rely on the headings found in certain catalogues, but this would be a very simplistic approach indeed, because headings do not necessarily provide a full or reliable indication of arrangement. Further evidence of classification may often be found through closer examination. To establish whether the books are listed in discrete categories, e.g. by subject, it is necessary to answer such questions as, Is there any evidence of such categories when a catalogue does not label them by means of headings? When headings are found in a catalogue, how well do they identify the groups of books listed under them? Within a discrete category, is there any evidence of sub-categories, even when there is no heading to indicate this may be the case? Answers to these questions can only be found through a careful examination of the catalogue entries themselves. In the case of unpublished catalogues, this calls for the transcription and identification of these entries, and this has been recorded separately in Part II.

Before the structure or organisation of a catalogue can be safely ascertained, the books listed have to be identified because the descriptions given in Renaissance catalogues are often very brief and obscure. In the case of the unpublished catalogues transcribed in Part II, this identification work has only been carried out to a limited extent: no systematic attempt has been made to identify specific editions or to include the wealth of bibliographical information normally supplied in full editions. To attempt to provide full editions would not

only have been unrealistic in view of the number of catalogues involved; it would also have been inconsistent with the objectives of the study. The catalogues in Part II, therefore, are best regarded as preliminary editions presented here in support of the study.

As stated above, one of the objectives of the study is to determine to what extent the arrangement of books in catalogues fits the various theories of the nature of the Renaissance. From a methodological point of view, the decision was made not to colour the study with preconceived ideas, and therefore not to take sides on this important issue until the end.

8. Review of the literature

The history of classification in its various aspects, especially the classification of knowledge, has been the subject of numerous studies. In comparison, there are few studies devoted exclusively to library classification in 16th and 17th-century England. Many authors on the history of library classification have attempted ambitious overviews of the whole scene in a few pages, either in a chapter or in a journal article; some have concentrated on other periods; others have cast more incidental comments on the subject, sometimes in the wider context of a history of libraries. There are also useful statements on library classification in introductions to modern editions of catalogues of the period.

The level of interest generated by the subject is indicated in the bibliography (p.566-569 below), where references to general histories of classification are

given. On the basis of their scope, four published works have been retained for the purpose of the review below. They are E.I. Šamurin's Geschichte der bibliothekarisch-bibliographischen Klassifikation, München-Pullach, 1967 (bibliography, no.56); D.M. Norris' A history of cataloguing and cataloguing methods, 1100-1850, London, 1939 (bibliography, no.49); S.R. Jayne's Library catalogues of the English Renaissance, Godalming, Surrey, 1983 (bibliography, no.136); and W. Milde's 'Über Bücherverzeichnisse der Humanistenzeit (Petrarca, Tommaso Parentucelli, Hartmann Schedel)', Wiesbaden, 1984 (bibliography, no.167).

Šamurin's Geschichte is a monumental history of library and bibliographic classification, originally published in Russian, 1955-1959. It is the only universal history of the subject on a large scale and covers the entire scene, from ancient times to the present, in the West and in the East, with some coverage of the classification of knowledge. Chapters 4 and 5 in the first volume deal respectively with the 'Renaissance' period (which the author defines as the 15th and 16th centuries) and with the 17th century. Chapter 4 begins with a rapid overview of political, religious, cultural and educational developments in Europe under the influences of Renaissance humanism and of the Reformation. This is followed by a brief survey of library catalogues of the period (including the recommendations of Florian Trefler, 1560, and those of Andrew Maunsell, 1595); the library classification of François Grudé de La Croix Dumaine (1584); the systematic

encyclopaedias of Giorgio Valla (1501) and Raffaele Maffei (1506); the classification adopted by Conrad Gesner in his universal bibliography (1545-1549); the philosophic classifications of Angelo Poliziano (1491), Alejo Venegas (or Vanegas) de Busto (1540), Juan Huarte (1575) and Mario Nizolio (1553). Chapter 5 opens with developments in knowledge in Europe during the 17th and 18th centuries and, as far as the period 1500-1640 is concerned, deals with early library classification theory (Gabriel Naudé, 1627; Claude Clément, 1635; Joannes Rhodius, 1631); as well as the classification of knowledge of Sir Francis Bacon (1605 onward). Šamurin notes that, in contrast to medieval libraries, 16th-century book collections were faced with new circumstances. New demands were placed on libraries of the time because of the growth of literature on the natural and social sciences ('die natur- und gesellschaftswissenschaftliche Literatur'), in line with increased secular interests; the emergence of a new reading public of sea-farers, jurists, merchants and others; an increased literary output due to printing with movable type; and the proliferation of books denounced by the Catholic Church as bad or harmful ('schädlich'). Faced with the combination of these factors, the author concludes, the 16th century witnessed an improvement in cataloguing standards, developments in cataloguing theory, and the drafting of new classifications.

Volume 2 of Šamurin's Geschichte, devoted to the 19th and 20th centuries, is nearly twice as long as

volume 1; less than one tenth of the overall total is reserved for the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries in Western Europe and England; and a mere six lines are left for the classification of books in private libraries of the 15th and 16th centuries. The period 1500-1640 is consequently limited to a large extent to well-known case histories. The book is particularly valuable, however, for its treatment of classification in the context of cultural developments. Historians in the West, however, are likely to find Šamurin's approach a constant source of irritation, because of his blatant Marxist view of history: chapters 4 and 5 include references to such topics as capitalist trends ('kapitalistische Tendenzen') and middle-class or bourgeois ideology ('bürgerliche Ideologie'), as well as quotations from Engels and Marx, whereas the important work of Sir Thomas Bodley and Thomas James at the Bodleian Library in the early 17th century is omitted altogether.

The scope of Norris' history is clearly indicated in her title (A history of cataloguing and cataloguing methods, 1100-1850). Although her main interest is in catalogues and cataloguing methods, she does include a consideration of classification practices. She works through the subject a century at a time, and the chapters concerned with the period 1500-1640 are chapters 6 and 7, respectively entitled 'Library catalogues 1500-1600' and 'The Bodleian Library catalogues' (chapter 8, 'Library catalogues 1600-1700' actually starts with 1650). In addition to the Bodleian catalogues of 1605 onward,

Norris examines the library catalogues of Syon Monastery (Isleworth, Middlesex, 1526) and Bretton Monastery (1558); the cataloguing methods of Conrad Gesner (1548) and Florian Trefler (1560); and Andrew Maunsell's bibliography of English printed books (1595). With the exception of the Bretton catalogue, which is not classed, the documents she includes are relevant to the history of library classification.

Norris finds that one of the major achievements of the 16th century was the vague realisation that some system of cataloguing and classification had become a necessity (Trefler advocated a classed library catalogue, and Maunsell a classified bibliography). This new attitude towards cataloguing and classification was continued in the next century, when men such as Thomas James of the Bodleian took the needs of library users into consideration and looked at the catalogue as a key to the book collections. This, she concludes, was in contrast to the inventory of property of the past, and it marked the break between what she calls medieval and modern cataloguing.

Norris' policy is to print generous portions of catalogues and to quote extensively from authors. The advantage of this approach is that it provides ready access to some original documents, complemented by an interesting synthesis of the state of cataloguing and classification at various times; but the disadvantages are that she has little room to spare for descriptions and comments of her own, and her summary of 16th and

17th-century cataloguing and classification relies on the evidence found in a mere half dozen or so documents.

Jayne's Library catalogues of the English Renaissance is a different type of work from either of the above. It lists 274 institutional library catalogues and 574 catalogues of private collections, all English, from 1500 to 1640. It also contains a useful introduction based on the compiler's personal examination of these catalogues. Jayne's remarks on classification are in part III of his introduction, under the title 'The techniques of the catalogues'.

Jayne identifies three radical changes that took place in English libraries between 1500 and 1640: under the combined influence of the invention of printing with movable type and the intellectual upheaval of the Renaissance and Reformation, books were increasingly collected by individuals; greater numbers of books could be collected because printed books were cheaper than manuscripts; and libraries ceased to be regarded as static collections on fixed subjects. Among the results from these changes, new classifications were devised to accommodate works which did not fit traditional systems of arrangement.

Jayne's book is designed as a 'directory' to the identification and location of English library catalogues, and it is unique in the extent of its coverage. The 1983 edition is essentially a reprint of the original edition (Berkeley and Los Angeles, California, 1956), but it includes a new preface with

details of additions. The book contains a long introduction, which is valuable because it is well documented, but which does not purport to be anything other than an introduction.

Unlike the three works above, Milde's piece on book-lists of the humanist period includes no English example, and stops before the 16th century. It is however included here because its approach is eminently relevant to the present study. Against the background of medieval book classification practices, Milde examines three different types of book-lists: Petrarch's list of favourite books (c.1333), Tommaso Parentucelli's 'Canon' (a desiderata list of the second half of the 15th century) and the library catalogue of the physician Hartmann Schedel (c.1498).

Milde focuses on the order of merit ('die Rangordnung') exhibited in book catalogues, and argues that this order reflects the value placed on certain subjects at different times. In many medieval catalogues, this order revolves around the Bible, which comes first because of its crucial role in the Christian life. In second place comes the whole body of theological writings necessary to the interpretation of the Bible and to the teachings of the Church; and in third place come secular texts. Milde argues that this rank order was challenged under the influence of humanism, when the ancient authors began to be studied for their own sakes, and the medieval system of arrangement tended to be reversed.

Milde's paper is one of the rare attempts to investigate the links between old book catalogues and the intellectual climate of the time when they were compiled. The disadvantage of the author's approach is that he works within the very tight framework of a contribution to a workshop (on book catalogues from the 16th to the 18th centuries). As a result his study is based on only three case studies and remains brief, but he argues his case persuasively.

A study dealing exclusively with classification in private catalogues in England, 1500-1640, has yet to be written. There are only a few studies relevant to the subject, and, with the exception of Jayne, they lack detailed and comprehensive analysis of the available evidence. Because most of them cover vast spans of time, they tend to emphasise more recent periods.

There are several reasons why the topic of this study has not been the object of more in-depth studies. Systems of book arrangement have grown in complexity through the long history of library classification, from the essentially practical schemes of Antiquity¹⁸ down to the complex general and special systems of today, many of which rest on firm theoretical bases. In comparison with current practices, the systems of arrangement of 16th and

18. Despite the scarcity of evidence, attempts have been made to discover the arrangement of holdings in ancient libraries. E.A. Parsons has made a tentative reconstruction of the subject classification used for the papyrus rolls in the two libraries of Alexandria (no.185, p.210-218).

17th-century book collections appear so simple, even simplistic, that they could easily be dismissed at first glance as being of no interest. Another reason why the arrangement of old library collections has attracted little attention along the lines suggested here, is that a synthesis would be difficult to achieve: on the one hand the sources of information are extremely diversified, with different types of libraries and records not easily traceable or accessible; and on the other hand, systems of classification in library catalogues are highly individual and do not form easily discernible patterns. This study challenges the view that old systems of arrangement, such as those of 16th and 17th-century book collections, cannot be profitably studied.

Chapter 2

Early writings of relevance to library classification

Introduction

In the long history of developments in librarianship, the proliferation of literature concerning library classification is a relatively recent phenomenon.

Independent contributions on the subject do not seem to have been written during the medieval period, and medieval library classification practices and cataloguing methods have to be inferred from surviving inventories, or from press-marks and contents lists in surviving manuscripts.¹ On the other hand, as far as the period dealt with in this study is concerned, external sources of information on library classification may be found under the pen of scholars and library keepers, sometimes in works written outside the immediate context of a specific book collection, or even in personal correspondence. As time passed and the necessity was increasingly felt for improved ways of arranging books on the shelves of libraries and in libraries catalogues, more and more writers on library classification made their voices heard.

What early writers on library classification had to say is interesting in itself, but it also raises the question of the audience upon whom their writings fell. In many schemes in use today or in the recent past the

1. K. Christ (bibliography, no.85, p.35-36).

direct influence of the ideas of individual writers and compilers can easily be traced. Indeed a careful study of the major classification schemes of today is an essential prerequisite to any serious attempt at understanding the problems of modern classification. Going back in time a little, the last century was the heyday of schemes such as the System of the Paris Booksellers, which proved extremely influential in France and other countries alike.² Before the 19th century, however, the question of direct influences on library classification is beset with difficulties, the more so the further back in time one goes. The origin of the French System itself has been ascribed to the work of different individuals by different historians.³ Similar uncertainties surround the 17th-century classification of Claude Clément or Claudius Clemens (1594-1643).⁴ Some say that Clément influenced Gabriel Naudé (1600-1653) and others,⁵ but this view is not shared by all.⁶ Naudé, in turn, is said to have had a lasting influence on

2. E. de Grolier (no.44, p.58-59). W.C.B. Sayers (no.55, p.120-124).

3. For various claims in this respect, see E. Edwards (no.103, vol.2, p.773).

4. In 1635 Claude Clément published a work on various aspects of librarianship, including the arrangement of books, under the title Musei, sive bibliothecae tam privatae quam publicae extructio, instructio, cura, usus, libri IV ... (no.25).

5. A. Maire (no.165, p.183). Naudé was the compiler of the catalogue of the important library of Jean de Cordes, published in 1643.

6. E. Edwards (no.103, vol.2, p.770-771).

classification practices, but it is no easy matter to pinpoint his direct influence on individual schemes.⁷

Early writers of relevance to library classification did not deal only with the organisation of library catalogues and the arrangement of books on the shelves of libraries, but also with the provision of indexes to library collections, and with the classification of books in bibliographies. The case studies presented below concern writers who were either librarians or bibliographers, or both, but who were also actively engaged in other pursuits. They are the Swiss physician and naturalist Conrad Gesner or Gessner (1516-1565); Sir Thomas Bodley (1545-1613), a diplomat (before devoting himself to the refounding of the university library at Oxford); Bodley's librarian Dr Thomas James (1573-1629), author of religious controversies; and the French physician Gabriel Naudé, already mentioned above. Two other writers, who, it has been claimed, have influenced the development of library classification, are also included in this survey: the statesman Cassiodorus Senator (died 575 A.D.); and Tommaso Parentucelli da Sarzanna (1397-1455), who was to become Pope Nicholas V (1447-1455).

1. Conrad Gesner (1516-1565)

In their writings about library classification, 16th and

7. R.A. Harvey, for instance, attempted to show Naudé's influence on the c.1794 catalogue of Henry Cavendish's library, but acknowledged that that catalogue observed the spirit of Naudé's recommendations rather than following them to the letter (no.124, p.285, 288).

17th-century scholars and librarians convey the impression that there was a universal lack of interest in the subject, and a lethargic adherence to tradition. Conrad Gesner, for one, apparently did not favour the use of subject classification for the shelf arrangement of library books. In a passage on library classification in his Pandectae (1548)⁸ he recommended the most simple system he could conceive, in the firm belief that it would be enough to shelve books by size - in two sequences designated by the letters M and P for 'Magnus' and 'Parvus' - and to assign running numbers to the books. Only two indexes to such a collection would be maintained: an alphabetical author index, consisting merely of authors' names followed by the letter M or P, as applicable, and the appropriate running numbers; and a shelf-list, arranged by running numbers, to be updated whenever necessary.⁹

8. The Pandectae was first published in 1548 as part II of Gesner's Bibliotheca universalis, under the title of Pandectarum sive partitionum universalium ... libri XXI (no.28). Much of the information from which the above account of Gesner is derived may be found in a paper by H.H. Wellisch (no.233). There is also a good account of Gesner's ideas on classification, by W.R.B. Prideaux (no.190, p.10-14).

9. Gesner wrote (Pandectae, fol.21v): 'Qui primum in bibliotheca reperientur libri, ordine aliquo secundum magnitudinem per nidos, tabulas, aut pulpita disponantur, & numerus singulis inscribatur atramento ... Reperiantur igitur in bibliotheca libri, alij maioris formae, quibus M literam hic adscribemus docendi causa (singamus enim eiusmodi esse, & magnitudine & nominibus) alij minoris, qui litera P notentur. Istis pro magnitudine dispositis, numeri primi ordinis adscribentur, hoc modo:

'Catullus,	M.	I.
'Tibullus,	M.	II.
'Beda,	M.	III.
[etc.]'		

When putting forward these recommendations for the cataloguing and shelving of library books, Gesner had very much in mind the cathedral library in Zürich, one of the libraries which he frequently used. The catalogue of that library had been compiled in 1532 by one of his teachers, the Hebrew scholar and theologian Conrad Pellikan (1478-1556). Gesner was familiar with the catalogues of several libraries, but he singled out Pellikan's as especially worthy of praise, introducing his recommendations on library classification in the Pandectae with the following laudatory statement:-¹⁰

'I shall now describe the arrangement of indexes for library collections, whether public or private, small or large, following the example of our teacher Conrad Pellikan, who has applied the same arrangement to the organisation of the Zurich public library.'

It is evident from this passage that Pellikan's cataloguing methods had made a deep impression on Gesner. Yet Gesner followed the model of his former teacher only partially. Of Pellikan's catalogue, Gesner retained only the principles of an alphabetical list by authors and of a shelf list arranged by running numbers. Of Pellikan's classified subject catalogue and subject index to that catalogue, on the other hand, Gesner says nothing.

It is intriguing that Gesner did not make any mention at all of the subject section of the Zürich catalogue, because there can be no doubt that as a

10. My paraphrase. The original reads: 'Nunc rationem parandorum indicum in publicas uel priuatas etiam magnas bibliothecas ostendam, exemplum secutus D. Conradi Pellicani praeceptoris nostri, qui in publica Tigurina Bibliotheca ordinanda eandem rationem obseruauit' (Gesner, ibid.).

regular user of libraries and of library catalogues, Gesner must have recognised the importance of easy and effective retrieval. It is conceivable that Gesner gave much importance to the provision of an authors' index because he supposed that serious researchers would know exactly who wrote the books of relevance to their studies. Such a feat would not have been as unattainable then as today, but it would still have been a tremendous achievement, particularly when it is borne in mind that Gesner recommended the adoption of the Zürich system in 'public' and private libraries alike, regardless of their subject scope or even of the size of their holdings.

More conclusive evidence for Gesner's real attitude towards subject classification in library catalogues may be found in the Pandectae itself. When he compiled his huge Bibliotheca universalis, Gesner clearly saw the limitations of providing only for author access to a large number of books, and this is why he added to it a very sophisticated classified subject catalogue in the shape of the Pandectae. Gesner's concern for subject classification, however, was not limited to bibliographies. In the preface to his Bibliotheca, Gesner expressed the hope that his bibliography would also serve as a substitute for a library catalogue - all the librarian would have to do was to indicate in the margins of the Bibliotheca which books were held.¹¹ It is not unreasonable to suggest that Gesner's wish included the use of the Pandectae as well, in the sense that

11. H.H. Wellisch (no.233), p.13.

scholars could rely on his subject catalogue when a subject approach to a library collection was needed.

Gesner's lack of interest in library classification, then, was only apparent, and is to be viewed in the context of the very real interest in bibliographic classification demonstrated in his Bibliotheca. From personal experience, Gesner knew that many libraries had no subject catalogue or provided for only a rudimentary subject approach to their collections. With his Bibliotheca (and Pandectae) he thought that he would provide librarians and scholars with a ready-made answer to their retrieval problems. The Pandectae, Gesner evidently believed, made it unnecessary for libraries to compile sophisticated subject catalogues of their holdings. Even today subject approach to many library collections, especially of early printed books, is only possible through printed bibliographies arranged by subject.¹²

2. Sir Thomas Bodley (1545-1613) and Thomas James (1573-1629)

When Dr Thomas James accepted the first post of Keeper at

12. Primary sources relating to the history of medicine, for instance, are notoriously difficult to classify or index, because of changing concepts at different periods of time. Users of libraries specialising in such fields usually have to refer to subject bibliographies before they can turn to the library holdings themselves.

For a general treatment of such problems in the context of specific libraries, see E. Clarke (no.88); and E. Gaskell (no.114). M. Whitrow has also written on this problem in relation to the history of science and medicine, but with special reference to the secondary literature (no.238).

the Bodleian Library,¹³ under the supervision of Sir Thomas Bodley, he was apparently under some misapprehension as to what the job would entail. James was a prominent and highly active figure in the popular theological disputes of the time and, as his correspondence with Bodley reveals, he was disappointed to find that his library duties left him little time for studying the books in his care. This, however, does not mean in any way that he neglected his duties as Keeper. On the contrary, he was unflagging in building up and organising the collections, and even Bodley, who often disagreed with him, acknowledged his zeal.¹⁴

At the newly founded Bodleian, shelf arrangement was kept as basic as possible. As new books were received, they were simply divided by size, into folios, quartos and octavos. The physical restrictions imposed by the shelves thus overcome, the books were then further subdivided into the subjects of the four faculties, and within each faculty, they were arranged roughly in alphabetical order of authors' names.¹⁵ Prime

13. For an account of the foundation, official opening and first librarians of the Bodleian Library, see I.G. Philip (no.187, especially chapters 1 and 2, on the period 1598-1652).

On early Bodleian catalogues, see G.W. Wheeler (no.236) and S. Gibson (no.116). For cataloguing methods during Bodley's administration, see S. Jackson (no.131).

14. Sir T. Bodley (no.22, p.xxxiv-xxxv). For a re-evaluation of James' librarianship, see D.G. Davis (no.95).

15. Sir T. Bodley (no.22, p.xix); G.W. Wheeler (no.235, p.94-95).

consideration, then, was given to ensuring that the books fitted on the shelves, and subject arrangement was limited to giving readers some idea of where the books pertaining to each faculty were shelved.

The order of the four faculties, preserved in the first printed Bodleian catalogue of 1605, was abandoned in the second printed catalogue (1620) in favour of strict alphabetical arrangement. The reasons for this change of cataloguing policy were made clear in the opening lines of James' preface to the 1620 catalogue: the alphabetical arrangement is preferable, he explained, because it makes it possible for researchers to find all the works by a given author at a glance, and because it does not present the difficulties inherent to classification, such as the problem of establishing the subject categories to which certain books belong.¹⁶

Despite appearances, providing subject access to the books in the Bodleian was of great concern to James. This was so true that he undertook the formidable task of compiling a catalogue of subjects for each faculty,¹⁷

16. 'Ad hunc scrupulum eximendum ex animis hominum, sciendum est, non semper liquidò constare in qua è duabus facultatibus liber sit reponendus: praeterea, laboriosum fore, ejusdem Auctoris opera veluti abscissa Absyrti membra in vnum colligere ... His oneribus iam levamus studiosum Lectorem, qui si de aliquo Authore, aut alicujus scriptis sollicitus anxiusque fuerit, inveniet nullo negotio Authorem quem querit, & ejusdem Autho[r]is opera omnia, vno aspectu atque intuitu; ita vt via commodiore ad satisfaciendum percunctantibus vti non possemus' (T. James, no.31, Preface, section 1. Underlining and capitalisation as in the original.)

17. Three of these subject catalogues survive, covering Theology (compiled c.1607), Law (c.1614) and Arts (c. 1624 or 1625). For details see G.W. Wheeler (no.235, p.94-110).

claiming to have personally examined the contents of the books themselves, rather than relying on their titles.¹⁸ His alphabetical subject catalogues were exhaustive, comprising numerous subject headings, often subdivided further into 'minutissimas portiones vel sectiones'.¹⁹

It was not to the detriment of classified arrangement that James relied on intricate alphabetical subject indexes for subject access to the collections. Fine classification, it is true, attracted little or no attention on the part of Bodley and his Keeper, but it does not follow that classification at the Bodleian, broad as it was, was neglected.

Bodley's correspondence reveals his concern for the correct classification of individual books in catalogues. In a letter to James dated February 5, 1602, Bodley reprimanded James for parts of his classified manuscript catalogue of the library:-²⁰

'I should thinke it fitter to place Lex. Heb. Auenarij./ Grammat. Heb. Bertrami, among your Art bookes: for that lexicons and grammers are no more for one science then an other.'

And again, on August 15, 1604, he wrote in the same vein:-²¹

'Some of your bookes are, me thinkes, displaced: as Bertrams Heb. grammer, which should not be in Diuinitie, nor Althusij Politica.'

18. Ibid., p.70, 97-98.

19. Sir T. Bodley (no.22, p.x). In the Theology catalogue, for instance, the main heading 'Mundus' is subdivided into sections such as 'De mundi creatione', 'De fine mundi' and 'De contemptu mundi' (G.W. Wheeler, no.235, p.98).

20. Sir T. Bodley (no.22, letter no.21).

21. Ibid., letter no.103.

Not only was Bodley interested in making the most of the broad classification imposed upon the Bodleian by the university curriculum; he was also concerned with the order of the four faculties according to which the books were shelved and catalogued. Until 1604 the order on the shelves and in James' manuscript catalogues was:-

South side

Theology
Law

North side

Medicine
Arts

In 1604, however, the Law books had to be transferred to the North side in order to make room for the expanding Theology section. This move apparently raised the possibility of giving precedence to Medicine over Law, by shelving the Law books between Medicine and Arts. Bodley opposed the move, writing on April 18, 1604:-²²

'And touching your question, whether Lawe or Physicke, shall take the first place, I doe finde it agreed on, by most men, that Lawe in most places hath the precedence, and as the faculties are martialed nowe in the Librarie, we haue giuen it vnto them: so as in my iudgement, we shall doe best, to passe it in silence, without making any question.'

The classification of books, then, was clearly a matter of concern to Bodley and his Keeper. It evidently mattered to them whether a book was properly classified or not, and their discussion of the best order for the faculties shows conclusively that to them, classification, however basic and traditional it may have been, involved more than merely shelving books in a convenient place.

22. Ibid., letter no.91.

3. Gabriel Naudé (1600-1653)

Gabriel Naudé's Instructions concerning erecting of a library (first published in French in 1627)²³ dealt with the theory of library organisation on an unprecedented scale. In this influential book Naudé stressed the importance of catalogues as a means of locating books and identifying them bibliographically. He also declared himself in favour of the traditional shelf arrangement of library books by university faculties, and it could be hastily concluded from this that he had little interest in library classification. Upon closer examination, however, his statements on the matter indicate otherwise.

The reader of the Instructions cannot fail to notice that the arrangement of books on library shelves and in catalogues and bibliographies is given a whole chapter (chapter VII), entitled 'Of the Order which it is requisite to assign them'. In itself this testifies to the importance Naudé attached to the matter, and the contents of the chapter show that the proper arrangement of library books was of crucial importance to him. He was acutely aware that the ability to provide for the retrieval of books was at least as important as the

23. Naudé's work was first printed in 1627, under the title Advis pour dresser une bibliothèque, and a second edition, revised by the author, appeared in 1644. Besides several French editions and a Latin translation, it was translated into English by John Evelyn. I have used a modern reprint of Evelyn's text, originally published in 1661 (no.35). The underlining and capitalisation used in the original have been retained in this and subsequent quotations from Naudé.

existence of the books themselves:-²⁴

'The seventh point ... is that of the Order and Disposition which Books ought to observe in a Library; for without this, doubtless, all inquiring is to no purpose, and our labour fruitless ... I affirm, moreover, that without this Order and disposition, be the collection of Books whatever, were it fifty thousand Volumes, it would no more merit the name of a Library, than ... a vast heap of stones and materials, that of a Palace or a house, till they be placed and put together according to rule, to make a perfect and accomplished structure.'

Naudé was not satisfied with vague statements concerning the importance of the proper arrangement of library books. His concern for library organisation led him to discuss and criticise various library classification schemes, such as that proposed in 1584 by his compatriot François Grudé de La Croix Dumaine (1552-1592).²⁵ Naudé disliked such schemes because they departed from traditional, well-tried practices, and therefore complicated retrieval unnecessarily. This is why he strongly believed in the virtues of the traditional shelf arrangement by university faculties:-²⁶

'I conceive that [order] to be alwayes the best which is most facil, the least intricate, most natural, practised, & which follows the Faculties.'

24. Naudé (no.35, p.122-123).

25. La Croix Dumaine suggested to King Henry III that he should establish no less than a 'perfect library' ('une bibliothèque parfaite & accomplie de tous points'). This would be based on his bibliography or 'Bibliothèque Française', which was arranged in alphabetical order, but which he proposed to index by means of a complicated and unorthodox classification into 'cent buffets', *i.e.* 100 classes or cases (no.29).

In Naudé's opinion, such a scheme 'spoils and perverts the natural [memory], and ... seems not to have any other scope but to torture & eternally crucifie the Memory' (Naudé; no.35, p.125).

26. *Ibid.*, p.126.

Naudé did not stop here but went one important step further. What he actually proposed was not a system limited to the four traditional university faculties, as was the case in the Bodleian Library; instead it was a classification giving more detailed subject access to the books, while based on the traditional arrangement by faculties. His system:-²⁷

'... follows the Faculties of Theologie, Physick, Jurisprudence, Mathematicks, Humanity, & others, which should be subdivided each of them into particulars, according to their several members.'

Naudé then proceeded to give examples of what he meant, emphasising:-²⁸

'... that the particular Treatises follow the rank and disposition of their matter and subject, ... [and] that all Books of like argument & subject be precisely reduced, and disciplin'd in their destin'd places; since in so doing, the memory is so refreshed, that it would be easie in a moment onely to find out whatever Book one would choose or desire, in a Library that were as vast as that of Ptolomy [sic].'

Naudé had evidently considered the question of library classification with care and attention. He was ready to answer objections from those who would argue that classification is a vain pursuit and a waste of time because of:-²⁹

'... the difficulty of handsomly reducing and placing of certain mixed Books in any Classes or principal Faculty ... But to this I reply ... that there are but very few Books but what are reducible to some order.'

27. Ibid.

28. Ibid., p.128.

29. Ibid., p.129-130.

4. The influence of Cassiodorus (died 575 A.D.)

A work from as far back as the 6th century has attracted the attention of library classification historians, some of whom have seen it as containing the first recorded outline for the subject arrangement of books.³⁰ The work in question is Cassiodorus' Institutiones, compiled some time after 551 for the benefit of the monks of Vivarium, the monastery founded by Cassiodorus himself several years earlier.³¹

It is well known that Cassiodorus' work was extremely influential for many centuries after it was written. However, before conclusions can be safely drawn as to its relevance to the development of library classification practices, the nature of its influence has to be investigated.

The Institutiones divinarum et humanarum litterarum (title varies) is a work of great importance, on more than one count. Dealing as it does with Cassiodorus' personal recommendations for the study of choice authors, both religious and secular, it is a mine of bibliographic information known to have been used by early medieval

30. Thus J.J. Murphy, in her brief survey of medieval library classification (no.171, p.28).

31. On Cassiodorus' life and works, see J.J. O'Donnell (no.179). The best Latin text of the Institutiones is the edition by R.A.B. Mynors, published with a critical introduction; and there is an English translation, with an extensive introduction, by L.W. Jones (no.24). Many dates and events concerning Cassiodorus are the objects of considerable controversy and speculation.

libraries as an acquisitions guide.³² From a classification point of view, the very systematic structure of Cassiodorus' survey of the liberal arts in Book II of the Institutiones served to re-inforce the influence of the liberal arts as a classification concept. Book II was widely circulated throughout the Middle Ages, independently of Book I, and there can be no doubt that it was instrumental in fixing the idea of the trivium and quadrivium in the medieval mind.³³

The direct influence of Cassiodorus's Institutiones, Book II, may be seen in many of the classifications proposed by medieval theorists and compilers of encyclopaedias. Insofar as the popularity of the trivium and quadrivium is also in evidence in many library classifications compiled over several centuries, Cassiodorus' indirect influence on library classification cannot be denied.

5. The influence of Tommaso Parentucelli (1397-1455)

The Dominican convent of St Mark in Florence was the

32. Specific connections between the Institutiones and a ninth-century library catalogue of Murbach Abbey in Alsace have been traced by W. Milde (no.166). According to Milde, four of the seven lists of desiderata in the Murbach catalogue can be traced to Book I of the Institutiones, which can therefore be seen to have served as a guide to the books the Abbey's library should have held.

33. According to E.I. Šamurin (no.56, vol.1, p.38) the division of the liberal arts into the trivium and quadrivium is to be attributed to Cassiodorus: 'Cassiodorus wird auch die Einteilung der "Sieben freien Künste" in "Trivium" und "Quadrivium" zugeschrieben, die später allgemein in Gebrauch kam (vor ihm gab es diese Einteilung nicht)'.

site of a magnificent public library erected in 1444 and eventually dispersed in the 19th century.³⁴ The core of the collection at the time of its foundation consisted of the manuscripts bequeathed by the humanist and bibliophile Niccolò Niccoli (1363-1437), which amounted to several hundred volumes. One of the founding patrons of the library was Cosimo de' Medici (1389-1464), and he felt that his most urgent task was to build up the library's already considerable collections. To this effect, Cosimo commissioned a list of manuscripts worthy of acquisition from the bibliophile Tommaso Parentucelli da Sarzanna, who was to become Pope Nicholas V.³⁵

Several scholars have suggested that Tommaso's Canone bibliografico, as it came to be called, was not only of bibliographical importance, but was also of interest from the point of view of the history of library classification. For instance, Tommaso has been boldly linked with the subject arrangement of the library catalogues of Henry, 1st Baron Stafford (1501-1563)³⁶ and, more cautiously, of Piero di Cosimo de' Medici (1414-1469).³⁷ Others, on the other hand, have rejected

34. On the formation of the St Mark library, see B.L. Ullman and P.A. Stadter (no.225).

35. Tommaso Parentucelli was secretary to the Bishop of Bologna, Cardinal Niccolò Alberghati, an outstanding bibliophile, before his election as Pope in 1447. He was a patron of the arts, literature and scholarship, and the founder of the Vatican Library (J.J. Delaney and J.E. Tobin, no.97).

36. A.H. Anderson (no.64, p.88). On Stafford's catalogue, see Part II, Appendix.

37. P. Kibre (no.144, p.274-278). F. Ames-Lewis (no.63, p.31-32).

this view, maintaining that the Canone was a guide for the acquisition of manuscripts, and no more.³⁸ Two questions have to be answered before the matter may be disposed of. Firstly, was the Canone originally intended to serve as a plan for the subject arrangement of a library? Secondly, was it used by others as such, regardless of Tommaso's original intentions?

It is quite clear from even the most casual glance at the Canone that Tommaso was not concerned with classifying his material. His inventory is a list of desiderata, and no subject heading stands out to indicate a breaking down into subject groups.³⁹ Upon closer examination, however, it appears that Tommaso made some attempts at subject grouping. Theology, represented by the bulk of the entries, comes before secular topics, as one would expect. Aristotle and his commentators come next, and it has been suggested⁴⁰ that Aristotle is here in parallel to the Bible and its commentators. Where Parentucelli definitely departs from medieval book-lists, however, is in his list of books on other subjects. After a small group of mathematical texts by Euclid and others, Parentucelli lists humane literature, in no particular order but introduced as 'De studiis humanitatis'. This last group comprises, among other subjects, grammar (e.g. Varro's De origine linguae latinae), rhetoric (e.g.

38. B.L. Ullman and P.A. Stadter (no.225, p.112, note 1); E. Piccolomini (no.188, p.111-112).

39. The Canone has been printed in full by G. Sforza (no.201, p.359-381).

40. W. Milde (no.167, p.25-27).

Quintilian's De institutione oratoris), poetry (e.g. Virgil) and history (e.g. Sallust), the list ending with a note inviting the addition of more history titles ('et quicquid ad historiam pertinet arbitror apponendum').

In view of its rough subject arrangement, it is not surprising to find that the Canone bears few similarities with the arrangement displayed in carefully constructed library catalogues of the time. This is true even of the St Mark Library for which the Canone was specifically compiled. In actual fact, the only similitude between the subject arrangement of Tommaso's list and that of the earliest extant catalogue of St Mark (dated 1499 or 1500) is the sharp separation of Theology from secular subjects.⁴¹ Even less resemblance is to be seen between the Canone and the unclassified inventories of Tommaso's own library, drawn up under his successor Pope Calixtus III.⁴²

The only extant manuscript copy of the Canone is prefaced by a note written in 1463 by a librarian of the convent of St Mark, Leonardo di ser Uberto, who merely describes it as an inventory compiled by Pope Nicholas V at the request of Cosimo de' Medici.⁴³ As shown above,

41. The arrangement of the St Mark inventory is detailed in B.L. Ullman and P.A. Stadter (no.225, p.109-112).

42. F. Ames-Lewis (no.63, p.443, note 91).

43. The original note, in full, reads: 'Jesus. Inventarium Nicolai Papae V, quod ipse composuit ad instantiam Cosmae de Medicis; ut ab ipso Cosma audiui, die xij novembris 1463, ego frater Leonardus Ser Uberti de Florentia, Ordinis Praedicatorum, praesente patre fratre Sancte de Florentia, Priore Sancti Marci Florentiae, eiusdem Ordinis' (quoted by G. Sforza, no.201, p.359).

the Canone was simply commissioned for acquisition purposes, and there is evidence that this is the use it was put to, not only by Cosimo but also by others. Any similarity with the subject arrangement of catalogues of the time is limited to the sharp demarcation of Theology from humane literature. This made the Canone an important document in the history of ideas, but it does not provide enough evidence to assert that it exerted a direct influence on library classification practices. Catalogues such as those of the libraries of Piero de' Medici and Henry Stafford are similar in their arrangement, not because their compilers consciously followed the Canone or any other specific document, but rather because they belonged to the same era and were subjected to the same currents of thought, as the subsequent chapters will show.

Conclusion

Early writers on library classification, such as Gesner, Bodley and Naudé, were outstanding figures in the development of the subject from the 16th century onward, all the more so because they were part of a very small band of men whose writings on the matter have survived. Library classification may not have been the business of many at that time, but the statements mentioned above remain as evidence that some, at least, showed considerable concern for it.

The advice or example of these early writers may not have been followed by everyone engaged in the cataloguing

of libraries; but on the whole, they concurred in taking as their terms of reference the traditional library practices then in force, and they showed little sign of being influenced by individual positions on the subject. Calls to observe a common consensus of opinion were repeated for some time afterwards. The German philosopher and inventor Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz or Leibnitz (1646-1716) also made recommendations for the arrangement of library collections on the basis of current practices. Defending his preference for the traditional order by university faculties, he wrote: 'We make use of it in the universities, and in the arrangement of libraries.'⁴⁴

Tradition, as exemplified in the arrangement of various libraries, inevitably played some part in the arrangement of private collections and their catalogues. The owner of a private collection and the compiler of the catalogue of that collection, sometimes one and the same person, could have visited other libraries and seen their catalogues. The Bodleian Library catalogue of 1605, for instance, was in the library of several early 17th-

44. G.W. Leibniz (no.33, p.626).

Leibniz is chiefly remembered as a prolific writer on philosophy, mathematics, natural science, theology, history, politics, jurisprudence and philology. He is less known as a librarian, but he was an active librarian during most of his adult life. At the age of 22 he became librarian to the diplomat and bibliophile Baron Johann Christian von Boineburg, then (in 1676) to the Hanoverian court of Johann Friedrich, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, and finally, towards the end of 1690, he was placed in charge of the renowned Bibliotheca Augusta at Wolfenbüttel. Studies of Leibniz's librarianship include those by E. Maas (no.158); L.M. Newman (no.174); H.G. Schulte-Albert (no.198); and D.K. Bowden (no.77).

century private collectors. Although collectors used such catalogues for bibliographical purposes, they could hardly fail to note the strengths and weaknesses of their arrangement. The same would have applied to the arrangement of collections they used, perhaps during the course of their formal university education, or during visits in later life.

With the exception of Bodley, the writers on library classification mentioned above were writing about private and institutional libraries alike. As it turned out, their advice to stick to traditional arrangement was followed mainly by institutional libraries, intentionally or not. The catalogues of private libraries tended to exhibit a greater variety in their subject structure than their institutional counterparts, and were subjected to diverse influences. On the whole there is no actual evidence that they were directly influenced by what was written on the subject or that they consciously followed individuals such as Parentucelli. Influences in this field are more likely to be found in the general currents of thought prevalent at the time.

Chapter 3

The purpose of classification

Introduction

The materials gathered for the present study share at least one characteristic - they all exhibit some form of subject arrangement, albeit with varying degrees of detail and sophistication. It does not follow, however, that the compilers of the inventories under consideration all resorted to subject arrangement for the same reasons. Unlike its present-day counterpart, bibliographic classification in the 16th and 17th centuries was not always used for the rational arrangement and retrieval of documents. Although true classed catalogues were compiled during that period, many inventories displayed a classification which was no more than a vague shadow of shelf arrangement. In some cases it is even difficult to imagine what purpose classification could have served at all; and in other cases classification was used for a variety of practical purposes far removed from retrieval as it is understood today.

The various purposes for which inventories were compiled necessarily interacted with the classification they displayed. Some inventories of the period under consideration seem to fit neatly into well-defined and well-known categories, such as post-mortem inventories and donations lists. Others are not so easy to put into categories, and a catalogue which, say, is divided into various subject sections but also lists the books

according to size and gives their value, may be described as a classed catalogue, as a shelf-list or as a priced list. Characteristics such as these must be taken into account if classification is to be studied in proper perspective, but it is not enough to ask whether a document is a donations list or some other type of inventory; it is more to the point to ask what relevance this had for the arrangement of the inventories; for what reasons and to what ends inventories were arranged in subject order; and to enquire into the compilers' intentions, motives and objectives.

This chapter is not concerned with all the catalogues discussed in the study. There are many reasons why catalogues were arranged by subject, and most of these reasons are intimately related to topics dealt with in other chapters, such as the personal interests of compilers (Chapter 6 below). The present chapter focuses on post-mortem inventories and on donations lists, because these may be conveniently discussed as a group. In contrast, the 1575 list of books owned by Captain Cox, of Coventry, is also included here because it is quite unlike the other lists in the study, as will be seen further below.

1. Expediency

Compiling a true classed catalogue has never been a small task. Rather than being content with listing the books as found on the shelves, in size order and perhaps within subject groupings, the compiler of a classed catalogue

had to satisfy himself that he had scanned all the relevant shelves before leaving one subject group and proceeding with another. In addition to preserving the integrity of subject classes, compilers were forced by the very nature of the classed catalogue to give at least some constructive thought to the organisation of their catalogues before embarking on their task. In many book-lists, however, classification was only used for convenience, and this is especially the case with post-mortem inventories.

Drawn up by a lawyer or, more likely, by his clerk or clerks,¹ a post-mortem inventory was solely concerned with accounting for the existence of books as physical entities, listing them in the order in which they happened to be found - much like pieces of furniture - and giving their appraised values. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that classification is not a feature of many post-mortem inventories; and that when such inventories are arranged by subject, the arrangement is often rudimentary and not particularly remarkable. A survey of the classification practices of the time, however, could not be complete if such inventories were not taken into consideration.

Because post-mortem inventories were concerned only with recording items of property, the classification sometimes apparent in them had lost the function it may have had originally, because that function had become

1. H.G. Pollard and A. Ehrman (bibliography, no.189, p.200).

irrelevant to the business in hand. When not altogether dispensed with, the original subject arrangement a collection might have followed during the owner's lifetime usually survives in vestigial form, as in the post-mortem inventory of the printed books of the humanist Bryan Rowe, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge (died 1521; see Part II, Appendix). Traces of classification may be found in this inventory, where theological books, although scattered throughout (entries 30-34, 61, 68 etc.), are also listed as a solid block (entries 1-27). The post-mortem inventory of the effects of Thomas Daye, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford (died 1568; see Part II, Appendix) includes 137 entries, roughly in three subject classes (Law, entries 1-36; Theology, entries 37-119; and Humane literature, entries 120-137), but these classes are not titled. In the 1545 inventory on decease of the Cambridge surgeon John Perman, or Parman (died 1545; see Part II, Appendix) the first book is listed on its own, and the remaining 219 entries are arranged under three subject headings ('Theologi', entries 2-50; 'Poete oratores &c:', entries 51-100; and 'Medici chirurgi', entries 101-220). These headings, however, do not account for the entire collection: 'Theologi' actually ends with entry 21, and is followed by a group of 29 entries on astronomy, mathematics and other arts (entries 22-50), which is not given any heading.

When they adopted the structural characteristics of classed catalogues, some inventories on decease used classes merely to facilitate the identification of

property. The 144 entries in the 1596 inventory on decease of Benedict Thorowgood, of Trinity College, Cambridge, are mainly for legal and theological books, but entries 91-93 read, respectively: '20 poetry bookes', '20 history bookes' and '7 rhetorike bookes' (see Part II, Appendix). Naturally, very little information on subject arrangement can be inferred from such sources.²

Post-mortem inventories occasionally paid closer attention to the arrangement of the books and adhered more faithfully to the arrangement found on the shelves of the owners' libraries or in existing catalogues. The post-mortem inventory of the books of Andrew Perne (c.1519-1589) is a long list comprising 2,585 entries (see Part II, Appendix). The greater part of these, the books kept 'in the vpper studie', are listed in more classes than would perhaps be expected of appraisers: 'Grammatices' (entries 1-202), 'Philosophie' (entries 203-274), 'Theologie' (entries 275-520), 'Catholici' (entries 521-948), 'Alij mixti' (entries 949-1223), 'Lutherani' (entries 1224-1599), 'Geometrie' (entries 1600-1621) and 'Mappes' (entries 1622-1646). Within the 'Alij mixti' and 'Lutherani' classes, the books are listed in distinct groups, although not with their own subject headings, such as British authors (entries 1422-1537), and catechisms and confessions (entries 1538-1577). Why subject arrangement was adhered to

2. The Thorowgood list is reminiscent of many wills. Sir Nathaniel Bacon's 1614 will, for instance, does not itemize any book, although Bacon's collection was very extensive, but simply mentions 'all my English printed and written books; the French law books . . . , and the Latin' (quoted by D.J. McKitterick, no.162, p.24).

more conscientiously in some cases than in others is largely a conjectural matter, but perhaps this was sometimes found to be the least troublesome way of drawing up an inventory. In most cases, however, there would have been no reason to retain any arrangement at all if the clerk found it more expeditious to dispense with it.

2. Institutional influences

It is not always easy to discover the specific purpose or motive behind individual inventories exhibiting some form of subject arrangement. The difficulty here is to determine the extent to which a book-list shares the characteristics of an inventory of property or, on the contrary, approaches the modern concept of a catalogue. Lists of donations to libraries are closely related to inventories of property in the sense that they were meant to itemize books which had been the object of a transfer of ownership. Classification in these lists would therefore be a secondary consideration, at best.

An example is the list of the books given in 1594 by the physician Robert Barnes (died 1604) to the library of Merton College, Oxford, of which he was a Fellow (see Part II, Appendix). The books in that list are roughly arranged in subject order, with Astronomy and Mathematics (entries 1-10) followed by Medicine (entries 11-33), Hebrew (entries 34-37), and Philosophy (entries 38-47), but the compiler did not make a point of using any subject heading. In another case, that of the 170 or so

legal and theological printed books bequeathed to All Souls College, Oxford, by David Pole, Bishop of Peterborough (died 1568), one of the extant lists of the bequest begins with Law, and another with Theology (see Part II, Appendix).

On the other hand, the books donated to a library had to be listed to certain cataloguing standards if the donations list was to serve a useful purpose for the recipient of the gift. If classification was resorted to, there would be advantages in following the arrangement adopted by the receiving institution, or some other arrangement of a traditional nature: not only were such lists compiled by people attached to an institution and familiar with the subject arrangement of its books, but a donation was destined to be integrated with the collections already in the institution, even though it might be shelved separately.

This is well illustrated in a list of books donated to Cambridge University Library by the statesman Sir Nicholas Bacon (c.1509-1579) in 1574 (see Part II). The description and arrangement of the 94 entries of the inventory are typical of 16th-century catalogues, and the contents and order of its subject divisions, together with its subject headings, provide an excellent ground for a discussion of the motives behind its arrangement.

Although Bacon donated his books to Cambridge University in 1574, the earliest extant lists recording the donation appear to be the catalogue of Cambridge University Library drawn up in 1583 and a similar list

compiled at around the same time by Matthew Stokys (a Registry and Esquire Bedell at Cambridge). No record of Stokys' procedure, of course, can be expected to have been kept, but it seems reasonable to assume that his task was to assess Bacon's donation. This he did by accounting for the books in such a way that a mere glance at his list would suffice to appreciate the extent of the donation. To accomplish this efficiently, all that was required was to strike a balance between, on the one hand, giving sufficient information for the assessment of the donation and, on the other hand, retaining a traditional subject arrangement for ease of consultation.

Consequently Stokys' list was a typical product of its time. His descriptions were brief, usually consisting of an author's name and the title of his work (e.g. entry 3, 'Erasmi Adagia'); and subject order was equally traditional, the inventory being arranged in eight broad subject divisions, with the following headings:-

- Grammatica
- Rhetorica
- Dialectica cum philosophia
- Cosmographia
- Geometria
- Astronomia
- Arithmetica
- Musica

It is readily apparent that Stokys' general order was that of the old trivium (grammar, rhetoric, dialectic) followed by the quadrivium (geometry, astronomy, arithmetic, music), with philosophy and cosmography between the two. The compiler was obviously very anxious to conform to that arrangement. Like many of his

contemporaries he listed books on dialectic and philosophy - both moral and natural - under a single subject heading; but unlike many, he used the term 'Dialectica' as the first word of his subject heading to ensure that the trivium would be easily recognisable. Furthermore, he was intent on retaining the arrangement of the liberal arts even when they were represented by a few books only. He even went as far as to make a whole subject section out of a single volume (entry 92, Ramus' Arithmetica) so as to complete the quadrivium, and the music section only includes two items, one by the Greek peripatetic philosopher Aristoxenus and the other by the humanist poet and musical theorist Henricus Glareanus (entries 93-94).

It is not necessary to look far afield for possible similarities between Stokys' subject arrangement and that in contemporary catalogues of Cambridge University Library. In the very same year as Sir Nicholas Bacon made his donation, John Caius published a classified list of the Library's holdings. Not surprisingly Caius' subject categories coincided almost exactly with Stokys', thus showing both men's conformity to a long-established and well-accepted standard:-³

Grammatica : Poetica
Dialectica, Philosophica
Rhetorica, Historica
Arithmetica, Geometria, Astronomia
Cosmographia, Musica

3. The sections above were the first five of eight subject categories in Caius' list, the last three being: 'Biblica : Doctores' - 'Theologica' - 'Legalia'. Caius' list, printed in the 'Liber primus' (p.85-87) of his Historia Cantebrigiensis Academiae (1574), was reprinted

As was mentioned in Chapter 1 (p.17 above), not all institutional catalogues followed the same traditional arrangement by faculties. Similarly, not all donations lists were arranged in a predictable way. The list of the printed books donated in 1628 to Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, by Lucy Russell, Countess of Bedford (died 1628) and her mother Anne Harington (see Part II) is arranged under the following headings:-

	<u>Entries no.</u>
Libri historici	1-76
Libri mathematici	77-146
Libri grammatici et critici	147-168
Libri poetici	169-178
Oratores et libri humaniores	179-190
Libri philosophici	191-198
Libri dialectici	199-203
Libri politici	204-206
Iurisconsulti	207-209
Libri medici	210-211
Liber theologicus	212
[Additions, not classed]	213-222

As another example, the 581 books left to the Bodleian Library by Robert Burton (1577-1640) were listed in 1640 by John Rous, Bodley's Librarian, in the following eight classes (see also Part II, Appendix):-

Books in folio
Libri in quarto
English books 4°
Maskes, comedies, & tragedies
Comedies & tragedies
Books in 8° lattan [sic]
Libri anglici in 8°
Sermons in 4to

Explanations for unconventional arrangements such as the

(Continued from previous page)

in E.S. Roberts' edition of the works of Caius (no.23). The list was based on a 1574 shelf-list of the University Library, which Caius re-arranged by subject. On the 1574 and other shelf-lists of the Library, see J.C.T. Oates and H.L. Pink (no.178).

above are not forthcoming. Perhaps it was felt that giving as large a number of subject classes as possible would emphasise the value of the collection and encourage similar gifts. This interpretation is supported by the very small number of items listed in some of the classes of the Bedford list above, as if the compiler tried his best to highlight the subject range of the collection. Institutions were keen to record such gifts in special registers, the intention being to impress prospective benefactors with the generosity of others,⁴ and the Bedford donation is recorded very neatly on vellum leaves, with the subject headings prominently displayed in red ink.

3. A special case : the 1575 list of Captain Cox's books

Very occasionally an inventory will stand out because of the specific purpose for which it was compiled. Such is the case of the list of books belonging to Captain Cox of Coventry. This list was published anonymously in 1575 or 1576 as part of a work entitled A Letter (see Part II, Appendix), and the author referred to himself in the text as 'Ro. La', 'R.L.', 'Laneham' and 'Langham'.

At first sight, there seems to be nothing remarkable about the subject arrangement of the list. In the

4. Thus Sir Thomas Bodley, speaking of the donations register to be kept at the Bodleian Library: 'The Keeper shall procure that booke to be written, with a special faire & pleasing hand: & withall to be exposed, where it may be still in sight, for euey man to viewe, as an eminent and endles token of our thankfull acceptance of whatsoeuer hath bin giuen, and as an excellent inducement, for posteritie to imitat [sic] those former good examples' (quoted by G.W. Wheeler, no.235, p.144).

author's own words, this consists of 'matters of story', followed by 'Philosophy both morall and naturall' (including 'poetry and astronomy, and oother hid sciencez'), 'playz', 'ballets and songs', and finally 'Allmanaks'. A hurried glance at the list may even give the impression that the first and second sections are reserved for story-books and works on 'Philosophy' merely because of the large number of items involved (47 out of 61). The reader, however, is told that Captain Cox's ballads and songbooks included not only the seven listed but also 'a hundred more'; yet this category of material was placed last but one. If the arrangement of the list, therefore, has any significance at all, factors other than size of holdings must be accounted for before a satisfying explanation can be reached concerning the order of the sections making up the list.

On closer examination, the arrangement of the list can be seen to have been carefully constructed, for a specific goal. The author's purpose can be inferred from the text of the Letter itself, which proves to be quite revealing in this respect.

The circumstances surrounding the conception of the book are clearly established by the author. On July 9, 1575 Queen Elizabeth arrived at Kenilworth Castle, near Coventry, where she was entertained for 19 days. Her host and favourite, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester (1532?-1588) spared nothing to make her stay memorable, and as one of the Queen's entourage, the author was so impressed by this array of festivities that he felt

compelled to put down in writing the details of what he saw. This he did in the form of a 'letter' to his friend Master Humphrey Martin. As another friend of his, the book collector Captain Cox, took a prominent part in the proceedings, the author could not resist the opportunity to include an account of the Captain and his library.

To draw up a formal catalogue of Captain Cox's library amidst a description of the Kenilworth festivities would not only have been incongruous, but would also have been a cumbersome addition to a document composed in the form of a letter to a friend. The author quite adroitly surmounted this difficulty by blending his list of Captain Cox's books - no less than 62 items - into his narrative. In this way he turned what would otherwise have been a tedious enumeration of titles into an illustration of the Captain's personality and interests. In order to derive maximum effect from this exercise, the author was not content with showing which titles were in the Captain's library, but he also made the full range of the collection manifest by grouping the books in well-defined sections. The author's aim was to impress his friend Martin and other readers of his Letter, and it was to this end that he presented Captain Cox's collection in the order and terminology given in the Letter.

There can be little doubt that Captain Cox's books were listed in the way that was best suited to the purpose of the Letter. The ease with which the books are described and the author's ability to blend his list

smoothly with the rest of his narrative strongly suggest that he listed the books as he personally intended. Instead of going from shelf to shelf, laboriously writing down the details of each book as he would have found it, he revealed that much of his account was based on memory. True, he said that during the festivities he took 'sum notez and observationz (for I can not be idl at ony hand in the world)',⁵ and it was evidently on such notes that he based the greater part of his account. At times, however, he admitted that he had to rely on what he could remember, as when he explained that he was listing Captain Cox's philosophy books from memory: 'Whearof part az I remember ...'.⁶ This mixture of note-taking and memorising largely explains why he could not possibly report everything he saw, but could only relate 'a part heer', as he 'coold not see all, nor had I seen all coold well report the hallf'.⁷ Similarly his list of the Captain's story-books disappointingly ends with the words, 'with many mo then I rehearz heer';⁸ and after listing seven of the Captain's plays, he added in a frustratingly casual way, 'and a hundred more, he hath fayr wrapt up in Parchment and boound with a whipcord'.⁹ This account, then, is not altogether complete or

5. A letter ...; edited by R.J.P. Kuin (no.32, lines 22-23).

6. Ibid., line 664.

7. Ibid., lines 37-38.

8. Ibid., lines 659-660.

9. Ibid., lines 676-677.

thorough, and what the reader is left with is very much what the author chose - consciously or not - to relate.

In the case of the Captain's books, there was a good reason why the author could be content with trusting his memory. The type of books read by the Captain was familiar to a middle-class audience, so that no elaborate description was necessary for the books to be readily identified by his contemporaries. The author could therefore safely turn his list of Captain Cox's books into a continuous narrative, supplying only the briefest of titles and even leaving out the authors' names in almost all cases. His very first catalogue entry, for instance, reads 'King Arthurz book', and doubtless refers to Malory's Morte d'Arthur.

The author's main criterion for selecting the elements he saw fit to include in his Letter is clearly revealed in his writing style. Far from remaining an impartial reporter, he could not resist emphasising those events which aroused his enthusiasm. For instance, having tremendously enjoyed the tournament held on Sunday, July 17, he concluded his description of the event with the following typical hyperbole: 'I beleve it woold have mooved sum man too a right meery mood, though had it be toold him hiz wyfe lay a dying'.¹⁰ He is not wanting in his unbounding enthusiasm for Captain Cox either. To his obvious delight, the Captain distinguished himself in the mock-battle held that same Sunday, proving himself to be 'a valiaunt captayn of great proowes az fiers az a fox

10. Ibid., lines 604-606.

assaulting a gooz, waz so hardy too gyve the fyrst stroke'.¹¹ He introduced the Captain as 'an od man I promiz yoo',¹² that is to say, a singular or remarkable man. Captain Cox, he continued, was 'in the field a good marshall at musterz',¹³ and he was manifestly 'hardy az Gawyn, for hiz tonsword' or two-handed sword 'hangs at his tablz eend'.¹⁴ In civil life, the reader was told, he was a prominent and respected citizen of Coventry, being 'of very great credit and trust in the toooun heer, for he haz been chozen Alecunner' or inspector of ales 'many a yeer, when hiz betterz have stond by: and ... hiz judgment will be taken abooove the best in the parish, be hiz noze near so red' [sic].¹⁵ The author praised Captain Cox's virtues through his book-list too. The Captain, he said, did not merely collect books of stories and of philosophy merely for the sake of owning them, but was very learned in the fields represented in his collection: 'great oversight hath he in matters of story' and 'in Philosophy both morall and naturall, I think he be az naturally overseen'. The author, then, betrayed a constant preoccupation for enhancing or exaggerating the image of the Captain in his readers' eyes. This account, then, besides being not altogether complete, is to be read as a very personal, subjective view of what the

11. Ibid., lines 710-711.

12. Ibid., line 644.

13. Ibid., line 687.

14. Ibid., lines 645-646.

15. Ibid., lines 687-692.

author saw at Kenilworth Castle and in Captain Cox's home. It is precisely through his subjectivity that his intentions in listing the Captain's books are made manifest.

The narrator's admiration for Captain Cox, his professed knowledge of the man's character, and his intimate knowledge of his library, strongly suggest that the two were closely acquainted. Friendship would certainly account for many of the author's complimentary remarks concerning the Captain's personality and interests. In addition to friendship, furthermore, social class membership provided a strong bond between them. We know no more about Captain Cox than what is contained in the Letter, but the Captain emerges from the author's description as a typical member of the Elizabethan middle-class - 'by profession a Mason, and that right skilfull'.¹⁶

Towards the end of his Letter - his only work - the author described himself at great length, saying that, born in Nottinghamshire, he attended St Antholin's and St Paul's schools in London, up to the fifth form. He later became a member of the Mercers' Company, and his business frequently took him abroad, where, said he with immense pride, he learned Spanish, Latin (i.e. Italian?), French and Dutch. Eventually he was made a Keeper of the Council Chamber, and it was in this capacity that he followed the Court to Kenilworth Castle. He spared no detail regarding his interests in life, confessing,

16. Ibid., lines 644-645.

'Storyez I delight in, the more auncient and rare, the more lykesum untoo me',¹⁷ and, 'A, muzik iz a nobl Art'.¹⁸ Like many of the middle class, he could play musical instruments, 'noow with my Gyttern, and els with my Cyttern, then at the Virginallz'.¹⁹ Like Captain Cox, then, Langham was very much of the Elizabethan middle class.

The authorship of the letter has become a matter of dispute in recent years. It has been alleged that it was the work of the scholar and antiquary William Patten (c.1510-c.1600), who wrote it as a farce at the expense of Langham, hence the ludicrous style in evidence throughout the work.²⁰ If the author was Langham, he was obviously intent on presenting his friend in the best possible light, lavishing praise after praise upon him; if, on the other hand, he was Patten, he certainly succeeded in lampooning the Captain through his exaggerated eulogies.

Captain Cox's books, it must be emphasised, are not to be regarded as typifying the whole range of middle-class reading. With the exception of plays, which were loved by the middle class and by courtiers alike, despite a strong Puritan opposition,²¹ the Captain's

17. Ibid., lines 1646-1648.

18. Ibid., line 840.

19. Ibid., lines 1614-1615.

20. For a discussion of the pros and cons of the argument, see R.J.P. Kuin (no.151). Dr Kuin argues that the author of the Letter was Langham, not Patten.

21. L.B. Wright (no.243, p.603-604).

books only represent a part of the popular reading of the time, a part which the aristocratic classes were quick and eager to denigrate as frivolous trash. Langham was a proud representative of the commercial, bourgeois middle class, but he was equally intent on improving his social status,²² being a courtier as well as a mercer, and he appears to have been caught between these two conflicting currents of thought. Whether the letter is taken at face value or as a parody, the author was well aware of this dual interest, and it is most interesting to see how this influenced his arrangement of the list and his comments thereon.

Clearly, story-books were firm favourites with Captain Cox. Middle-class readers as a whole shared his love for 'matters of story', and were keen to refute the attacks of the aristocratic classes, who saw them only as a waste of time.²³ This explains why the author did not hesitate to place story-books at the top of his list, commenting rather grandly that Captain Cox had 'great oversight', that is, was very learned, in this field.

This section of 'matters of story', which includes more than half of the total number of titles given (33 out of 61, 'with many mor' [sic] unspecified items), is squarely divided into two groups: romances on the one

22. On the self-respecting pride of the middle class in their social status, and their ambitions for social improvement, see ibid., p.3, 19-42.

23. On the vogue of story-books, and the attitudes of the middle and aristocratic classes towards them, see ibid., p.375-417.

hand (entries 1-16) and, on the other hand, tales, short stories, ballads and poems (entries 17-33). At first glance, it may appear that the distinction between these two groups is one of form only, but a closer examination reveals that the books were listed in their respective sub-groups because of the types of story they contain. Thus romances constitute a homogeneous group because books like Malory's Morte d'Arthur (entry 1) or the legendary Life of Virgil (entry 15) tell stories which bear little resemblance to the jest-books and ballads (not included here for their musical aspects) which form the majority of the second sub-group.

The author was careful enough to place romances first, because, although the genre was then fast becoming old-fashioned,²⁴ it still enjoyed considerable favour, even with some aristocratic readers.²⁵ Further, Langham doubtless shared the view, held by the populace, that not only entertainment, but also much instruction could be derived from what many still believed to be historical accounts.²⁶ It was manifestly for the same reason that miscellaneous tales, short stories and ballads came second only to the more serious romances: it was commonly argued that much benefit could be gained from reading tales, either because of the moral most of them contained, or because of the healthy laughter they

24. H.S. Bennett (no.71, p.249-250).

25. L.B. Wright (no.243, p.85).

26. Ibid., p.376.

provoked.²⁷

The second section of the list is also revealing. It is introduced with carefully picked words, the author pointing out that it dealt with 'Philosophy both morall and naturall' and included 'poetry and Astronomy'. Words such as these were obviously meant to impress the reader into thinking that Captain Cox was 'naturally overseen', not only in story-books, but in more weighty matters too. If, on the other hand, the work was intended as a parody, the reader would be quick to see that very little astronomy and natural philosophy was to be found in the list, save in the popular encyclopaedic treatise The shepherds' calendar (entry 34). The feeble promise that Captain Cox possessed more books on 'oother hid scienceez' is a meager substitute for solid evidence. Either Langham was desperately trying to show that his friend was not slower than most in the rapid awakening of the middle class to the 'scientific' literature of the time,²⁸ or Patten was enjoying himself at the expense of someone he considered a pompous upstart. The reader, in

27. In this connection, typical is the prologue to the collection of jests entitled Scogin (item no.29 in Langham's list): 'Considering ... that mirth is so necessary for man, I publish this Book,... to make men merry: for amongst divers other Books of matters I have made, my delight has been to recreate my mind in making something merry; wherefore I do advertise every man, in avoiding pensiveness, or too much study or melancholy, to be merry with honesty in God, and for God, whom I humbly beseech to send us the mirth of Heaven. Amen.' (Quoted in F.J. Furnivall's edition of the Letter. London: Chatto and Windus, 1907 (The Shakespeare Library). p.lxvii-lxviii.)

28. On the curiosity shown by the middle class for the growing world of science, see L.B. Wright (no.243, p.549-602).

fact, is left with what is a very miscellaneous section, dominated by works touching on ethics.

That the list contained only one medical treatise - Andrew Borde (or Boorde), The breviary of health - curiously sandwiched between plays and ballads, testifies to Captain Cox's preference for light literature over serious works.²⁹ Also significant is that the author should make this single title stand out, by introducing it with the phrase 'and heerwith ...', thereby drawing the reader's attention to a dignified subject, albeit poorly represented in the Captain's collection.

Unlike the story-books in the first section, the ballads or song-books listed next were usually of such poor quality - both in literary form and physical make-up -³⁰ that even Langham felt at a loss to defend them. He therefore placed them in penultimate position, only listed the titles of seven of them, almost as if listing more would be detrimental to his evaluation of Captain Cox, and quickly dismissed the rest ('a hunderd [sic] more') as tied in a bundle. Similarly the very popular almanacs or prognostications were conventionally associated with the taste of common folk,³¹ and so they

29. This is further emphasised by the fact that Borde's work was part of that mass of books intended for the ordinary man and woman. Writes Borde himself: 'I do not wryte these bokes for learned men, but for simple and unlearned [sic] men' (quoted by H.S. Bennett, no.71, p.183).

30. Ibid., p.254.

31. L.B. Wright (no.243, p.450). This is not to deny, of course, the immense attraction astrology had for certain individuals among all classes of people (H.S. Bennett, no.71, p.201).

were reserved for the bottom of the list.

The arrangement of captain Cox's collection, then, tells a story of conflicting currents of thought. To be sure, both Langham and Cox displayed an enterprising spirit typical of the Elizabethan middle class, and neither was content with remaining only a master of his trade. The difference between the two, however, was one of intellectual interests and pursuits. On the one hand, the Captain's holdings imply that he was primarily fond of light reading, and they include very few of the more serious and educational works which were beginning to attract a middle-class audience eager to further their social status. In cultivating a taste for old-fashioned romances and popular reading to the exclusion of everything else, the Captain, in effect, was unwittingly identifying his intellectual interests with those of the lower classes. On the other hand, if Langham was the author of the Letter, his position was not so clear-cut. In no way did he deny his love for the kind of books Captain Cox possessed, especially story-books; but, implicit in his arrangement of the list was his regret that the Captain did not also collect literature of a more serious nature, particularly in the fields of 'philosophy' and the 'sciencez'. This strongly suggests that Langham's taste was more characteristically middle-class than his friend's.³² If the work is regarded as a parody, then Patten was emphasising

32. On the breadth of middle-class reading interests, see L.B. Wright (no.243, p.83).

Langham's roots in a devastating manner.

The list of Captain Cox' books thus illustrates the complexity of the Elizabethan middle class which, of course, is not seen as a uniform entity but as a composite body of very individual members, each with his own inclinations, interests and pursuits. Langham's list, therefore, whether it was written in earnest or not, is to be counted among the many documents contributing to a better understanding of the socio-cultural aspects of Elizabethan England.

Conclusion

Unravelling the motives which led a compiler to adopt a particular subject arrangement can be very informative, as in the case of the account of Captain Cox's library. Even when the precise reasons for the compiler's choice of classification cannot be established, there is still much value in looking into the matter. When inventories were as scrupulously classed by subject as the donations list of the books of Sir Nicholas Bacon, it is evident that classification was of concern to the compilers.

The compilers of post-mortem inventories, on the other hand, adopted what could be called 'second-generation' classifications, or classifications copied from existing subject arrangements - either the order of the books on the shelves, or the order of classed catalogues which the clerks took as their models. To them classification was a secondary consideration, almost a superfluous feature, and they normally paid

little attention to it, if any. Classification in those documents had lost its original function in the eyes of the compilers.

An enquiry into the motives behind the classification of documents as diverse as the ones discussed above has serious methodological implications. If these motives are disregarded, an investigation of subject arrangement could rely on false assumptions and draw unsound conclusions.

Chapter 4

Interest in classification

Introduction

When considered superficially, library catalogues of the English Renaissance give the impression that classification was of little concern to the compilers. Organisation in any form is absent from many catalogues of the period, particularly catalogues of private libraries; and when some order can be perceived, it seems to be either simple in the extreme or so uniform as to suggest a total lack of interest on the cataloguer's part. This is true, at least to a certain extent, of the catalogues which fall within the scope of this study.

A consideration of the importance attached by cataloguers to the classification of books, and of the extent to which they showed an interest in the matter, raises two important questions. On the one hand, were cataloguers indifferent to the subject arrangement they followed, did they resort to it at random, as if it did not matter which arrangement they adopted? On the other hand, was classification a deliberate, conscious choice, or did cataloguers content themselves with conforming to rudimentary traditional practices at the expense of personal initiative?

An answer to the second of these questions will be sought in subsequent chapters, which will examine it from various points of view. In Chapter 2 above, some evidence of external interest in the classification of

books was presented, and Chapter 3 has already shown that interest in classification was not altogether lacking in certain catalogues, even in donations lists and post-mortem inventories. In the present chapter other catalogues will be examined for evidence pointing to at least a measure of concern in subject arrangement on the compilers' part.

1. An apparent neglect

A cursory glance at the documents under consideration gives the impression that the compilers' sole preoccupation was to list books merely to record their existence.

Typically a compiler would give the books only the briefest of description, in the form of an author's name followed by the title of the work. Entries with just a title without the author's name abound, and so do entries with an author's name without any further information. Identification of specific editions, let alone of specific copies, is often impossible, and this is a particularly acute problem in lists which were apparently nothing more than personal records. The lack of attention paid by many cataloguers to detailed descriptions raises doubts as to their concern for cataloguing the books properly, let alone for classifying them.

The general appearance of the book-lists of the period is not usually impressive either. Physicians, for example, were in the habit of keeping a medley of

personal jottings in notebooks. Such notebooks, often well-worn through frequent use over a period of years, were not infrequently used to record lists of their owners' books. When their appearance leaves much to be desired, these notebooks can give the unfortunate impression that any book-list they may contain was compiled hurriedly and carelessly.

Leafing through the Bernard book-list of c.1640 (see Part II), a casual onlooker might be left with the distinct impression that it was rather carelessly prepared. At first, the book-list appears to be little more than an afterthought, starting as it does from the back of a small notebook, with the book turned upside down, and working its way towards a medley of medical jottings and personal accounts. At first glance, there is little to suggest that the compiler attended to his business with care, let alone that he showed any interest in the arrangement of his material. Despite appearances, however, the Bernard list was not compiled on the whim of the moment, but was carefully constructed to facilitate retrieval of the books. The compiler not only provided subject access to the items listed, arranging his material by topics, but he also took the precaution to add an alphabetical author index to his subject section, an unusual step at the time in a private library catalogue.¹ Far from being carelessly listed, many of

1. The practice of appending an alphabetical author index to a classified sequence can be traced back to such early examples as Johann Trithem's bibliography, compiled towards the end of the 15th century, and the library

the books are described with indications of date, place of publication and printer's name; and although it is true that no systematic method was followed by the compiler in this respect, it is interesting to note that his efforts to include such bibliographical details did not tire towards the end of the list, as so often happened in other catalogues. For identification purposes, little needs to be added to entries such as 'Gregorij Magni opera. Basileae, Frobenius 1551. tomi 2' (entry 10) or 'Vrsini opera tomi 3. Heidelbergae 1612' (entry 285).

2. Adherence to shelf order

The most interesting catalogues from the point of view of the history of classification are not those which slavishly follow shelf order or some traditional system of subject arrangement. They are those which approach the modern concept of the catalogue insofar as they strive to account for the various subject categories represented in a collection. As a general rule the less a catalogue has in common with inventories of property, the more individual its subject arrangement, which can be regarded as reflecting the compiler's or library owner's

(Continued from previous page)

catalogue of Syon Monastery, Isleworth, dated 1526 (R.F. Strout, bibliography, no.210, p.262). By the beginning of the 17th century, when the Bernard catalogue was compiled, the practice was widely recommended by Sir Thomas Bodley, Gabriel Naudé and others (*ibid.*, p.265), but the compilers of private library catalogues did not often follow suit, presumably because of the restricted scope and purpose of that type of catalogue.

personal interests and outlook on the contents of a collection. The study of this type of catalogue is the most rewarding because of the lack of standardisation in classification practices in 16th and 17th-century England. Catalogues in the form of shelf-lists, on the other hand, may appear to reflect the compilers' lack of interest in classification - all they had to do, it would seem, was to list the books in the same order as they were found on the shelves. In a sense, all the catalogues considered in this study are inventories of property, insofar as they record what private individuals owned; furthermore, most of these catalogues give indications of bibliographical size, and to that extent are shelf-lists. This is more the case with some catalogues than with others, however.

In view of the effort involved in compiling a true classed catalogue, it is not surprising that most compilers limited themselves to shelf-lists; or, after starting with the intention of compiling a catalogue with clear subject divisions, they grew weary of their labours and gradually neglected the task before them; or again they gave a semblance of compiling true classed catalogues, while listing a miscellany of books on various subjects under deceptively specific subject headings. Such endeavours could offer little help in retrieval, and were therefore more akin to the inventory of property - of which they may be said to be a variant - than to the classed catalogue.

A typical example is that provided by the 1615

inventory compiled by Christopher Keighley for William Cecil, 2nd Earl of Salisbury (see Part II, Appendix). At first glance, this looks like a true classed catalogue, the classes being 'Diuinitie' - 'Historie' - 'Naturall philosophie & phisice' - 'Bookes of diuerse sortes' - 'Philologie' - 'Lawe'. Keighley obviously intended to put on record what books Salisbury had on a given subject, doing his best, for instance, to list all 'Diuinitie bookes' in a single section, even though they were shelved both 'vpon the lefte' and 'vpon the righte side at the vpper end of the Librarie'. However, Keighley failed to put his intentions into practice, and his subject arrangement is not all that it looks.

Keighley's catalogue, in actual fact, is no more than a mere shelf-list in the strict sense of the term, his arrangement being first by subject, then by size; or, in the case of Divinity, first by subject, then by location, finally by size. Furthermore he apparently gave the names of his classes the vaguest of meanings. Thus his History section contains, as one would expect, accounts of secular and ecclesiastical history, as well as biography, but also geography ('80ta: Libri Ptolomei [sic] in fol.', fol.9r), architecture ('Architectura Vitruuij in fol.', ibid.), perspective ('Perspective R. Cotton. in fol.', ibid.), navigation ('The second volume of Navigacion in fol.', fol.9v), the military arts ('Militaris ordinis Iohannitarum Rhodiorum authore henrico Pentalione [Heinrich Pantaleon] - fol.', fol.10v), belles-lettres ('Il decameron di Boccacchio in

4', fol.11v), bibliography ('Cathologus librorum bibliothecae oxoniensis bis - 4', fol.12r), grammar ('Grammatica Latina in vulgare in 4', ibid.), horsemanship, ('Pluvinell Instructions for Horsemanship in french - foll.', fol.14r) and other unrelated subjects. His other sections too are largely miscellaneous, and this is not entirely because such terms as 'Natural philosophy' and 'Philology' then encompassed very broad concepts; titles on other subjects are listed under these headings, such as politics ('Nobilitas politica vel civilis in fol.', fol.14v), the military arts again ('Imprese stratagemis militaris de Barnard Rocka - fol.', ibid.), moral philosophy ('Aristotilis Ethica bis in 4', fol.15v) and rhetoric ('Aristotilis Rhetorica in 8', fol.16r) in the Natural philosophy section; and logic ('Tolletti Logica in 4to', fol.21v) in the Philology section.

3. Size and value of the books

Catalogues which give appraised values of the books are, on the face of it, typical inventories of property. Classification would not normally be of key importance in such inventories, but this is not to say that priced lists necessarily paid no attention to it.

When the physician Edward Barlow decided to make a list of his library on February 20, 1590, he made it clear that he intended to account for the 'rates' of the books, 'as they are rially [sic] worthe', and he ended his list with the words: 'The hole some of money, of all

my bookes according to the prices heere sett downe is £25 12 s 9 d' (see Part II). Yet Barlow did list his books in distinct groups: he started with a large untitled group of 129 items, followed by 14 entries classed as 'Diuinitie' and 27 classed as 'Historye'. It would appear that Barlow started with the most valuable part of his collection, the first 129 items being valued at £17.3.10 whereas the following 41 items were only deemed to be worth £1.13.4, a difference quite disproportionate to the number of items involved.

Looking at the c.1640 list of the library attributed to Samuel Bernard (already mentioned on p.88-89 above) it appears that the compiler, in common with many at the time, was especially interested in the size and value of the books. The value of the books is scrupulously recorded against nearly every entry, and it sometimes seems that the price of a book was all that the compiler was concerned with. In itself, an entry such as '4 s. Clemens' (entry 18) reveals little about the book except its value: is the author Clement of Alexandria, or is it Clemens Romanus?) and several similar examples could easily be found. The value of the books also appears to have played a role in the arrangement of the material, because large and expensive items seem to have been gathered together to form the bulk of the first section, under the heading 'Patres'. It might be concluded that such factors as size and value were more important to the compiler of the Bernard list than subject arrangement; and that this may well explain the flaws in the subject

arrangement of the catalogue. Theology books, for instance, are not listed together but in four different groups - 'Patres' (entries 1-29); 'Commentatores in Scripturas' (entries 67-88); 'Theologici' and 'Sermones sacri' (entries 212-268); 'Theologi latini et anglici' and 'Scholastici' (entries 284-304) - each separated from one another by unrelated categories. Another example of unhelpful arrangement is the section 'Sermones sacri', which should start with entry 265, not entry 268. At best, then, the book-list appears to be little else than a priced list or shelf-list - a banal inventory of property.

The subject arrangement of the Bernard catalogue may seem at first to be yet another jumble of the subject headings usually found in catalogues of the period, but this is only a superficial impression. In reality, the compiler did adopt a systematic arrangement, although, the catalogue being for his personal benefit, he made no effort to make this arrangement evident to others (a point which will be developed in Chapter 7 below).

The 1628 Bedford donations list (see Part II) appears at first to reflect the compiler's preoccupation with the size of the books. Like many lists of the period, it conscientiously groups the books by subject, then by size, e.g. the first section is split into 'Libri historici in fol:' (entries 1-49), the same 'in quarto' (entries 50-65) and again 'in octavo' (entries 66-76). As mentioned in the previous chapter, however, the main concern of the compiler was to indicate the range of subjects included in the collection.

Lord Stafford's 1556 catalogue has all the appearances of a mere shelf-list (see Part II, Appendix). It would seem that Stafford worked through his collection shelf by shelf, listing the books in the order he found them, for he began each subject division with the larger volumes (folios and quartos, presumably kept on the lower shelves) and tended to list other volumes in descending order of size (mainly octavos and sixteenmos, doubtless kept on the upper shelves). This is the case in three divisions, in which books are listed in descending size order only: division VIII (Medicine and Surgery) thus begins with folios (entries 1-17), then lists quartos (entries 18-31), octavos (entries 32-49), duodecimos (entries 50-51) and sixteenmos (entries 52-58); division I (Civil law) starts with folios and quartos mixed together (entries 1-15), then lists together octavos and sixteenmos (entries 16-27); and division II (Canon law) also mixes folios and quartos at first (entries 1-13), followed by octavos (entries 14-17).

Stafford even took care to record the location of volumes in book-cases. According to him, his study had four such cases or classes, and shelf arrangement was as follows:-

Divisions I and III: 'in dextra parti prime classis'

Division II : 'in sinistra parti prime classis'

Divisions IV to IX: apparently in three other classes

Lord Stafford's catalogue, in actual fact, listed the books strictly by size in only three subject divisions: divisions I, II and VIII, as noted above. Except for categories IV and IX (History and Theology), where no order at all is discernible, Stafford repeatedly broke

shelf order for the express purpose of listing related books together in subject subdivisions. To give but one example, Cicero's Rhetorica, being a folio, naturally begins division VI (Rhetoric and Philosophy), but is less expectedly followed immediately by three octavos, another folio and a sixteenmo - all on the same subject; had Stafford followed shelf order in this instance, his books on rhetoric would not have been listed together.

There is therefore strong evidence of a marked effort on Stafford's part to transcend the physical bonds imposed on him by the various sizes of his books, and to present a catalogue in which subject arrangement is generally preferred to shelf order.

In a similar vein, the marginal shelf indications found in Sir Thomas Smith's 1576 catalogue (see Part II, Appendix) show that Smith generally listed his books shelf by shelf, e.g. 'on the est side', or 'on the 4th shelf'. As a result, his books on medicine are not listed all together in one subject group: having listed the bulk of them (from the 'fourth' and 'fifth' shelves) under the heading 'Medicinae, of phisick', he later added those shelved on the 'vppermost shelf' under the separate heading 'Phisic'. Just like Stafford, however, Sir Thomas Smith did not generally follow shelf order slavishly. Instead, he made a conscious effort to list books on the same subject together, regardless of their distribution on the shelves. Had he strictly adhered to shelf order, his sequence of subjects would have been more in line with the confused order below than with the

arrangement of the catalogue itself:-

	<u>Side</u>	<u>Shelves</u>
Phisic	West side	'Vppermost'
Historiographes	<u>id.</u>	'Highest', 2, 3
Medicinae, of phisick	<u>id.</u>	4
Philosophica	<u>id.</u>	4
Medicinae, of phisick	<u>id.</u>	5
Philosophica	<u>id.</u>	5
Astronomica	<u>id.</u>	5
Ciuil law	'Est side'	'Vppermost'
Architectura	<u>id.</u>	'Highest'
Theologica	<u>id.</u>	2
Iuris ciuilis et canonici	<u>id.</u>	4
Grammatica et poetica	<u>id.</u>	4
Common law	<u>id.</u>	?4
Iuris ciuilis et canonici	<u>id.</u>	5
Grammatica et poetica	<u>id.</u>	5

Instead of listing books shelf by shelf, Smith stopped at the end of a subject sequence on the shelf he was working on, then looked for other books on the same subject on the next shelf. When he was satisfied he had located all the books on a given subject, he then proceeded with the next subject on the shelf he had started with.

The 1639 catalogue of the books of William Somner (see Part II) gives indications of size in the description of individual items, not as a feature of the arrangement of the catalogue. The catalogue does start with folios, but only limited attention is paid to size. John Stow's Survey of London in folio, for instance, is next to the same author's Summary of English chronicles, which is in 16° (entries 120-121).

4. Classes and sub-classes

In common with most of his contemporaries, Sir Thomas Smith made no consistent or systematic attempt at classifying the books in his collection, and he was more

interested in broad subject groups than in fine classification. Yet the contents of his broad subject classes reveal that he did make some attempt at grouping books in sub-classes, particularly in his 1566 catalogue.

In both the 1566 and the 1576 catalogues, Smith begins his Theology section with editions of the Greek and Latin fathers, Augustine coming first according to the well-established medieval tradition. These are followed by a few general works by non-Catholic theologians, in particular Luther. Also common to both catalogues is the order of most of the remaining items in this section: Smith tended to place the Bible (texts and versions) and related works (commentaries, sermons and concordances) before a miscellany of theological works.

In the medical section of his 1566 catalogue, Smith sharply distinguishes between medicine and surgery on the one hand, and veterinary medicine on the other hand. That supreme classical authority, Galen, is at the head of the list (entry 431), and another of his works is found further down the section of medical books (entry 447). This section chiefly consists of duplicates of the works on medical botany listed under the heading Philosophy, supplemented by popular books of 'secrets' (collections of remedies) such as the De secreti of Alessio Piemontese (entry 446). Intermixed with these are several surgical works such as those of Guido de Cauliaco (entry 438) and Joannes de Vigo (entry 439). Contrasting with this miscellaneous listing is the block of four items on veterinary medicine which ends the

medical section (entries 448-451; these are followed by later additions), for instance Jean Massé's Art veterinaire (entry 449).

Even donations lists such as that of the books of Sir Nicholas Bacon (see Part II) sometimes contain evidence pointing to the importance of classification for the compiler. In the case of Bacon's books the compiler's concern with classification becomes evident when the contents of his subject sections are analysed. Not content with the traditional headings of 'Grammatica' and 'Dialectica cum philosophia', the compiler subdivided these two sections, thereby showing an interest in classification which is not immediately apparent.

The first 23 items of the inventory are listed under the heading 'Grammatica'. This first section is clearly divided into literature (entries 2-11) and language. Language, in turn, is split into grammatical treatises (entries 12-15) and dictionaries (entries 1,16-23). The literary sub-section is dominated by the classics, containing as it does ancient Greek poetry, comedy and tragedy (Homer, Aristophanes, Sophocles), with commentaries (entries 2,5-7,11). Modern authors, however, are also present, with the verse of the poet and humanist Angelo Poliziano (entry 9); Erasmus and Richerius' compendia of literary passages (entries 3-4); and the works of Laurentius Valla (entry 10), here doubtless because of his Elegantiae linguae Latinae, a controversial textbook of Latin grammar with considerations of prose style. Grammatical treatises follow the usual language arrangement - Hebrew (entry 12), Greek

(entry 13) and Latin (entries 14-15). Dictionaries conclude the 'Grammatica' section, and only one of them is separated from the others: Thomas Cooper's Thesaurus (entry 1), a popular compilation based on Sir Thomas Elyot's dictionary.

The section headed 'Dialectica cum philosophia', characteristically, is more varied; but it is not the miscellaneous section usually found in catalogues of that period under the heading of Philosophy. It comprises three sub-sections - philosophy (natural and moral) and logic (entries 30-59), followed by works dealing with miscellaneous arts and sciences (entries 60-62), and finally theology (entry 63). More specifically, philosophy sensu stricto is represented by early writers on the subject, viz. Aristotle, Plato, Seneca, Boethius and Plotinus (entries 31-34, 39-41, 47); moral philosophy by Aristotle and Plutarch (entries 35-38, 53); metaphysics by Aristotle (entries 49, 54, 58); natural history and 'physics' by Aristotle, Pliny the Elder, Julius Caesar Scaliger, Conrad Gesner and Girolamo Cardano (entries 30, 42-45, 52, 56, 59); logic by commentaries on Aristotle's Organon (entries 46, 48, 50-51, 55, 57). Miscellanies consist of Georgius Valla's encyclopaedic résumé of all the arts and sciences (De expetendis et fugiendis rebus, entries 60-61) and of Petrus Ramus' Scholae in liberales artes (entry 62), which deals mainly with grammar, rhetoric, dialectic, physics, metaphysics and mathematics. Theology ends the list, with a manuscript Psalter (entry 63).

Going beyond the subject headings used by the

compiler of the catalogue of Bacon's books, the actual subject structure he adopted for his first and third divisions is more complex than it looks at first. It may be tabulated as follows:-

	<u>Entries no.</u>
'Grammatica'	
Literature	2-11
Grammar and dictionaries	
Grammatical treatises	12-15
Dictionaries	16-23
'Dialectica cum philosophia'	
Ancient philosophy; moral	
philosophy; metaphysics;	
natural history and 'physics';	
dialectic	30-59
Miscellaneous arts and sciences	60-62
Theology	63

The same pattern of subject divisions and subdivisions is present in the 1556 catalogue of the books of Henry, first Baron Stafford, mentioned earlier in this chapter (p.95-96 above). Stafford appropriately began his list of works on the Civil or Roman law - his first subject division - with an item of a general nature, Disputationes diversorum doctorum dominorum (entry I, 1), which gathers the legal contributions of no less than nine authors. The next four items - editions of the weighty Digest and Codex - set the tone for what is a solid collection of works such as Joannes Ferrarius' commentary on the Institutes of Justinian (entry I, 17), where the medieval mixes with the modern.

Stafford's next broad subject division, Canon law, solemnly begins with the Decretals of Gregory IX and continues with a miscellany of legal works, including William Lyndewode's Constitutiones provinciales (entry II, 5).

The books on Grammar and Poetry (division III) are given in four distinct groups. First there are a few grammatical treatises on Latin as well as Greek, Italian and French, such as Joannes Sulpicius' scholastic textbook Opus insigne grammaticum (entry III, 3). Then come various books of schemes and tropes, commonplace books and other textbooks of rhetoric, such as Erasmus' De duplici copia verborum et rerum (entry III, 9). A few dictionaries and word-books follow, such as Robertus Stephanus' Dictionarium propriorum nominum (entry III, 17). Finally the fourth group consists of works combining education and literature, such as Erasmus' satirical Stultitiae laus or Encomium moriae (entry III, 33), and is dominated by classical writings in verse such as Aesop's Fables (entry III, 24) and Ovid's De remedio amoris (entry III, 35).

The two topics of division VI - Rhetoric and Philosophy - are not mixed together but form two separate groups. Thus, books such as Cicero's De oratore (entries VI, 1-2) and works designed for the study of the art of letter-writing are not confused with items such as Aristotle's writings on natural and moral philosophy (entries VI, 24-25,31) or the modern Treatise of moral philosophy by William Baldwin (entry VI, 38). Immediately after Philosophy comes another broad subject division, devoted to the more technical arts. Starting this seventh division is a small group of books dealing with 'Cosmography', in this case physical and human geography (e.g. Joannes Boemus' Fardle of facions, entry VII, 2). Next come three titles on husbandry, starting with

Varro's De re rustica (entry VII, 5) and followed by a series of books on the arts forming a miscellany for the simple reason that they are represented by one item each: Architecture with the classic De architectura by Vitruvius (entry VII, 8); the well-known emblem book of Alciatus, Libellus emblematum (entry VII, 9); military arts with Vegetius Renatus' De re militari (entry VII, 10); a topical treatise on ancient coinage, weights and measures, Leonardus de Portis' De re pecuniaria (entry VII, 11); and works on the arts of writing, drawing, carving, hawking and hunting (entries VII, 12-16).

The subject structure of Stafford's catalogue may be represented as follows (miscellaneous sections are not shown here):-

	<u>Entries no.</u>
'I. Iuris civilis libri'	
General	1
Digest and Codex	2-5
Miscellaneous civil law	6-27
'II. Ius pontificum'	
Decretals	1-3
Miscellaneous canon law	4-17
'III. Nomina librorum grammaticorum et poetarum'	
Grammatical treatises	1-8
Textbooks of rhetoric	9-14
Dictionaries and word-books	15-17
Poetry	18-38
'VI. Libri rhetorices et oratorum et philosophorum'	
Rhetoric, oratory and letter-writing	1-22
Philosophy (natural and moral)	23-38
'VII. Cosmographiae, rei militaris, rusticae, pecuniariae, perspectivae, et aliarum artium'	
Geography (physical and human)	1-4
Husbandry	5-7
Other arts (architecture, emblems, military arts, coinage, calligraphy, drawing, carving, hawking and hunting)	8-16

5. Compilers' scope notes

Sir Edward Coke, the renowned lawyer, was not the author

of his library catalogue, which was written for him by an unknown hand in, or shortly before, 1634 (see Part II, Appendix). When a book-list was not written expressly at the owner's request, as in the case of Langham's list of Captain Cox's books, responsibility for the arrangement of the catalogue can be reasonably assumed to rest squarely with the compiler, not the owner. On the other hand, the owner's involvement in a catalogue's arrangement becomes a possibility when the catalogue was actually commissioned. In many catalogues, there is no way this can be established, but there are exceptions, and the catalogue of the books of Sir Edward Coke appears to be one of them.

Although not written in the owner's hand, the catalogue of Coke's library does seem to have been made under his close supervision. Coke himself presented it as if he had written it, appending his autograph signature to its title: 'A Catalogue of all my bookes both printed and manuscripts'. Furthermore, he appended his autograph signature to many of the sections of the catalogue, evidently as his mark that the entries were as they should be. It is difficult to imagine how he could have endorsed the various sections of the catalogue if its subject arrangement had not also met with his approval.

Furthermore there is evidence that the compiler was not only interested in the way he arranged his material, but also that he went out of his way to devise a subject arrangement compatible with Coke's interests as a lawyer.

The 'lawes of England', the compiler explained, come second after Divinity 'because they are derived from the lawe of god'. Similarly History follows Law because 'approved histories are necessary for a iurisconsult', and he was quick to point out that disciplines such as Philosophy 'are handmaides to the knowledge of lawes'. Other sections are similarly prefaced.

The explanations given by the compiler of Coke's catalogue are not always convincing, and some of them appear a little forced and contrived. The Dictionaries section, for instance, is awkwardly introduced with the words 'And for that dictionaries are aides and helpes to all that went before, and that followe after, they shall come in the next place'. Similarly, books on various 'sciences' are artificially and rather unconvincingly grouped together for no better reason than that 'there is noe knowledge of any worthie science but maye stand a iurisconsult in steade at one tyme or other'. Yet these statements, however contrived they may seem, are evidence that the compiler did pay attention to the way the catalogue was divided by subjects. That his explanations sometimes fail to convince is merely a reflection on the inadequacies of the cataloguing practices of the time, not a sign that subject arrangement did not matter.

Conclusion

It would be easy to conclude from a superficial examination that little concern for library classification was displayed in Renaissance England. It

does not follow, however, that this is true of each and every catalogue from that period, and it would be inaccurate to conclude that all cataloguers were utterly careless and unconcerned when arranging books by subject. In actual fact, evidence of interest in the classification of books, and of concern for the proper organisation of libraries and catalogues by subject, may be found in documents that have survived to our day. The compilers of 16th and 17th-century library catalogues could have listed the books in their charge in a random way, and many did just that. Others, however, arranged the books in subject sections, which may or may not have entirely coincided with the arrangement of the books on the shelves; they assigned subject headings to the various sections; and rather than leaving it at that, they subdivided certain subject sections, thereby showing an interest in classification which becomes more evident when one turns to the contents of the subject classes.

In the final analysis, however, it is not always possible to determine to what extent subject order was the deliberate product of an individual's concern for the arrangement of his material. What a close examination of catalogues reveals, on the other hand, is that some cataloguers at least did not adopt a random approach for the classification of their books. The implication is that the subject arrangement which they adopted made sense to them, although this may not be obvious to us. Even when it cannot be established that subject arrangement in a library catalogue is any more than the

passive reflection of the compiler's intellectual or personal background, much information can be gleaned from such background, as will be shown in the following chapters.

Chapter 5

The subject headings in library catalogues

Introduction

The compilers of the vast majority of 16th and 17th-century classed catalogues resorted to time-honoured terminology in the titles of their classes. The same headings seem to recur from catalogue to catalogue, and it may appear that not much of interest can be found in them. Some catalogues, however, departed from the practices usual at that time. Private library catalogues in particular were sometimes very individualistic in their choice of subject headings.

In the context of cataloguing, innovations in the terminology of subject headings are of course of no interest from a purely lexicographic point of view: cataloguers had no part to play in the development of language. Where the interest lies is in the introduction of terms common in contemporary usage into a traditionally conservative framework. It is precisely because library classification used to be adverse to change that departures from usual practices can be informative.

To look at this closely can give an insight into the personal interests of the cataloguer, who was sometimes the library's owner. It can also underline the popularity or importance of a subject at the time; and it may be seen as a clear reflection of significant changes in currents of thought.

1. Continuity

On the whole, 16th and early 17th-century private library catalogues retain the well-established medieval view of the world in the terminology used for their subject headings.

Classes for the medieval liberal arts can be easily recognised in these catalogues. Parts of the trivium are still there - with headings such as 'Dialectica' (or 'Logica'), 'Grammatica' (and 'Poetica'), 'Rhetorica' (and 'Oratores'); and the quadrivium is also well represented, from the general term 'Mathematica' to the more specific 'Arithmetica', 'Astronomia' (and 'Astrologia'), 'Musica' and 'Geometria'.

The medieval faculties too are conspicuous, with headings such as 'Theologia', 'Philosophia' (both 'moralis' and 'naturalis'), 'Lex' or 'Jus' (both 'civilis' and 'canonicus'), and 'Medicina' (or 'Phisica').

Continuity is also manifest in the use of such miscellaneous medieval catalogue headings as 'Metaphysica', 'Res militaris', 'Alchemia', 'Architectura', 'Cosmographia' and 'Historia' (or 'Historiographi').

There was nothing in the literature of the time to suggest that headings such as these had become in any way inaccurate to describe the subject sections in book catalogues. These headings may now look hopelessly inadequate insofar as they only provide a broad indication of the subjects represented in a catalogue; but from a terminological point of view they made good sense.

2. Dramatic literature

Although there was a sound basis for cataloguers to continue the medieval tradition, some did not hesitate to use terms not employed in the catalogues of a bye-gone age. This was the case of the cataloguer of the books of Robert Burton (1577-1640).¹

After Burton's death on January 25, 1640, the majority of his books passed to the Bodleian Library, following the provisions in his will.² Upon their reception, the books were listed by John Rous, Bodley's Librarian.³ Rous' list was hurriedly made and some of the sections into which it was arranged bear simple labels such as 'Books in folio' or 'Libri anglici in 8°'. The list looks so devoid of interest that when it was first printed, the editor saw little point in transcribing it as it stands, preferring to re-arrange the entries alphabetically by authors' names, with additional bibliographical details (see Part

1. Details of the life of Robert Burton, the celebrated author of the Anatomy of melancholy (first published 1621), are not forthcoming (see DNB for a brief account). His personal library, which has largely survived down to this day, is of particular interest because it is one of the few existing sources of information on this great literary figure.

2. The provisions regarding the disposal of Burton's library may be found in an appendix to his will, dated August 15, 1639: 'If I have any Bookes the University Library hath not lett them take them If I have any bookes our owne library [Christ Church] hath not lett them take them' (quoted by C.E. Simons, bibliography, no.204, p.219). Specific books or small groups of books, the appendix stipulates, were to be left to named individuals. Apart from these, a total of 581 titles were received at the Bodleian, while duplicates and books the Bodleian did not want, totalling 473, went to Christ Church (W. Osler, no.183, p.185).

3. On John Rous, also spelt Rouse and Russe (1574-1652) see DNB.

II, Appendix).

As far as the arrangement of the list is concerned, Rous listed the books in eight groups, under the following headings:-

Books in folio
Libri in quarto
English books 4°
Maskes, comedies, & tragedies
Comedies & tragedies
Books in 8° lattin
Libri anglici in 8°
Sermons in 4to

Despite its lack of sophistication, this arrangement is noteworthy because Rous made no attempt whatsoever to conform to traditional subject categories. A substantial number of Burton's books - about a third⁴ - deal with theological matters, yet no subject heading is used to indicate this. In itself the absence of a traditional heading such as 'Theology' is not remarkable: division by format instead of subject was a common feature of catalogues from that period. What makes the absence of traditional subject divisions conspicuous, however, is the presence of the unconventional headings 'Maskes, comedies, & tragedies' and 'Comedies & tragedies'. Rous' use of these two headings is interesting on more than one count.

First the use of such terms as 'Maskes', 'Comedies' and 'Tragedies' is unexpected in a catalogue made for an institution. Rous was not in the same position as the cataloguer of a private library, who may have felt at liberty to indicate the contents of a collection

4. W. Osler (no.183, p.190).

regardless of rigid cataloguing terminology sanctioned by centuries of practice or by institutional policy. In any case, private library catalogues of the period do not as a rule use headings similar to Rous', although a few examples may be found: the c.1634 catalogue of the books of Sir Edward Coke lists four items under the heading 'Italian playes' (entries 876-879); and the 1575 list of Captain Cox's books includes a section of four specified items headed 'auncient playz' (see Part II, Appendix, for both). Also rare in a book catalogue is the term 'masque' or 'mask', although it had been in use in the English language for over a century before Rous listed Burton's books.⁵

Rous' subject headings are also interesting because, most curiously, they loudly advertised types of literature which the founder of the University Library, Sir Thomas Bodley, did not want to be added to stock. Bodley was especially scathing in his comments on English plays, and he repeatedly warned the Library's Keeper against such 'riffe raffes' and 'baggage bookes', which could only

5. The first recorded use of the term is reportedly found in Edward Hall's Chronicle, in a passage relating to Henry VIII (under the year 1512): 'On the daie of the Epiphanie at night, the kyng with xi. other wer disguised, after the maner of Italie, called a maske, a thyng not seen afore in Englande' (quoted by E.E.H. Welsford, no.234, p.130). Welsford also discusses the considerable controversy surrounding the interpretation of Hall's words (ibid., p.131-139).

Collections of plays included those of Sir Edward Dering (1598-1644) and William Percy (1575-1648). On Dering, see T.N.S. Lennam (no.155); and on Percy, see E. Miller (no.168).

discredit the Bodleian:-⁶

'I can see no good reason to alter my opinion, for excluding suche bookes, as almanackes, plaies, & an infinit number, that are daily printed, of very vnworthy maters ... Were it so againe, that some litle profit might be reaped (which God knowes is very litle) out of some of our playbookes, the benefit thereof will nothing neere counteruaile, the harme that the scandal will bring vnto the Librarie, when it shalbe giuen out, that we stuffe it full of baggage bookes ... This is my opinion ...: & the more I thinke vpon it, the more it doth distast me, that suche kinde of bookes, should be vouchesafed a rowme, in so noble a Librarie.'

Why Rous decided to single out Burton's plays and masques, highlighting them with subject headings, is largely a matter for conjecture. In retrospect these items may nowadays be considered to form an especially valuable part of Burton's collection, from the dual point of view of bibliography and literary history, but such value judgment on the part of a 17th-century librarian at the Bodleian is unlikely. When Burton's Latin books were listed separately in the Benefaction Book, the lighter literature represented in his collection was dismissed in a derogatory comment, to the effect that he had donated scores of comedies, tragedies and other trifles, chiefly in the vernacular, which were too numerous to be itemized ('Porro [dono dedit] comoediarum, tragediarum, et schediasmatum ludicrorum (praesertim idiomate vernaculo) aliquot centurias, quas propter multitudinem non adjecimus').⁷

6. Letter to Dr Thomas James, dated January 15, 1612 (Sir T. Bodley, no.22, letter no.221). There are similar injunctions in letters no.26, 162 and 220 (*ibid.*).

7. Quoted by W. Osler (no.183, p.185) from W.D. Macray (no.163, p.66).

In the light of the passage above, it is not impossible that Rous tried to warn the University administrators of that part of Burton's library which Bodley would have considered to be dubious, to say the least. On the other hand, it is tempting to think, as has been suggested elsewhere,⁸ that Rous deliberately chose to retain such books for the Bodleian, against Bodley's injunctions, and that he boldly advertised what was in effect a very significant change in the history of acquisitions at the Bodleian. If this is the case, then Rous' efforts remained largely unnoticed for a long time: it was only with the publication of the 1843 Bodleian catalogue, over 200 years after Burton's donation, that the acquisition of all the plays given by Burton was made generally known.⁹

Whatever Rous' motivations, his subject headings remain an eloquent testimony to the literary tastes of his friend Burton. On a wider scale, they may be seen as reflecting the popularity of plays with the people of the time in general, and the fondness of the aristocracy and the Court for masques. The eminent composers of masques of the period - Ben Jonson, George Chapman, Francis Beaumont, John Fletcher, James Shirley and many others - are well represented in Burton's collection.¹⁰

8. I.G. Philip (no.187, p.33).

9. Ibid.

10. The outbreak of the Puritan Revolution halted the success of the genre in England, and the last representation of a masque at the time is said to have taken place in the very year Burton died. This was Sir William Davenant's Salmacida spolia, also in Burton's collection (E.E.H. Welsford, no.234, p.240-243).

3. Religious controversies

After preaching to the lawyers at the Inner and Middle Temples for over eight years, William Crashaw or Crashawe (1572-1626)¹¹ was driven by financial difficulties to try and dispose of his considerable private library for cash.¹² In 1613 he formally offered his library for sale in a letter addressed to the Middle Temple treasurer, benches and fellows, emphasising its size and detailing its scope by means of a classified synopsis of contents (see Part II, Appendix).

The theology section in Crashaw's synopsis is finely subdivided (by 17th-century standards)¹³ into no less than ten sections and subsections. Rather than just following the example of many of his contemporaries, who would have been content with a general heading such as 'Theology' or 'Divinity', Crashaw laid great emphasis on the scope of

11. William Crashaw, father of the poet Richard Crashaw, was appointed to preach in the Temple Church twice weekly in February 1605, and he vacated the lectureship in June 1613. The most comprehensive treatment of his life and career is by P.J. Wallis (no.229). I have followed the spelling 'Crashaw' used in DNB.

12. For details of Crashaw's misfortunes, see R.M. Fisher (no.110).

There is no reason to doubt that Crashaw was overstating his case when he wrote that his library was 'one of the most complete libraryes in Europe (that of Oxforde excepted)' - quoted by R.M. Fisher (no.111, p.123). On Crashaw's library, see also P.J. Wallis (no.228).

13. Another case of detailed classification is that found in the catalogue of an unknown owner, evidently a physician, undated but probably compiled in the 1620s (see Part II, Appendix). The major part of that collection is catalogued under 28 subject headings, all medical, which are unusually specific for a collection of the period, e.g. 'De pulsibus', 'De febribus', 'De thorace'.

his theological collection of printed books by means of the following headings:-

1. Scriptures
2. Counsels
3. Fathers
4. Protestants
5. Papists
 - Commenters
 - Controversies
 - Postillers
 - Schoolmen
 - Casuists

All of the headings above make use of terms which were highly topical in Crashaw's days, and nearly half of them had actually been coined in his own century or the one before, viz. 'Protestants', 'Papists', 'Schoolmen' and 'Casuists'.¹⁴ By 1613 these terms were in common usage in many walks of life, and so are not in themselves especially remarkable; but in the context of traditional, conservative book cataloguing, the use of such terms was far from being the norm, and it is on this count that they are worthy of note.

In addition to reflecting clearly some of the major preoccupations of his time, Crashaw's headings stand as a vivid illustration of his own involvement with theological matters. Crashaw's synopsis is exceptionally

14. The earliest documented uses of those terms in the English language, according to the OED, are:

- 'Papist': 1521 (from French 'papiste' or Latin 'papista', both also 16th century).
- 'Protestant': 1539 (from German or French 'Protestant', first applied to those who joined in the protest at the 1529 Diet of Spires).
- 'Schoolman': before 1540.
- 'Casuist': 1609.

revealing, because the terms used for his subject sections are charged with emotional content to an unusual extent for such a document. Although the synopsis is constructed as if it could serve as the framework for a classed book catalogue - with numbered sections as well as subdivisions - Crashaw's terminology is in keeping with that which he would use, say, in a private correspondence.¹⁵

Crashaw was notorious for his outspoken religious views,¹⁶ and it was quite consistent with his character that he denigrated, in unison with countless numbers of his contemporaries, 'Romish' or 'Popish' authors in general, and, in particular, what was perceived as the excesses of casuistry and scholastic theology. Indeed, to produce documented evidence for the invidious use of the terms in question would necessitate quoting from nearly every anti-Catholic work from the period. Crashaw could not well have used the controversial term 'Catholics', for this was claimed as their own by Roman Catholics and Protestants alike - a claim which was the very foundation of Crashaw's Manuall for true Catholickes (first published 1611). The more neutral designation 'Roman Catholic' had been used in England since the early

15. On August 14, 1609, Crashaw wrote to Salisbury about 'the abuse of Scriptures by Popes and popish Doctors, in support of popish doctrines, with which abuse the author of the above libel charges Protestants' (quoted by P.J. Wallis, no.228, p.216).

16. Because of his strong views, Crashaw ran into difficulties with church censors in July 1609 (ibid., p.214).

17th century,¹⁷ but Crashaw preferred the terminology he was accustomed to, and he chose instead the derisory and contemptuous word 'Papists'. As if to leave the recipients of his letter in no doubt as to where his allegiance lay, he reinforced his choice of terms by the equally opprobrious use of the words 'Schoolmen' and 'Casuists'. In contrast, the authors who were sympathetic to the religion of the Realm were simply given the neutral label 'Protestants'.¹⁸

It would be an understatement to say that the printed books and manuscripts avidly collected by Crashaw constituted a working library. It would be nearer to the truth to say that they were his whole life. The fervour he mustered in his crusade against Roman Catholicism is plainly evident in his works and what has survived of his correspondence. It is somewhat more surprising to find this sentiment associated with the formal synopsis of the contents of a private library. In addition to conjuring up a true picture of Crashaw's personal beliefs and character, his synopsis may be seen as a succinct expression of the upheavals and turmoils of an entire era in English history.

The subject headings used in the Divinity section of

17. 1605 is the earliest reference in the OED.

18. In 16th and 17th-century usage (according to the OED), the term 'Protestant' was generally used as the opposite of 'Catholic' in the restricted sense of 'Roman Catholic'. It was only later that 'Protestant' lost its favour with those who emphasised that 'Catholic' is not necessarily synonymous with 'Roman Catholic'.

The terms 'casuists' and 'schoolmen', of course, were not always used in a derogatory way.

the 1634 catalogue of Sir Edward Coke's library (see Part II, Appendix) are strongly reminiscent of those used by Crashaw. In Coke's catalogue, the eleven divisions in the Divinity section fall into three broad groups, viz.:-

- 'Divinity' books and manuscripts (further subdivided by size and language)
- 'Popishe' books and manuscripts
- 'The true and certaine foundation of all divinitie' (i.e. the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer)

Coke was first and foremost a lawyer, and it is no exaggeration to say that law dominated his life. Theological matters, however, were also of great significance to him. In common with many libraries of the period, Coke's collection contained far more books on theology than on any other single subject, even law (292 entries for 'Divinity' against 199 for 'Lawe'). This was partly a sign of the times, of course, but Coke's interest in religion ran deeper than that. What attracted his attention was not merely a system of religious beliefs in themselves, but rather the crucial role religious attitudes played in the life of the country. It was because of his close professional involvement in the legal and political fields at national level that he took a rigorous stand in matters of faith.

Coke's views on religion are perhaps best illustrated by his attitude during the famous Gunpowder Trial of 1605. Speaking for the prosecution as Attorney-General, he hotly maintained that the men on trial were not to be judged for their Catholic faith as such, but because of their stand as English Catholics. This, to him and many others, was a contradiction in

terms, for one could not be at once English and at the same time give first allegiance to Rome.¹⁹ What was perceived by many as a conflict of loyalties had been a raging issue since the time of Henry VIII, and anti-Catholic feelings were fuelled by the intolerance and determination of men such as Coke. The prevailing dread of the influence of popery is manifest in a question devised by William Cecil, Baron Burghley (1520-1598) and often put to alleged conspirators: 'Should the Pope send an army to England, for whom would you fight, Rome or England, the Pope or the Queen?'²⁰

Bibles are listed in various places throughout the Divinity section of Coke's catalogue, e.g. 'Biblia lat: fol:' (entry 5) under 'Divinity books in folio'; 'An olde lattine bible in 8'. large parchment' (entry 211) under 'Divinity manuscripts'; and 'A great Bible in fol: covered with blacke leather with brasse bosses published by Mathewe Parker Archbishophe of Canterbury with Cranmers prologue to the same, with pictures &c:' (entry 292) under the 'True and certaine foundation' heading. This is not to say, however, that Bibles were listed as found on the shelves, without any regard for subject allocation. In actual fact, a definite pattern of purposeful arrangement emerges when the contents of the Divinity section are examined. Far from giving no thought to the subject arrangement of the Bibles, the compiler was careful to distinguish between Protestant

19. Coke's attitude during the Gunpowder Trial is recounted in detail by C.S.D. Bowen (no.78, p.219-236).

20. Quoted ibid., p.85.

Bibles on the one hand, and Catholic translations and editions on the other. Items such as 'Parte of a Doway bible in 4°. Engl:' (entry 253) and 'A Rhemishe Testament in 4°. Engl:' (entry 263) were resolutely placed among the 'Popishe books', for the simple reason that Catholic translations were widely distrusted by Protestants who frequently accused Catholics of wilfully falsifying the original texts.

Only Bibles and one book of Common Prayer are to be found under the heading 'Foundacion of all divinitie'. It is not altogether clear why only certain Protestant Bibles qualified for inclusion under this separate heading, although the compiler's detailed descriptions suggest that they were of special value. What is clear, however, is that the compiler made a special point of highlighting this privileged group of Bibles as the 'Foundacion of all divinitie'. In contrast, relegating Catholic Bibles to the 'Popishe books' section was the compiler's way of re-asserting the seriousness of the rift between the religion of the land and the Romish persuasion, and the meaning and import of his subject arrangement is all the clearer for it. In effect, his arrangement of Divinity consisted of a thesis ('Divinity' or true religion), followed by an antithesis ('Popishe' religion), the compiler concluding that the last word should be left to the supreme authority of the approved versions of the Scriptures, the 'True and certaine foundacion'. He thereby unequivocally stated a declaration of intent: the whole point of theology was to

gather evidence for determining the true faith. As a result, the opposition between 'Divinity' and 'Popishe' books is plainly seen as a burning issue of primordial importance in the lawyer's library.

Coke was by no means a Puritan, but his religious intolerance smacked of the kind of fanaticism for which Puritans were notorious.²¹ Such an attitude may have been commonplace, and the term 'Popishe' was indeed in common use in Coke's day,²² but it is somewhat unexpected to find it reflected in the structure of a library catalogue. Subject categories such as Coke's 'Popishe Books' and Crashaw's 'Papists', set resolutely in opposition to the accepted religion of the day, are vivid reminders of the deep emotions stirred by the religious controversies of the time, in which Coke and Crashaw played an active role.

Contemporary references to Anthony Higgin, Dean of Ripon in Yorkshire (1608-1624), appear to be chiefly restricted to brief factual details and dates. Higgin left no published work, and his will is one of the scarce surviving documents in his handwriting.²³ Little, therefore, can be asserted concerning the course of his

21. This is not to say that all Puritans were extremists or that only Puritans hated popery. P. Lake (no.152) has argued convincingly that Puritanism cannot be reduced to a simple definition, and that some Puritans were moderates, others radicals.

22. The first documented use of the term is dated 1528 (OED).

23. Higgin's will is partly quoted by J.T. Fowler (no.112, p.373); and by J.E. Mortimer (no.169, p.2).

life and career, let alone his intellectual interests.

The paucity of documents relating to Higgin makes each and every existing source of information on the man especially valuable, and this is certainly true of the catalogue of his library that he himself compiled shortly before his death in 1624 (see Part II, Appendix). Although this catalogue is restricted to his theological books and therefore accounts for only part of his library,²⁴ it may be used as a basis for a general discussion of Higgin's character, as will be shown below.

Higgin had many points in common with William Crashaw, the Puritan lecturer discussed earlier in this chapter, although the two men differed in several respects. They both belonged to the same era, although Higgin was born a decade or two before Crashaw. Both were educated at St John's College, Cambridge which, by the time Crashaw was a student there, had become a centre of Puritanism.²⁵ Both took the cloth, but Crashaw is remembered as a vociferous Puritan, whereas there is no evidence to suggest that Higgin was thus inclined. Both knew each other, on a professional rather than personal plane.²⁶ Both collected books and thought their

24. Nearly 500 volumes on a variety of non-theological subjects have been traced as formerly belonging to Higgin. For a brief account of these, see J.E. Mortimer (no.169, p.6-8).

25. P.J. Wallis (no.228, p.213).

26. Crashaw was one of the prebendaries at Ripon when Higgin was appointed Dean in 1608, and Crashaw gave him a copy of his Romish forgeries, published two years before (J.E. Mortimer, no.169, p.5).

collections worth passing on to others for posterity.²⁷

Similarities and differences between the two men are also in evidence in the nature of the book collections they built up, as well as in their personal accounts of them. Unlike Crashaw, Higgin compiled a traditional shelf-list, but both expressed the scope of their collections by means of subject headings. Although Higgin did not share Crashaw's vested interest in advertising the subject contents of his library, he nevertheless thought it useful to indicate which subjects were to be found on such and such a shelf. Considered from a terminological point of view, Higgin's headings can throw some light on his personality, particularly when contrasted with Crashaw's.

Higgin indicated the subject contents of his shelves or classes as follows:-

	<u>Classes</u>
Biblia Sacra	1-5
Conciones	6
Patres	7-11
Leiturgiae et missalia	12
Commentarii	13-20
Scholastici	21-22
Polemici	23-27
Loci communes et catecheses	28-30

Higgin collected controversial and Catholic literature as avidly as Crashaw and, like Crashaw, he wanted his subject headings to indicate that both Protestant and

27. The fate of Crashaw's books after his death is largely unknown, as he failed to persuade the Temple to purchase his collection (R.M. Fisher, no.111, p.122-123). Higgin, on the other hand, made provision in his will for his books to form the foundation of a library at Ripon Cathedral, and a majority of them is still there (J.E. Mortimer, no.169, p.2-3, 8-9).

Catholic works were well represented in his collection. Where the two differ, however, is in their treatment of Catholic literature. In contrast to Crashaw's headings, Higgin's contain nothing that would have caused offence to Catholics, and this may indicate that there was a difference in the two men's personalities.

That Higgin was probably not the bigoted individual Crashaw was is also indicated in that he did not object to the use of traditional Catholic terminology alongside that favoured by Protestants. This is clearly apparent from one of his subject headings - 'Leiturgiae et missalia'. This heading was largely suggested to him by the titles of the books concerned, such as 'Missale Eboracense' (Classis 12, entry 4). The term 'mass', from which 'missal' or 'mass-book' is derived, was considered objectionable by many 16th and 17th-century Protestants and was not used in any of the Prayer-books except the very first one.²⁸ By accepting the term 'missal' for his immediate purposes, Higgin gave his subject headings a remarkable air of impartiality, whereas Crashaw would have made a point of denigrating Catholic literature in his headings. Viewed in this context, Higgin's use of the term 'Scholastici' as a subject heading probably did not carry with it the disdain displayed in Crashaw's synopsis.

The inventory of the books of Andrew Perne, Dean of Ely (c.1519-1589) is also of interest here (see Part II, Appendix). Unlike the Crashaw and Coke catalogues, it was a post-mortem inventory, drawn up in a detached,

28. Information from OED.

professional manner by appraisers concerned with the valuation of property. The compilers' matter-of-fact approach is clearly reflected in their choice of moderately worded headings for religious literature: 'Theologie', 'Catholici' and 'Lutherani'. The appraisers, of course, may have been following the arrangement in a list compiled by Perne himself. In that case, the theological headings in the list are fully consistent with Perne's character, because he had a reputation for pliancy and pusillanimity in religious affairs.²⁹

Conclusion

Assuredly it would be a gross misinterpretation to suggest that Coke's compiler and Crashaw were excessively fanatical while Higgin and Perne's appraisers displayed a spirit of tolerance and impartiality more akin to present-day attitudes than to 16th and 17th-century thinking. What does appear from a careful comparison of the subject headings used in the above catalogues, however, is that it would be hard to imagine Crashaw using Higgin's headings, and Higgin Crashaw's. Crashaw's headings may be said to be typical of the terminology used by that extreme form of English Protestantism traditionally associated with Puritanism, whereas Higgin's suggest that his beliefs, however strong they may have been, did not rob him of respect for his 'adversaries'. Indeed, if one had no more information on

29. Details in DNB.

Higgin than the subject headings of his catalogue, it would be very difficult to tell which faith he subscribed to. In the absence of further evidence, there the matter must rest.

The headings used in the donations list of the books of Robert Burton, on the other hand, clearly show that a university library did not necessarily have as rigid and traditional an outlook as one might suppose. Only five years after Burton's death, Bodley's stipulations that only scholarly works should be acquired were broken, when a group of contemporary Civil War pamphlets were bought for the Bodleian.³⁰

30. G. Hampshire (no.122).

Chapter 6

Classification as a reflection of personal and professional interests

Introduction

The catalogues of private libraries are often studied on the assumption that the books listed in them can reveal something about their owners. This line of enquiry is not without its pitfalls,¹ and to adopt the same approach on the basis of the arrangement of a catalogue calls for even greater caution. Yet among the various motives for the adoption of a particular subject arrangement in a private library catalogue, the compiler's or owner's personal or professional interests often played an important part. Connections between subject arrangement and a compiler's personal interests cannot be found in each and every private library catalogue, but when such connections can be detected, they can lead to an understanding of the reasons behind the subject arrangement adopted in a catalogue, and they can even contribute to our knowledge of the person behind it.

It would seem logical to assume that catalogues likely to reveal the kind of links suggested above would be classed catalogues compiled by the owners of the collections concerned. This, however, is not always the case, and the catalogues discussed below are of several types.

1. For a discussion of this approach, including its pitfalls, see A. Taylor (bibliography, no.213).

1. The opening section of classed inventories

At first glance, it would seem that the catalogue compiled by the physician Edward Barlow or Barlowe in 1590 (see Part II) is not arranged very carefully at all. It starts with a large unspecified section of 129 items, followed by smaller groups of Divinity books and 'Historye bookes, newes & suche like'. Despite appearances, however, Barlow had firm intentions concerning the organisation of his list.

Barlow's first section was not titled, but this does not mean that it was miscellaneous. On the contrary, it contains just the type of books which a physician of the period would want to consult. Besides strictly medical works, this section includes such works as Pliny's Naturalis historia (entry 20) and an almanac by Leonard Digges (entry 107), which stands as a witness to the relevance of judicial astronomy to the medical practitioners of the day. A few items seem out of place, e.g. the well-known French grammar of John Palsgrave (entry 31), but on the whole this first group of books can be described as the Medicine section of Barlow's catalogue.

Catalogues which start with a section relevant to the owner's occupation are of course frequent. This is even the case in inventories of property, such as the one of the surgeon John Deighton (1640. see Part II). Because of his profession, the vast majority of Deighton's books were medical, and the compiler naturally started his inventory with the 'Libri medici' which were

in Deighton's possession.

Besides professional occupation, personal interests are sometimes in evidence in the arrangement of library catalogues. John Bale (1495-1563) was actively engaged in the rescue of manuscripts at a time when libraries were being ransacked and priceless manuscripts were being used as waste paper, and he assembled a valuable collection of manuscripts.² In 1553, the year following his appointment as Bishop of Ossory in Ireland, he was forced to abandon his collection and flee to the Continent, 'Papistarum violentiis coactus', as he wrote in the preface to his catalogue (see Part II, Appendix). In view of his activities as an antiquary - his inventory, presumably compiled from memory, was published as part of his catalogue of British authors - it is hardly surprising that he listed his manuscripts in the following classes:-

British history ('Chronica et historiae
Brytannicorum scriptorum')
Foreign history ('Chronica & historiae externorum
scriptorum, cum alijs')
Miscellaneous ('Miscellanea diuersorum')

Another example showing a relation between the arrangement of a book-list and the owner's chief interests in life is the catalogue of the books of William Somner (1598-1669), compiled in 1639 (see Part II). Somner's list, like many at the time, appears at first to be arranged in a very banal way. The 282

2. The dispersal of libraries until the reign of Elizabeth has been studied by C.E. Wright (no.242). On the Dissolution of the monasteries, see G.W.O. Woodward (no.241). Documents on the Dissolution have been published by J. Youings (no.245).

entries are arranged into just four classes:-

'Law books'
'Of history and antiquity'
'Divinity books'
'Of severall sorts'

Somner was not a lawyer by training - his formal education ended when he left the local free school he attended in Canterbury - yet he applied himself with great enthusiasm to the study of law and antiquities. One of his biographers wrote of him that 'he has indeed shew'd himself an absolute Civilian, and a complete Common Lawyer.'³ His reputation as an antiquary grew as he published several books, the first being The antiquities of Canterbury (London, 1640). Somner was well acquainted with various scholars and antiquaries. Among his correspondence, for instance, is a letter he wrote on May 29, 1649 to Sir Simonds D'Ewes (1602-1650),⁴ concerning one of his projects:

Noble Sir

My humble Service presented, according to yours to Mee last Week: I haue heere inclosed sent you my TRANSCRIPT from Brampton such as it is, Lame indeed, & so ill written, as few but my selfe can make any use of it. I quite omitted what I found in Sir Hen. Spellmans Councill the Lawes I mean Ecclesiasticall & since I tooke it out, what with additions, & various Lections which I found in some other Bookes, & my marginall Notes withall, it is much otherwise then when I first copied it from Brampton. Such as it is, if it may doe you Service. I shall be very glad, onely craving yt when (att your own Leisure) you haue done with it. you will be pleased to returne it to him who alone in a manner (being written as it is) can make use of it. ...

Somner's combined interest in law and history is clearly

3. W. Kennet (no.141, p.59).

4. British Library, Additional MS 22,916, fol.57r. On Somner and D'Ewes, see A.G. Watson (no.230, p.11 passim).

seen in his Treatise of Gavelkind (London, 1660), a book addressed, according the title page, to 'Kentish-men and others, especially such as are studious, either of the ancient custome, or the common law of this Kingdome'.

The table of contents reads:

1. The true etymologie, and derivation of the name ...
2. The nature of Gavelkynd-land in point of partition.
3. The antiquity of Gavelkynd custome ...
4. Whether Gavelkynd be properly a Tenure, or a Custome ...
5. Whether before the Statute of Wills (32 and 34 Hen.8) Gavelkynd-land in Kent were deviseable, or not.

Law also happens to be the very first section of the catalogue carefully compiled by Henry, first Baron Stafford (1501-1563) in 1556 (see Part II, Appendix). Lord Stafford is reputed to have studied common law at Gray's Inn, although there is no absolute evidence of his education. The active and sometimes troubled public life which he led may have prompted him to choose Law as the opening section of his catalogue.⁵

There is not always a link, of course, between classification and profession or interests. The appraisers appointed when John Perman died in 1545 used the following rough arrangement for the post-mortem inventory of his books (see Part II, Appendix):-

	<u>Entries no.</u>
'Theologi'	2-21
[Mainly astronomy and mathematics]	22-50
'Poete oratores &c:'	51-100
'Medici chirurgi'	101-220

Perman was a surgeon, and Medicine might therefore have

5. On Stafford's public career, see A.H. Anderson (no.66).

been expected to come first in the list of his books, but it came last. This is reminiscent of the arrangement found in several catalogues, where the usual practice of placing Theology first was not followed.⁶

2. Religious intolerance

Religious intolerance was mentioned in the previous chapter in the context of the wording of the subject headings used in catalogues. The same applies to the order of classes in certain catalogues.

When William Crashaw (1572-1626) wrote a synopsis of the contents of his private library in 1613, he listed his books under what were in effect subject classes (see p.115-118 above and Part II, Appendix). These classes were arranged in a seemingly conventional and traditional manner, beginning with the Bible and ending with secular subjects such as History. Despite their apparent banality, however, Crashaw's headings (given below without their subdivisions, for the sake of clarity) were arranged in an order which mattered a great deal to him:-

1. Scriptures
2. Counsels
3. Fathers
4. Protestants
5. Papists
6. Lawe
7. Cosmographie
8. Historye

Constituting as they did the very basis of Puritan

6. Theology is last, or among the last classes, in the catalogues of several secular libraries, such as Trinity Hall, Cambridge (1384) and Cambridge University (1473), but also in the library catalogue of St Paul's Cathedral (1458) and in the 1504 catalogue of Syon Monastery. These catalogues are discussed by D.M. Norris (no.49).

theology - to which Crashaw fervently subscribed - the Bible, the Councils and the fathers, in that order, came first in his scheme of things, which he carefully numbered himself. In the Puritan view, Roman Catholicism had corrupted Christianity as it originally was, and a return to the sources of the true faith was therefore essential. Dependence on (1) the Bible (2) the Councils (3) the Fathers' works, was unequivocally re-affirmed by Crashaw in his will. 'I renounce and abhorre ... Poperie', he said, because:-⁷

'1.: By the course of the whole Scriptures w^{ch} beinge the voyce of God condemne & pronounce Poperie to be not of God ... 2: by the oldest ffathers and Councells in the best & purest tymes whoe for divers hundreth yeares doe all speake for the truthe and the leaste footinge of many principall poyntes of Poperye cannot be discerned in them unlesse in suche as be by them forged or corrupted ...'

That his mind was so concentrated on this line of thought can be seen in a letter he wrote to the classical scholar Isaac Casaubon (1559-1614), where he reported that he had 'compiled a catalogue' of the library of Henry Savile (1568-1617) with a view to acquiring it. As an indication of the scope of Savile's library, Crashaw gave Casaubon an outline of its subject contents. In doing so, as far as the theological books were concerned, he used precisely the same arrangement as for his own library: 'A certain man named Savill', he wrote, 'has in his possession about 500 manuscript volumes: amongst them are some thousand texts or various books of Holy Writ, Councils, Fathers, Theologians, Historians, Poets and

7. As quoted by P.J. Wallis (no.228, p.216).

Philosophers'.⁸

In addition to devoting much of his life to the restitution of the Fathers and Councils - the subject of his Romish forgeries and falsifications (1606) - Crashaw spared no expense to collect the works of the exponents of theology, both Protestants and, in order to better denounce their errors, Roman Catholic. Both were equally important to Crashaw's activities, albeit for different reasons and purposes, yet he placed 'Protestants' before 'Papists' in his synopsis, thereby confirming that this was a scheme based on a well thought out hierarchy of value judgments.

Since theology played such a vital part in Crashaw's life and, by extension, in his synopsis, secular matters could only come second in his estimation. It follows, therefore, that in placing Law, Cosmography and History at the end of his scheme, Crashaw was not passively following the well-established tradition of cataloguing theology before other subjects. On the contrary, he was in effect tacitly re-affirming his moral and intellectual position in life.

As can be seen from the books he wrote and from his private correspondence, Crashaw did not construct some special system of arrangement when he laid down the categories into which his books fell. To him his theological books could serve but one purpose - to help him in the vindication of his faith and in his attacks on Roman Catholicism. In this context the arrangement he

8. Quoted ibid., p.218-219.

used in his synopsis was one that occurred naturally to him, and none other would do. He most subjectively translated the very essence of his system of beliefs into a subject arrangement which can best be described as a profession of faith.

It was pointed out in the previous chapter (p.124-125 above) that in his shelf-list of c.1624 Dean Higgin (died 1624) did not discriminate between Protestant and Catholic authors in the same way as Crashaw did in his synopsis. Differences in the two men's attitudes towards Roman Catholicism are also borne out by the arrangement of Higgin's subject classes (see Part II, Appendix).

Whereas Crashaw drew a sharp dividing line between Protestant and 'Popish' literature, Higgin was happy to mix the two together. In Higgin's section 'Commentarii', for instance, Protestant authors such as Jean Mercier (died 1570), Professor of Hebrew in the College de France in Paris, and the Protestant Reformer Martin Bucer (1491-1551) rub shoulders with Catholic exponents such as the Spanish Jesuit Juan Maldonado (1533-1583) and the Portuguese Jesuit Sebastian Barradas (1543-1615). Similarly, under the single heading 'Polemici', the two trends of belief are not separated as in Crashaw's synopsis, but are gathered together - a most appropriate arrangement in view of the proliferation of works such as the attack by Cardinal Robert Bellarmino (1542-1621) on King James I, and the answer by Bishop Lancelot Andrewes

(1555-1626).⁹

The above offers additional evidence pointing to the contrasting personalities of Crashaw and Higgin, who may be seen as the embodiment of certain religious tendencies in England at that time: extreme attitudes, on the one hand, with Crashaw, who would seize every opportunity to emphasise the differences between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism; and, on the other hand, less aggressive trends with Higgin, for whom religious fervour did not equate to fanaticism.

3. Civil and Common Law

As seen in the above examples, it is sometimes possible to show that the subject arrangement of a classed catalogue is closely related to the personal interests of the owner. Not all catalogues, of course, can be studied along these lines. If, for instance, a catalogue was compiled on behalf of a collector, and the compiler cannot be identified, conclusions from the catalogue can only be drawn with the greatest caution.

Sir Edward Coke, the renowned lawyer (1552-1634), was not the author of the catalogue of his library, which

9. Higgin's entries for the authors mentioned include:

- 'Maldonatus in 4^{or} Evangelia' (classis 15, entry 6)
- 'Barradius Concord in Evang:' (classis 15, entry 7)
- 'Mercerus in Job: Prouerbia' (classis 15, entry 12)
- 'Aretius Felinus [i.e. Martin Bucer] in Psalmos' (classis 15, entry 16)
- 'Torti [i.e. Robert Bellarmino] resp: ad regem Jacobum' (classis 26, entry 3)
- 'Andreae [i.e. Lancelot Andrewes] tortura Tort:' (classis 26, entry 4)
- 'Eiusdem resp: ad Apologiam Bellarm:' (classis 26, entry 5).

was written for him by an unknown hand in 1634 or shortly before that (see Part II, Appendix). In spite of this, the catalogue's subject structure can be shown to reflect Coke's interests, and the catalogue therefore makes an interesting study from that point of view.

As one of mankind's most ancient institutions, Law features prominently among the major subject divisions of library catalogues, past and present. During the period under consideration, as in previous centuries, the 'Lawe Bookes' or 'Libri Juridici' were usually grouped together in a single section of a classed catalogue, and the terminology used in the subject heading for that section did not change very much.¹⁰ The presence of a Law section in a large number of catalogues certainly underlines the importance of the subject, but otherwise there is usually nothing remarkable about it.

When Law is subdivided into subsections, on the other hand, the subject headings used for the subsections warrant closer examination, for they eloquently express the concerns of the time. In an age when religion played such a significant part in people's lives, it is no surprise to find that the headings used for specific branches of Law usually focused on Civil Law as distinct from Canon Law. The headings 'Libri Juris Civilis' and

10. To take examples from Part II (Appendix) the 1618 catalogue of the books of Sir Thomas Knyvett lists Latin books under the heading 'Libri utriusque Juris' and books in English under 'Lawe Bookes'; and the 1615 catalogue of the library of William, 2nd Earl of Salisbury has 'Lawe', this heading being changed to 'Leges' in the 1637 catalogue of that library. Other examples showing such minor variations could easily be found.

'Libri Juris Canonici' made frequent appearances in catalogues, in one guise or another. In his 1556 catalogue, for instance, Henry Stafford used both 'Iuris civilis libri' and 'Ius pontificum' (see Part II, Appendix).

The use of subject headings for other branches of Law was not as widespread. This was particularly the case with the long-established English or Common Law. University library catalogues were more likely to mention Civil (Roman) Law because it was on the curriculum, whereas Common Law was taught in the Inns of Court; and owners of extensive and valuable private collections tended to embrace books on both Civil and Common Law under a single heading. It seems that only a special interest in legal matters would have warranted a separate heading for English or Common Law.

Lord Coke certainly fulfilled that condition. His education at the Inner Temple, followed by his active professional career in various capacities, were in that branch of Law called Common or English. He was passionately attached to the cause of Common Law, and he played a crucial role in its defence and development.¹¹ In distinguishing, by means of two separate headings, the 'Lawes of England' from the 'Civill lawe', the compiler of Coke's catalogue made a point of expressing the relation between his chosen subject arrangement and Coke's interests as a 'jurisconsult'.

11. Coke, it is widely acknowledged, proved to be the champion of the cause of Common Law (C.S.D. Bowen, no.78, p.251 passim).

It also seems that the order in which Coke's legal headings were listed was not left to chance. Books of the 'Lawes of England' are listed first, whereas those of the 'Civill Lawe' come 'in the next place'. This arrangement makes interesting comparison with the 1566 and 1576 library catalogues of Sir Thomas Smith (see Part II, Appendix). The relevant headings follow in tabulated form:-

<u>Smith 1566</u>	<u>Smith 1576</u>	<u>Coke 1634</u>
Iuris ciuilis	Iuris ciuilis, et canonici	The lawes of England
English law	Common law	Civill lawe

In placing English Law before Civil Law, the compiler of Coke's catalogue was not acting on the whim of the moment. In view of Coke's passionate involvement in the field of English Law, it comes as no surprise that the compiler gave it precedence in his scheme. Precisely the same reasons are behind the arrangement of Sir Thomas Smith's library catalogue, but the result, this time, was the opposite. As Regius Professor of Civil Law at Cambridge, Smith naturally placed Civil Law before English or Common Law in both his 1566 and 1576 catalogues. The connection between Coke's and Smith's professional interests and the subject arrangement of their legal books can hardly be fortuitous.

The arrangement chosen for Coke's catalogue was a total reversal of cataloguing practices then in common use. Instead of focusing on Canon Law and Civil Law as two distinct categories, ignoring other branches of law, Coke's compiler set Civil Law in opposition to Common

Law, allocating a separate heading for each. This opposition is all the more evident because he listed Canon Law books under his 'Civill Lawe' heading, anonymously as it were, instead of grouping them together under a heading of their own. 'Lib: decretalium d: Gregorij Pape: ix' (entry 442) is an example.

It could be argued that Canon Law did not warrant a separate heading in this catalogue because Coke owned only a few books on that subject. Quantity of books in itself, however, was not the only criterion for the compiler's subject arrangement. No fewer than 13 separate sections of the catalogue contain less than 10 entries each. Coke, for instance, had only four books on Rhetoric, yet a separate section was devoted to this tiny group (entries 752-755).¹² The compiler could have done the same for the Canon Law books in the collection, but the fact is that he did not.

Here again, a parallel may be drawn between Lord Coke's catalogue and Sir Thomas Smith's. Smith made no attempt to distinguish Civil from Canon Law and listed books from both categories under one heading. Smith used 'Iuris ciuilis' for both Civil and Canon Law in his 1566

12. The other sections are: 'Divinitie books in 16'' (5 entries: 185-189); 'Popishe manuscripts' (8 entries: 280-287); 'True and certaine foundation of all divinitie' (5 entries: 288-292); 'Civill law books in 12'' (6 entries: 486-491); 'Italian books of philologie and grammar' (5 entries: 779-783); 'Italian books of poetrye' (7 entries: 869-875); 'Italian playes' (4 entries: 876-879); 'Bookes de republica' (5 entries: 911-915); 'Concerning herauldry and armes' (8 entries: 916-923); 'Pedegrees in paper' (7 entries: 951-957); 'Agriculture and architecture' (6 entries: 1027-1032); and 'Italian books of letteres' (7 entries: 1191-1197).

catalogue and renamed that section 'Iuris ciuilis, et canonici' in his second catalogue of 1576, while the catalogue of Coke's library used 'Civill lawe' to the same end. The distinction between Civil and Common Law was clearly of greater relevance to the professional interests of Coke and Smith than the distinction between Civil and Canon Law, and this is evidently why Common Law was allocated a separate heading in the catalogues of their libraries.

4. Professional concerns vs private interests

The implications that may be drawn from the study of a catalogue are usually limited insofar as a single catalogue necessarily remains the record of a collection only at a specific point in time. Some private collections of the period under consideration, however, were catalogued more than once in the space of a few years. The catalogues of such collections can provide an insight into the development of a library and the way in which alterations in its arrangement reflect its owner's changing interests. The library maintained by Sir Thomas Smith at his mansion house of Hill Hall, in Essex, is an example. This library was first catalogued by the owner himself on 1 August 1566 and again, ten years later, on April 9, 1576 (see Part II, Appendix).

When he re-catalogued his collection in 1576 Smith worked from shelf to shelf on the 'est side' of his library in precisely the same way as he did on the 'west side'. There is no reason to suspect that he had

proceeded otherwise when compiling his first catalogue ten years previously. The difference is that in 1566 the books were shelved in Smith's 'galerie', whereas by 1576 they had been moved to his 'studie'. Because of his respect for shelf order, Smith did not have a completely free hand in the subject arrangement of his catalogues. Not too much significance, therefore, should be attached to the order of subjects in his catalogues. Nevertheless there is no escaping the fact that the two catalogues differ markedly in their arrangement. The arrangement of the earlier catalogue is very reminiscent of the importance attached to various subjects at Cambridge,¹³ whereas the later catalogue exhibits a less formal choice. The subject headings found in the two manuscript catalogues may be tabulated as follows:-

1566 catalogue

Theologiae
Iuris ciuilis
English law
Historiographj
Philosophica
Mathematica
Medica et chirurg.
Grammatica et poetica
Graeci libri historici
et philosophici
De architectura

1576 catalogue

Historiographes
Medicinae, of phisick
Philosophica
Astronomica
Architectura et de pictura
Theologica
Iuris ciuilis, et canonici
Grammatica et poetica
Common law
Phisic
Ciuil law

It is no surprise to find that the 1566 catalogue begins, in a very traditional manner, with Theology. Not only was it common practice for catalogues to begin thus, but

13. A useful summary of curriculum developments in Tudor universities may be found in C.R. Thompson (no.221, p.8-20), and M.H. Curtis has contributed an important study of Oxford and Cambridge from 1558 to 1642 (no.93). See also Chapter 7 below. On Smith's university, J.B. Mullinger's history (no.170) is somewhat dated, although still useful.

theological studies at Cambridge (and Oxford too) ranked supreme in the Tudor university curriculum.¹⁴ This formal beginning was matched by Smith's choice of Law as his second subject in the catalogue. Although legal studies at Cambridge suffered an almost continuous decline after the 1549 Injunctions of Edward VI's Visitors, civil law was both Smith's profession and a widely recognised avenue leading to the political life.¹⁵ It may be said, therefore, that it was at least as much out of professional duty as out of genuine personal interest that Smith gave Law such a privileged position in his catalogue. As mentioned earlier in this chapter, the catalogue of Lord Coke, another lawyer by profession, started in exactly the same way as Smith's, with Theology followed by Law.

History and geography follow civil law in a most logical fashion, for although these subjects had but little importance in the university curriculum, Smith ranked ancient and modern history highly, considering them to be an essential complement to the professional study of civil law.¹⁶

The next two sections of the 1566 catalogue, 'Philosophica' and 'Mathematica', cover the subjects studied in the Cambridge Arts Faculty. The highest achievement of the Arts course was the mastery of

14. J.B. Mullinger (no.170, vol.2, p.414-415).

15. Ibid., p.131-138, 423.

16. So he said himself in his inaugural address at Cambridge in 1541 (ibid., p.129-130). On geography in 16th and 17th-century England, see E.G.R. Taylor (no.217-218).

philosophy,¹⁷ and throughout the 16th century Aristotle officially remained the most studied classical philosopher;¹⁸ also central to the formal Arts course were rhetoric and logic (dialectic), as well as the old quadrivium (arithmetic, music, geometry and astronomy).¹⁹ With the exception of music, for which Smith did not care much, all these subjects are given prominence in the 'Philosophica' and 'Mathematica' sections of the 1566 catalogue.

Having reached this point in deciding the order of subjects, Smith had but little choice with the last two. The great centres of medical education in his day being in Padua, Montpellier and other foreign cities rather than English ones,²⁰ it would have been illogical for Smith to give more prominence to medicine in a scheme apparently bound by English university traditions. As for Grammar and poetry, the study of belles-lettres had no place in the university curriculum,²¹ and when not altogether abandoned, grammar was at best considered an elementary subject.²²

The 1566 catalogue is thus as good a reflection of

17. Philosophy occupied the third and fourth years of an Arts undergraduate's course of study (C.R. Thompson, no.221, p.9).

18. Ibid., p.10.

19. Ibid., p.9.

20. Ibid., p.14.

21. Ibid., p.10.

22. In 1549, for instance, a royal commission ruled that the study of grammar should be completed before entrance to university (J. Simon, no.203, p.252).

university education as shelf order would allow. In it the faculties and major university fields of study can be easily recognised and occupy prime position. In the following table, presented here as a summary, the subject divisions of Smith's catalogue are expressed in scholastic terms, with the most important university studies in upper case:-

THEOLOGY
LAW
History
ARTS
 PHILOSOPHY
 Mathematics
MEDICINE
Grammar and poetry
Greek books (history and philosophy)
Architecture

If the 1566 catalogue may be seen as displaying a formal, scholastic subject arrangement, Smith's 1576 catalogue, in contrast, may be said to do just the opposite. The weighty matters of Theology and Law, far from retaining the positions of prominence they enjoyed in 1566, were relegated almost to the other end of the scale in the 1576 catalogue. In the 1576 catalogue Smith made no attempt to collocate university subjects, as he had done in 1566, and 'Philosophy' was casually separated from Theology and Law.

In the 1576 subject divisions, prominence is given to subjects which occupied a more subservient place in 1566, and this is done in more than one way: there is a new order of subjects, the first two now being History and Medicine; there is the introduction of 'Astronomica', a class not used in 1566; and 'De architectura', a class appended to the 1566 catalogue for later additions, is

firmly among the other classes of the 1576 catalogue. Although Smith may not have attached any particular significance to the order of his subject classes, it is tempting to regard the arrangement of Smith's 1576 catalogue as showing him in a different light. It is almost as if he had been freed from the strictures imposed by university statutes and as if he were now more concerned with home reading than professional interests. In short, the new 1576 arrangement could be seen as giving us a glimpse of the private man.

As far as those subjects which gained prominence in the 1576 arrangement are concerned, Smith read widely in history not merely because he knew how beneficial this was to a student of civil law but, more importantly, because he, in common with many of his contemporaries, had always been genuinely interested in the subject.²³ As for Medicine, Smith had an active practical interest in remedies; and he was fascinated by astrology and architectural design.²⁴

Any analogy between the arrangement of Smith's

23. On the popularity of history books in the second half of the 16th century, see H.S. Bennett (no.71, p.215-216).

24. Smith loved to experiment with remedies of all kinds, and in illness would turn to his medical books. Thus, on 31 May 1576, he wrote to his friend John Thynne: 'My speech is as evil as ever it was for the which to recover, the physicians had so tormented my body and brought it so weak, but all in vain. For as it appeareth to me now by reading of old authors, it is a matter to be done with cure of hand of a surgeon and to be cut away that doth let my speech' (quoted by M. Dewar, no.99, p.187). On Smith's interest in astrology, see *ibid.*, p.65, 182. On Smith and architecture, there is strong evidence that he was responsible for the architectural design of his mansion house of Hill Hall (*ibid.*, p.192).

catalogues and his professional and private interests, of course, can be pursued only up to a point, particularly when it is borne in mind that he was following shelf order. Despite his interest in Greek, Latin, Hebrew and, no doubt, modern languages, 'Grammar and poetry' are placed towards the end of the 1576 catalogue.²⁵

It may be tempting to see in the arrangement of the two catalogues left by Smith a valuable composite source of information on his attitude to the various subjects represented in his library, but this is only a possibility.

Conclusion

The arrangement of private library catalogues, then, can sometimes be interpreted as relating to the personal concerns and professional interests of the owners of the collections. Of course this does not mean that this line of enquiry can always be pursued successfully. It would be very unwise to assume that all catalogues lend themselves to this approach. The arrangement of many catalogues is capricious and cannot always be relied upon to provide a guide in this matter. The arrangement of a catalogue can still be a fruitful source of information, however, especially when considered together with other sources, such as the contents of a collection, and what may already been known about an owner.

25. Besides his interest in the Greek tongue, already mentioned, Smith translated some of the Psalms (ibid., p.64).

Chapter 7

Classification by language

Introduction

Both continuity and change have been part of the development of book classification practices down the centuries. Patterns of continuity are sometimes as clearly discernible as patterns of change. Practical convenience, for instance, has been singled out as the major force behind the groupings of subjects in successful library classification schemes, from ancient times to the present day.¹ On the face of it, arrangement by language has been a feature of library catalogues for so long that it hardly seems worthy of mention. In actual fact, the patterns of change and continuity surrounding classification by language may be profitably examined in a historical context, as the following survey will attempt to show.

The discussion below focuses on 16th and 17th-century catalogues of English private libraries. A study of change and continuity, however, can only be meaningful if these catalogues are examined against the background of their medieval predecessors and the wider scene of European cataloguing practices.

1. It was on such a historical basis that J. Thompson (bibliography, no.222, p.147) elaborated the formulation of practical convenience as one of the principles of librarianship.

1. Continental Europe

It may be safely stated that the arrangement of manuscripts by language is a rare occurrence in medieval library catalogues. Perhaps the best known example - often cited because of its exceptional nature - is that of the ninth-century catalogue of the Abbey of St Gall, which starts with a section headed 'Libri Scottice Scripti', reserved for items in the 'Scots', or insular, hand.² Manuscripts written in insular hand are also listed at the end of the tenth-century catalogue of the Abbey of St Columban, Bobbio, although no heading was assigned to that particular section of the catalogue.³ Interestingly a similar group of books, this time headed 'Libri in Vulgari', is also found in a 1461 catalogue of the same library.⁴ Few other examples have been found.

The picture is quite different when catalogues from the Renaissance period are considered. Division by language is frequent in such documents,⁵ as may be seen from some 15th-century Italian private library catalogues. Catalogues of the collections of Pandolfini (15th or perhaps 16th century);⁶ Piero di Cosimo de' Medici (1456);⁷

2. B. Scrivner (no.199, p.431).

3. A brief outline of the catalogue's contents is given ibid., p.432.

4. T. Gottlieb (no.120, catalogue no.531).

5. A definite trend to include language subdivisions in library catalogues is first noticeable in 15th-century Italy (A. Derolez, no.98, p.35).

6. T. Gottlieb (no.120, catalogue no.564).

7. Ibid., catalogue no.557.

the Este family in Ferrara (late 15th century);⁸ Francesco Gonzaga (1407);⁹ and Francesco Sforza (1459)¹⁰ all include a section for books in the vernacular. Greek forms a separate section in the Pandolfini catalogue mentioned above, as well as in the catalogues of Federigo da Montefeltro, Duke of Urbino (before 1482)¹¹ and Francesco di Angelo Gaddi, of Florence (1496).¹² Latin is singled out in the Ferrarese private collection catalogue mentioned above; Hebrew in Montefeltro's; and French in Sforza's.

2. Language classes

A similar contrast pertained in England, this time largely between pre- and post-16th century catalogues. One of the rare examples of medieval catalogues containing divisions by language is the 1162 inventory of Durham Cathedral Library.¹³ This catalogue is noticeable because of its section 'Libri de Phisica', but also because of its section 'Libri Anglici' (books in Anglo-Saxon). After the 15th century, on the other hand, arrangement by language occurs with increasing frequency

8. Ibid., catalogue no.551.

9. F. Ames-Lewis (no.63, p.442-443, note 89).

10. Ibid.

11. T. Gottlieb (no.120, catalogue no.683). On the library of Federigo da Montefeltro, see also also S.R. Herstein (no.127).

12. T. Gottlieb (no.120, catalogue no.553).

13. Ibid. (catalogue no.460); D.M. Norris (no.49, p.14-18).

in English catalogues, as the examples below will show.

Language classes were sometimes used merely to distinguish Latin books from those in the vernacular. This is particularly obvious in lists such as the 1586 post-mortem inventory of the books of William Anderson, a Priest from Peterborough (see Part II, Appendix). The bulk of Anderson's collection was theological, as expected, but the Theology section of the inventory (entries 1-61) is not headed 'Theology'. It begins instead with an untitled section of 46 Latin books, followed by English theological works under the heading 'Libri anglici' (entries 47-61). Similarly the donations list of the books of Robert Burton (1577-1640), drawn up in 1640 by the Bodleian Library, includes sections such as 'English books 4'', 'Books in 8' lattin' and 'Libri anglici in 8'' (see Part II, Appendix).

Sometimes catalogues were concerned with singling out one or more of the learned languages. This is the case with the c.1539 post-mortem inventory of the books of the Cambridge man Edward Moore (see Part II, Appendix). In addition to a section headed 'De lingua romana' (2 entries), the list of Moore's books started with a section entitled 'Libri greci' (containing no fewer than 32 entries) and ended with a section simply called 'Hebraica' (9 entries).

More often than not, catalogues containing language divisions were concerned with both learned and vernacular languages. Such catalogues would often freely mix together language and subject categories. The catalogue

of the collection of an unknown owner, compiled around 1610 (see Part II, Appendix) listed some printed books in subject sections and others in classes such as 'Libri hispanici' (1 entry only) and 'English bookes' (6 entries). The manuscripts were separately listed under the three headings 'Libri manuscripti graeci', 'Latini M.S.' and 'Italici M.S.'.

The 1583 list of the printed books of John Dee (1527-1608) in BL Harley MS 1879 is arranged under various headings, sometimes by language, sometimes by subject (see Part II, Appendix). For clarity, indentations are used here, and sections with no heading or no language indication are omitted:-

	<u>fol. no.</u>
[Libri compacti]	(20r-73r)
'Paracelsici libri compacti'	60v-64r
'Germanice'	60v-62r
'Paracelsica latine'	62r-62v
'Hebraici. Chaldaici compacti'	66r-68v
'Grammaticalia nonnulla, compacti'	69r-70v
'Libri anglici compacti'	71r-73r
'Libri non compacti'	(74r-92r)
'Graeci'	76v
'hebraici'	76v-77r
'Libri italici non compacti'	86r-87r
'Libri germanici non compacti'	88r-90r
'Paracelsici & chemici non compacti'	90v-92r
'Latine'	90v
'Germanice'	91r-92r

Turning briefly to Scotland; the 1611 catalogue of the books of the poet William Drummond of Hawthornden (1585-1649)¹⁴ was quite deliberately arranged by language, by the owner himself, in the following classes:-

14. The catalogue has been edited, with an extensive introduction, by R.H. MacDonald (no.161).

Latin
 Theology
 Philosophy
 Law
 Poetry
 Prose
Greek
Hebrew
English
French
Italian
Spanish

Drummond was not particularly interested in arranging his material by subject: his 'Prose' section is miscellaneous, and there is no order within the language classes other than Latin.

3. Language subdivisions

Some catalogues went one step further than the examples given above. They used arrangement by language not merely for sections in their own right, alongside subject categories, but for the subdivision of subject categories. Such arrangement is sometimes, but not always, obvious at first glance, and so it may be useful to examine a few examples in detail.

The catalogue of Sir Thomas Knyvett's library was drawn up a few months after his death in 1618 (see Part II, Appendix). This catalogue was carefully compiled, and the subject sections were very deliberately subdivided by language (with the exception of the 'Medici' category), e.g. the Theology section:-

Libri theologici [latini in folio]
Theologici latini in 4°, 8°, et 16°
Theologiens françois
Diuinitie bookes in English
Hispani theologi
Italici theologi

The relationship between the structure of the catalogue and the holdings of Knyvett's library cannot be ignored. Knyvett owned few Greek books, and it cannot be a coincidence that there is no 'Greci' or 'Grece' section in the catalogue. About three quarters of the total holdings are in Latin, just under a tenth are in English, and the rest are in French, Spanish or Italian.¹⁵ The number of printed books in modern languages is sufficiently high to assume that it played some part in the way the catalogue was arranged.

It has been observed¹⁶ that there is much overlap between the various subject sections of the catalogue. This would suggest that the compiler was more interested in arranging books by language than in assigning them to correct subject categories.

In contrast to Knyvett's, the catalogue written for Lord Coke (1552-1634) shortly before his death (see Part II, Appendix) made no consistent attempt at keeping different languages separate. In several sections of the catalogue, one language rubs shoulders with another, as in the group of Divinity books in folio at the very beginning of the catalogue ('Divinity books in folio - Latine and Englishe promiscue'). Nevertheless the different languages represented in the collection are frequently specified in section headings (for clarity, other sections are omitted here, and brackets and indentations are used):-

15. D.J. McKitterick (no.162, p.26).

16. Ibid.

	<u>Entries no.</u>
[Divinity]	(1-292)
Divinity books in folio:Latine and Englishe promiscue	1-67
Books of divinitie in 4°.Lat.	68-99
Books of divinitie in 4°.Englishe	100-150
Divinitie books in 8°.lat:&c:	151-184
Divinitie books in 8°.Englishe	190-210
Italian books of divinitie	225-234
[Approved histories]	(492-720)
State matters, chronicles, histories, &c: fol:&c:histories of England &c:	492-519
French books of histories &c:	520-537
English books of histories &c:	538-560
Greeke, Latin:English and French &c:in fo: 4°.8°. &c:	561-640
Italian books of historie	641-692
[Philosophy, rethoricke, grammar, lodgicke and schoolebookes]	(721-783)
Italian books of philologie and grammar	779-783
[Poetry]	(818-879)
Italian books of poetrye	869-875
Italian playes	876-879
[Tracts and discourses. Diversi argumenti]	(1033-1190)
In Lattine, English, and French &c:	1033-1097
Italian discourses and other books &c:	1098-1190
Italian books of letteres	1191-1199

Coke's collection is remarkable because of the number of books it contains in modern languages: no less than a third of the total holding is in modern languages other than English,¹⁷ and this is eloquently represented in the headings used for the various sections of the catalogue.

In arranging his material, the compiler of the c.1640 Bernard catalogue (see Part II) appears to have been primarily concerned with the distinction between, on the one hand, books in English or emanating from England, and, on the other hand, books in the learned languages. A small Theology section concludes the list, and the arrangement may be simplified as follows:-

17. W.O. Hassall (no.125, p.xx).

[Authors in Greek and Latin]
Patres
Historici greci et latini
Commentatores in Scripturas
Philosophi greci et latini
Logici latini
Oratores greci et latini
Philologi
Poetae greci et latini
Mathematici
[English authors, or authors of 'English' books]
Historici anglici
Theologici
Sermones sacri
Paperbookes
Anglici libri
[Other theologians]
Theologi latini et anglici
Scholastici

There can be no doubt that the first of these three broad groups was intended for books in the learned languages: out of the nine categories in that group, four are specifically subdivided as Greek and Latin, e.g. 'Philosophi greci' and 'Philosophi latini'. As for the group of English books, the 'Historici anglici' and 'Anglici libri' categories are self-explanatory, and an examination of the other categories reveals that when the entries are not concerned with books in English, they are reserved either for items printed in England, or for books by English authors. For instance, the 'Theologici' category is mainly concerned with entries in English, such as 'Montague of tithes' (entry 223), but also includes 'English' items such as 'Dr Prideaux orationes' (entry 238; the book is in Latin but the author was English) and 'Marcus Antonius de Dominis de republica ecclesiastica' (entry 227; the author was not English, and the book is in Latin, but it was published in England). Conversely Bernard's Greek and Latin books

include Plutarch's Moralia in an English translation (entry 96, listed under the heading 'Philosophi greci'), as well as a few Latin works printed in England and Scotland (entries 46-48).

It cannot be expected, of course, that the compiler adhered to this arrangement with faultless consistency: among the 'English' books, there are some with no apparent connection with England, e.g. 'Zanchius, de operibus Dei' and 'Zanchij miscellanea' (entries 246-247; the author was not English, and the books are in Latin and were printed abroad). Such inconsistencies are the norm in catalogues of the period, and in no way invalidate what is said above about the compiler's general intention.

When, sometime before he died, Sir William More (1520-1600) decided to include a rather long 'note of all my bookes' in his account book (see Part II), he started his list in a banal way, with 'Lattyne bookes of diuynytye'. The overall arrangement of his list is here of interest, however, because the books are listed in four broad language categories, as shown in the following schematic representation of the headings used:

- [1. Latin]
 - Lattyne bookes of dyuynytye
 - Other Lattyne bokes vz poets stories &c.
- [2] Italyon bookes
- [3] Frenche bookes
- [4. English]
 - Scripture bookes in Englishe
 - Cronicles [in English]
 - Treatisis stories and other Englishe bookes
 - Bookes of the lawe [in English]

More was able to stick to his arrangement by language fairly consistently. His 'Italyon bookes' include not

only works in Italian, but also at least one English translation of an Italian book (entry 110, identified tentatively as Luis de Granada's Conversion of a sinner, translated from an Italian version) and William Thomas' popular Italian grammar, written in English (entry 105). Remarkably, nearly two thirds of More's books were not in Latin.

On the face of it, languages had no part to play in the arrangement of the 1617 catalogue of the books of William, 4th Baron Paget (1572-1629), for there is no mention of language in any of the section headings used in the catalogue (see Part II). The general arrangement, as indicated by the headings used by the compiler, is by the broad subject categories commonly found in catalogues of the period, e.g. 'Theologici' and 'Historici'. Within each subject, books are subdivided by size - again a convention of the times. Looking at the contents of the various sections of the catalogue, however, a definite pattern of arrangement by language comes to light: it appears that as soon as a section was large enough to be subdivided by language, the compiler had no hesitation in doing so.

The section on Rhetoric, for instance, contains only 11 items, and these are therefore listed regardless of language, e.g. Aristotle in Greek (entry 1253), in Italian (entries 1256-1257) and in Latin (entries 1260, 1262). History in 8°, on the other hand, is clearly arranged by language: first a small group of Greek or Greek-Latin editions, e.g. of the ubiquitous Plutarch (entries 669-670); then a substantial section of books in

Latin (entries 674-725); modern languages follow, starting with Italian and Spanish (entries 726-732, e.g. Sebastiano Fausto's life of Ezzelino III da Romano, entry 732; Francesco de la Portilla's book on the Order of St James, entry 729); French comes next (entries 733-770, e.g. Cato in French, entry 767; Jean de Serres' works on French affairs, entries 752-755); and English ends the list (entries 771-776, e.g. the English translation of an anonymous work by Giovanni Botero, entry 775).

As in other catalogues of the period, arrangement by language was not carried out with faultless accuracy in the Paget catalogue. In many instances, a few Greek books found their way into a group of predominantly Latin works; somewhat more unexpected is the inclusion of an unidentified German item described as 'Liber quidam de destillationibus germanice scriptus' among Latin books in the section 'Libri Medici & Chymici in folio et 4'' (entry 1005). On the whole, however, evidence for the compiler's intention to subdivide by language is overwhelming, as may be seen in the following tabulation (for the sake of clarity, only those sections where arrangement by language is clearly visible have been represented here):-

	<u>Entries no.</u>
Theologici	(1-388)
[4° Latin]	85-158
[4° Modern languages other than English]	159-169
[4° English]	170-206
[8° Latin]	208-307
[8° Spanish]	308-310
[8° French]	311-328
[8° English]	329-345
[16° & 32° Latin]	346-368
[16° & 32° Modern languages]	369-374

Historici	(469-804)
[fol. Greek]	469-478
[fol. Latin]	479-512
[fol. Modern languages other than English]	513-523
[fol. English]	524-534
[4° Greek]	558-562
[4° Latin]	563-598
[4° Spanish]	599-602
[4° Italian & French]	603-638
[4° English]	639-657
[8° Greek-Latin]	667-673
[8° Latin]	674-725
[8° Italian and Spanish]	726-732
[8° French]	733-770
[8° English]	771-776
Philosophi	(805-1003)
[4° Latin]	844-880
[4° Modern languages]	881-900
[8° Latin]	905-966
[8° Modern languages]	967-982
[16° & 32° Latin]	986-997
[16° & 32° Italian]	998
[16° & 32° French]	999
[16° & 32° English]	1000-1001
Medici & Chymici	(1004-1060)
[fol. & 4° Latin]	1004-1013
[fol. & 4° Modern languages]	1014-1019
Mathematici	(1063-1218)
[fol. Latin]	1063-1092
[fol. Italian]	1093-1096
[fol. English]	1097-1103
[4° Latin]	1114-1155
[4° Italian & Spanish]	1156-1165
[4° French]	1166-1170
[4° English]	1171-1182
[4° Italian & Latin]	1183-1184

When a section was large enough, then, the compiler's tendency was to supplement his subject and size divisions with language subdivisions, usually Greek and Latin, followed by Italian, French, then English. As in the other catalogues considered above, the nature of the holdings seems to have played a significant part in the compiler's decision to subdivide by language.

4. Factors of change

This brief survey has presented some evidence that

language as a criterion of arrangement was not viewed in the same light in medieval catalogues as in later ones. The number of medieval catalogues using language divisions and subdivisions is quite disproportionate to that of later catalogues. Unless this disproportion is to be accepted as mere coincidence, it must be regarded as an integral part of the wider intellectual climate of the times.

It seems that medieval compilers took language into consideration in the arrangement of their catalogues when it was so conspicuous that it made the manuscripts stand out. In this context, it is difficult to dissociate script from language, and it is possible that a section such as 'Libri Scottice Scripti' in the 9th-century St Gall catalogue mentioned earlier was intended as an indication that the language in question was difficult to understand, or even as a warning that the script was difficult to read. In cases where the number of such manuscripts was too small to warrant a section on its own, the same purpose would be fulfilled by means of a description such as 'Expositio psalterii scottice conscripta', which ends the 11th or 12th-century library catalogue of the monastery of St Maximin at Treves.¹⁸ In this sense, a language division could be seen as a mere extension of the palaeographical notices drawing attention to the physical characteristics of manuscripts. Relegating books in the vernacular to the end of the

18. T. Gottlieb (no.120, catalogue no.206).

catalogue, as was usually the case, also seems to indicate a value judgment on the compilers' part.

In later catalogues the situation was more complex, and various forces appear to have been at work. By and large medieval libraries assumed that nearly everything worth reading would be found in Latin. In the course of time, however, language came to be looked upon in a different light under the influence of humanism and of the Reformation. The study of Latin and Greek was actively encouraged by the humanists, and so these languages became an integral part of the 'new learning'. As for the Reformation movement, it advocated an interpretation of the Bible based on the study of the original texts. The philological basis of biblical exegesis was also felt to be necessary because of the religious controversies of the time, and English translators of the Bible, such as William Tyndale (died 1536) emphasised the importance of the original languages. Given that an increasing number of libraries made a conscious effort to collect the Greek and Latin editions prized by the humanists,¹⁹ it is little wonder

19. A survey of 12th-century catalogues of Western libraries has found only rare appearances of Greek books (J.S. Beddie, no.69, p.5). In this country, despite the interest in Greek learning aroused by Robert Grosseteste and Roger Bacon, few works in Greek were listed in library catalogues before the 16th century (P. Kibre, no.144, p.265-266). From the 16th century on, Greek books appeared with increasing frequency in English catalogues, under the influence of humanist studies, and in the libraries of the Oxford colleges, a conscious effort to acquire such books may be traced back to the 1530s (P. Gaskell, no.115, p.6).

(Continued next page)

that those languages should have been taken into consideration in the arrangement of catalogues.

Hebrew was also used as a criterion of arrangement in some of the catalogues mentioned above. Little interest was shown in Hebrew in pre-Reformation times, but the Kabbalah exerted a tremendous attraction for writers such as Giovanni Pico della Mirandola (1463-1494). As with Greek, the combined influence of humanism and the Reformation highlighted the importance of Hebrew. Although not as popular as Latin and Greek, Hebrew was far from being absent from English library catalogues of the 16th and early 17th centuries, and the inclusion of Hebrew divisions in some of these catalogues is evidence of the interest it generated.²⁰

As far as modern languages were concerned, private collectors gradually developed an increasing interest in works written in their own vernacular; witness the ever increasing number of translations available, and the emergence of compilations such as Philibert Mareschal's Guide to French books (1598) and Andrew Maunsell's

(Continued from previous page)

Classical and humanistic texts in Latin were collected before those in Greek, and the celebrated 15th-century library of Humfrey (or Humphrey), Duke of Gloucester (1391-1447) is an outstanding example of the influence of the Italian Renaissance on English collectors. On the rise and development of humanism in 15th-century England in general, and on Duke Humfrey in particular, see R. Weiss (no.232).

20. G.L. Jones has argued for a re-evaluation of the interest in Hebrew studies in 16th and early 17th-century England (no.140).

Catalogue of English books (1595).²¹ A genuine interest was also increasingly shown in the literary output of other nations, in their own tongues, even though Latin remained the most widely used medium by most of the educated classes. A great many Italian books found their way into England in the 16th and early 17th centuries, because Italy fascinated the English; French retained its widespread currency; and Spanish also aroused considerable interest.²² The use of language as a criterion of arrangement in many library catalogues is evidence of the strength of the interest aroused in books written in the vernacular.

In the case of the Bernard catalogue, mentioned

21. Mareschal's Le guide des arts et sciences et promptuaire de tous livres, tant composez que traduits en françois (Paris, 1598) was the first bibliography arranged by subjects restricted to books in a vernacular language (A. Taylor, no.214, p.69-71).

Maunsell's Catalogue of English printed books was published in two parts in 1595 (no.34). Maunsell had hoped to publish a third and final part to his Catalogue, on 'Humanity, wherein I shall haue occasion to shew, what wee haue in our owne tongue, of Gramer, Logick, Rethoricke, Lawe, Historie, Poetrie, Policie, &c.' (Maunsell, The seconde parte of the catalogue ..., Dedication 'To the Worshipfull, the Maister ... of the Company of the Stationers ...'). Maunsell unfortunately died before bringing this project to fruition. On Maunsell, see E.P. Statham (no.208, especially vol.2, part 2, p.664-665).

22. On the interest shown in England for Italian, French and Spanish books, see H.S. Bennett (no.70-72, especially no.72, p.135-139). The appeal of Italy to the Elizabethan mind has been discussed by J.L. Lievsay (no.156-157), who has examined a variety of sources showing the popularity of Italian books in England in that period. Works in the Romance languages, especially in French, were conspicuous in English libraries of the 14th and 15th centuries (P. Kibre, no.144, p.273), and the cultivation of the French language in England during Tudor and Stuart times has been dealt with comprehensively by K. Lambley (no.153).

above, arrangement by language may be tentatively explored along other lines, as shown below.

5. Grammar school curriculum

On the sole basis of its contents, the Bernard library presents a somewhat confusing picture. In common with many collections at that time, it contains works characteristic of various cultural and intellectual trends. Items such as those listed in the 'Patres' section of the Bernard catalogue could of course be found in catalogues of almost any type and period. No more surprising is the presence of scholastic theology (e.g. Thomas Aquinas, entry 303) alongside religious controversies such as the celebrated battle of words over Puritanism which raged between Thomas Cartwright and John Whitgift around 1570 (entry 232). As in many catalogues, prominence is given to Aristotle, who solemnly begins the 'Philosophi Greci' section with no less than six of his works; but the influence of the 'new' thinking of Ramus and Talaueus is also present, e.g. with the Rhetorica of the Ramist schoolmaster Charles Butler (entry 158).²³

In seeking to discover something about a book collector, it is simply not enough to determine which subject is most represented in the catalogue of his library. If that were the case, many such collections would have to be attributed to ecclesiastics, and the Bernard library is no exception, with as many as 129

23. For the influence of Ramus and Talaueus in England from the last quarter of the 16th-century onward, see T.W. Baldwin (no.67, vol.2, p.58-59). On Ramus generally, see W.J. Ong (no.182).

entries pertaining to theology, out of a total of 304.²⁴ Caution is to be exercised when drawing conclusions from sheer numbers, yet the presence of a large number of certain types of books - not necessarily the most numerous ones - can lead to interesting speculations.

The Bernard catalogue includes practically all the books most commonly owned by Cambridge men in the 16th century, e.g. Aesop's Fabulae (Bernard entry 157); Aristotle's Ethica (entry 91) and Politica (entry 93); Caesar's Commentaries (entry 60); Calepinus' Dictionarium (entry 160); Cicero's De officiis (entry 101), Epistolae (entry 119) and Orationes (entry 116); Erasmus' Colloquia (entry 154); Euripides (entry 165); Aulus Gellius (entry 127); Homer (entry 167); Horace (entry 188); Livy (entry 53); Ovid (entries 186,199); Petrus Lombardus' Sententiae (entry 304); Plautus (entry 192); Plutarch (entry 96); Quintilian (entry 155); Sallust (entry 55); Terence (entry 198); Valerius Maximus (entry 51); Laurentius Valla's Elegantiae (entry 126); Virgil (entry 201); Vives (entry 146); and, of course, the Bible (entries 234,250, 294,297).²⁵ The list should also include Plato and a few other names which do not appear in the Bernard catalogue. The Bernard catalogue also makes interesting comparison with the kind of books actually used by university students in the course of their studies. For instance, the list of books bought by Archbishop Whitgift, Master

24. The theological books in the Bernard catalogue are listed under the following headings: 'Patres' (29 items), 'Commentatores in Scripturas' (22 items), 'Theologici' (56 items), 'Sermones Sacri' (1 item), 'Theologi Latini et Anglici' (17 items), and 'Scholastici' (4 items).

25. L. Jardine (no.134, p.16-17), from an analysis of 150 book-lists of Cambridge men, 1535-1590.

of Trinity College, Cambridge, in the 1560s and 1570s, for students in his care, included the above-mentioned Cicero's Orationes, Caesar's Commentaries, Homer and other Greek authors, as well as Seton's Dialectica (Bernard entry 110).²⁶ A similar trend appears when the Bernard catalogue is compared to the books listed in university statutes. According to the Oxford Nova Statuta of 1564/65, the specified authors for determination were, in grammar, Linacre (Bernard entry 142) or Virgil (entry 201) or Horace (entry 188) or Cicero's Epistolae (entries 118-119) or Priscian (entry 144); and the authors on rhetoric were Cicero's Orationes (entry 116) or Praeceptiones (not in Bernard), or Aristotle's Rhetorica (entry 92).²⁷

Despite what has just been said, it has been suggested that the books catalogued in the Bernard notebook are more reminiscent of a schoolmaster's collection than a physician's.²⁸ The catalogue, for instance, lists many books which were eminently relevant to grammar school pupils, e.g. the Greek grammars of Clenardus (the 'official' school textbook in the latter half of the 16th century, entry 117) William Camden (the standard text in 17th-century schools, entry 124) and Jacobus Ceperinus (entry 125), as well as the well-known

26. Ibid., p.20. On Seton, see T.W. Baldwin (no.67, vol.2, p.34). Other textbooks primarily intended for university students included Keckermann's manuals on ethics (Bernard entry 99), logic (Bernard entries 108-109) and astronomy (Bernard entry 204). On Keckermann, see K. Charlton (no.84, p.147-148).

27. Oxford statutes to 1634 have been collected and edited by S. Gibson (no.117).

28. So S.R. Jayne (no.136, p.153).

Greek lexicon of Scapula (entry 135).²⁹ If it is assumed that Bernard was both the compiler of the catalogue and the owner of the library (see Part II) the overall contents of the notebook imply that he was a clerk, not a schoolmaster; but it is not impossible that the book collection was that of a schoolmaster, and that it was in trust to Bernard, in the same way as the sums of money recorded in the notebook were in trust to him. All this, of course, is a matter of conjecture, but what can be shown from an examination of the catalogue and its arrangement is that the library clearly reflects the grammar school education ideals of the time and that the catalogue is consistent with that compiled by someone with a grammar school background.

Without attempting the all too ambitious task of summarising the complexities of curriculum development in those days,³⁰ it may be said that the primary purpose of grammar schools remained the teaching of the classical languages, especially Latin. Like their medieval

29. T.W. Baldwin (no.67, vol.2, p.619). John Brinsley, in A consolatation for our grammar schools, published in 1622, has this to say concerning Camden and Clenardus: 'For most easy and speedy attaining to the Greek tongue, which hath been wont to be so difficult and tedious, God hath provided these ready helps. For the grammar, Master Camden's is of all other most easy and profitable, as I take it, like as for Westminster so for all our schools, for that it follows the order of our Latin grammar most directly ... For all other difficulties and wherein it seems to fail, see Cleonard's Greek grammar, with Antesignanus ... Hereunto adjoin, if need be to enquire further, the anomalies, dialects and other difficulties set down alphabetically in the end of Scapula's dictionary' (quoted by D. Cressy, no.91, p.85).

30. For education in Tudor England, see K. Charlton (no.84) and J. Simon (no.203). For grammar schools in the same period, see also C.R. Thompson (no.220).

predecessors, first-year university students were expected to have enough Latin to enable them to follow lectures in that language,³¹ but such pressing demands were not made of other subjects, which were subservient to Latin, in varying degrees. For instance, the study of Greek at grammar school had long been thought desirable and had gained momentum during the latter half of the 16th century, especially from the time of Queen Elizabeth.³² However, even during the first half of the 17th century, when the Bernard catalogue was written, the teaching of Greek at grammar school remained propaedeutic, as all subjects did apart from Latin.³³

Looking in this light at the catalogue attributed to Bernard, the emphasis on a sound Latin education is evident in the arrangement of the books in learned languages. Greek seems to be given almost equal attention to Latin, with the 'Greci' and 'Latini' subdivisions noted above, but this is not actually the case. From the contents of the Greek subdivisions, it is apparent that Latin still had pride of place in the compiler's eyes, because nearly all the identifiable entries concerned are for Greek-Latin editions. The first major part of the

31. A summary of pre-university training in early 17th-century England has been given by W.T. Costello (no.90, p.43-45). On the medieval scene, see H. Rashdall (no.193, vol.3, p.341).

32. K. Charlton (no.84, p.116-118).

33. Ibid., p.44-45. The importance of language, i.e. Latin, was emphasised time and time again by the humanists. To the humanist Vives (1492-1540) language was 'the treasury of culture and the instrument of society' (quoted by J. Simon, no.203, p.106).

catalogue, then, gives precedence to Latin and acknowledges the importance of Greek studies, even though it pays lip service to Greek rather than treating it on an equal footing with Latin. Despite these qualifications, it is noteworthy that the compiler made a point of highlighting the Greek books in his catalogue headings, in itself an eloquent testimony to the interest in Greek authors then prevailing.

As mentioned earlier, other subjects in the grammar school curriculum were secondary to Latin, which permeated everything taught. The teaching of Latin, of course, was not limited to grammar in the present-day sense of the term, and the old trivium of grammar/rhetoric/dialectic was as indivisible at grammar school as it was at university.³⁴ The difference, however, was one of degree. The linguistic basis of the trivium was the province of the grammar school, whereas the emphasis at university was on rhetoric and dialectic. The first years of university education, in other words, provided an extension of what was started at grammar school, rather than an introduction of subjects not studied before.³⁵ This may well explain why the Bernard catalogue, while acknowledging logic (only 7 entries: 107-113)

34. L. Jardine (no.134, p.20).

35. In 1630, John Wallis stressed the preparatory role of pre-university education, saying that he learned Latin, Greek, 'somewhat of Hebrew', and adding: 'And I was taught somewhat of Logick: as a preparation to a further study of it in the University' (quoted by W.T. Costello, no.90, p.44).

and rhetoric (a mere 3 entries: 114-116), pays particular attention to 'Philologi' (46 entries: 117-162); and in view of the close association of grammar with what would now be called belles-lettres, it is hardly surprising to find that the 'Philologi' section includes not only grammars and lexicons, but also items such as Cicero's Epistolae (entries 118-119).

In the grammar school curriculum, then, the emphasis was on the trivium, particularly Latin grammar, and, in comparison, the quadrivium was only touched upon.³⁶ Again, this is reflected in the catalogue under consideration. Of the quadrivium, there are but three entries, under the heading 'Mathematici'. All other sections deal with either theology or subjects of prime importance to humanist grammar school educators, viz. history, philosophy, logic, oratory, philology and poetry. As will be shown in Chapter 9 below, no particular significance is to be attached to the order of these subjects in the context of humanist education ideals.

Instead of emphasising a specific order of subjects, the curricula of the time prescribed the reading of choice authors. As far as humanist educators were concerned, the syllabus did not consist as much of disciplines, such as history, philosophy, poetry and other arts, all in Latin, as of the authors in those

36. Even at Cambridge, mathematics made little impact in the earlier 17th-century undergraduate curriculum (ibid., p.102-104).

fields.³⁷ This emphasis on authors rather than subjects is quite in keeping with the section headings used in the catalogue under study. Actually, several of these headings could be read as applying either to subjects or, on the contrary, to a class of writers, e.g. 'Comment.' could be short for either 'Commentaria' (or another form of the same word, such as 'Commentarii'), or 'Commentatores'. Some unabbreviated headings, however, unambiguously refer to authors, viz. 'Patres', 'Poetae', and 'Theologi' (although there is also 'Theologici'). This is also apparent in the later catalogue of the Bernard library, included in the same manuscript notebook, which gives the headings 'Commentatores' and 'Philosophi' in full, in addition to 'Patres' and 'Poetae'. This has been taken into account in the transcription given in the appendix, and it does seem to suggest a preoccupation with authors quite in keeping with the concerns of grammar school educationalists.

The presence or absence of certain books, of course, is not proof of any grammar school association with the Bernard catalogue, but the overall contents of the catalogue do seem to point that way. The catalogue's

37. The statutes drafted by John Colet (1467?-1519) for St Paul's in 1518 were echoed for many years in the writings of humanist educators: 'As touching in this school what shall be taught of the masters and learned of the scholars, it passeth my wit to devise and determine in particular, but in general to speak and sum what to say my mind I would they were taught always in good literature both Latin and Greek, and good authors such as have the very Roman eloquence joined with wisdom, specially Christian authors that wrote their wisdom with clean and chaste Latin, either in verse or prose ...' (quoted by D. Cressy, no.91, p.50).

subject arrangement too is consistent with a grammar school background. In the absence of further evidence, it is unfortunately not possible to reach a more definite conclusion, and the Bernard catalogue is interesting in that it illustrates the difficulties attending an interpretation of the arrangement of a catalogue. With its classes 'Philologi', 'Logici latini', 'Oratores greci' and 'Oratores latini', the Bernard catalogue seems in keeping with the programme of studies of the university curriculum of the time: the BA course at Cambridge was concerned almost exclusively with the trivium of Grammar, Dialectic and Rhetoric. Similarly, the compiler's insistence on a distinction between Greek books and books in Latin would suggest, at first, a university environment. However, when considered together with the contents of the catalogue, this arrangement may be looked at in a different light.

Conclusion

Patterns of change are not always obvious, particularly to the modern mind. This is the case with changes in classification practices involving arrangement by language. In today's classification schemes, arrangement by language tends to be regarded as an extension of form instead of having real subject significance, except in the areas of language and literature. In the classifications adopted in 16th and 17th-century English libraries, however, it often had special significance in that it was truly a reflection of the times.

It is true that the role of printing, as opposed to the manuscript tradition, had much to do with the emergence of language as a criterion for the arrangement of many library catalogues. There is more to it than that, however, because the output of the printing presses was dictated by the intellectual currents of the time. By reflecting the prevalence of certain types of books, the arrangement of library catalogues reflected these same intellectual currents.

This is not to say, of course, that language was never used for more pragmatic and expedient reasons than those suggested above. It is probably fair to assume that a judgment value was being cast by drawing attention to the English items in the list of the books left to the Bodleian Library by Robert Burton (mentioned above). In another list, that compiled in 1590 by the physician Edward Barlow (see Part II), it is no coincidence that most of the books in the first section (untitled) were mainly in Latin: this first section, as seen in Chapter 6 above, consisted mainly of Barlow's medical books, and these constituted the most valuable part of his collection. Barlow was primarily interested in working out the value of his books, 'as they are rially worthe', and the less valuable portion of his collection happened to coincide with the vast majority of his English books, which he arranged in two sections, one for Divinity, the other for History (actually a miscellaneous group).

Chapter 8

The conceptual basis of book classifications: methodological difficulties

Introduction

The relevance of philosophic and pedagogic classifications to the history of ideas seems to be a matter of course. It would indeed be difficult to study one without reference to the other. On the other hand, the relevance of the classification of books to the history of ideas is not always immediately evident. In actual fact the study of book classification in relation to the history of ideas is fraught with difficulties, and cannot be properly undertaken without reference to these difficulties.

There are basically two main issues at stake in this connection: the vexed question of the similarities and differences between the classification of knowledge and the classification of books; and the equally complex matter of the influence of intellectual currents on book classification. It is not the purpose of the present chapter to give a definitive answer to these matters; the wisdom of seeking an absolute answer is indeed questionable. What will be attempted here, however, is an outline of the difficulties which attend a study of the relevance of intellectual currents to the classification of books.

1. Problems specific to the classification of books

A philosophic classification may be studied on the

assumption that, by definition, it represents an individual's interpretation of the universe of knowledge. No such assumption, however, may safely be made concerning book classifications, which are not concerned with knowledge per se but with knowledge as recorded in documents. This is a fundamental difference of approach: a philosophic classification, in the period under consideration, was initiated by a desire to organise knowledge, but the prime intention of the compiler of a library catalogue was to record a collection of books; any thought about the arrangement of the catalogue came second. The basic difference between the two types of classification is further accentuated by physical considerations such as the number of books on a given subject, the size of the books, the status of manuscript vs printed books or of bound vs unbound books. Whereas such physical considerations play no part in a classification of knowledge, their influence on the arrangement of library catalogues of the period is undeniable. Catalogues, for instance, often started with large books, or with a subject which was particularly well represented in the collections concerned, and books dealing with more than one subject were no less frequent then as they are now.

In spite of their differences, bibliographic and non-bibliographic classifications share similar structural characteristics, dealing as they do with the various departments of learning. Traditionally both present a hierarchical breakdown of the universe of

knowledge into its constituent parts, and the compilers of both types of classification share the difficulties inherent in such a task.¹

However, because of its very nature and the special purpose for which it was compiled, a library catalogue or a bibliography cannot be expected to give an interpretation of the world of knowledge as comprehensive as a philosophic classification would. Classed bibliographies of the period under consideration are sometimes finely subdivided by subject (an example is Conrad Gesner's Pandectae and Partitiones, 1548-1549), but the library classifications of the time, in contrast, give the appearance of extreme simplicity. From a modern point of view, the difficulty lies in establishing what this simplicity means: was it merely the expression of a simplistic view of knowledge, or did it have real validity at the time, as an expression of the world of knowledge contained in books?

For the same reasons, a lucid view of the universe of knowledge may be expected of a philosophic classification, but it would be unrealistic to expect this of 16th and 17th-century library schemes. In many cases, the rationale behind such schemes is far from being self-explanatory, and leaves an impression of confusion. This impression is accentuated by the prevalence of miscellaneous and all-embracing classes in library catalogues of the period. A 'Miscellanea' or

1. E. de Grolier has pleaded passionately against the view that the two types of classification are completely separate (bibliography, no.121, p.6-12).

'Diverse sortes' class suggests that the subject arrangement of certain books was considered a liability, and a class labelled 'Libri critici poetici &c.' ('etc.' was a common appendage to headings) seems to imply that little thought went into the classification of books. It is not an easy task to identify those schemes for which this impression is justified, and those for which it is not.

Book-lists of the period are frequently studied for what they can reveal about their owners' intellectual interests. The lists of books owned by 16th and early 17th-century Cambridge and Oxford men have attracted much attention because these lists survive in large numbers, and their study has sparked off a great deal of controversy about the extent of the influence of humanist reformers and of the persistence of medieval scholastic tradition at Oxford and Cambridge.² Extending this type of

2. The view that Oxford was conservative and scholastic, whereas Cambridge was reforming and humanist (cf. S.R. Jayne, no.136, p.51,53) has been repeatedly challenged (for the view that Aristotelianism continued from the late 14th century to around 1650, albeit not in the same form as in the Middle Ages, see C.B. Schmitt, no.197). Besides gathering evidence for the emergence of an English strand of humanism in the early 1500s, J.K. McConica has shown that extant book-lists from the 1520s onward reveal significant humanist activities at both Oxford and Cambridge (no.159, p.44-75, 88-92). These findings are supported by M.H. Curtis' survey of Oxford and Cambridge book catalogues in Tudor times (no.92). On the basis of a survey of 150 inventories of the books of Cambridge men, 1535 to 1590, L. Jardine has argued that the Arts course at Cambridge at the time was influenced by humanist reformers and departed from medieval scholastic tradition (no.134). On humanist libraries in early Tudor Cambridge, see also M.H. Smith (no.207). For the Oxford scene, M.H. Curtis has investigated 87 inventories of Oxford students for the period 1558 to 1642, concluding that in Tudor times Oxford was no more conservative and scholastic than Cambridge (no.93, p.135-137, 285-286).

investigation from the contents of a library to the arrangement of an inventory is likely to be just as controversial. Identifying the currents of thought which the arrangement of an inventory appears to reflect is no small task. In particular, currents of thought can be difficult to situate in time. They may have been borrowed from the past and used unadulterated; or they may have been adapted and changed; or again they may have been new currents of thought. Deciding which of these possibilities applies to any given situation can be problematic.³

As individuals gave their own personal interpretation of how knowledge could be advanced, a huge variety of classification practices came to be developed, and on the whole the classification scene emerges as a highly individual one. A title frequently appears in more than one catalogue, but not always in the same subject category. A student without any knowledge of the period might be forgiven for being confused by the following examples: Christianus Adrichomius' Theatrum terrae sanctae is found under Divinity in one catalogue (Coke entry 13) and under Historici in another (Paget entry 505); William Barret's Jus regis, sive de absoluto et independenti saecularium principum dominio, is under

3. The period was a melting pot of changing attitudes concerning the various departments of knowledge. From the 16th century onward, for instance, changing conceptions of truth emerged as natural philosophers and natural scientists began to emphasise observation and experiment. The result was new intellectual contacts between natural science and all other fields dealing with experience and matters of fact (B.J. Shapiro, no.202).

Theology (Knyvett entry 194) and History (Coke entry 612); Aesop's fables under Philosophy (Knyvett entry 1228), Poetry (Coke entry 841) and Philology (Bernard entry 157); Claudius Aelianus Praenestinus is usually under History (Rant entries 167,202) but occasionally under Philosophy (Knyvett entry 970); Henricus Cornelius Agrippa's De occulta philosophia (Medicine, Knyvett entry 331; 'Astronomorum et arithmeti corum novorum', Stafford entry V, 13); Alexander ab Alexandro's Dies geniales (History, Somner entry 132; 'Oratores et libri humaniores', Bedford entry 181); Leon Battista Alberti on architecture ('Agriculture and architecture', Coke entry 1028; Mathematics, Paget entry 1141); Angelus Carletus' Summa Angelica is usually under Theology (Knyvett entry 35; Paget entry 115; Lumley entry 79; Higgin, classis 22, entry 9) but also under Law (Somner entry 54); Aristophanes' comedies (Poetry, Bernard entry 174; Grammar, Bacon entry 5); Aratus of Soli (Poetry, Paget entry 1346; Mathematics, Knyvett entries 810,858); Francis Bacon's Wisdom of the ancients (Philosophy, Paget entry 991; Philology, Bernard entry 161; History, Le Squyer entry 171; 'Morality', Le Squyer again, entry 465; Poetry, Coke entry 868; and 'Tracts and discourses - Diversi argumenti', Coke again, entry 1091); Boethius' De consolatione philosophiae (Philosophy, Knyvett entries 1083,1209; Poetry, Paget entry 1386); Thomas Bozius' De ruinis gentium (Philosophy, Knyvett entry 1130; Theology, Paget entry 255); Johann Theodor de Bry's America and India orientalis are under History (Bedford entries 1 and

31 respectively) and Mathematics (Knyvett entries 806 and 805 respectively).

Because of the diversity in classification practices, it is sometimes difficult to discern any pattern at all in the organisation of a large number of book catalogues and bibliographies. The classification used in such documents might therefore be dismissed by some as smacking of confusion or carelessness on the compilers' part. This, however, should not be hastily concluded of all compilers: as discussed in Chapters 2-4 above, some did exhibit a measure of concern for the organisation of catalogues.

There is a difference, of course, between showing concern for the choice of an appropriate classification, and devising a special scheme ideally suited to the particular circumstances of a collection. There is little point, however, in speculating about whether compilers methodically constructed the schemes they followed or, on the contrary, passively reflected the vision of the world which was prevalent at the time. In either case the question to be faced is whether library classification may be considered to be an implicit statement on the various departments of knowledge as represented in books.

2. A lack of consensus

Library historians who have taken position on the relationship between the classification of books and its intellectual background are not always in agreement with one another.

It has been argued quite categorically that library classification was without philosophical foundation before the 19th century.⁴ Only since that time, in that view, can library classification be said to have been conditioned by the intellectual environment of its time. Others, however, have maintained that the influence of scientific and philosophical thought on library classification can be traced in any age, whether it was deliberate or not.⁵ Yet others have acknowledged a certain influence of the classification of knowledge on library classification, but have pointed out that library classification has been historically conditioned far more by social, cultural and ideological conditions.⁶

Turning specifically to the Renaissance period, some historians have concentrated their attention on the libraries of various institutions, and they have observed that 16th-century librarians did not feel the need to adopt their classification schemes to the 'new knowledge' because their libraries were still restricted to a very limited field of knowledge. According to them it was only in 17th-century libraries that a system of main and sub-classes came about, to keep up with the increase in

4. It is on that basis that early schemes of library classification were dismissed altogether from J.H. Shera's discussion of the relationship between philosophic classification and library classification in the context of their intellectual environment (no.57).

5. This optimistic approach was adopted by D.J. Foskett (no.41).

6. E. de Grolier (no.44, p.58).

knowledge.⁷ In contrast, the review of literature in Chapter 1 above has already mentioned some studies pointing to the intellectual climate of the period as an influence on the classification of books (Šamurin, Jayne, Milde). Other studies have reported a link between library classification and currents of thought, pointing to the application of humanist characteristics in the arrangement adopted by 15th-century Italian bibliophiles.⁸

It is not always clear what the authors mentioned above mean when they write about the intellectual background of library classification. Some may have had in mind the application of a particular philosophic system of knowledge to the classification of books, while others may have been referring to more general currents of thought. In this and the next two chapters, the liberal arts have been chosen to illustrate the relevance of a specific system of knowledge to the classification of books.

3. Trends in book classifications

It is well known that the liberal arts, arranged rigidly as subdivisions of the trivium and quadrivium, were among the most salient and enduring characteristics of the medieval conception of knowledge, both per se and as contained in books.⁹ This apparently innocuous statement

7. These are the views of T. Besterman (no.73, p.16-17). See also A. Hessel (no.128, p.55-57).

8. A. Derolez (no.98, p.33-35).

9. There is a voluminous literature on the liberal arts in the Middle Ages. For a recent survey of the subject

could be seen as reinforcing the view that there was a point in time when the Middle Ages ceased en bloc and the Renaissance ushered in a new period of enlightenment. Those willing to go down that road might think it appropriate to speak of bibliographic classifications retaining the liberal arts unadulterated as having a distinct medieval flavour; and, conversely, they might argue that a scheme which made no attempt to preserve the identity of the liberal arts may be said to be post-medieval in character. Little is usually to be gained through generalisations, however, and the validity of sweeping statements such as these must be thoroughly tested if a satisfactory position is to be arrived at.

In view of the pervasiveness of the trivium and quadrivium throughout the Middle Ages, it comes as no surprise to find that many early bibliographic classifications which list the liberal arts by name tend to keep them together under the trivium and the quadrivium. Many libraries, of course, did not have holdings in all the liberal arts, and their arrangement did not therefore adhere to the trivium and quadrivium, but a few examples of those that did are given below.

The quadrivium and the trivium rigidly follow one another in library catalogues such as that of Peterhouse

(Continued from previous page)

in connection with the basic curriculum of medieval education and other facets of medieval culture, see D.L. Wagner (no.227). For a general survey of medieval classifications of knowledge, see J.A. Weisheipl (no.231).

College, Cambridge (1418):-¹⁰

- [Quadrivium]
 - Astronomy
 - Alchemy
 - Arithmetic
 - Music
 - Geometry
- [Trivium]
 - Rhetoric
 - Logic
 - Grammar

Later in the same century, the arrangement of the library of the Abbey of St Mary in the Meadows (Maria de Pratis), Leicester, includes:-¹¹

- [Trivium]
 - Grammar
 - Poetry
 - 'De sophistria'
 - Logic
- 'Philosophia'
- [Quadrivium]
 - Arithmetic
 - Music
 - Geometry
 - Astronomy

Some compilers even made it abundantly clear that they followed an age-long tradition: after opening his library catalogue (c.1412) with the sections Grammar, Poetry, Logic and Rhetoric, the German physician Amplonius von Ratingk, or Ratering, of Rheinberg (died 1435), fully endorsed rhetoric as the 'third subject of the trivium'.¹² Other examples include the library catalogues of Le Puy Cathedral (11th century), with Grammar, then Dialectic, then Rhetoric.¹³ Early printers' catalogues followed

10. A partial transcription may be found in D.M. Norris (no.49, p.87-90).

11. Partial transcription in T. Gottlieb (no.120, catalogue no.482.)

12. Quoted by P. Kibre (no.144, p.378). Partial transcription in T. Gottlieb (no.120, catalogue no.6.)

13. T. Gottlieb (no.120, catalogue no.379).

suit, such as the 1498 list of 'Libri graeci impressi' issued by the elder Aldus, which begins with the classes Grammar, Poetry and Logic.¹⁴

Long after the 15th century had come to an end, the traditional arrangement of the liberal arts was still observed in a number of classification schemes. John Caius' 1574 list of the books which in his time were in Cambridge University Library (see p.69 above) was neatly arranged according to the Trivium and Quadrivium. As late as 1616, Paulus Bolduanus' intricately classified bibliography, entitled Bibliotheca philosophica, included an 'Artes liberales' section in which Grammar is followed by Dialectic and then by Rhetoric, whereas the quadrivium is represented successively by Music, Arithmetic, Geometry and Astronomy.¹⁵ Conrad Gesner's classified bibliography of 1548-1549 includes a contents table¹⁶ beginning with:-

Artes et scientiae
Sermocinales
Grammatica
Dialectica
Rhetorica
Poetica ...
Mathematicae
Arithmetica
Geometria
Musica
Astronomia
Astrologia

Philibert Mareschal's Le guide des arts et sciences

14. Partial transcription in E. Edwards (no.103, vol.2, p.761).

15. Description in A. Taylor (no.214, p.71-77).

16. Gesner, Partitiones theologicae (no.28, verso of title page). The complete synopsis has been reproduced (with a few adaptations) by E. Edwards (no.103, vol.2, p.763).

(1598) includes a section 'Ars [sic] libéraux' consisting of:-¹⁷

[Trivium]
Grammar
Rhetoric
'Langues'
Dialectic
[Quadrivium]
Arithmetic
Music
Geometry 'et de tous poids et mesures'
'Cosmographie, Geographie, Topographie'
Astrology

Similarly the anonymous Bibliotheca exotica (1610), a classified list of books in languages other than Latin and German, included the categories Dialectic, Rhetoric and Oratory, and Grammar, all as a group.¹⁸ One of the main classes of the Dutch clergyman and scholar Joannes Lomeier's De bibliothecis liber singularis (1669) was devoted to Oratory, Poetry and Grammar.¹⁹

To complicate the scene further, it would not be accurate to think that the trivium was conceived by medieval cataloguers and bibliographers as an indivisible triad, for not all medieval catalogues preserved the homogeneity of the trivium. Thus the 1391 catalogue of Durham Cathedral inserts Medicine between the two categories 'Libri philosophici et logici' and 'Libri grammatici' (a later catalogue, dated 1416, follows the same arrangement):-²⁰

17. A. Taylor (no.214, p.69-71).

18. Ibid., p.99-101.

19. H.G. Schulte-Albert (no.198, p.145-146).

20. T. Gottlieb (no.120, catalogue no.461 and 466). D.M. Norris (no.49, p.57-63, 78-87).

Poetry and Rhetoric
Philosophy and Logic
Medicine
Grammar

Grammar, Rhetoric and Dialectic follow one another in the traditional manner in the library catalogue of the Benedictine foundation of Christchurch Priory, Canterbury (dated 1313 to 1331); but the much earlier catalogue of the same institution, dated 1170, separates the two sections Grammar and Rhetoric from the section on Logic, dialectic and law by no fewer than five classes.²¹

Conclusion

The nature of the Renaissance has been interpreted in different ways down the ages, and the view that the Middle Ages suddenly ceased at some definite point in time and were replaced by a period of enlightenment was recalled earlier in this chapter. By now it would seem that the examples presented above beg for a radical revision of that view, and it could be hastily concluded that no historical development or change can possibly be discerned in the arrangement of these documents.

Continuity appears to be confirmed by the persistence of the terminology used by compilers to label the categories in their catalogues. Terms such as 'Rhetorica', 'Grammatica' and 'Poetica' appear with predictable regularity in countless book catalogues, seemingly regardless of time or place. The clear patterns of the old medieval trivium and quadrivium, easily recognisable

21. D.M. Norris (no.49, p.36-43).

in numerous medieval catalogues, can also be seen in later catalogues. On the other hand, quite a few medieval catalogues do not seem to comply with such patterns at all.

When delving more deeply into the matter, however, some library catalogues may be seen as reflecting major currents of thought, even though this may not always be immediately apparent. To appreciate this, it is necessary to look at the concepts behind the terms used in catalogues. When the concepts, and not simply the words, are examined in detail, the structure of a library catalogue can sometimes be seen to stand as an indisputable witness to the enduring influence of a specific philosophical tradition.

Chapter 9

The trivium in book classifications

Introduction

The preceding chapter has drawn attention to the ways in which the liberal arts were represented in some classifications at different times. As far as those classifications are concerned, the story seems to be one of continuity over a period of many centuries, down to and including the 16th and 17th centuries.

Genuine changes of emphasis occurred, however, whenever traditional thinking was challenged by other currents of thought, as interests in fields of study changed due to a widening of views on the universe of knowledge. Under the influence of Renaissance humanism, this was reflected with remarkable regularity in a number of classifications, where the branches of the trivium are still present but the trivium itself is not preserved any longer as an entity. In the examples which follow, the branches of the trivium have been printed in capital letters for clarity.

1. A change of emphasis

The library catalogue of the Italian Gaspar Zacchius (died 1474), dated 10 February 1408,¹ inserts History between Grammar and Oratory, and begins:-

1. Transcription of classes in T. Gottlieb (bibliography, no.120, catalogue no.696).

Opera Chrysostomi greca
GRAMMATICI
Poete
Greca volumina storicorum
Greca volumina ORATORUM

The 1456 inventory of the private library of the humanist and patron of the arts Piero Cosimo de' Medici begins almost exactly as Zacchius' (Piero de' Medici's 1464/65 inventory follows the same arrangement):-²

Libri sacri [i.e. Bibles, liturgical manuscripts,
patristic texts]
GRAM[M]ATICI
Poeti
Storia
Arte [i.e. RHETORIC]
Filosofia

In much the same vein, Robert Constantin's Nomenclator (1555) - a classified bibliography of 'insignium scriptorum', or best books - mentions all three branches of the trivium, but makes no attempt to keep Rhetoric and Grammar together.³ It begins thus:-

GRAMMATICA
Linguae
Commentarii
Historia
Poetae
RHETORICA
DIALECTICA

A similar arrangement may be found in a 1546 sales catalogue of the printer Robert Estienne,⁴ where divisions 5 to 11 are:-

2. Full transcriptions in F. Ames-Lewis (no.62-63).

3. R. Constantin (no.26). I have followed Constantin's arrangement for the entries in the main body of his bibliography, rather than the slightly ambiguous tabulation he gives on pages 2-3 of his introduction. A description of Constantin's work may be found in A. Taylor (no.214, p.54-8).

4. Partial transcription in E. Edwards (no.103, vol.2, p.762).

GRAMMATICA
Poetica
Historica
RHETORICA
Oratoria
DIALECTICA
Philosophica

2. An emerging pattern

Turning to the catalogues on which this study is based (see Part II for details) the list of books left in 1628 to Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, by Lucy Russell, Countess of Bedford, and her mother, Anne Harington, forms an interesting contrast to that of Sir Nicholas Bacon's books, donated to Cambridge University Library in 1574. Whereas Bacon's list scrupulously adheres to the old trivium, as mentioned in Chapter 3 above, the trivium in the Bedford list is considerably diluted. Grammar, Oratory and Dialectic are indeed found in the Bedford list, but the integrity of the trivium cannot be said to be preserved in that list. The relevant sections of the list are as follows:-

'Libri grammatici et critici'
Poetry
'Oratores et libri humaniores'
Philosophy
Dialectic

Apart from the donations list of the books of Sir Nicholas Bacon, there are few examples of the trivium in the catalogues gathered together for this study. The c.1634 catalogue of the books of Lord Coke includes the following group of four sections:-

[Philosophy]
Rhetoric
Grammar, Logic 'and schoole books'
'Italian books of philologie and grammar'

In his arrangement of Greek and Latin books, the compiler of the c.1640 Bernard catalogue listed authors on Logic (only seven items), Oratory (only 3 items) and Philology (46 items), successively and in that order. The 'Philologi' section in that catalogue consists chiefly of the important grammars and treatises of the day on the Greek and Latin idioms, such as Clenardus' Institutiones linguae graecae (entry 117); Camden's Institutio graecae grammatices compendiarie (entry 124); Ceperinus' Compendium grammaticae graecae (entry 125); Valla's Elegantiae linguae latinae (entry 126); Scaliger's De causis linguae latinae (entry 143); Calepinus' Dictionary (entry 160). Little is known of the background of the Bernard catalogue, but the owner's interest in philology is plain to see. It is in evidence not merely in the contents of the collection, but also in the basic arrangement of the catalogue, which highlights Greek and Latin authors by separating them quite deliberately from writers in the vernacular. In this light, the substitution of the term 'Grammar' for 'Philology' cannot be regarded as merely accidental, but is fully consistent with the Renaissance humanist concerns discussed in Chapter 7. Despite appearances, therefore, there is little 'medieval' about the arrangement Logic/Oratory/ Philology used in the Bernard catalogue.

The breaking up of the trivium is truly in evidence in the catalogue compiled in 1617 for William, 4th Baron Paget. Grammar and Rhetoric are next to each other in the Paget catalogue, but Logic is most definitely not.

The relevant sections are as follows:-

Vocabularies and Grammars
Rhetoric
'Variarum rerum ... scriptores' [i.e. miscellaneous]
Poetry
Military arts
Logic

A similar example is the c.1605 list of the books of Sir Henry Tresham (died 1559). This basic shelf-list of about 2,300 manuscripts and printed books is arranged in several subject classes, but unfortunately the order originally intended is lost because the list survives as a series of leaves pasted in no particular order into a large volume, and the classes are now scattered. At the end of the volume, however, there is a synopsis of classes, which, as far as the disciplines of the trivium are concerned, reads:-

Philosophici
Dialectici
Ethici
Phisici
Metaphisici
Rethorici [sic]
Gram[m]atici

The concept of the trivium does not seem to have preoccupied the physician William Rant either. He may not have been at the forefront of Renaissance humanism, judging from the mere score or so of 'dictionaries and grammars' which he owned, but he listed a very respectable number of books under the heading 'History and poets' in his inventory of 1595. Not surprisingly over a third of his books were concerned with his profession, although he opened his list in a most traditional manner, with Theology ('Phisik books and surgery' coming in second place). Rhetoric is not

represented in his inventory which, as far as the other disciplines usually associated with the trivium are concerned, includes:-

Dictionaries and Grammars
History and Poetry
Philosophy (natural and moral)
'Logik and books of epistles'

The 1556 catalogue of the library of Sir Thomas Smith includes books on rhetoric, dialectic and grammar, but these are by no means listed next to each other. Whereas 'Grammatica et poetica' is a section in its own right, such items as George of Trebizond's Rhetorica and Rodolphus Agricola's Dialectica are listed in the 'Philosophica' section. The last six sections of Smith's catalogue are:-

Philosophica
Mathematica
Medica et chirurgica
Grammatica et poetica
Graeci libri historici et philosophici
De architectura

3. The humanist trend

As shown in the preceding chapter, the traditional disciplines of Grammar, Poetry, Rhetoric and Dialectic were found in medieval and post-medieval classification schemes alike. In the medieval conception of the liberal arts, the trivium was composed of Grammar (often together with its companion Poetry); Rhetoric; and Dialectic or Logic. Despite unavoidable exceptions and variations, this triad, together with the quadrivium, was firmly implanted in the medieval mind as representing the disciplines preparatory to the higher studies of

Theology, Metaphysics and Ethics.

It would be futile to attempt to summarise in a few lines the contribution of Renaissance humanism to the history of ideas.⁵ For the purpose of this essay, it will be sufficient to point to one clear example of what was happening to the trivium in 16th-century England: Roger Ascham (1515-1568).

Roger Ascham left no catalogue of his library, but his classification of reading matter may be found in the second part of his Scholemaster (published posthumously in 1570), one of the most popular treatises on the education of children in Renaissance England.⁶ Ascham's scheme shares some of the characteristics of both philosophic and bibliographic classifications, although, strictly speaking, it is directly concerned with neither.

Ascham's classification was concerned with the different kinds of discourse ('diversa genera dicendi') and was given as follows:-⁷

in Genus	{	Poeticum Historicum Philosophicum Oratorium
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For a full historical appraisal of his system, it is essential to consider what Ascham tried to achieve through

5. P.O. Kristeller's works remain classics on the subject, particularly as far as the Italian Renaissance is concerned (no.147-149 represent only a fraction of his output).

6. Ascham (no.20). On Ascham, see L.V. Ryan (no.196).

7. Ascham (no.20, Book II, p.138).

his classification, and what led him to the structure of his scheme. Key factors in these respects include the nature of the entities Ascham was classifying, as well as his educational objectives. These can be ascertained through a careful consideration of his book as a whole, in which he made his intentions quite clear.

The genesis of the Scholemaster was recounted in detail by Ascham himself in the first part of his book. One afternoon in December 1563, Sir Richard Sackville (died 1566) asked Ascham to recommend a schoolmaster for his grandson Robert Sackville (1561-1609), 2nd Earl of Dorset. During the ensuing discussion between the two men, Sir Richard was so impressed by Ascham's expertise in matters of education that he asked him, as Ascham recalled from memory,⁸ to:-

put in some order of writing the chief points of this our talk concerning the right order of teaching and honesty of living for the good bringing-up of children and young men. And surely, beside contenting me, you shall both please and profit very many others.

Thus was born the idea of the Scholemaster, which Ascham wrote primarily for the ultimate benefit of school-age children. As he explained in his 'Preface to the Reader', his book was meant to assist children both with their schooling and with their growth to maturity:-⁹

Because no schoolmaster hath charge of any child before he enter into his school, therefore, I leaving all former care of their good bringing-up to wise and good parents as a matter not belonging to the schoolmaster, I do appoint this my schoolmaster then and there to begin where his office and charge

8. Ibid., 'A Preface to the Reader', p.8.

9. Ibid., p.12.

beginneth. Which charge lasteth not long, but until the scholar be made able to go to the university ... Yet if my schoolmaster ... shall teach him somewhat for his furtherance and better judgment in learning that may serve him seven years after in the university, he doth his scholar no more wrong, nor deserveth no worse name thereby, than he doth in London who, selling silk or cloth unto his friend, doth give him better measure than either his promise or bargain was.

To achieve this, the 'curriculum' set out in Ascham's Scholemaster was designed to fulfil a double objective - the teaching of Latin as a necessary preliminary to university studies and serious learning and, at least equally important, moral upbringing and character building. This dual aim, which followed the ideals of Renaissance humanist educators, was clearly stated in the title and subtitle of the book, which read:

The Schoolmaster; or, Plain and perfect way of teaching children, to understand, write, and speak the Latin tongue, but specially purposed for the private bringing-up of youth in gentlemen's and noblemen's houses ...

Accordingly Ascham divided his Scholemaster into two 'Books' or parts, their running titles being, respectively, 'The Bringing-up of Youth' and 'The Ready Way to the Latin Tongue'. Book I was concerned exclusively with fundamental principles of education, moral training and the formation of character, but Book II (on 'the Latin tongue') did not deal only with the technical acquisition of Latin. In Book II Ascham rejected various methods of teaching Latin and recommended the use of two - translatio linguarum or the technique of double translation (for the beginner) and the doctrine of imitatio or the perfecting of one's style after the models of the finest authors (for the more

mature student). It was amidst his long discussion of imitatio that Ascham presented his classification, and he made it quite clear that to him eloquence - the object of imitatio - was inseparable from good up-bringing:-¹⁰

Ye know not what hurt ye do to learning that care not for words but for matter and so make a divorce betwixt the tongue and the heart. For mark all ages, look upon the whole course of both the Greek and Latin tongue, and ye shall surely find that when apt and good words began to be neglected and properties of those two tongues to be confounded, then also began ill deeds to spring, strange manners to oppress good orders, new and fond opinions to strive with old and true doctrine, first in philosophy and after in religion, right judgment of all things to be perverted, and so virtue with learning is contemned and study left off. Of ill thoughts cometh perverse judgment; of ill deeds springeth lewd talk. Which four misorders, as they mar man's life, so destroy they good learning withal.

Ascham therefore concluded:-¹¹

This foresaid order and doctrine of imitation would bring forth more learning and breed up truer judgment than any other exercise that can be used.

In his classification, then, Ascham was not concerned with the organisation of knowledge, but rather with the means of selecting the choicest books and authors. His selection criterion, he explained, was also that of his friend and teacher Sir John Cheke (1514-1557):-¹²

The true difference of authors is best known per diversa genera dicendi [through the different kinds of discourse] that every one used. And therefore here I will divide genus dicendi, not into these three - tenue, mediocre, et grande - but as the matter of every author requireth ...

These 'different kinds of discourse', or 'the matter of

10. Ibid., Book II, p.115.

11. Ibid., p.118.

12. Ibid., p.138.

every author', referred only indirectly to subject matter. What Ascham was really concerned with in his classification was style, as he reiterated:-¹³

These [four categories] differ one from another in choice of words, in framing of sentences, in handling of arguments, and use of right form, figure, and number, proper and fit for every matter, and every one of these is diverse also in itself ... And thus the true difference of styles in every author and every kind of learning may easily be known by this division.

In this context the order of Ascham's four 'classes' was irrelevant, just as the old medieval trivium had become irrelevant to his purpose. In Ascham's system, Grammar, Poetry and Oratory did not have to be tied together as they had been in traditional medieval schemes, but could be separated by other disciplines, because the texts representative of these disciplines were to be studied for a unique purpose. Instead of being an ordering of knowledge, Ascham's classification was given to illustrate, in a convenient and clear-cut way, the scope of the reading matter most conducive to good upbringing.

In summary, Ascham may be seen to have set for himself the goal of educating children along very specific guidelines. His choice of imitatio as the best method the more advanced pupils could follow to bring their Latin to perfection led him to discuss 'what author doth meddle only with some one piece and member of eloquence, and who doth perfectly make up the whole

13. *Ibid.*, p.138, 141. This does not imply that the humanists attached more importance to style than to other educational aims. Literature, they maintained, was to be studied for its contents as well as its style (J. Simon, no.203, p.107-108).

body'.¹⁴ The answer he proposed was in the form of a classification of books into Poetry, History, Philosophy and Oratory - ancient, traditional concepts, to be sure, but concepts presented here in a form fundamentally different from that found in medieval classifications.

Ascham's goals were not his prerogative, but were shared by a wide circle of humanist educators, and it is in this broader context that the roots of his classification are to be sought. Under the influence of humanist ideals such as Ascham held, such rigid categories as the trivium and quadrivium gave place to entirely different views on those same topics. Grammar, Poetry and Rhetoric were still very much at the forefront of humanist preoccupations, but not any longer as part of a long venerated triad. Instead, these topics, together with others such as History, were being examined in a new light, that is, for the contributions they could make to classical studies. They were regarded as focal points for humanist interests, and as keys in the pursuit of humanist educational goals. In this view, an entity such as the trivium had now become irrelevant.

In abandoning the concept of the trivium for a core of subjects of chief importance to them - in particular Grammar, Rhetoric, Poetry and History - the humanists were not replacing one classification with another. They were not interested in ordering knowledge or fields of study, and what mattered to them was to identify the topics which were of particular significance in the pursuit of their

14. Ascham (no.20, p.138).

ideals.

As the terminology used in the humanists' schemes was largely the same as that used for centuries before them, their schemes may give the appearance of merely continuing the medieval tradition. In actual fact, their schemes record a subtle, yet profound change of emphasis. As less importance was given to the grouping of fields of study and more importance to the individual studies themselves, the order in which the studies were listed became of secondary importance to them. Whereas the medieval trivium refers to a fixed pattern of topics, the humanistic outlook relates to a looser arrangement of what were considered to be the most important studies.

4. The 'old' and the 'new' rhetoric

As far as rhetoric is concerned, a definite pattern of development can be traced down the centuries. At this point it may be useful briefly to trace the evolution of ideas on rhetoric, from classical antiquity to the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. Again, no attempt will be made to present a complete summary of what is a very complex question.¹⁵

Rhetoric and the art of oratory were cultivated by the Greeks and Romans for a specific purpose - that of

15. The information given here has been taken mainly from D.L. Clark's study of rhetoric and poetry in the Renaissance (no.86). The combination of rhetoric and philosophy can be traced to the humanism of 15th-century Italy (J.E. Seigel, no.200).

For a select bibliography of the history of rhetoric, not recent but still useful, see W.S. Howell (no.129, p.64).

persuasive communication, especially persuasive public speaking. In that view, style was imbued with a very special meaning, for it was cultivated as the means of giving effective expression to subject matter. Insofar as rhetoric was linked with the art of persuasion, it was clearly related to logic and philosophy.

In time, however, classical rhetoric gradually lost two of its most prominent elements, that is, inventio (finding material to build up arguments and refute fallacies) and dispositio (arranging material for convincing presentation to an audience). The original meaning of style thus became distorted, until in the Middle Ages rhetoric was debased to a consideration of style for its own sake, as mere superficial ornamentation. As this perverted rhetoric was taught in medieval schools by the grammaticus, who would select passages from the poets for this purpose, poetry was then commonly grouped with grammar and rhetoric, the three being bonded together by considerations of language and style alone; hence the triad Grammar/Rhetoric/Poetry, so often encountered in medieval classification. Even on those occasions when they split the trivium, medieval cataloguers usually kept Rhetoric and Grammar together, as in the 1372 catalogue of the library of the Austin Friars of York, which separates Logic and Philosophy from Grammar and Rhetoric by means of no less than five other classes:-¹⁶

16. Partial transcription in D.M. Norris (no.49, p.47-52).

Logic and philosophy
'Propheciæ et supersticiosa'
Astronomy and astrology
Civil law
Canon law
'Auctores et philosophi extranei'
Grammar
Rhetoric

The relevance of these developments to the present essay is that, with the gradual unveiling of the classical tradition during the Italian Renaissance and, later, during the English Renaissance, inventio and dispositio were slowly restored to Rhetoric, and there was a definite move of rhetoric away from poetry in the association of ideas prevalent at the time. As disciplines such as rhetoric and grammar were being re-examined from a different angle, the medieval trivium was irremediably weakened and gradually lost its relevance.

Evidence that such an important trend permeated the arrangement of library catalogues is not forthcoming. The rough systems of the period, designed for the arrangement of books on the shelves of a library or in a catalogue or inventory, do not easily lend themselves to the sophisticated distinctions mentioned above. It is however tempting to see traces of changing attitudes concerning rhetoric in the catalogue of the private library of Henry, Lord Stafford, carefully compiled by the owner himself in 1556 (see see Part II, Appendix).

Traditional categories such as Grammar and Rhetoric are prominent in Stafford's catalogue, but the trivium in that catalogue is clearly non-existent as an entity. The first six subject classes are reproduced below, with the

topics traditionally associated with the trivium - or what are left of them - in capital letters for the sake of clarity:-

- I. Iuris civilis libri
- II. Ius pontificum
- III. Nomina librorum GRAMMATICORUM et poetarum
- IV. Historiographorum libri
- V. Astronomorum et arithmeticorum novorum
- VI. Libri RHETORICES ET ORATORUM et philosophorum

It can easily be seen from the above that Stafford's arrangement is very much in line with the humanistic pattern suggested earlier: not only is the trivium split and unrecognisable as an entity, but Rhetoric is categorically separated from Grammar and Poetry.

Membership of the pattern in question poses an interesting problem: because the pattern involves the dispersion of categories which used to be collocated, it could be argued that schemes such as Stafford's are not following a pattern at all, but merely list various subjects at random. It should not be forgotten, however, that Stafford displayed more care and concern than most of his contemporaries in describing his books, and there is also evidence that he was careful about his subject arrangement (see p.95-96, 101-103 above, and Part II, Appendix). There can therefore be no reasonable doubt that Stafford's scheme was meaningful and was fully compatible with his vision of the world.

If Stafford's scheme is meaningful, it remains to see in what ways. Indubitably Stafford's catalogue stands as an eloquent witness to the increasing loss of influence suffered by the old medieval trivium at that time. Further conclusions are perhaps less evident and call for

renewed caution, but may nevertheless be put forward when it is considered how Stafford's scheme fitted in with contemporary thinking on the place of rhetoric in the universe of knowledge.

Both in contents and arrangement, Stafford's catalogue was not eccentric in any respect. Stafford's reading interests - hence his intellectual outlook - were shared by many of his contemporaries. Common thinking about learning in general would naturally extend to common thinking about the organisation of knowledge, and it is not surprising to find that the subject arrangement of Stafford's catalogue bears a striking resemblance, as far as the arts are concerned, to the classification advocated in other documents of the time. Far from being an accidental product, Stafford's arrangement of Grammar, Poetry, History and Rhetoric is almost the exact replica of the arrangements found in the schemes of Piero de' Medici, Zacchius and Constantin mentioned on p.191-192 above.

Viewed in this light, Stafford's arrangement does seem to reflect the humanist interest in Grammar, Poetry, History and Rhetoric. Furthermore the renewed association of rhetoric with philosophy and logic, away from grammar and poetry, seems to place such schemes as Stafford's in the direct lineage of the classical tradition of rhetoric.

As usual with catalogues from that period, this is not the end of the story. For all the care and attention he brought to his catalogue, Stafford was not absolutely

consistent in his classification of rhetoric. He assigned most of his books on rhetoric to his clearly-labelled section 'Libri rhetorices et oratorum ...'; but he also listed a few handbooks of schemes and tropes, commonplace books and other textbooks of rhetoric - such as Erasmus' De duplici copia verborum et rerum (entry III,9) - under the separate heading 'Nomina librorum grammaticorum et poetarum'. At first glance this might be seen to invalidate what has been said so far about Stafford's attitude to the relation between Rhetoric and Grammar, but in actual fact, it merely confirms it.

When Stafford compiled his catalogue in 1556, the 'new' rhetoric was only just beginning to assert itself in England, and it was not generally accepted until the 17th century.¹⁷ Stafford's classification of works on rhetoric such as Erasmus' Copia - one of the usual textbooks in the traditional 16th-century English grammar school curriculum -¹⁸ is hardly surprising. It merely reflects the propagation of the perverted medieval understanding of rhetoric.

In conclusion, a completely clear picture cannot be expected to emerge from even a carefully constructed scheme such as Stafford's. It would certainly be ill-advised to count it as one of the rare English library catalogues reflecting the gradual emergence of

17. Widespread recovery of classical rhetoric in England was retarded, in part, because the average 16th-century schoolmaster considered the arrangement of books such as Philipp Melanchthon's unsuitable for teaching purposes (F.R. Johnson, no.139, p.434).

18. T.W. Baldwin (no.67, vol.2, p.71-72).

the 'new' rhetoric in England at that time. Nevertheless Stafford's classification gives an interesting glimpse of the turmoil the traditional disciplines of Grammar and Rhetoric were undergoing in 16th-century England.

5. The 'Artes humaniores'

In view of what has been said above, it is not surprising to find that instead of the medieval trivium, a number of 16th and 17th-century catalogues use headings fully consistent with Renaissance humanist ideals.

A poetry section is found in some medieval catalogues, such as 'Libri diversorum poetarum' in the 1391 and 1416 catalogues of Durham Cathedral Library,¹⁹ but Poetry occurs with almost regular frequency in the arrangement of the catalogues considered in this study (see Part II for details): 'Poetae' (Paget, 1617 and Bernard, c.1640); 'Poetica' (Matthew Parker, c.1593); 'Poesy' (Scipio Le Squyer, 1632); 'Nomina librorum grammaticorum et poetarum' (Stafford, 1556); 'Grammatica et poetica' (Smith, 1566 and 1576); 'History bookes and poetes' (Rant, 1595); 'Poets stories &c.' (More, c.1600); 'Poetici et musici' (Knyvett, 1618); 'Libri critici poetici &c.' (unknown owner, c.1610). The post-mortem inventories of the books of Edward Moore (c.1539) and John Perman (1545) have, respectively, 'Poetae' and 'Poete oratores &c.'. The four early 17th-century travelling libraries prepared by William Hakewill for Sir Julius Caesar and others are all divided into three

19. T. Gottlieb (no.120, catalogues no.461 and 466).

sections: Theology and philosophy; History; and Poetry.

Philology has already been noted above in connection with the Bernard catalogue (p.172 and 194 above). A philology section also appears in the Coke catalogue, as 'Italian bookes of philologie and grammar'; in the c.1610 catalogue of the unknown owner mentioned in the previous paragraph, as 'Libri orat. poet. philologi'; and in the 1615 and 1637 catalogues of the books of William Cecil, 2nd Earl of Salisbury, as 'Philologie' and 'Philologia'.

'Oratores et libri humaniores' (Bedford, 1628) speaks for itself, but the section 'Libri philosophici et aliarum artium humaniorum' in the 1618 catalogue of Sir Thomas Knyvett's library deserves further comment. The subject arrangement in that catalogue can be summarised as follows:-

- Libri theologici
- Medici
- Libri historici, politici et geographici
- Libri mathematici
- Libri philosophici et aliarum artium humaniorum
- Libri poetici et musici
- Libri vtriusque iuris

This arrangement can be contrasted with that of the catalogue of the largest private library of the Elizabethan period, the 1609 shelf-list of the books of John, Lord Lumley (1534?-1609). Lumley's books were arranged in eight subject classes:-

- Theologi
- Historici
- Artes liberales et philosophi
- Medici
- Legistae
- Cosmographi et geographi
- Common lawe bookes
- Musici

The section 'Artes liberales et philosophi' in the Lumley catalogue includes all the disciplines of the quadrivium and of the trivium. In contrast, Knyvett's arrangement does not give any account of the liberal arts as such, but draws attention to the humanist concerns of the time in the heading chosen for his philosophy section, 'Libri philosophici et aliarum artium humaniorum'.

Conclusion

An interesting picture emerges when systems of book classification are examined from the points of view suggested above. The preservation of the trivium in classification, despite various individual variations, remains characteristic of the period preceding the emergence of Renaissance humanism. When loosely arranged in classifications, on the other hand, the components of the trivium are suggestive of the influence of humanist thinking.

It cannot be overemphasised, however, that it would be a gross oversimplification indeed to try to encapsulate the spirit of an entire period in such a simple view. As shown in the previous chapter, not all medieval classification schemes followed the trivium, and the trivium was still used in some schemes a long time after Renaissance humanism had begun. Furthermore, compilers of library catalogues had to grapple with the difficulty of classifying works which encompassed the disciplines traditionally associated with the trivium,

such as Annotationes doctorum virorum in grammaticos, oratores, poetas, philosophos, theologos, et leges, edited by Jodocus Ascensius Badius (Paris, 1511).

Another reservation is that the period witnessed important conceptual changes which are not easy to interpret. Dialectic, for instance, was very much in evidence in both the contents and arrangement of the book-lists of the time, just as it had been in previous centuries. However, to conclude that Aristotelian logic was as pervasive then as it had been in medieval times would be an extremely simplistic interpretation. It has been forcefully argued that dialectic, as taught in Cambridge in the second half of the 16th century, was not Aristotelian in character but developed as a reformed brand of dialectic as a direct response to a humanistic view of learning.²⁰ In that view, the Dialectic class in a book-list of the period would not have the same meaning as the Dialectic class in a medieval book-list.

Because of these reservations, the examples shown above cannot be expected to reveal any more than a general tendency, and it is plain that great caution must be exercised when interpreting the significance of a classification in the context of the history of ideas. It is equally clear that in this field, hard and fast conclusions are not to be drawn lightly.

20. L. Jardine (no.135).

Chapter 10

The quadrivium in book classifications

Introduction

As individual fields of study, the components of the quadrivium have never lost their relevance: arithmetic, geometry, music and astronomy have as much reality today as they had in former times. What has changed down the centuries, of course, is the scope of these subjects as well as the relationship they enjoy with one another and with other fields of study.

The story of the quadrivium is similar to that of the trivium (see Chapter 9 above) insofar as neither was preserved as an entity in the arrangement of most of the catalogues selected for this study. To draw conclusions solely on that basis, however, would be unwise in the extreme. An examination of the quadrivium in the context of classifications of different types and of different periods reveals a very complex situation, as this chapter will attempt to show.

1. The quadrivium and the mathematical sciences

When the disciplines of the quadrivium are found in bibliographic classifications of the period under consideration, they are usually listed as subdivisions of Mathematics. In Robert Constantin's Nomenclator of 1555 (a classified bibliography already noted on p.192 above) the tabulation of headings used for the subject arrangement of the bibliography includes a Mathematics

section which is subdivided as follows¹ (in this and other tabulations in this chapter, capitalisation and indentations are used for clarity):-

Mathematica
ARITHMETICA
MUSICA
GEOMETRIA
Cosmograph., geograph.
Astrologia
ASTRONOMIA, genethiologia
Optice & optrice, diuinitio

According to its title page, the second part of the Catalogue of English printed bookes (1595), by Andrew Maunsell (died 1595), 'concerneth the Sciences Mathematicall, as Arithmetic, geometrie, astronomie, astrologie, musick, the arte of ware, and nauigation'. Another example is the Bibliotheca exotica published anonymously in 1610 (already mentioned on p.188 above). Although music appears on its own at the very end of this bibliography, the anonymous compiler subdivided his Mathematics section into Architecture, Geometry, Astronomy and Arithmetic. That this was a long-lasting trend is indicated by a later example: the very detailed classification elaborated by Ismael Bouillaud or Boulliau for the catalogue of the important library of Jacques Auguste de Thou the Elder, published in two volumes in Paris as late as 1679, is not easily summarised, but Boulliau's treatment of Mathematics is unambiguous. Among the sections and sub-sections of Philosophy, which forms the second part of the catalogue, Boulliau

1. Constantin (bibliography, no.26, p.2).

2. J.A. de Thou (no.36).

squarely subdivided Mathematics into Arithmetic, Music, Geometry and Astronomy.

Outside the bibliographic field, classifications of knowledge followed a similar path. In his enormous encyclopaedia De expetendis et fugiendis rebus opus (1501),³ the Italian scholar Giorgio Valla (c.1430-1500) arranged his material in a systematic way, starting with Mathematica (introduced in Book 1). To him, Mathematica is distributed into Arithmetica (Books 2-4), Musica (Books 5-9), Geometria (including Optics, Books 10-15) and Astrologia (Books 16-19). Among the sub-branches of speculative or theoretical philosophy in the scheme published by Francis Bacon (1561-1626) from 1605 onward,⁴

3. Valla (no.37).

4. There are references to Bacon's classification of knowledge in several of his works, including the Novum organum, and his Parasceve ad historiam naturalem et experimentalem (first published 1620) contains an elaborate classification of natural history (R.L.W. Collison, no.89, p.82-84).

The clearest account of Bacon's overall scheme is in Book II of his Advancement of learning (1605), and a more detailed version of his scheme is in Books II-IX (collectively entitled 'Partitiones scientiarum') of his De dignitate et augmentis scientiarum libri IX. The De dignitate, usually referred to as De augmentis, was part of a greatly enlarged Latin translation of the Advancement, and was originally published in 1623 as vol.1 of Bacon's works. English translations of the De augmentis appeared after Bacon's death under the title The advancement and proficience of learning, or the partitions of the sciences, and these translations are not to be confused with the 1605 and subsequent editions of the Advancement of learning.

I have used the standard edition of Bacon's works, collected and edited by J. Spedding, R.L. Ellis and D.D. Heath (no.21), which includes an English translation of Bacon's Latin philosophical works (vol. 4-5, 'Translations of the philosophical works'). In this edition Bacon's classification of mathematics is in vol.3, p.359-366 (in the Advancement) and in vol.1, p.576-578 (in the De augmentis).

the Mathematics section was arranged as follows:-

Pure
 GEOMETRY
 ARITHMETIC
Mixed
 Perspective
 MUSIC
 ASTRONOMY, theoretical
 Architecture
 Engineering

The examples above are not presented here to suggest that Mathematics was somehow a Renaissance equivalent of the medieval quadrivium, or that one took the place of the other. It would be a mistake to interpret the arrangement in these classifications either as a new development, a genuine conceptual change, or merely as a superficial change of terminology.

Bacon's arrangement of Mathematics was no novelty. Centuries before him, in the twelfth century, probably in the late 1120s, Hugh of St Victor composed the Didascalicon.⁵ His intention was to provide the students attending the open school at the Abbey of St Victor in Paris with a survey of all they should read and of the order, manner and purpose which should govern their reading. In this work Hugh subdivided 'Theoretical or speculative' philosophy into Theology and Mathematics. The latter he subdivided into Arithmetic, Music, Geometry and Astronomy. The medieval tradition of listing these four disciplines under Mathematics is in fact as old as the quadrivium itself. In the sixth century,

5. The standard Latin edition of the Didascalicon is by C.H. Buttmer, and there is an English translation with a useful introduction and notes, by J. Taylor (no.30).

Cassiodorus, one of the chief early exponents of the medieval system of the liberal arts, was quite clear on this. In his Institutiones, written after 551 A.D., Cassiodorus subdivided speculative or theoretical philosophy into Physics, Mathematics and Theology, and he subdivided Mathematics into Arithmetic, Music, Geometry and Astronomy: 'Divisio mathematicae: arithmetica - musica - geometria - astronomia'.⁶

It is not surprising, therefore, to find that Conrad Gesner's synopsis of 1548-1549 (mentioned on p.187 above) has a distinct medieval flavour. Gesner's scheme is concerned with 'artes and scientias' which are explicitly labelled 'sermocinales' (the traditional medieval term for the trivium) and 'mathematicas' (which is used for the quadrivium).

So far, then, it seems clear that the subdivision of Mathematics into the disciplines of the quadrivium was by no means the sole province of the Renaissance. This could be interpreted as favouring the argument of continuity between the medieval period and the Renaissance, but to let the matter rest here would be telling only half the story.

2. The Platonic and Pythagorean traditions

What the authors mentioned above had in common, from Cassiodorus to Valla, was a Platonic view of the world,

6. Institutiones, Book II ('Liber secundus saecularium litterarum'), III.21. I have used the critical edition by R.A. Mynors (no.24).

coloured with a Pythagorean slant.⁷ The use of rigid labels such as 'Platonist' and 'Pythagorean' can be misleading without further qualification, because labels fail to account for nuances, but they are used here for convenience, and the literature of the period lends support for their use. Valla, for one, did not hesitate to make reference to 'the Pythagoreans' to support his four-fold division of Mathematics: 'Pythagorei', he wrote in the introduction to his encyclopaedia, 'igitur mathematicam totam scientiam quadrifarie distribuendam esse censuerunt'.⁸

The mathematical basis of the classification of the sciences can be traced back to the Pythagoreans in Greece (sixth century B.C.).⁹ Their classification of Mathematics into Arithmetic, Geometry, Astronomy and Music was retained and adapted in the next century by Plato, who treated this system as leading to the highest study of all, Dialectic. These four sciences were abstract studies. The Pythagorean element in Platonism sought to interpret nature in mathematical or

7. There is an excellent and clear summary of Renaissance Neoplatonism by P.O. Kristeller (no.149, p.50-65). Other good surveys of the subject include those by E.W. Strong (no.209, p.185-218) and E.A. Burtt (no.81).

8. Valla (no.37, Book I, xxi).

9. Several general histories of mathematics give overviews of the development of mathematics from Antiquity onward, but being written for mathematicians, they are perhaps more useful for the technical information they contain than for their treatment of currents of thought. See, for instance, M. Kline (no.145, p.24-55, 200-249). There is a bibliography of the history of mathematics by J.W. Dauben (no.94).

quantitative terms. The understanding of numbers was necessary to understand God and the universe. Astronomy thus came to be regarded as the mathematics of the heavens; and the number symbols, numerical ratios and formulae contained in music led the Pythagoreans of antiquity on a quest for the harmoniousness of the universe. Aristotle's overall approach was on a different basis, and as a result the importance of mathematics was lessened, but Aristotle's Mathematics retained Plato's four sciences, with the addition of Optics and Mechanics.

The Middle Ages first learnt of the Greek systematisation of the mathematical sciences through Plato's Timaeus, and it was therefore under the influence of the Platonic view that the quadrivium came to be allied to the trivium as the preparatory studies to the higher studies of Theology, metaphysics and ethics. Aristotle's supremacy, from the time his works were rediscovered in the late twelfth century onward, did not alter the position of the quadrivium but re-inforced it. The influence of the Neoplatonism of the early Middle Ages was weakened, although the enthusiasm for mathematical studies was still shared by some, such as Roger Bacon in the 13th century. The handful of medieval classifications of mathematics noted above pre-dated the 13th century, and coincided with the period when the strength of Neoplatonism was at its peak.

When Renaissance humanists started on their labours to recover the treatises of the ancient world, first in

Italy, and only later in England, they did not confine their interests to literary works, but applied their craft to scientific treatises as well. The general classical revival of the period is inseparable from the recovery of Greek mathematical manuscripts, and there were close connections between humanists and mathematicians. Scholars at that time turned with renewed enthusiasm to mathematics as a key to all knowledge, in an effort to unravel what was interpreted as God's mathematical design for the universe. Neoplatonism was once more at the fore.¹⁰

The flowering of Neoplatonist thought in 15th-century Italy was a significant departure from previous centuries, because it occurred with renewed enthusiasm. Pico della Mirandola, for instance, believed in a universal harmony which lent itself to mathematical interpretation: 'Through numbers is to be had the way to the investigation and understanding of all that is knowable'.¹¹ The outlook of 16th-century scientists in

10. The interest in mathematics shown by Italian scholars of the quattrocento and cinquecento was accompanied by a process of revival and restoration of the mathematical sciences similar to the general classical revival undertaken by the humanists of the time. This has prompted some to speak of a Renaissance of mathematics, and the case for this has been forcefully put forward by P.L. Rose (no.195).

Marsilio Ficino (1433-1499) was instrumental in the introduction of the full range of Platonic and Neo-Platonic thought to 15th-century Florence, before the movement spread beyond Italy. For a recent study of Ficino, see M.J.B. Allen (no.61).

11. Quoted by P.L. Rose (no.195, p.9).

England was also predominantly Platonic.¹²

A second reason why this renewed Platonic thinking was of special significance was that it was linked with epoch-making developments. Astronomy was still the mathematics of the heavens, as it had been in antiquity and throughout the medieval period; but when Copernicus, Kepler and other key figures of Renaissance astronomy asserted the fundamentally mathematical structure of the universe, they were introducing a concept of immense metaphysical importance. To the medieval mind the geometrical universe meant that the earth was the only legitimate point of reference for astronomers, but the 'new astronomy' shifted that point of reference and at once overthrew the thinking of the age.¹³ In the context of Renaissance Neoplatonism, astronomy belonged to mathematics in a very special sense indeed.

A 'mathematician' in the Renaissance was primarily a scholar pursuing the medieval arts of the quadrivium, just like his medieval predecessors. Unlike their medieval predecessors, however, Renaissance men were interested in a number of activities which drew heavily

12. G.L. Finney (no.109, p.52-56). Finney deals mainly with the persistence in England, until the early 17th century, of the Pythagorean idea that an understanding of music can be a key to an understanding of the universe.

M. Feingold (no.107, p.115-121) has found that the probate inventories of the books owned by 16th-century Cambridge and Oxford men provide a measure of the interest aroused by mathematics. W.P.D. Wightman has conducted a useful survey of 16th-century scientific and mathematical texts (no.239), and studies of the output of English writers on mathematics in Tudor and Stuart times include those by M. Boas (no.75, p.184-221) and E.G.R. Taylor (no.216).

13. E.A. Burt (no.81, p.40-44).

on mathematical knowledge. The Platonic view that number and proportion played a fundamental role in the structure of the universe was not new, but it was expanded: artists and architects too were mathematicians in the sense that they depended on mathematical principles for perspective, harmony and proportion, as will be seen below.

The Platonic tradition, then, was by no means a new development in the Renaissance; but to conclude that its significance in the Renaissance was the same as in previous centuries would be a gross misinterpretation. For the purposes of this chapter it will not be necessary to enter the debate on the role of Renaissance Neoplatonism in the stimulation of the study of the sciences in that period. What can be made, on the other hand, is an assessment of what took place in the 16th and early 17th centuries, against the background of previous centuries.

A discussion of this topic cannot fail to include an account of the famous preface published by John Dee (1527-1608) in Henry Billingley's translation of Euclid's Elements (1570),¹⁴ which has been described as one of the most forceful expositions of the influence of Platonic philosophy on 16th-century mathematics.¹⁵ In this

14. Euclid (no.27). Dee's preface is described on the title page as 'a very fruitfull Praeface made by M. I. Dee, specifying the chiefe Mathematicall Scie[n]ces, what they are, and whereunto commodious: where, also, are disclosed certaine new Secrets Mathematicall and Mechanicall, vntill these our daies, greatly missed.' Dee's classification, which is to be found in the text of the 'Mathematical Praeface', appears under the title 'Groundplat' (facing sign. Aiiij^v).

15. F.R. Johnson (no.138, p.151-153).

preface, Dee presents a 'most plesaunt, and frutefull Mathematicall Tree, with its chief armes and second (grifted) braunches' (Dee's underlining in this and in subsequent quotations from him). Dee's 'mathematicall tree' extends far beyond the medieval quadrivium, as the following partial tabulation shows (several subdivisions omitted for the sake of clarity):-

- Sciences, and Artes Mathematicall
 - Principall
 - Arithmetike
 - Geometrie
 - Deriuative from the Principalls
 - The names of the Principalls
 - Arithmetike, vulgar
 - Geometrie, vulgar, which teacheth measuring
 - Prope names
 - Perspectiue
 - Astronomie
 - Musike
 - Cosmographie
 - Astrologie
 - Statike
 - Anthropographie
 - Trochilike
 - Helicosophie
 - Pneumatithmie
 - Menadrie
 - Hypogeiodie
 - Hydragogie
 - Horometrie
 - Zographie
 - Architecture
 - Nauigation
 - Thaumaturgike
 - Archemastrie

Dee's preface is an impassioned plea for the study of mathematical sciences, almost a Neoplatonist's credo:-

'With which great Testimony, and the manifold proses, and reasons, before expressed, you may be sufficiently and fully persuaded: of the perfect Science of Arithmetike, to make this accounte: That of all Sciences, next to Theologie, it is most diuine, most pure, most ample and generall, most profounde, most subtile, most commodious and most necessary. Whose next Sister, is the Absolute Science of Magnitudes [*i.e.* Geometry].'

Unlike the schemes of previous centuries, Dee does not

limit himself to the four components of the quadrivium. Instead, he expands on the benefits to be derived from the study and application of Mathematics in various spheres of life, describing and listing no fewer than 19 'Methodicall Artes'. These, he continues:-

'... declynng from the purity, simplicitie, and Immateriality, of our Principall Science of Magnitudes: do yet neuertheles vse the great ayde, direction, and Method of the sayd principall Science, and haue prope names, and distinct: both from the Science of Geometrie, (from which they are deriued) and one from the other.'

Astronomy and Music, not surprisingly, were retained by Dee as mathematical sciences, after the Pythagorean and Platonic models. Other applications of mathematics listed by Dee are self-explanatory, e.g. Perspective, but what he has to say about anatomy and physiology, which he calls 'Anthropographie', is typical of the Pythagorean tendencies that prevailed in his day:

'Anthropographie, is the description of the Number, Measure, Waight, figure, Situation, and colour of euery diuerse thing, conteyned in the perfect body of MAN: with certain knowledge of the Symmetrie, figure, waight, Characterization, and due locall motion, of nay parcell of the sayd body, assigned: and of Numbers, to the sayd parcell appertainyng. This, is the one part of the Definition, mete for this place: Sufficient to notifie, the particularitie, and excellency of the Arte: and why it is, here, ascribed to the Mathematics. Yf the description of the heauenly part of the world, had a peculier Art, called Astronomie: If the description of the earthly Globe, hath his peculier arte, called Geographie ... Why should not the description of him, who is the Lesse world: and, from the beginning, called Microcosmus?'

3. Mathematics in book classifications

As mentioned on p.213-214 above, the 'Mathematica' section of Constantin's bibliography was broken down into

no fewer than seven subdivisions. Mathematics also covered a broad spectrum in library catalogues of the period (see Part II for details of the catalogues mentioned below).

The synopsis of classes given in the c.1605 shelf-list of Sir Henry Tresham's books includes the following classification for Mathematics:-

Mathematici
De re militari
De nauigatione
De arith. geometr.
Astrolog. ast[r]onomic.
De architectur. et perspectiua

The contents of the Mathematics section in catalogues of the period is also revealing. Besides including, as expected, books on arithmetic, geometry, astronomy/astrology and music, Mathematics in these catalogues covers a broad field indeed. The c.1610 catalogue of the books of an unknown owner has two sections pertaining to the mathematical sciences: five entries are listed under the heading 'Libri de architectura pictura &c.', and 34 under 'Libri mathematici geometrici'. This mathematics section includes books on instrumentation, military applications, fortifications, optics, coins, weights and measures, e.g.:-

'Sirturi Telescopium' (Girolamo Sirtori or Sirturus)
'Galelei [sic] opera Geometr. et militaria' (Galileo Galilei)
'Bertius de aggeribus et pontibus' (Petrus Bertius)
'Ioh. Bapt Porta de rarefactione [sic] optices part' (Giovanni Battista della Porta)
'Bornitius de nummis percutiendis. et Capellus de ponderibus et mensuris' (Jacobus Bornitius and Jacques Cappel, Third of the name)

The 'Mathematica' section in Sir Thomas Smith's 1566

catalogue is equally broad. It includes, for instance, Martin Cortes' The art of navigation as well as Vitruvius' De architectura and Dürer's De symmetria. The 'Libri mathematici' listed in the 1618 inventory of the books of Sir Thomas Knyvett have even a wider subject coverage. As in the Smith catalogue, Cortes and Vitruvius are represented in the Mathematics section of the Knyvett inventory (entries 876 and 883 for Cortes; entry 767 for Vitruvius); but the Knyvett Mathematics section also includes a number of works on perspective (e.g. Daniello Barbaro, La prattica della perspettiva, entry 909), an unidentified book on drawing ('The art of drawing in dutch', entry 884), and items on the art of war (e.g. Girolamo Cataneo, Dell'arte militare, entry 919), riding (Johann Jacobi von Wallhausen's Art militaire a cheval and Art de chevalerie, entries 892-893), surveying (John Norden, The surveyors dialogue, entry 878) and instruments of various sorts (e.g. Jacques Besson's Theatrum instrumentorum et machinarum, entry 769).

There is a Mathematics section in both the 1617 catalogue of the books of Lord Paget and the 1628 Bedford donations list, and the contents of that section covers an almost identical range of subjects. Examples are Guidubaldo del Monte's Mechanica (Paget entry 1075, Bedford entry 98); Bartolomeo Romano's Proteo militare (Paget entry 1162) and Flavius Vegetius' De re militari (Bedford entry 113); Alhazen's Opticae thesaurus (Paget entry 1081, Bedford entry 89); Joannes Peckham's Perspectiva communis (Paget entry 1148, Bedford entry

139); Vitruvius' De architectura (Paget entry 1090, Bedford entry 107); Giovanni Paolo Lomazzo on painting and carving (Paget entry 1102) and Jost Amman's Enchiridion artis pingendi, fingendi & sculpendi (Bedford entry 117); Edward Wright's Errors of navigation (Paget entry 1180) and Henry Hudson's Descriptio ac delineatio geographica directionis freti ... (Bedford entry 135).

The cataloguer of Lord Coke's books divided his c.1634 list into a large number of subject sections. His Mathematics class was only one of several belonging to a miscellaneous group called, rather grandly, 'Of severall sciences'. Simplified, this 'Sciences' section was subdivided into the following headings:-

	<u>Entries no.</u>
'Bookes de republica'	911-915
'Concerning herauldry and armes'	916-939
'Pedegrees'	940-957
'Cosmography'	958-986
'Mathematiques'	987-999
'Bookes of trade'	1000-1014
'Bookes of warre and the like'	1015-1026
'Agriculture and architecture'	1027-1032
'Tracts and discourses. Diversi argumenti'	1033-1190
'Italian books of letteres'	1191-1199
'Antiquities & rarities'	1200-1227

Despite separate sections on Cosmography, Architecture and 'warre', 'Mathematiques' included, quite justifiably, Lucas Wagenaer's Mirror for mariners (entry 994), Vitruvius' classic De architectura (entry 990), and Leonard Digges' Arithmetical warlike treatise named Stratioticos (entry 999). In a similar fashion, the 1617 catalogue of the books of Lord Paget (see Part II) includes a 'Rei militaris scriptores' section in addition to a 'Scriptores mathematici' section, yet Bartolomeo Romano's Proteo militare (entry 1162) found its way among

the latter. The book should of course have been among the 'Rei militaris' items, but it was not out of place in the 'Mathematici' section.

It is in their coverage that these catalogues differ from their medieval predecessors. Arts such as sculpture and architecture were traditionally regarded in the Middle Ages as part of the 'mechanical arts', and they were in effect excluded from the liberal arts. In these 16th and 17th-century English catalogues, on the other hand, they are included in the liberal arts. This was the inevitable outcome of a trend begun long before then: whereas Greek antiquity despised practical applications and focused on abstract sciences, the Middle Ages looked at the practical applications and found it more and more difficult to accommodate practical sciences in the framework which they had inherited from antiquity. It was enough for Hugh of St Victor to append practical arts to his classification, but this was only a temporary solution. As advances were made in the sciences, the problem became more and more acute. The inclusion under Mathematics of works on navigation, terrestrial magnetism, surveying, military science and instruments is evidence that mathematics was a necessary basis for the improvement of these arts. The enormous interest in navigation, for instance, demanded progress in mathematics and the two were therefore intimately tied together. This trend can also be observed in less evident cases: William Gilbert may have made little use of mathematics for his demonstration of the behaviour of a magnetised compass needle, published in his treatise On

the magnet, but he did make use of simple measurements, hence the book was included in the Mathematics section of the Paget catalogue (entry 1089).

Because of new advances and interests, the accent on mathematical enquiries was placed on an entirely new scale, and old problems took on a fresh significance in the period under consideration. Chronology and the calendar, for instance, had a meaning in that period which they could not have had before. The calculations for the calendar instigated by Pope Gregory XIII to replace the Julian Calendar were a topical subject, hence the inclusion of works on the Gregorian Calendar among books on 'Mathematics'. The problem of the measurement of time too was addressed with renewed vigour in a search for a way of maintaining a constant rate in clocks. The technical problems of perspective were not new; they had been tackled in Greek Antiquity and during the Middle Ages, but they were examined in the Renaissance in a new light, and the solution was now sought by means of geometry. What took place has been called the 'Renaissance invention of linear perspective'.¹⁶ The problem of military logistics was not new either; but developments in artillery and fortifications placed new demands on the mathematical sciences.

Conclusion

With the new impetus given to the mathematical sciences from the 16th century onward, the traditional

16. W.P.D. Wightman (no.240, p.42-56).

classification of the quadrivium was increasingly felt to be too restrictive to accommodate the new developments of the time. The very traditional arrangement adopted in the donations list of the books of Sir Nicholas Bacon, in the last quarter of the 16th century, exemplifies the problem: mathematical applications such as the working out of the tides, optics, drawing and architecture (Bacon entries 72-76; see Part II) were forced into the increasingly inadequate Geometry section of the quadrivium.

Even the unsophisticated library classifications of the time could not accept this as a permanent solution. In order to accommodate the changing attitudes to mathematics and the new practical applications assiduously sought by their contemporaries, compilers of book catalogues responded in two different ways, as shown above. Some found it sufficient to use an all-embracing Mathematics section, which took on an extended meaning; others chose to use separate categories. Sir Thomas Smith offers an interesting example in this respect: in his first catalogue of 1566, Smith used 'Mathematica' in an all-embracing sense, adding an 'Architectura' section for later additions; but in his second catalogue of 1576 certain items pertaining to architecture were resolutely listed under the heading 'Architectura et de pictura', a section reserved for subjects which were establishing themselves as mathematical disciplines in their own right, and in which he took an active interest.

The donations list of the books of Nicholas Bacon, of course, was not the only book-list to retain a traditional perspective. The 1556 catalogue of Henry Stafford (see Part II, Appendix) does not resort to the arrangement of the quadrivium, but it does retain the age-long distinction between the disciplines of the quadrivium and the practical arts, an arrangement reminiscent of Hugh of St Victor's, mentioned earlier in this chapter. Stafford's fifth section, headed 'Astronomorum et arithmeticorum novorum' includes arithmetic (e.g. Robert Record's Arithmetica, entry 32 bis), geometry (e.g. Sebastian Muenster's Geometria et horologia, entry 11) and astronomy (e.g. Gemma Frisius' De principiis astronomiae, entry 23). Technical arts, on the other hand, are found in section 7, 'Cosmographiae, rei militaris, rusticae, pecuniariae, perspectivae et aliarum artium', which includes such items as Vitruvius on architecture (entry 8), a treatise by Leonardus de Portis on ancient coinage, weights and measures (entry 11), and an unidentified work on drawing or painting (entry 13).

In the final analysis, the catalogues considered in this study reflect an ambivalent attitude towards the organisation of knowledge: in varying degrees, they may be said to reflect both the medieval view of knowledge and new currents of thought. In a similar fashion, the old medieval trivium and quadrivium are clearly seen in the arrangement of Valla's 1501 encyclopaedia (mentioned above, p.215), yet Valla's framework was resolutely

humanistic, with a reformed Philosophy section (chiefly mathematics and medicine) followed by a new layer of humanist learning in the shape of grammar, dialectic, poetry, rhetoric and moral philosophy.¹⁷ The result, for Valla as for the catalogues considered above, was reminiscent of medieval practices and, at the same time, differed from them.

17. On the humanistic contents and framework of Valla's work, see P.L. Rose (no.195, p.49-50).

Chapter 11

Conclusion

1. Aim of the study

During the study, the constant preoccupation has been to strive towards an understanding of the classifications adopted for private book collections of the period under consideration. This has involved an investigation of the reasons why the catalogues concerned were arranged the way they were. This, in turn, has meant searching for what could have motivated or influenced a compiler to adopt one system of arrangement instead of another.

To reach this kind of understanding, it has been necessary to examine the structure of a number of catalogues in detail. Leaving aside prejudices and preconceived ideas as much as possible, the aim was to catch a glimpse of what meaning these classifications could have had to a 16th or early 17th-century mind. Only then could it be hoped to identify the factors accounting for the arrangement of a catalogue. There was no lack of questions begging an answer: how did these systems of arrangement relate to systems in use before that time? In what respect were these classifications a product of their time?

2. Findings of the study

In fulfilment of the aim and objectives of the study, the materials gathered together and analysed in the chapters above point in two directions: attitudes to the classification of books on the one hand, and factors

behind classifications on the other.

Attitudes towards the classification of books were found to be diverse. The problems raised by the classification of books were beginning to attract the attention of such writers as Gabriel Naudé, but this movement was still very much in its infancy. Eccentric systems of classification were put forward by François Grudé de La Croix Dumaine and others, but the main consensus of opinion was in favour of retaining traditional classification practices such as the well-established system of by university faculties. The relevance of the early theorists of library classification during the period under consideration resides chiefly in showing that book classification, to some, was then a matter of concern.

It could be argued that such concern for the classification of books was not shared by the compilers of library catalogues; that catalogues, by and large, were drawn up carelessly, and that, in the eyes of a compiler, it probably did not matter which system of arrangement was adopted. This line of thought, however, would overlook the neatly compiled catalogues of the period, such as that of Lord Stafford, and it would completely ignore the meticulous attention attached by Sir Thomas Bodley and Thomas James to the arrangement of books at the Bodleian.

Classification was also shown to have been of interest to the compilers of at least some private library catalogues, and their approach to classification was not as haphazard as would seem at first, even when their catalogues were not neatly compiled or carefully

constructed. Many inventories appear to have been carelessly drawn up, or seem to follow shelf order slavishly and to have been written merely as records of the size and value of the books; but however imperfect these catalogues look to the modern eye, their structure (e.g. the subdivision of classes into sub-classes) sometimes indicates that compilers shared a measure of concern for the arrangement of their material. Even post-mortem inventories and donations lists were sometimes classed, albeit for pragmatic and utilitarian reasons.

There are many factors accounting for the various classifications in private library catalogues of the period. In seeking to discover why one scheme was followed instead of another, it is pointless to speculate, as some have, about the influence of specific individuals on the classification practices of some compilers. The time had not yet come for such influence to be felt. The purpose and raison d'être of a catalogue, on the other hand, are not irrelevant. Even in the case of post-mortem inventories and of donations lists, the purpose of the compilation can shed light on the reasons why a particular scheme of arrangement was followed: expediency (as when subject arrangement served no other purpose than to facilitate the identification of property) and convenience (when to follow shelf order or the order of an existing catalogue was the easiest way to draw up an inventory) were among the motives behind the subject arrangement of many such inventories. Pragmatic and utilitarian reasons, however, do not account for the arrangement of all such

lists. The arrangement of a donations list may have coincided with shelf order, but it was also sometimes used for the specific purpose of highlighting the subject range of a donation. Very occasionally, the arrangement of a book-list was intimately linked to a special purpose, such as literary context in the case of the list of the books of Captain Cox of Coventry.

The interests and concerns of the time are in evidence in several of the catalogues discussed here. In particular, religious controversies, the interest in languages other than Latin, even the interest in plays, can be seen, not only in the contents of private libraries, but also in the arrangement of catalogues and in the headings used for the classification of these catalogues. The professional concerns and personal interests of some owners are also in evidence in the classifications used for private library catalogues. The relationship between certain subjects was often very intimate, and varied from individual to individual. Theology and law, for instance, formed a single section in one catalogue (Somner) but this arrangement would not have suited a compiler with a professional interest in law (e.g. Smith). For the same reason, different catalogues list the same books, but not necessarily in the same subject classes, although literary warrant was often observed.

It is more difficult to detect concepts of knowledge in library catalogues, and old library catalogues are not often studied in this light. As far as the liberal arts

are concerned, however, the old medieval trivium was losing its momentum in the classifications of the period under consideration, whereas mathematics, traditionally associated with the quadrivium, was viewed in a new light under the influence of Neo-Platonism. Both trends are noticeable in some private library catalogues.

Because there was no agreed way of arranging books by subject, many different private systems of arrangement emerged, and they present a confusing picture to the modern eye. Little method went into library classification, and compilers tended to classify books according to their personal inclinations. Instead of spending time elaborating a classification scheme on theoretical principles, the compilers of the period got on with the business of cataloguing their books in whatever order made sense to them. Classification was more spontaneous than deliberate. It is precisely for this reason that it was sometimes finely attuned to concerns, interests and currents of thought prevalent at the time.

Several questions remain unanswered, and the limitations of the approach adopted here are not to be underestimated. In particular, the personal and professional interests of the owner of a collection may well be reflected in the arrangement of his catalogue, but this is often obscured by factors which cannot always be readily identified. The number of books held on a given subject, the size of the books, the way they were shelved, may or may not have played a part in the arrangement of a catalogue. When the catalogue of a physician starts with

a medical section, the connection between professional interests and subject arrangement is self-explanatory; but to enquire into the significance of the order of classes in a catalogue in relation to the owner's interests is usually a hazardous enterprise. The difficulty is compounded when nothing or very little is known about the owner of a collection: William Somner's dual interest in law and history could be deduced solely from a careful examination of the contents and arrangement of his catalogue, but this would remain conjectural if it could not be confirmed from external sources of information on his life.

3. Implications of the study

The importance in intellectual history of the inventories of libraries, corporate or private, is widely acknowledged. Research in this field, however, is mainly concerned with what can be learned from the contents of inventories, and detailed studies of library classification along the lines pursued here do not abound. There are several reasons for this. Systems of book arrangement have grown in complexity through the long history of library classification, from the essentially practical schemes of Antiquity down to the complex general and special systems of today, many of which rest on firm theoretical bases. In comparison with current practices, the systems of arrangement of 16th and 17th-century book collections appear so simple, even simplistic, that they could easily be dismissed at first glance as being of no

interest. Another reason why the arrangement of old library collections has attracted little attention along the lines suggested here, is that a synthesis would be difficult to achieve: on the one hand the sources of information are extremely diversified, with different types of libraries and records not easily traceable or accessible; and on the other hand, systems of classification in library catalogues are highly individual and do not form easily discernible patterns. This study argues for a re-appraisal of the value of old library classifications. It also fully supports the view that library classification has relevance to the larger world of ideas, and that much can be learned about the structure of knowledge at different periods from the organisation of library catalogues.

Studying library classification practices in 16th and early 17th-century England also has relevance to our perception of the nature of the Renaissance. In the late 15th century, claims were made that the Middle Ages had been a time of intellectual darkness, and many looked forward with enthusiasm to a period of enlightenment immediately ahead of them. In sharp contrast to this view of a sudden revival following centuries of darkness, the very existence of the Renaissance has been questioned by some medievalists; and many historians have opted for a kind of via media, emphasising the transitional nature of the period. There is no lack of arguments for and against each and every one of these views: the Renaissance was undoubtedly marked by changes and developments which, it

could be argued, give the period a unique identity; medievalists, on the other hand, will be quick to point out that their own period was marked by important developments too, and it is true that no single period in history emerges as a truly homogeneous and static entity. Individually, the schemes of arrangement in private library catalogues of 16th and early 17th-century England could be taken to support each of the three views above: some schemes were indistinguishable from those in use over the previous centuries; others, in contrast, could not possibly have been conceived before the Reformation; still others contained elements from both past and contemporary thinking. This apparently confusing situation actually provides a vital clue to the nature of the Renaissance: when the library classification scene is examined as a whole, the period cannot be viewed either as a mere continuation of the Middle Ages or as markedly cut off from preceding centuries, but as a deeply transitional period.

Book classification may not be the first area of study scholars turn to when they peer into the past, but it certainly can be shown to add one more piece of evidence to our knowledge of the period. Whereas the present study focuses on 16th and early 17th-century England, it suggests that library classification is of relevance to the study of historical developments in other periods or countries.

Part II

The catalogues of English private libraries
discussed in the study

The catalogues in Part II are arranged in two sequences, and in alphabetical order of names of owners or compilers within each sequence, as shown below. For the sake of conformity with S.R. Jayne's Library catalogues (no.136) members of noble families are entered under their titles.

A. Transcriptions of manuscript catalogues

1. Bacon, Sir Nicolas (c.1584)
2. Barlow, Edward (1590)
3. Bedford (Lucy Russell, Countess of Bedford, 1628)
4. Bernard, Samuel (c.1640)
5. Deighton, John (1640)
6. More, Sir William (c.1600)
7. Paget, William, 4th Baron Paget (1617)
8. Rant, William (1595)
9. Somner, William (1639)

Summary of conventions adopted for
the transcriptions below

<u>xxx</u>	Expansions of abbreviations, <u>e.g.</u> 'comm ma undement'.
[xxx]	Editorial insertions.
< xxx >	Matter deleted (<u>i.e.</u> crossed out) in the original.
/xxx/	Matter lost through damage.

(See also the section 'Transcription principles', p.10-13 above).

B. Appendix

The following appendix is a list of English private library catalogues discussed in the study but not transcribed. In the main they are catalogues which have been published or are in the process of being published.

1. Anderson, William (1586)
2. Bale, John (1559)
3. Barnes, Robert (1594)
4. Burton, Robert (1640)
5. Coke, Sir Edward (c.1634)
6. Cox, Captain (1575)
7. Crashaw, William (1613)
8. Daye, Thomas (1568)
9. Dee, John (1583)
10. Hakewill, William (early 17th century)
11. Higgin, Anthony (c.1624)
12. Knyvett, Sir Thomas (1618)
13. Le Squyer, Scipio (1632)
14. Lumley, John, Baron Lumley (1609)
15. Moore, Edward (c.1539)
16. Parker, Matthew (c.1593)
17. Perman, John (1545)
18. Perne, Andrew (1589)
19. Pole, David (1575)
20. Rowe, Bryan (1521)
21. Salisbury (William Cecil, 2nd Earl of Salisbury, 1615 and 1637)
22. Smith, Sir Thomas (1566 and 1576)
23. Stafford, Henry, 1st Baron Stafford (1556)
24. Thorowgood, Benedict (1596)
25. Tresham, Sir Henry (c.1605)
26. Unknown owner (c.1610)
27. Unknown owner (c.1627)

The c.1584 donations list of the books of
Sir Nicholas Bacon (c.1509-1579)

1. Sir Nicholas Bacon

Nicholas Bacon, father of the illustrious Francis, was born around 1509. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1527. He subsequently studied common law at Gray's Inn and was called to the bar in 1533. His active political life really began with the accession of Elizabeth. In 1558 he was granted the post of Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and he was afterwards knighted and admitted to the Privy Council. Bacon died on February 20, 1579.

Besides the entry in DNB, several short contributions on the life of Sir Nicholas have been published. The fullest account, with emphasis on his political career, is by R. Tittler (no.224).

2. Sources

Transcription from Lambeth Palace MS 723 (paper, fol., 70 leaves) fol.57r-v. There are also:

- Lambeth Palace MS 723 (as above) fol.60v. This is a copy of the list transcribed below, in the same hand but incomplete.
- 1583 manuscript catalogue of Cambridge University Library. There is a draft, in several hands, in the University Library Archives, as well as a fair copy written by John Frickley. The 1583 catalogue records how the books were shelved (for details, see J.C.T. Oates, no.177, p.96, 113-117).
- Cambridge University Library MS Oo.7.52 (Donors Book) p.18-20. Compiled by Jonathan Pindar about 1658, this has been printed by Matthew Parker (no.184, p.xlii-xliii).

There is no extant list of Bacon's entire library.

3. Date and attribution

Compiled by Matthew Stokes or Stokys, perhaps as late as, but no later than, 1584 (information supplied by the Librarian of Lambeth Palace in a private correspondence).

4. Circumstances

Books given by Bacon to Cambridge University Library in 1574.

5. Contents

94 entries (1 manuscript, the rest printed books).

6. Arrangement

	<u>Entries no.</u>
Grammatica	1-23
Rhetorica	24-29
Dialectica cum philosophia	30-63
Cosmographia	64-71
Geometria	72-79
Astronomia	80-91
Arithmetica	92
Musica	93-94

7. Note on the transcription below

The transcription has been taken from the Lambeth list. The list published by Parker has been consulted for comparison purposes, and is referred to in some of the notes accompanying the transcription below. A full edition of Bacon's donation would have to include the list in the 1583 catalogue of Cambridge University Library mentioned above, but the transcription below is only intended as a preliminary list.

8. Note on identifications of entries

About half of the books donated by Bacon may be identified (J.C.T. Oates, no.177, p.96) but for the purposes of the present study, no attempt has been made

to trace copies of Bacon's books now in Cambridge University Library. However, reference to Adams has been made whenever an entry in the list below is recorded as being in Cambridge University Library or bearing the Bacon gift-plate.

[fol.57r]

Clarissimus heros Nicholaus Bacon miles dominus custos
magni sigilli Anglie dedit academie Cantebrigiensi in
bibliotheca sua communi servandos hos libros sequentes

1574

[fol.57r, column 1]

Grammatica

- [1] 1. Thesaurus Cowperi
[Thomas Cooper, Thesaurus linguae romanae & britannicae. 1565. fol. etc. (STC 5686-5690)]
- [2] 2. homerus et alij poete principes greci [?grece]
[Homer. Cf. Poetae graeci principes heroici carminis. Genevae, 1566. fol.]
- [3] 3. Erasmi adagia
[Desiderius Erasmus. Parhisiis, 1505. 4° etc. (Adams E:414 onward)]
- [4] 4. Ludovici Coelii Rodigini lectiones antique
[Ludovicus Coelius Richerius Rhodiginus, Lectionum antiquarum libri XXX. Basileae, 1542. fol. etc. (Adams R:451 onward)]
- [5] 5. Aristophanis comedie, cum commento
Item Eustathius in 19. posteriores libros Iliados homeri.
- [6] 6. Eustathius in 5. priores libros Iliados homeri
- [7] 7. Eustathius in odissea homeri cum Indice
[Aristophanes, Comoediae novem (Greek). Basileae, 1547. fol. (Adams A:1715). With Eustathius, Archbishop of Thessalonica, on Homer's Iliad and Odyssey (Greek). 3 vol. Romae, 1542-1550. fol. (Adams E:1107)]
- [8] 8. Gilberti cognati opera.
[Gilbert Cousin, ?Opera multifarii argumenti. Basileae, 1562. fol. (Adams C:2317)]
- [9] 9. Angeli politiani opera.
[Angelo Ambrogini Poliziano (Angelus Politianus), ?Omnium operum. Parrhisiis, 1519. fol. etc. (Adams P:1763 onward)]
- [10] 10. Laurentij Valla [sic] opera.
[Laurentius Valla, Opera. Basileae, 1543. fol. (Adams V:153). With Sir Nicholas Bacon's bookplate, 1574]

- [11] 11. Sophoclis tragedie cum commento Ioachimi camerarij
[Sophocles, Tragoediae septem (Greek). Either Joachimus Camerarius the Elder's edition (Haganoae, 1534. 8°. Adams S:1441) or Henri Estienne's edition, with commentary by Camerarius ([Geneva], 1568. 4°. Adams S:1448)]
- [12] 12. Antonij Rodolphi Cevalerij. rudimenta hebraice Lingue
[Antonius Rodolphus Cevallerius, Rudimenta hebraicae linguae. [Geneva], 1567. 4° (Adams C:1300)]
- [13] 13. Nicholai Cleonardi grammatica greca cum scoliis antesignani
[Nicolaus Clenardus, Institutiones linguae graecae; with commentary by Pierre Davantes, called Antesignanus. Parisiis, 1572. 4° (Adams C:2150)]
- [14] 14. Lilij et despauterij grammatica
[William Lily. Basileae, 1532. 4° (Adams L:678). With Joannes Despauterius. Antverpiae, 1572-1573. 4° (Adams D:348)]
- [15] 15. Thomas linacer de emendata latine lingue [?]structura
[Thomas Linacre, De emendata structura Latini sermonis libri VI. 1524. 4° etc. (STC 15634)]

[Solid line across the entire column]

- [16] 1. Lexicon grecum, grammatica, hebraica, libellus epitome thesauri hebraice lingue. dictionarium syrochaldaicum. Item grammatica lingue siriaice, Item sirorum peculium siue dictionarium
[Part 1 of the 'Apparatus sacer' issued with the 8-volume polyglot Bible edited by Benedictus Arias Montanus. Antverpiae, 1569(i.e. 1571)-1572. fol. (Adams B:970). Includes:-
a. Lexicon graecum, et institutiones linguae graecae.
b. Santes Pagninus, Epitome thesauri linguae sanctae. With a Chaldaic dictionary.
c. Gui Le Fèvre de la Boderie, Dictionarium syro-chaldaicum.
d. Andreas Masius, Grammatica linguae syriacae.
e. Id., Syrorum peculium.]
- [17] 2. Tomus 1us et 2. thesauri lingue latine
- [18] 3. Tomus 3. et 4. thesauri lingue latine
[Robert Estienne, the Elder, Dictionarium seu thesaurus latinae linguae. 3 vol. Venetiis, 1550-1551. fol. etc. (Adams S:1821 onward)]

- [19] 4. Tomus 1us henrici stephani thesauri lingue grece
[20] 5. Tomus 2. eiusdem
[21] 6. Tomus 3. et 4. eiusdem
[22] 7. Apendix [sic] thesauri eiusdem
[Henri Estienne, le Grand, Thesaurus graecae linguae. 4 vol. [Geneva], 1572. fol. etc. (Adams S:1790 onward)]
- [23] 8. Glossaria duo latinogrece et grecolatine
Item de attico Idiomate, cum scolijs henrici Stephani
[Id., Glossaria duo. Item de Atticae linguae idiomatis, comment. [Geneva], 1573. fol. (Adams S:1770)]

Rhetorica.

- [24] 1. Tomus 1. et 2. Ciceronis
[25] 2. Tomus 3. et 4. eiusdem
[Marcus Tullius Cicero]
- [26] 3. Demosthenes et AEscines grecolatine cum Vlpiani commentarijs et annotationibus Voolpij [sic]
[Demosthenes and Aeschines, ?Opera (with commentary by Ulpian); edited by Hieronymus Wolfius (Wolphius). Basileae, 1572. fol. (Adams D:268)]
- [27] 4. Demosthenes grece cum commentarijs græce Vlpiani
[Demosthenes, ?Orationes; with commentary by Ulpian. Basileae, 1532. fol. (Adams D:261)]
- [28] 5. Isocrates grecolatinus cum Annotationibus Wolpij [sic]
[Isocrates graecolatinus; edited and translated by Hieronymus Wolfius (Wolphius). Basileae, 1567. 8° etc. (Adams I:214)]
- [29] 6. grece commentarij in rhetoricem [sic], Aristotelis
[Aristotle, Rhetorica. Described as 'Philoponus in Rhetoricam Aristot. Graec.' in Parker's edition]

.29. [i.e. 29 items in column 1, fol.57r]

[fol.57r, column 2]

dialectica cum philosophia.

- [30] 1. Conradi gesneri Icones animalium, piscium & volatiliorum
[Conrad Gesner, ?Icones animalium ... Tiguri, 1560. fol. (Adams G:544). ?With his Historiae animalium liber IIII, qui est de piscium & aquatiliu animantium natura. Tiguri, 1558. fol. (Adams G:538). ?With his Icones avium. Tiguri, 1555. fol. etc. (Adams G:545 onward). Described as 'tribus voluminibus' in Parker's edition]

- [31] 2. Aristoteles grece
[Aristotle]
- [32] 3. Plato grece
- [33] 4. Aristoteles latine
[Aristotle]
- [34] 5. Plato latine
- [35] 6. plutarchi ethica latine
[Plutarch, Ethica, sive moralia. Basileae, 1573.
fol. etc. (Adams P:1640 onward)]
- [36] 7. plutarchi vite latine
[Id., Vitae. Lipsiae, 1517. 4° etc. (Adams P:1613
onward)]
- [37] 8. plutarchi ethica grece
[Id., Moralia opuscula. Venetiis, 1509. fol. etc.
(Adams P:1634 onward)]
- [38] 9. plutarchi vite grece
[Id., Vitae. Florentiae, 1517. fol. etc. (Adams
P:1609 onward)]
- [39] 10. Senece opera.
[Lucius Annaeus Seneca, ?Opera. Basileae, [c.1541].
fol. etc. (Adams S:885 onward)]
- [40] 11. Opera boetij
[Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus Boethius,
?Opera. Basileae, 1546. fol. etc. (Adams B:2279
onward)]
- [41] 12. plotinus de rebus Philosophie
[Plotinus, De rebus philosophicis libri LIIII.
[s.l.], 1540. fol. etc. (Adams P:1598 onward)]
- [42] 13. Caij plinij naturalis historia
[Caius Plinius Secundus, Naturalis historiae libri
XXXVII. Parrhisiis, 1511. fol. etc. (Adams P:1552
onward)]
- [43] 14. hieronimus cardanus de subtilitate et varietate
[Girolamo Cardano (Hieronymus Cardanus), De
subtilitate. Basileae, 1560. fol. etc. (Adams C:673
onward). With his De rerum varietate libri XVII.
Basileae, 1557. fol. etc.]
- [44] 15. Iulius Cesar Scaliger adversus Cardanum
[Julius Caesar Scaliger, ?Exotericarum
exercitationum liber quintus decimus de subtilitate
ad H. Cardanum. Lutetiae, 1557. 4° (Adams S:579)]

- [45] 16. hieronymus Cardanus de somnijs cum alijs suis opusculis
[Girolamo Cardano, Somniorum Synesiorum ... libri IIII... Basileae, 1562. 4° (Adams C:692)]
- [Solid line across the entire column]
- [46] 1. philaponi [sic] commentaria in priora analitice grece
[John of Alexandria, the Grammarian (called Philoponus), Commentaria in priora analytica. Venetiis, 1536. fol. etc. (Adams P:1040 onward)]
- [47] 2. Epitome, georgij pachimerii in vniuersam Aristotelis philosophiam
[Georgius Pachymeres, In universam fere Aristotelis philosophiam, epitome. Basileae, 1560. fol. (Adams G:463)]
- [48] 3. Augustini niphi commentaria super libros priorum Aristotelis
[Augustinus Niphus Suesanus, Super libros priorum ... commentaria. Venetiis, 1553. fol. (Adams A:1876)]
- [49] 4. eiusdem expositiones in libros metaphisices Aristotelis
[Id., Expositiones in Aristotelis libros metaphisices. Venetiis, 1558. fol. (Adams A:1854)]
- [50] 5. Iacobi schegkij commentaria in libros predicabilium predicamentorum perihermeneias et 2. analiticorum priorum
[Jacobus Schegkij, the Elder, Commentaria in librum praedicabilium, praedicamentorum, perihermenias, [et] libros duos analyticorum priorum. Tubingae, 1570. fol. (Adams S:633)]
- [51] 6. Ioannes grammaticus in libro priorum Aristotelis
[Another edition or copy of entry no.46 above]
- [52] 7. eiusdem in 8. libros Aristotelis de phisico auditu
[John of Alexandria, the Grammarian, on Aristotle's Physica. Perhaps the Greek edition printed Venetiis, 1535. fol. (Adams P:1058)]
- [53] 8. Eustracij et aliorum commentaria in 10. libros de moribus
[Eustratius, Archbishop of Nicaea, and others, Commentaria in libros decem Aristotelis de moribus ad Nicomachum. Perhaps the Greek edition printed Venetiis, 1536. fol. (Adams A:1803); or the Latin edition printed Venetiis, 1541. fol. (Adams A:1826)]

- [54] 9. Alexandri Aphrodisij commentaria in 12. libros Aristotelis de prima philosophia.
[Alexander Aphrodisaeus, Commentaria in duodecim Aristotelis libros de prima philosophia. Venetiis, 1544. fol. etc. (Adams A:690 onward)]
- [55] 10. eiusdem explanatio in priora resolutoria Aristotelis
[Id., In priora resolutoria Aristotelis. Venetiis, 1542. fol. etc. (Adams A:684 onward)]
- [56] 11. Ludovici buccaferree, explanatio phisicorum Aristotelis
[Lodovico Boccaferro (Ludovicus Buccaferrea), Explanatio libri I. physicorum Aristotelis. [Venice], 1558. fol. etc. (Adams B:3007 onward)]
- [57] 12. Simpliciij commentaria in categorias Aristotelis
[Simplicius, In categorias commentaria. Basileae, 1551. fol. (Adams S:1205)]
- [58] 13. Augusti buccij disputationes de anima Aristotelis
[Agostino Bucci, Naturales disputationes sex ad Aristotelis de anima libros. Taurini, 1572. fol. (Adams B:3022)]
- [59] 14. Iulij Cesaris Scaligeri in libros Aristotelis de plantis
[Julius Caesar Scaliger, In libros de plantis Aristoteli inscriptos, commentarii. [Geneva], 1566. fol. etc. (Adams S:584 onward)]
- [60] 15. Georgij Valle placentini de scientijs volumen primum
- [61] 16. eiusdem de eijsdem volumen secundum
[Georgius Valla, Placentinus, ?De expetendis et fugiendis rebus. 2 vol. Venetiis, 1501. fol. (Adams V:147)]
- [62] 17. petri Rami schole in liberales artes.
[Pierre de La Ramée, Scholae in liberales artes. Basileae, 1569. fol. (Adams R:123)]
- [63] psalterium, latine et saxonice, qui [?]reponitur inter libros Cantuar'
[Latin Psalter and Canticles with Anglo-Saxon gloss (Cambridge University Library MS Ff.1.23)]
- .34. [i.e. 34 items in column 2, fol.57r, including entry no 63 above]

Cosmographia

- [64] 1. Theatrum orbis ortelij.
[Abraham Ortelius, Theatrum orbis terrarum. Antverpiae, 1573. fol. (Adams O:333)]

- [65] 2. Claudij ptolomei [sic] geographia latine
[Claudius Ptolemaeus, Geographicae enarrationis libri VIII. Lugduni, 1541. fol. (Adams P:2226).
With printed bookplate of Sir Nicholas Bacon]

.35. [i.e. 35 items in column 2, fol.57r, excluding entry no.63 above]

[fol.57v, column 1]

- [66] 3. Cosmographia munsteri
[Sebastian Muenster, Cosmographiae universalis libri VI. Basileae, 1552. fol. etc. (Adams M:1909 onward)]
- [67] 4. Strabonis geographia grecolatine
[Strabo, Rerum geographicarum libri XVII. Basileae, 1571. fol. (Adams S:1907). With bookplate of Sir Nicholas Bacon]
- [68] 5. dominici marij nigri geographia cum geographia Corvini Item epitome in strabonem.
[Dominicus Marius Niger, Geographiae commentariorum libri XI. Una cum Laurentii Corvini geographia et Strabonis epitome. Basileae, 1557. fol. (Adams N:269)]
- [69] 6. Commentaria in Iulium solinum. lucium florum. tabulam Cebetis, pomponius mela. et vadiani aliqua opuscula
[Joannes Camers, Commentaria in C.Iulii Solini polyhistoria, et Lucii Flori de Romanorum rebus gestis, ac tabulam Cebetis (includes Pomponius Mela, De orbis situ libri tres, with Joachim von Watt's commentary; and von Watt, Alia ex Ioachimi Vadiani lucubrationibus ... opuscula). Basileae, 1557. fol. etc. (Adams S:1395 onward)]
- [70] 7. Claudij ptolomei [sic] geographia grece
[A Greek edition of entry no.65 above. Parisiis, 1546. 4° etc. (Adams P:2229 onward)]
- [71] 8. dionysius Alexandrinus de situ orbis. grece et latine cum commento eustacij
[Dionysius Periegetes (D. Alexandrinus), De situ orbis; with commentary by Eustathius, Archbishop of Thessalonica. Basileae, 1556. 8° etc.]

Geometria

- [72] 1. Sexti Emperici [sic] opera. Item federicus delphinus de fluxu et refluxu maris
[Sextus Empiricus, Adversus mathematicos. Parisiis, 1569. fol. (Adams S:1026). Described as 'Sextus Empiricus adversus mathematicos' in Parker's edition. With Federicus Delphinus, De fluxu et refluxu aquae maris. In Academia Veneta, 1559. fol. (Adams D:232)]

- [73] 2. Allani et Vitelionis optice
[Hasan ibn Hasan, called Ibn al-Haitham (Alhazen), Opticae thesaurus, item Vitellonis [sic] Thuringopoloni libri X (Vitellio). Basileae, 1572. fol. (Adams A:745)]

- [74] 3. Alberti dureri geometria. Item hieronimus Cardanus de proportionibus
[Albrecht Duerer, Quattuor libri geometriae. Lutetiae, 1532. fol. etc. (Adams D:1045 onward). With Girolamo Cardano (Hieronymus Cardanus), Opus novum de proportionibus numerorum, motuum, ponderum, ... Basileae, 1570. fol. (Adams C:689)]

- [75] 4. Ioannes Regiomontanus de triangulis. Item problemata Astronomica, et geometria danielis sanbechi [sic]. Item epitome Regiomontani in ptolomei [sic] almagistum
[Johann Mueller Regiomontanus, De triangulis planis et sphaericis (includes Daniel Santbech, Problematum astronomicorum et geometricorum sectiones VII). Basileae, 1561. fol. (Adams R:281). With Regiomontanus, Epitome in Cl. Ptolemaei magnam compositionem, Almagestum. Basileae, 1543. fol. (Adams R:283)]

- [76] 5. Sebastiani serlij bononiensis opera.
[Sebastiano Serlio, De architectura. Venetiis, 1569. fol. etc. (Adams S:979 onward). Described as 'de architectura' in Parker's edition]

- [77] 6. Euclides grece et latine cum commentarijs

- [78] 7. Appoloniij, sereni, Archimedis, et procli, opera
[Apollonius Pergaeus, ?Conicorum libri IIII (includes Serenus of Anzi, De sectione cylindri et coni libri II). Bononiae, 1566. fol. (Adams A:1310). With Archimedes and Proclus Diadochus]

- [79] 8. Archimedis opera.
[Archimedes, ?Opera omnia (Greek-Latin). Basileae, 1544. fol. (Adams A:1531). Described as 'Graeco-Lat.' in Parker's edition]

Astronomia

- [80] 1. Cipriani leovicij ephemerides.
[Cyprianus von Leowitz (Cyprianus Leovitius),
Ephemeridum novum ... Augustae Vindelicorum, 1557.
fol. (Adams E:203)]

- [81] 2. Claudij ptolomei [sic] magna constructio grece
Item theonis commentaria in eundem grece
[Claudius Ptolemaeus, Magnae constructionis libri
XIII; with commentary by Theon of Alexandria.
Basileae, 1538. fol. (Adams P:2209)]

- [82] 3. Claudij ptolomei [sic] omnia opera preter
geographiam cum quibusdam commentis
[Id., Omnia opera, praeter geographiam; edited by
Erasmus Oswaldus Schreckenfuchsius. Basileae,
1551. fol. (Adams P:2208)]

- [83] 4. Caius. Iulius higinus, Item Iulij firmici
astronomicon cum quadripartito ptolomei [sic] &c.
[Caius Julius Hyginus (C.J. Hyginus), ?Fabularum
liber. Ejusdem poeticon astronomicon (includes
Aratus of Soli's Phaenomena, Greek and Latin).
Basileae, 1570. fol. (Adams H:1253). With Julius
Firmicus Maternus the Younger, Astronomicon libri
VIII ... His accesserunt C. Ptolemaei
ἀποτελεσμάτων, quod quadripartitum vocant
lib.IIIII. Basileae, 1533. fol. etc. (Adams F:506
onward). Described as 'C. Julius Hyginus & Aratus'
in Parker's edition]

- [84] 5. Luminarium et planetarum motuum tabule blanchini,
prugneri, et purbachij
[Joannes Blanchinus, Nicolaus Prueckner and
Georgius Peurbachius, Luminarium atque planetarum
motuum tabulae. Basileae, 1553. fol. (Adams
B:2098)]

- [85] 6. Cardanus in quadripartitum ptolomei [sic], Item
eiusdem geneture, Item erasmi oswaldi commentaria in
speram [sic] Ioannis de sacro bosco.
[Girolamo Cardano (Hieronymus Cardanus) on
Claudius Ptolemaeus' Quadripartitum. Basileae,
1554. fol. (Adams C:680). No Cambridge Library
copy of his Geneturae (sometimes published
together with his commentary on Ptolemy) recorded
in Adams. With Erasmus Oswaldus Schreckenfuchsius,
Commentaria in sphaeram I. de Sacrobusto (Joannes
de Sacro Bosco). Basileae, 1569. fol. (Adams
S:729)]

- [86] 7. Ioannis Sconeri opera mathematica.
[Johann Schoener, Opera mathematica.
Nori[n]bergae, 1561. fol. (Adams S:679)]

- [87] 8. Nicholai Copernici revolutiones, cum Joachimi Rhetici annotationibus, Item tabule bergenses Ioannis Stadij
[Nicolaus Copernicus, De libris revolutionum ... narratio prima, per M. Georgium Joachimum Rheticum ... scripta (Georgius Joachimus Rhaeticus). Basileae, 1566. fol. (Adams C:2603). With Joannes Stadius, Tabulae Bergenses ... Coloniae Agrippinae, 1560. fol. (Adams S:1625)]
- [88] 9. Cipriani leovicij tabule positionum
[Cyprian von Leowitz (Cyprianus Leovitius), Tabulae positionum. Augustae Vindelycorum, 1551. 4° (Adams L:520)]
- [89] 10. Io. Regiomontanus [sic] tabule directionum
[Johann Mueller Regiomontanus, Tabulae directionum et profectionum. Augustae Vindellicorum, 1551. 4° (Adams R:289)]
- [90] 11. Erasmi Rheinaldi tabule prutenice
[Erasmus Reinhold, Prutenicae tabulae coelestium motuum. Tubingae, 1551. 4° etc. (Adams R:329 onward)]
- [91] 12. Erasmi Rheinaldi tabule directionum
[Id., Primus liber tabularum directionum. Tubingae, 1554. 4° (Adams R:328)]
- .28. [sic i.e. 26 items in column 1, fol.57v]
[fol.57v, column 2]

Arithmetica

- [92] 1. Petri Rami Arithmetica, geometria et schole mathematice.
[Pierre de La Ramée, Arithmeticae libri II; geometriae XXVII. Basileae, 1569. 4° (Adams R:69). With his Scholarum mathematicarum libri XXXI. Basileae, 1569. 4° (Adams R:126)]

Musica

- [93] 1. Glareanus.
[Henricus Loritus Glareanus]
- [94] 2. Aristoxenus musicus
[Aristoxenus, Harmonicorum elementorum libri III (includes Claudius Ptolemaeus, Harmonicorum libri III ...). Venetiis, 1562. 4° (Adams A:1973). Described as 'Musica Aristoxeni & Ptolemaei' in Parker's edition]
- .3. [i.e. 3 items in column 2, fol.57v]

Summa totalis 94. volumina

[End]

The 1590 list of the books of
Edward Barlow (dates unknown)

1. Edward Barlow

Nothing is known about Edward Barlow (or Barlowe) except what can be gleaned from the notebook containing a list of his books (transcribed below). This notebook is a large folio volume of 254 leaves, apparently started on January 2, 1579/80: 'Sum liber Eduardi Barloui et amicorum: factus secundo die Ianuarij anno Dominum millesimo quingentesimo septuagesimo nono' (first leaf, unnumbered). It is assumed to be a physician's notebook because its contents are chiefly medical.

The numerous prescriptions recorded on fol.7r-27r of the notebook seem to indicate that Barlow had a flourishing practice. These prescriptions, the notebook says, were prepared between 1588 and 1590 for many people all over London (e.g. 'Mrs Sparrowe in Cheapside', fol.23r; 'Mr Newtonn at Batersey', fol.18r) and elsewhere (e.g. 'Mr Sauell of Oxford', fol.14v; 'Mr Button in Bedfordshire', fol.8v). The largest section in the notebook is a collection of 26 alchemical tracts and poems, several translated by Barlow (fol.40v-196). There is also a large section (fol.199-253v) of intriguing historical and other records, such as 'The names of all the Shippes throughe the realme of England, above a houndrethe tonnes, according to the viewe taken anno 1575, with the nomber of Topmen under 100 tonnes' (fol.199-200).

2. Sources

Bodleian Library, Ashmole MS 1487 (paper, fol., 254 leaves) fol.215v-217v.

3. Date and attribution

Dated February 20, 1589/90 at the head of the book-list. The name 'E. Barlowe' is written in full at the end of the list (bottom of fol.217v), and the very first leaf of the manuscript containing the list declares: 'Sum Liber Eduardi Barloui et amicorum'.

4. Contents

177 entries (mainly printed books), priced and partly numbered.

5. Arrangement

	<u>Entries no.</u>
[Chiefly Medicine, not titled]	
'in folio'	1-40
'in 4to'	41-107
'in 8''	108-129
'Diuinitie bookes in english'	130-143
'Historye bookes, newes and suche like'	144-170
'Divers smale pamphletts'	171
[Manuscripts]	172-175
[Additions]	176-177

[fol.215v]

A catalouge [sic] of all my bookes
with their rates, as they are rially worthe
the 20th of Februarye 1589, E.B.

	£	s	d
in folio.			
[1] < 1. Nicholi in Medicinis Sermones	1-	0-	0 >
[2] 2. <u>Claudij Galeni de Simplicium</u> <u>medicamentorum</u> [<u>Claudius Galenus, De simplicium</u> <u>medicamentorum facultatibus libri XI.</u> <u>Parisiis, 1530 etc.</u>]	0-	12-	0
[3] 3. <u>Claudij Galeni medicorum omnium fere</u> <u>principis opera &c.</u> [<u>Id., Opera. Venetiis, 1541-1543 etc.</u>]	0-	13-	4
[4] 4. <u>Medicae. Syntaxes Ioh. Iacobu' vvecker.</u> [<u>?Iohannem Iacobum vveckerum</u>] [<u>Hanss Jacob Wecker (Joannes Jacobus</u> <u>Weckerus), Medicinae utriusque</u> <u>syntaxes, ex Graecorum, Latinorum,</u> <u>Arabumque thesauris. Lugduni, 1583]</u>	-	6-	8
[5] 5. <u>Rosa. medicinae, Ioannis Gatesden</u> [<u>sic</u>] [<u>Joannes de Gadesden, Rosa anglica</u> <u>practica medicine ... Papie, 1492 etc.</u>]	£1	-	0- 0
[6] 6. < <u>Methodice absoluta. Georgij Bertini</u>	0-	5-	6 >
[7] 7. < <u>Opera Ysaac. in Medicis</u> >	0-	3-	4
[8] 8. < <u>Guidonis. de Cauliaco Chirurgia</u>	0-	5-	0 >
[9] 9. < <u>Petro Abano Patauino, inter</u> <u>philosophos & medicos</u> >	0-	4-	6
[10] 10. < <u>Nicolao Massae. De morbo</u> <u>gallico</u> >	0-	10-	6
[11] 11. < <u>Antonius Calmetius. de morbo</u> <u>gallico</u> >	-	8-	8
[12] 12. <u>Petrus. Andreas matthiolus stirpium</u> <u>obseruationes.</u> [<u>Pietro Andrea Mattioli (Petrus Andreas</u> <u>Matthiolus) ?on Pedacius Dioscorides'</u> <u>De materia medica libri VI. Venetiis,</u> <u>1554 etc.</u>]	0-	16-	0
[13] 13. <u>Mathiae de Lobel. stirpium</u> <u>obseruationes</u> [<u>Matthias de L'Obel, ?Plantarum seu</u> <u>stirpium historia. Antverpiae, 1576]</u>	1-	0-	0

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1. The 1590 list of the books of Edward Barlow (Bodleian Library, Ashmole MS 1487, fol.215v). Reduced.

- [14] 14. Rembertus Dodoneus [sic]. stirpium
obseruationes 0-12- 0
[Rembert Dodoens (Rembertus Dodonaeus),
?Stirpium historiae pemptades VI, sive
libri XXX. Antverpiae, 1583]
- [15] 15. William Turners Herball. 0- 1- 0
[1551 etc. (STC 24365-24367)]
- [16] 16. Paulus Aeginetae [sic], opus diuinum 0- 4- 6
[Paulus Aegineta, Opus diuinum (de arte
medendi). Basileae, 1532 (Adams P:491)]
- [17] 17. Articella. 0- 4- 0
[Articella. Venetiis, 1491 etc.]
- [18] 18. Practica Ioannis mathei de gradibus. 0- 6- 0
[Joannes Matthaeus Ferrarius de Gradi
(de Gradibus), ?Practica, seu
commentaria in nonum Razis ad
Almansorem. Venetiis, 1560]
- [19] 19. Dioscoridae. Pharmacorum simplicium 0- 4- 0
[Pedacius Dioscorides, Pharmacorum
simplicium, reique medicae libri VIII.
Argentorato, 1529]
- [20] 20. Caij Plinij. Naturalis historiae
libri 0- 3- 0
[Caius Plinius Secundus, Naturalis
historiae libri XXXVII. Venetiis, 1469
etc. 'Caij' written over 'Caius' in the
manuscript]
- [21] 21. Hieronymi Cardani, de subtilitate 0- 4- 6
[Girolamo Cardano (Hieronymus
Cardanus), De subtilitate libri XXI.
Norimbergae, 1550 etc.]
- [22] 22. Ioannis Maynardi [sic] ferrariensis
medici 0- 2- 6
[Joannes Manardus Ferrariensis,
?Epistolarum medicinalium libri XX.
Basileae, 1535 etc.]
- [23] 23. Errata variorum Philosophorum 0- 5- 0
[Unidentified]
- [24] 24. Preteritorum ac praecidentium
cognitio 0- 4- 6
[Unidentified]
- [25] 25. The Iudicial of vrine cost 0- 2- 4
[The iudyciall of uryns. [1527?] (STC
14836)]

- [26] 26. The Historye of man 0- 1- 8
[John Banister, The historie of man, sucked from the sappe of the most approved anathomistes (sic). 1578 (STC 1359)]
- [27] 27. Bullynns [sic] bulwark. [?bulwarke] 0- 3- 4
of defence.
[William Bullein, Bulleins bulwarke of defence againste all sicknes. [1562] etc. (STC 4033-4034)]
- [28] 28. Elluchasem. Elimithar. tacuini. 0- 2- 0
M. [?Medici]
[Mukhtar ibn Al-Hasan, called Ibn-Butlan (Tacuinus), Tacuini Sanitatis Elluchasem Elimithar ... Argentorati, 1531]
- [29] 29. Rationale diuinorum officiorum. / Nicolaus 0- 5- 0
dispensarium
[First title unidentified. With ?Nicolaus Praepositi, Dispensarium ad aromatarios. Lugduni, 1517 etc.]
- [30] 30. Clarificatorium, Ioannis de 0- 3- 4
tornamira &c.
[Joannes de Tornamira, Clarificatorium ... super nono Almansoris (Rhazes). Venetiis, 1507]
- [31] 31. Palsgraues book to learne frenche 0- 6- 8
[John Palsgrave, lesclarcissement de la langue francoyse. [1524] (STC 19166)]
- [32] 32. Ioannes stoflerinus, de vsu 0- 2- 0
astrolabi
[Johann Stoeffler (Joannes Stoflerinus), Elucidatio fabricae ususque astrolabii. Oppenheim, 1512 etc.]
- [33] 33. Philippus vlstadius, de chymiae 0- 0- 6
[Philipp Ulstadt (Philippus Ulstadius), ?Coelum philosophorum, seu de secretis naturae liber. Argentorati, 1526 etc.]
- [34] 34. Textus de sphaerae [sic] Ioannis de 0- 0- 6
sacro boscho
[Joannes de Sacro Bosco, Textus de sphaera (Sphaera Mundi). Parisij, 1494 etc.]

[fol.216r]

in folio

- | | | |
|------|--|----------|
| [35] | 35. Mr Hierome Brunswicke, chirurgie
[Hieronymus Braunschweig (Brunswick),
<u>Das Buch der Cirurgia</u> . Augspurg [<u>sic</u>],
1497 <u>etc.</u> ?Or the English translation,
published as <u>The noble experience of</u>
<u>surgeri</u> (<u>sic</u>). 1525 (STC 13434)] | 0- 0- 8 |
| [36] | 36. folium populi. Petri Appiani
[Petrus Apianus. Ingolstadii, 1533] | 0- 0- 6 |
| [37] | 37. fernelij, De rerum causis
[Joannes Fernelius, <u>De abditis rerum</u>
<u>causis libri II</u> . Parisiis, 1551 <u>etc.</u>] | 0- 1- 0 |
| [38] | 38. < Gynaeciorum physicus & chirurgicus
Hieronymi mercurialis > | 0- 8- 0 |
| [39] | 39. < Casparus vvolphius de mulierum
affectibus > | 0- 3- 4 |
| [40] | 40. Nortonn. on the great elixir
[?Samuel Nortonus, <u>Elixir</u> . Edition
unidentified] | 0- 6- 0 |
| | | 12- 3- 4 |

In 4to

- | | | |
|------|--|-----------|
| [41] | 41. Ioannis fernelij ambiani vniuersa
medicina
[Joannes Fernelius Ambianus.
Francofurti, 1578. fol. <u>etc.</u> No
pre-1590 4° edition traced] | 0- 6- 0 |
| [42] | 42. < Dioscorides de curationibus
morborum > | 0- 3-[?]0 |
| [43] | 43. Antidotarium Speciale, Iacobo
Weckero
[Hanss Jacob Wecker (Jacobus Weckerus),
<u>Antidotarium speciale</u> . Basileae, 1577
<u>etc.</u> (Adams W:31-32)] | 0- 3- 4 |
| [44] | 44. Turkish peregrinations
[Unidentified] | 0- 1- 8 |
| [45] | 45. < [Entry deleted] > | 0- 0- 8 |
| [46] | 46. Ciuill. [?Ciuille] conuersation. of
mr. stephen guazzo
[Stefano Guazzo, <u>The civile</u>
<u>conversation ...</u> 1581 <u>etc.</u> (STC
12422-12423)] | 0- 1- 6 |

- [47] 47. franciscus boussuetus. de natura
aquitalium [sic] 0- 3- 0
[Franciscus Boussuetus, De natura
aquatilium carmen. Lugduni, 1558]
- [48] 48. The breuiarye of healthe. 0- 0- 8
[Andrew Boorde. [1547] etc. (STC
3373.5-3377)]
- [49] 49. Nicolai leonici Thomaei opuscula 0- 0- 8
[Nicolaus Leonicus Thomaeus. Venetiae,
1525]
- [50] 50. yoieful newes. forth of the newe
found land 0- 0- 6
[Nicolas Monardes, Joyfull newes out of
the newe founde worlde; translated from
Spanish by John Frampton. 1577 etc.
(STC 18005a-18006.5)]
- [51] 51. framtonns [?framtonus] book of
indie simples 0- 0-10 d
[?John Frampton]
- [52] 52. petronius arbiter 0- 0- 4
[Titus Petronius Arbiter, ?Fragmenta.
Venetiis, 1499]
- [53] 53. 1 old written. experyments 0- 1- 6
- [54] 54. 2 old written experyments 0- 0- 6
[Unidentified manuscripts]
- [55] 55. The treasures of Euonimus 0- 1- 0
[Euonymus Philiatrus (i.e. Conrad
Gesner), The treasure of Euonymus,
conteyninge the secretes of nature, to
destyl medicines ...; translated from
Latin by Peter Morwyng. [1559] etc.
(STC 11800-11801)]
- [56] 56. < Medicarum obseruationum Ioannis
wieri 0- 0- 6 >
- [57] 57. De conceptu et generationis [sic]
hominis 0- 1- 4
[Jacob Rueff, De conceptu et
generatione hominis libri VI;
translated from German. Tiguri, 1554
etc.]
- [58] 58. < De tumoribus phlegmaticis. Iacobi
Rueffii 0- 0- 4 >
- [59] 59. < L'Alcorano Di Macometto 0- 1- 4 >
- [60] 60. < Iacobi peletarie, de conciliatione
locorum galeni - 0- 4 >
- [61] 61. Hippocratis coi medicorum omnium
principis 0- 2- 8
[Hippocrates]

- [62] 62. Paulus [sic] Aeginetae, totius
Enchiridion 0- 2- 8
[Paulus Aegineta, Medicinae totius
enchiridion. Basileae, 1546. 8°. No 4°
edition traced]
- [63] 63. Chirurgia francois. [?francoise]
< paulus [sic] Aeginetae > per mr.
Jaques dalechamps. 0- 2- 0
[Jacques Dalechamps, Chirurgie
françoise. Lyon, 1570. 8°. No 4°
edition traced]
- [64] 64. Loci comunis rei medicinae 0- 0- 8
[Cf. Otto Brunfels, Theses seu
communes, loci totius rei medicae.
Argentorati, 1532. 8°]
- [65] 65. Barnardo Cronenburgiensis de
compositione medicamentorum 0- 1- 6
[Bernardus Dessenius Cronenburgius, De
compositione medicamentorum ... libri
X. Lugduni, 1556. 8°. No 4° edition
traced]
- [66] 66. Liber chirurgi Thomae gale 0- 1- 0
[Thomas Gale, ?Certaine workes of
chirurgerie. 1563. 8° etc. (STC
11529-11529a). A 1586 edition (STC
11529a) is in 4° in 8s]
- [67] 67. Iatrionices [sic] medicamentorum
simplicium 0- 1- 0
- [68] 68. Iatrionices [sic] medicamentorum
simplicium 0- 1- 0
Iatronices medicamentorum
simplicium 0- 1- 0
[Otto Brunfels, Iatron medicamentorum
simplicium continens remedia omnium
morborum. 4 tomes. [Strassburg, 1533].
8°. No 4° edition traced]

[fol.216v]

in 4to

- s d
- [69] n°.69. < Guidonis de siderio, de morbis
curandis > 0- 2- 4
- [70] 70. < Hieronimi Cardani contra dicentium
medicorum > 2- 6
- [71] 71. Iohannes Stoflerinus, de astrolabi 0- 1- 8
[Another edition of entry no.32 above.
Perhaps Oppenheim, 1524. 4° (BN), or
Lutetiae, 1553. 8° etc.]

- [72] 72. < Antonius Donatus. De medendis humani corporis malis > 0- 1- 4
- [73] 73. Enchiridion chirurgicum 0- 1- 0
[Antonius Chalmeteus, Enchiridion chirurgicum. Parisiis, 1560. 8° etc. No 4° edition traced]
- [74] 74. < Pharmacopeia foicij > 0- 2- 4
- [75] 75. prophetae primi 0- 0- 6
[?Bible]
- [76] 76. Enchiridion les chirurgiens. 0- 0- 8
[?]oluer &c.
[Entry no.73 above, translated as Enchiridion, ou livret portatif pour les chirurgiens. Lyon, 1571. 8° (BN). No 4° edition traced]
- [77] 77. Consultationes morborum Ioannis Baptiste 0- 2- 0
[?Joannes Baptista Montanus, Consultationes de variorum morborum curationibus. Basileae, 1557. 8° (Adams M:1668)]
- [78] 78. < Auicenna. de aegritudinibus neruorum > 0- 0- 6
- [79] 79. Ioannis Tagautij.[sic] de chirurgica institutione 0- 1- 0
[Joannes Tagaultius, De chirurgia institutione libri V. Venetiis, 1544. 8°. No 4° edition traced]
- [80] 80. < Ioannis baptiste, de causis. aegritudinibus Accidentibus, pulsibus & vrinis > 0- 2- 0
- [81] 81. < Aphorismi. Rabi Moysis > 0- 1- 8
- [82] 82. < Ioannis Baptiste, Explanatio auicenna > 0- 1- 4
- [83] 83. < Ioannis Mesue. De morbis curandis > 0- 1- 4
- [84] 84. < Medicinalium obseruationum libri tres > 0- 1- 0
- [85] 85. < Secrete [?Secreti] noui de larte profumatoria > 0- 0- 8
- [86] 86. < Obseruationes medicorum per georgium Edrycum > 0- 0- 6
- [87] 87. < francisco Arcaea de curandi vulnera &c. > 0- 0- 8
- [88] 89. [sic] Opera Ioannis de vigo in chirurgia 0- 2- 0
[Joannes de Vigo, Practica in professione chirurgica (title varies). Rome, 1517. 4° etc. Also printed Lugduni, 1530. 8° etc.]

- [89] 90. Ioannis velcurionis [in] vniuersam
phasicam aristotelis 0- 1- 0
[Joannes Velcurio, Commentarii in
universam physicam Aristotelis libri
IV. Tubingae, 1540. 8° etc. No 4°
edition traced]
- [90] 91. Nicolao Biesio, de methodo medicine 0- 0- 6
[Nicolaus Biesius, De methodo medicina
liber unus. Louanii, 1564. 8° etc. No
4° edition traced]
- [91] 92. Pauli Ioui. de romanis piscibus 0- 0- 4
[Paolo Giovio (Paulus Jovius), De
Romanis piscibus liber. Romae, 1527.
4°. Also printed Antverpiae, 1528. 8°
etc.]
- [92] 93. Viaticum Nouum 0- 0- 8
[Hans Kaspar Wolf, Viaticum novum de
omnium fere particularium morborum
curatione, liber ... Tiguri, 1565. 8°.
No 4° edition traced]
- [93] 94. <Enchiridion Chirurgicum, Anthonio
calmeteo > 0- 1- 0
- [94] 95. Dispensarium, pro pharmacopoeis 0- 1- 0
[Cf. Dispensarium usuale pro
pharmacopoeis inclytæ reipublicæ
Coloniensis. Cologne, 1565. 8°. No 4°
edition traced]
- [95] 96. Rosa gallica aggregatoris 0- 0- 6
[Symphorien Champier. [Parisiis, 1514].
8° etc. No 4° edition traced]
- [96] 97. Guilielmus varignane. [sic] de Cosmograp.
[?Cosmographia] 0- 0- 8
[?Gulielmus Varignana]
- [97] 98. Raymundus lullius de arte chymicae 0- 1- 0
[Ramón Lull (Raimundus Lullius),
Testamentum ... universam artem
chymicam complectens. Coloniae
Agrippinae, 1566. 8°. No 4° edition
traced]
- [98] 99. Raymundus lullius, mercuriorum 0- 1- 0
[Id., Mercuriorum liber. Coloniae
Agrippinae, 1567. 8°. No 4° edition
traced]
- [99] 100. De arte magica 0- 0-10
[Unidentified]
- [100] 102. [sic] Enchiridion, de lapidibus
preciosis 0- 0- 6
[Unidentified]

- [101] 103. Henrici Rantzovij. de conseruanda
valetudine 0- 0- 6
[Heinrich Rantzau (Henricus
Rantzovius), De conservanda valetudine
liber. [Leipzig], 1587. 4° (Poynter
5339). Also printed Lipsiae, 1576. 8°
etc]
- [102] 104. The book of the gouernour 0- 0- 8
[Sir Thomas Elyot, The boke named the
gouernour. 1531. 8° etc. (STC
7635-7642). No 4° edition traced]
- [103] 105. The hounting of the romish. foxe. 0- 0- 6 d
[William Turner, The huntynge & fyndynge
out of the romish fox. Basyl [i.e.
Bonn], 1543. 8° etc. (STC 24353-24357)]
- [104] 106. Ars brevis Raymondi lulli 0- 0- 4
[Ramón Lull (Raymundus Lullus), Ars
brevis. Lugduni, 1514. 4° (Adams
L:1696). This edition described as in
8° in BL. Also printed [Barcelona],
1565. 8°. No other 4° edition traced]
- [105] 107. Canones Astronomici 0- 0- 4
[?Georg Tannstetter, Artificium de
applicatione astrologie ad medicinam
... canones aliquot. Argentorati, 1531.
8°. No 4° edition traced]
- [106] 10/8/. Scalae mathematicae. per Thomam
diggesum 0- 0- 6
[Thomas Digges, Alae seu scalae
mathematicae. 1573. 4° (STC 6871)]
- [107] 109. leonard Digges almanak 0- 0- 4
[Leonard Digges, the Elder, ?A
prognostication of right good effect.
1555. 4° (STC 435.35). ?Or his
Prognostication everlasting. 1556. 4°
etc. (STC 435.39-435.53)]
- [fol.217r]
in 8°
- [108] 110. Guilielmus de varignanae [sic] 0- 0-10 d
[Gulielmus Varignana]
- [109] 111. Ioannis de sacro busco, de sphaerae
[sic] - 1- 0
[An edition in 8° of entry no.34 above.
Venetiis, 1532 etc.]
- [110] 112. Ioannis. Diurius 0- 0- 8
[?Jean d'Ivry (Joannes Divrius)]

- [111] 113. Iosephus Valdanius Medicus 0- 0- 4
[Josephus Valdanius]
- [112] 114. Hieronimus Cardanus Medicus 0- 0- 4
[Girolamo Cardano (Hieronimus Cardanus)]
- [113] 115. Dialougue francois 0- 0- 2
[Unidentified]
- [114] 116. Promptuaire des medecines 0- 0- 2
[Thibault Lepleigney (Lespleigney),
Promptuaire des medecines simples en
rithme joieuse. Tours, 1537 etc. (BN)]
- [115] 117. Laurentius Ioubertus medicus 0- 1- 2
[Laurent Joubert (Laurentius Joubertus)]
- [116] 118. Ioannes Baccanellius [sic] medicus 0- 2- 0
- [117] 119. Ioannes Baccanellius, [sic] alter 0- 1- 2
[Joannes Bacchanellus]
- [118] 120. Memorabilium. Antoni] < [erasure] >
mizaldi 0- 1- 4
[Antoine Mizauld (Antonius Mizaldus),
Memorabilium ... centuriae IV.
Lutetiae, 1567]
- [119] 121. < Practica leonelli fauentini > 0- 1- 4
- [120] 122. Petrus < [erasure] > Bayrus medicus 0- 1- 0
[Pietro Bairo (Petrus Bayrus)]
- [121] 123. Ieronymi Capiuaccij, medici 0- 0- 8
[Hieronimus Capiuaccius]
- [122] 124. Dionysius fontanonus. de morborum
internorum 0- 0- 8 d
[Denis Fontanon (Dionysius Fontanonus),
De morborum internorum curatione libri
IV. Lugduni, 1553]
- [123] 125. Philippus Vlstadius. de secretis
naturae 0- 1- 4
[An edition in 8° of entry no.33 above.
Parisiis, 1544 etc.]
- [124] 126. Sintaxes artis mirabilis 0- 1- 0
[Pierre Grégoire Tholosain, Syntaxeon
artis mirabilis ... Lugduni, 1581]
- [125] 127. Enchyridion chirurgicum. Antonio
calmeteo 0- 0- 8
[Another copy or edition of entry
no.73 above]

[126]	128. Martinus rulandus [Martin Ruland, the Elder (Martinus Rulandus)]	0- 0- 4
[127]	129. Medicamentorium Augustani [Unidentified]	0- 1- 4
[128]	130. Dispensatorium Valerij cordi [Valerius Cordus, <u>Pharmacorum conficiendorum ratio. Vulgo vocant Dispensatorium sive Antidotarium</u> (title varies). Parisiis, 1548. 16° <u>etc.</u> No 8° edition traced]	0- 0- 8
[129]	131. Enchiridion dispensarium [<u>Enchiridion. Dispensarium vulgo vocant.</u> Ludguni, 1543. 16° (Adams E:163). No 8° edition traced]	0- 0- 8
		<hr/>
		£5 0- 6 d

Diuinitie bookes. in english

[130]	132. A bible in 4to w th singing psalmes [STC 2063-2152]	0- 6- 0
[131]	133. The some of christian religion by Zacharias Vrsinus [Zacharias Ursinus, <u>The summe of Christian religion</u> (Heidelberg Catechism); translated from Latin by Henry Parry. Oxford, 1587. 8° <u>etc.</u> (STC 24532-24533)]	0- 3- 6
[132]	134. A faire service booke ameld [<u>Cf.</u> STC 15790 onward]	0- 4- 0
[133]	135. A faire book called christian prayers [?Henry Bull, <u>Christian prayers and holy meditations.</u> 1568. 8° <u>etc.</u> (STC 4028-4032). ?Or Richard Day, <u>Christian prayers and meditations.</u> 1569. 4° <u>etc.</u> (STC 6428-6431)]	0- 2- 6
[134]	136. The sinful manns solace. [John Norden. 1585. 8° (STC 18634)]	0- 0- 8
[135]	137. St Augustins prayrs. Imitation of christ &c. [St Augustine, Bishop of Hippo (suppositious work). <u>Cf.</u> STC 924-953. With ?Thomas Haemmerlein & Kempis, <u>De imitatione Christi</u> (suppositious work); translated into English. 1503. 4° <u>etc.</u> (STC 23954.7-23980)]	0- 2- 6

- [136] 138. A treatise against the feare of death 0- 0- 8
 [John Bradford, A frutefull treatise and ful of heavenly consolation against the feare of death. [c.1564]. 16° in 8s (STC 3481-3481.5)]
- [137] 139. Another book of St augustines prayrs 0- 0- 4
 [Cf. entry no.135 above]
- [138] 140. A little teastament [sic] in english 0- 0- 6 d
 [The New Testament (STC 2823-2896)]
- [139] 141. A beautiful baye bushe 0- 0- 4
 [Unidentified]
- [140] 142. A little phsalme [sic] book 0- 0- 4
 [The Psalms (cf. STC 2370-2729)]
- [141] 143. An anotamye [sic] of the masse 0- 0- 4
 [Agostino Mainardo, An anatomi [sic], that is to say a parting in peeces of the mass. [Strassburg], 1556. 8° (STC 17200)]
- [142] 144. Mr Philpottes examynations 0- 0- 4
 [John Philpot, The examination of the constant martir of Christ. [Emden, 1556?]. 8° etc. (STC 19892-19893)]
- [143] 145. The Catholick apologie 0- 0- 8
 [Edmond de L'Allouette, A catholicke apologie; translated from French by Edward Aggas. [1585-1586]. 8° (STC 15137)]

[fol.217v]

Historye, bookes, newes, & suche like

- [144] 1. The Comentaries of fraunce. 0- 3- 4
 [Jean de Serres; translated from Latin by Thomas Tymme. 1573. 4° etc. (STC 22241-22243)]
- [145] 2. Albions Englande 0- 1- 0
 [William Warner. 1586. 4° etc. (STC 25079-25082)]
- [146] 3. Churchyardes chippes 0- 0- 4
 [Unidentified]

- [147] 4. Thre bookes (in one.) of walking spirits 0- 0- 6
 [Cf. Ludwig Lavater, Of ghostes and spirit s walking by nyght; translated by Ro ert Harrison. 1572. 4° (STC 15320)]
- [148] 5. Riche his fare well to milytary 0- 0- 6
 [Barnaby Rich, Riche his farewell to militarie profession. 1581. 4° etc. (STC 20996-20997)]
- [149] 6. A Discourse concerning prophecies 0- 0- 6
 [John Harvey, A discursive probleme concerning prophesies. 1588. 4° (STC 12908)]
- [150] 7. Of the second coming of christ 0- 0- 4
 [Sheltco & Geveren, of the ende of this world, and seconde commynq of Christ; translated by Thomas Rogers, A.M. 1577. 4° etc. (STC 11803a.7-11807)]
- [151] 8. Frier Iohn frauncis of nigeon 0- 0- 4
 [Robert Crowley, Fryer John Frauncis of Nigeon in Fraunce. [1586]. 4° (STC 6091)]
- [152] 9. Daphnis and Cloe. the sheperdes holiday 0- 0- 4
 [Angel Day, Daphnis and Chloe and ... The shepheards holidaie. 1587. 4° (STC 6400)]
- [153] 10. The Centurie of loue. 0- 0- 3
 [Thomas Watson, the Poet, The E'KATOMHAI'AI' [sic] or passionate centurie of love. [1582]. 4° (STC 25118a)]
- [154] 11. A Discourse of the spanish state. 0- 0- 4
 [Edward Daunce, A briefe discourse of the Spanish state. 1590. 4° (STC 6291)]
- [155] 12. Martins monthes mynde. 0- 0- 4
 [Marphoreus (i.e. Thomas Nash), Martins months minde. 1589. 4° (STC 17452)]
- [156] 13. Doctor faustus lief & deathe 0- 0- 4
 [The historie of the damnable life and deserved death of Doctor John Faustus. 1592. 4° (STC 10711)]
- [157] 14. A mirour for monsters 0- 0- 2
 [William Rankins, A mirrour of monsters. 1587. 4° (STC 20699)]

- [158] 15. The triumphe of tyme 0- 0- 2
[Robert Greene, Pandosto. The triumph of time. 1588. 4° etc. (STC 12285-12292)]
- [159] 16. A tale of ij swannes 0- 0- 2
[William Vallans. 1590. 4° (STC 24590)]
- [160] 17. Newes from Antwerp in anno 1580 0- 0- 1
[Newes from Antwerp, the 10. day of August 1580; translated from French and Latin. [1580]. 4° (STC 692)]
- [161] 18. The Iesus of london, to Barbarie 0- 0- 2
[Unidentified]
- [162] 19. The frenche kinges edict. [?edictē] - 2 d
agenst the D. [?Duke] de mayne
[Henry III, King of France, The French kinges declaration upon the riot, felonie and rebellion of the duke of Mayenne; translated from French. 1589. 4° (STC 13098.5)]
- [163] 20. A farewell to Sir frauncs [?frauncis] Drak. 0- 1 d
[?Drake] & [?]sir norrice
[Henry Roberts, A most friendly farewell, given by a welwiller to sir Frauncis Drake ... 1585. 4° (STC 21084). ?With Sir John Norris or Norrice (cf. STC 18653-18655)]
- [164] 21. An answere to the vntruths. published in spaine. against thinglish navie 0- 0- 2
[D.F.R. de M., An answer to the untruthes ... against our English navie; translated from Spanish by James Lea. 1589. 4° (STC 17132)]
- [165] 22. A somons [sic] for sleepers 0- 0- 4
[Leonard Wright, A summons for sleepers. 1589. 4° etc. (STC 26033.5-26035)]
- [166] 23. A speciall forme of prayer 0- 0- 2
[Unidentified]
- [167] 24. The arte of lyminge. 0- 0- 1
[A very proper treatise, wherein is briefly sett forth the arte of limming. 1573. 4° etc. (STC 24252-24255)]
- [168] 25. The vertue of Nitre 0- 0- 2
[Sir Thomas Chaloner, the Younger, A short discourse of the most rare vertue of nitre : [with] the cures effected. 1584. 4° (STC 4940)]

- [169] 26. A preſeruatyue agaynſt the poyſſ
[?poyſſon] of the lib'r [?libertines] 0- 0- 2
[E. Glover, A preſent preſervative
againſt the pleaſant, but yet moſt
peſtilent poyſon, of the privie
libertines, or carnal goſpellers.
[1585?]. 4* (STC 11492.5)]
- [170] 27. Letters touthching the yerthquak 0- 0- 2
[Cf. Arthur Golding, A diſcourſe upon
the earthquake that hapned the ſixt of
Aprill 1580. 1580. 8* (STC 11987)]
- [171] Divers ſmale pamphletts to the
number of 14 bound vp together
in one paper and rated at 0- 0- 7
- [172] A book of my owne writing of
apians Cosmographie in english.
to be ſold at the leaſt < [erasure] >
to the printers, for £5- 0- 0
- [173] A book de paſſionibus mulierum of
my owne writing, vnprinted 1- 0- 0
- [174] other ſmale bookes of receipts of
my owne < [erasure] > writing 0- 5- 0
- [175] A book of my owne writing vnprinted 0-10 s-0
of the nature of ſimples, in English -10-0

£8- 8 s-11

Yf any thing be to be Rated it is in my written bookes.
because. I maye haue. valued them at more, then ſome
other will eſteme them att
But for the other. they coſt me muche more, then I haue
valued them att, E. Barlowe.
The hole ſome of money, of all my bookes according
to the prices heere ſett downe is £25 12 s 9 d

[fol.218r]

- [176] < Stadius Ephemerides pretium > 0- 6- 0
- [177] The biſhop. of Canterburys anſwere to the
ſophiſtical. cauillations. of Dr gardner
[sic] 0- 1- 8
[Thomas Cranmer, An anſwer ... unto a
crafty cavillation by Stephen Gardiner.
1551. fol. etc. (STC 5991-5992)]

[End]

The 1628 donations list of the books of
Lucy Russell, Countess of Bedford (died 1628) and her mother
Anne Harington (died 1620)

1. The Bedfords

Lucy Russell, Countess of Bedford (died 1628) was the daughter of Lady Anne Harington and John, first Baron Harington of Exton in Rutland (died 1613). Lord Harington was the nephew of Lady Frances Sidney, Countess of Sussex, foundress of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, in 1596.

The books listed below probably belonged either to Anne Harington's deceased husband or to her son John (1592-1614), who died of small-pox at the age of 22. Anne Harington was the sole executrix of her son's will, and she and her daughter Lucy were chief beneficiaries. Almost all the books in the list were first printed before 1615.

Besides information in DNB, there is some biographical material in a paper by A.L. Herbert on another bequest by Anne Harington (no.126). In contrast to the Bedford list, which is not concerned with the books collected by Lucy Bedford or her mother, the book-list drawn up by Henry Sibthorpe after the death of his wife Anne, formerly Lady Southwell, in 1636, gives a rare example of the type of books read by a learned Englishwoman of the Renaissance (see J.C. Cavanaugh, no.82). On books for women, see also S.W. Hull (no.130).

2. Sources

Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, Benefactors' Register
(MS 91, vellum, fol., 58 leaves) p.21-30.

3. Date and attribution

Anne Harington and Lucy Russell, Countess of Bedford are
named at the head of the catalogue (see transcription
below). Dated 1628 (the year of Lucy Russell's death) by
S.R. Jayne (no.136).

4. Circumstances

Books given Sidney Sussex College.

5. Contents

222 entries (printed books).

6. Arrangement

	<u>Entries no.</u>
[Libri historici]	
Libri historici in fol:	1-49
In quarto	50-65
In octavo	66-76
[Libri mathematici]	
Libri mathematici in folio	77-111
In quarto	112-141
In octavo	142-146
[Libri grammatici et critici]	
Libri grammatici et critici in folio	147-151
In quarto	152-161
In octavo	162-167
In decimo sexto	168
[Libri poetici]	
Libri poetici in folio	169-171
In quarto	172-177
In decimo sexto	178
[Oratores et libri humaniores]	
Oratores et libri humaniores in folio	179-183
In quarto	184-186
In octavo	187-190
Libri philosophici in octavo	191-198
[Libri dialectici]	
Libri dialectici in quarto	199
in octavo	200-203
[Libri politici]	
Libri politici in quarto	204-205
In octavo	206
Iurisconsulti in folio	207-209
[Libri medici]	
Libri medici in folio	210
In octavo	211
Liber theologicus in folio	212
[Additions]	213-222

7. Note on the text below

The headings for classes are in red ink in the original. Entries no.213-222 (a group of books entered as a postscript to the classed list) are not transcribed below.

8. Note on the identification of entries

For the purposes of the present study, no attempt has been made to trace surviving copies of the Bedford donation. However, reference has been made to Adams whenever an entry in the list below is recorded as being at Sidney Sussex.

[p.21]

EX DONO Nobilissimarum Heroinarum Dominae Luciae
Bedfordiae Comitissae et Dominae Annae Harington Domini
Iohannis Harington primi Baronis de Exton vxoris et
dictae Comitissae matris longè illustrissimae.

Libri Historici in Fol:

- [1] Americae historiae partes IX Volumina III.
[Johann Theodor and Johann Israel de Bry.
Francoforti ad Moenum, 1590-1612 (parts 1-8:
Adams B:2984,2986,2989,2992,2995,2998,3001,
3003)]
- [2] Antiquitatis Romanae Iacobi Boissardi IIII partes
Volumina III.
[Jean Jacques Boissard (Joannes Jacobus
Boissardus), IV partes] Antiquitatum Romanarum.
Francofurti, 1597-1598 (Adams B:2331-2338)]
- [3] Inscriptiones antiquae Roman. [?Romanae] Iani
Gruteri Volumina II.
[Janus Gruterus, Inscriptiones antiquae totius
orbis Romani. [Heidelberg], 1602-1603 etc.]
- [4] Ioannis Mariana Hispanica historia Volumen I.
[Juan de Mariana (Joannes Mariana), Historiae de
rebus Hispaniae libri XX. Toleti, 1592 (Adams
M:580C)]
- [5] Hispania illustrata. Volumina III.
[Andreas Schottus, Hispaniae illustratae ...
scriptores varii. Francofurti, 1603-1608]
- [6] Originis Saxonicae Georgii Fabritii Volumen I.
[Georgius Fabricius Chemnicensis, Originum
illustrissimae stirpis Saxonicae, libri VII.
Jenae, 1597 (Adams F:88)]
- [7] Annales Romanorum Stephani Pigghii Volumen I.
[Stephanus Vinandus Pighius, Annales Romanorum. 3
vol. Antverpiae, 1599-1615 (vol.1: Adams P:1197)]
- [8] Aretini historiae Florentinae Volumen I.
[Leonardo Bruni Aretino, Historiarum
Florentinarum libri XII. Argentorati, 1610 (BN)]
- [9] Huberti Goltzii Iulius Caesar.
[Hubert Goltz (Hubertus Goltzius), C. Julius
Caesar. Brugis Flandorum, 1563 (Adams G:829)]
- [10] Huberti Goltzii Caesar Augustus.
[Id. Brugis Flandorum, 1574 (Adams G:832)]
- [11] Annales Svevicorum tomus III Volumina II.
[Unidentified]

- [12] Taciti Opera ex editione Lipsij
[Publius Cornelius Tacitus; edited by Justus Lipsius. Antverpiae, 1589 (Adams T:37)]
- [13] Carolus Sigonius de regno Italiae et occidentali imperio Volumen I.
[Carlo Sigonio (Carolus Sigonius), Historiarum de regno Italiae libri XX. Francofurti, 1591 (Adams S:1124). With his Historiarum de occidentali imperio libri XX. Francofurti, 1593 (Adams S:1119)]
- [14] Historia Augusta ex editione Silburgii Volumina III.
[Fridericus Sylburgius, ?Historiae Romanae scriptores latini minores (Greek-Latin). Francofurti, 1588-1590]
- [15] Germanica historia Christiani Vrstisij Volumen I.
[Germaniae historicorum illustrium tomus unus; edited by Christian Wurstisen (Christianus Urstisius). Francofurti, 1585 (Adams G:494)]
- [16] Germanica historia Reuberi Volumen I.
[Justus Reuber (Reuberus), Veterum scriptorum, qui Caesarum et Imperatorum Germanicorum res per aliquot secula gestas, literis mandarunt, tomus unus. Francofurti, 1584 (Adams R-376)]
- [17] Germanica historia Marci Freheri Volumen I.
[Marquard Freher (Marquardus Freherus), Germanicarum rerum scriptores ... Tomus unus. Francofurti, 1600]
- [18] Germanica historia Iohannis Pistorij Volumen I.
[Johann Pistorius of Nidda, Illustrium veterum scriptorum, qui rerum a Germanis gestarum historias reliquerunt, tomus unus. Francofurti, 1583 (Adams P:1318)]
- [19] Germanica historia Erpoldi Lindenbrogi. Volumen I.
[Erpoldus Lindenbrog (Lindenbrogius), Scriptores rerum germanicarum Septentrionalium. Francofurti, 1609 (BN)]
- [20] Germanica historia Simonis Schardij Volumen I.
[Simon Schardius, Germanicarum rerum quatuor celebriores vetustioresque chronographi. Francofurti ad Moenum, 1566. ?Or his Historicum opus, in quatuor tomos divisum: quorum tomus I. Germaniae antiquae illustrationem continet. Basileae, [1574]]
- [21] Saxonia Davidi Chitraei Volumen I.
[David Chytraeus, the Elder (Davidus Chitraeus), Saxonia, 1500 usque ad MDXCIX. Lipsiae, 1599 (Adams (C:1607))]

[p.22]

- [22] Historia Belgica Meterani
[Emanuel van Meteren (Meteranus), Historia Belgica nostri potissimum temporis. [Antwerp?, 1600]]
- [23] Alamannicarum rerum Scriptores Hayminsfeldi
[Melchior Goldast von Haiminsfeld (Hayminsfeldius), Alamannicarum rerum scriptores aliquot. Francofurti, 1606]
- [24] Hungaricarum rerum scriptores : Volumen I.
[Rerum Hungaricarum scriptores varii. Historici. Geographici; edited by Jacques Bongars. Francofurti, 1600 (Adams H:1163)]
- [25] Hungaricarum rerum Decades Bonfinii Volumen I.
[Antonius Bonfinius, Rerum Hungaricarum decades IV. Francofurti, 1581 (Adams B:2417)]
- [26] Ammianus Marcellinus. Anglice.
[Ammianus Marcellinus, The Roman historie; translated from Latin by Philemon Holland. 1609 (STC 17311)]
- [27] Historiae Rauenat. Rubei Volumen I.
[Hieronymus Rubeus, Historiarum Ravennatum libri X. Venetiis, 1589 (Adams R:844)]
- [28] Flores historiarum Mathaei Westmonasteriensis
[Matthaeus Westmonasteriensis, Flores historiarum. 1570 etc. (STC 17653a-17653a.7)]
- [29] History of Venice by William Shutt: [?Shutte]
[Thomas de Fougasses, The generall historie of the magnificent state of Venice; translated from French by William Shute. 2 vol. 1612 (STC 11207)]
- [30] English navigations III parts. Volumina II
[Richard Hakluyt, The principal navigations, voiajes and discoveries of the English nation. 1589. etc. (STC 12625-12626a)]
- [31] Indiae orientalis histor. [?historiae] partes .8.
Volumina V
[Johann Theodor and Johann Israel de Bry, India Orientalis. Francofurti, 1598-1607]
- [32] History of Hungary in English.
[Martin Fumeé, The historie of the troubles of Hungarie; translated from French by Rooke Church. 1600 (STC 11487)]
- [33] Origines Palatinae Freheri
[Marquard Freher (Marquardus Freherus), Originum Palatarum commentarius. [Heidelberg], 1612-1613]

- [34] History of Africk by Iohn Leo translated into English
[Joannes Leo Africanus, A geographical historie of Africa; translated and collected by John Pory. 1600 etc. (STC 15481-15481.5)]
- [35] Florentine Story by Macchiav: [?Macchiavelli] in english.
[Niccolò Machiavelli, The Florentine historie; translated from Italian by Thomas Bedingfeld. 1595 (STC 17162)]
- [36] Torrellus [sic] Sarayna de origine et antiquitate Veronae.
[Torellus Sarayna, De origine et amplitudine civitatis Veronae. Veronae, 1540 (Adams S:393)]
- [37] Vrsini familiae Romanae Volumen I.
[Fulvius Ursinus, Familiae Romanae quae reperiuntur in antiquis numismatibus. Romae, 1577 (Adams U:71)]
- [38] Plinij historia mundi ex editione Iacobi Dalecampij
[Caius Plinius Secundus; edited by Jacques Dalechamps (Jacobus Dalecampius). Francoforti, 1599 (Adams P:1484)]
- [39] Polybius Graeco-latine ex editione Casauboni.
[Polybius, the Historian, Historiarum libri qui supersunt (Greek-Latin); edited by Isaac Casaubon. Parisiis, 1609 etc.]
- [40] Volaterrani Commentaria
[Raphael Maffejus Volaterranus, Commentariorum urbanorum XXXVIII libri. Basileae, 1559 (Adams M:104)]
- [41] Antiquitates Convivales [sic] Stuckij
[Johann Wilhelm Stuck (Stuckius), Antiquitatum convivialium libri III. Tiguri, 1597 (Adams S:1961)]
- [42] Pierij hieroglyphica
[Giovanni Pierio Valeriano Bolzani (Pierius Valerianus). Basileae, 1575 (Adams V:52)]
- [43] Polyanthea.
[Nicolaus Reusner, Polyanthea, sive paradisus poeticus propemodum arboribus ... consitus ... Basileae, 1578. 8° (BN). No folio edition traced]
- [44] Bartholomaeus Anglicus
[Bartholomaeus Anglicus, Opus de rerum proprietatibus. [Nuremberg], 1519 (Adams B:264)]
- [45] Theophrasti historia Plantan. [sic]
[Theophrastus, De historia plantarum libri X. Parisiis, 1529 etc.]

- [46] History of France by Iohn Serres in English.
[Jean de Serres, A general inventorie of the history of France unto 1598; translated from French by Edward Grimstone. 1607 etc. (STC 22244-22246)]
 - [47] Godfrey of Bulloigne in English verse.
[Heraclius, Emperor of the East, Here begynneth the boke intituled Eracles, and also of Godefrey of Boloyne (Godfrey de Bouillon); translated from French by William Caxton. Westmester, 1481 (STC 13175)]
 - [48] Antiquae Romae simulachrum per Fabium Calvo-Ravennatem
[Marcus Fabius Calvus, Antiquae urbis Romae cum regionibus simulachrum. Basileae, 1558 (Adams C:397)]
 - [49] Helvici Chronologia
[Christophorus Helvicus, Theatrum historicum, sive chronologiae systema ... Giessae Hessorum, 1609]
- In Quarto
- [50] History of Italy by William Thomas in English
[William Thomas, Clerk of the Council to Edward VI, The historie of Italie. 1549 etc. (STC 24018-24019)]
 - [51] Adolphi Occonis impp. [imperatorum] Romanorum numismata. editio 1a.
[p.23]
 - [52] Eiusdem editio 2a.
[Adolphus Occo of Augsburg, Impp. Romanorum numismata ... Antverpiae, 1579 (Adams O:16). With the 2nd ed.: Augustae Vindellicorum, 1601]
 - [53] Catalogus scriptorum Florentinorum et Graecorum codicum Bibliothecae Augustanae
[Catalogus Graecorum codicum, qui sunt in Bibliotheca Reipublicae Augustanae Vindelicae; compiled by David Hoescheli. Augustae Vindellicorum, 1595 (Adams H:647)]
 - [54] Velseri libri rerum Boicarum
[Marcus Velserus, Rerum Boicarum libri V. Augustae Vindellicorum, 1602]
 - [55] Gramaye antiquitates Brabantiae.
[Joannes Baptista Gramaye, Historia Brabantica. Louvanii, 1607]
 - [56] Catalogus librorum Bibliothecae Oxoniensis
[Thomas James, Catalogus librorum bibliothecae publicae quam Thomas Bodleius in academia Oxoniensi nuper instituit. Oxoniae, 1605 etc. (STC 14449-14451)]

- [57] Iamesij ecloga Oxonio-Cantabrigiensis.
[Id. 1600 (STC 14453)]
- [58] IIIa pars Iconum virorum illustrium et 4ta.
[Nicolaus Reusner, Icones sive imagines virorum literis illustrium. Jenae, 1597. fol. etc. No 4^o edition traced]
- [59] Waserus de antiquis nummis
[Caspar Waser (Casparus Waserus), De antiquis numis Hebraeorum ... Tiguri, 1605]
- [60] Defensio fidei in Causa Morischorum
[Unidentified]
- [61] Icones Livianae
[Philippus Lonicerus on Titus Livius. Francofurti ad Moenum, 1572]
- [62] Tamberlani [sic] historia Anglicè
[?Jean Du Bec-Crespin, The historie of the great emperor Tamerlan (Timur, Great Khan of the Mongols); translated from French. 1597 (STC 7263). ?Or Christopher Marlowe, Tamburlaine the Great. 1605 (STC 17428)]
- [63] Suetonius cum animaduersionibus Casauboni.
[Caius Suetonius Tranquillus, De XII Caesaribus libri VIII; edited by Isaac Casaubon. [Geneva], 1595 etc. (BN)]
- [64] Dies Caniculares Maioli.
[Simon Maiolus, Dies caniculares, hoc est colloquia XXIII physica. 2 vol. Moguntiae, 1607]
- [65] Tacitus ex editione Curtij Pichenae
[His Opera; edited by Curtius Pichena. Aureliae Allobrogum, 1609. 8^o etc. (BN). No 4^o edition traced]

In Octavo

- [66] Historia Livij
[Titus Livius, ?Decades quintae libri V. Lugduni, 1554 (Adams L:1340)]
- [67] Rodoldphi [sic] Boterei Commentaria Franc:
[Raoul Boutrays (Rodolphus Botereus), De rebus in Gallia et pene toto orbe gestis commentariorum libri XVI. 2 vol. Parisiis, 1610]
- [68] Thucydides Latine
[Thucydides, De bello Peloponnesiaco libri VIII. Francofurti, 1589]
- [69] Caesaris Commentarij ex editione Aldi Manutij
[Caius Julius Caesar, Commentarii; edited by Aldo Manuzio, the Younger (Aldus Manutius). Venetiis, 1616]

- [70] Neubrigensis de rebus Anglicis
[Gulielmus Petit Neubrigensis, De rebus Anglicis suis temporis libri V. Parisiis, 1610]
- [71] Quinti Curtij Historia
[Quintus Curtius Rufus, Historiarum Magni Alexandri Macedonis libri VIII. Coloniae, 1579 (Adams C:3127)]
- [72] Imperatorum Romanorum numismata per Hulsium.
[Levinus Hulsius, Imperatorum romanorum numismatum series ... Francofurti, 1603 etc. (BN)]
- [73] Rhenanus de rebus Germanicis cum alijs
[Beatus Bildius Rhenanus, Rerum Germanicarum libri III. Argentorati, 1610]
- [74] Effigies Romanorum Pontificum.
[Giovanni Battista Cavalieri. Romae, 1595 (Adams C:1184)]
- [75] Chronici Carionis pars 1a per Melanctonem
[Johann Carion, Prima pars chronici Carionis latine expositi et aucti a P. Melancthone (Philipp Melanchthon). Witebergae, 1567 (Adams C:712)]
- [76] Syntagma Epitaphiorum
[Unidentified]

Libri Mathematici in Folio

- [77] Ptolomaei Geographia Graecolatina ex editione Mercatoris
[Claudius Ptolomaeus, Geographiae libri VIII graeco-latini; edited by Gerardus Mercator. [Amsterdam], 1605]
 - [78] Tychonis Brahae Astronomia nova de Stella Martis.
[Johann Keppler, Astronomia nova ..., seu physica coelestis, tradita commentariis de motibus stellae Martis ex observationibus Tychoni [sic] Brahe. [Prague], 1609]
- [p.24]
- [79] Orontij Finaei protomathesis.
[Oronce Finé (Orontius Finaeus). [Paris, 1532] etc.]
 - [80] Diophanti Alexandrini Arithmetica
[Diophantus Alexandrinus, Rerum arithmeticarum libri VI. Basileae, 1575 (Adams D:652)]
 - [81] THEoria [sic] Lunae Christmanni.
[Jacobus Christmannus. Heidelbergae, 1611 (BN)]

- [82] Haly de judicijs astrorum
[ʿAlī ibn Abī, al-Rijāl, al-Shaibani (Albohazen Haly), Libri de judiciis astrorum. Basileae, 1551 (Adams A:69)]
- [83] Baptistae Benedicti speculationes Mathematicae & Physicae
[Giovanni Battista Benedetti (Giovanni Baptista Benedictus), Diversarum speculationum mathematicarum, & physicarum liber. Taurini, 1585 (Adams B:655)]
- [84] Pappi Alexandrini Mathematica cum comento Commaundini
[Pappus of Alexandria (Alexandrinus), Mathematicae collectiones; translated, with commentaries, by Federigo Commandino (Federicus Commandinus). Pisauri, 1602]
- [85] Theodosij [sic] Sphaerica
[Theodosius of Tripoli, Sphaericorum elementorum libri III. Messanae in freto Siculo, 1558]
- [86] Archimedes Graeco-latine
[Archimedes, Opera omnia (Greek-Latin). Basileae, 1544 (Adams A:1531)]
- [87] Hypomnemata Mathaei Stevinij Volumina II.
[Simon Stevin, Hypomnemata mathematica. 5 tomes. Lugduni Batavorum, 1605-1608]
- [88] Ptolomaei magna constructio Graece
[Claudius Ptolomaeus, Magnae constructionis libri XIII (Greek). Basileae, 1538 (Adams P:2209)]
- [89] Optica Alazen et Vitellonis
[Hasan ibn Hasan, called Ibn al-Haitham (Alhazen), Opticae thesaurus, item Vitellonis [sic] Thuringopoloni libri X (Vitellio). Basileae, 1572 (Adams A:745)]
- [90] Architectura Andreae Palladij Italice
[Andrea Palladio (Palladius), I quattro libri dell'Architettura. Venetia, 1616 etc.]
- [91] Optica Aguillonis.
[François d'Aguilon, Opticarum libri VI. Antverpiae, 1613 (BN)]
- [92] A Mathematicall discourse by Iohn Waymouth.
[?John Waymouth]
- [93] Architectura Petri Chatanaei [sic] Italice
[Pietro Cataneo (Petrus Catanaeus), I quattro primi libri di architettura. Vinegia, 1554 (Adams C:1024)]

- [94] Theatrum instrumentorum Iacobi Bessoni
[Jacques Besson, Theatrum instrumentorum et
machinarum. Lugduni, 1578 (Adams B:838)]
- [95] Opus Palatinum de triangulis vnâ cum canone
triangulorum per Valentinum Othonem Volumina II.
[Georgius Joachimus Rhaeticus and Lucius
Valentinus Otho, Opus palatinum de triangulis
(includes Joachimus' Canon doctrinae
triangulorum). Neostadii in Palatinatu, 1596
(Adams R:443)]
- [96] Euclidis Elementa Graecè
- [97] Euclidis Elementa latinè per Franciscum Flussatem
[Euclid, Elementorum geometricorum libri XV
(Greek). Basileae, 1533 (Adams E:980). With the
Latin version edited by François de Foix
(Franciscus Flussas). Parisiis, 1566]
- [98] Guidi Vbalidi Mechanica et Perspectiua
[Guidubaldo del Monte (Guidus Ubaldus),
Mechanicorum liber. Pisauri, 1577 (Adams U:7).
With his Perspectivae libri VI. Pisauri, 1600
(Adams U:8)]
- [99] Planis Sphaericorum Theorica.
[Id., Planisphaeriorum universalium theorica.
Pisauri, 1579 (Adams U:9)]
- [100] Problemata Astronomica
[?Daniel Santbech, Problematum astronomicorum et
geometricorum sectiones VII. Basileae, 1561]
- [101] Commentaria in Archimedis libros Aequiponderantium
[?Guidubaldo del Monte, In duos Archimedis
aequiponderantium libros paraphrasis. Pisauri,
1588 (Adams U:6)]
- [102] Clavius in Euclidis Elementa. tomus I.
- [103] Tomus 2us Clavi]
- [104] Tomus 3us
- [105] Tomus 4us
[Euclid, Elementorum geometricorum libri XV;
edited by Christophorus Clavius. Coloniae, 1591]
- [106] Nicolai Copernici Revolutiones.
[Nicolaus Copernicus, De revolutionibus orbium
coelestium. Basileae, 1566 (Adams C:2603)]
- [p.25]
- [107] Vitruvius de Architectura cum commentarijs Danielis
Barbari.
[Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, De architectura libri
X; with commentaries by Daniello Barbaro (Daniel
Barbarus). Venetiis, 1567 (Adams V:909)]

- [108] Vitruvij Architectura ex editione Iocundi.
[Id.; edited by Joannes Jucundus (Jocundus)
Veronensis. Venetiis, 1511 (Adams V:902)]
- [109] Arithmetica & Geometria Italicè.
[Unidentified]
- [110] Dibvadius in Elementa Euclidis
[Euclid, Elementorum geometricorum libri XV;
edited by Christophorus Dibvadius. Lugduni
Batavorum, 1603. 4° etc. No folio edition traced]
- [111] Delphinus de fluxu & refluxu maris.
[Federicus Delphinus, De fluxu et refluxu aquae
maris. In Academia Veneta, 1559 (Adams D:232)]
- In Quarto.
- [112] Maurolyci opuscula Mathematica
[Francesco Maurolico (Franciscus Maurolycus).
Venetiis, 1574 (Adams M:919)]
- [113] Vegetius de re militari cum Commentarijs Stewickij
[sic]
[Flavius Vegetius Renatus, De re militari libri
IV; edited by Godeschalcus Stewechius. 5 parts.
[Leyden], 1606-1607 etc.]
- [114] Canon triangulorum Sphaericorum Adriani Romani
[Adrianus Romanus, Canon triangulorum
sphaericorum. Moguntiae, 1607-1609]
- [115] Rami Arithmetica & Geometria.
[Pierre de La Ramée (Petrus Ramus), Arithmeticae
libri II : geometriae XXVII. Francofurti, 1599
(Adams R:74)]
- [116] Rami Scholia Mathematica
[Id., Scholarum mathematicarum libri XXXI.
Francofurti, 1599 (Adams R:127)]
- [117] Enchiridion artis pingendi.
[Jost Amman, Enchiridion artis pingendi, fingendi
& sculpendi. Francoforti ad Moenum, 1578 (Adams
A:967)]
- [118] Diarium Nauticum itinerar: [?itinerariorum] Batau:
[?Batauorum] in India Orientali
[Cf. Willem Schouten, Diarium vel descriptio ...
itineris ...; translated from Dutch. Amsterdami,
1617]
- [119] Kaepleri paralipomena ad Vitellonem [sic]
[Johann Keppler (Kepler), Ad Vitellionem
paralipomena. Francofurti, 1604]

- [120] Kaeplerus de Stella noua
[Id., De stella nova in pede Serpentarii ... libellus. Pragae, 1606 (BN)]
- [121] Andersoni supplementum Apollonij
[Alexander Anderson (Andersonus), Supplementum Apollonii redivivi (Apollonius Pergaeus). Parisiis, 1612]
- [122] Pitisci Trigonometria Volumina III.
[Bartholomaeus Pitiscus, Trigonometriae sive de dimensione triangulorum libri V. Augustae Vindelicorum, 1600 etc.]
- [123] Lansbergij Geometria triangulorum
[Philippus van Lansbergen (Lansbergius), Triangulorum geometriae libri IV. Lugduni Batavorum, 1591]
- [124] Heronis spiritalia
[Hero of Alexandria, Spiritalium liber. Urbini, 1575 etc.]
- [125] Tunstalli Arithmetica
[Cuthbert Tunstall (Cuthbertus Tunstallus), ?De arte supputandi libri IV. 1522 (STC 24319)]
- [126] Tabulae Prutenicae
[Erasmus Reinhold, Prutenicae tabulae coelestium motuum. Tubingae, 1562 (Adams R:330)]
- [127] Topographicaall glasse
[Arthur Hopton, Speculum topographicum; or the topographicaall glasse. 1611 (STC 13783)]
- [128] Noua scientia Nic. [?Nicolai] Tartagliae Italica
[Niccolò Tartaglia, La nova scientia. Venetia, 1550 (Adams T:190)]
- [129] Arithmetica Sfortunati Italica
[Giovanni Sfortunati, Nuouo lume. Libro di arithmetica. Vinegia, 1545 (Adams S:1042)]
- [130] Salignaci Arithmetica
[Bernardus Salignacus, Arithmeticae libri II. Francofurti, 1580 etc. (Adams S:129-130)]
- [131] Dr Ridley of magneticall bodies & motions
[Mark Ridley, A short treatise of magneticall bodies and motions. 1613 (STC 21045)]
- [132] Reusneri [sic] Optica
[Fridericus Risnerus, ?Opticae libri IV. Cassellis, 1606]
- [133] Regiomontanae tabulae Directionum
[Johann Mueller Regiomontanus, Tabulae directionum profectionumque. Tubingae, 1559 (Adams R:290)]

[p.26]

- [134] Disquisitio de maculis Solaribus.
[Christophorus Scheiner, De maculis in sole animadversis ... Batavi dissertatiuncula ... [Leyden], 1612]
- [135] Descriptio Geographica transitus ad occasum Hudsoni.
[Henry Hudson, the Navigator, Descriptio ac delineatio geographica detectionis freti, ... sive transitus ad occasum. Amsterodami, 1612 etc.]
- [136] Lupoldus [sic] de Astrorum scientia.
[Leopold (Leupoldus), Duke of Austria, called the Glorious, Compilatio de astrorum scientia. Venetiis, 1520 (Adams L:516)]
- [137] Snelli] Apollonius Batavus
[Willebrodus Snellius on Apollonius Pergaeus. Lugodini, 1608]
- [138] Euclidis Optica et Catoptrica
[Euclid. Either Latin: Parisiis, 1604 (BN); or Greek-Latin: Argentorati, 1557 etc.]
- [139] Perspectiua communis Cant. [?Cantuariensis]
[Joannes Peckham, Archbishop of Canterbury, Perspectiva communis. Norimbergae, 1542 etc.]
- [140] Verro [sic] Geneuensis de motu.
[Michael Varro, De motu tractatus. Genevae, 1584]
- [141] Aeliani et Leonis imperatoris Tactica.
[Aelianus Tacticus and Leo VI, called the Philosopher, Emperor of the East, Tactica, sive de instruendis aciebus. Lugduni Batavorum, 1613]

In Octavo

- [142] Maurolyci Cosmographia
[Francesco Maurolico (Franciscus Maurolycus). Parisiis, [1558]]
- [143] Clavius in Euclidis Elementa volumina II.
[An edition in 8° of entries no.102-105 above. Romae, 1589 (Adams E:987)]
- [144] Arithmetica practica Gemmae Frisi]
[Reinerus Gemma Frisius, Arithmeticae practicae methodus facilis. Antverpiae, 1581 (Adams G:385)]
- [145] Quaestiones in Sphaeram Iohannis de Sacro Bosco
[?Hartmann Beyer, Quaestiones in libellum de sphaera Joannis de Sacro Busto (Joannes de Sacro Bosco). Francoforti, 1552 (Adams B:878)]

- [146] The rules of the Ephemerides
[Oronce Finé, The rules and ryghte ample
documentes, touchinge the use of the common
almanackes named ephemerides; translated by
Humphrey Baker. [1558] etc. (STC
10878.5-10878.9)]

Libri Gramatici et Critici. In Folio.

- [147] Turnebi Opera. Volumina II.
[Adrianus Turnebus. Argentorati, 1600 (Adams
T:1143)]
- [148] Cornu-copia
[?Nicolaus Perottus, Cornucopiae. Basileae, 1532
(Adams P:727)]
- [149] Catholicon Iohannis de Ianua.
[Joannes Baldus de Janua. In urbe Maguntina, 1460
etc.]
- [150] Etymologicon Graecum.
[Magnum etymologicum graecae linguae. Venetiis,
1549 (Adams E:966)]
- [151] Diction. Franco-lat. [?Dictionnaire Franco-latin]
[Robert Estienne, the Elder, Dictionnaire [sic]
françois latin. Paris, 1539 (Adams S:1812)]

In Quarto

- [152] Lexicon Graeco-latinum
[Henri Estienne, le Grand, Lexicon graecolatinum.
[Lyons], 1607 etc.]
- [153] Lipsij Opera Critica vnà cum tractatu de
Amphitheatro et Saturnalibus
[Justus Lipsius, ?Opera omnia, quae ad criticam
proprie spectant. Antverpiae, 1600 (Adams L:754)]
- [p.27]
- [154] Eiusdem Stoica philosophia et magnitudo Romana
[Id., Manuductionis ad Stoicam philosophiam libri
III. Antverpiae, 1604 etc. With his Admiranda,
sive de magnitudine romana libri IV. Antverpiae,
1599 etc.]
- [155] Thomasi] Dictionarium Volumina II
[Thomas Thomasius. Cantabrigiae, 1592 etc. (STC
24009 passim)]
- [156] Despauterij Commentarij Grammatici
[Joannes Despauterius, Commentarii grammatici.
Lugduni, [1582?] (Adams D:338)]

- [157] Authores Linguae latinae
[Denis Godefroy, Professor at Heidelberg,
Auctores linguae latinae in unum corpus. [Lyons],
1595 (Adams G:898)]
- [158] Illustrium Virorum Epistolae.
[Angelo Ambrogini Poliziano. [Paris], 1526
(Adams P:1771)]
- [159] Bibliander de ratione Linguarum
[Theodorus Bibliander, De ratione communi omnium
linguarum et literarum. Tiguri, 1548]
- [160] Dictionary Caesaris Calderini
[Cesare Mirani Calderino (Caesar Calderinus
Miranus), Dictionary, tum latini, tum italici
sermonis studiosis, apprimo congruens. Venetiis,
1599 (Adams C:186)]
- [161] Epistolae Italicae.
[Unidentified]

In Octavo

- [162] Iunij Nomenclator.
[Adrianus Junius. Antverpiae, 1567 etc.]
- [163] Dictionary Gallicum et Italicum
[164] Aliud
[165] Aliud
[Unidentified]
- [166] Schori phrases Linguae latinae
[Antonius Schorus. Basileae, 1577 (Adams S:711)]
- [167] Scaliger de causis linguae latinae
[Julius Caesar Scaliger, De causis linguae
latinae libri XIII. [Heidelberg], 1597 (Adams
S:577)]

In Decimo sexto.

- [168] Textoris Epitheta.
[Joannes Ravisius Textor, Epithetorum epitome.
1579 etc. (STC 20762.5-20765)]

Libri Poetici. In Folio

- [169] Graeci poetae Graeco-latine
[?Henri Estienne, le Grand, Poetae graeci heroici
carminis. Genevae, 1566 (BN). ?Or Petrus de La
Rivière, Poetae Graeci veteres ... 2 tomes.
Coloniae Allobrogum, 1614]

- [170] Homeri Iliad. et Odyss. [?Odyssaea]
graeco-latine cum commentarijs Spondani
[Homer; with commentary by Joannes Spondanus.
Basileae, 1583 etc.]

- [171] Terentius cum Commentarijs

In Quarto

- [172] Iuvenalis et Persius cum commentarijs
[Decimus Junius Iuvenalis and Aulus Persius
Flaccus, Satyrae. [Ferrara], 1474 etc.]
- [173] Martialis Epigrammata cum commentarijs Rameres
[?Rameresii] de Prado.
[Marcus Valerius Martialis, Epigrammatum libri
XV; with commentary by Lorenzo Ramirez
(Laurentius Ramiresius) de Prado. Parisiis, 1607]
- [174] Lucilij Satyrarum reliquiae
[Caius Lucilius, Satyrarum quae supersunt
reliquiae. Lugduni Batavorum, 1597 (Adams
L:1642)]
- [175] Pindarus graeco-latine cum Graecis scholijs
[Pindar, Opera. [Geneva], 1599 (Adams P:1232)]
- [176] Ovidius cum commentarijs familiaris
[Publius Ovidius Naso, ?Opera. Lugduni, 1502
(Adams O:424). ?Or his Metamorphoses. Lugduni,
1504 (Adams O:470)]
- [177] Tetrasticha Vidi Fabri
[Gui Du Faur, Seigneur de Pibrac (Vidus Faber
Pibracius). Lutetiae, 1584 (Adams D:1065)]

[p.28]

In Decimo sexto.

- [178] Ovidij Metamorphosis Sabini
[Publius Ovidius Naso; with commentary by
Georgius Sabinus. Francofurdi, 1593]

Oratores et Libri humaniores

In Folio

- [179] Ciceronis Opera Volumina II.
[Marcus Tullius Cicero. Perhaps the two-volume
edition printed Lutetiae Parisiorum, 1527, or
volumes 1-2 of the five-volume edition printed
Parisiis, 1539 (Adams C:1640)]
- [180] Isocratis orationes latine
[Isocrates. Basileae, 1529]

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2. The 1628 donations list of the books of Lucy Russell, Countess of Bedford, and her mother Anne Harington (Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, MS 91, p.28).
Reduced.

- [181] Alexandri ab Alexandro Genialium dierum libri
cum annotationibus Taraquelli [sic]
[Alexander ab Alexandro, Genialium dierum libri
VI; edited by Andreas Tiraquellus. Francofurti,
1591 (Adams A:727)]
- [182] Orationes Graeco-latine ex editione Stephani.
[Oratorum veterum orationes (Greek-Latin);
edited by Henri Estienne, le Grand (Henricus
Stephanus). [Geneva], 1575]
- [183] Quintiliani Opera.
[Marcus Fabius Quintilianus, Institutionum
oratoriarum libri XII. Basileae, 1529 (Adams
Q:29)]

In Quarto

- [184] Plinij Epistolae cum commentarijs Catanaei
[Caius Plinius Caecilius Secundus, Epistolarum
libri X; with commentary by Joannes Maria
Catanaeus. [Geneva], 1600 (Adams P:1548)]
- [185] Lycosthenis Apothegmata [sic]
[Conradus Lycosthenes, Apophthegmatum ... loci
communes. Lugduni, 1574. 8° etc. No 4° edition
traced]
- [186] Institution of yong noble men by Cleland.
[James Cleland, How-παιδεία, or the institution
of a young noble man. Oxford, 1607 etc. (STC
5393-5394)]

In Octavo

- [187] Quintilianus et Lucius Florus Volumen I.
[Marcus Fabius Quintilianus. With Publius Annius
Florus (Lucius Annaeus Florus)]
- [188] Aulus Gellius
[Aulus Gellius, Noctes Atticae. Parisiis, 1585
(Adams G:366)]
- [189] Demosthenis Graeco-latine specimen.
[Demosthenes, ?Selections (Greek-Latin).
Parisiis, 1551]
- [190] Compendium Moraliu[m] praeceptionu[m].
[Compendium moraliu[m] praeceptionu[m]; compiled by
Martin Hayneccius (Greek-Latin). Lipsiae, 1600
(Adams C:2475)]

Libri Philosophici

in Octavo.

- [191] Bodini theatrum Naturae
[Jean Bodin (Joannes Bodinus), Universae naturae theatrum. Lugduni, 1596 (Adams B:2248)]
- [192] Cornelij Agricolae [sic] Operum pars posterior
[Henricus Cornelius Agrippa, Operum pars posterior. Lugduni, [c.1550] (Adams A:374)]
- [193] Iavelli quaestiones in Aristotelis de Anima
[Chrysostomus Javellus, Super tres libros Aristotelis de anima quaestiones. Venetiis, 1555 (Adams J:105)]
- [194] De Spiritibus et Incantationibus liber per Cigognam
[Strozzi Cigogna, Magiae omnifariae, vel potius universae naturae theatrum, in quo .. universa spirituum et incantationum natura ... explicatur; translated from Italian. Coloniae, 1606 etc. (BN)]
- [195] Wierus de praestigijs Daemonum /
[Johann Wier (Joannes Wierus), De praestigijs daemonum ... libri V. Basileae, 1563 (Adams W:144)]
- [p.29]
- [196] Andraeae [sic] Libavii Ep: [?Epistolae] Chymicae
[Andreas Libavius, Rerum chymicarum epistolica forma descriptarum liber primus ... 2 vol. Francofurti, 1595 (Adams L:639)]
- [197] Lullij Ars magna
[Ramón Lull (Raimundus Lullius), Ars magna, generalis et ultima. Francofurti, 1596 (Adams L:1698)]
- [198] Farrago Philosophorum
[Unidentified]

Libri Dialectici in Quarto

- [199] Zabarellae Opera Logica
[Giacomo Zabarella, the Elder. Basileae, 1594]

in octavo

- [200] Boetij in Praedicabilia vna cum Trapezuntij
Dialectica
[Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus Boethius on
Porphyry, the Philosopher, ?in Aristotle, Organon
(Latin). Venetiis, 1564. With George of Trebizond
(Georgius Trapezuntius), De re dialectica liber.
Lugduni, 1545 (Adams T:910)]
- [201] Aristotelis Topica et Elenchi interprete Boetio.
[Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus Boethius on
Aristotle's Organon. Lugduni, 1553 etc.]
- [202] Rodolphus Agricola de Inventione
[Rodolphus (Rodulphus) Agricola, the Elder, De
inventione dialectica. Coloniae, 1557 (Adams
A:363)]
- [203] Casi Logica.
[John Case (Joannes Casus), Summa veterum
interpretum in universam dialecticam Aristotelis.
Oxoniae, 1592 etc. (STC 4763-4764)]

Libri Politici in Quarto

- [204] Casi Sphaera Civitatis
[Id. Oxoniae, 1588 (STC 4761)]
- [205] Thesaurus [sic] Politicorum Aphorismorum
[Unidentified]

In octavo

- [206] Speculum humanae vitae per Rodericum Zamor.
[?Zamorensis]
[Rodericus Sancius de Arevalo (Rodericus
Zamorensis). Argentorati, 1606 etc.]

Iurisconsulti. In folio

- [207] Antonius de Petra de potestate Praesulis
[?Petrus Antonius de Petra]
- [208] Mathaei commentaria in constitut: Neapolis.
[Unidentified]
- [209] Statuta Ferrariae
[Statuta urbis Ferrariae nuper reformata.
Ferrariae, 1567 (Adams F:266)]

Libri Medici in Folio.

- [210] Stirpium adversaria per Lobel.
[Matthias de L'Obel, Plantarum seu stirpium
historia ... cui annexum est Adversariorum
volumen. Antverpiae, 1576]

In octavo

- [211] Methodus Anatomica.
[Unidentified]

Liber Theologicus In Folio.

- [212] Decreta Ecclesiae Gallicanae.

- [p.30] Hisce postea accesserunt libri sequentes.

In Folio

- [213-216: 4 entries]

In Quarto

- [217-221: 5 entries]

In Octauo

- [222: 1 entry]

[End]

The c.1640 catalogue of the books attributed to
Samuel Bernard, Clerk (dates unknown)

1. Samuel Bernard

Nothing has been discovered about Samuel Bernard apart from the little information contained in his personal notebook, in which the catalogue transcribed below is also to be found. The notebook reveals that Bernard shared many of his contemporaries' interest in popular remedies, for his notebook, which also contains the inventory just mentioned, includes numerous medical recipes and rules for diet. The book-list in the notebook, however, does not contain a single medical item and is therefore hardly consistent with a physician's library. Perhaps the most informative parts of the notebook, as far as Bernard's identity is concerned, are receipts for money paid by him to various individuals. These receipts describe him as 'Mr Samuel Bernard, Clerk', and indicate that his functions included paying out annuities and dealing with donations for the local poor. The receipts appear to be in Bernard's hand, and so does the inventory of the books listed in the same notebook. The book collection is here referred to as the Bernard library for convenience.

The notebook was once in the possession of the eminent physician and book collector Dr Francis Bernard (1627-1698), and the tempting possibility of a link between the two men was investigated, but all enquiries have proved fruitless. A comparison of the book-list

below and the 1698 sales catalogue of Francis Bernard's extensive library has also failed to establish a link. The physician Charles Bernard (1650-1711) has also been investigated (tradition has it that Charles was a much younger brother of Francis) but the 1711 sales catalogue of Charles' library has little in common with the list below.

2. Sources

Transcription from British Library, Sloane MS 520 (paper, 12°, 61 leaves) fol.81v-61v (the catalogue is written with the book turned upside-down and starts at the back).

Also in the same manuscript:

- two alphabetical author lists of the same collection, one in rough draft (fol.36v), the other more refined (fol.60r-37v).
- class catalogue of part of same collection at later stage (latest date 1644) containing additional items but totalling only about 150 titles (fol.34v-30v).

3. Date and attribution

The latest datable catalogue entry seems to be for the 1639 Latin-Greek edition of Bishop Jewel's Apologia Ecclesiasticae Anglicanae (entry 251). The catalogue therefore appears to have been compiled towards the end of the 1630s.

S.R. Jayne (no.136, p.152) thought that the list was in the hand of William Weller. This Weller appended his signature to receipts for his quarterly annuity (fol.23v-24r of the Bernard notebook) but the evidence from the handwriting indicates that the receipts were not in his hand, but evidently in Bernard's. The book-list transcribed below is in the same hand as the receipts,

and the compiler is therefore assumed to be Bernard.

Whether Bernard was also the owner or not is pure conjecture.

4. Contents

304 entries (mainly printed books, some with place and date of publication, and size). Nearly all the items are priced.

5. Arrangement

	<u>Entries no.</u>
Patres	1-29
Historici greci	30-44
Historici latini	45-66
Commentatores in Scripturas	67-88
Philosophi greci	89-96
Philosophi latini	97-106
Logici latini	107-113
Oratores greci	114-115
Oratores latini	116
Philologi	117-162
Poetae greci	163-178
Poetae latini	179-201
Mathematici	202-204
Historici anglici	205-211
Theologici	212-267
Sermones sacri	268
Paperbookes	269-278
Anglici libri	279-283
Theologi latini et anglici	284-300
Scholastici	301-304

6. Note on the transcription below

The headings for the various sections of the catalogue below have been tentatively expanded, with the characters expanded underlined but without any query.

7. Note on descriptions of entries

The alphabetical author index and the class catalogue mentioned above have been taken into consideration when they give complementary information. They are referred to below as, respectively, the 'manuscript index' and the 'later manuscript classed catalogue'.

[fol.81v]

Patres.

[No entry on this page]

[fol.81r]

Patres.

- [1] £1 Bernardi opera Parisijs 1609. Fol.
[St Bernard, Abbot of Clairvaux, Opera omnia]
- [2] 8 s Irenaeus Basileae 1571. per Grynaeum. 8°. Fol.
[St Irenaeus, Opus eruditissimum; edited by Johann Jacob Grynaeus (Adams I:158)]
- [3] 15 s Tertulliani opera cum castigationibus Francisci Iunii Franekerae. 1597. Fol.
[Quintus Septimus Tertullianus; with annotations by Franciscus Janus Jacobus Albertus Junius]
- [4] £2 Nazianzeni opera Grece et latine cum commentarijs variorum Tomi 2. Parisijs 1609. Fol.
[St Gregory of Nazianzus, Opera; with commentaries by Nicetas, Bishop of Serra and others. Vol.1, 1609; vol.2, 1611]
- [5] 14 s Cypriani opera recognita per Morelium, Manutium et alios cum Annotationibus Iacobi Pamelij Parisijs 1616. Fol.
[St Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage, Opera; edited by Gulielmus Morelius and Paolo Manuzio, with annotations by Jacobus Pamelius (NUC)]
- [6] 10 s Isidori Pelusiotae epistolae grece et latine ex officina commeliana [sic] cum notis Riterhusij. [sic] Fol.
[St Isidore of Pelusium, ?De interpretatione divinae Scripturae epistolarum libri IV ...; books I-III edited by Jacques de Billy de Prunay, book IV translated from Greek into Latin by Conradus Rittershusius. Heidelberg : Ex officina Commeliniana, 1605. Dated 1606 in later manuscript classed catalogue (valued 10 s), but no such edition traced]
- [7] £4 Chrysostomi opera grece Tomi 8. Etonae. 1612.
[St John Chrysostom, Opera (Greek). Printed 1610-1612. fol.]
- [8] 2 s { Arnobius adversus gentes Hanoviae cum notis Everardi [sic] Elmenhorstij 1603.
Minutij Felicis octavius cum notis eiusdem Hanoviae 1603.
[Arnobius, Afer, Disputationum adversus gentes libri VII (includes Marcus Minucius Felix, Octavius); edited, with annotations, by Geverhartus Elmenhorstius. 8°]

- [9] £3 Hieronymi [sic] opera Basileae apud Frobenium
6 s tomi 9. 1526.
[St Jerome, Lucubrationes omnes. Printed 1524-1526. fol. (Adams J:115). Described as in '5 vol.' in later manuscript classed catalogue]
- [10] £1 Gregorij Magni opera. Basileae. Froben.
8 s [?Frobenius] 1551. tomi 2.
[Pope St Gregory I, surnamed the Great, Opera omnia. fol. (Adams G:1170)]
- [11] £2 Basilij opera Grece et latine Parisijs 1618.
6 s tomi 2.
[St Basil, called the Great, Opera omnia. fol.]
- [12] £1 clementis Alexandrini opera Grece et latine cum
2 s annotationibus Danielis Heinsij, et Friderici
sylburgij [sic] Lugduni Batavorum 1616.
[Clement of Alexandria, Opera graece et latine quae extant; edited by Daniel Heinsius and Fridericus Sylburgius. fol.]
- [13] £1 Gregorij Nysseni opera grece et latine tomi 2.
9 s parisijs 1615
[St Gregory, Bishop of Nyssa, Opera omnia. 1615. fol. (BN). '1615' written over '1515' in the manuscript; dated 1615 in manuscript index and in later manuscript classed catalogue]
- [14] 11 s Damasceni opera grece et latine Basileae 1559.
[St John of Damascus (Joannes Damascenus), Opera. fol.]
- [15] 2 s Optatus. com'el. [?commelinus] 1599.
[St Optatus, Bishop of Mela, De schismate Donatistarum contra Parmenianum. [Heidelberg] : Ex bibliopolio Commeliniano. 8° (Adams O:216)]
- [16] 4 s Salvianus cum commentarijs Rittershusij
6 d volumina 2. Altorfij. 1611.
[Salvianus Massiliensis, Opera; edited, with commentary, by Conradus Rittershusius. 1 vol. 8°. 'Volumina 2' may have been mistakenly included here instead of in entry no.17 below]
- [17] 8 s Hilarius Frob. [?Frobenius] basileae 1523.
[St Hilary, Lucubrationes. 2 vol. fol. (Adams H:552)]
- [18] 4 s Clemens.
[Pope St Clement I (Clemens Romanus), Recognitionum libri X. Basileae, 1526. fol. etc. Described as 'Clemens Romanus, Recog.' in manuscript index]

[fol.80v]

- [19] £3 chrysostomus latine Parisiis 1588.
6 s [St John Chrysostom, Opera. 5 vol. fol.
Described as in '4 vol.' in later manuscript
classed catalogue]
- [20] 16 s Origenes Basileae 1571. per Epicopium [sic]
[Origen, Opera omnia. Printed Per Eusebium
Episcopium, et Nicolai fr. haeredes. 2 vol.
fol. (Adams O:285). 'Basileae 1571]
- [21] 10 s { Leo
Maximus
Chrysologus
[Pope St Leo I, surnamed the Great; St
Maximus, Bishop of Turin; St Peter
Chrysologus and others, Opera omnia.
Lutetiae, 1623 (NUC)]
- [22] 8 s Irenaeus
[St Irenaeus, Works (Latin). Coloniae
Agrippinae, 1596. fol. Described as 'Irenaei
Colon 1596' (valued 8 s) in later manuscript
classed catalogue]
- [23] £1 Ambrosius basileae 1567.
15 s [St Ambrose, Opera. 5 vol. fol. (Adams A:942).
Described as in 3 vol. in manuscript index
and in later manuscript classed catalogue]
- [24] 2 s Fulgentius
6 d [St Fulgentius, Bishop of Ruspa, ?Opera.
Basileae, 1566. 8^o etc. (Adams F:1138
onward). Printed 'Basil.' according to
manuscript index]
- [25] 22 s Iustinus Martyr.
[St Justin Martyr, Opera (Greek-Latin).
Parisiis, 1636. fol. (BN). Described as
printed 'Paris: 1636' (valued '£1. 2 s')
in later manuscript classed catalogue]
- [26] £1 Epiphanius 2.volumina
8 s [St Epiphanius, Opera omnia (Greek-Latin).
Parisiis, 1622. fol. Described as 'Epiphanii
opera. Gr. lat. 2 vol.' in manuscript index;
and 'Epiphanii G 1: Paris 1622 2 vol' in
later manuscript classed catalogue (valued
'£1. 8 s' in both cases)]
- [27] £8 Augustinus Basileae 1542. tomi 10. volumina 8.
10 s [St Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, Omnia opera.
Printed 1540-1543. fol. ? 10 vol. in 8.
Described as in 5 vol. (valued '£8. 10 s')
in later manuscript classed catalogue]

- [28] Eusebius 2 volumina
[Eusebius Pamphili, De demonstratione Evangelica libri X (Greek-Latin). Parisiis, 1628. fol. Described as 'Euseb. de demonstrat. Evang. 2 vol.' in manuscript index, and as 'Euseb: opera 2 vol: Graec: Lat' (valued '£1. 10 s') in later manuscript classed catalogue]

- [29] Athanasius
[St Athanasius, Opera (Greek-Latin). 2 vol. Heidelbergae, 1600. fol. etc. Described as 'Athanasius. 2 vol. Gr. lat.' in manuscript index]

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[fol.80r] Historici Greci

- [30] 18 s Iosephi opera. Grece et latine Genevae. 1611.
[Flavius Josephus, Opera quae extant ... fol.]

- [31] £1 { Eusebij Pamphili historiae ecclesiasticae libri 10. Grece et latine Coloniae Allobroqum 1612.
Eusebij oratio in laudem Constantini Magni ibidem
Eusebius de vita Constantini Magni ibidem
Socratis Scholastici Ecclesiasticae historiae Grece et latine libri 7. Coloniae Allobroqum 1612. Fol. ibidem
Theodoriti [sic] Ecclesiasticae historiae libri 5. Coloniae Allobroqum 1612. Ibidem
Theodori lectoris Collectaneorum libri 2. Grece, et latine Coloniae Allobroqum 1612. Fol. ibidem
Sozomeni Hermiae Ecclesiasticae historiae libri 9. Grece et latine coloniae Allobroqum 1612. Fol. ibidem
Evagrii scholastici libri 6. Ecclesiasticae historiae Grece et latine Coloniae Allobroqum 1612. Fol. ibidem
[Eusebius Pamphili. Includes Socrates Scholasticus; Theodore, Bishop of Cyrus; Theodore, called Anagnostes (Theodorus Lector), Collectaneorum ex Historia Ecclesiastica Theodori Lectoris libri 2; Hermias Sozomenus; and Evagrius Scholasticus (BN)]]

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[Fol.79v]

Historici Greci

- [32] 8 s Nicetes choniates: Historia Grece et latine ab anno 1117. in quo zonaras desinit, ad annum 1203 libris 19. descripta. Genevae. 1593.
[Nicetas Acominatus Choniates, Imperii graeci historia. 4°]
- [33] 1 s Agathias. Historia de Imperio et rebus gestis Iustiniani Imperatoris libri 5. grece et latine cum notis Bonaventurae Vulcanij Lugduni Batavorum ex officina Plantiniana 1594
Agathiae epigrammata eiusdem.
[Agathias; with annotations by Bonaventura Vulcanius. Includes Agathias, Epigrammata graeca. 4°]
- [34] 16 s Appianus Alexandrinus.
[Appian of Alexandria (Appianus Alexandrinus), Romanarum historiarum ... fragmenta (Greek-Latin). [Geneva], 1592. fol. Described as a 'Gr. lat.' edition in manuscript index, and as 'Appian Histor: 1592 Paris G.Lat' (valued 16 s) in later manuscript classed catalogue, but no such edition traced]
- [35] Herododotus. [sic]
[Herodotus, ?Historiarum libri IX (Greek-Latin). [Paris], 1592. fol. etc. Described as a 'Gr.lat.' edition in manuscript index]
- [36] 3 s Herodianus.
[Herodian, the Historian, ?Historiarum libri VIII (Greek-Latin). Venetiis, 1524. 8° etc. Described as 'a Gr. lat.' edition in manuscript index]
- [37] 3 s Diogenes Laertius.
[?His De vitis, decretis et responsis celebrium philosophorum libri X (Greek-Latin). [Geneva], 1570. 8° and other Greek, Latin, and Greek-Latin editions]
- [38] 2 s Heliodorus
[Heliodorus, Bishop of Tricca, Aethiopicorum libri X (Greek-Latin). [Heidelberg], 1596. 8° and other Greek, Latin, and Greek-Latin editions. Described as 'Heliodori Aethiopica hist.' in manuscript index. An English translation is entered as no.211 below]

- [39] 3 s Arrianus.
[Flavius Arrianus, De expeditione Alexandri Magni historiarum libri VIII (Greek-Latin). [Geneva?], 1575. fol. Described as 'Arianus de Alex. exped. Gr. lat.' in manuscript index, and as 'Arrian Exped Alex: 1575 Paris' (valued 3 s) in later manuscript classed catalogue, but no such edition traced]
- [40] Arriani periplus.
[?Periplus (a combined edition of the Periplus Ponti Euxini and of the Periplus Mari Erythraei, sometimes attributed to Arrianus) (Greek-Latin). Basileae, 1523. 4^o etc. (BN). Described as a 'Gr. lat.' edition in manuscript index, and as 'Arriani Periplus Maris Erythraei' (valued 6 s) in later manuscript classed catalogue]
- [41] 7 s Xenophon
[His Opera (Greek-Latin). ?Francofurti, 1596. fol. Described as 'Xenophon opera G Lat 1599 Fran' (valued 7 s) in later manuscript classed catalogue, but no such edition traced]
- [42] 5 s Plutarchi vitae grece
[Plutarch, ?Vitae parallelae. Basileae, 1560 (Greek-Latin). fol. Described as 'Plutarch Vitae Graece Bas 1560' (valued 5 s) in later manuscript classed catalogue]
- [43] 9 s Thucydides.
[His De bello Peloponnesiaco libri VIII (Greek-Latin). [Geneva], 1564. fol. and other Greek-Latin editions. Described as 'Thucydidis Histor: G Lat' (valued 9 s) in later manuscript classed catalogue]
- [44] 4 s Polybius.
[?His Historiarum libri qui supersunt (Greek-Latin); translated by Isaac Casaubon. Parisiis, 1609. fol. etc. Described as 'Polybius per Causabon [sic] 1615' (but valued 15 s) in later manuscript classed catalogue, but no such edition traced]

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[fol.79r]

Historici latini

- [45] Platina de vitis pontificum vsque ad Paulum 2. cum Annotationibus Onuphrij Coloniae Agrippinae 1611.
Onuphrij Supplementum ad Platinam a Paulo 2 ad pium 5. Ibidem
Antonij Cicarella Supplementum a Pio 5. vsque ad Paulum 5. ibidem
 [Bartholomaeus Sacchi de Platina, Historia ... de vitis Pontificum Romanorum ... usque ad Paulum II; with Onofrio Panvinio's annotations and supplement, and Antonio Ciccarelli's supplement. 4°. Valued 4 s in later manuscript classed catalogue]
- [46] 11 s { Gulielmi Malmesburiensis
Henrici Huntingdoniensis historiae
Rogeri Hoveden rerum
Ethelwerdi Anglicarum
Ingulphi Abbatis Croylandensis
 [Rerum Anglicarum scriptores; edited by Sir Henry Savile. Francofurti, 1601. fol. (An edition of histories by Gulielmus Malmesburiensis, Henricus de Huntingdon (Huntingdoniensis), Roger de Hoveden (Rogerus Hovedenus), Fabius Ethelwerdus and Ingulphus, Abbot of Croyland). Described as 'Rerum Angl: Scrip Malmesbury &c 1601' (valued 11 s) in later manuscript classed catalogue]
- [47] 3 s Buchananis [?Buchananus]
 6 d [George Buchanan, Rerum Scoticarum historia. Edimburgi, 1582. fol. etc. (STC 3991-3992). Described as 'Buchanani historia' in manuscript index]
- [48] 22 d Godwini Annales
 [Francis Godwin, Rerum Anglicarum Henrico VIII, Edwardo VI et Maria regnantibus annales. 1616. fol. etc. (STC 11945-11946)]

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[fol.78v]

Historici latini

- [49] 2 s Tacitus.
- [50] 1 s Quintus Curtius.
 [Quintus Curtius Rufus, ?Historia Alexandri Magni. [Venice], 1471. 4° etc.]
- [51] 1 s Valerius Maximus.
 [?His Factorum et dictorum memorabilium libri IX. [Strassburg], 1470. fol. etc.]

- [52] 2 s Explicatio Genealogiae Henrici 2di Condae
[José Teixeira, Explicatio genealogiae ...
Henrici II. Condae. Parisiis, 1596. 8° (BN)]
- [53] 3 s Livius.
- [54] 1 s Suetonius.
6 d [?His Vitae XII Caesarum; with a preface by
Joannes Baptista Egnatius (i.e. Giovanni
Battista Cipelli). Venetiis, 1516. 8° etc.
Described as 'Suetonius cum Joanne Bapt.
Egnat.' in manuscript index]
- [55] 1 s Salustius.
- [56] 1 s Lucius Florus.
6 d [Publius Annius (also called Lucius Annaeus
and Lucius Julius) Florus]
- [57] 3 s Iustinus
6 d [Justinus, the Historian, Epitome historiarum
Trogi Pompeii. [Venice], 1470. 4° etc.
Described as 'Justini historia' (valued
3 s 6 d) in manuscript index]

4 s [No entry]
- [58] 5 s Cambeni [sic] Elizabetha
[William Camden, Annales rerum Anglicarum et
Hibernicarum, regnante Elizabetha, ad annum
MDLXXXIX. 1615. fol. etc. (STC 4496-4496.5)]
- [59] 6 d Polydorus Virgilius de rerum inventoribus
[Polydorus Vergilius (Virgilius), De
inventoribus rerum libri VIII. Venetiis,
1499. 4° etc.]
- [60] 6 d Caesaris Commentarii
[Caius Julius Caesar, Commentarii. Venetiis,
1471. fol. etc.]
- [61] 1 s Hegesippus.
6 d [?His Historia de Bello Judaico. Parisiis,
1510. fol. etc.]
- [62] 1 s Paterculus
6 d [Marcus Velleius Paterculus, ?Historiae
Romanae libri II. Basileae, 1520. fol. etc.]
- [63] 3 s Carion.
[Johann Carion, Chronica. Wittemberg,
[1532]. 4° etc. Described as 'Carionis
Chronicon' in manuscript index]

- [64] 3 s Godwinus de episcopis
[Francis Godwin, ?De praesulibus Angliae
commentarius : omnium episcoporum ... nomina
... 1616. 4° etc. (STC 11941-11942).
Described as 'Godwinus de episcop. Catal.' in
manuscript index]
- [65] 4 s Platina de episcopis Romanis
[?Another edition or copy of entry no.45
above]
- [66] 2 s Suetonius cum Valerio
[Caius Suetonius Tranquillus and Caius
Valerius Flaccus. Described as Suetonius with
'Valerio Flacco Paris. Colin' in manuscript
index]

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[fol.78r] Commentatores in Scripturas

- [67] 5 s Lorinus in Sapi^{en}tiam. Moguntiae. 1608.
[Joannes Lorinus, Commentarii in Sapi^{en}tiam.
4° (BN)]
- [68] 5 s Lorinus in Cathol^{ic}as 3. Ioannis et duas Petri
Moguntiae 1610.
[Id., In Cathol^{ic}as tres B. Ioannis & duas
B. Petri Epistolas commentarii. Date
written over '1600' in the manuscript.
Described as 'Lorini in Epist Cathol. Mogun
1610' (valued 5 s) in later manuscript
classed catalogue]
- [69] 10 s Aquinas in epistolas
[St Thomas Aquinas, Commentaria in omnes D.
Pauli apostoli Epistolas. Antverpiae, 1620.
fol. (BN). Described as 'Aquinatis in St
Pauli Epist' and dated 1620 (valued 10 s) in
later manuscript classed catalogue]
- [70] 14 s Lorinus in Acta. Apostolorum. Lugduni. 1609.
[Joannes Lorinus, In Acta Apostolorum
commentaria. fol. (BN)]
- [71] 14 s Lorinus in Leviticum
[Id., Commentarii in Leviticum. Lugduni,
1619. fol. (BN)]
- [72] 8 s Stella in lucam
[Diego de Estella, In ... Evangelium secundum
Lucam enarrationes. Salmantiae, 1574-1575.
fol. etc.]
- [73] 13 s Mollerus in Psalmos
[Henricus Mollerus, Enarrationes Psalmorum
Davidis. Genevae, 1610. fol. (BN). Described
as printed 'Gen: 1610' in later manuscript
classed catalogue]

- [74] 20 d Willet on Samuel
[Andrew Willet, An harmonie upon ... Samuel.
[Cambridge], 1607. 4° etc. (STC 25678-25680)]
- [75] 4 s Willet on Daniel
6 d [Id., Hexapla in Danielelem (English).
Cambridge, 1610. fol. (STC 25689)]
- [76] 6 s Willet in Romans
[Id., Hexapla, that is, a six-fold
commentarie upon the Epistle to the Romanes.
1611. fol. etc. (STC 25689.7-25691).
Described as 'Willet on the Romans' in
manuscript index]
- [77] 30 s { Gorran in Evangelia
Gorran in Epistolas
[Nicolaus Gorranus, Commentaria in quatuor
Evangelia. Coloniae, 1537. fol. With his
Postilla super Epistolas Pauli. Cologne,
1478. fol. etc.]
- [78] Cornelius a lapide in Prophetas minores
[Cornelis van den Steen, called Cornelius a
Lapide, Commentaria in duodecim Prophetas
Minores. Antuerpiae, 1625. fol.]
- [Lower part of the page blank]
- [fol.77v] Commentatores in Scripturas
- [79] 13 s { Calvinus in Evangelia
[80] 13 s { Calvinus in epistolas
[Jean Calvin, Harmonia ex tribus Evangelistis
composita ... Cum I. Calvini commentariis.
[Geneva], 1555. fol. etc. With his
Commentarii in Epistolas Canonicas. Geneva,
1554. fol. etc.]
- [81] 2 s { Paraeus in Galatas
[82] 2 s { Paraeus in Hebraeos
[83] 3 s { Paraeus in 1 ad Corinthios
6 d [David Pareus, In divinam ad Galatas S. Pauli
Apostoli Epistolam commentarius. Genevae,
1614 etc. (NUC). With his In divinam ad
Hebraeos S. Pauli Apostoli Epistolam
commentarius. Genevae, 1614 etc. (NUC). With
his In divinam ad Corinthios Priorem S. Pauli
Apostoli Epistolam commentarius. Genevae,
1614. 8° (BN)]
- [84] 1 s Fevardentius. in Esterem
6 d [François Feu-Ardent, In librum Esther
commentarii. Coloniae Agrippinae, 1595. 8°
(Adams F:394)]

- [85] 4 s Polanus in Danielem
[Amandus Polanus, In Danielem Prophetam
commentarius. Basileae, 1600. 4° (Adams
P:1733)]
- [86] 9 s Calvinus in Psalmos < [erasure] >
[Jean Calvin, In librum Psalmorum ...
commentarius. [Geneva], 1557. fol. etc.]
- [87] 1 s Lavaterius [sic] in Esterem
6 d [Ludwig Lavater (Lavaterus), Liber Hestherae
homilis XLVII expositus. Tiguri, 1585. fol.
(Adams L:313)]
- [88] 3 s Abbots in Ionam
[George Abbot, An exposition upon the Prophet
Jonah. 1600. 4° etc. (STC 34-35)]
- [Lower part of the page blank]
- [fol.77r] Commentatores in Scripturas
[No entry on this page]
- [fol.76v] [Blank]
- [fol.76r] Commentatores in Scripturas
[No entry on this page]
- [fol.75v] [Blank]
- [fol.75r] Philosophi Greci
- [89] 3 s Aristotelis Physica
[Aristotle, De natura, aut de rerum
principiis libri VIII (Physica)
(Greek-Latin). Lutetiae Parisiorum, 1554. 4°
and other Greek, Latin, and Greek-Latin
editions]
- [90] 2 s Aristoteles de coelo
[Id., De coelo libri IIII (Greek-Latin).
Lutetiae Parisiorum, 1554. 4° and other
Greek, Latin, and Greek-Latin editions]
- [91] 3 s Aristotelis Ethica.
[Id., De moribus ad Nicomachum, libri X
(Ethica Nicomachea) (Greek-Latin). Parisiis,
1555. fol. and other Greek, Latin, and
Greek-Latin editions]

- [92] 2 s Aristotelis Rhetorica
[Id., De arte dicendi libri III (Rhetorica)
(Greek-Latin). Parisiis, 1549. 8° and other
Greek, Latin, and Greek-Latin editions]
- [93] 2 s Aristotelis Politica
[Id., Politicorum libri VIII (Greek-Latin).
Florentiae, 1576. fol. and other Greek,
Latin, and Greek-Latin editions]
- [94] 2 s Aristoteles de anima
[Id., De anima libri III (Greek-Latin).
Parisiis, 1543. 8° and other Greek, Latin,
and Greek-Latin editions]
- [95] 2 s Epictetus.
[Epictetus]
- [96] 13 s Plutarch. Moralls English
[Plutarch, The philosophie, commonlie called
The Morals; translated from Greek by
Philemon Holland. 1603. fol. (STC 20063).
Described as 'Plutarchs Morall 1 Edition'
(valued 13 s) in later manuscript classed
catalogue]
- [Lower part of the page blank]
- [fol.74v] [Blank]
- [fol.74r] Philosophi latini
- [97] Francisci Baconi Instauratio Magna Londini
1620.
[Francis Bacon, Viscount St Albans. fol.
(STC 1162-1163). Valued 3 s in later
manuscript classed catalogue]
- [98] 2 s Magiri Physica.
[Joannes Magirus, Physica peripatetica ex
Aristotele. Francofurti, 1597 (NUC).
'Magiri' written over another word in the
manuscript. Described as 'Magiri physica'
(but valued 3 s) in manuscript index]
- [99] 1 s Keckermanni Ethica.
6 d [Bartholomaeus Keckermannus, Systema
ethicae. 1607. 8° (STC 14898)]
- [100] 2 s Ciceronis Tusculanae quaestiones
[Cicero, Tusculanae quaestiones. [Rome],
1469. 4° etc.]

- [101] 2 s Cicero de officijs.
[Id., De officiis libri III; with his Παραδοξα (Latin). Venetiis, 1517. 8° etc.
Described as 'Cicero de offic. cum Para. Gr.' in manuscript index (valued 2 s)]
- [102] 3 s Casi Politica.
[John Case, ?Sphaera civitatis. Francofurti ad Moenum, 1593. 4° (Adams C:825).
?Described as 'Casi Sphaera Civil 1593 fran' (but valued 1 s 6 d) in later manuscript classed catalogue]
- [103] 1 s Rodolphus Agricola
[Rodolphus Agricola, the Elder]
- [104] 6 d Donalsoni Ethica. < 6 d >
[Unidentified]
- [105] 10 s Seneca.
['Seneca' written over another word in the manuscript]
- [106] 5 s Morisanus.
[Bernardus Morisanus, ?In Aristotelis logicam, physicam ... commentarii. Francofurti, 1625. 4°]

[Lower part of the page blank]
- [fol.73v] Logici latini
- [107] 1 s Casi logica.
[John Case, ?Summa veterum interpretum in universam dialecticam Aristotelis. 1584. 4° etc. (STC 4762-4764)]
- [108] 2 s Keckermanni logica.
[Bartholomaeus Keckermannus, ?Systema logicae. Hanoviae, 1600. 8° etc.]
- [109] 1 s Keckermanni Systema minus
< [erasure] > [Id., Systema logicae minus. Hanoviae, 1606 etc. (NUC)]
- [110] 6 d Setonus.
[Joannes Setonus, Dialectica. 1545. 8° etc. (STC 22250-22257). Described as 'Setoni Log.' in manuscript index]
- [111] 1 s [?]Hanberi logica
[Unidentified]
- [112] 3 s Alstedij logica
[Johann Heinrich Alsted, ?Clavis artis Lullianae, et verae logices ... Argentorati, 1633. 8°]

- [113] Smiglesius [sic].
[Marcin Smiglecki, Logica. Oxonii, 1634. 8°. (STC 22652). Described as 'Smiglesius [sic] Log. Oxon.' in manuscript index, and as 'Smiglecii Logica Oxon 1634' (valued 5 s) in later manuscript classed catalogue]

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[fol.73r] Oratores Greci

- [114] 15 s Demosthenes.
[Demosthenes and Aeschines, Opera (Greek-Latin). Aureliae Allobrogum, 1607. fol. Described as a 'Gr. lat'. edition in manuscript index, and as 'Demostenis opera Gr. Lat Aurel' (valued 15 s) in later manuscript classed catalogue]

- [115] 2 s Isocrates
6 d

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[fol.72v] [Blank]

[fol.72r] [Oratores latini]

- [116] 8 s Ciceronis Orationes volumen 1
2
3
[Cicero, Orationes. Venetiis, 1519. 8° etc.]

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[fol.71v] [Blank]

[fol.71r] Philologi

- [117] 3 s Clenardi Grecæ Grammatica cum scholijs
6 d Antesignani Hanoviae. 1617.
[Nicolaus Clenardus, Institutiones linguae graecae; with commentary by Pierre Davantes, called Antesignanus. 4°]

- [118] 1 s Epistolae familiares Ciceronis.
[Cicero. Venetiis, 1491. fol. etc.]

- [119] 1 s Epistolae Ciceronis ad Atticum
[Id., Epistolae ad Titum Pomponium Atticum. Venetiis, 1544. fol. etc.]

- [120] 2 s Martini*j* hebraea Grammatica
6 d [Petrus Martinus, Grammatica hebraea.
Parisiis, 1567. 8° etc.]
- [121] 2 s Blebeli*j* Grammatica hebraea
[Thomas Blebelius, Grammaticae hebraeae
sanctae linguae institutiones. VVitebergae,
1587. 8° (Adams B:2105)]
- [122] 2 s Pagnini Epitome.
[Santes Pagninus, Epitome thesauri linguae
sanctae. Antverpiae, 1570. 8° etc.]
- [123] 18 d Buxtorfi*j* Epitome
[Johannes Buxtorfius, the Elder, ?Epitome
grammaticae hebraeae. Basileae, 1613 (NUC)
etc. ?Or his Epitome radicum hebraicarum et
chaldaicarum complectens omnes voces ...
Basileae, 1607. 8° etc.]
- [124] 1 s Cambdeni [*sic*] Grammatica greca
[William Camden, Institutio graecae
grammatices compendiaria. 1595. 8° etc. (STC
4511-4517)]
- [125] 6 d Ceporini Grammatica
[Jacobus Ceporinus, Compendium grammaticae
graecae. Tiguri, 1526. 8° etc. Described as
'Ceporini Gram. Gr.' in manuscript index]
- [126] 4 d Vallae elegantia
[Laurentius Valla, De elegantia linguae
latinae libri VI. [Rome], 1471. fol. etc.]
- [127] 1 s Aulus Gellius:
[His Noctes Atticae. [Rome], 1469. fol. etc.
Described as 'A. Gellius. Noct. At.' in
manuscript index, and as 'Auli Gallii [*sic*]
opera 1599 Venet' (but valued 2 s) in later
manuscript classed catalogue, but no such
edition traced]
- [128] 3 s Barclai*j* Argenis Mr Tub
[John Barclay, Argenis. Parisiis, 1621. 8°
etc.]
- [129] 2 s Euphormionis Satyricon Mr Tub.
[Lusinus Euphormio (*i.e.* John Barclay),
Satyricon. Leydae, 1623. 12° etc. Described
as 'Euphormionis Satyricon' in manuscript
index]
- [130] 3 s Buxtorfi*j* hebraea Grammatica
[Johannes Buxtorfius, the Elder, ?Thesaurus
grammaticus linguae sanctae hebraeae.
Basilea, 1609. 8° etc.]

- [131] 1 s Textoris Epitheta
6 d [Joannes Ravisius Textor, Epithetorum epitome. Lugduni, 1548. 8° etc.]
- [132] 5 s Heinsij Aristarchus
[Daniel Heinsius, Aristarchus sacer (Greek-Latin). Lugduni Batavorum, 1627. 8°. Described as 'Heinsii Aristarchus sacer.' in manuscript index]
- [133] Horologium Hebraicum
[Wilhelmus Schickard, Horologium hebraeum. Lipsiae, 1624 etc. (NUC)]

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[fol.70v]

Philologi

Dr Goad

- [134] Breerewood [sic] de ponderibus et pretijs veterum nummorum Londini 1614.
[Edward Brerewood. 4° (STC 3612)]
- [135] 11 s Scapulae lexicon.
[Joannes Scapula, Lexicon graeco-latinum novum. Aureliae Allobrogum, 1609. fol. Described as 'Scapulae Lexicon 1609 Aurel Allob' (valued 11 s) in later manuscript classed catalogue]
- [136] 5 s Morelij Dictionarium
[Gulielmus Morelius, ?Thesaurus vocum omnium latinorum. Parisiis, 1622. 4°]
- [137] 3 s Athenaeus. Grece
[Athenaeus Naucratis, ?Deipnosophistarum libri XV. Basileae, 1535. fol. Described as 'Athenaei Deipnosophist Graec Basil 1535' (but valued 6 s) in later manuscript classed catalogue]
- [138] 2 s Athenaeus latine 2. [sic]
[Id. Venetiis, 1556. fol. etc.]
- [139] 2 s Apollonius
[Alexandrinus Apollonius Dyscolus, ?De syntaxi, seu constructione orationis libri IIII (Greek-Latin). Francofurti, 1590. 4°. Described as 'Apollonius. Gram. Gr. lat.' in manuscript index]
- [140] 1 s Moschopulus.
[Manuel Moschopulus]
- [141] 4 d Varro de lingua latina
[[Rome, 1471?] 4° etc.]

- [142] 1 s Linacer.
[Thomas Linacre (STC 15634-15637)]
- [143] 1 s Scaliger de causis linguae latinae
[Julius Caesar Scaliger, De causis linguae latinae libri XIII. Lugduni, 1540. 4° etc.
(Adams S:574A-577)]
- [144] 1 s Priscianus et alij Gram. [?Grammaticus]
[Priscianus, called P. Grammaticus.
Described as 'Gramat 12 illust Priscian &c'
(but valued 3 s) in later manuscript classed
catalogue]
- [145] 8 s Pausanias
[?Pausanias, the Traveller. Described as
'Pausanias Hist G Lat' (valued 8 s) in later
manuscript classed catalogue]
- [146] 1 s Ludovicus vives de tradendis disciplinis
[Joannes Ludovicus Vives. [Leyden], 1612.
8°]
- [147] 2 s Alstedij Rhetorica
4 d [Johann Heinrich Alsted, Rhetorica.
Herbornae Nassoviorum, 1616. 8°]
- [148] 1 s Macrobius Saturnalia
6 d [Ambrosius Theodosius Macrobius, ?In somnium
Scipionis M. Tullii Ciceronis libri II, et
Saturnaliorum lib.VII ... Venetiis, 1472.
fol. etc. Price blurred in the manuscript]
- [149] 1 s Cicero de Oratore
[Printed Subiaco, 1465. 4° etc.]
- [150] Cicero
- [151] 3 s Scaliger de re poetica
[Georgius Fabricius Chemnicensis, De re
poetica ... latinorum inter se comparationes
ex Julii Caesaris Scaligerii critico
desumptae. Antverpiae, 1565. 12°]
- [152] 1 s [?]Canijnij Grammatica Greca
[?Angelus Caninius, ?Ἑλληνισμός. In quo
quicquid vetustissimi scriptores de graecae
linguae ratione praecipunt ... Parisiis,
1555. 4° etc.]
- [153] 2 s Textoris Epitheta
[?Another edition of copy of entry no.131
above]
- [154] 1 s Erasmi Colloquia
6 d [Desiderius Erasmus. Parisiis, 1527. 24°
etc.]

- [155] 3 s Quintilianus
[?His Oratorium institutionum libri XII.
Apud Sanctam Coloniam, 1521. fol. etc. Some
earlier editions (e.g. Venetiis, 1494. fol.)
simply titled 'Quintilianus']
- [156] 2 s Smetij Prosodia
[Henricus Smetius. 1615. 8° etc. (STC
22646-22650)]
- [157] 1 s Aesopi fabulae
[Aesop, Fabulae (Greek-Latin). [Milan,
1480?] 4° and other Greek-Latin editions.
Described as a 'Gr. lat.' edition in
manuscript index]
- [158] 1 s Butleri Rhetorica
[Charles Butler, Rameae rhetoricae libri II.
Oxoniae, 1597. 8° etc. (STC 4196.5-4200)]
- [159] 3 s Passor [sic] in Novum Testamentum
[Georgius Pasor, ?Lexicon graeco-latinum in
Novum ... Testamentum. 1621. 8° (STC 19444).
?Or his Manuale graecorum vocum Novi
Testamenti. Lugduni Batavorum, 1634. 12°
etc.]
- [160] 3 s Calepinus
[Ambrosius Calepinus, Dictionary.
Argentoraci, 1510. fol. etc. Described as
'Calepini lex.' in manuscript index]
- [161] 1 s Sapientia veterum
[Francis Bacon, Viscount St Albans, De
sapientia veterum liber. 1609. 12° etc. (STC
1127-1129)]
- [162] 1 s Plinij epistolae
[Caius Plinius Caecilius Secundus. [Venice],
1492. 4° etc.]

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[fol.70r]

Poetae Greci

- [163] 3 s Lycophronis Cassandra cum commentarijs Isaaci
6 d TZETZAE [sic] Grece et latine per Gulielmum
Canterum Excudebat Paulus Stephanus. 1601
[Lycophron, Alexandra nec non epitome
Cassandrae grecolatina, carmine Anacreontio;
edited by Joannes (not Isaac as stated in
the book itself) Tzetzes; Latin translation
by Gulielmus Canterus. [Geneva]. 4°]
- [164] 3 s Aeschylus

- [165] 4 s Euripides 2 tom₁
[Euripides, ?Tragoediae XIX (Greek-Latin).
Heidelbergae, 1597. 2 parts. 8°. Described
as 'Euripidis Tragoed. 2 vol. Gr. lat.' in
manuscript index]
- [166] 1 s Hesiodus
6 d [Hesiod, ?Opera (Greek-Latin). Basileae,
1542. 8° and other Greek, Latin, and
Greek-Latin editions]
- [167] 2 s Homeri { Ilias
Odyssea
[Homer, Iliad and Odyssea (Greek-Latin).
2 vol. [Geneva], 1560-1567. 16° and other
Greek, Latin, and Greek-Latin editions.
Later manuscript classed catalogue includes
'Eustath in Homer 3 vol: Basil 1560' (valued
3 s 10 d)]
- [168] 1 s Pindarus
[Pindar, Odes (Greek-Latin). 2 vol.
[Geneva], 1560. 16° and other Greek, Latin,
and Greek-Latin editions]
- [169] 2 s Sophocles
[Described as 'Sophocles Gr. lat.' in
manuscript index]
- [170] 1 s Apollinarius
[Apollinarius, Bishop of Laodicea,
Interpretatio Psalmorum, versibus heroicis.
Parisiis, 1552. 8° etc. Described as
'Apollinarius in Psal.' in manuscript index]
- [171] 1 s Theocritus
[?His Idyllia (Greek-Latin). [Frankfort],
1545. 8° and other Greek, Latin, and
Greek-Latin editions]
- [172] 1 s Oppianus
10 d [Oppian]
- [173] 10 s Epigrammata greca
[Epigrammatum Graecorum libri VII (Greek).
Francofurti, 1600. fol. Described as
'Epigram Grae cum Coment 1600' (valued 10 s)
in later manuscript classed catalogue]

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[fol.69v]

Poetae Greci

- [174] 10 s Aristophanes.
[Described as 'Aristoph. cum Schol.' in
manuscript index]

- [175] 1 s Proclus.
6 d [Proclus Diadochus, De sphaera
(Greek-Latin). Argentina, 1539. 8° and other
Greek, Latin, and Greek-Latin editions.
Described as 'Proclus de sphaera' in
manuscript index]
- [176] 2 s Nonnus Dionysiaca
[Nonnus of Panopolis, Dionysiaca
(Greek-Latin). Hanoviae, 1605. 8° and other
Greek and Greek-Latin editions]
- [177] 1 s Neandri p. [?pars] [?]altera
[?Michael Neander of Sorau]
- [178] 6 d Nonnus paraphrasis in Ioannem
[Nonnus of Panopolis, Paraphrasis S.
Evangelii secundum Joannem, carmine heroico
graeco conscripta (Greek-Latin). Basileae,
1571. 8° and other Greek, Latin, and
Greek-Latin editions]

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[fol.69r]

Poetae latini

- [179] 2 s Petronij Arbitri satyricon cum fragmentis,
6 d adhibitis notis, et observationibus variorum
Helenopi 1610.
[Titus Petronius Arbiter, Satiricon, cum
Petroniorum fragmentis ... Accesserunt
seorsim notae et observationes variorum. 8°]

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[fol.68v]

Poetae latini

- [180] 1 s Ausonius.
[Decimus Magnus Ausonius]
- [181] 1 s Claudianus.
[Claudius Claudianus]
- [182] 1 s Prudentius.
[Aurelius Prudentius Clemens]
- [183] 2 s Martialis.
[Marcus Valerius Martialis, ?Epigrammata,
sometimes simply titled 'Martialis' (e.g.
Venetiis, 1498. fol.)]
- [184] 4 s Persius. cum Notis Isaaci Casauboni
[Aulus Persius Flaccus, ?Satyrae; edited,
with commentary, by Isaac Casaubon.
Parisiis, 1605. 8° etc.]

- [185] 2 s Lucretius.
[?His De natura rerum libri VI. Verona, 1486. fol. etc.]
- [186] 4 s Ovidius 3 Tomi
[His Opera. [Rome], 1471. fol. etc.]
- [187] 1 s { Catullus Ti [sic]
Tibullus
Propertius
[Caius Valerius Catullus; Albius Tibullus; and Sextus Propertius, Opera. Sometimes printed with title Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius. Venetiis, 1502. 8° etc. The compiler apparently started to write the whole entry on a single line and changed his mind after writing the first two letters of 'Tibulus']
- [188] 1 s Horatius
6 d
- [189] 1 s Iuuenalis
[?His Satyrae. [Venice], 1470. fol. etc.]
- [190] 2 s Lucanus
[?His Pharsalia. [Rome], 1469. fol. etc.]
- [191] 1 s Macer
[Aemilius Macer (i.e. Odo, the physician)]
- [192] 1 s Plautus.
6 d
- [193] 1 s Terentius
- [194] 6 d Silius Italicus
[Caius Silius Italicus, ?De Bello Punico. [Rome], 1471. 4° etc.]
- [195] 1 s Statius
[Publius Papinius Statius, Sylvarum libri V; Thebaidos libri XII; Achileidos libri II. Parisiis, apud Simonem Colinaeum, 1530. 8°. Described as 'Statius. Parisiis per Simonem Colinaeum' in manuscript index]
- [196] 1 s Seneca
[197] 1 s Seneca
6 d
- [198] 2 s Terentius cum commentarijs
[His Comoediae VI; edited by Philipp Melanchthon. Coloniae, 1527. 8° (BN). Described as 'Terent cum Comment 1527' (valued 2 s) in later manuscript classed catalogue]

- [199] 2 s Ovidij epistolae cum commentarijs
6 d [Publius Ovidius Naso, ?Epistolae ex Ponto.
Tusculani apud Benacum, 1526. 4°. ?Or his
Epistolae Heroidum. [Venice], 1475. fol.
etc. Described as a Basle edition in later
manuscript classed catalogue (valued 2 s 6
d), but no such edition traced]
- [200] 2 s Valerius Flaccus.
[Caius Valerius Flaccus, ?Argonauticon libri
VIII. Bononiae, 1474. fol. etc.]
- [201] 11 s Virgilius
[His Opera omnia; edited, with commentary,
by Fridericus Taubmanus. Wittemberg, 1618.
4°. Described as 'Virgilius cum Comment
Taubmani' in manuscript index]

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[fol.68r]

Mathematici

- [202] 6 s Archimedes.
[?His Works (Greek-Latin); with Eutocius
Ascalonita's commentary. Basileae, 1544.
fol. Described as 'Archimed Opera Gr. Lat:
cum Eutoch: 1544 basil' (but valued 10 s) in
later manuscript classed catalogue]
- [203] 6 d Ryffi Geometria
[Petrus Ryff, Quaestiones geometricae in
Euclidis et P. Rami στοιχειωσιν.
Francofurti, 1600. 4°]
- [204] 18 d Keckermanni Astronomica
[Bartholomaeus Keckermannus, ?Contemplatio
gemina, prior ex generali physica de loco;
altera, ex speciali, de terrae motu ...
Hanoviae, 1607. 8°]

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[fol.67v]

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[fol.67r]

Historici Anglici

- [205] 6 s Tacitus English. 1612.
[His Opera; translated by Richard Grenewey
and Sir Henri Savile. 4th ed. fol. (STC
23646). Described as 'Tacitus English Savil'
in manuscript index]

- [206] Dallingtons Aphorismes. Lond. 1613.
[Sir Robert Dallington, Aphorismes civil and
militarie. fol. (STC 6197)]
- [207] 5 s Life of Mary Queene of Scots.
[William Strangwage (i.e. William Udall),
The historie of the life and death of Mary
Stuart Queene of Scotland. 1624. fol. etc.
(STC 24508.7-24511). Described as 'Life of
mary Queene by Stranguage' (valued 5 s) in
later manuscript classed catalogue]
- [208] £1 Cambdeni [sic] Britannia
4 s [William Camden, Britannia; translated into
English by Philemon Holland. 1610. fol. etc.
(STC 4509-4510). Described as 'Camdeni
Britan. English' in manuscript index]
- [209] 14 s Plutarch lives Anglice
[Plutarch, The lives of the noble Grecians
and Romanes (sic); translated by Sir Thomas
North from a French version. 1579. fol. (STC
20065). Price written over '15' in the
manuscript, but entry clearly described as
'Plutarchs Lives 1 Edition' (valued 14 s) in
later manuscript classed catalogue]
- [210] 18 s Sir Walter Raleigh
[Sir Walter Raleigh, The history of the
world. 1614. fol. etc. (STC 20637-20641).
Described as 'Sr Walter Raleghs hist.' in
manuscript index]
- [211] 1 s Heliodorus Anglice
6 d [Heliodorus, Bishop of Tricca, ?An
Aethiopian historie; translated from Greek
by Thomas Underdowne. [1569?]. 4° etc. (STC
13041-13046). Cf. entry no.38 above]

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[fol.66v]

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[fol.66r]

Theologici

- [212] 8 s { Hooker of Ecclesiasticall policie libri 8.
Lond. 1617.
Traverse supplication to the counsell, and Mr
Hookers answere to it ibidem
Hookers discourse of Iustification. ibidem
Hookers sermon of pride Ibidem
Hookers sermon against sorrow and feare.
ibidem
Hookers sermon of the certainty of faith in
the elect. ibidem
Hookers 2 sermons in Iudes ibidem
[Richard Hooker, Of the lawes of
ecclesiasticall politie. 2 parts. 1617-1618.
fol. (STC 13716). Part 2 includes his
Certayne divine tractates, and other godly
sermons, as well as Walter Travers'
Supplication made to the Privy Counsel, and
Hooker's Answere]
- [213] 6 s Richard Rogers 7 treatises containing certaine
treatises out of the holy scripture. Lond.
1610. Fol.
[Richard Rogers, Seven treatises, containing
such direction as is gathered out of Holie
Scriptures, leading and guiding to true
happiness. 3rd ed. (STC 21217)]
- [214] 10 s Francis Whites Reply to Iesuit Fishers
answerer [sic] to certaine quaestions
propounded by King Iames. Lond. 1624.
[Francis White, A replie (to John Fisher,
i.e. John Piercy). fol. (STC 25382)]
- [215] 12 s Ioseph Halls workes Lond. 1613.
[Joseph Hall, ?Contemplations upon the
principall passages of the Holie storie.
8 vol. 1612-1626. 8* (STC 12650-12660).
?Vol.1-2 only, with vol.3-7 listed as
entries no.217-219 below. Date blurred in
the manuscript]
- [216] 18 s Willets Synopsis.
[Andrew Willet, Synopsis Papismi, that is, a
generall viewe of Papistry. 1592. 4* etc.
(STC 25696-25700)]
- [217] 3 s Halls Contemplations 3. 4. volumes
- [218] 3 s Halls Contemplations 5. 6. volumes
- 4 d
- [219] 2 s Halls Contemplations 7 volume
[Cf. entry no.215 above. Manuscript index
includes 'Halls Contemp. 3.vol.']
- [220] 3 s Petrus Lombardus

- [221] 4 s Andrewes Sermons.
[Lancelot Andrewes (STC 596-630). Described as a 'little vol' (valued 4 s) in manuscript index]
- [222] 15 s Counsell of Trent.
[?Pietro Soave Polano (i.e. Paolo Sarpi), The historie of the Councel of Trent; translated by Sir Nathaniel Brent. 1620. fol. etc. (STC 21761-21763). Described as 'History of Councell of Trent' (valued 15 s) in later manuscript classed catalogue]
- [223] 4 s Mountague of Tithes
[Richard Montagu, Diatribae upon the first part of the late history of tithes (by John Selden). 1621. 4°. (STC 18037). Described as 'Montague against Selden' (valued 4 s) in manuscript index]
- [224] 2 s Tillesly.
[Richard Tillesley, Animadversions upon M. Seldens history of tithes. 1619. 4° etc. (STC 24073-24074). Described as 'Tillesly ag. Selden' (valued 2 s) in manuscript index]
- [225] 4 s Selden.
[John Selden, The history of tithes. 1618. 4° etc. (STC 22172-22173). Described as 'Selden History of Tithes' (valued 4 s) in manuscript index]
- [226] 2 s Breviarium Romanum
- [227] 8 s Marcus Antonius de dominis de republica Ecclesiastica
[Marco Antonio de Dominis, De republica ecclesiastica libri X. 1617. fol. etc. (STC 6994-6995.5).]
- [228] Chemnitij examen.
[Martinus Chemnitius, ?A discouerie and batterie of the great fort of unwritten traditions; otherwise, an examination of the Counsell of Trent. 1582. 4° (STC 5116). Translated from his Examen Concilii Tridentini (Francoforti ad Moenum, 1574. fol.) by Robert Vaux]
- [229] 3 s Mayers Treasury
6 d [John Mayer, A treasury of ecclesiasticall expositions upon the difficult and doubtfull places of the Scriptures. 1622. 4°. (STC 17744). Described as 'Mayers Treasury of hard places' in manuscript index]

- [230] Mayers Catechisme
[Id., The English Catechisme. 1621. 4° etc.
(STC 17732-17740)]
- [231] 2 s The christian synagog.
[John Weemes, The Christian synagogue. 1623.
4° etc. (STC 25210-25211)]
- [232] 5 s [?]Whitgiht against Cartwright.
[John Whitgift, ?The defense of the aunswere
[by Whitgift] to the admonition [by John
Field and Thomas Wilcox] against the replie
of Thomas Cartwright. 1574. fol. (STC
25430-25430.5)]

[fol.65v]

- [233] 13 s Field of the church 5 bookes. Lond. 1606, et
1610. [?]appendix a defence of such part of
the former 4 bookes as have bene excepted
against. Ibidem
[Richard Field, Of the Church : five bookes.
(An appendix containing a defense of such
partes ... as have bene either excepted
against, or wrested to the maintenance of
Romish errorrs). 5 parts. 1606-1610. 4°.
(STC 10857)]
- [234] Olde Test. [?Testament] Lond. 1581.
New Test. [?Testament] Lond. 1581.
[Geneva Bible. 4° (STC 2131-2132)]
- [235] 2 s Moses and Aaron.
8 d [Thomas Godwin, Moses and Aaron : civil and
ecclesiastical rites used by the Hebrewes.
1625. 4° etc. (STC 11951-11955). Described
as 'Godwin Moses et Aaron' in manuscript
index]
- [236] 2 s Morton 3 ceremonies
8 d [Thomas Morton, A defence of the innocencie
of the three ceremonies of the Church of
England. 1618. 4° etc. (STC 18179-18180).
Described as 'Mortons defence of the 3
Cerem' in manuscript index]
- [237] 16 d Pemble of Iustification.
[William Pemble, Vindiciae fidei, or a
treatise of justification by faith. Oxford,
1625. 4° etc. (STC 19589-19590)]
- [238] 18 d Dr Prideaux orationes
[John Prideaux, Orationes novem inaugurales,
de totidem theologiae apicibus. Oxoniae,
1626. 4° (STC 20358)]
- [239] 5 s Fownes Trisagion. Lond. 1619.
[Richard Fowns, Trisagion, or the three holy
offices of Jesus Christ. 4° (STC 11217)]

- [240] 4 s Sibthorpe advertisement to Catholickes Dublin.
1622.
[Sir Christopher Sibthorp, A friendly advertisement to the pretended catholickes of Ireland. 4° (STC 22522)]
- [241] 2 s Carleton Thankfull remembrance. Lond. 1625.
6 d [George Carleton, A thankfull remembrance of God's mercy. 2nd ed. fol. (STC 4643.5)]
- [242] 5 s Mason de consecratione episcoporum Lond.
6 d 1625.
[Francis Mason, Vindiciae Ecclesiae Anglicanae sive de legitimo ejusdem ministerio, id est, de Episcoporum successione, consecratione ...; translated from English. fol. (STC 17598). Described as 'Mason de ministerio Anglicano' in manuscript index]
- [243] £1 Bellarmini disputationes 4.Tomi Parisijs
[?]14 s 1608.
[Cardinal St Robert Bellarmino, Disputationes ... de controversiis Christianae fidei. fol. Price blurred in the manuscript, but entry clearly described as 'Bellarmin. Controver. 3.vol. 4 tom. 1608' (valued '£1. 14 s') in manuscript index]
- [244] 3 s Gatakers sermons
[Thomas Gataker (STC 11651-11681)]
- [245] 8 s Dr Iohn whites workes.
[John White, Works. 1624. fol. (STC 25389)]
- [246] 8 s Zanchius de operibus dei.
[Hieronymus Zanchius, De operibus Dei. Neostadii Palatinorum, 1591. fol. (Adams Z:39). Dated 1591 (valued 8 s) in later manuscript classed catalogue]
- [247] 4 s Zanchij Miscellanea 4 [sic]
[Id., Miscellaneorum libri III. Neapoli Palatinorum, 1593. fol. (Adams Z:54). Dated 1592 (valued 4 s) in later manuscript classed catalogue and on fol.AAA₁ of the book itself]
- [248] 3 s Zanchius de fide christiana
[Id., De religione Christiana, fides. 1605. 8° (STC 26121)]
- [249] 3 s Bucanus.
6 d [Gulielmus Bucanus]
- [250] 2 s Psalmi hebraice
6 d

- [251] 8 d Iuell. Apologia grece
[John Jewel, Apologia Ecclesiae Anglicanae;
translated from Latin into Greek by John
Smith, Minister of Clavering. Oxoniae, 1614.
12° (STC 14594)]
- [252] 1 s Iuell Apologia latine
6 d [Id. (Latin). 1562. 8° etc. (STC
14581-14589)]
- [253] 4 s RAINold. [?RAINoldes] Conference with Hart.
[John Rainolds, The summe of the conference
betwene John Rainoldes and John Hart (John
Hart, Jesuit). 1584. 4° etc. (STC
20626-20629)]
- [254] 3 s Iackson on the Creede.
[Thomas Jackson, Dean of Peterborough,
Commentaries upon the Apostles' Creed (title
varies). 1613. 4° etc. (STC 14308 passim)]
- [255] 3 s Perkins cases of Conscience
[William Perkins. [London], 1604. 8° etc.
(STC 19668-19676)]
- [256] 1 s Catholicus Reformatus
[Id., Catholicus reformatus; translated from
English. Hanoviae, 1601. 8°. The manuscript
index description ('Perkins Reform.
Cathol.') would suggest the English
original: A reformed Catholike. Cambridge,
1597. 8° etc. (STC 19735.8-19740)]
- [257] 6 d PRideaux [sic] Contra Eudaemonem
[John Prideaux, Castigatio cuiusdam
circulatoris qui R.P. Andream Eudaemon-
Johannem Cydonium seipsum nuncupat. Oxoniae,
1614. 8° (STC 20344)]
- [258] 1 s Polani Partitiones.
[Amandus Polanus, Partitiones theologiae
... Basileae, 1590. 8° (Adams P:1736). ?Or
the English translation by Elijah Wilcocks.
1595. 8° etc. (STC 20083.7-20085)]
- [259] 1 s Granatensis
[Luis de Granada (Ludovicus Granatensis).
Cf. STC 16899.3-16922]
- [260] 1 s Amor crucifixus.
[Unidentified]
- [261] 1 s Brandmilleri Conciones. nuptiales
[Joannes Brandmyllerus, Conciones nuptiales
XL ex Vetere Testamento, XXX ex Novo.
Basileae, 1579. 8° etc. (Adams B:2662
onward)]

- [262] 1 s Geminiani Conciones funebres
 [Joannes Gorus de Sancto Geminiano,
?Sermones funebres. Lugduni, 1499. 4° etc.
 'Conciones funebres' is a title by
 Brandmyllerus (cf. entry no.261 above)]

[fol.65r]

- [263] 7 s Corvinus Contra Molinaeum.
 [Joannes Arnoldus Corvinus, Petri Molinaei
 novi anatomici mala encheiresis : seu,
 censura anatomes Arminianismi. Francofurti
 ad Moenum, 1622 (NUC). Described as printed
 'Fran 1622' (but valued 5 s) in later
 manuscript classed catalogue]

- [264] 2 s Amesij Coronis
 4 d [William Ames, Coronis ad collationem
 Hagiensem. Lugduni Batavorum, 1618. 4°
etc.]

- [265] 2 s Sandersons sermons
 6 d [Robert Sanderson (STC 21705-21710)]

- [266] 12 s Downam
 [John Downame, A guide to godlynesse. 1622.
 fol. etc. (STC 7143-7144). Described as
 'Downams guide to Godlines' in manuscript
 index, and as 'Downame Guide to Godliness'
 in later manuscript classed catalogue
 (valued 12 s in both)]

- [267] 13 s Lakes sermons
 [Arthur Lake (STC 15134-15135)]
 [Lower part of the page blank]

[fol.64v] [Blank]

[fol.64r] Sermones Sacri

- [268] 10 d Howson
 [John Howson (STC 13879-13887)]
 [Lower part of the page blank]

[fol.63v] [Blank]

[fol.63r]

Paperbookes.

- [269] 1. A Tragoedie booke.
- [270] 2. Thucydides notes.
- [271] 3. Ovids notes.
- [272] 4. Tacitus notes.
- [273] 5. Senecaes notes.
- [274] 6. Martials notes.
- [275] 7. A sermon booke
- [276] 8. A sermon booke.
- [277] 9. A sermon booke.
- [278] 10. A Catechisme booke.

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[fol.62v]

Anglici libri.

- [279] 1 s Powder treason.
[Gunpowder-Treason]
- [280] 1 s Gowryes Conspiracy
[John Ruthven, Earl of Gowrie, The Earle of Gowries conspiracie against the Kings Majestie of Scotland (title varies). 1600. 8' etc. (STC 21465.5-21467)]
- [281] 5 s Dallingtons Aphorismes
[?Another copy or edition of entry no.206 above]
- [282] 1 s Salustius Anglice
[His Works. 1608. fol. etc. (STC 21624-21627)]
- [283] 3 s Comminaeus.
[Philippe de Comines, The historie of Philip de Commines; translated by Thomas Danett. 1596. fol. etc. (STC 5602-5604). Described as 'Philip de Comin Englishe' (but valued 4 s) in later manuscript classed catalogue]

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[fol.62r]

Theologi latini et Anglici

- [284] 3 s Pflacherus: Analysis Typica librorum
6 d historicorum vtriusque Testamenti Basileae
1606.
[Moses Pflacher, Analysis typica omnium cum veteris tum novi Testamenti librorum historicorum]
- [285] f1 Vrsini opera tomi 3. Heidelbergae 1612.
10 s [Zacharias Ursinus, Opera theologica. fol.
Described as in '2.vol. 3 tom' in manuscript index]

- [286] 3 s Anatomy of Arminianisme.
[Pierre Du Moulin, the Elder, The anatomy of Arminianisme; translated from Latin. 1620. 4° etc. (STC 7307-7310)]
- [287] 2 s Whitakerus Contra Bellarminum de sacra Scriptura
[William Whitaker, Disputatio de Sacra Scriptura contra R. Bellarminum. Cantabrigiae, 1588. 4°. (STC 25366). Described as 'Whitak contra Bellarmin Cantab 1588' (valued 2 s) in later manuscript classed catalogue]
- [288] 2 s Rainoldi Theses.
2 d [John Rainolds, Sex theses de Sacra Scriptura et Ecclesia, publicis in Academia Oxoniensi disputationibus explicatae. 1580. 8° etc. (STC 20624-20625)]
- [289] 1 s Augustini Confessiones.
6 d [St Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, Confessiones. [Strassburg], 1470. fol. etc. English translation printed [St Omer], 1620. 8° (STC 910)]
- [290] 1 s Mountague of Invocation.
4 d [?Richard Montagu]
- [291] 2 s Mountagues Gagge.
4 d [Richard Montagu, A gagge for the new Gospell? No: A new gagge for an old goose. 1624. 4° (STC 18038)]
- [292] 5 s Crakanthorpe
6 d [Richard Crakanthorp, ?A treatise of the fift [sic] General Councel held at Constantinople, anno 553 (title varies). 1631. fol. etc. (STC 5983-5985). ?Described as 'Crakanthorpes 5 Generall Councell' (valued 6 s) in later manuscript classed catalogue]
- [293] 5 s [?]Sharpies Symphonia
6 d [?Leonell Sharpe. ?Or Patrick Sharp. Item described as 'Sharpii Symphonia Script.' in manuscript index]
- [294] 5 s Grecum Testamentum
- [295] 1 s Tileni Mastyr. [?Mastyx.]
10 d [?Daniel Tilenus]

- [296] 3 s Historie of the Church
6 d [?Patrick Symson, The historie of the Church. 1624. 4° etc. (STC 23598-23599). ?Or St Bede the Venerable, The history of the Church of Englande; translated from Latin by Thomas Stapleton. Antwerp, 1565. 4° etc. (STC 1778-1780)]
- [297] £1 Ariae Montani biblia hebraica
2 s [?Biblia sacra hebraice ... (polyglot); edited by Benedictus Arias Montanus. 8 vol. Antverpiae, 1569-1572. fol. Described as printed 1619 (but valued '1-5') in later manuscript classed catalogue, but no such edition traced]
- [298] 1 s Cassandri Consultatio
6 d [Georgius Cassander, De articulis religionibus inter catholicos et protestantes controversis consultatio. Lugduni, 1608. 8° etc.]
- [299] Twissus.
[William Twisse, ?Vindiciae gratiae, potestatis, ac providentiae Dei : hoc est, ad examen libelli Perkinsiani de praedestinationis modo et ordine, institutum a J. Arminiano, responsio scholastica. Amstelodami, 1632. fol. Described as 'Twissus Contra Armin.' (valued 15 s) in manuscript index; and as 'Twissi Vindiciae Gratiae Amst:1632' (also valued 15 s) in later manuscript classed catalogue]
- [300] Yates modell of Divinity
[John Yates, A modell of divinitie, catechistically composed. 1622. 4° etc. (STC 26085-26086)]

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[fol.61v]

Scholastici

- [301] 16 s Trigosus
[Unidentified]
- [302] 26 s Rainerius
[Rainerus (Rainerius) de Pisis, Pantheologia, summam totius theologiae veritatis breviter complectens. 2 vol. Venetiis, 1585. 4° (cf. Adams R:39). Described as 'Rainerii Pantheolog. 2 vol.' in manuscript index, and as 'Rayner de Pisis Sum Theol 1585 Venet 2 vol' in later manuscript classed catalogue]

[303] 20 s Aquinatis summa
[St Thomas Aquinas, Summa theologiae.
Basileae, 1485. fol. etc. Described as
printed '1622 Paris' (valued £1) in later
manuscript classed catalogue, but no such
edition traced]

[304] Petrus Lombardus.

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[fol.61r] [Blank]

[fol.60v] [Blank]

[fol.60r-37v] [Alphabetical index to the catalogue above]

[fol.34v-30v] [Later manuscript classed catalogue]

[End]

The 1640 inventory of the books of
John Deighton (died 1640)

1. John Deighton

Nothing is known of Deighton's early life, although it has been surmised that he studied medicine on the Continent. He became a surgeon, perhaps a physician too, and he practised in Gloucester, where he died on May 16, 1640. His son John (died 1676) was also a surgeon.

The life of Deighton is poorly documented, but what little can be gleaned has been published by E.A.B. Barnard and L.F. Newman (no.68).

2. Sources

County Record Office, Gloucester, MS D 381/1
(paper, four strips of uneven length).

3. Date and attribution

The manuscript states that this is an inventory of the books which were in the possession of Deighton on February 24, 1639/40. Barnard and Newman (no.68, p.75) describe the inventory as being in the hand of John Deighton the younger (died 1676).

4. Circumstances

Part of an inventory of all the books and surgical instruments belonging to Deighton, attached to an indenture made between the father and the son, whereby the father's books and instruments are transferred to the son (Barnard and Newman, no.68, p.71).

5. Contents

187 entries (printed books).

6. Arrangement

	<u>Entries no.</u>
[Libri medici]	
Libri medici in folio	1-27
Libri medici in 4°	28-68
In 8°	69-102
In 16°	103-121
[Libri historici]	
Libri historici in folio	122-127
In 4°	128-149
[Libri theologici]	
Libri theologici in folio	150-156
In 4°	157-167
In 8°	168-186

7. Note on the transcription below

There is a typed transcription of Deighton's list in the County Record Office, Gloucester, by Barnard and Newman, but the transcription below has been made from the original manuscript.

Catalogus Librorum

Libri medici in folio

- [1] 1. Principes Medicinae
Actuarius
Aretaeus ect [sic]
[Medicae artis principes; edited by Henri Estienne, le Grand (includes works by Joannes Actuarius, Aretaeus and others). 2 vol. [Paris], 1567]
- [2] 2. Gabriel Fallopius
[Gabriello Falloppio]
- [3] 3. Weckeri Syntaxis
[Hanss Jacob Wecker (Weckerus), Medicinae utriusque syntaxes, ex Graecorum, Latinorum, Arabumque thesauris. Ludguni, 1583]
- [4] 4. Antidotarium Speciale Iacobi Weckeri
[Id. Basileae, 1577 (Adams W:31-32)]
- [5] 5. Epitome Galeni per Andream Lacunam
[Claudius Galenus, Epitome omnium Galeni operum; edited by Andres de Laguna (Andreas Lacuna). Basileae, 1571]
- [6] 6. Galeni de Sanitate Tuenda libri 6
[Id. Parisiis, 1517]
- [7] 7. Arculani practica
[Joannes Arculanus, Practica particularium morborum omnium. Venetiis, 1560]
- [8] 8. Chyrurgia de Chyrurgia
[Chirurgia. De chirurgia scriptores optimi ...; edited by Conrad Gesner. Tiguri, 1555]
- [9] 9. Paracelsi Chyrurgia magna
[Philipp Aureolus Theophrastus Bombast von Hohenheim, called Paracelsus. Argentorati, [15-?] (Adams P:267)]
- [10] 10. Ambrosii Parei Opera Chyrurgica
[Ambroise Pâre (Ambrosius Pareus); translated from French. Francofurti ad Moenum, 1594]
- [11] 11. Brumfelsi [sic] Herbarum Icones
[Otto Brunfels (Brunfelsius), Herbarum vivae icones. 3 tomes. Argentorati, 1530-1540 etc.]
- [12] 12. Petrus Crescensiensis de omnibus agriculturae partibus
[Petrus de Crescentiis (Crescentiensis). Basileae, 1548]

- [13] 13.) Gemini his Anatomy
- [14] 14.) Gemini his Anatomy
 [Thomas Geminus (Gemini), Compendiosa totius anatomie delineatio; translated into English by Nicholas Udall. [1553] etc. (STC 11715.5-11718).
 ?Two copies or editions]
- [15] 15. Horatij Mori Tabulae Cheirurg' [?Cheirurgicae]
 [Horatius Morus, Tabulae universam chirurgiam complectens. Venetiis, 1572]
- [16] 16. Galenus de locis affectis
 [Claudius Galenus, De affectorum locorum notitia libri VI. [Venice?, 1510?] etc.]
- [17] 17. Guilielmus de Saliceto Placentinus
 [Gulielmus de Saliceto Placentinus]
- [18] 18. Leonardj Fushij [sic] Historia Plantarum
 [Leonhard Fuchs (Leonardus Fuchs), De historia stirpium commentarii insignes. Basileae, 1542]
- [19] 19. Chyrurgia Guidonis Bruni ect. [sic]
 [Guido de Cauliaco, Chirurgia magna (includes the works of Brunus Longoburgensis and others).
 Venetiis, 1546 etc.]
- [20] 20. Opera Nicholai Pisonis
 [Nicolaus Piso. Francofurti ad Moenum, 1580]
- [21] 21. The Anatomy of Melancholy Democritus Iunior
 [Democritus Junior (i.e. Robert Burton). Oxford, 1622 etc. (STC 4160-4163)]
- [22] 22. Vivae Imagines Partium Corporis Humani
 [Caspar Bauhinus. [Basle], 1620. 4°. No folio edition traced]
- [23] 23. Luminare maius Iohannis Iacobi de manlijs
 [Joannes Jacobus de Manliis de Bosco. In inclita civitate Venetiarum, 1496 etc.]
- [24] 24. Iohannis Remelini Catoptrum Microcosmicum
 [Johann Remmelin. Ulmae Suevorum, 1639]
- [25] 25. Iohn Banester his History of man
 [John Banister (Banester), The historie of man, sucked from the sappe of the most approved anathomistes (sic). 1578 (STC 1359)]
- [26] 26. Fassis [?Fascis] de peste Andreae Galli Tridentini
 [Andreas Gallus, Fascis de peste. Brixiae, 1565]
- [27] 27. Tabulae vniversam Chyrurgiam complectens
 [?Another copy or edition of entry no.15 above]

Memorandum that you agreed vppon betweene the Parties to the Deed wherevnto theise presentes are annexed that all the Books in theise Schedules or any of them mencioned < [erasure] > and expressed shall be disposed of by Damaris Deighton Daughter to the said Iohn Deighton helder to whom she shall Please. the Chirurgery Books & Phissicke books & Books of Artes and monumenttes only excepted.

[Written in a different hand]

Libri medici in 4°

- [28] 1. Guidonis Cauliacensis Cheirurgia
[A 4° edition of entry no.19 above. Lugduni, 1585]
- [29] 2. Nicholaus prepositus Pharmacopoea
[Nicolaus Praepositi (Praepositus),
?Dispensarium ad aromatarios. Lugduni, 1536 etc.
?Or Nicolaus Salernitanus, Antidotarium (often
attributed to Praepositi). Venetiis, 1471 etc.]
- [30] 3. Rodericus a Castro de morbis mulierum pars
prima
- [31] 4. Rodericus a Castro de morbis mulierum pars
Secunda
[Rodericus a Castro, De universa muliebrium
morborum medicina. Pars prima theorica ... pars
secunda, sive praxis. [Hamburg], 1617 etc.
(Poynter 1362-1363)]
- [32] 5. Iulianus Palmarius de morbis Contagiosis
[Julien Le Paulmier de Grentemesnil (Julianus
Palmarius), De morbis contagiosis libri VII.
Parisiis, 1578]
- [33] 6. Guilielmi Fabricij Hildani Observationes et
Curationes
[Wilhelm Fabricius von Hilden (Gulielmus
Fabricius Hildanus), ?Observationum et
curationum chirurgicarum centuria IV.
Oppenheimii, 1619. ?Or his 'centuria V'
(Francofurti, 1627)]
- [34] 7. Hippocratis Epidemiorum liber Sextus.
[Hippocrates. Haganoae, 1532]
- [35] 8. Pentateuchos Cheirurgicum Fabricij ab
aquapendente
[Hieronimus Fabricius ab Aquapendente.
[Frankfort], 1604. 8° (Poynter 2120). No 4°
edition traced]
- [36] 9. Pharmacopoea Quercitani [sic]
[Joseph Du Chesne (Josephus Quercetanus),
Pharmacopoea dogmaticorum restituta. Parisiis,
1607 (BN)]

- [37] 10. Andreae Laurentij Historia Anatomica
[André Du Laurens (Andreas Laurentius), Historia anatomica humani corporis. Francoforti, [1599]. fol. etc. No 4^e edition traced]
- [38] 11. Alexandri Laurentij Historia Corporis Humani
[?Alexander Benedictus, Historia corporis humani sive anatomice. Venetiis, 1502 etc. If this attribution is correct, 'Laurentij' was written in the manuscript by mistake, perhaps because of the preceding entry]
- [39] 12. Galenus de Symptomatum differentiis liber vnus
[Claudius Galenus. 1524 (STC 11535)]
- [40] 13. Hippocratis Prolegomena libri 3 Iohannis Heurnij
[Hippocrates, Hippocratis prolegomena et prognosticorum libri III (Greek-Latin); edited by Joannes Heurnius. Lugduni Batavorum, 1597]
- [41] 14. Nicholai Alexandrini de medicamentorum Compositione
[Nicolaus Myrepsus (Nicolaus Alexandrinus), Liber de compositione medicamentorum. Ingolstadii, 1541]
- [42] 15. Cheirurgia Lanfranci Parva Anglice
[Lanfrancus Mediolanensis, A most excellent and learned woorke [sic] of chirurgerie, called Chirurgia parva. 1565 (STC 15192)]
- [43] 16. Rueff de conceptu et generatione Hominis
[Jacob Rueff, De conceptu et generatione hominis libri VI; translated from German. Tiguri, 1554 etc.]
- [44] 17. The whole Course of Cheirurgery
Peter Lowe
- [45] 18. A discourse of the whole art of Cheirurgery
Peter Lowe, The whole course of chirurgerie. A discourse of the whole art of chyrurgerie. 2 parts. 1612 [1611] etc. (STC 16870-16871)]
- in one booke
- [46] 19. flowers of Celsus
- [47] 20. Enchiridion Medicum
- [48] 21. An Antidotary
[Petrus Pomarius Valentinus, Enchiridion medicum: containing ... an Antidotary ... With a second part, containing ... the Flowers of Celsus. 2 parts. 1612 (STC 24578)]
- [49] 22. Guidoes Questionary
[Guido de Cauliaco, The questyonary of cyrurgyens; translated from French by Robert Copland. [1542] etc. (STC 12468-12469)]

- [50] 22. [sic] The Haven of Health
[Thomas Cogan. 1584 etc. (STC 5478-5484)]
- [51] 24. Monardus < Ioful > Ioyfull newes
[Nicolas Monardes, Joyfull newes out of the newe founde worlde; translated from Spanish by John Frampton. 1577 etc. (STC 18005-18007)]
- [52] 25. Evonimus Treasury
[Euonymus Philiatrus (i.e. Conrad Gesner), The treasure of Euonymus, conteyninge the secretes of nature, to destyl medicines ...; translated from Latin by Peter Morwyng. [1559] etc. (STC 11800-11801)]
- [53] 26. Andrew Broades [sic] Breviary
[Andrew Boorde (Boarde), The breviary of helthe. [1547] etc. (STC 3373.5-3378)]
- [54] 27. Bathes Ayd with others
[John Jones, MD, of Bath, The bathes of Bathes ayde. 1572 (STC 14724a.3)]
- [55] 28. Dionisius Fontanonus de morborum internorum Curatione
[Denis Fontanon (Dionysius Fontanonus), De morborum internorum curatione libri IV. Lugduni, 1553. 8°. No 4° edition traced]
- [56] 29. Petri Pigraei Cheirurgia
[Pierre Pigray (Petrus Pigraeus), ?Epitome praeceptorum medicinae chirurgiae. Parisiis, 1612. 8°. No 4° edition traced]
- [57] 30. Iohannis Reolani [sic] Methodus Medendi
[Jean Riolan, the Elder (Joannes Riolanus), Methodus particularis medendi. Parisiis, 1598. 8°. No 4° edition traced]
- [58] 31. Iohn Cotta his Discovery
[John Cotta, A short discoverie of the unobserved dangers of severall sorts of ignorant practisers of physicke. 1612 etc. (STC 5833-5835)]
- [59] 32. Weckerus de Secretis
[Alessio Piemontese (i.e. Girolamo Muscelli?), De secretis libri XVII; translated from Italian by Hanss Jacob Wecker. Basileae, 1582. 8° etc. No 4° edition traced]
- [60] 33. Iohannis Fernelij Therapeut [?Therapeutices] libri 7
[Joannes Fernelius, Therapeutices universalis, seu medendi rationis libri VII. Lugduni, 1574. 8° etc. (BN). No 4° edition traced]

- [61] 34. Leonardi Iacchini in nonum librum Rasis Commentaria
[Lionardo Giachini (Leonardus Jacchinus) on Muhammad ibn Zakariya al-Razi (Rhazes). 2 parts. Basileae, 1563-1564 etc.]
- [62] 35. Mirothecium Spagyricum Petri Iohannis fabri
[Pierre Jean Fabre (Petrus Joannes Faber), Myrothecium spagyricum, sive pharmacopoea chymica. Tolosae Tectosagum, 1628. 8°. No 4° edition traced]
- [63] 36. Hieronymus Mercurialis de morbis Cutanijs [sic]
[Hieronymus Mercurialis, De morbis cutaneis. Venetiis, 1585]
- [64] 37. Tertius Demianus [sic] de medicina Theoretica
[Tertius Damianus, Theoricae medicinae... Antwerpiae, 1541]
- [65] 38. Guidoes Questionary of Cheirurgery
[Another copy or edition of entry no.49 above]
- [66] 39. Commentaria Gabrielis Humblebergij [sic]
[Gabriel Humelbergius]
- [67] 40. Johannis Petri Passari de Causis mortis
[Joannes Petrus Passerus (Passarus), De caussis [sic] mortis in vulneribus capitis liber. Bergomi, 1590]
- [68] 41. Andraeae [sic] Bacci pediani de venenis
[Andrea Bacci (Baccius), De venenis et antidotis. Romae, 1586]
- in 8°
- [69] 42. Omnibonus Ferrarius de morbis infantium
[Omnibonus Ferrarius, ?De arte medica infantium libri IV. 2 parts. Lipsiae, 1604-1605]
- [70] 43. Claudi Galeni de Alimentorum facultatibus
[Claudius Galenus, De alimentorum facultatibus libri III (Greek). Parisiis, 1557]
- [71] 44. Iohannis Bryerni [sic] de re Cybaria
[Joannes Baptista Bruyerinus Campegius, De re cibaria libri XXII. Lugduni, 1560 etc.]
- [72] 45. Theodoricus Pricianus [sic] ad Timotheum fatrem [sic]
[Theodorus Priscianus, Ad Timotheum fratrem, phaenomenon euporiston liber I ... Basileae, 1532. 4° (BN). No 8° edition traced]

- [73] 46. Libelli ad artem medicam preparatorij Hippocratis
[Hippocrates, Libelli aliquot, ad artem medicam praeparatorii. Basileae, [1543]. 4° (BN). No 8° edition traced]
- [74] 47. Nicholai merepsi [sic] opus medicamentorum
[Nicolaus Myrepsus, medicamentorum opus. Lugduni, 1550 (BN)]
- [75] 48. Iohannis Tagautij [sic] de Chyurgica institutione libri 5
[Joannes Tagaultius. Venetiis, 1544 etc.]
- [76] 49. Iacobi Hollerij Stemphani [sic] de morborum Curatione
[Jacobus Hollerius Stempanus, De morborum internorum curatione. Venetiis, 1562 etc.]
- [77] 50. Enchiridion Cheirurgicum Antonij Calmatei [sic]
[Antonius Chalmeteus (Calmeteus). Parisiis, 1560 etc.]
- [78] 51. Thesaurus Pauperum Petri Hispani
[Pope John XXI (Petrus Hispanus). Lugduni, 1530 etc.]

in 8°

- [79] . Iosephi Quercitani [sic] Sclopetarius
[Joseph Du Chesne (Josephus Quercetanus), Sclopetarius, sive de curandis vulneribus. Lugduni, 1576]
- [80] . Observationes 25 Guilielmi Fabritij
[Wilhelm Fabricius von Hilden (Gulielmus Fabricius Hildanus), Selectae observationes chirurgicae XXV. 2 parts. [Geneva], 1598]
- [81] . Petri foresti observationum et Curationum febrium libri 2
[Petrus Forestus, Observationum et curationum medicinalium de febribus ... libri II. Lugduni Batavorum, 1589 etc. (Adams F:758-759)]
- [82] . Institutiones Anatomicae Iohannis Guinterij
[Joannes Guinterius Andernacus, Institutionum anatomicarum secundum Galeni sententiam libri IV. Wittebergae, 1613]
- [83] . Mulierum morborum omnis generis Remedia
[Thaddaeus Dunus, Muliebrium morborum omnis generis remedia. Argentorati, 1565]
- [84] . Observationum et Curationum medicinalium libri 3.
[Joannes Guinterius Andernacus, Observationum et curationum medicinalium libri III. Lugduni Batavorum, 1590]

- [85] . Observationes Medicae de Capite Humano Iohannis Schhenckij [sic]
[Joannes Schenckius, Observationes medicae de capite humano. Basileae, 1584 (Adams S:645)]
- [86] . Nicholai Macchellij Tractatus de Lue veneria
[Nicolaus Macchellus, Tractatus methodicus et omnibus numeris absolutus. De lue venerea ...
Francofurti, 1608 etc.]
- in 8°
- [87] . Claudij Galeni de Sanitate tuenda libri Sex
[An edition in 8° of entry no.6 above]
- [88] . Fieni Praxis Medica Cauteriorum
[Thomas Fienus, Praxis medica cauteriorum in quinque libros distincta. Coloniae Agrippinae, 1608 (BN)]
- [89] . Ludovicus Lemosius de optima praedicendi ratione
[Ludovicus Lemosius, De optima praedicandi ratione libri VI. Venetiis, 1592]
- [90] . Andreas Laurentius de Strumarum Curatione
[André Du Laurens (Andreas Laurentius), De mirabili strumas sanandi vi solis Galliae Regibus ... divinitus concessa liber unus. Et de strumarum natura, differentiis, causis, curatione ... Parisiis, 1609]
- [91] . Realdi Columbi de re Anatomica libri xv
[Matthaeus Realdus Columbus. Francofurti, 1593]
- [92] . franciscus Arcaeus
[Franciscus Arcaeus, ?De recta curandorum vulnerum ratione ... libri II. Antverpiae, 1574]
- [93] . Bruell [?Bruellij] Praxis
[Gualtherus Bruele (Walter Bruell, otherwise Brant), Praxis medicinae theórica. [Leyden], 1599 etc.]
- [94] . Petri foresti observationum et Curationum medicinalium libri 2
[Petrus Forestus. Lugduni Batavorum, 1596]
- [95] . Adamus Leonicerus [sic] explicatio affectuum Corporis Humani
[Adam Lonicer (Adamus Lonicerus), Omnium corporis humani affectuum explicatio. Francofurti, 1594]
- [96] . Petri foresti de morbis mulierum
[Petrus Forestus, Observationum et curationum medicinalium liber 28us, de mulierum morbis. Lugduni Batavorum, 1599 (BN)]

- [97] . Baptistae Codronchi de vitijs vocis libri 2
[Giovanni Battista Codronchi (Baptista Codronchius). Francofurti, 1597]
 - [98] . The Arraignment of vrines
[Petrus Forestus; translated from Latin by James Hart. 1625. 4° etc. (STC 11180, 12887a). No 8° edition traced]
 - [99] . Petri foresti observationum et Curationum medicinalium liber 26
[Id., Observationum et curationum medicinalium libri XXVitus et XXVIIImus. Lugduni Batavorum, 1598 (BN)]
 - [100] . Petri foresti de febribus liber 6
[Id., Observationum et curationum medicinalium de febribus publice grassantibus ; liber sextus. Lugduni Batavorum, 1588 etc. (Adams F:763-764)]
 - [101] . Exectio [sic] foetus vivi Caspari Bauhini
[François Rousset, Exsectio foetus vivi ex matre viva sine alterutrius vitae periculo; translated from French by Caspar Bauhinus. Francoforti, 1601]
 - [102] . Petri Sebelleni [sic] de peste
[Petrus Sibyllenus, De peste liber. Pragae, 1564. 4°. No 8° edition traced]
- in 16°
- [103] . Chyrurgia noua Caspari Taliacotij
[Gaspar Taliacotius, Cheirurgia nova. Francofurti, 1598. 8°. No edition smaller than 8° traced]
 - [104] . The < [erasure] > Institution of Cheirurgery
[?]/Gaile/
[Claudius Galenus, The institucion of chyrurgerie, newly published by T. Gaille (Thomas Gale). 1567. 8° (STC 11530.5). No edition smaller than 8° traced]
 - [105] . Hieronimi Reusneri vrinarum Probationes
[?Jodochus Willich, Urinarum probationes ... illustratae scholis medicis, H. Reusneri ... (Hieronymus Reusnerus). Basileae, 1582. 8°. No edition smaller than 8° traced]
- in 16°
- [106] . Seven Bookes of Hippocrates Aphorismes
[Hippocrates; translated into English. 1610. 12° (STC 13521)]

- [107] . Anthonij Mizaldi memorabilia
[Antoine Mizauld (Antonius Mizaldus), Centuriae IX memorabilium. Francofurti, 1613. 16°]
- [108] . Martini Rolandi }
 } medica practica
 . Martini Rolandi }
 [Martin Ruland, the Elder (Martinus Rulandus or Rolandus). 2 parts. Argentorati, 1564. 12° etc.]
- [109] . Thesaurus Evonimi
 [Euonymus Philiatrus (i.e. Conrad Gesner), Thesaurus de remediis secretis. Lugduni, 1555. 16°]
- [110] . Anatomia Alexandri Benedicti
 [Alexander Benedictus, Anatomice, sive historia corporis humani. [Paris], 1527. 16°]
- [111] . Nosomantica Hippocratea
 [Hippocrates, Nosomantica Hippocratea. Francofurti, 1588. 8°. No edition smaller than 8° traced]
- [112] . Institutiones Anatomicae Caspari Bauhini
 [Caspar Bauhinus. [Geneva?], 1604. 8° etc. No edition smaller than 8° traced]
- [113] . Taddeus [?Taddaeus] Dunus de Curandi ratione per venae Sectionem
 [Thaddaeus Dunus, De curandi ratione per venae sectionem liber quartus. Tiguri, 1579. 8°. No edition smaller than 8° traced]
- [114] . Brights Melancholy
 [Timothy Bright, A treatise of melancholie. 1586. 8° etc. (STC 3747-3749). No edition smaller than 8° traced]
- [115] . Hippocratis de vulneribus Capitis Commentarius
 [Julius Caesar Arantius, In librum Hippocratis de vulneribus capitis commentarius. Lugduni Batavorum, 1639. 12°]
- [116] . Consilia fernelii
 [Joannes Fernelius, Consiliorum medicinalium liber. Parisiis, 1582 etc. 8°. No edition smaller than 8° traced]
- [117] . Enchiridion Dispensatorium
 [Thibault Lepleigney (Lespleigney), Enchiridion (dispensarium vulgo vocant) compositorum ... medicamentorum. Lugduni, 1543 etc. (Durling 2802-2803)]
- [118] . Baldwini Ronsei [sic]
 [Balduinus Ronsseus]

- [119] . Aemilius Macer
[Aemilius Macer (i.e. Odo, the Physician)]
- [120] . Valerius Cordus
[Valerius Cordus]
- [121] . Of the wood Guaiacum [sic]
[Ulrich von Hutten, Of the wood called guaiacum.
1536. 8° etc. (STC 14025-14026). No edition
smaller than 8° traced]

Libri Historici in folio

- [122] The Bookes of martyres 2 tomes
[John Fox, the Martyrologist, The ecclesiasticall
history contaynyng the actes and monumentes (The
Book of Martyrs). 1570 etc. (STC 11223-11227)]
- [123] Cronicon Cronicorum
[Chronica chronicarum abrege ... Paris, 1521]
- [124] Plutarks liues
[Plutarch, The lives of the noble Grecians and
Romanes (sic); translated by Sir Thomas North
from a French version. 1579 etc. (STC
20065-20070)]
- [125] The History of the Roman Emperors
[Pedro Mexia; translated from Spanish by William
Traheron. 1604 (STC 17851)]
- [126] The History of Scanderbeg
[Jacques de La Vardin, The historie of George
Castriot, surnamed Scanderbeg, King of Albanie;
translated from French by Zachary Jones. 1596
(STC 15318)]
- [127] Ecclesiasticae Historiae gentis Anglorum libri 5
[St Bede the Venerable. Antverpiae, 1550 etc.]

in 4°

- [128] The Diall of Princes
[Antonio de Guevara; translated from French by
Sir Thomas North. 1582 (STC 12429)]
- [129] Goodwins Catalogue of Bishopps [sic]
[Francis Godwin (Goodwin), A catalogue of the
bishops of England. 1601 etc. (STC 11937-11939)]
- [130] The Discription of Ierusalem
[Christianus Adrichomius, A briefe description of
Hierusalem; translated from Latin by Thomas
Tymme. 1595 (STC 152)]

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3. The 1640 inventory of the books of John Deighton
(Gloucestershire Record Office, MS D 381/1).

- [131] Coopers Cronicle
[Thomas Lanquet, An epitome of chronicles ... ('Cooper's chronicle'). 1569 (1549) etc. (STC 15217-15221). The compiler appears to have deleted a letter after the 'C' in 'Coopers']
- [132] The Art of Logick
[Thomas Blundeville, The art of logike. 1599 etc. (STC 3142-3144)]
- [133] Lib' [?Liber] de re rustica
[Unidentified]
- [134] Euphes [sic] and Philatus [sic]
[Robert Greene, Euphues his censure to Philautus. 1587 etc. (STC 12239-12240)]
- [135] Albions England
[William Warner. 1586 etc. (STC 25079-25085)]
- [136] Nicholas Machevills art of warr [sic]
[Niccolò Machiavelli; translated from Italian by Peter Whitehorne. 2 parts. 1560 etc. (STC 17164-17166)]
- [137] The familiar epistles of Anth' [?Anthonie]
Gavarra [sic]
[Antonio de Guevara, The familiar epistles of Sir Anthony of Guevara; translated from Spanish by Edward Hellowes. [1574] etc. (STC 12432-12435)]
- [138] The warrs [sic] between Turkes and Persians
[Giovanni Tommaso Minadoi, The history of the warres betweene the Turkes and the Persians; translated from Italian by Abraham Hartwell, the Younger. 1595 (STC 17943)]
- [139] The Ethiopian History of Heliadorus [?Heliodorus]
[Heliodorus, Bishop of Tricca, An Aethiopian historie; translated from Greek by Thomas Underdowne. [1569?] etc. (STC 13041-13046)]
- [140] The Pilgrimage of Princes
[Lodowick Lloyd. [1573?] etc. (STC 16624-16626)]
- [141] The Booke of faconry [sic]
[George Turberville, The booke of faulconrie or hauking. 1575 etc. (STC 24324-24325)]
- [142] feltons [sic] Resolues
[Owen Feltham, Resolves. 1628 etc. (STC 10756-10761)]
- [143] Cronicon Cronicorum politicum Iohannis Gualterij
[Joannes Gualterius (i.e. Janus Gruterus), Chronicon Chronicorum politicum. 2 vol. Francoforti, 1614. 8°. No 4° edition traced]

- [144] Cornelius Agrippa vanity of Sciences
[Henricus Cornelius Agrippa, Of the vanitie of artes and sciences; translated from Latin by James Sanford. 1569 etc. (STC 204-205)]
 - [145] The Orator Alex: [?Alexander] Silvayn
[Alexandre van den Busche, called Sylvain, The orator ... Written in French by Alexander Sylvain; translated by Lazarus Piot. 1596 (STC 4182)]
 - [146] Scotts discovery of witchcraft
[Reginald Scot. 1584 (STC 21864)]
 - [147] Henry Peacham's [sic] Compleat Gentleman
[Henry Peacham, the Younger. 1622 etc. (STC 19502-19504)]
 - [148] Thomas Bells motiues
[Thomas Bell, Thomas Bels motives: concerning Romish faith. Cambridge, 1593 etc. (STC 1830-1831)]
 - [149] Englands Bane
[Thomas Young, Student of Staple Inn, Englands bane: or, the description of drunkennesse. 1617 (STC 26116)]
- [Rest of the page blank]
- Libri Theologici in folio
- [150] Zanchius de operibus Dei
[Hieronymus Zanchius. Neostadii Palatinorum, 1591 (Adams Z:39)]
 - [151] Destructorium Vitiorum
[Alexander Anglus, Destructorium viciorum. [Cologne], 1480 etc.]
 - [152] Ludovicus Lavaterus in Librum Proverbiorum
[Ludwig Lavater (Ludovicus Lavaterus), In librum Proverbiorum ... commentarii. Tiguri, 1586]
 - [153] Pupilla Oculi
[Joannes de Burgo, Pupilla oculi omnibus presbyteris precipue Anglicanis summe necessaria. [London], 1510. 4° (STC 4115). No folio edition traced]
 - [154] Raynolds de Apocripha
 - [155] Tomus Alter
[John Rainolds, Censura librorum Apocryphorum Veteris Testamenti. 2 tomes. In nobili Oppenheimio, 1611. 4°. No folio edition traced]

- [156] Biblia Sacra Iuni] et Tremelli]
[Bible (Latin); the Old Testament translated from Hebrew by François Du Jon, the Elder (Franciscus Junius) and Joannes Immanuel Tremellius; the Apocrypha translated from Greek by Du Jon. Francofurti ad Moenum, 1579 etc. (Darlow & Moule 6165 passim)]
- in 4°
- [157] Two Bookes of Homiles [sic]
[STC 13638.5-13677]
- [158] Raynolds & Hart
[John Rainolds, The summe of the conference betwene John Rainoldes and John Hart (John Hart, Jesuit). 1584 etc. (STC 20626-20629)]
- [159] Abernethy Phisick for the Soule
[John Abernethy, A Christian and heavenly treatise. Containng, physicke for the soule. 1615 etc. (STC 73-75)]
- [160] Vita et Mors Iuelli
[Laurence Humphrey, Joannis Juelli Angli, Episcopi Sarisburiensis vita et mors (John Jewel). 1573 (STC 13963)]
- [161] Reasons proving the lawfullnes of the oath of Aligiance [?Alegiance]
[God and the king; or a dialogue shewing that King James ... doth rightfully claime whatsoever is required by the oath of allegeance; translated from Deus & Rex. 1615 (STC 14418.5)]
- [162] Bilsons Sermons
[Thomas Bilson, ?The effect of certaine sermons touching the full redemption of mankind. 1599 (STC 3064)]
- [163] Peter Lumbard [sic] Sententiae
[Petrus Lombardus, Sententiarum libri IV. Venetiis, 1507 etc.]
- [164] Raynolds ouerthrow of Stagplayes [sic]
[John Rainolds, Th'overthrow of stage-playes. 1599 etc. (STC 20616-20618)]
- [165] Steph' [?Stephanus] Guazzo his Civill Conversation
[Stefano Guazzo. 1581 etc. (STC 12422-12423)]
- [166] Lambertus Danaeus Treatise against Antichrist
[Lambert Daneau (Lambertus Danaeus), A treatise touching Antichrist; translated by John Swan. 1588 (STC 6229)]

[167] Iohn Calvin How a man may liue among the papists
[Jean Calvin, The mynde of the godly man J.
Calvyne, what a faithfull man ought to do,
dwellinge amongst the papistes; translated from
French by R.G. Ippyswiche, [1548]. 8° (STC
4435). No 4° edition traced]

in 8

[168-186: 19 entries, all deleted in the manuscript]

[End]

The c.1600 list of the books of
Sir William More (1520-1600)

1. Sir William More

William More was born in January 1520, the son of Christopher More of Loseley in Surrey, Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex. William succeeded to his father's estates in 1549 and held several public offices. He was Member of Parliament for the Borough of Guildford; like his father, he became twice Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex; and he served as Treasurer and Master of the Swans of Surrey. He was knighted in 1576, in the presence of Queen Elizabeth.

Some biographical information on More (not in DNB) may be found in a paper by J. Evans (no.106).

2. Sources

Folger Shakespeare Library, Washington, D.C., MS L.b.550, fol.55r-66r. Also in the same manuscript:

- smaller list of 200 numbered entries for the same collection, not classed (fol.104r-105v) - referred to below as 'additional manuscript list'.
- inventory of 136 printed books, not classed, dated 20 August 1556 (fol.2-7, 180-181). Printed by J. Evans (no.106).

3. Date and attribution

In More's hand.

The latest edition I have been able to identify is tentatively dated 1596 (entry 241).

4. Circumstances

The book-list is recorded in an account book, among other inventories of More's household goods. This account book was kept by More himself from 1549 to his death in 1600, and it was continued by his family until about 1650.

5. Contents

275 numbered entries, mainly for printed books.

6. Arrangement

	<u>Entries no.</u>
Lattyne bookes of dyuynytye	1-41
Other Lattyne bokes vz poets stories &c.	42-102
Italyon bookes	103-112
Frenche bookes	113-119
Scripture bookes in Englishe	120-172
Cronicles	173-179
Treatisis stories and other Englishe bookes	180-255
Bookes of the lawe	256-275

7. Note on the transcription below

The original manuscript is now in America, and the transcription has been made from a photographic reproduction supplied by the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington.

[fol.55r]

A note of all my bookes videlicet
of lattyne bookes of Dyunnytye

- [1] 1 Inprimis Biblia vniuersa in duobus voluminibus per
Erasmum Roterodamum
[Desiderius Erasmus]
- [2] 2 Testamentum de impressione Colinei
- [3] 3 Alterum testamentum
[?The Latin Bible printed Parisiis : ex officina S.
Colinaei pro G. Pratense, 1541. fol. ?Or perhaps
that printed Parisiis : in officina S. Colinaei,
1524-1526. 16']
- [4] 4 flores biblie
[Bible. Selections. Flores Bibliae. Lugduni, 1556.
16' etc. (Adams B:1210-1212)]
- [5] 5 pie oraciones
[Unidentified]
- [6] 6 Lutherus in genesin
[Martin Luther on Genesis. Wittemberg, 1527. 4'
etc. (BN)]
- [7] 7 Iohannes Riuius de renouata doctrina ecclesiastica
[Joannes Rivius of Attendorn, De instaurata
renouataque doctrina ecclesiastica libellus.
Lipsiae, 1541. 4']
- [8] 8 Spangenbergius in nouum testamentum in duobus
voluminibus
[Johann Spangenberg on ?the Liturgical Epistles and
Gospels. Francofordiae, 1570. 8']
- [9] 9 Iohannes Riuius quo pacto in hisce religionis
dissidijs Iuuenis gerere se debeat
[Joannes Rivius of Attendorn]
- [10] 10 Melanctonus de Anima
[Philipp Melanchthon, Commentarius de anima.
Vitebergae, 1540. 8' etc.]
- [11] 11 Lactancius
- [12] 12 Catechismus ecclesie geneuensis per Iohannem
Calvinum
[Jean Calvin. Argentorati, 1545. 8' etc.]
- [13] 13 De morte Iohannis Diasij per Claudium Senarcleum
[Claudius Senarclaeus, Historia vera de morte
sancti viri Joannis Diazii ... (Juan Diaz).
[Basle], 1546. 8' etc.]

- [14] 14 Appendix libelli aduersus Interim per Calvinum
[Cf. Jean Calvin, Interim adultero-Germanum; and
Johann Dobneck Cochlaeus, De interim brevis
responsio, ad prolixum convitiarum et calumniarum
librum J. Calvini. Apud S. Victorem prope Moguntiam,
1549. 8°]
- [15] 15 Summa consiliorum
[Bartholomé Carranza, Summa Conciliorum et
Pontificum. Salmanticae, 1549. 4° etc.]
- [16] 16 Vincensius [sic] lirinensis pro fide catholica
[St Vincent of Lerins (Vincentius Lirinensis), Pro
Catholicae fidei antiquitate et universitate ...
Paris, 1561. 8° etc.]

[fol.55v]

- [17] 17 Summula ultime confessionis
[St Antoninus Forciglioni, Archbishop of Florence, Summula confessionis utilissima. [Venice], 1473.
fol. etc. Additional manuscript list has 'Sumula
confessionis, per Antoninum']
- [18] 18 Epistola Clementis
[?Pope St Clement I, ?Epistolae decretales,
published as Epistolae antiquissimae. Coloniae,
1526. 4°]
- [19] 19 Swinglius de reformatione Religionis et
ministracionis Sacramentorum
[?Ulrich Zwingli]
- [20] 20 De veritate corporis et sanguinis per Roffensem
episcopum
[Cardinal St John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, De
veritate corporis et sanguinis Christi in
Eucharistia. Coloniae, 1527. fol. etc.]
- [21] 21 Dionisius Carthusianus in euangelistas
[Dionysius de Leuwis de Rickel on the Gospels.
Parisiis, 1542. fol. etc. (BN)]
- [22] 22 Acta Concilij tridentini
[Council of Trent. Antverpiae, 1546. 8° etc.]
- [23] 23 Concordantiae
- [24] 24 Sermones Clichtouei
[Jodocus Clichtoveus. Coloniae, 1535. fol.]
- [25] 25 Alfonsus aduersus haereses
[Alphonsus à Castro, Aduersus omnes haereses libri
XIIII. [Paris], 1534. fol. etc.]
- [26] 26 Tomus 3us Chrysostomi
- [27] 27 Thomus 6us Chrysostomi
[St John Chrysostom]

- [28] 28 Comentarij Vrbani
[?Raphael Maffejus Volaterranus, Commentariorum Urbanorum XXXVIII libri. Parisiis, 1511. fol. etc.]
- [29] 29 Iudicium vniuersitatis Coloniensis in Melanctonum Bucerum
[Eberhard Billick on Philipp Melanchthon, Martin Bucer and others. Coloniae, 1545. 4°]
- [30] 30 De sacrarum tra'ru' [?tractarum] comunicacione
[Unidentified]
- [31] 31 Institutio principis christiani
[Desiderius Erasmus. Basileae, 1516. 4° etc]
- [32] 32 Acta Synodi tridentinae
[Council of Trent. [Geneva], 1547. 8°]

[fol.56r]

- [33] 33 Biblia scripta
[?Unidentified manuscript Bible]
- [34] 34 Antididagma
[Cologne Cathedral, Antididagma, seu Christianae et Catholicae religionis ... propugnatio ... Parisiis, 1549. 8°]
- [35] 35 Epistolae duae Latomi et Sturmi
[Bartholomaeus Latomus and Joannes Sturmius Sleidanus. Argentorati, 1567. 16°]
- [36] 36 Virtutum vitiorumque exempla ex vniuerse diuine scripturae promptuario desumpta
[Johann Heroldt Basilius, editor. Basileae, 1555. fol.]
- [37] 37 psalterium paraphrasibus illustratum
[Unidentified edition]
- [38] 38 De imitatione Christi per Iohannem Gersonem
[Frequently attributed to Jean Charlier de Gerson. Augsburg, 1471?]. fol. etc.]
- [39] 39 Libri prophetarum
[?Bible]
- [40] 40 Carolus Molinaeus contra abusus Curiae Romanae
[Charles Du Moulin. Basileae, 1552. 4° etc. (Adams D:1082-1084)]

- [41] 41 Disputatio de Eucharistiae sacramento habita in
vniuersitate oxoniensi
[Pietro Martire Vermigli, Tractatio de sacramento
eucharistiae, habita in Universitate Oxoniensi...
Ad haec disputatio de eodem eucharistiae
sacramento, in eadem Universitate habita ... anno
1549. [1549]. 4° (STC 24673)]

[Lower part of the page blank]

[fol.56v]

A note of other lattyne bokes videlicet
poets Stories &c.

- [42] 1 Inprimis palingenius
[Marcellus Palingenius (i.e. Pietro Angelo
Manzolini), ?Zodiacus vitae. Venetiis, [1531?]. 8°
etc.]
- [43] 2 Horacius
- [44] 3 Comentar*i* Cezaris
[Caius Julius Caesar, Works (Latin). Rome, 1469.
fol. etc.]
- [45] 4 Swetonius
[Suetonius]
- [46] 5 Iuuenalis
[Decimus Junius Juvenalis]
- [47] 6 Fuchs*i*us de medendis morbis
[Leonhard Fuchs, ?De sanandis totius humani
corporis ejusdem partium tam internis quam externis
malis libri V. Parisiis, 1543. 16° etc.]
- [48] 7 Fuchs*i*us de componendorum miscendorumque
medicamentorum ratione libri quatuor
[Leonhard Fuchs. Lugduni, 1561. 16°]
- [49] 8 Mores omnium gentium
[Joannes Boemus Aubanus, Omnium gentium mores,
leges et ritus. Augustae Vindelicorum, 1520. fol.
etc.]
- [50] 9 petrarchae de remedijs vtriusque fortune
[Francesco Petrarca. [Strassburg, 1468?]. fol.
etc.]
- [51] 10 Dictionarium poeticum
[Lugduni, 1556. 8°]
- [52] 11 Apuleus de Asino aureo
[Lucius Apuleius (Apuleus) Madaurensis. Bononiae,
1500. fol. etc.]

- [53] 12 Aristotelis sententiae
- [54] 13 Alter huiusmodi liber
[Aristotle]
- [55] 14 De turcorum origine
[De origine Imperii Turcorum ... Vitebergae, 1562.
8°]
- [56] 15 Rodolphus Agricola
[Rodolphus Agricola, the Elder]
- [57] 16 Epitome medices summa totius medicinae
complectens per Brunsfelsium
[Otto Brunfels (Brunsfels). Argentorati,
1530. fol. etc.]

[fol.57r]

- [58] 17 Compendium sentenciarum Ciceronis
[Unidentified edition of selections from Marcus
Tullius Cicero's works]
- [59] 18 De iudicijs vrinarum
[Unidentified]
- [60] 19 Sabellicus de memorabilibus factis dictisque
[Marcus Antonius Coccius Sabellicus, De
memorabilibus factis dictisque exemplorum libri X.
Basileae, 1533. 8° (Adams S:14-15)]
- [61] 20 Acta Romanorum pontificum
[John Bale. Basileae, 1558. 8° etc.]
- [62] 21 Rhetoricorum libri quatuor Ciceronis
[Marcus Tullius Cicero, Rhetoricorum ad C.
Herennium libri IV. [Venice], 1470. 4° etc.]
- [63] 22 Albertus de virtutibus herbarum
[St Albert, surnamed the Great, Liber aggregationis
seu liber secretorum de virtutibus herbarum lapidum
et animalium quorundam ... (suppositious
work). [Ferrara, 1477?]. 4° etc.]
- [64] 23 Epistola exhortatoria ad pacem missa ad Scotos
per ducem Somerset
[Edward Seymour, 1st Duke of Somerset; translated
from English. 1548. 4° (STC 22269)]
- [65] 24 Anthonius Molinius de physiognomiae [sic]
[?Joannes ab Indagine, Chiromantia ...
Physiognomia ...; translated into French by Antoine
Du Moulin (Antonius Molinius). Lion, 1556. 8° etc.]
- [66] 25 In mortem Thome Wyet Militis
[John Leland, the Antiquary, Naeniae in mortem
Thomae Viati, Equitis incomparabilis (Sir Thomas
Wyatt). 1542. 4° (STC 15446)]

- [67] 26 Albertus de partu Mulierum
[?St Albert, surnamed the Great, Libellus qui inscribitur de formatione hominis in utero materno, vel ut notiori titulo, secreta mulierum ...
(suppositious work) Antverpiae, 1538. 8° etc.]
- [68] 27 Officia Tullij Ciceronis
- [69] 28 Alter huiusmodi liber
- [70] 29 Philosiphia [sic] Ciceronis in duobus voluminibus
[Marcus Tullius Cicero, De Officiis. [Cologne, 1465?]. 4° etc.]
- [71] 30 Gemme platonis
[Plato, ?Gemmae, sive illustriores sententiae ...;
edited by Niccolò Liburnio. Parisiis, 1556. 16°]
- [fol.57v]
- [72] 31 Senecae tragoediae
[[Ferrara, 1474]. fol. etc.]
- [73] 32 Floreus [sic] Terrencij ad loquendum latine
[Publius Terentius, Afer, ?Flores, seu formulae loquendi et sente[n]tiae ex P. Terentii commoediis excerptae. Parisiis, 1575. 8° (BN). Or, ?Floures for Latine spekyng selected and gathered oute of Terence (Latin-English); compiled and translated by Nicholas Udall. 1533. 8° etc. (STC 23899-23900)]
- [74] 33 prouerbia scripta
[?Unidentified manuscript]
- [75] 34 Calapini [sic] duo
[Ambrosius Calepinus]
- [76] 35 Duo libri Mahometi
[Muhammad, the Prophet; translated into Latin]
- [77] 36 Quatuor libri de lege Ciuili
[Unidentified]
- [78] 37 plinius
[?Caius Plinius Secundus. ?Or Caius Plinius Caecilius Secundus]
- [79] 38 Strabo de situ orbis
[Strabo; translated into Latin. [Venice], 1494. fol. etc.]
- [80] 39 Titus liuius
- [81] 40 Marci Terentij varronis de lingua latina de disciplina originum verborum
[Marcus Terentius Varro. [Rome, 1471?]. 4° etc.]
- [82] 41 Aristotiles
[Aristotle]

- [83] 42 Salustius
- [84] 43 Cornucopia
[?Nicolaus Perottus, Cornucopiae. Venetiis, 1489.
fol. etc.]
- [85] 44 Iustinus
[?Justinus, the Historian. ?Or St Justin Martyr]
- [86] 45 Collumella [sic] de re rustica
[Lucius Junius Moderatus Columella. Parisiis, 1543.
8° etc.]
- [87] 46 Antiquae lectiones ludouici Celi
[Ludovicus Coelius Richerius Rhodiginus, Lectionum
antiquarum libri XXX. Venetiis, 1516. fol. etc.]
- [88] 47 Matheolus in Discoris [sic]
[Pietro Andrea Mattioli on Pedacius Dioscorides' De
materia medica libri sex. Venetiis, 1554. fol.
etc.]
- [89] 48 Iosephus
[Flavius Josephus]
- [fol.58r]
- [90] 49 Eutropij volumen quo Romana historia uniuersa
describitur
[Flavius Eutropius, Romanae historiae libri X. In
Civitate Cracovien., 1510. 4° etc.]
- [91] 50 Ecclesiastica historia
[Eusebius Pamphili and others. Latin editions:
[Strassburg, 1473?]. fol. etc.]
- [92] 51 Beda de gente Anglorum
[St Bede the Venerable, Ecclesiasticae historiae
gentis Anglorum libri quinque ... Antverpiae, 1550.
fol. etc.]
- [93] 52 Cronica cronicarum cum figuris
[Cronica cronicarum abrege et mis par figures
descentes, et rondeaulx ... Paris, 1521. fol.]
- [94] 53 Cronicum Abbatis
[Burchardus Urspergensis, Chronicon Abbatis
Urspergensis (also attributed to Conradus, Abbot of
Ursberg). Augustae Vindellicorum, 1515. fol. etc.]
- [95] 54 Munsterus
[?Sebastian Muenster]
- [96] 55 Pomponius Mela
[Pomponius Mela]

- [97] 56 Vltima pars Sabellici
[Marcus Antonius Coccius Sabellicus (cf. entry
no.60 above)]
 - [98] 57 Tholomeus de situ orbis
[?Claudius Ptolemaeus]
 - [99] 58 Sleydanus in duobus voluminibus
[Joannes Philipppson Sleidanus (Sleydanus), ?De
statu religionis et reipublicae ... commentarii.
[Strassburg], 1555. 8°. 2 parts]
 - [100] 59 Carion
[Johann Carion, ?Chronica. Halae Suevorum, 1537.
8° etc.]
 - [101] 60 De magistratibus rei publice venetorum
[Gasparo Contarini, De magistratibus et reipublica
Venetorum. Venetiis, 1589. 4° etc.]
 - [102] 61 De turcorum moribus
[Tractatus de ritu et moribus Turcorum. [Urach,
1481?]. 4° etc.]
- [fol.58v] [Upper part of page blank]
- Italyon bookes
- [103] 1 Firste one Italion testament
 - [104] 2 one other Italyon testament gilte
 - [105] 3 Item Rules of the Italion grammere
[William Thomas, Clerk of the Council to Edward
VI, Principal rules of the Italian grammer. 1550.
4° etc. (STC 24020-24022)]
 - [106] 4 Macheuilli de principe
[Niccolò Machiavelli, Il Principe. Roma, 1532. 4°
etc.]
 - [107] 5 Macheuils discoursis
[Id., Discorsi. [Rome], 1531. 4° etc.]
 - [108] 6 the Storye of Argentyne
[?Philippe de Comines, Sieur d'Argenton, Mémoires;
translated into Italian. Venetia, 1544. 8°]
 - [109] 7 Boccachoo [sic] delle donne
[Giovanni Boccaccio, Delle donne illustri;
translated from his De claris mulieribus. Venetia,
1547. 8° etc.]
 - [110] 8 A treatyce of conuercion
[Luis de Granada, A breefe treatise ... commonly
called the conversion of a sinner; translated from
Italian by M.K. [1580?]. 8° (STC 16899.3)]

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4. The c.1600 list of the books of Sir William More
(Folger Shakespeare Library, Washington, D.C., MS
L.b.550, fol.58v)

- [111] 9 Cortesane
[?Baldassare Castiglione, Libro del cortegiano.
Venetia, 1528. fol. etc.]

[fol.59r]

- [112] 10 Ouids epistles
[Publius Ovidius Naso, ?Epistolae Heroidum;
translated into Italian. [Rome, 1490?]. 4° etc.]

[Vacant space]

frenche bookes

- [113] 1 firste a newe testamente
- [114] 2 one parte of frosarte
[Jean Froissart (Joannes Frossardus), Chroniques
de France ... Paris, [c.1498]. fol. etc.]
- [115] 3 the diuision of the worlde
[Jacques Signot, La division de monde. Lyon, 1560.
16°]
- [116] 4 Sanct Iohn Crisostome
[St John Chrysostom]
- [117] 5 Iean Calvyne
[Jean Calvin]
- [118] 6 the garden of honor
[Le jardin d'honneur. Paris, 1549. 16°]
- [119] 7 A booke conteyninge diuers bokes of the scripture
[Unidentified]

[fol.59v]

Scripture bookes in Englishe

- [120] 1 Firste one bible of Tyndals translacion
[?The 'Matthew's Bible'; translated by William
Tyndale. [Antwerp?], 1537. fol. etc. (STC 2066
passim)]
- [121] 2 one bible of tauernors translacion
[Id.; revised by Richard Taverner (Tavernour).
1539. fol. (STC 2067)]
- [122] 3 one other little bible
- [123] 4 A newe testament aucthorised by kyng Edward the
vjth

- [124] 5 A newe testament translated after the texte of
Erasmus Roterodame
[Version of the Great Bible of 1539; edited by
Desiderius Erasmus. [1539?]. 8° (STC 2843)]
- [125] 6 A newe testament of Miles Couerdales translacion
[Antwerpe, 1538. 8° etc. (STC 2836 passim)]
- [126] 7 A newe testament printyde at geneva
- [127] 8 Another newe testament printed at geneva
[Geneva, 1557. 8° (STC 2871)]
- [128] 9 A newe testament of Tyndals translacion gildyde
- [129] 10 An other newe testament of Tyndals translacion
in too [sic] volumes
[William Tyndale, translator. [Cologne, 1525]. 4°
etc. (STC 2823 passim)]
- [130] 11 A booke of priuate prayer set forthe by kynge
Edwarde the vjth
[Liturgies]

[fol.60r]

- [131] 12 A booke of seruice and comon prayre [sic] set
forthe by kynge Edwarde the vjth
[1549. fol. etc. (STC 16267 onward)]
- [132] 13 A declaracion of the tenne comaundments by Iohn
Hoper
[John Hooper (Hoper). [Zürich, 1549?]. 8° etc.
(STC 13746-13751)]
- [133] 14 An Invectyue ageinste Swerynge by Theodore Basil
[Theodore Basille (i.e. Thomas Becon). 1543. 8°
etc. (STC 1730.5-1731)]
- [134] 15 frithe ageinste purgatorye
[John Frith, A disputacion of Purgatorye ...
[1531?]. 8° etc. (STC 11386.5-11387)]
- [135] 16 the Image of bothe cherches by Iohn bale
[The Book of Revelation; paraphrased by John Bale.
[Antwerp, 1545?]. 16° etc. (STC 1296.5-1299)]
- [136] 17 the obedience of a christian man with the
parrable [sic] of the wyked mammon by tyndale
[William Tyndale. Both titles printed [Antwerp],
1528. 8° etc. (STC 24446-24460)]
- [137] 18 the Institucion of a christian man conteynyn
the Interpretacion of the creede and vij sacraments
& by the Archebusshopes of Caunterburye Yorke and
the other busshops
['The Bishops' Book'. 1537. 4° etc. (STC
5163-5167)]

- [138] 19 Item the Image of god by Rogere Hutchenson [sic]
[Roger Hutchinson. 1550. 8° (STC 14019)]
- [139] 20 Latimers Sermons
[Hugh Latimer (STC 15270.5-15293)]
- [140] 21 the busshops of Durehams [sic] Sermonde [sic]
[?Cuthbert Tunstall. 1539. 8° etc. (STC 24322-24323)]
- [141] 22 Enchiridion by Erasmus Roterodame
[Desiderius Erasmus, A booke called in latyn Enchiridion militis christiani, and in englyshe the manuell of the christen knyght. 1533. 8° etc. (STC 10479-10488)]
- [fol.60v]
- [142] 23 Concordaunce of the Scriptures
- [143] 24 Concordaunce of the newe testamente
- [144] 25 Iohn Calvyne ageinste the Articles of the Anabaptists
[Jean Calvin, A short instruction for to arme agaynst the pestiferous errours of Anabaptistes. [1549]. 8° (STC 4463)]
- [145] 26 Iohn Veron againste the Anabaptists
[Jean Veron, A moste necessary treatise of free wil, not onlye against the Papistes, but also against the Anabaptistes. [1561]. 8° (STC 24864)]
- [146] 27 the fyvve [sic] bookes of Moyses translated by Wylliam Tyndal
[The Pentateuch; translated by William Tyndale. [Antwerp], 1530. 8° etc. (STC 2350-2351,2087)]
- [147] 28 the christen state or rule of al the world by Miles Couerdale
[The christen rule or state of all the worlde ... (sometimes attributed to Miles Coverdale). [1548?]. 8° (STC 5189.7)]
- [148] 29 The Councelle of Regenspurge
[The 'Ratisbon Book'; translated by Miles Coverdale. [Antwerp], 1542. 8° (STC 13612)]
- [149] 30 the confession of the germayns faythe at the councell of Auguste
[Augsburg Confession (Augustana Confessio); translated from Latin. 1536. 8° etc. (STC 908-909)]
- [150] 31 Eight Sermons of Barnardyne Ochine
[Bernardino Ochino (Barnardine Ochine). STC 18764-18769]

[151] 32 the vij psalmes turnd into mytre by Sir Thomas Wyet knight
[Certayne Psalmes chosen out of the Psalter of David, called the vii penytentiall Psalmes; translated into verse by Sir Thomas Wyatt. 1549. 8° (STC 2726)]

[152] 33 the tragecal dethe of Dauid barton [sic] busshope of sanct Androse with the Marterdome of George Wysharte
[Sir David Lindsay on Cardinal David Beaton, Archbishop of St Andrews; and Robert Barrant on George Wishart, the Reformer. [1548?]. 8° (STC 15683)]

[153] 34 Stephin Gardener de vera obediencia
[Stephen Gardiner; translated from Latin. [London?], 1553. 8° etc. (STC 11585-11587)]

[fol.61r]

[154] 35 A waynge of the Interim by phillype Melancton
[Philipp Melanchthon; translated from German by John Rogers. 1548. 8° (STC 17799)]

[155] 36 An Epistle of kynge henry the eighte to the Emperour [?Emperour] and to al other princis [?princes]
[Translated from Latin. 1538. 8° (STC 13081)]

[156] 37 the olde faythe of great brytayne and the newe Learnynge of Englonde
[R. V. [1549?]. 8° (STC 24566)]

[157] 38 An exortacion to suche as professe the gospel
[Henry Hart, A godlie exhortation to all suche as professe the gospell ... [1549]. 8° (STC 12887.3-12887.9)]

[158] 39 A preseruatyue agaynste desperacion
[A godlye and holesome preservatyue against desperation ...; ?by Luke Shepherd. [1548?]. 8° etc. (STC 20203.5-20204)]

[159] 40 A declaracion of the terrible Iudgement of god apon frauncis Spera for deuyng [sic] of the truthe
[Matthaeus Gribaldus, A notable and marvailous epistle concerning the terrible judgement of God upon hym [Francesco Spira or Spera] that denyeth Christ; translated from Latin by Edward Aglionby. 1550. 8° etc. (STC 12365-12366)]

[160] 41 Thomas Leuers Sermons at pouls crosse
[Thomas Lever (STC 15543-15551)]

- [161] 42 An Instruccion for al men before they receyue
the communion by Richarde Tracye
[Richard Tracy, A most godly enstruction and very
necessarie lesson [concerning] the communion ...
1548. 8° (STC 24163)]
- [162] 43 A historye of the departynge of Martyne Luther
owt of this lyf by Iustus Ionas and others
[Justus Jonas and others on Martin Luther;
translated by John Bale. [Wesel, 1546]. 8° (STC
14717)]
- [163] 44 the aunswere of kynge henry the eight to Martyne
Luther
[King Henry VIII's letters to Martin Luther;
translated from Latin, [1527?]. 8° etc. (STC
13086-13087)]
- [164] 45 Peers plowman
[Piers, the Plowman. [c.1550]. 8° etc. (STC
19903-19907). ?Another copy or edition at entry
no.183 below (section 'Treatises Stories ...')]

[fol.61v]

- [165] 46 the Inniunccions geuen by kynge Edwarde the vjth
[1547. 4° (STC 10087.5-10093.7)]
- [166] 47 the Canticles of Salamon [sic] turnd into mytre
by William Baldwyne
[Song of Solomon; translated by William Baldwin.
1549. 4° (STC 2768)]
- [167] 48 A treatice of pollityke powre by Iohn Poynette
[John Ponet (Poynette), A shorte treatise of
politike power ... [Strassburg], 1556. 8° (STC
20178)]
- [168] 49 An answeere of Cranmere to Gardnere and Smythe
tochyng the Sacremente
[Thomas Cranmer on Stephen Gardiner and Richard
Smith. 1551. fol. (STC 5991)]
- [169] 50 Scala perfeccionis
[Walter Hylton; translated from Latin.
[Westminster], 1494. fol. etc. (STC 14042-14045)]
- [170] 51 too [sic] festiuals
[Unidentified]
- [171] 52 Legenda Aurea
[Jacobus de Voragine; translated into English by
William Caxton. Westmestre, [1483]. fol. etc. (STC
24873-24880)]

- [172] 53 the declamacion of Lawrence Valla against the
donacion of Constantyne
[Laurentius Valla; translated from Latin. 1534.
fol. (STC 5641)]

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[fol.62r]

Cronicles

- [173] 1 Firste Fabian
[Robert Fabyan or Fabian, Fabyan's chronicle.
1516. fol. etc. (STC 10659-10662)]
- [174] 2 Pollicronicon
[Ranulphus Higden, Polychronicon; translated from
Latin. [Westminster, 1482]. fol. etc. (STC
13438-13440)]
- [175] 3 Hauls cronicle
[Edward Halle (Hall), The union of the two ...
famelies of Lancastre & Yorke ... ('Hall's
Chronicle'). 1548. fol. etc. (STC 12721-12723)]
- [176] 4 Hardyngs cronicle
[John Hardyng, The chronicle of J.H. in metre ...
1543. 8° etc. (STC 12766.7-12767)]
- [177] 5 Lanquet
[Thomas Lanquet, An epitome of chronicles ...
('Cooper's Chronicle'). 1569 (1549). 4° etc. (STC
15217-15221)]
- [178] 6 the little cronicle of yers
[A cronicle of yeres, from the beginning of the
worlde ... [1542]. 8° etc. (STC 9986-9989)]
- [179] 7 the turkes cronicle by peter Asheton translated
owt of frauncis Niger
[Paolo Giovio, A short treatise upon the Turkes
chronicles ...; translated by Peter Ashton from
the Latin translation of Francesco Negri
(Francisco Niger) of Bassano. 1546. 8° (STC
11899)]

[Vacant space]

treatisis stories and other Englishe bookes

- [180] 1 Firste the Storye of Italye by William Thomas
[William Thomas, Clerk of the Council to Edward
VI, The historie of Italie. 1549. 4° (STC 24018)]

[fol.62v]

- [181] 2 the warres betweene Scipio and Hanibal
[Sir Anthony Cope, The historie of two the moste noble capitaines of the worlde, Annibal and Scipio; translated from Latin. 1544. 4° etc. (STC 5718-5719)]
- [182] 3 the trewe subiecte to the Rebel
[?Thomas Bilson, The true difference betweene Christian subjection and unchristian rebellion. Oxford, 1585. 4° etc. (STC 3071-3072)]
- [183] 4 peers the plowmans creede
[?Another copy or edition of entry no.164 above (section 'Scripture books in English')]
- [184] 5 An abrigement of pollidore virgil de Inuentoribus rerum
[Polydorus Vergilius (Virgilius); translated by Thomas Langley. 1546. 8° etc. (STC 24654-24657)]
- [185] 6 An Introduccion to wisdome the banket of sapience and precepts of Agatepus [sic]
[Joannes Ludovicus Vives, An introduction to wysedome; Banket of sapience; Preceptes of Agapetus; translated from Latin. 1546. 16° etc. (STC 24848.5-24849)]
- [186] 7 An exhortacion to the Scottes
[James Harrison, An exhortation to the Scottes to conforme to the union betwene Englande and Scotlande. 1547. 8° (STC 12857)]
- [187] 8 the kings title to Scotlande
[Bodrugan, otherwise Nicholas Adams, An epitome of the title that the Kinges maiestie of Englande, hath to the souereigntie of Scotlande. 1548. 8° (STC 3196)]
- [188] 9 A treatice of newe India
[Sebastian Muenster, A treatyse of the Newe India; translated from Latin by Richard Eden. 1553. 8° (STC 18244)]
- [189] 10 the decades of the newe worlde
[Petrus Martyr Anglerius; translated from Latin by Richard Eden. 1555. 4° etc. (STC 645-648)]
- [190] 11 Iosephus
[Flavius Josephus. Cf. STC 14809]
- [191] 12 precepts of cato with the sayngs [sic] of the vjj [sic] wyse men
[Marcus Porcius Cato, the Censor, Preceptes of Cato, containing 'The sage and prudent sayinges of the seven wisemen' and 'The sayinges of Publius'; translated by Robert Barrant. [1545]. 16° etc. (STC 4853.5-4854)]

- [192] 13 Morral philosophye and the garden of wisdom
[Richard Taverner, The garden of wysdom. 1539. 8°
etc. (STC 23711a-23716)]
- [193] 14 Marcus Aurelius
[?Antonio de Guevara, The golden boke of Marcus
Aurelius; translated from French by John
Bourchier. 1535. 4° etc. (STC 12436-12441)]
- [194] 15 tullis officiis
[Marcus Tullius Cicero, De officiis; translated
into English. 1534. 8° etc. (STC 5278-5281)]
- [fol.63r]
- [195] 16 An other tullis officiis
[Id.]
- [196] 17 A booke of geometrye
[Unidentified]
- [197] 18 Alexander Seuerus
[?George Whetstone, A mirour for magestrates ...
representing the ordinaunces of the emperour
Alexander Severus to suppress vices. 1584. 4° etc.
(STC 25341-25341.5)]
- [198] 19 the disprayse of the courtears [sic] lyf
[Antonio de Guevara, A dispraise of the life of a
Courtier ...; translated by Sir Francis Briant
(Bryant) from a French version. 1548. 8° (STC
12431)]
- [199] 20 Vtopia
[St Thomas More; translated from Latin by Ralph
Robinson. 1551. 8° etc. (STC 18094-18095)]
- [200] 21 An Epitaphe of sir Thomas Wyet knight with ij
other dities toching mans lyf
[Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, An excellent
epitaffe of Syr Thomas Wyat, with two other
dytties [upon] the state of mannes lyfe. [1545?].
4° (STC 26054)]
- [201] 22 Skeltons werks in mytre
[John Skelton. [1513]. 4° etc. (STC 22593-22616)]
- [202] 23 Certeyne bookes of virgil aenaeas turnd into
Englishe mytre by the Erel of Surrye
[Publius Virgilius Maro, Aenaeis, Books 2 and 4;
translated by Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey. 1557.
4° (STC 24798)]
- [203] 24 songs and sonets
[?Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, and others, Songes
and sonettes ... 1557. 4° etc. (STC 13860-13862)]

- [204] 25 vij booke [sic] of virgil aenaeados turnd into
Englishe mitre by Thomas phayre [sic]
[Publius Virgilius Maro, Aenaeis, Books 1-7;
translated by Thomas Phaer. 1558. 4° (STC 24799)]
- [205] 26 the prayse of follye
[Desiderius Erasmus; translated by Sir Thomas
Chaloner, the Elder. 1549. 4° etc. (STC
10500-10501)]
- [206] 27 A booke of fables
[?Aesop. 1484. fol. etc. (STC 175-179). Additional
manuscript list has 'Aesopi] fabulae']
- [207] 28 the Instruccion of a Woman by Lewes Viues
[Joannes Ludovicus Vives, A very frutefull ...
booke called the instruction of a Christen woman;
translated from Latin by Richard Hyrd. [1529?]. 4°
etc. (STC 24856-24861)]
- [fol.63v]
- [208] 29 A prognosticacion to contynewe for euer
[Erra Pater, The prognostycacyon for ever.
[1540?]. 8° etc. (STC 439.3-439.13)]
- [209] 30 the Regiment of lyf
[Jean Goevrot; translated by Thomas Phaer.
[1543?]. 8° etc. (STC 11966.5-11971)]
- [210] 31 Ageinste the Swetyng Siknes
[John Caius, A boke or counseill against the
disease commonly called the sweate, or sweatyng
sicknesse. 1552. 8° (STC 4343)]
- [211] 32 the castel of helthe
[Sir Thomas Elyot. [1537?]. 8° etc. (STC
7642.5-7655)]
- [212] 33 the glasse of helthe
[Thomas Moulton, The myrrour or glasse of helth
... [before 1531]. 8° etc. (STC 18214a-18222)]
- [213] 34 agayne the castel of helthe
[Another copy or edition of entry no.211 above]
- [214] 35 the Spider and the flye
[John Heywood. 1556. 4° (STC 13308)]
- [215] 36 the tryumphe of petrarke
[Francesco Petrarca. [1555?]. 4° (STC 19811)]
- [216] 37 Codrus and Minalcas
[Alexander Barclay, The boke of Codrus and
Minalcas. [1521?]. 4° (STC 1384b)]

- [217] 38 the Epistles of Lucres and Euralius [sic]
[Pope Pius II, Euryalus and Lucretia (title
varies). [1515?]. 4° etc. (STC 19969.8-19970)]
- [218] 39 the hundred poyntes of husbandrye
[Thomas Tusser, A hundreth good pointes of
husbandrie. 1557. 4° (STC 14372)]
- [219] 40 Medicyns for horsis
[Propytees & medicynes for horses (title varies).
[1502?]. 4° etc. (STC 20439.3-20439.5)]
- [220] 41 the prouerbs of Lydgate
[John Lydgate. [1510?]. 4° etc. (STC 17026-17027)]
- [221] 42 the Citysyn and vplandishe man
[Alexander Barclay, The fyfte eglog ... of the
cytezen and uplondyshman. [1518?]. 4° (STC 1385)]
- [222] 45 [sic] a booke of prouerbys by heywoode
[John Heywood, A dialogue conteinyng the nomber in
effect of all the proverbes in the Englishe
tongue. 1546. 4° etc. (STC 13291-13293)]
- [fol.64r]
- [223] 46 Ragmans Role
[The 'Ragman Rolls' of Scottish law]
- [224] 47 the booge of Courte
[John Skelton, Here begynneth a lytell treatyse
named the bowge of courte. [1499?]. 4° etc. (STC
22597-22597.5)]
- [225] 48 the maydens dreame
[Christopher Goodwyn, The maydens dreame. [1542?].
4° (STC 12047)]
- [226] 49 frenche hoodes
[Unidentified]
- [227] 50 Comentaryes of Ladis
[Unidentified]
- [228] 51 An argument tochinge womens aparel
[Titus Livius, An argument, wherein the apparaile
of women is both reproved and defended; translated
by William Thomas, Clerk of the Council to Edward
VI. 1551. 8° (STC 16612a.7)]
- [229] 52 the comendacion of women
[Unidentified]
- [230] 53 the defence of good women
[Sir Thomas Elyot. 1540. 8° etc. (STC
7657.5-7658)]

- [231] 54 Chaucere
[Geoffrey Chaucer (STC 5068-5100)]
- [232] 55 the faul [sic] of princes
[Giovanni Boccaccio, De casibus virorum illustrium; translated by John Lydgate as The fall of princes. 1494. fol. etc. (STC 3175-3178)]
- [233] 56 A wrytten booke of medicyns
[?Unidentified manuscript]
- [234] 57 A booke of the order of diuers matters in London
[Unidentified]
- [235] 58 Gowre de confessione Amantis
[John Gower. Westmestre, 1493 [1483]. fol. etc. (STC 12142-12144)]
- [236] 59 A diccionarye of the werste
[Unidentified]
- [fol.64v]
- [237] 60 A diccionarye of the better sorte
[Unidentified]
- [238] 61 the distruccion of Troye
[?Dares the Phrygian, The faythfull and true storve of the destruction of Troye; translated by Thomas Paynell. 1553. 16* (STC 6274.5). ?Or Guido delle Colonne, The hystorve, sege and dystruccyon of Troye; translated by John Lydgate. 1513. fol. etc. (STC 5579-5580)]
- [239] 62 the historye of the Athenian warre
[Unidentified]
- [240] 63 a written booke of the discourse of the common welthe of Englonde
[Manuscript of ?Sir Thomas Smith's 'The common-welth of England']
- [241] 64 A booke of secretes
- [242] 65 a booke of queen Elisabeths goyng throughe London
[Richard Mulcaster, The Quenes Maiesties passage through the Citie of London to Westminster the daie before her coronation. [1559]. 4* etc. (STC 7589.5-7590)]
- [243] 66 the tragedye of Lucius Anneus seneca turnd into Englishe mytre
[(STC 22226-22227)]

- [244] 67 de partu Mulieris by Ionas
[?Eucharis Roesslin, The byrth of mankinde,
otherwyse named the Womans Booke; translated from
his De partu hominis by Richard Jonas. 1540. 4°
etc. (STC 21153-21155)]
- [245] 68 A wrytten boke of Psalmes turnde into mytre
[?Unidentified manuscript]
- [246] 69 A booke of Anotomye [sic]
[Unidentified]
- [247] 70 A booke to lerne to wryte bye
[Unidentified]
- [248] 71 An herbale paynted
[Unidentified]
- [249] 72 A booke of Surgerye
[Unidentified]
- [250] 73 the breuiarye of helthe
[Andrew Boorde. [1547]. 4° etc. (STC 3373.5-3375)]

[fol.65r]

- [251] 74 A great wrytten booke of precy dents
[?Unidentified manuscript of legal precedents]
- [252] 75 a paper booke bounde in paste
[Unidentified]
- [253] 76 a parchment booke bound in paste
[Unidentified]
- [254] 77 a paper booke bound in paste for songs
[Unidentified]
- [255] 78 An aunswere to the booke made ageinste the
gouernment [sic] of women
[Unidentified]

[Vacant space]

bookes of the lawe

- [256] 1 fyrste all the statutes before kynge henry the
eight
- [257] 2 Al the statutes of kyng henry the viijth
[1543. fol. etc. (STC 9301-9303.7). Cf. also STC
9357.8-9414.9]

[fol.65v]

- [258] 3 All the statutes of kyng Edward the vjth
[1553. fol. (STC 9545). Cf. also STC 9419-9440]
- [259] 4 All the statutes of queene Marye
[STC 9440.8-9457)]
- [260] 5 the statutes of the first parliament of queene
Elizabeth
[STC 9458-9461]
- [261] 6 the booke of Abridgement of statutes by Serieant
Rastone [sic]
- [262] 7 An other abrigement of statutes
[Statutes; abridged and translated by John
Rastell. 1557. 4° etc. (STC 9306-9307)]
- [263] 8 An abrigement of statutes in frenche
[1521. 8° etc. (STC 9516-9518.7)]
- [264] 9 Magna Carta
- [265] 10 An other magna Carta
[1508. 12° etc. (STC 9266-9278)]
- [266] 11 the Doctor and the studient [sic]
[Christopher Saint-German, The dialogues in
English between a Doctor of Divinity and a student
in the lawes of England ... (title varies).
[1530?]. 8° etc. (STC 21561-21571)]
- [267] 12 Natura breuium
[French Laws; ?translated into English by Thomas
Phaer. [1530?]. fol. etc. (STC 18402.5-18409)]
- [268] 13 Littleton tenures
[Sir Thomas Littleton. [1523-1525]. fol. etc. (STC
15759.5-15768)]
- [269] 14 parkyns
[?John Perkins (Parkins), A verie profitable booke
... treating of the lawes of this realme. 1555. 8°
(STC 19633)]
- [270] 15 a booke of Iusticis of pease
- [271] 16 olde Iusticis
[The boke of Justices of Peas. [1505?]. 4° etc.
(STC 14862-14883). Cf. entries no.273-274 below]

[fol.66r]

- [272] 17 A booke of Instruments
[Unidentified]

- [273] 18 A booke of Iusticis of peas by fitzharberte
[274] 19 An other booke of Iusticis of pease
[Sir Anthony Fitz-Herbert, The newe boke of
iustices of the peas ... 1538. 8° etc. (STC
10969-10977)]
- [275] 20 the plees of the crowne
[Sir William Stanford, Les plees del Coron. 1557.
4° (STC 23219)]

[End]

The 1617 catalogue of the books of
William Paget, 4th Baron Paget (1572-1629)

1. William Paget, 4th Baron Paget

Born in 1572, William Paget matriculated at Oxford as a member of Christ Church, and graduated B.A. on February 25, 1590.

His life was not as turbulent as that of his father, Thomas, third Baron Paget (died 1590), but he grew up with a troubled family history. Being a Roman Catholic, his father was subjected to imprisonment on at least one occasion (in 1580) for refusing to conform to the established religion. When he fled to Paris in 1583 his estates and goods were immediately seized. Nearly twenty years elapsed before the Pagets' lands and honours were returned to William by James I. Thomas Paget's books may have formed the nucleus of the large collection kept by his son William in the Paget's residence at West Drayton in Middlesex and catalogued in 1617.

William Paget died in Westminster on 29 August 1629 and was buried at West Drayton.

On William Paget, see DNB. On his father Thomas, see A.H. Anderson (no.65, p.226).

2. Sources

British Library, Harley MS 3267 (paper, fol., 29 leaves).

3. Date and attribution

The title at the head of the catalogue states this was compiled in 1617 by John Hassall.

4. Circumstances

Gift to Paget by Kenelm Digby, who was 14 years of age in 1617 (the gift itself is not dated). There are several biographies of Digby. On his precocious start in public life, see R.T. Petersson (no.186) and E.W. Bligh (no.74).

5. Contents

1589 entries (mainly printed books), some with place and date of printing, and language.

6. Arrangement

	<u>Entries no.</u>
[Theologici]	
Libri theologici in folio	1-84
Libri theologici in quarto	85-207
Libri theologici in octavo	208-345
Libri theologici in decimo-sexto & 32°	346-388
[Juridici]	
Juris tum civilis tum canonici et municipalis scriptores in folio & quarto	389-425
Libri juridici in 8° et 16°	426-468
[Historici]	
Historici in folio	469-557
Historici in quarto	558-666
Historici in octavo	667-783
Historici in 16° & 32°	784-804
[Philosophi]	
Philosophi in folio	805-843
Philosophi in quarto	844-904
Philosophi in octavo	905-985
Philosophi in 16° & 32°	986-1003
[Medici & Chymici]	
Libri medici & chymici in folio et 4°	1004-1026
Medici & chymici in 8° et 16°	1027-1062
[Mathematici]	
Scriptores mathematici in folio	1063-1113
Mathematici in quarto	1114-1186
Mathematici in 8° & 16°	1187-1218
Vocabularij & grammatici	1219-1252
Rhetoricae scriptores. Hic titulus ante praecedentem collocandus	1253-1263
[Miscellaneous]	
Variarum rerum sive promiscuae doctrinae scriptores in folio et 4°	1264-1314
Promiscuae doctrinae scriptores in 8° & 16°	1315-1340
[Poetae]	
Poetae in folio & quarto	1341-1364
Poetae in 8° & 16°	1365-1404

[Rei militaris scriptores]	
Rei militaris scriptores in folio	1405-1425
Rei militaris scriptores in quarto	1426-1459
Rei militaris scriptores in 8°	1460-1476
Scriptores logici	1477-1520
[Epistolae]	
Epistolarum scriptores in quarto	1521-1530
Epistolarum scriptores in 8° et 16°	1531-1556
Libri bis aut saepius in hac bibliotheca reperti	1557-1589

7. Note on the transcription below

British Library Harley MS 3267 is now reportedly lost, but I was able to transcribe the entire catalogue from the original before it went missing. I have used a photographic reproduction (from a microfilm copy) for final checking.

Many additions were made to the catalogue after 1617, and these usually occupy blank spaces left at the end of some subject sections. These additions have been omitted from the transcription, and so has the list of duplicate books appearing at the end of the catalogue under the heading 'Libri bis aut saepius in hac bibliotheca reperti' (fol.28v-29r).

The manuscript contains contemporary pagination, as well as modern (late 19th century) foliation. Both are given in the transcription below.

[fol.1r]

For my Lorde Pagett, from his Lordships humble servant
Kenelme Digby

[fol.1v]

[Blank]

[fol.2r]

Catalogus librorum omnium Honoratissimⁱ Domini mei,
Willhelmi Domini Paget, Baronis de Beau-desert; ex
ejusdem Bibliothecâ Draytonianâ descriptus 111^o. KL.
ix^{bris}. [sic] Anno clv^o.lvc^o.xvii^o.

There is no end in making many bookes,
& much reading is a wearinesse to the
flesh. Let us heare the end of all: feare
God & keepe his commaundementes:
for this is the whole of man.

Ecclesiastes, vltimo [capitulo, verso] 12^o.

Orimur, Morimur.

[Signed] Iohn Hassall

[fol.2v]

[Blank]

[fol.3r (p.1)] Libri Theologici in folio.

- [1] Biblia Regia Philippi Quadrilinguis volumina 5.
[The Bible (Hebrew, Chaldaic, Greek and Latin);
edited by Benedictus Arias Montanus and begun
under the auspices of King Philip II of Spain.
Antwerpiae : C.Plantinus, 1569 (i.e. 1571) -1572]
- [2] Biblia Interlinearia
- [3] Apparatus Biblicus Ariae Montani
[Id., vol.7-8]
- [4] Apparatus Biblici volumen alterum continens
Epitomen thesauri Santis Pagnini vna cum
grammaticâ hebraicâ.
Dictionarium Syro-chaldaicum, vna cum grammatica
chaldaica Boderiani.
Grammaticam Syriacam et Syrorum peculium per
Andream Masium.
Grammaticam Graecam vna cum lexico graecolatino.
Antuerpiae apud Plantinum
[Id., vol.6; with contributions by Santes
Pagninus; Gui Le Fèvre de la Boderie; and
Andreas Masius]

- [5] Concordantiae bibliorum Latinae francofurti.
[Bible concordance. [Frankfort], 1600]
- [6] Xysti Betuleij Concordantiae graecae novi
testamenti. Basileae Oporinus 1546.
[Sixt Birck (Xystus Betuleius)]
- [7] Pererius in Genesin.
[Benedictus Pererius Valentinus]
- [7a] < Baronij Annales volumina 8. >
- [8] Causaboni [sic] Exercitationes ad annales Baronij.
[Isaac Casaubon on Caesar Baronius]
- [9] Willet vpon Genesis Exodus Daniel Romanes
volumina 2.
[Andrew Willet (STC 25682 passim)]
- [10] Pinedae Solomon praeuius volumen 1.
- [11] Idem in Iob. volumen 2*.
[Joannes de Pineda of Seville on the Bible books
attributed to King Solomon, and on Job]
- [12] Calvinus in Iob.
[Jean Calvin]
- [13] Iansenius in Psalmos, Proverbia, et Ecclesiasten.
[Cornelius Jansenius, Bishop of Ghent]
- [14] Mollerus in Psalmos.
[Henricus Mollerus (BN)]
- [15] Lavaterus in Proverbia & Ecclesiasten.
[Ludwig Lavater (Lavaterus)]
- [16] Hafenrefferus in 9. postrema capita Ezechielis.
[Matthias Hafenreffer]
- [17] Aquinas in Novum Testamentum volumina 2.
[St Thomas Aquinas]
- [18] Bezae Annotationes maiores in Novum Testamentum
[Théodore de Bèze]
- [19] Gorranus in 4. Euangelistas.
[Nicolaus Gorranus]
- [20] Iansenij Concordantia Euangelica.
[Cornelius Jansenius]
- [21] Beaux-amis de harmoniâ Euangelicâ.
[Thomas Beauxamis]
- [22] Salmeronis Commentaria in 4. Euangelistas
volumina 4.
[Alphonsus Salmeron]

- [23] Guilliaudius in Matheum.
[Claude Guillaud, Chanoine d'Autun]
- [24] Musculus in Matheum.
[Wolfgang Musculus]
- [25] ferus in Matheum & Ioannem.
[Johann Wild (Joannes Ferus)]
- [26] Stella in Lucam.
[Diego de Estella]
- [27] Gorranus in Epistolas.
[Nicolaus Gorranus]
- [28] Hyperius in epistolas.
[Andreas Gerardus Hyperius. This entry is a
marginal insertion]
- [29] Iosephus graecè.
[Flavius Josephus]
- [30] Iustinus Martyr graecé
[St Justin Martyr]
- [31] Eusebius graecé volumina 2.
[Eusebius Pamphili]
- [32] Philo Iudeus Graecé.
[Philo Judaeus]
- [33] Clemens Alexandrinus graecé.
[Clement of Alexandria]
- [34] francisci Ioverij collectio Conciliorum et
Decretorum.
[Franciscus Joverius]

[fol.3v (p.2)]

- [35] Monumenta Patrum Orthodoxorum volumina 2.
[Edited by Johann Jacob Grynaeus]
- [36] Gregorius Nyssenus Latiné.
[St Gregory, Bishop of Nyssa]
- [37] Summa Thomae Aquinatis.
- [38] Ejusdem Opuscula.
[St Thomas Aquinas]
- [39] Dominicus Soto de naturâ & gratiâ
[Domingo de Soto]
- [40] Bannes de Iustitiâ & Iure.
- [41] Idem in primam partem Thomae.
- [42] Idem in secundam secundae.
[Domingo Bañez on St Thomas Aquinas. Entry no.42 is
a marginal insertion]

- [43] Michaël Salon in Thomam de Iustitiâ.
[Miguel Bartolomé Salon on St Thomas Aquinas]
- [44] Azorij Institutiones Morales.
[Joannes Azor]
- [45] Cusani Opera.
[Nicolaus Khrypffs de Cusa]
- [46] Gerson volumina 2.
[Jean Charlier de Gerson]
- [47] Caroli Bovilli Conclusiones Theologicae.
[Charles de Bouelles (Carolus Bovillus). This entry is a marginal insertion]
- [48] Bellarmini Controversiae volumina 3.
[Cardinal St Robert Bellarmino]
- [49] Schultingius contra politiam Calvinii.
[Cornelius Schultingius on Jean Calvin]
- [50] Bibliotheca Sixti Senensis.
[Sisto da Siena]
- [51] Scriptores Cabalistici videlicet {
 - Paulus Riccius.
 - Iosephus Castiliensis de portâ lucis.
 - Leo Hebraeus de Amore.
 - Reuclin de Arte Cabalisticâ & Verbo Mirifico.
 - Archangeli Interpretationes Cabalisticae.
 - Abrahamus de Creatione.
 - Pistorius de Arte Cabalisticâ. omnia vno volumine.
 [Johann Pistorius of Nidda; with contributions by Paulus Ricius; Joseph ben Abraham Gikatilla (Iosephus Castiliensis); Judah Abravanel (Leo Hebraeus); Johann Reuchlin; Arcangelo Pozzo da Borgo-Nuovo]
- [52] Galatinus de Arcanis Catholicae veritatis.
[Petrus Columna Galatinus]
- [53] Bezae tractationes thelogicae [sic].
[Théodore de Bèze]
- [54] Petri Martyris loci communes.
[Pietro Martire Vermigli]
- [55] Calvinii tractatus thelogici [sic].
[Jean Calvin]
- [56] Zanchius de tribus Elohim.
- [57] Ejusdem tractationes theologicae.
[Hieronymus Zanchius (Adams Z:45-48,57)]
- [58] Sadeelis Opera.
[Antoine La Roche Chandieu (Antoine Sadeel)]

- [59] Ioannis Wolfij lectionum memorabilium volumina 2.
[Joannes Wolfius]
- [60] Augustinus Steuchus de perenni Philosophiâ.
[Augustinus Steuchus]
- [61] Georgij Veneti promptuarium philosophicum et
theologicum.
[Francesco Giorgio (Franciscus Georgius
Venetus)]
- [62] Hospinianus de origine templorum et festorum.
[63] Idem de origine Monachorum.
[64] Idem de Iesuitis.
[Rodolphus Hospinianus. Entry no.64 is a marginal
insertion]
- [65] Knighte his Concordance Axiomaticall
[William Knight, of Arlington, Sussex (STC
15049)]
- [66] Mason of the Consecration & succession of English
bishops.
[Francis Mason (STC 17597)]
- [67] Milles his Acroamatical lessons.
[Thomas Milles (STC (17925.5))]
- [fol.4r (p.3)]
- [68] Whitgifte against Cartwright.
[John Whitgift on John Field, Thomas Wilcox and
Thomas Cartwright (STC 25430-25430.5)]
- [69] fulkes answeare to the Rhemish testament.
[William Fulke on the Rheims version of the New
Testament (STC 2888, 2900, 2917-2918)]
- [70] Jewel his workes volumina 2.
[John Jewell (STC 14579-14580.5)]
- [71] Biblia Pagnini & Vatabli Latina
[The Bible; translated into Latin by Santes
Pagninus and Franciscus Vatablus]
- [72] Hookers 5 bookes of Ecclesiasticall policie.
[73] Certaine divine tractates and sermons of Mr.
Hookers.
[Richard Hooker (STC 13712-13716)]
- [74-84] [11 later additions]

Libri Theologici in Quarto.

- [85] Biblia Latina Tremellij.
[The Bible; translated into Latin by Joannes
Immanuel Tremellius and others]

- [86] Liber Geneseos hebraicé.
- [87] English bible of Dowaye.
[Douai version (STC 2207)]
- [88] Didacus a Stunica in Iob.
[Diego Zuñiga (Didacus de Stunica)]
- [89] Bellarminus in Psalmos.
[Cardinal St Robert Bellarmino]
- [90] Pererius in Exodum.
- [91] Idem in Ioannem.
- [92] Idem in epistolam ad Romanos.
[Benedictus Pererius Valentinus]
- [93] Lorinus in Ecclesiasten.
[Joannes Lorinus]
- [94] Emmanuel Sa in 4. Euangelistas.
[Emmanuel Sa]
- [95] Arias Montanus de generatione & Regeneratione
Adae.
[Benedictus Arias Montanus, Liber generationis et
regenerationis Adam (Adams M:1654)]
- [96] Idem in librum Iosue.
- [97] Idem in librum Iudicum.
- [98] Idem de naturae historiâ.
- [99] Idem in Novum Testamentum.
- [100] Palanterius in Psalmos volumina 2.
[Joannes Paulus Palanterius (Adams P:70)]
- [101] Abbas Ioachim in Apocalypsin: ejusdem psalterium
decem chordarum.
[Joachimus, Abbot of Fiore]
- [fol.4v (p.4)]
- [102] Idem de Concordia vtriusque testamenti.
- [103] Liber fidei ex hebraeo latinus per
Paulum fagium.
Sententiae Morales Ben-Syrae.
Tobias hebraico-latinus.
Exegesis dictionum hebraicarum in
4 capita Géneseos
[Paulus Fagius. With Jesus, Son of Sirach (Ben
Syra)]
- } vno volumine
- [104] Espositione del aquila d'Esdra p. [?por] Antonio
Lovisino.
[Marco Antonio Lovisino]

- [105] Ioannis Albae expositiones in varia vtriusque testamenti loca.
[Joannes de Belmeis (ad Albas Manus)]
- [106] Ecclesiasticus graecolatine per Ioannem Drusium.
[Joannes Drusius, the Elder]
- [107] Adagia sacra per Ioachimum Zehnerum.
[Joachim Zehner]
- [108] Expositio primi capituli euangelii Ioannis vna cum alijs quibusdam Caroli Bovilli. &c.
[Charles de Bouelles (Carolus Bovillus)]
- [109] Bartholomeus Radtmannus de vaticinijs divinis.
[Unidentified]
- [110] Simphorianus de Mirabilibus sacrae scripturae.
[Symphorien Champier]
- [111] Damascenus graecé.
[?St John of Damascus (Joannes Damascenus)]
- [112] Sculteti medulla theologiae.
[Abraham Scultetus]
- [113] Ludovici Carbonis compendium summae Divi Thomae.
[Lodovico Carbone (Ludovicus Carbo or Carbon) on St Thomas Aquinas]
- [114] Summa Ioannis Gerson.
[Jean Charlier de Gerson]
- [115] Summa Angelica.
[Angelus Carletus de Clavasio]
- [116] Lelij Zechi summa theologiae.
[Laelius Zecchus]
- [117] Galetti margarita casuum conscientiae.
[Franciscus Galettus (BN)]
- [118] Paulus franzosus in Sententias.
[Paulus Franzosus on Petrus Lombardus (Adams F:971)]
- [119] Victorini Mansi harmonia Patrum et Scholasticorum.
[Victorinus Mansus]
- [120] Georgij Veneti Problemata in scripturam.
[Francesco Giorgio (Franciscus Georgius Venetus)]
- [121] Harphij [sic] theologia mystica.
[Henricus de Herph]
- [122] Rosignolius de disciplina Christianae perfectionis.
[Bernardino Rosignoli (Adams R:797)]

- [123] Zanchius de natura Dei.
[124] Idem de Operibus 6. dierum.
[Hieronymus Zanchius]
- [125] Polani Syntagma theologicum volumina 2.
[Amandus Polanus]
- [126] Georgij Abbati explicatio 6. quaestionum.
[George Abbot (STC 36)]
- [127] Alstedij theologia naturalis
[Johann Heinrich Alsted (BN)]
- [128] Ecclesiarum Hollandicarum & Westfrisicarum
catechismus.
- [129] Syntagma confessionum fidei.
[Unidentified]
- [130] Theoremata & problemata theologica per Iacobum
Grynaeum.
[Johann Jacob Grynaeus]
- [131] Bartholomaei Westhemeri Conciliatio Scripturae
& Patrum Orthodoxorum.
[Bartholomaeus Westhemerus]
- [132] Petri de Cavalleria zelus Christi < & > contra
Iudaeos & Saracenos.
[Petrus de la Cavalleria]
- [133] Thomas a Iesu de conversione omnium gentium.
Catechismus Cardinalis a sancta Severina.
[Thomas a Jesu. Second item unidentified]
- [134] Wenceslai Budovez circulus horologij Lunariorum &
Solariorum
[Václav Budovec z Budova (Wenceslaus Budovecius
de Budova)]

[fol.5r (p.5)]

- [135] Baronei Annalium Epitome volumina 2.
[Caesar Baronius]
- [136] Catalogus testium Veritatis volumina 2.
[Matthias Flacius Illyricus]
- [137] Ioannis Rainoldi censura librorum Apocryphorum.
2. volumina
[John Rainolds]
- [138] Mathaeus Tortus.
[Matthaeus Tortus (i.e. Cardinal St Robert
Bellarmine)]

- [139] Lanceloti Cicastrensis Tortura Torti.
- [140] Ejusdem Responsio ad Apologiam Bellarmini.
[Lancelot Andrewes on entry no.138 above (STC 626-626.5, 604)]
- [141] Causaboni [sic] Epistola ad frontonem Ducaeum.
[Isaac Casaubon on Fronton Du Duc (STC 4742-4743)]
- [142] Crellius de Eucharistiâ.
[Fortunatus Crellius (Adams C:2919)]
- [143] Martini del Rio Disquisitionum magicarum
volumina 2.
[Martinus Antonius del Rio]
- [144] Thyraeus de daemoniacis.
[Petrus Thyraeus]
- [145] Index expurgatorius Gasparis Quirogae.
[Gaspard de Quiroga]
- [146] Contradictiones nunc-Romanae ecclesiae
[Unidentified]
- [147] Carerius de Potestate Romani Pontificis.
[Alexander Carrerius]
- [148] Hockerii speculum logico-theologicum.
[Jonas Hoeckerus]
- [149] Elizeus Roslin de Opere Creationis.
[Helisaeus Roeslin]
- [150] Bilson de perpetuâ ecclesiae gubernatione.
[Thomas Bilson; translated from English (STC 3067)]
- [151] Vsserius de Christianarum ecclesiarum successione
& statu.
[James Usher (Jacobus Usserius) (STC 24551)]
- [152] Vorstius contra Lubertum.
[Conrad Vorst on Sibrandus Lubbertus]
- [153] Acta colloquij Ratisponensis
['The Ratisbon Book']
- [154] Ioannes Cyparissiotus de Deo.
[Joannes Cyparissiota]
- [155] Turbae inter Iesuitas & sacerdotes Anglicanos.
[Christopher Bagshaw and George Blackwell (STC 3106)]
- [156] Ioannes Geiser [sic] Navicula stultorum.
[Johann Geiler]

- [157] Apologia doctrina, liturgia et politia ecclesiae
[sic] Anglicanae
[John Jewel (STC 14581-14586). This entry is a
marginal insertion]
- [158] Robertus Parkerus de Politiâ ecclesiasticâ.
[Robert Parker]
- [159] Response a l'euesque d'Eureux par Philippe de
Mornay.
[Philippe de Mornay on Jacques Davy Du Perron]
- [160] Dialogo fra il catechumeno [sic] & il padre
catechisante per fabiano fioghi.
[Fabiano Fioghi, Dialogo fra il cathecumino et il
Padre catechizante]
- [161] Introductione al simbolo del Luigi di Granata.
[Luis de Granada (Ludovicus Granatensis)]
- [162] Inconvenients des disputes de ce temps.
[Unidentified. This entry is a marginal
insertion]
- [163] Conference a fontaine belleau.
[Philippe de Mornay]
- [164] Tratado de cambios por Christoval de Villalon.
[Cristòval de Villalón. This entry is a
marginal insertion]
- [165] Considerationi sopra le censure di Paulo V.
[Giovanni Antonio Bovio on Pietro Sarpi (Pope
Paul V)]
- [166] Dr feild of the Church.
[Philippe de Mornay; translated by John Field
(Feild) (STC 18158-18162)]
- [167] De perfectione Iesuitarum Italicé & Latiné.
[Unidentified]
- [168] Declaration de roi de Bretaigne touchant Vorstius.
[King James I on Conrad Vorst (STC 9229-9231)]
- [169] Iaques roy de le droit des rois.
[Id. (STC 14367)]
- [170] Hackwills answeare to Dr Carrier.
[George Hakewill on Benjamin Carrier (STC 12610)]
- [171] Dr Dunne his Pseudomartyr.
[John Donne (Dunne) (STC 7048)]
- [172] Dr White of the waye to the true church.
[John White (STC 25394-25397)]

[fol.5v (p.6)]

- [173] Dr Whites defence of the waye of the church.
[Id. (STC 25390)]
- [174] Apologie for the oath of allegiance.
[King James I (STC 14400-14402)]
- [175] A letter against the oath of allegiance.
[Robert Parsons on entry no.174 above (STC 19408)]
- [176] B. [?Bishope] of Lincolnes Answere to that letter.
[William Barlow, successively Bishop of Rochester and of Lincoln, on entry no.175 above (STC 1446-1446.5)]
- [177] Wottons defence of Perkins reformed Catholique.
[Anthony Wotton on William Perkins (STC 26004)]
- [178] Bucanus his Institution. English.
[Gulielmus Bucanus; translated from Latin by Robert Hill (STC 3961)]
- [179] Doctrine of the Church of England.
[Unidentified]
- [180] Robert Abbots first parte against Dr Bishop.
[Robert Abbot on William Bishop (STC 48-48.5)]
- [181] Morton of rebellion & equivocation.
[Thomas Morton (STC 18185)]
- [182] A reckning with Thomas Morton.
[Robert Parsons on entry no.183 below (STC 19412)]
- [183] Mortons preamble to his encounter
[Thomas Morton (STC 18191)]
- [184] Dr Hall of the peace of Rome.
[Joseph Hall (STC 12696-12697a)]
- [185] Hooker of Iustification.
[Richard Hooker (STC 13708-13709)]
- [186] fitzherbert of Policie & Religion volumina 2.
[Thomas Fitz-Herbert (STC 11016.5-11018)]
- [187] Harsnet against Darrell.
[Samuel Harsnet on John Darrell (STC 12883)]
- [188] Broughtons consent of times.
- [189] Broughton vpon Daniels visions
[Hugh Broughton (STC 3850-3851.5, 2785)]

- [190] Boys on the Liturgie. and on the winter parte of dominical epistles and gospels. in 2 volumes
[John Boys, Dean of Canterbury (STC 3455-3456.7, 3458-3458.5)]
- [191] 2. sermons of Dr Whites.
[John White (STC 25392)]
- [192] 4. sermons before the kinge at hampton-courte.
[William Barlow, successively Bishop of Rochester and of Lincoln (STC 1451-1452.5)]
- [193] The Earle of Kentes funerall
[John Bowle on Henry Grey, Earl of Kent (STC 3435)]
- [194] Benefeild of the sinne against the holy ghoste.
[Sebastian Benefield (Benefeild) (STC 1872)]
- [195] Barlowes sermon of the eagle & the body.
[William Barlow, successively Bishop of Rochester and of Lincoln (STC 1450)]
- [196] Blackwels examination.
[George Blackwell (STC 3104-3105)]
- [197] Hales his sermon of the abuses of Scripture.
[John Hales (STC 12628)]
- [198] Henry Ainesworth vpon < Leviticus > Genesis Exodus
Leviticus in 2. volumes
- [199] [Ainesworth] vpon the psalmes 1 volume
[Henry Ainsworth (STC 210-214, 2411)]
- [200] [Ainesworth] his triall of truth against Iohn
Ainesworth the Iesuite. 1 volume
[Id. on John and Henry Ainsworth (STC 240)]
- [201] Scots discovery of Witchcrafte.
[Reginald Scot (STC 21864)]
- [202] Sprint of Conformity to our ceremonies.
[John Sprint (STC 23108)]
- [203] Jackson vpon the Apostles Creede.
[Thomas Jackson, Dean of Peterborough (STC 14308 passim)]
- [204] Wilsons Christian dictionary.
[Thomas Wilson (STC 25786-25787)]
- [205] Blackwels examination.
[Another copy or edition of entry no.196 above]
- [206] B. [?Bishope] of Ely his sermon vpon Isaiah 37.3.
[?Lancelot Andrewes; or ?John Buckeridge]
- [207] [One later addition]

[fol.6r (p.7)]

Libri Theologici in Octavo.

- [208] Biblia hebraica.
- [209] Biblia Latina Antuerpiae 1570.
- [210] Biblia Latina Sixti V. Antuerpiae 1599.
- [211] Biblia Lovaniensis Lugduni 1582.
- [212] Biblia Latina MS.

- [213] Biblia Anglicana.
[(STC 2063 onward)]

- [214] Nouum Testamentum Rhemes
[This entry is a marginal insertion]

- [215] Basiliij Zanchij notationes in Scripturas.
[Basilii Zanchius (BN)]

- [216] Zepperi Legum Mosaicarum explicatio
[Wilhelm Zepper. This entry is a marginal
insertion]

- [217] Leonharti hypomnemata in libros Samuelis Regum et
Paralipomenon.
[Sebastian Leonhart (BN)]

- [218] Pererius in Danielelem.
- [219] Idem de Magia, Somnijs, et Divinatione Astrologicâ.
[Benedictus Pererius Valentinus]

- [220] Epitome Iansenij Concordantiae Euangelicae.
[Cornelius Jansenius]

- [221] Corranus in Ecclesiasten.
- [222] Idem in epistolam ad Romanos.
[Antonio de Corro, translator]

- [223] Lutherus in epistolam ad Galatas.
[Martin Luther]

- [224] Seraphini Conciliatio locorum Scripturae.
[Seraphinus Cumiranus]

- [225] Althameri Conciliatio locorum Scripturae.
[Andreas Althamer]

- [226] Mettingeri Conciliatio locorum Scripturae.
[Unidentified]

- [227] Iani [sic] Drusij Questiones hebraicae.
[Joannes Drusius, the Elder]

- [228] Caninius de locis Scripturae hebraicis.
Nebrissensis quinquagena.
[Angelus Caninius. With Antonio de Lebrixa, the
Elder (Antonius Nebrissensis)]

- [229] Iosephus de Politiâ Iudaicâ grecolatine
[Flavius Iosephus]
- [230] Philo Iudaeus Latiné volumina 2.
[Philo Iudaeus]
- [231] Chrysostomi homiliae ad Populum Antiochenum graecé.
[St John Chrysostom]
- [232] Gregorius Nyssenus de opificio hominis grecolatine
[St Gregory, Bishop of Nyssa]
- [233] Cyprianus.
[?St Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage]
- [234] Augustinus de Civitate Dei cum commentarijs
Ludovici Vivis. 2 voll. [volumina] /.
[Joannes Ludovicus Vives on St Augustine, Bishop
of Hippo (?Adams A:2197)]
- [235] Idem de haeresibus. Ejusdem Enchiridion.
[St Augustine, Bishop of Hippo]
- [236] Arnobius
[?Arnobius, Afer]
- [237] Cassianus de Institutis Renunciantium. Ejusdem
Collationes
Ioannis Climaci Scala paradisi. et Sophronij
pratum spirituale.
[St John Cassianus. With St John, called
Climacus; and St Sophronius, Patriarch of
Jerusalem. This entry is a marginal insertion]
- [238] Vincentius Lyrinensis et Tertullianus de
Praescriptionibus.
[St Vincent of Lerins (Vincentius Lirinensis).
With Quintus Septimus Tertullianus]
- [239] Savanorola in orationem Dominicam & }
psalmos paenitentiales } vno volumine
Ejusdem eruditorium confessorum, & }
Triumphus crucis }
[Girolamo Savonarola (Savanorola)]
- [240] Hieronymi de Sanctâ fide hebraeo-mastyx.
[[Hieronymus de Sancta Fide]
- [241] Paraeus de jure Regum.
[David Pareus]
- [242] Puritanismus Anglicanus.
[William Bradshaw; translated from English into
Latin by William Ames]
- [243] Lubertus de Papa Romano.
[Sibrandus Lubbertus]

[fol.6v (p.8)]

- [244] Idem contra Vorstij Responsionem
[Id. on Conrad Vorst]
- [245] Mornaeus de veritate religionis Christianae
[Philippe de Mornay (Philippus Mornaeus);
translated from French]
- [246] Pezeli] refutatio catechismorum Iesuiticorum.
[Christoph Pezel (Adams P:954/6)]
- [247] Petri Lombardi Sententiarum libri 4.
[Petrus Lombardus]
- [248] Baptistae Rovamellae rosella casuum.
[Unidentified]
- [249] Georgij Busti Quaestiones.
[Georgius Bustus (Adams B:3355)]
- [250] Batholomei Sibyllae Speculum peregrinarum
quaestionum.
[Bartholomaeus Sibylla]
- [251] Boudinius de vitâ Christi.
[Joannes Boudinius]
- [252] Toleti summa casuum conscientiae.
[Franciscus Toletus]
- [253] Ioannis Michaelis decachordum psalterium.
[Johannes Michael (cf. Adams M:1405)]
- [254] Bellarmini Controversiarum epitome. volumina 2.
[Cardinal St Robert Bellarmino]
- [255] Bosius de ruinis gentium.
[Thomas Bozius (Bosius)]
- [256] Heribertus Rosweyodus de fide haereticis servandâ.
[Heribertus Rosweyodus]
- [257] Regulae Societatis Iesu.
[Jesuits]
- [258] Mornaeus de mysterio iniquitatis.
[Philippe de Mornay (Philippus Mornaeus)]
- [259] Gentilleti Examen Concilij Tridentini.
[Innocent Gentillet]
- [260] francisci Veronensis Iesuita sicarius.
[François de Vérone (i.e. Jean Boucher);
translated from French]
- [261] Tokerus [sic] contra Becanum.
[William Tooker on Martinus Becanus (STC 24119)]

- [262] Chamieri epistolae Iesuiticae.
[Daniel Chamier]
- [263] Tileni disputationes Theologicae
[Daniel Tilenus]
- [264] Tileni Systema horisticon.
[Id. (BN). This entry is a marginal insertion]
- [265] Vrsini explicationes catecheticae.
[Zacharias Ursinus]
- [266] Calvini Institutiones.
[Jean Calvin]
- [267] Polani sylloge thesium theologicarum.
[Amandus Polanus (Adams P:1738)]
- [268] Zanchij Compendium doctrinae Christianae
[Hieronymus Zanchius]
- [269] Polani symphonia catholica.
[Amandus Polanus]
- [270] Davidis Parrei decuria Collegiorum theologicorum.
ejusdem exercitationes.
[David Pareus]
- [271] Bucani Institutiones theologicae.
[Gulielmus Bucanus]
- [272] Serranus de fide catholicâ.
[Jean de Serres (Joannes Serranus)]
- [273] Vallesius de sacra philosophiâ. Levinus Lemnius
de plantis. franciscus Reus [sic] de gemmis.
[Francisco Vallés (Franciscus Vallesius). With
Levinus Lemnius; and Franciscus Rueus]
- [274] Peucerus de divinationibus.
[Caspar Peucer]
- [275] Danaeus de politiâ Christiana.
[Lambert Daneau (Lambertus Danaeus)]
- [276] < Malensis > de ritu bibendi &
de luxu vestium auctore Matenesio } vno volumine
Eryci [sic] Puteani Comus. }
[Joannes Fridericus Matenesius. With Erycius
Puteanus]
- [277] Hermannus Bodius de vnione locorum theologicorum.
[Hermannus Bodius]
- [278] Binsfeldij enchiridion pastorale.
[Petrus Binsfeldius (Adams B:2057)]

- [279] Ludovicus Vives de officio mariti, & de
christianae foeminae institutione.
[Joannes Ludovicus Vives]

[fol.7r (p.9)]

- [280] Keckermanni Systema theologiae.
[281] Ejusdem praeparatio ad sacram synaxin.
[Bartholomaeus Keckermannus]
- [282] Trelcatij Institutio theologiae.
[Lucas Trelcatius]
- [283] Petri Pomponatij Opera.
[Petrus Pomponatius]
- [284] Archangeli conclusiones cabalisticae.
[Arcangelo Pozzo da Borgo-Nuovo]
- [285] Tilenus contra Arminium.
[Daniel Tilenus on Jacobus Arminius]
- [286] Alphonsi Mendozae controversiae theologiae.
[Alphonsus Mendoza]
- [287] Iacobi Middendorpij quaestiones theologiae et
politicae.
[Jacobus Middendorpius]
- [288] Thomsoni Vindex veritatis contra Lipsium.
2 volumina
[George Thomson on Justus Lipsius (STC 24031)]
- [289] Liber de ecclesiasticâ et politicâ potestate.
[André Du Val]
- [290] Casmannus de luctâ peccatoris.
[Otho Casmannus (Index Aureliensis)]
- [291] Iunius de politiâ Mosis.
[François Du Jon, the Elder]
- [292] Ioachimi Vrsini Idea Principis
[Joachimus Ursinus]
- [293] Iunius de naturâ et gratiâ.
[François Du Jon, the Elder]
- [294] Liber creaturarum.
[Raymundus de Sabunde]
- [295] Nicolai fulleri Miscellanea sacra.
[Nicholas Fuller (STC 11461-11462)]
- [296] Conradi Alsaci physica & ethica Mosaica.
[Unidentified]

- [297] Benefeldus de perseverantia Sanctorum.
[Sebastian Benefield (Sebastianus Benefeeldus).
This entry is a marginal insertion]
- [298] Edwardi Chetwind concio ad clerum.
[Edward Chetwind (STC 5126)]
- [299] Concionum de tempore Ludovici Granatensis
volumina < 2 deest vnum > .6.
- [300] Ejusdem concionum epitome.
[Luis de Granada (Ludovicus Granatensis)]
- [301] Stapltoni [sic] morale promptuarium. volumina 2.
[Thomas Stapleton]
- [302] Didaci de la Vega conciones super psalmos
penitenciales.
[Diego (Didacus) de la Vega]
- [303] Zacharij Vrsini exercitationes. volumina 2.
[Zacharias Ursinus]
- [304] Deus & rex.
[Richard Mocket on King James I (STC
14416-14418)]
- [305] Widdringtoni supplicatio ad Paulum V. & Appendix
contra Schulchenium [sic].
[Roger Widdrington (i.e. Thomas Preston) on
Adolphus Schulckenius (STC 25605)]
- [306] Idem de Iuramento fidelitatis contra Xuarez.
[Id. on Franciscus Suárez (Xuarez) (STC
25602-25602.5)]
- [307] Edmundi Campiani rationes decem.
[Edmund Campian (Edmundus Campianus)]
- [308] Hectoris Pinti opera quaedam hispanica volumina 2.
[Hector Pinto]
- [309] Stella de Vanitate Mundi hispanicé.
[Diego de Estella]
- [310] Il muto che parla.
[Unidentified]
- [311] Les trois veritez.
[Pierre Charron]
- [312] Mornay de l'église.
- [313] Advertisement touchant le conference de fontaine
bleau.
[Philippe de Mornay. Entry no.313 is a marginal
insertion]
- [314] Traictes de pieté par Sr [?Sieur] Du Vair volumina 2.
[Guillaume Du Vair]

[315] Defense des puissances de la terre, par Antoine Le
clerc.

[Antoine Le Clerc]

[316] Marnix des differences de la religion.

[Philips van Marnix]

[317] Raimond de Sebon.

[Raymundus de Sabunde (Raimond Sebon)]

[318-319] [Two later additions]

[fol.7v (p.10)]

[320] Iean a Lasco de la forma [?forme] du ministere
Ecclesiastique.

[Joannes a Lasco]

[321] Response a l'Anticoton.

[Adrien Behotte on Pierre Coton]

[322] Moulin de la Vocation des Pasteurs. 2 volumes.

[Pierre Du Moulin, the Elder. This entry is a
marginal insertion]

[323] Examen de la doctrina [sic] des Huguenotes.

[Jacques Davy Du Perron]

[324] Inventaire des fautes du Plessis en son liure de
la Eucharistie.

[Fronton Du Duc on Philippe de Mornay, Seigneur
du Plessis-Marly]

[325] La cabale des Reformes.

[Anonymous (Barbier)]

[326] L'Antichrist par florimond de Raemond.

[Florimond de Raemond]

[327] Discours Christiens du Charron.

[Pierre Charron]

[328] Remonstrance Chretienne de Lanoy.

[Matthieu de Lannoy]

[329] Booke of common prayer.

[(STC 16267 onward)]

[330] Vrsinus c<h>atechisme english.

[Zacharias Ursinus (Heidelberg Catechism) (STC
13028-13031.5)]

[331] Trelcatius Institutions english.

[Lucas Trelcatius; translated from Latin by John
Gavan (STC 24261)]

[332] Scala coeli.

[Lancelot Andrewes (STC 605-605.5)]

- [333] Perkins of witchcraft.
[William Perkins (STC 19697-19698)]
- [334] Price his sermon of the eagles flight.
[Henry Price (STC 20307)]
- [335] 6. sermons of Dr Eedes.
[Richard Eedes (STC 7526)]
- [336] Leech his triumph of truth.
[Humphrey Leech (STC 15363)]
- [337] Treatise of mitigation against Morton.
[Robert Parsons on Thomas Morton (STC 19417)]
- [338] Notes vpon the Preistes Apologie.
[Humphrey Ely (STC 7628)]
- [339] An apologetical epistle.
[Richard Broughton (STC 3893)]
- [340] Answeare to a letter of a Iesuited gentleman.
[Anthony Copley (STC 5735-5736)]
- [341] Dr Sanders of Vsury.
[Nicholas Sanders (STC 21691)]
- [342] Novum testamentum graecolatine Theodori Bezae.
[New Testament; edited by Théodore de Bèze]
- [343] Ioannis Barclaij Paraenesis ad sectarios.
[John Barclay]
- [344] Charles Pagets Apologie.
[Charles Paget]
- [345] Censure of a Puritane pamphlet.
[?William Bradshaw (STC 3519)]

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[fol.8r (p.11)]

Libri theologici in decimo-sexto & 32°.

- [346] < 3 > 4. partes veteris testamenti hebraicé.
[Old Testament]
- [347] Novum testamentum graecé.
[New Testament]
- [348] Psalterium graecum.
- [349] Psalmi Davidis latiné.
[The Psalms. Entry no.349 is a marginal insertion]
- [350] Marci Antonij flaminij explanatio in psalmos.
[Marco Antonio Flaminio]

- [351] Lactanti] opera.
[Lucius Coelius Firmianus Lactantius]
- [352] Hieronymi epistolae.
[St Jerome]
- [353] Augustini Confessiones.
[354] Idem de doctrinâ Christianâ.
[St Augustine, Bishop of Hippo]
- [355] Summa Conciliorum per Bartholomeum Caranzam.
[Bartholomé Carranza]
- [356] Emmanuelis Sa aphorismi Confessariorum [sic].
[Emmanuel Sa, Aphorismi confessionarum]
- [357] Petri Alagonae compendium manuelis [sic] Navarri.
[Petrus Alagona on the Manual of Martin de Azpilcueta (Martinus Navarrus)]
- [358] Regula francisci.
[Franciscans]
- [359] Stella de contemptu mundi. & Haedus de amoribus.
[Diego de Estella. With Petrus Haedus]
- [360] Bellarminus de Ascensione mentis ad Deum.
[Cardinal St Robert Bellarmino]
- [361] Iuelli Apologia.
[Another edition of entry no.157 above]
- [362] Harmonia Synodorum Belgicarum.
[Unidentified. This entry is a marginal insertion]
- [363] Dominicus Lopez de auctoritate scripturae.
[Domingo Lopez (BN)]
- [364] De regimine Rusticorum.
[Unidentified]
- [365] Reuclin de Verbo mirifico.
[Johann Reuchlin]
- [366] Bellarmini declaratio doctrinae Christianae.
Italicé.
[Cardinal St Robert Bellarmino]
- [367] Flores Granatensis.
[368] Granatensis operum volumina 2. latiné.
[369] Ejusdem operum volumina 8. Italicé.
[Luis de Granada (Ludovicus Granatensis). Entry no.367 is a marginal insertion]
- [370] Meditations du Mornay sur pseumes.
[Philippe de Mornay (cf. Adams M:1805)]

- [371] Moulin de l'amour divine.
[Pierre Du Moulin, the Elder. This entry is a
marginal insertion]
- [372] Carletons directions to knowe the true Church.
[George Carleton (STC 4632)]
- [373] Maldonate [sic] des Anges.
[Juan Maldonatus (Jean Maldonat) (BN)]
- [374] Parsons his Resolution.
[Robert Parsons (STC 19353-19374)]
- [375-388] [14 later additions]

[fol.8v (p.12)]

Iuris tum civilis tum canonici et municipalis
scriptores in folio & quarto.

- [389] Gregorij Tholosani Syntagma juris.
[Pierre Grégoire Tholosain (Gregorius
Tholosanus)]
- [390] Marta de iudice ecclesiastico & seculari.
[Orazio Marta]
- [391] Leunclavius de jure Graeco-Romano.
[Joannes Leunclavius]
- [392] Pancirola de notitia vtriusque Imperij.
[Guido Panciroli (Pancirola)]
- [393] Imperialis iudicij camerae constitutio.
[Unidentified]
- [394] Statutes of anno 43°. Elizabethae et 1°. Iacobi.
[(STC 9495-9499, 9500-9501)]
- [395] Proclamations of the 7. first yeares Iacobi regis.
[(STC 9297 onward)]
- [396] The 7th parte of Lorde Cookes reportes.
[Sir Edward Coke (STC 5511-5511.2)]
- [397] The 1. parte of Sir Iohn Davis reportes of Irish
cases.
[Sir John Davies (STC 6348)]
- [398] Poulton de pace regis.
[Ferdinando Pulton (STC 20495-20497)]
- [399] finche his Nomotechnie.
[Sir Henry Finch (STC 10870)]
- [400] Statutes of the order of the garter MS.

- [401] Corpus Iuris civilis cum glosâ et casibus
volumina 4.
[Justinian I, Emperor of the East]
- [402] Barclaius contra Monarchomachos.
[William Barclay]
- [403] Lucas floronus de prohibitione duelli.
[Lucas Floronus]
- [404] Ludovicus Carbo de legibus.
[Lodovico Carbone (Ludovicus Carbo)]
- [405] Pauli Lanceloti Institutiones juris canonici cum
glos. [?glosa] et casibus Bartholini.
[Joannes Paulus Lancellotti]
- [406] Henrici Canisij summa juris canonici.
[Henricus Canisius (Adams C:514)]
- [407] Gregorij Rolbagij certamen masculo-foemineum.
[Gregorius Rolbagius]
- [408] Henningus Arnisaeus de jure Connubiorum.
[Henningus Arnisaeus]
- [409] Laurentij Arnoldi collatio philosophiae moralis
cum jure scripto.
[Laurentius Arnoldus]
- [410] Pierre Ayrault de l'ordre formalite et instruction
judiciaire.
[Pierre Ayrault]
- [411] Arresta amorum.
[Martial d'Auvergne]
- [412] Il consolato del mare.
[Il consolato del mare; translated from Spanish
into Italian]
- [413] fitzherbert de l'office de Iustices de peace.
[Sir Anthony Fitz-Herbert (STC 10968)]
- [414] Wests Presidents 1. parte.
[William West (STC 25270-25274)]
- [415] Swinburne of testamentes.
[Henry Swinburne (STC 23547-23548)]
- [416] Dr Cowell of the Signification of wordes.
[John Cowell (STC 5900-5902)]
- [417] Ridleys view of civil & ecclesiastical lawes.
[Sir Thomas Ridley (STC 21054-21056)]
- [418] Petri Aerodij Pandectae rerum judicatarum.
[Pierre Ayrault (Petrus Aerodius)]

[419-425] [Seven later additions]

[fol.9r (p.13)]

Libri juridici in 8°. et 16°.

- [426] Navarri Enchiridion.
[Martín de Azpilcueta (Martinus Navarrus)]
- [427] Bosius de jure status.
[Thomas Bozius (Bosius)]
- [428] Manutius de legibus Romanis. et Ramus de militia
Iulij Caesaris.
[Paolo Manuzio (Paulus Manutius). With Pierre de
La Ramée (Petrus Ramus)]
- [429] Sesellius de Republica Galliae.
[Claude de Seyssel]
- [430] Cyropalata de Officialibus Constantinopolitanis.
[Unidentified]
- [431] Conradi Lagi Methodus juris.
[Conradus Lagus]
- [432] Venatorij Analysis juris Pontificij.
[Daniel Venatorius]
- [433] Ioachim^{us} Stephanus de jurisdictione Iudaeorum
Graecorum Romanorum &c:
[Joachimus Stephanus]
- [434] Albertus Bolognetus de lege jure & aequitate.
[Alberto Bolognetti (Index Aureliensis)]
- [435] Oldendorpij actiones forenses.
[Joannes Oldendorpius]
- [436] Aphorismi & flores vtriusque juris.
[Unidentified]
- [437] Henricus Canisius de decimis et Vsuris.
[Henricus Canisius (BN)]
- [438] Polydorus Ripa de nocturno tempore.
[Polydorus Ripa]
- [439] Nevizani sylva nuptialis.
[Giovanni Nevizzano]
- [440] Mentzerus de Conjugio, et Ioan. [sic] Passus de
statu maritali.
[Balthasar Mentzer. With Giuseppe Passi (Josephus
Passus)]

- [441] Albericus Gentilis de nuptijs
[442] Idem de legationibus, quibusdam disputationibus
annexis
[Albericus Gentilis]
- [443] Idem de armis Romanis. adjunctus est Casparius de
bello Belgico.
[Id. With Gulielmus Verheiden (author of De iure
belli Belgici, to which is appended Princeps
Auracus, a tragedy by Caspar Casparius)]
- [444] Idem de Iure belli.
- [445] Ioannes Caluinus de Principe.
[Joannes Calvinus, Professor at Heidelberg (Adams
C:393). This entry is a marginal insertion]
- [446] Il duello di Dario Attendolo, con alij Scrittori.
[Dario Attendoli]
- [447] Recueil des traictes du S. [?Sieur] Du Vair
[Guillaume Du Vair]
- [447a] < Traicte de la [?]Chancellerie p. [?par] Pierre de
Meraulmount [sic] >
[This entry is a marginal insertion; item entered at
no.451 below]
- [448] Plaidoyes di Mr Loys Servin volumina 4.
[449] Notes sur plaidoyez de Louys Servin.
[Louis Servin. Entry no.449 is a marginal
insertion]
- [450] Plaidoyes di Mr Iacques Corbin.
[Jacques Corbin]
- [451] Pierre de Miralmont [sic] de la chancellerie.
[Pierre de Miraulmont]
- [452] Cowelli Institutiones juris Anglicani. Basilicon
Dwron. L'Ambassadeur par Sieur de Villiers.
[John Cowell (STC 5899). With King James I (STC
14349-14355); and Jean Hotman, Seigneur de
Villiers]
- [453] Lambarts [sic] Eirenarcha.
[William Lambard (STC 15163-15174)]
- [454] Doctor and Student.
[Christopher Saint-German (STC 21561-21580)]
- [455] Littletons tenures.
[Sir Thomas Littleton (STC 15761-15781)]
- [456] King Iames of the lawe of free Monarchies.
[King James I (STC 14409-14411)]
- [457] Iustiniani Institutiones. 2 volumina
[Justinian I, Emperor of the East]

- [458] Pacij epitome Iuris.
[Julius Pacius (Adams P:15)]
- [459] Hottomanni illustres quaestiones et disputationes
[François Hotman (Franciscus Hotomanus)]
- [460] Rainoldus Corsus de privatâ reconciliatione.
Oldendorpius de jure et aequitate
[Rinaldo Corso. With Joannes Oldendorpius]
- [461-468] [Eight later additions]

[fol.9v (p.14)]

Historici in folio.

- [469] Vincentij speculum historiale.
[Vincentius Bellovacensis]
- [470] Speedes history of Greate Britaine. 2 volumes
[John Speed, Historian (STC 23045-23046)]
- [471] Diodorus Siculus graecé.
[Diodorus Siculus]
- [472] Arrianus & Appianus Alexandrinus vno volumine
[Flavius Arrianus. With Appian of Alexandria
(Appianus Alexandrinus)]
- [473] Xenophon graecé.
- [474] Polybius graecé. Idem latiné.
- [475] Philostrati opera graecolatine
[Philostratus, the Elder]
- [476] Georgius Cedrenus graecolatine
[Georgius Cedrenus]
- [477] Zonaras, Nicetas Choniates,
Nicephorus Gregoras graecolatine
Chalcocondylus [sic] de rebus
Turcicis latine
[Joannes Zonaras. With Nicetas Acominatus
Choniates; Nicephorus Gregoras; and Laonicus
Chalcocondylas] } vno volumine
- [478] Martini Crusi Turco-graecia graecolatine
[Martinus Crusius]
- [479] Sabellici Enneades volumina 2.
[Marcus Antonius Coccius Sabellicus]
- [480] AEnaeae [sic] Sylvi Opera.
[Pope Pius II (Enea Silvio Piccolomini)]

- [481] Decadum Blondi epitome per Pium II.
[Id. on Flavius Blondus]
- [482] Gulielmus Postellus de orbis concordia. fontanus
Brugensis de bello Rhodio.
[Guillaume Postel. With Jacobus Fontanus
Brugensis]
- [483] Ioannis Magni Gothorum Suevorumque historia.
[Joannes Magnus]
- [484] Robertus Monachus de bello Sarracenorum.
Paralipomena ad [sic] Abbatum Vspergensem [sic].
[Robertus, Abbot of the Abbey of St Remigius at
Rheims, called Robertus Monachus. ?With Conradus,
Abbot of Ursberg (?or Burchardus Urspergensis),
Paraleipomena rerum memorabilium ...]
- [485] Ioannis Trithemij Opera.
[Johann Trithem]
- [486] Cuspinianus.
[Joannes Cuspinianus]
- [487] Chronicon Genebrardi.
[Gilbert G  n  brard]
- [488] Chronicon Petri Opmeri
[Petrus ab Opmeer, the Elder]
- [489] Matheus Westmonasteriensis. Chronicon florentij
Wigorniensis cum Continuatione & Antiquitatibus
Britannicis.
[Matthaeus Westmonasteriensis (STC
17652-1763a.7). With Florentius Bravonius
Wigorniensis (STC 3593)]
- [490] Anglica Hibernica Normannica Cambrica a Camdeno
edita.
[William Camden (STC 4495.5-4508)]
- [491] Willelmus Malmesburiensis. Henricus
Huntingdoniensis. Rogerus Hovedenus.
Chronicon Ethelwardi [sic]. Ingulphi Croylandensis
historia.
[Sir Henry Savile, editor. Contents: Gulielmus
Malmesburiensis; Henricus de Huntingdon (Henricus
Huntingdoniensis); Rogerus de Hoveden
(Rogerus Hovedenus); Fabius Ethelwerdus;
Ingulphus, Abbot of Croyland (STC 21783)]
- [492] Camdeni Elizabetha.
[William Camden (STC 4496-4496.5)]
- [493] Milles de nobilitate politica et civili.
[Robert Glover; edited by Thomas Milles (STC
11922)]

- [494] Meterani historia Belgica.
[Emanuel van Meteren (Meteranus)]
- [495] Lazius de genealogiâ Austriacâ.
[496] Idem de rebus Viennensium.
[Wofgang Lazius]
- [497] Augustinus Thuanus historiarum sui temporis
volumina 4: 2 volumina
[Jacques Auguste de Thou, the Elder]
- [498] Petrus Bizarus vna cum alijs scriptoribus de rebus
Persicis.
[Pietro Bizari]
- [499] Thomas Dempsterus de Antiquitatibus Romanis.
[?Joannes Rosinus; edited by Thomas Dempster]

[fol.10r (p.15)]

- [500] Leunclavij historia Musulmana.
[Joannes Leunclavius]
- [501] Gaguini Sarmatia Europaea. Pantaleon de ordine
Ioannitarum.
[Robert Gaguin. With Heinrich Pantaleon]
- [502] Gerardi Mercatoris Atlas Cosmographicus.
[Gerardus Mercator]
- [503] Ortelij theatrum orbis.
[Abraham Ortelius]
- [504] Camdeni Britannia
[William Camden (STC 4508)]
- [505] Adrichomij theatrum terrae sanctae.
[Christianus Adrichomius]
- [506] Navigationes in Indiam orientalem, et ad Arcton.
[Cf. Joahnn Theodor and Joahnn Israel de Bry]
- [507] Descriptionis Ptolemaicae augmentum.
[Claudius Ptolemaeus]
- [508] Ioannis Heydeni descriptio vrbis Hierosolymae.
[Adam Reissner; translated from German by Joannes
Heydenus]
- [509] Iacobi Ziegleri et Wolfgangi Weissenburgi
descriptio Palaestinae et regionum circumjacentium.
[Jacobus Ziegler of Landau. With Wolfgang
Weissenburger. This entry is a marginal insertion]
- [510] Ioannis Matalij descriptio Europae geographica.
[Jean Matal (Joannes Matalius Metellus)]

- [511] Petri Bertij Commentarij rerum Germanicarum.
- [512] Orationes.
[Petrus Bertius]
- [513] Thresoriere de la routte [sic] marinesque par
Lucas Iansz
[Lucas Janssen Wagenaer]
- [514] Iacomo Bosio della militia & religione di San
Giovanni Gierosolymitano.
[Giacomo Bosio]
- [515] Description de las Indias Occidentales de Antonio
de Herrera volumina 2.
[Antonio de Herrera Tordesillas]
- [516] Historia Pontifical par Goncalo [sic] de Illescas.
[Gonzalo de Illescas]
- [517] Alliances Genealogiques par Claude Paradin.
[Claude Paradin]
- [518] Annales de Burgoigne par Gillaume [sic] de Paradin.
[Guillaume Paradin. This entry is a marginal
insertion]
- [519] Histoire de Louys XI.
[?Pierre Matthieu. ?Or Jean de Troyes]
- [520] froissart.
[Jean Froissart]
- [521] Philippe de Commines.
[Philippe de Comines]
- [522] Cartes Cosmographiques.
- [523] Guicciardini descriptio terrae Belgicae. Italicé.
[Lodovico Guicciardini]
- [524] Spanish history englished by Grimestone.
[Louis de Mayerne Turquet; translated by Edward
Grimstone (STC 17747)]
- [525] Plinyes natural history englished by Dr Holland.
[Caius Plinius Secundus; translated by Philemon
Holland (STC 20029-20029.5)]
- [526] Turkish history by Richard Knowles.
[Richard Knolles (STC 15051-15052)]
- [527] History of Netherlande by Grimestone.
[Edward Grimstone (STC 12374-12375)]
- [528] George Sandes his Turkish journey.
[George Sandys (STC 21726)]

- [529] Van Linchostens [sic] Voyages to the easte & West Indies.
[Jan Huygen von (van) Linschoten; translated from Dutch by William Phillip (STC 15691)]
- [530] Hackluyts English voyages volumina 2.
[Richard Hakluyt (?STC 12625-12626a)]
- [531] Purchas his Pilgrimage.
[Samuel Purchas, the Elder (STC 20505-20507)]
- [532] Edmunds his observations vpon Caesars Commentaries Tacitus Annales English.
[Sir Clement Edmondes (STC 7488-7491). With Publius Cornelius Tacitus (STC 23644-23646)]
- [533] Sir Walter Rawleyghs history of the Worlde.
[Sir Walter Raleigh (STC 20637-20638a)]
- [533a] < Speedes Theater of greate Britaine. >
[Item entered at ?no.470 above]
- [533b] < Thomas Dempsterus de Antiquitatibus Romanis. >
[Item entered at no.499 above]
- [534] Daniel his Chronicle to the end of Edward the III.
[Samuel Daniel, Poet and Historian (STC 6248)]
- [535-536] [Two later additions]
- [fol.10v (p.16)]
- [537-557] [21 later additions]

Historici in Quarto.

- [558] Herodianus Graecolatine
[Herodian, the Historian]
- [559] Herodoti Clio graecé.
[Herodotus]
- [560] Arriani & Hannonis Periplus. Plutarchus de fluminibus & montibus. Strabonis epitome: graecé omnia.
[Flavius Arrianus and Hanno, the Carthaginian (includes Plutarch and Strabo)]
- [561] Selecta ex Polybio de legationibus Graecé.
[Polybius, the Historian (Adams P:1800)]
- [562] Alexiados libri VIII. graecé.
[Anne Comnena on her father Alexius I Comnenus, Emperor of the East]
- [563] Historiae Augustae Scriptores 6.
[Augustan History; ?edited by Isaac Casaubon]

- [564] Sigonius de antiquo jure Italiae.
[565] Idem de Republica Atheniensium.
[Carlo Sigonio]
- [566] Idem de gestis Andraeae [sic] Auriae.
[Id. on Andrea Doria (Auria), Prince of Melfi.
This entry is a marginal insertion]
- [567] Hugonis falcandi historia Sicula.
[Hugo Falcandus]
- [568] Meyeri Chronicon flandriae.
[Jacobus Meyer, Historian]
- [569] Coclaeus de vitâ Theodorici.
[Johann Dobneck Cochlaeus on Theodoric, called
the Great, King of the Ostrogoths]
- [570] Pezelii mellificium historicum
[Christoph Pezel]
- [571] Collenutij historia Neapolitana.
[Pandolfo Collenuccio; translated from Italian
into Latin by Joannes Nicolaus Stupanus]
- [572] Iosephus Scaliger de vitâ Iulij Scaligeri
[Joseph Juste Scaliger. This entry is a marginal
insertion]
- [573] Iulij Roscij elogia militaria.
[Julius Roscius Hortinus]
- [574] Vanderburchij historia Sabaudorum Principum.
[Lambertus van der Burchius]
- [575] Baptistae Gramaye historia Asiatica
[Joannes Baptista Gramaye]
- [576] Eliae Reusneri historica < Asiatica. > Isagoge.
[Elias Reusnerus]
- [577] Magini Commentaria in Ptolomei [sic] Geographiam.
[Giovanni Antonio Magini on Claudius Ptolemaeus]
- [fol.11r (p.17)]
- [578] Melchioris Adami historia ecclesiastica.
[Melchior Adamus, of Bremen]
- [579] Thomas Minadoi de bello Persico.
[Giovanni Tommaso Minadoi]
- [580] Georgius Sabinus de electione & coronatione
Caroli V.
[Georgius Sabinus on Emperor Charles V]
- [581] Pontus Heuterus de rebus Belgicis.
[Pontus Heuterus]

- [582] Hulsij Chronologia Belgica.
[Levinus Hulsius (BN)]
- [583] Chronicon Victoris, & Ioannis Biclarensis. Legatio
Luitprandi. et Synodus Bavarica.
[Victor, Bishop of Tunnumum (Tunis). With Joannes
Biclarensis; and Liudprandus (Luitprandus)]
- [584] Hulderici Schmidel navigatio in Americam.
[Ulrich Schmidel]
- [585] Theodori de Brye historia Pannoniae.
[Johann Theodor de Bry]
- [586] Michaelis a Istingeri [sic] Pentapulus regnorum
mundi.
[Michael von Eytzinger]
- [587] Deliciae Germaniae, interprete Mathia Quado.
[Matthias Quadt]
- [588] Antonij Petramellarij Continuatio ad Onuphrium.
[Onofrio Panvinio (Onuphrius); continued by
Joannes Antonius Petramellarius]
- [589] Bordinus de summis Pontificibus.
[Giovanni Francesco Bordino (Joannes Franciscus
Bordinus)]
- [590] Angrimus [sic] Ionas de rebus Islandicis
[Arngrimr Jónsson (Arngrimus Jonas)]
- [591] Monumenta capellae Regiae Westmonasteriensis.
[Unidentified]
- [592] Pauli Hentzneri Itinerarium.
[Paulus Hentzner]
- [593] Ioannes Baptista Gallus in Thuani historiam.
[Joannes Baptista Gallus (i.e. Jacques de
Machault) on Jacques Auguste de Thou, the Elder
(Jacobus Augustus Thuanus)]
- [594] Bauhini historia fontis Bollensis.
[Joannes Bauhinus]
- [595] Iustus Lipsius de Vesta & Vestalibus.
- [596] Idem de bibliothecis.
- [597] Idem de magnitudine Romana et de { Cruce
Amphitheatro
Saturnalibus
vno volumine
[Justus Lipsius]
- [598] Goodwinus de Praesulibus Angliae.
[Francis Godwin (Goodwin) (STC 11941-11942)]

- [599] Anteguedades de España et Africa por Bernar.
[?Bernardo] Aldrete.
[Bernardo José Aldrete. This entry is a marginal
insertion]
- [600] Philippi Honorij thesaurus politicus
Italico-latinus. volumina 2.
[Philippus Honorius (i.e. Julius Bellus). This
entry is a marginal insertion]
- [601] Pedaços de historia
[Antonio Pérez, Secretary of State to Philip II
of Spain]
- [602] Iornada de Condestable de Castilia
[Cf. Antonio de San Roman, Jornada y muerte del
Rey Don Sebastian de Portugal]
- [603] Historia Venetiana di Paolo Paruto [sic].
[Paolo Paruta]
- [604] Vita di Carolo V par Alphonso Vlloa.
[Alfonso de Ulloa on Emperor Charles V]
- [605] Ejusdem translatio Italica Petri Messiae de vitis
Imperatorum.
[Pedro Mexia (Petrus Messia); translated by
Alfonso de Ulloa]
- [606] Platina de vitis Pontificum Italicé.
[Bartholomaeus Sacchi de Platina]
- [607] Descrittione di Italia da Leandro Alberti.
[Leandro Alberti]
- [608] Bernardino Corio di historia di Millano.
[Bernardino Corio]
- [609] Chronologia Girolami Bardi Italicé. volumina 2.
[Girolamo Bardo]
- [610] Historia d'Vngheria da Nicolo Doglioni.
[Giovanni Nicolò Doglioni]
- [611] Cesare Campana di guerra di Persia
[Cesare Campana]
- [612] Considerationi sopra l'historia di Giovanni
Battista Leoni.
[Giovanni Battista Leoni]
- [613] francesco Serdonati de' fatti de' arme de' Romani.
[Francesco Serdonati]
- [614] Tratta del Parnasso et di Trojano [sic] Boccalini
par Pietra del Paragone.
[Traiano Boccalini, Tratta dal Monte Parnasso.
With his Pietra del paragone politico]

[fol.11v (p.18)]

- [615] Viaggio A Constantinopoli da Gioseppe Rosaccio.
[Giuseppe Rosaccio]
- [616] L'istoria di Verona di Girolamo dalla Corte
volumina 2.
[Girolamo dalla Corte]
- [617] Cesare Campana della Vita di filippo secondo.
[Cesare Campana on King Philip II of Spain]
- [618] Relationi Vniversali di Giovanni Botero.
[Giovanni Botero]
- [619] Giovanni Villani histoire de suoi tempi.
[Giovanni Villani]
- [620] Historia di Napoli di Giovanni Antonio Summonte.
[Giovanni Antonio Summonte]
- [621] Les guerres de Nassau par Guillaume Baudart.
[Willem (Guillaume) Baudart]
- [622] Histoire de Venise par Thome de fougasses.
volumina 2.
[Thomas de Fougasses]
- [623] Troubles sous Carles [sic] VII.
[Unidentified]
- [624] Theodore Godefroy entreveues de Charles IV.
Wenceslaus, Charles V &c:
[Théodore Godefroy]
- [625] Memoires d'Olivier de la Marche.
[Olivier de La Marche]
- [626] Histoire du monde par Belleforest.
[François de Belleforest]
- [627] Pierre < Boys de > Boysat de l'ordre de Saint Iean
de Iersusalem [sic].
[Pierre de Boissat]
- [628] Viginere [sic] de l'histoire de Geoffroy de
Villehardovyn [?Villehardouyn].
[Geoffroy de Villehardouin; edited by Blaise de
Vigenère]
- [629] Les estats empires et principautes du monde.
[Pierre d'Avity]
- [630] Recherches du Pasquier
[Etienne Pasquier]
- [631] Voyages du Sieur de Champlaine.
[Samuel de Champlain]

- [632] Histoire du Chevalier Bayard.
[Pierre Du Terrail, Seigneur de Bayard]
- [633] Il decamerone de Giovanni Boccaccio.
[Giovanni Boccaccio]
- [634] Della libreria Vaticana.
[Unidentified]
- [635] Impresi illustri di Camillo Camilli
[Camilio Camilli]
- [Entries no.636-638 below are marginal insertions]
- [636] Historie de France p' [?par] Godefry [sic]
[Théodore Godefroy]
- [636a] < Traicte du feu & du Sel >
- [637] Della Vita filippo secundo
[Cf. entry no.617 above]
- [637a] < fraincois [sic] Parblaise Les Images >
[Item entered at ?no.1287-1288 below]
- [637b] < Historie du Burbon >
- [637c] < Vite philastrate [sic] p' [?par] Blaise >
[Item entered at ?no.1287-1288 below]
- [638] Vita francisci
[Unidentified]
- [639] Mappe of Virginia.
[John Smith, Governor of Virginia (STC 22791)]
- [640] Proceedings against the powder-traitors.
[?Henry Garnet (STC 11618-11619a)]
- [641] Carewes survey of Cornewall
[Richard Carew (STC 4615)]
- [642] Survey of London.
[John Stow (STC 23341-23344)]
- [643] Discovery [sic] of Witches in Lancashier. and
Northamptonshire.
[Unidentified]
- [644] Bell-mans night-walkes.
[Cf. Thomas Dekker (STC 6480-6483)]
- [645] Sir Anthony Shirleyes travells into Persia.
[Sir Anthony Sherley (STC 22424)]
- [646] Description of the vnited Provinces.
[Netherlands (?STC 18437)]

- [647] Life of Archbishop Whitgifte.
[Sir George Paule on John Whitgift (STC 19484)]
- [648] Life of Galeacius Caracciolus.
[Nicolao Balbani on Galeazzo Caracciolo
(Galeacius Caracciolus); translated from Italian
by William Crashaw (STC 1233-1234)]
- [649] Answeare to Dolman.
[Dorcas Master on John Dolman]
- [650] Remaines concerning Britaine
[William Camden (STC 4521-4522)]
- [651] Brerewood of the diversity of languages and
religions.
[Edward Brerewood (STC 3618)]
- [fol.12r (p.19)]
- [652] Barneuels Apologie with marginal castigations.
[Joan van Oldenbarneveld (Johan van Olden
Barneveldt) (STC 18800)]
- [653] Motives for proceeding against Sir Walter Raleigh.
[King James I]
- [654] Sir Lewis Stuklyes petition & information
touching Sir Walter Raleigh.
[Sir Lewis Stucley (Stuckley) (STC 23401)]
- [655] Sir Roger Williams of the Actions of the lowe
countries.
[Sir Roger Williams (STC 25731)]
- [656] The warres of Swethland.
[Anthony Nixon (STC 18594-18595)]
- [657] 4. Treatises of Virginia.
[Unidentified]
- [658-666] [Nine later additions]
- [Vacant space]
- Historici in Octavo.
- [667] Iosephus Latiné.
[Flavius Iosephus]
- [668] Diogenes Laertius graecolatine
[Diogenes Laertius]
- [669] Plutarchi Opera graecé volumina 6.
- [670] Plutarchi Vitarum Appendix latine.
[Plutarch]

- [671] Heliodori historia AEthiopica graecolatine
[Heliodorus, Bishop of Tricca]
- [672] Excerpta quaedam ex Ctesia, Agatharchide Memnone
&c. graecé.
[Ctesias. With Agatharchides; Memnon; and others]
- [673] Sarracenica sive Mahometica graecolatine
[Fridericus Sylburgius]
- [674] Iustinus.
[?Justinus, the Historian]
- [675] Cornelius Tacitus.
- [676] Historiae Augustae scriptores. volumina 4.
[Unidentified edition of entry no.563 above]
- [677] Iustiani Augusti historia
[Unidentified]
- [678] Nicephorus Callistus. volumina 2.
[Nicephorus Xanthopulus, Callisti filius]
- [679] Petri Bembi historia Veneta.
[Pietro Bembo (Petrus Bembus)]
- [680] Gregorius Turonensis.
[St Gregory, Bishop of Tours]
- [681] Sleidani Commentarij.
[Joannes Philippson Sleidanus]
- [682] Danaeus de primâ Mundi aetate.
[Lambert Daneau (Lambertus Danaeus)]
- [683] Balinus de bello Belgico sub Spinola.
[Jean Balin on Ambrogio Spinola, Marquis del Sesto e di Venafro]
- [fol.12v (p.20)]
- [684] Galonius de Vita Philippi Neri.
[Antonio Gallonio on St Philip Neri (Philippus Neri)]
- [685] Baronius de Monarchia Siciliae.
[Caesar Baronius]
- [686] Historia Vrbis expugnatae sub Carolo Borbonio.
Legatio AEthiopum ad VII. et ad Reges
Portugalliae. Paulus Iovius de vitâ Iacobi
Sfortiae. Ioannes Genesius Sepulveda de vitâ
AEgidiij Albornotij.
[First two items unidentified. With Paolo Giovio (Paulus Jovius) on Muzio Attendoli, called Sforza (Mutius Sfortia); and with Joannes Genesius de Sepulveda on Aegidius Albornotius]

[687] Possevini apparatus ad historiam & philosophiam.
[Antonio Possevino, the Elder]

[Entries no.688-691 below are marginal insertions]

[688] Petrus Cunaeus de republica Hebraeorum.
[Petrus Cunaeus]

[689] Carolus Sigonius de republica Hebraeorum.
[Carlo Sigonio]

[690] Bellarminus de Scriptoribus ecclesiasticis
[Cardinal St Robert Bellarmino]

[691] Postellus de Magistratibus Atheniensium.
[Guillaume Postel]

[692] Brissonius de regno Persico.
[Barnabé Brisson]

[693] Chronologia Bucholceri.
[Abrahamus Bucholzer (Bucholcerus)]

[694] Chronicon Carionis.
[Johann Carion]

[695] Pius II. Pontificis Maximi et Glareani Geographia.
[Pope Pius II. With Henricus Loritus Glareanus]

[696] Haymo de Christianarum rerum memoria. Pomponius
Gauricus de sculptura. Victor Vticensis de
persecutione Africana.
[Haymo. With Pomponius Gauricus; and Victor,
Bishop of Vita]

[697] Rodulphi Bolereij Commentarij.
[Unidentified]

[698] Maffeij historia Indica.

[699] Gotardi historia Indiae Orientalis.

[700] Analecta de rebus catholicorum in Hibernia.

[701] Ejusdem epistolae Indicae & Iapanicae.
[Giovanni Pietro Maffei. Entries no.699-700 are
marginal insertions]

[702] Guicciardini historia Belgica. Turlerus de ruinâ
Imperij Romani. Humfredi Lhuyd descriptionis
Britannicae fragmentum.
[Lodovico Guicciardini. With Hieronymus Turlerus;
and Humphrey Llwyd]

[703] Cornelij Kemp*i*j historia frisiae.
[Cornelius Kempius]

[704] Bosius de Italiae statu contra Macchiavellum.
[Thomas Bozius (Bosius) on Niccolò Machiavelli
(Macchiavelli)]

- [705] Cominaeus de bello Neapolitano.
[Philippe de Comines]
- [706] Petri Bellonij Observationes.
[Pierre Belon]
- [707] Damianus a Goes. Paulus Barcinonensis. Hieronymus Blancus. Iacobus Tevius de rebus Hispanicis Indicis & Aethiopicis.
[Arnoldus Mylius (editor); with contributions by Damião de Goes; Hieronymus Paulus (Paulus Barcinonensis); Gerónimo de Blancas; and Iacobus Tevius]
- [708] Leonis Afri [?Africani] descriptio Africae.
[Joannes Leo Africanus]
- [709] Godignus de Abassynorum rebus et Aethiopiae Patriarchis.
[Nicolao Godinho (Nicolaus Godignus)]
- [710] Urbani Calvetoni historia novi orbis.
[Urbain Chauveton (Urbanus Calveto)]
- [711] Iacobi de Vitriaco historia orientalis et occidentalis.
[Iacobus de Vitriaco]
- [712] Nicolai Pimenti de statu rei Christianae in India Orientali.
[Niccolò Pimenta]
- [713] Iusti Lipsij Admiranda.
[Justus Lipsius]
- [714] Sigismundus Liber de rebus Moscoviticis [sic].
[Siegmund (Sigismund) von Herberstein]
- [715] Philopatri responsio ad edictum Reginae Angliae.
[Andreas Philopater (i.e. Robert Parsons)]
- [716] Ioannis Lerij historia Navigationis in Brasiliam.
[Jean de Léry (Joannes Lerus)]
- [717] Dithmari Blefkenij Islandia.
[Dithmar Blefken]
- [718] Mercurij Gallo-belgici tomus quartus
[Mercurius Gallobelgicus]
- [Entries no.719-725 below are marginal insertions]
- [719] Rerum memorabilium ab Henrico Salmuth. 2 volumina
[Guido Panciroli; translated from Italian by Henricus Salmuth]
- [720] Cuiacij in 9 libros Iustiniani
[Iacobus Cuiacius on the Codex of Justinian I, Emperor of the East]

- [721] Historia terrae motuum per Eckstormium
[Heinrich Eckstorm]
- [722] Origo historiae per Erimundum
[Joannes Gysius and Eremundus (Varamundus)
Frisius (i.e. François Hotman)]
- [723] Bullinger de Spolijs [?]Balgicis
[Jules César Boulenger, Liber de spoliis
bellicis]
- [724] Brisonius de regio Persarum
[Barnabé Brisson]
- [725] Dionisi] Gothofred] Opera.
[Denis Godefroy, Professor at Heidelberg
(Dionysius Gothofredus)]
- [726] Tho. [?Thomae] Minadoi della guerra fra Turchi &
Persiani
[Giovanni Tommaso Minadoi]
- [727] Trajano Boccalini de' ragguagli di Parnaso.
[Traiano Boccalini]
- [728] Donato Gianotti de la republica de Vinitiani.
[Donato Giannotti]
- [fol.13r (p.21)]
- [729] francisco de la Portilla de la orden y cavalleria
de Senor Santiago.
[Francesco de la Portilla on the Order of Saint
James the Greater]
- [730] Hieronymo Conestaggio del' vnione di Portogallo et
Castiglia.
[Ieronimo Conestaggio]
- [731] Historia di Georgio Castrioto.
[Francus Demetrius on George Castriota (Giorgio
Castriotto), Prince of Epirus, called
Scanderbeg; translated from Latin and edited by
Giovanni Maria Bonardo]
- [732] Vita d'Esselino terzo da Romano.
[Pietro Gerardo (i.e. Sebastiano Fausto da
Longiano) on Ezzelino III da Romano, Prince of
Bassano]
- [732a] < Bernard de Gerard des affaires de france. >
Bernard de Gerard &c.
[This entry is probably the same as no.751 below]
- [733] Iosias Simler de la Republique des Suisses.
[Josias Simler]

- [734] Histoire des Albigeois et de gestes de Simon de Mont-fort.
[Simon de Montfort]
- [735] Cronique de Normandie.
[Anonymous]
- [736] Les ouures de Plutarche. volumina 12.
[Plutarch]
- [737] Voyages du Seigneur de Villamont.
[Jacques de Villamont]
- [738] Histoire de Navarre.
[Gabriel Chapuis]
- [739] Relaciones de los Reyes de Persia y de Harmuz y de vn viage de la India hasta Italia por Pietro Teixeira.
[Pedro Teixeira]
- [740] Histoire de la paix entre les Roys de France & d'Espagne.
[Unidentified]
- [741] La legende des flamens.
[Anonymous]
- [742] Voyage de Mr Guillaume en l'autre monde. volumina 2.
[Gros Guillaume]
- [743] Consolation a la france sur le mort de la duc de Guise par Iean Mondin
[Jean Mondin on Henri I de Lorraine, Duke de Guise]
- [744] Advertissement a le noblesse.
[Anonymous (Barbier)]
- [745] Affaires du pais bas anno 1583.
[Unidentified]
- [746] Accort entre le roy de Navarre & le Duc de Cazimir.
[John Casimir, Count Palatine of the Rhine, and Henry IV, King of France]
- [747] Remonstrances des trois estats de Bourgogne.
[Jean Baptiste Agneau Bégat (Barbier)]
- [748] Le mirroir de françois
[Unidentified]
- [749] Le mission des Capucins en Maragnan; par Claude de Abbeuille.
[Claude d'Abbeville (i.e. Clément Foullon)]

- [750] Histoire naturelle & morale des Indes par Ioseph Acosta.
[Joseph de Acosta]
- [751] Affaires de france par Bernard de Girard.
[Bernard de Girard]
- [752] Recueil des choses advenues sous le ligue.
volumina 6.
- [753] Troubles en france & flandres.
- [754] Derniers troubles de france. volumina 2.
- [755] Inventaire de france par Iean de Serres.
volumina 3.
[Jean de Serres]
- [756] Troisesme & quatriesme 15 & 16 tome du Mercure francois volumina < [erasure] > 5.
[Jean Richer. The numbers '15 & 16' are inserted above the line with a caret]
- [757] Les aduise de Parnasse par Trajan Buccalin.
[Traiano Boccalini (Trajan Buccalin)]
- [758] Remonstrance aux Malcontents.
[Unidentified]
- [Entries no.759-765 below are marginal insertions]
- [759] Le Secretaire della Cour
[Jean Puget de la Serre]
- [760] Recherches des Recherches de Mr Estienne pasquier
[Cf. entry no.630 above]
- [761] Voyages de francois Pyrard
[François Pyrard]
- [762] De la Sagesse trois liures p' [?par] Charon Parisien 2 volumes
[Pierre Charron]
- [762a] < De l'Eloquence francoise >
[Item entered at no.1263 below]
- [763] Les Antiquitatez [sic] Paris
[Gilles Corrozet]
- [764] Della selua de varia lettione p' s s' [?per signor sansovino]
[Pedro Mexia (with material from Francesco Sansovino); translated from Spanish]
- [765] Philippe de Comines Loys 11 & Charles 8.
[Philippe de Comines]
- [766] Apologie pour Herodote.
[Henri Estienne, le Grand]

[767] Le Caton francois.
[Marcus Porcius Cato, the Censor; translated into French]

[768] Le Diogene francois.
[?Diogenes Laertius; translated into French]

[769] Le Polemandre [sic].
[Hermes Trismegistus, Poemander, translated into French as Pomandre or Pimandre]

[fol.13v (p.22)]

[770] L'Antipapesse par florimond de Raemond.
[Florimond de Raemond]

[771] The Bishop of Rosse of the Scottish title to the Crowne of England.
[John Leslie, Bishop of Ross (STC 15505-15507)]

[772] Discovery of the fiction of Squires intent to poison the Queene.
[Martin Aray on Edward Squire (STC 9)]

[773] Hadrianus Barlandus breife Chronicle of the Earles of Holland.
[Hadrianus Cornelius Barlandus]

[774] Epitome of Guicciardine of the Lowe Countries.
[Lodovico Guicciardini; epitome by Thomas Danett (STC 12463)]

[775] Observations vpon the lives of Alexander Caesar & Scipio.
[Giovanni Botero; translated from Italian (STC 3397)]

[776] A letter about the rendring of Deventer & Dr Allens answeare.
[William Allen (STC 370-370.5)]

[776a] < Iulij Caesaris quae extant omnia. >
[Item entered at no.804 below]

[777-783] [Seven later additions]

[Vacant space]

Historici in 16°. & 32°.

[784] Diogenes Laertius, Eunapius Sardianus, Hesychius Illustrius de Vitis Philosophorum.
[Diogenes Laertius. With Eunapius (E. Sardianus); and Hesychius of Miletus]

[785] Quintus Curtius.
[Quintus Curtius Rufus]

- [786] Itinerarum [sic] Italiae per franciscum Schottum.
[Franciscus Schottus]
- [787] Itinerarium Galliae: per Joannem Secundum.
[Joannes Secundus (BN). This entry is a marginal
insertion]
- [788] Pirkmayr [sic] de arte peregrinandi et agro
Neapolitano
[?Bilibaldus Pirckheimer. This entry is a
marginal insertion]
- [789] Bedae historia Ecclesiastica
[St Bede the Venerable]
- [790] Petri Sainct fleur historia rerum Memorabilium.
[Pierre Saint-Fleur]
- [791] froissardus & Comminaeus de rebus Gallicis.
[Jean Froissart. With Philippe de Comines]
- [792] Valerius Maximus.
- [793] Response de Mr Guillaume au soldat françois.
[Maître Guillaume (pseudonym)]
- [794] Histoire di Macchiavelli
[Niccolò Machiavelli (Macchiavelli)]
- [795] Histoire de nostre tems par Guillaume Paradin.
[Guillaume Paradin]
- [796] Les Oeuvres [sic] de Rabelais.
[François Rabelais]
- [797] Iodoci Sinceri Itinerarium Galliae.
[Jodocus Sincerus (i.e. Justus Zinterling)]
- [798] fenestella de Magistratibus Romanorum.
[Lucius Fenestella (i.e. Andreas Dominicus
Floccus)]
- [799] Reusneri Hortulus historicopoliticus.
[Elias Reusnerus]
- [800] Memoires de Philippe de Commines.
[Philippe de Comines]
- [801] Sir francis Bacon his Apologie.
[Francis Bacon, Viscount St Albans (STC
1111-1114)]
- [802] Lipsius de Constantia.
[Justus Lipsius. This and the following entry
appear to be later additions]
- [803] Bellarminus de officio principis
[Cardinal St Robert Bellarmino]

[803a] < [Entry deleted in the manuscript] >

[804] Iulij Caesaris Opera quae extant Omnia.
[Caius Julius Caesar]

[804a] < [Entry deleted in the manuscript] >

[fol.14r (p.23)]

Philosophi in folio.

[805] Georgius Valla de expetendis & fugiendis.
[Georgius Valla]

[806] Platonis opera graecolatine
[Plato]

[807] Plotini opera graecolatine cum commentarijs
Marsilij ficini.
[Marsilio Ficino (Ficini) on Plotinus]

[808] Senecae opera cum commentarijs Lipsij.
[Justus Lipsius on Lucius Annaeus Seneca]

[809] Marsilij ficini opera volumina 2.
[Marsilio Ficino (Ficini)]

[810] felicis Accorombonij expositio obscuriorum locorum
Aristotelis.
[Felix Accorambonius (Accorombonius) on Aristotle]

[811] Ludovici Septalij Commentaria in Aristotelis
problemata
[Lodovico Settala (Ludovicus Septalius) on
Aristotle]

[812] franciscus Bonamicus de Motu.
[Francesco Buonamici (Franciscus Bonamicus)
(Adams B:3277)]

[813] Nicolaus Nancelius de Analogia Microcosmi &
macrocosmi.
[Nicolas de Nancel]

[814] Iacobi Zabarellae Commentaria in Aristotelis
Physica.
[Giacomo (Jacobus) Zabarella, the Elder, on
Aristotle]

[815] francisci Patricij nova Philosophia.
[Francesco Patrizi (Franciscus Patricius),
Philosophical writer]

[816] Crellius in Aristotelis Physica & Posteriora.
[Fortunatus Crellius on Aristotle]

[817] Pompilius Azalus de rebus naturalibus.
[Pompilius Azalus]

- [818] Pauli Pernumiae Philosophia naturalis
[Joannes Paulus Pernumia]
- [819] fabricius Paduanus de Ventis & terrae motu.
[Fabricius Paduanus]
- [820] Georgij Pachymerij & Synesij opera Latine.
[Georgius Pachymeres. With Synesius of Cyrene]
- [821] Petrus Aponensis in Aristotelis Problemata.
[Petrus de Abano (Petrus de Apono) on Aristotle]
- [822] francisci Xuarez disputationes Metaphysicae.
[Franciscus Suárez (Xuarez)]
- [823] Ioannis Baptistae Bernardi Philosophiae seminarium.
[Joannes Baptista Bernardus]
- [824] Antonij Ricciardi Commentaria symbolica.
[Antonius Ricciardus]
- [825] Ioannis Baptistae Portae Phy/sio/gnomica.
[Giovanni Battista della Porta]
- [826] Vlyssis Aldrovandi ornithologia. Volumina 2.
[827] Idem de Insectis.
[Ulissee Aldrovandi]
- [828] Mercurius Trismegistus cum commentarijs Annibalis
Rosseli [sic]. Volumina 4.
[Hannibal Rosselius on Hermes (Mercurius)
Trismegistus]
- [829] Ioannis & francisci Pici Mirandulani opera.
volumina 2.
[Giovanni Pico della Mirandola. With Giovanni
Francesco Pico della Mirandola]
- [830] Aristotelis Politica graecolatine cum tabulis
Zuingeri & Commentarijs Victorij.
- [831] Aristotelis Ethica graecolatine cum tabulis ijsdem.
[Aristotle; with additional material by Theodor
Zwinger, the Elder (Theodorus Zwingerus) and
Pietro Vettori, the Elder (Petrus Victorius)]
- [832] Keckermanni Manuductio ad studium practicum.
[Bartholomaeus Keckermannus]
- [833] Andreas fricius de republica emendanda.
[Andrej Frycz (Andreas Fricius Modrevius)]
- [834] Theatre d'Agriculture d'Olivier de Serres.
[Olivier de Serres]

[835] Adagia Erasmi, Hadriani Iunij, Brasicani, Vlpij,
Rhodigini &c: juxta locos communes.
[Desiderius Erasmus. With Adrianus Junius;
Joannes Alexander Brassicanus; Joannes Ulpius;
Ludovicus Coelius Richerius Rhodiginus; and
others]

[836] Mocenici, Caesalpini, et Telesij Philosophia.
[Philippus Mocenicus. With Andreas Cesalpinus;
and Bernardinus Telesius]

[837] Les Politiques d'Aristote par Loys le Roy.
[Aristotle; translated by Louis Le Roy]

[838-843] [Six later marginal insertions]

[fol.14v (p.22 bis)]

Philosophi in Quarto.

[844] Caroli Bovilli quaedam Philosophica.
[Charles de Bouelles (Carolus Bovillus)]

[845] Petrus fonseca in Aristotelis Metaphysica.
[Petrus de Fonseca on Aristotle]

[846] Iacobus Zabarella de rebus naturalibus.
[Giacomo (Jacobus) Zabarella, the Elder]

[847] Ioannis Scoti Philosophia naturalis.
[Joannes Duns Scotus on Aristotle]

[848] Artemidori Oneirocritica cum notis Nicolai
Rigaltij.
[Nicolas Rigault (Nicolaus Rigaltius) on
Artemidorus Daldianus]

[849] Goclenij lexicon philosophicum graecum.

[850] Rodulphi Goclenij lexicon philosophicum

[851] Ejusdem Conciliator Philosophicus.
[Rudolphus Goclenius, the Elder. Entry no.849 is
a marginal insertion]

[852] Cornelius Gemma de arte cyclognomonicâ [sic].
[Cornelius Gemma, De arte cyclognomica tomi III]

[853] franciscus Piccolomeneus de rerum definitionibus.
[Franciscus Piccolomineus (Piccolomeneus) (Adams
P:1123)]

[854] federici Bonaventurae Anemologia.
[Federigo Buonaventura (Federicus Bonaventura)]

[855] Telesius de rebus naturalibus.
[Bernardinus Telesius]

- [856] Andreas Libavius de Vniversitate & originibus rerum.
[Andreas Libavius]
- [857] Anselmus Boetius de gemmarum & lapidum historia.
[Anselmus Boëtius de Boodt]
- [858] Timpleri Systema Metaphysicum.
[Clemens Timpler]
- [859] Christiani Mathiae Collegium Metaphysicum.
[Christianus Matthiae (BN)]
- [860] Theodori Angelutij exercitationes Metaphysicae cum francisco Patricio.
[Theodoro Angelucci (Theodorus Angelutius). With Francesco Patrizi (Franciscus Patricius), Philosophical writer]
- [861] Fortunius Licetus de Ortu Animae humanae.
[Fortunius Licetus]
- [862] Pererij Physica.
[?Benedictus Pererius Valentinus]
- [863] Celsus Mancinius [sic] de Somnijs, Risu, & Synaugiâ Platonicâ.
[Celso Mancini (Celsus Mancinus)]
- [864] Archangelî Mercenarij dilucidationes Philosophicae.
[Archangelus Mercenarius]
- [865] Iacobi Zabarellae commentaria in Aristotelis libros Physicorum, de generatione &c.
[Giacomo (Jacobus) Zabarella, the Elder, on Aristotle]
- [866] Simonis Maioli dies caniculares.
[Simon Maiolus]
- [867] Ioannis a Cockier. thesaurus Aphorismorum Politicorum &c:
[Unidentified]
- [868] Axiomata Oeconomica cum commentarijs Georg. [sic] Richteri.
- [869] Ejusdem axiomata historica & politica.
[Gregorius Richter]
- [870] fransic. [sic] Zanches quod nihil scitur.
[Franciscus Sanchez. This entry is a marginal insertion]
- [871] Iani Gruteri variij discursus.
[Janus Gruterus. This entry is a marginal insertion]

- [872] Iusti Lipsij Monita & exempla politica.
[873] Ejusdem Manuductio ad Philosophiam Stoicam.
eiusdem Ciuilibis doctrinae
[Justus Lipsius. The words 'eiusdem civilis
doctrinae' are an interlinear insertion]
- [874] Andraeae [sic] Mathaei Aquivivi [sic] disputationes
Illustres.
[Andreas Matthaeus Aquaviva]
- [875] Caelestinus de mundi mirabilibus. Rogerus Bacon de
mirabili artis et naturae potestate. Lucas
Gauricus de eclipsi in passione domini
[Claudius Caelestinus. With Roger Bacon; and
Lucas Gauricus. This entry is a marginal
insertion]
- [876] Leonardus Vairus de fascino.
[Leonardus Vairus]
- [877] Valentinus Hessus de Imperatoris potestate.
[Unidentified]
- [878] Cardanus de Sapientiâ et de Consolatione & de
libris proprijs.
[Girolamo Cardano (Hieronymus Cardanus)]
- [879] Algazelis Philosophia & Logica.
[Muhammad ibn Muhammad, al-Ghazzali (Algazel)]
- [880] Ioannis Slekeri exercitationes philosophicae.
[Joannes Slekerus. This entry is a marginal
insertion]
- [881] Bartholomeo Cavalcanti delle republiche, et
flaminus Nobilius de hominis felicitate.
[Bartolommeo Cavalcanti. With Flaminio Nobili
(Flaminus Nobilius)]
- [fol.15r (p.23 bis)]
- [882] Andrea Bacci della acque del Tevere.
[Andrea Bacci]
- [883] De' ragionamente di Giovanni Maria Memmo.
Laurentius Grimalius [sic] de optimo Senatore.
[?Giovanni Maria Memmo. With Laurentius Grimaldus
Goslicius]
- [884] Nicolo Vito dello stato del Republiche del
Cardinale di fabio Albergati.
Bartolomeo filippe del Consiglio & Conseglieri.
[Niccolò Vito di Gozzi. With Fabio Albergati;
and Bartolomeo Felipe (Bartolomeo Filippe). The
word 'di' is written over 'de']

- [885] felice figliucci de la philosophia morale, et politica. volumina 2.
[Felice Figliucci]
- [886] Le Phedon de Platon traduit par Loys Le Roy.
[Plato; translated by Louis Le Roy]
- [887] Antonio Possevino della coltura de gl'ingeni [sic].
[Antonio Possevino, the Elder, Coltura de gl'ingegni]
- [888] Della Institution [sic] Morale di Alessandro Piccolomeni.
[Alessandro Piccolomini (Piccolomeni), Della institutione morale]
- [889] I < domestici > domeschi diffetti.
[Unidentified]
- [890] La Monarchie Aristodemocratique par Loys Mayerne.
[Louis de Mayerne Turquet]
- [891] Discours philosophiques de Pontus de Tyrard [sic].
[Pontus de Tyard. This entry is a marginal insertion]
- [892] Bienes de el honesto trabaio por Pedro Guzman.
[Pedro de Guzman. This entry is a marginal insertion]
- [893] Governo di stato del Ciro Spontone.
[Ciro Spontone. This entry is a marginal insertion]
- [894] Discorsi Politici di Paolo Paruta.
[Paolo Paruta]
- [895] Libault his Country farme.
[Charles Estienne; edited by Jean Liébault (Libault), and translated from French by Richard Surphlet (STC 10547-10548)]
- [896] Gardners labyrinth by Didymus Montaine [sic].
[Didymus Mountain (i.e. Thomas Hill) (STC 13485-13489)]
- [897] Sir francis Bacon of the Proficiencie & advancement of Learning.
[Francis Bacon, Viscount St Albans (STC 1164)]
- [898] Lusinge of the beginning continuance, & decay of states.
[René de Lucinge (de Lusinge); translated from French by John Finet (STC 16897)]
- [898a] < Della Institutione Morale di Alessandro Piccolomini >
[Item entered at no.888 above]

- [899] filosofia naturale di Alessandro Piccolomini.
[Alessandro Piccolomini]
- [900] Annotationi di Alessandro Piccolomini nel libro
della Poetica d'Aristotele
[Id. on Aristotle]
- [900a] < Paraphrase di Alessandro Piccolomini nella
Retorica d'Aristotele. >
[Item entered at no.1257 below]
- [901-904] [Four later additions]
- [Lower part of page blank]
- [fol.15v (p.24)]
- Philosophi in Octavo.
- [905] Aristotelis Opera graecolatine. volumina 2.
[Aristotle]
- [906] Petrus Gregorius Tolosanus de Republicâ.
[Pierre Grégoire Tholosain (Petrus Gregorius
Tholosanus)]
- [907] Bodinus de Republicâ.
- [908] Ejusdem Theatrum naturae.
[Jean Bodin (Joannes Bodinus)]
- [909] Ioannis Baptistae Portae Magia naturalis.
[Giovanni Battista della Porta]
- [910] Thomae Bornandi 18. Triades assertionum
Philosophicarum.
[?Thomas Bornand (BN)]
- [911] Vidus Antonius de Coloribus.
[Vidus Antonius Scarmilionus]
- [912] Strozzi Cicognae theatrum magiae omnifariae.
[Strozzi (Strozzius) Cigogna (Strozzius Cicogna)]
- [913] Georgius Agricola de Re metallicâ cum
Observationibus Georgij fabricij.
[Georgius Fabricius Chemnicensis on Georgius
Agricola, the Elder]
- [914] Bartholomaeus Anglicus de rerum Proprietatibus.
[Bartholomaeus Anglicus]
- [915] Othonis Casmanni Psychologia, & Questiones marinae.
[Otho Casmannus]
- [916] Cardanus de rerum Varietate.
[Girolamo Cardano (Hieronymus Cardanus)]

- [917] fabri Stapulensis Paraphrases Physicae.
- [918] Ejusdem Commentaria in Aristotelis Ethica.
[Jacques Le Fèvre d'Étaples (Jacobus Faber Stapulensis) on Aristotle]
- [919] Keckermanni Systema Physicum.
- [920] Ejusdem Systema ethicum et politicum, et Synopsis oeconomica.
- [921] Ejusdem disputationes politicae speciales
- [922] Ejusdem disputationes Ethicae, Oeconomicae & Politicae. item de Consilio, Consiliario, et Consultatione.
- [923] Idem de locatione et loco.
[Bartholomaeus Keckermannus]
- [924] Nemesius de natura hominis graecolatine
[Nemesius]
- [925] Timpleri Systema Metaphysicum cum scholijs Rodulphi Goclenij.
[Rudolphus (Rodulphus) Goclenius, the Elder, on Clemens Timpler]
- [926] Ejusdem Oeconomica.
[Clemens Timpler]
- [927] Gregorius Polydorius de bello angelico & elementari.
[Gregorius Polydorius]
- [928] Rodulphi Goclenij Physica generalis et de magnetica Vulnerum curatione.
[Rodolphus (Rodulphus) Goclenius, the Younger]
- [929] Cornelij Gemmae Cosmocritica.
[Cornelius Gemma]
- [930] Nicolai Taurelli contra franciscum Piccolomineum discussiones de coelo.
[Nicolaus Taurellus on Franciscus Piccolomineus (BN)]
- [931] Idem de rerum aeternitate.
- [932] Ioachimi Camerarij Problemata.
[Joachimus Camerarius, the Elder]
- [933] Hieronymi Savanorolae Philosophiae epitome &c:
[Girolamo Savonarola (Hieronymus Savanorola)]
- [934] Andreas Baccius de gemmarum natura, cum Annotationibus Wolfgangi Gabelchoveri.
[Wolfgangus Gabelchoverus on Andrea Bacci (Baccius)]

[fol.16r (p.25)]

- [935] Sebastianus foxius de Platonis & Aristotelis consensu.
[Sebastianus Foxius Morzillus on Plato and Aristotle]
- [936] Curaeus de Sensibus. item Rodulphi Goclenij Analysis Aristotelis de Sensu & Sensilibus
[Joachimus Cureus (Curaeus). With Rudolphus (Rodolphus) Goclenius, the Elder, on Aristotle (BN)]
- [937] Lullij Opera.
[?Ramón Lull]
- [938] Ioannes Mariana de Rege & Regis Institutione.
[Juan de Mariana (Joannes Mariana)]
- [939] Ioannis Leslaei episcopi Rossensis < de Rege et Regis Institutione > Oratio ad Reginam Angliae pro libertate impetrandâ
[John Leslie, Bishop of Ross (Joannes Leslaeus)]
- [940] Hippolyti a Collibus Princeps, et Aulicus, et de Nobilitate. flaminius Nobilius de hominis felicitate, de verâ et falsâ voluptate, et de honore.
[Hippolytus a Collibus. With Flaminio Nobili (Flaminius Nobilius)]
- [941] francisci Piccolominei Ethica.
[?Franciscus Piccolomineus]
- [942] Physica hebraeo-latina.
[Unidentified]
- [943] Physiognomia Ioannis Baptistae Portae.
[Giovanni Battista della Porta. This entry is a marginal insertion]
- [944] Iulius Pacius de arte Lullianâ emendata.
[Julius Pacius. This entry is a marginal insertion]
- [945] Magirus in Aristotelis Ethicâ.
- [946] Ejusdem Physiologia.
[Joannes Magirus on Aristotle]
- [947] Iosephi Langij loci communes.
[Josephus Langius]
- [948] Adagia Pauli Manutij.
[Paolo Manuzio (Paulus Manutius) on Desiderius Erasmus]
- [949] Ioannis Casae Galeatus sive de moribus.
[Giovanni della Casa (Joannes Casa)]

- [950] florilegium Ethicopoliticum Jani Gruteri.
volumina 3.
[Janus Gruterus]
- [951] Georgij Vechneri discursus de nobilitate.
[Georgius Vechnerus (BN)]
- [952] Lipsius de Constantia
[Justus Lipsius]
- [953] Ottonis freund flosculi amicitiae.
[Otto Freund (BN)]
- [954] Ioannis Heildfeildi [sic] Sphinx theologica-
philosophica [sic].
[Joannes Heidfeldius, Sphinx theologico-
philosophica]
- [955] Ioannes Sarisberiensis de nugis Curialium.
[Joannes Saresberiensis (Sarisberiensis)]
- [956] Caroli Pascatij [sic] legatus.
[Carlo Pasquale (Carolus Pascalius)]
- [957] Iosephus Bonfadius de civilis administrationis
optimâ formâ.
[Josephus Bonfadius]
- [958] Ioannis Ioviani Pontani Opera. volumina 4.
[Joannes Jovianus Pontanus]
- [959] Domitij Brusoni Loci communes.
[?Lucius Domitius Brusonius]
- [960] Melchioris Iuni quaestiones politicae. ejusdem
methodus eloquentiae
[Melchior Junius (i.e. Johann Sommer)]
- [961] Ludovici Granatensis loci communes philosophiae
moralis.
[Luis de Granada (Ludovicus Granatensis)]
- [962] Ioannes Austriacus de memoriâ artificiosa.
[Joannes Austriacus]
- [963] Pici Mirandulae Strix sive de ludificatione
daemonum.
[Giovanni Francesco Pico della Mirandola]
- [964] Lemnius de naturae miraculis.
[Levinus Lemnius. This entry is a marginal
insertion]
- [965] Nicholai Burchardi Responsiones philosophicae.
[?Nicolaus Burchard. This entry is a marginal
insertion]

- [966] Gruteri annotationes in Senecae opera
[Janus Gruterus on Lucius Annaeus Seneca. This
entry is a marginal insertion]
- [967] Giovanni Botero della raggione di stato.
- [968] Ejusdem discorsi sopra la raggione del stato.
[Giovanni Botero]
- [969] La terza parte del tesoro politico.
[Tesoro politico]
- [970] Dialogo del honore di Giovanni Battista Possevin.
[Giovanni Battista Possevino, the Elder]
- [971] Relations de Marc D'Obregon.
[Marcos de Obregon]

[fol.16v (p.26)]

- [972] Il Prencipe di Girolamo frachetta.
[Girolamo Frachetta]
- [973] francesco di Vieri della civile & Regale potestà.
[Francesco de' Vieri (BN)]
- [974] Dialoghi di Giovanni Battista Clario
[Giovanni Battista Clario]
- [975] Examen di Ingenios por Iuan Huarte.
[Juan Huarte]
- [976] Bernard Palissy des eaux & metaux &c:
[Bernard Palissy]
- [977] Apologie del' article primier du tiers /es/tat.
Traicte de l'< anv > annvel et venalite des
offices, par Iean Savaron.
[Unidentified. With Jean Savaron]
- [978] Discours des changementes des republiques.
[Unidentified]
- [979] L'Ambassadeur par Sieur de Villiers Hotman
[Jean Hotman, Seigneur de Villiers. Cf. entry
no.452 above]
- [980] La Sagesse du Charron.
[Pierre Charron]
- [981] Essais de Mo/n/taigne.
[Michel de Montaigne]
- [982] The rich Cabinet.
[Attributed to Thomas Gainsford (STC 11522)]
- [983-985] [3 later additions]

[Lower part of page blank]

[fol.17r (p.27)]

Philosophi in 16°. & 32°.

- [986] Ioannis Velcurionis Commentaria Physica.
[Joannes Velcurio on Aristotle]
- [987] Propositiones Vniversae philosophiae in Academiâ
Turnonianâ propositae
[Unidentified]
- [988] Epicteti Enchiridion. Cebetis tabula. Theophrasti
characteres. Pythagoraeorum fragmenta. omnia
graecolatine
[Epictetus. With Cebes; Theophrastus; and
Pythagoras]
- [989] Speculum aulicarum & politicorum [?politicarum]
quaestionum seu observationum.
[Speculum aulicarum atque politicarum ...; with
contributions by Durus de Pascolo (i.e.
Eberhartus a Weyhe) and others]
- [990] Lipsij Politica. & de vna religione liber.
[Justus Lipsius]
- [991] franciscus Baconus [sic] de Sapientiâ Veterum.
[Francis Bacon, Viscount St Albans (STC
1127-1128)]
- [992] Othonis Heurnij Barbarica philosophia.
[Otto Heurnius]
- [993] Petri Gregorij Tholosani Syntaxis artis mirabilis.
volumina 2.
- [994] Ejusdem commentaria in syntaxin artis mirabilis
volumina 4.
[Pierre Grégoire Tholosain (Petrus Gregorius
Tolosanus)]
- [995] Levinus Lemnius de occultis naturae miraculis.
item de vitâ optime instituendâ: item de
Complexionibus.
[Levinus Lemnius]
- [996] Corona virtutum Principe dignarum.
[Walter Quin]
- [997] fasciculus florum Ed. [?Edward] Cooke.
[Sir Edward Coke (STC 5528-5529). This entry is a
marginal insertion]
- [998] Proverbi Italiani da Orlando Pescetti.
[Orlando Pescetti]
- [999] De la constance & consolatione es calamitez
publiques.
[Guillaume Du Vair]

- [1000] Sir Francis Bacons Essayes.
[Francis Bacon, Viscount St Albans (STC 1137-1145)]
- [1001] John Stephens his satyrical essayes & characters.
[John Stephens (STC 23249-23250.5)]
- [1001a] < Sir francis Bacon his Apologie. >
[Item entered at no.801 above]
- [1002-1003] [Two later additions]
- [Lower part of page blank]
- [fol.17v (p.28)]
- Libri Medici & Chymici in folio et 4°.
- [1004] Paracelsi Chirurgia magna
[Philipp Aureolus Theophrastus Bombast von Hohenheim, called Paracelsus]
- [1005] Liber quidam de destillationibus germanicé scriptus.
[Unidentified. Cf. entry no.1016 below]
- [1006] Galeottus Martius de homine; cum Annotationibus Georgij Merulae.
[Galeottus Martius; edited by Georgius Merula]
- [1007] Crollij Basilica chymica.
[Oswaldus Crollius]
- [1008] Gregorius Horstius de naturâ humanâ.
[Gregorius Horst (Horstius), the Elder]
- [1009] Tarquinius Tarpinetus de guttâ sive arthritide.
[Unidentified]
- [1010] Libavij Alchemia.
[Andreas Libavius]
- [1011] Dispensatorium medicum Ioannis Renodei. Quercetani pharmacopoea restituta. Nicolai Epiphaniij Empiricus.
[Joannes Renodaeus. With Joseph Du Chesne (Josephus Quercetanus); and Nicolaus Epiphanius]
- [1012] Guilielmus Mennens de Aureo vellere.
[Gulielmus Mennens]
- [1013] Ioannes Baptista Porta de destillationibus.
- [1014] Giovanni Battista della tramutatione [sic] mettallicâ [sic].
[Giovanni Battista della Porta]

- [1015] Liber quidam germanicus qui aureum Vellus
inscribitur.
[Unidentified]
- [1016] Gesner of destillations.
[Conrad Gesner (STC 11800-11801)]
- [1017] Iohn Cotta of ignorant practizers in Physique.
[John Cotta (STC 5833-5834)]
- [1018] Dr Dees letter apologetical.
[John Dee (STC 6460-6461)]
- [1019] Schola Salernitana in English.
[Salerno, Schola Salernitana; translated from
Latin (STC 21596-21603.3)]
- [1020-1026] [Seven later additions]
- [Lower part of page blank]
- [fol.18r (p.29)]
- Medici et Chymici in 8°. et 16°.
- [1027] flacij disputationes medicae & chymicae.
[Matthias Flacius, the Younger]
- [1028] Marcellus Donatus de mirabili historiâ medicâ.
[Marcellus Donatus of Mantua]
- [1029] fracastorij opera medica et astronomica.
[Girolamo Fracastoro (Hieronymus Fracastorius)]
- [1030] Diodori Euchyontis Polychymia.
[Diodorus Euchyon]
- [1031] Paracelsi Curationes 150.
[Philipp Aureolus Theophrastus Bombast von
Hohenheim, called Paracelsus]
- [1032] Nicolai Barnaudi epitaphium aenigmaticum. triga et
quadriga aurifera.
[Nicolas Barnaud (Nicolaus Barnaudus)]
- [1033] Laurentius Ventura de lapide philosophico.
Garlandij Compendium Alchimiae & de mineralibus.
Tractatus de Alchimia ex Vincentio
[Laurentius Ventura. With Joannes de Garlandia
(Joannes Garlandius); and Vincentius
Bellovacencis]
- [1034] Gesneri Euonymus.
[Conrad Gesner]
- [1035] Iacobus Wecherus de Secretis.
[Alessio Piemontese (?i.e. Girolamo Muscelli);
translated from Italian into Latin by Hanss Jacob
Wecker]

- [1036] Confessio Henrici Hunrath [sic], germanicé.
[Henricus Khunrath]
- [1037] Hieronymus Rubeus de destillationibus
[Hieronymus Rubeus]
- [1038] Ioannis Bickeri Hermes redivivus.
[Johannes Bickerus]
- [1039] Geber Arabs de Alchimia.
[Jabir ibn Haiyan, al-Tarasusi (Geber)]
- [1040] Andreae Libaviij epistolae chymicae.
[Andreas Libavius]
- [1041] Quercetani diaeteticon polyhistoricon.
[1042] Ejusdem pestis Alexicacus.
[Joseph Du Chesne (Josephus Quercetanus)]
- [1043] Paracelsi opera latiné. volumina 2.
[1044] Ejusdem Archidoxa.
[Philipp Aureolus Theophrastus Bombast von Hohenheim, called Paracelsus]
- [1045] Gerardi Dornaei commentaria in ejusdem archidoxa.
[Gerardus Dorn (Dornaeus) on Philipp Aureolus Theophrastus Bombast von Hohenheim, called Paracelsus]
- [1046] Paracelsus de summis naturae mysterijs.
[Philipp Aureolus Theophrastus Bombast von Hohenheim, called Paracelsus]
- [1047] Leonardi Lessij hygaeasticon [sic]
[Leonardus Lessius, Hygiasticon, seu vera ratio valetudinis bonae et vitae ... ad extremam senectutem conservandae]
- [1048] francisci Valeriolae loci communes medecinae.
[1049] Ejusdem observationes medecinales.
[Franciscus Valleriola (Valeriola). Entry no.1049 is a marginal insertion]
- [1050] Georgius Schenckius de exotericis experimentis
[Johann Georg Schenck (Joannes Georgius Schenckius)]
- [1051] Tobiae Knockbolchi [sic] disputationes anatomicae & psychologicae.
[Tobias Knobloch]
- [1052] francisci Valeriolae observationes medecinales
[Cf. entry no.1049 above]
- [1053] Laurentius Ioubart [sic] des erreurs touchant la medecin [sic].
[1054] Idem Latiné.
[Laurent Joubert]

- [1055] Timothei Willisij propositiones tentationum.
[Timothy Willis (Timotheus Willisius) (STC 25733)]
- [1056] Laurentij Vltrajectini Institutiones medecinae.
[Unidentified]
- [1057] Hippocratis Aphorismi cum paraphrasi Ioannis Lygaei.
[Hippocrates; with paraphrase of Jean Lyege (Joannes Lygaeus)]
- [1058] Idem cum Observationibus Ioannis Heurnij.
[Joannes Heurnius on Hippocrates]
- [fol.18v (p.30)]
- [1059] Petri Bayri enchiridion medecinae
[Pietro Bairo (Petrus Bayrus)]
- [1060] Baptiste Platine d'honeste volupté pour observer
santé [sic]
[Bartholomaeus Sacchi de Platina (Baptiste Platine)]
- [1060a] < Gemini his Anatomy. >
[1060b] < Leonhardi Turnheisseri historia plantarum, seu de
humano corpore. >
- [1061-1062] [Two later additions]
- [Vacant space]

Scriptores. Mathematici in folio.

- [1063] Leovitiij Ephemerides.
[Cyprianus von Leowitz (Cyprianus Leovitius)]
- [1064] Vieta de numerosa Potestatum resolutione.
[1065] Ejusdem zetetica.
[Franciscus Vieta]
- [1066] Ejusdem expostulatio cum Clavio.
[Id. on Christophorus Clavius]
- [1067] Ejusdem Apollonius Gallus.
[Id. on Apollonius Pergaeus]
- [1068] Ejusdem relatio Calendarij Gregoriani.
[Id.]
- [1069] Idem de aequationibus.
[Id. (BN)]
- [1070] Euclidis elementa per franciscum flussatem.
[François de Foix (Franciscus Flussas) on Euclid]

- [1071] Baptistae Benedicti speculationes Mathematicae et Physicae.
[Giovanni Battista Benedetti (Joannes Baptista Benedictus)]
- [1072] Euclidis elementa per federicum Commandinum.
[Federigo Commandino (Federicus Commandinus) on Euclid]
- [1073] Pappus Alexandrinus cum Commentarijs federici Commandini.
[Federigo Commandino on Pappus of Alexandria (Alexandrinus)]
- [1074] Petri Nonij Salaciensis opera.
[Pedro Nuñez (Petrus Nonius)]
- [1075] Guidubaldi Mechanica.
[Guidubaldo del Monte]
- [1076] Idem in Archimedis aequiponderantia.
[Id. on Archimedes]
- [fol.19r (p.31)]
- [1077] Ejusdem Perspectiva.
- [1078] Ejusdem Planisphaeria.
[Id.]
- [1079] Tychonis-Brahae Astronomiae instauratae mechanica.
[Tycho Brahe]
- [1080] Hieronymi de Hangest liber Proportionum.
[Jerome de Hangest]
- [1081] Alhazen Arabs de Opticâ, de Crepusculis & nubium ascensionibus.
[Hasan ibn Hasan, called Ibn al-Haitham (Alhazen)]
- [1082] Vitellionis Optica.
[Vitellio]
- [1083] Ptolomaei [sic] opera omnia praeter geographiam. Proclus Diadochus.
[Claudius Ptolemaeus. With Proclus Diadochus]
- [1084] Sphaera cum Commentarijs Esculani, Baptistae Capuani, fabri Stapulensis, Theodosij, Michaelis Scoti, Petri de Aliaco, Roberti Linconiensis [sic], Campani, Ioannis de monte regio.
[Joannes de Sacro Bosco; with commentaries by Francesco degli Stabili, called Cecco d'Ascoli (Cicchus Esculanus); Franciscus (afterwards Joannes Baptista) Capuanus; Jacques Le Fèvre d'Etaples (Faber Stapulensis); Theodosius of Tripoli; Sir Michael Scott (Scotus); Petrus de

Alliaco (Aliaco); Robert Grosseteste (Robertus
Lincolinensis); Campanus Novariensis; and Johann
Mueller Regiomontanus]

- [1085] Hali de Iudicijs.
[‘Ali ibn Abi, al-Rijal, al-Shaibani (Albohazen
Hali)]
- [1086] Hypomnemata Mathematica Mauritiij Auraici per
Simonem Stevinum.
[Simon Stevin (Stevinus)]
- [1087] Bellantij defensio astrologiae contra Ioannem Picum
Mirandulanum.
[Lucius Bellantius on Giovanni Pico della
Mirandola (Joannes Picus Mirandula)]
- [1088] Thomae Bravardini geometria speculativa.
[Thomas Bradwardinus (Bravardinus)]
- [1089] Gilbertus de Magnete.
[William Gilbert]
- [1090] Vitruvij Architectura cum commentarijs Danielis
Barbari.
[Daniello Barbaro (Daniel Barbarus) on Marcus
Vitruvius Pollio]
- [1091] Hieronymi Cock schemata Architecturae.
[Hieronymus Cock]
- [1092] Sextus Empyricus contra Mathematicos. Pyrrhoniana
hypotheses. Claudius Galenus contra Academicos &
Pyrrhonios.
[Sextus Empiricus. With Claudius Galenus]
- [1093] Della Architettura di Giovanni Antonio Rusconi.
[Giovanni Antonio Rusconi]
- [1094] Valentino Pini de gl’horologi solari.
[Valentino Pini (Italian STC)]
- [1095] L’idea della architettura di Vincenzo Scamozzi.
[Vincenzo Scamozzi]
- [1096] Musica del Gioseffo Zarlino.
[Gioseffo Zarlino. This entry is a marginal
insertion]
- [1097] Shute of the groundes of Architecture.
[John Shute (STC 22464-22465.5)]
- [1098] Digges his Pantometrie.
[Leonard Digges, the Elder (STC 6859)]
- [1099] Blackgraves [sic] Mathematical Iewell.
[John Blagrove (STC 3119)]

- [1100] Hoodes Analeme.
[?Thomas Hood]
- [1101] Hoo de vpon Ptolomes [sic] sectors.
[?Id. on Claudius Ptolemaeus]
- [1102] Lomazius of painting & carving englished by
Haydocke.
[Giovanni Paolo Lomazzo; translated from Italian
by Richard Haydocke (STC 16698)]
- [1103] Morley his practical Musicke.
[Thomas Morley (STC 18133-18134)]
- [1104-1113] [Ten later additions]
- [fol.19v (p.32)]

Mathematici in Quarto.

- [1114] Petri Rami Arithmetica & Geometria et scholae
Mathematicae, omnia per Lazarum Schonerum
illustrata.
[Lazarus Schonerus on Pierre de La Ramée (Petrus
Ramus)]
- [1115] Iofrancus Offusius de divina astrorum facultate.
[Joannes Francus (Jofrancus) Offusius]
- [1116] Iunctini speculum astronomicum.
[Francesco Giuntini (Franciscus Junctinus)]
- [1117] Christophori Claviij Astrolabium.
[1118] Ejusdem Instrumentum horologicum.
[Christophorus Clavius]
- [1119] Idem in Sphaeram Ioannis de sacro bosco.
[Id. on Joannes de Sacro Bosco]
- [1120] Ejusdem geometria practica
[Id.]
- [1121] francisci Siliij [sic] dianoia astronomica contra
Galilaei Nuncium sydereum. Item Iulij Caesaris La
Galla contra Galilaei Phaenomena.
[Franciscus Silius and Julius Caesar La Galla on
Galileo Galilei]
- [1122] Pauli Galuccij theatrum mundi & temporis.
[Giovanni Paolo Gallucci]
- [1123] Orontius fineus de solaribus horologijs &
Quadrantibus.
[Oronce Finé (Orontius Fineus)]
- [1124] francisci Maurolyci opuscula Mathematica.
[Francesco Maurolico (Franciscus Maurolycus)]

- [1125] Petri Appiani Cosmographia.
[Petrus Apianus]
- [1126] Iosephi Scalae Ephemerides.
[Josephus Scala]
- [1127] Petrus Bungus de numerorum mysterijs.
[Petrus Bongus (Bungus)]
- [1128] Maginus de planis triangulis & dimetiendi ratione.
[1129] Ejusdem Ephemerides.
[Giovanni Antonio Magini (Joannes Antonius Maginus)]
- [1130] Ioannes Paduanus de horologijs
[Giovanni Padovani (Joannes Paduanus)]
- [1131] Ioannes Camillus de theoremate geometrico, &
problemate arithmetico Diophanti
[?Joannes Camillus Genuensis. With Diophantus Alexandrinus]
- [1132] Michaelis Stifelij arithmetica.
[Michael Stifel (Stifelius)]
- [1133] Hugonis Grotij Αἰνευερητικη
[Hugo de Groot (Grotius)]
- [1134] Henricus Monantholius de puncto.
[Henricus Monantholius]
- [1135] Ioannis Dee Propaedeumata aphoristica
[John Dee (STC 6463-6464)]
- [1136] Mysterium Arithmeticum.
[Unidentified]
- [1137] Ambrosius floridus de annis climatericis ac diebus
criticis.
[Ambrosius Floridus]
- [1138] Defensio Hieronymi Savanorolae de astrologiâ
divinatrice.
[Girolamo Savonarola (Hieronymus Savanorola)]
- [1139] Tychonis-brahae epistolae astronomicae.
[Tycho Brahe]
- [1140] Erasmi Rheinoldi tabulae Prutenicae.
[Erasmus Reinhold]
- [1141] Leo Baptista Albertus de Architectura.
[Leon Battista Alberti (Albertus)]

[fol.20r (p.33)]

- [1142] Adriani Romani Ouranographia. Machometus Badgedinus de superficierum divisionibus Iordanus de ponderositate &c.
[Adrianus Romanus. With Muhammad Al-Baghdadi (Machometo Bagdedino); and Jordanus Nemorarius]
- [1143] Sixti ab Heminga refutatio astrologiae.
[Sixtus ab Hemminga]
- [1144] Euclidis Phaenomena per Iosephum Auriam.
[Euclid; translated from Greek by Josephus Auria]
- [1145] Hieronis [sic] Alexandrini spiritalium liber graecolatine
[Hero of Alexandria (Alexandrinus)]
- [1146] Bartholomei Pitisci trigonometria & problemata varia.
[Bartholomaeus Pitiscus]
- [1147] Sebastiani Metensis bellum Musicale.
[Claudius Sebastiani]
- [1148] Ioannis Peckam Perspectiva communis.
[Joannes Peckham, Archbishop of Canterbury]
- [1149] Salignaci Arithmetica.
[Bernardus Salignacus]
- [1150] Aristotelis Mechanica graecolatine cum commentarijs Henrici Monantholi
[Henricus Monantholius on Aristotle]
- [1151] Petri Ryff quaestiones in Euclidis & Rami elementa.
[Petrus Ryff on Euclid and Pierre de La Ramée (Petrus Ramus)]
- [1152] Iacobus Christmannus de doctrina sinuum.
[Jacobus Christmannus]
- [1153] Hieronymi Wolfij astrologia.
[?Hieronymus Wolfius]
- [1154] < Hieronymus > Henricus Hofmannus de octante gaeodetico.
[Heinrich Hofmann]
- [1155] Baptista Porta de refractione optices.
[Giovanni Battista della Porta (BN)]
- [1156] Paolo Galucci di Instrumenti di astronomia
[Giovanni Paolo Gallucci]
- [1157] Ioseppo Vnicorno de l'arithmetica vniversale.
[Giuseppe Unicorni]

- [1158] La Tiberiade de Bartolo Sassoferato.
[Bartolus de Saxoferrato (Bartole da Sassoferato)]
- [1159] Herone Alessandrino de gli automati.
[Hero of Alexandria (Alexandrinus)]
- [1160] Antonio Lupicini de la verghe astronomiche.
[Antonio Lupicini]
- [1161] Alessandrino [sic] Piccolomini della sfera.
[Alessandro Piccolomini]
- [1162] Proteo militare di Bartolomeo Romano.
[Bartolomeo Romano]
- [1163] L'Algebra di Rafael Bombelli
[Rafael Bombelli]
- [1164] Opere del Nicolo Tartaglia.
[1165] Arithmetica di Tartaglia. volumina 2.
[Niccolò Tartaglia]
- [1166] Diego de Sagredo de l'architecture antique.
[Diego de Sagredo]
- [1167] Oronce de la pratique de la geometrie.
[Oronce Finé]
- [1168] L'Henrimetre d'Henry de Suberville.
[Henri de Suberville]
- [1169] De l'vsage du Cosmimetre [sic] de Iaques Chauvet.
[Jacques Chauvet, Instruction et usage du cosmometre]
- [1170] Viginere [sic] des chiffres [sic].
[Blaise de Vigenère]
- [1171] Digges his Tectonicon
[Leonard Digges, the Elder (STC 6849.5-6853)]
- [1172] Thomas Bedwell of geometrical numbers [sic].
[Lazarus Schonerus; translated by William Bedwell (STC 21825)]
- [1173] Digges his Prognostication.
[Leonard Digges, the Elder (STC 435.35-435.59)]
- [fol.20v (p.34)]
- [1174] folkingham of Surveying.
[William Folkingham (STC 11123)]
- [1175] Arithmetical questions touching annuities, leases
&c:
[Richard Witt (STC 25931)]

- [1176] Speidels table of sines tangents and secants.
[John Speidell (STC 23060.5)]
- [1177] Recordes Whetstone of witte.
[Robert Record (STC 20820)]
- [1178] Bornes [sic] Regiment for sea corrected by Hoode
[Thomas Hood on William Bourne (STC 3427-3429)]
- [1179] Davis of the sea-mans secrets. Normans new
attractive. Discours of the variation of the
compasse. Martin Curtez of the arte of navigation.
Normans safegarde of sailers.
[John Davis, Navigator (STC 6368.4-6369). With
Robert Norman (STC 18647-18652) (includes William
Borough); Martin Cortes (Curtes); translated from
Spanish by Richard Eden (STC 5798-5805); and
Safegard of sailers; translated from Dutch by
Robert Norman (STC 21545-21550)]
- [1180] Wright of the errors of navigation.
[Edward Wright (STC 26019-26020)]
- [1181] Magnetical Advertisements.
[William Barlow, Archdeacon of Salisbury (STC
1442)]
- [1182] John Speidels geometrical extraction.
[John Speidell (STC 23061-23062)]
- [1183] Theoriche de' Pianeti di Alessandro Piccolomini.
[Alessandro Piccolomini]
- [1184] Iosephus Blancanus de Mathematicarum natura,
chronologia et exemplis ab Aristotele passim
adhibitis.
[Josephus Blancanus]
- [1185-1186] [Two later additions]
[Lower part of page blank]
- [fol.21r (p.35)]
Mathematici in 8° & 16°.
- [1187] Euclidis elementa graecolatine
[Euclid]
- [1188] Christophorus Clavius in Euclidis elementa
volumina 2.
[Christophorus Clavius on Euclid]
- [1189] Ranzovius de genethliacis.
[Heinrich Rantzau (Henricus Ranzovius)]
- [1190] Timpleri systema opticae et physiognomiae.
[Clemens Timpler. This entry is a marginal
insertion]

- [1191] Logarithmorum chilias prima.
[Henry Briggs (STC 3741). This entry entry is a marginal insertion]
- [1192] Thurecensis de Cometis. Levinus Lemnius de astrologia. Censorinus de die natali.
[?Conradus de Mure (Conradus Thurecensis). With Levinus Lemnius; and Censorinus]
- [1193] Alexander Piccolomeneus in Aristotelis mechanica.
[Alessandro Piccolomini on Aristotle]
- [1194] Calendarium Gregorianum perpetuum.
[Gregorian Calendar]
- [1195] Vrstitij Arithmetica.
[Christian Wurstisen (Christianus Urstitius)]
- [1196] Lydiat de varijs annorum formis.
[Thomas Lydiat (STC 17040, 17047)]
- [1197] Adriani Metij Trigonometria.
[Adriaan (sic) Metius]
- [1198] Ioannes Magirus de arte musica.
[Joannes Magirus]
- [1199] Othonis Casmanni astrologia chronographia et astromanteia.
[Otho Casmannus]
- [1200] Barocij Cosmographia.
[Francesco Barozzi (Franciscus Barocius)]
- [1201] Petri Grugeri [sic] Synopsis trigonometriae.
[Petrus Cruegerus (Crugerus)]
- [1202] Snellius in Rami arithmetica cum explicationibus Schoneri Salignaci Vrstitij.
[Willebrodus Snellius, Lazarus Schonerus, Bernardus Salignacus, and Christian Wurstisen (Christianus Urstitius) on Pierre de La Ramée (Petrus Ramus)]
- [1203] Casparis Waseri arithmetica Institutio.
[Caspar Waser (Casparus Waserus) (BN)]
- [1204] Keckermanni Systema astronomicum.
[Bartholomaeus Keckermannus (BN)]
- [1205] Elias Vinetus, Pierius Valerianus, et Petrus Nonius in sphaeram Ioannis de sacro bosco.
[Elie Vinet (Elias Vinetus), Giovanni Pierio Valeriano Bolzani (Pierius Valerianus), and Pedro Nuñez (Petrus Nonius), on Joannes de Sacro Bosco]
- [1206] Pedro Nuñez de Algebra.
[Pedro Nuñez]

- [1207] L'arithmetique de Simon Stevin.
[Simon Stevin]
- [1208] L'arithmetique de Nicolas Tartaglia.
[Niccolò Tartaglia]
- [1209] < Brerewood of the > circumference of the earth by
Sir Dudley Digges.
[Sir Dudley Digges (STC 6847)]
- [1210] Hoptons Concordance.
[Arthur Hopton (STC 13778-13780)]
- [1211] Ioannis-Henrici Alstedij methodus admirandorum
mathematicorum.
[Johann Heinrich Alsted]
- [1212] Calendarium Gregorianum perpetuum.
[Another copy or edition of entry no.1194 above]
- [1213] Aires de Cour A quatre et cinq parties par Pierre
Guedron.
[Pierre Guédron (BN)]
- [1214] Ioannis Lantz Institutiones Arithmeticae.
[Joannes Lantz]
- [1215] Memoires Mathematiques par Denis Henrion.
[Denis Henrion (BN)]
- [1216] Ioannis Neperi Rabdologia.
[John Napier (Neper)]
- [1217] Nepair of Logarithmes, englished by Ed. [?Edward]
Wright.
[Id. (Nepair); translated from Latin by Edward
Wright (STC 18351-18352)]
- [1218] New Invention for accoump~~tes~~ [sic].
[Unidentified]

[fol.21v (p.36)]

Vocabularij & grammatici.

- [1219] Minshaeus dictionarie of eleven languages.
[John Minsheu (STC 17944)]
- [1220] Ioannis Avenarij lexicon hebraicum.
[Johann Habermann of Eger (Joannes Avenarius)]
- [1221] Suidas graecé.
[Suidas]
- [1222] Etymologicum Magnum. graecé.
[Magnum etymologicum graecae linguae (Adams
E:966)]

- [1223] Gulielmi Budaei lexicon graecolatine
[Guillaume Budé (Gulielmus Budaeus)]
- [1224] Scapulae lexicon graecolatine
[Joannes Scapula]
- [1225] Thomae Thomasij dictionarium Anglicolatinum
[Thomas Thomasius. This entry is a marginal
insertion]
- [1226] Minsheus dictionary spanish & english.
[Richard Percyvall; enlarged by John Minsheu (STC
19620-19621)]
- [1227] Iosuae Pictorij dictionarium germanico-latinum.
[Josue Mahler (Josua Pictorius)]
- [1228] florios dictionary Italian & English.
[John Florio (STC 11098-11099)]
- [1229] Le grand dictionnaire françois-latin.
[[Geneva], 1606. 4° etc.]
- [1230] Clenardi et Antesignani grammatica graeca.
[Nicolaus Clenardus and Pierre Davantes, called
Antesignanus)]
- [1231] florios first and second fruites.
[John Florio (STC 11096-11097)]
- [1232] Holibands dictionary french and english. 2 volumina
[Claude de Sainliens (Claudius Holiband)]
- [1233] Theodori & Israelis de Brye Alphabeta &
Characteres.
[Johann Theodor de Bry and Johann Israel de Bry]
- [1234] Catalogus librorum Bibiothecae Oxoniensis.
2 volumina
[Thomas James (STC 14449-14449.5)]
- [1235] Richardi Percival bibliotheca Hispanica
[Richard Percyvall (STC 19619)]
- [1236] Onomasticum philosophico-medicum & Paracelsicum.
[Michael Toxites on Philipp Aureolus
Theophrastus Bombast von Hohenheim, called
Paracelsus]
- [1237] Helfrici Emmelij Nomenclator quadrilinguis.
[Helfricus Emmelius (Adams E:152)]
- [1238] Eilhardi Lubini Antiquarius
[Eilhard Lubin (Eilhardus Lubinus)]
- [1239] Dictionarium Italico-latinum.
[Filippo Venuti]

- [1240] Holibands french schoole-maister
[Claude de Sainliens (Claudius Holiband)]
- [1241] A Dixionarie French & English p' [?per] Cotgrau
[Randle Cotgrave (STC 5830). This entry is a
marginal insertion]
- [1242] Grammatica hebraica Thomae Blebelij.
[Thomas Blebelius (Adams B:2105)]
- [1243] Grammatica hebraica Ioannis Avenarij
[Johann Habermann of Eger (Joannes Avenarius)]
- [1244] Grammatica hebraica Petri Martini.
[Petrus Martinus]
- [1245] Grammatica hebraica Nicolai Clenardi.
[Nicolaus Clenardus]
- [1246] Grammatica hebraica Lucae Osiandri
[Lucas Osiander, the Elder (Adams O:367)]
- [1247] Grammatica Latino-francica Petri Rami.
[Pierre de La Ramée (Petrus Ramus)]
- [1248] Baptista Porta de occultis literarum notis.
[Giovanni Battista della Porta]
- [1249-1252] [Four later additions]
- [fol.22r (p.37)]
- Rhetoricae Scriptores. hic titulus
ante praecedentem collocandus.
- [1253] Aristotelis Rhetorica graecè
[Aristotle]
- [1254] Petri Rami in selectiores Ciceronis orationes et
libros praelectiones ejusdem distinctiones
rhetoricae. Platonis epistolae.
[Pierre de La Ramée (Petrus Ramus) on Marcus
Tullius Cicero and on the Epistolae attributed to
Plato]
- [1255] Zenobius Bonaccursius de oratoris Institutione.
[Unidentified]
- [1256] Retorica d'Aristotele tradotti da Alessandro
Piccolomeni.
- [1257] Parafrase di Alessandro Piccolomini nella Retorica
d'Aristotele.
[Aristotle; translated and paraphrased by
Alessandro Piccolomini]
- [1258] Ciceronis opera omnia.
[Marcus Tullius Cicero]

- [1259] Quintilianus.
[This entry is a marginal insertion]
- [1260] Antonius Riccobonus in Aristotelis Rhetoricam.
[Antonio Riccoboni on Aristotle]
- [1261] Bartholomaei Keckermanni systema Rhetoricum.
[Bartholomaeus Keckermannus (BN)]
- [1262] Baptista Chiodinus in Aristotelis Rhetoricam.
[?Joannes Baptista Chiodinus on Aristotle]
- [1263] De l'eloquence francois [sic] par Sr [?Sieur] Du
Vair
[Guillaume Du Vair]

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[fol.22v (p.38)]

Variarum rerum sive promiscuae
doctrinae Scriptores in folio et 4°.

- [1264] Laelij Biscirolae horae subsecivae.
[Lelio Bisciola]
- [1265] Athenaeus graecolatine cum annotationibus Causaboni
[sic] volumina 2.
[Isaac Casaubon on Athenaeus Naucratis's
Deipnosophistae]
- [1266] Adriani Turnebi Adversaria.
[Adrianus Turnebus]
- [1267] Budaeus de Asse.
[Guillaume Budé (Gulielmus Budaeus)]
- [1268] Macrobius.
[Ambrosius Theodosius Macrobius]
- [1269] The Customers Replye.
[Thomas Milles (STC 17932)]
- [1270] Iusti Lipsij opera Critica
[Justus Lipsius]
- [1271] Cassiodorus.
[Flavius Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus Senator]
- [1272] Ioannis Meursij Orchestra.
[Joannes Meursius, the Elder. This entry is a
marginal insertion]
- [1273] Andraeae [sic] Schotti observationes humanae.
Caroli Langij in Ciceronem annotationes. Procli
Chrestomathia
[Andreas Schottus. With Carolus Langius on Marcus
Tullius Cicero and Proclus Diadochus]

- [1274] Nicolai fabri opuscula.
[Nicolas Le Fèvre (Nicolas Faber)]
- [1275] Petri Pithoei Opera.
[Pierre Pithou, the Younger (Petrus Pithoeus)]
- [1276] Longi Pastoralia graecè cum notis Columbanij.
[Raphael Columbanius on Longus]
- [1277] Pauli Scaligeræ Panepistemon volumina 2.
[Paulus Scalichius (Scaliger)]
- [1278] Iacobus Capellus de ponderibus nummis et mensuris.
[Jacques Cappel (Jacobus Capellus), third of the name]
- [1279] Varij scriptores de Monetis & re nummariâ.
[Renerus Budelius]
- [1280] Thebit ben Corat de tribus imaginibus magicis.
[Thabit ibn Kurrah, Al-Harrani (Thebit ben-Kora)]
- [1281] Ioannis Casae Monumenta Latina.
[Giovanni della Casa (Joannes Casa)]
- [1282] Michaelis Mayeri hieroglyphica Aegyptio-graeca.
[Michael Maierus (Mayerus)]
- [1283] Ioannis Genesij Sepulvedae opera omnia.
[Joannes Genesius de Sepulveda]
- [1284] Brerewood de ponderibus et pretijs veterum nummorum.
[Edward Brerewood (STC 3612)]
- [1285] Trattato sopra la carestia et fame.
[Unidentified]
- [1286] Cento novelle di francesco Sansovino.
[Francesco Sansovino]
- [1287] Images de Philostrate avec annotations de Blaise de Viginere [sic].
- [1288] La suite de Philostrate.
[Philostratus, the Elder; translated from Greek by Blaise de Vigenère. Entry no.1288 is a marginal insertion]
- [1289] Traitte des chiffres [sic] par Blaise de Viginere [sic].
[Another copy or edition of entry no.1170 above]
- [1290] Desseins & [sic] Professions nobles par Antoine de la Val.
[Antoine de Laval, Desseins de professions nobles et publiques]
- [1291] Le jeu des eshecs.

- [1292] Iacques Besson de l'art de trouver les eaux cachees
soubs terre.
[Jacques Besson]
- [1293] La Venerie de Iagues du fouilloux.
[Jacques Du Fouilloux]
- [1294] Response a Bodin touchant l'encherissement des
choses.
[Jean Bodin]
- [1295] Simon Sturtevant his Metallica.
[Simon Sturtevant]
- [1296] A jewell for gentrye.
[T. S. (STC 21520)]

[fol.23r (p.39)]

- [1297] The vse of silke-wormes.
[Olivier de Serres; translated from French by
Nicholas Geffe (STC 22249-22249.3)]
- [1298] Increase of mulbery trees.
- [1299] Country husbandry.
[Unidentified]
- [1300] Country contentments.
- [1301] Second booke of the English husband-man.
[Gervase Markham (STC 17342, 17356-17356a)]
- [1302] The Duello.
[John Selden (STC 22171)]
- [1303] His Majesties edicte against duells.
- [1304] His commission concerning Baronets.
- [1305] His speech at White-hall. 1607.
[?King James I]
- [1306] An order of equality for seasements.
[Charles Gibbon (STC 11817)]
- [1307] A thousand notable thinges.
[Thomas Lupton (STC 16955-16959.5)]
- [1308] Sir francis Bacons charge concerning duels.
[Francis Bacon, Viscount St Albans (STC 1125)]
- [1309] Earle of Salsberyes answeare to certaine
scandalouse papers.
[Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury (STC
4895-4895.3)]
- [1310] Pietra del Paragone politico.
[Unidentified]
- [1310a] < The bell-mans night-walkes. >
[Item entered at no.644 above]

[1311] The office of generall remembrance.
[(STC 18788)]

[1312] A commission for the court of Wardes.
[Unidentified]

[1313-1314] [Two later additions]

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[fol.23v (p.40)]

Promiscuae doctrinae scriptores in 8°. & 16°.

[1315] Robertus Cenalis de mensurarum pondere & ratione.
[Robertus Cenalis]

[1316] Nicolai Cisneri opuscula.
[Nicolaus Cisner (Cisnerus)]

[1317] Theophylacti Simocati opuscula.
[Theophilact Simocatta]

[1318] Lucianus graecé. volumina 2.
[?Lucian of Samosata]

[1319] Alexander ab Alexandro.
[Alexander ab Alexandro]

[1320] Angeli Politiani opera varia.
[Angelo Ambrogini Poliziano (Angelus Politianus)]

[1321] Petri Nannij Miscellanea.
[Petrus Nannius]

[1322] Augustinus Niphus de amore & de Pulchro.
[Augustinus Niphus Suesanus]

[1323] Thomae Mori opuscula.
[?St Thomas More (Thomas Morus)]

[1324] Guido Pancirolus de rebus olim deperditis vel
recens inventis volumina 2.
[Guido Panciroli (Pancirolus)]

[1325] Iosephus Scaliger de re nummaria.
[Joseph Juste Scaliger. This entry is a marginal
insertion]

[1326] Attica Bellaria Iacobi Pontani.
[Jacobus Spanmueller Pontanus. This entry is a
marginal insertion]

[1327] Ephormionis [sic] Satyrici Apologia
[Euphormio Lusininus (i.e. John Barclay)]

[1328] Petronij Arbitri Satyricon & fragmenta cum variorum
Annotationibus.
[Titus Petronius Arbiter]

- [1329] Del governe de la courte d'vn signor in Roma.
[Unidentified]
- [1330] facetie da Lodovico Domenichi.
[Lodovico Domenichi]
- [1331] facetie da Christoforo Zabata.
[Cristoforo Zabata]
- [1332] Il riposo di Raffaello Borghini.
[Raffaello Borghini]
- [1333] M. [?Messer] Antonio Massa contra l'vso del duello.
[Antonio Massa]
- [1334] Della selva di varia lettione.
[Another copy or edition of entry no.764 above]
- [1335] Bodin de la demonomanie des sorciers : de le
rehausement & diminution des monnoyes :
rythmomachie ou jeu des philosophes.
[Jean Bodin]
- [1336] Ioci du Vair.
[?Guillaume Du Vair]
- [1337] Satyre Menippee.
[Menippean Satire]
- [1338] Les Bigarrures du Seigneur des Accords.
[Seigneur Des Accords (i.e. Etienne Tabourot)]
- [1339] Poste del mondo.
[Cf. Richard Verstegan (STC 21360)]
- [1340] Gerard de Malyne his Canker of Englands Common-
wealth.
[Gerard de Malynes]
- [1340a] < Sir Thomas Overberyes characters & poem of a wife. >
[Lower part of page blank]
- [fol.24r (p.41)]

Poëtae in folio & quarto.

- [1341] Eustathij in Homerum volumen unum graecé
[Eustathius, Archbishop of Thessalonica on Homer]
- [1342] Lucanus cum commentarijs Lamberti Hortensij &
Ioannis Sulpitij Verulani.
[Lambertus Hortensius and Joannes Sulpicius
(Sulpitius) Verulanus on Marcus Annaeus
Lucanus]
- [1343] Chaucers workes.
[Geoffrey Chaucer (STC 5068-5081)]

- [1344] Ianus Douza de rebus Hollandicis.
[?Janus Dousa (D uza)]
- [1345] Dionysij Alexandrini περιηγησις graecé cum
comm ntarijs Eustathij. Aethici Cosmographia cum
scholijs Simleri. Pomponius Mela cum notis Ioannis
Olivarij. Solini Polyhistoria cum elucidationibus
Martini del Rio.
[a. Eustathius, Archbishop of Thessalonica on
Dionysius Periegetes (Dionysius
Alexandrinus).
b. Josias Simler on Aethicus.
c. Petrus Joannes Olivarius on Pomponius Mela.
d. Martinus Antonius del Rio on Caius Julius
Solinus]
- [1346] Hugonis Grotij Syntagma Arataeorum.
[Hugo de Groot (Hugo Grotius) on Aratus of Soli]
- [1347] Iuvenalis cum veteris scholiastae, Ioannis
Britannici, Petri Pithoei, Caelij Secundi Curionis,
Pulmanni Notis et varijs lectionibus. Persius cum
Commentarijs Cornuti & notis Eliae Vineti, Pithoei,
Theodori Marsilij, Ioannis Tornorupae.
[a. Decimus Junius Iuvenalis, with commentaries
by Joannes Britannicus; Pierre Pithou, the
Younger (Petrus Pithoeus); Caelius Secundus
Curio; and Theodorus Pulmannus.
b. Aulus Persius Flaccus, with commentaries by
Lucius Annaeus Cornutus; Elie Vinet (Elias
Vinetus); Pierre Pithou, the Younger;
Theodorus Marcilius (Marsilius); and Joannes
Tornorupaeus]
- [1348] Ouids metamorph. [?metamorphoses] French./
[This entry is a marginal insertion]
- [1349] Horatius cum Commentarijs Lambini.
[Dionysius Lambinus on Quintus Horatius Flaccus]
- [1350] Laurentij Rhodomanni Palaestina graecolatine
[Laurentius Rhodomannus]
- [1351] Thomae Dempsteri Panegyricus.
[Thomas Dempster (Dempsterus) (STC 6580.4)]
- [1352] francisci Portae Decas medica.
[?Franciscus Porta]
- [1353] Iuvenalis cum paraphrasi federici Ceruti. Persius
cum paraphrasi frischlini, & commentarijs Valentini
Volsci, Engenlini [sic] & foquelinii. vno volumine
[a. Decimus Junius Iuvenalis; paraphrased by
Federicus Cerutus.
b. Aulus Persius Flaccus; paraphrased by
Nicodemus Frischlin (Frischlinus) and with
commentaries by Philippus Valentinus,
Antonius Volscus; Philippus Engelbrecht
Engentinus; and Antonius Foquelinus]

- [1354] Sibyllina oracula graecolatina
[Sibylline Oracles]
- [1355] Lycophronis Cassandra graecolatine cum
Annotationibus Canteri, Ioannis francisci Pici
Mirandulae de auro. Lazarus Bayfius de re
Vestiaria, navali, et de vasculis. Thylesius de
< vasculis > coloribus &c.
[a. Lycophron; edited by Joannes Tzetzes; Latin
translation by Gulielmus Canterus.
b. Giovanni Pico della Mirandola (Picus
Mirandula).
c. Lazare de Baïf (Lazarus Bayfius).
d. Antonius Thylesius]
- [1356] Manilius cum notis Iosephi Scaligeri
[Joseph Juste Scaliger on Marcus Manilius]
- [1357] William Alexanders Monarchique tragoedies.
[William Alexander (STC 343-344)]
- [1358] The Philosophers Satyrs by Robert Anton.
[Robert Anton (STC 686)]
- [1359] Ariostos Satyrs.
[Lodovico Ariosto; translated into English (STC
744-745)]
- [1360-1364] [Five later additions]
- [fol.24v (p.42)]
- Poëtae in 8°. & 16°.
- [1365] Virgilius cum commentarijs Ioannis a Meyen.
[Joannes a Meyen on Publius Virgilius Maro]
- [1366] Iuvenalis & Persius cum commentarijs Bernardi
Autumni.
[Bernard Automne (Bernardus Autumnus) on Decimus
Junius Iuvenalis and Aulus Persius Flaccus]
- [1367] Lucretius cum commentarijs Lambini.
[Dionysius Lambinus on Titus Lucretius Carus]
- [1368] Persius cum commentarijs Causaboni [sic].
[Isaac Casaubon on Aulus Persius Flaccus]
- [1369] Horatius cum notis Danielis Heinsij.
[Daniel Heinsius on Quintus Horatius Flaccus]
- [1370] Horatius cum notis Io. Bonde.
[John Bond on the same (STC 13790a). This entry
is a marginal insertion]
- [1371] Martialis cum commentariolis Thomae farnaby
[Thomas Farnaby on Marcus Valerius Martialis (STC
17492). This is a marginal insertion]

- [1372] Lamb rti Danaei Cosmographia Poetica.
[Lambert Daneau (La bertus Danaeus)]
- [1373] Apollonij Argonautica cum scholijs graecé.
[Apollonius Rhodius]
- [1374] Theognidis γνῶμαι
[Theognis]
- [1375] Hieronymi Vidae poemata.
[Marcus Hieronymus Vida]
- [1376] Tutte le opere del Bernia.
[Francesco Berni (Bernia)]
- [1377] Certaine smalle poems of Daniels.
[Samuel Daniel, Poet and Historian (STC 6239)]
- [1378] Abuses stript & whipt by Withers [sic].
[George Wither (STC 25891-25897)]
- [1379] Pythagorae aurea carmina cum commentarijs Hieroclis
graecolatine
[Hierocles of Alexandria on Pythagoras]
- [Entries no.1380-1387a below are marginal insertions]
- [1380] Senecae tragoediae
- [1381] Le Rommant de la Rose
- [1382] Satyre de Menippe
[Another copy or edition of entry no.1337 above]
- [1383] La Mort of daire [?]Tragide
[Unidentified]
- [1384] Rosmunda [?]Tragedie
[Cf. Samuel Daniel, Poet and Historian (STC 6243.4-6243.6)]
- [1385] Cento sonetto [sic] Piccolomeni
[Alessandro Piccolomini, Cento sonetti]
- [1386] Torquatus de Consolatione philosophiae
[Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus Boethius]
- [1387] Persius English
[Aulus Persius Flaccus; translated from Latin by
Barten Holiday (STC 19777.5-19779)]
- [1387a] < Petronij Satyricon >
[Item entered at no.1328 above]
- [1388] Homerus graecé volumina 2.
[Homer]
- [1389] Poëtae minores graecolatine
[Unidentified]

- [1390] Ovidius.
- [1391] Claudianus.
[Claudius Claudianus]
- [1392] Martialis
- [1393] Horatius. Iuvenalis < Persius. Lucanus >
- [1394] Preguntas del Señor Almirante
[Unidentified]
- [1395] Auracana [sic] de Don Alonso de Ercilla.
[Alonso de Ercilla y Zuñiga, La araucana]
- [1396] Torquato Tasso volumina 6
[Torquato Tasso]
- [1397] Muse chrestienne de Pierre Pompo.
[?Petrus Pomponatius]
- [1398] Les Sepmaines du Bartas. volumina 2.
[Guillaume de Saluste du Bartas]
- [1399] Bucanani Paraphrasis psalmorum
[George Buchanan (STC 3983-3986)]
- [1400] Orlando furioso di Ariosto.
[Lodovico Ariosto]
- [1401] Merlini Coccacij [sic] Macaronica.
[Merlinus Cocaius]
- [1402] Ben: Iohnsons Epigrammes.
[Ben Jonson (Benjamin Johnson)]
- [1403] Springes for Woodcockes.
[Henry Parrot (STC 19332-19332.5)]
- [1404] St Lewis & the battaile of Yuri &c: by Sylvester.
[Joshua Sylvester on St Louis IX, King of France
(STC 23582)]

[fol.25r (p.43)]

Rei Militaris Scriptores in folio.

- [1405] Le Cavallerice de Salomon de la Broue.
[Salomon de La Broue]
- [1406] Delle fortificationi di Galasso Alghisi.
[Galasso Alghisi]
- [1407] La fortification de Errard de Bar-le-duc.
[Jean Errard]
- [1408] Paralleli Militari di francesco Patrizi.
[Francesco Patrizi, Philosophical writer]

- [1409] Delle fortificationi di Buonajuto Lorini.
[Buonaiuto Lorini]
- [1410] Della fortificatione di Girolamo Maggi.
[Girolamo Maggi]
- [1411] Instructions sur le faict de la guerre.
[Anonymous (Barbier)]
- [1412] Iulii ferretti Ravennatis de re militari.
[Julius Ferrettus]
- [1413] Robertus Valturius de re Militari.
[Robertus Valturius]
- [1414] Claudius Coteræus de jure militum & officio
Imperatoris.
[Claude Cotereau (Claudius Cotereus)]
- [1415] Barrets theoricke & practique of moderne warres.
[Robert Barret (STC 1500)]
- [1416] Mario Savernano [?Savorgnano] del arte militare
[Mario Savorgnano]
- [1417] Jaques Perret des fortifications.
[Jacques Perret]
- [1418] Christoval de Royas de la fortification.
[Christóbal de Rojas]
- [1419] A manu-script of artillery.
- [1420] AEliaⁿs tacticks with Bingham's pictures.
[Aelianus Tacticus; translated and illustrated by
John Bingham (STC 161-161.5)]
- [1421] La castrametation de Simon Stevin.
[Simon Stevin]
- [1422] Instructions sur le faict de la guerre.
[Another copy or edition of entry no.1411 above]
- [1423] Neovallia del Alessandro Baron de Groote.
[?Alexander Aphrodisæus; edited and translated
by Hugo de Groot]

[1424-1425] [Two later additions]

[Lower part of page blank]

[fol.25v (p.44)]

Rei Militaris scriptores in Quarto.

- [1426] AEliaⁿi tactica cum picturis Robortelli.
[Aelianus Tacticus; translated and illustrated by
Francesco Robortello]

- [1427] Onosandri Strategeticus cum notis Rigaltij.
[Onosander; translated from Greek , with notes,
by Nicolas Rigault (Nicolaus Rigaltius)]
- [1428] Della espugnatione delle fortezze di Gabriello Busca.
[Gabriello Busca]
- [1429] I carichi Militari di fra Lelio Brancaccio.
[Lelio Brancaccio]
- [1430] Lipsius de Militia Romana
[Justus Lipsius]
- [1431] Digges his Stratiotics.
[Leonard Digges, the Elder (STC 6848-6849)]
- [1432] Henrici Ranzovij commentarius bellicus.
[Heinrich Rantzau (Henricus Ranzovius)]
- [1433] Girolamo Cataneo dell'arte militare.
[Girolamo Cataneo]
- [1434] Ascanio Centorio dell'officio d'un Capitano.
[Ascanio Centorio degli Hortensii]
- [1435] Il Principe Christiano guerrierio di francesco
flammelli [sic].
[?Giovanni Francesco Fiammelli]
- [1436] Giovanni Battista de' Zanchi del modo di fortificar.
[Giovanni Battista de' Zanchi]
- [1437] francisci ferretti della osservanza militare.
[Francesco Ferretti]
- [1438] L'arithmetique militaire d'Alexandre Vandenbusche.
[Alexandre van den Busche, called Sylvain (BN)]
- [1439] Trattato militare di Giovanni Mattheo Cicogna.
[Giovanni Matteo Cicogna (Cicogna) (Adams C:2023)]
- [1440] Hector Wilhelmus a Guntheroht de munitionibus et
propugnaculis.
[Unidentified]
- [1441] Il Mastro di campo generale di Giorgio Basta.
[Giorgio Basta. This entry is a marginal
insertion]
- [1442] Achille tarducci delle machine ordinanze.
[Achille Tarducci]
- [1443] Bellayes Instructions for warre englished by Paul
Ive.
[Guillaume Du Bellay (i.e. Raimond Beccarie de
Pavie); translated by Paul Ive (STC 1708.5)]
- [1444] Pasqual Caracciolo della gloria del cavallo.
[Pasqual Caracciolo]

- [1445] Markam [sic] of horsemanship.
[Gervase Markham (STC 17346-17350)]
- [1446] Il cavallarizzo [sic] di Claudio Corte.
[Claudio Corte, Il cauallerizzo]
- [1447] Teorica et prattica di guerra di don Bernardino di
Mendoza.
[Bernardino de Mendoza, the Younger; translated
from Spanish]
- [1448] Opera di Mescalzia di Philippo Schaccho.
[Filippo Scacco (Schaccho)]
- [1449] Digges his Paradoxes of Military discipline.
[Thomas Digges (STC 6872)]
- [1450-1459] [Ten later additions]

[fol.26r (p.45)]

Rei Militaris scriptores in 8°.

- [1460] Vegetius cum commentarijs Godescalchi Stewechij.
[Godescalcus Stewechius on Flavius Vegetius
Renatus]
- [1461] Iulius Caesar Bullengerus de triumpho. Onuphrius de
triumpho & ludis Circensibus.
[Jules César Boulenger and Onofrio (Onuphrius)
Panvinio]
- [1462] Valentini Hieronymi practica artis militaris
[Unidentified]
- [1463] Discorsi militari, morali, & politici di Michael di
Montagna.
[Michel de Montaigne (di Montagna); translated
into Italian by Girolamo Naselli]
- [1464] Cesare fiaschi del modo de maneggiare cavalli.
[Cesare Fiaschi. The word 'fiaschi' is written
over 'fiasche']
- [1465] Guillaume Chout [sic] della castrametatione.
[Guillaume Du Choul]
- [1466] Discours militaires du Sr [?Sieur] de Ravesteni.
[Unidentified]
- [1467] Ordini del Cavalcare dal federico Grisone.
[Federico Grisone]
- [1468] flurance [sic] Rival de les elemens de l'artillerie.
[David Rivault, Sieur de Fleurance]

[1469] Discours Militaires & Politiques du Sr [?Sieur] de la Noue.

[François de La Noue]

[1470] La milice françois [sic] par Messiere Louys de Montgomery.

[Louis de Montgommery (Montgomery)]

[1471-1476] [Six later additions]

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[fol.26v (p.46)]

Scriptores Logici.

[1477] Iacobi Zabarellae Opera Logica.

[Giacomo (Jacobus) Zabarella, the Elder]

[1478] Ruperti Erytopili [sic] tabulae in Rami dialecticam.

[Rupertus Erythropilus on Pierre de La Ramée (Petrus Ramus)]

[1479] Organon Aristotelis graecolatine cum notis Pacij.

[1480] Ejusdem commentarijs in Aristotelis Organon.

[Julius Pacius on Aristotle. Entry no.1480 is a marginal insertion]

[1481] Zacharias Ursinus in organon Aristotelis.

[?Zacharias Ursinus on Aristotle]

[1482] fausti Verancij Logica.

[Fausto Vrančić (Faustus Verancsics) (BN). This entry is a marginal insertion]

[1483] Scoti quaestiones Vniversales cum expositione Irenaei Brassavoli.

[Irenaeus Brasavola (Brassavola) on Joannes Duns Scotus (Adams B:2700)]

[1484] Ioannes Donnerus in Keckermanni Systema logicum.

[Joannes Donnerus on Bartholomaeus Keckermannus]

[1485] AEmylii Acerbi quaestiones logicae.

[Aemilius Acerbus (Adams A:103)]

[1486] Guilielmi Xylandri Institutiones Aphoristicae

[Gulielmus Xylander]

[1487] Problemata exponibilium Hieronymi de Hangest.

[Jerome de Hangest (Adams H:46)]

[1488] Ioannis foxij loci communes ad seriem praedicamentorum.

[John Fox, the Martyrologist (Joannes Foxius)]

[1489] Iacobus Schegkius in Aristotelis Topica.

[Jacobus Schegkius, the Elder, on Aristotle]

- [1490] Crellij Isagoge.
[Fortunatus Crellius (Adams C:2922-2924)]
- [1491] Keckermanni Systema logicum compendiosum, cum
progymnasmatibus. Ejusdem disputationes
philosophicae.
- [1492] Ejusdem Systema logicum minus, & Gymnasium logicum.
- [1493] Ejusdem Systema logicum plenius.
- [1494] Idem de Praecognitis logicis.
[Bartholomaeus Keckermannus]
- [1495] Antonij Scayni paraphrasis & questiones in
Aristotelis Organon vniversum.
[Antonio Scaino (Antonius Scainius) on Aristotle]
- [1496] Tympleri Systema logicum.
[Clemens Timpler]
- [1497] Ludovici Carbonis Introductio Logica.
- [1498] Idem de Inventione dialectica & oratoria.
[Lodovico Carbone (Ludovicus Carbo or Carbon)
(Adams C:637)]
- [1499] Ioannis Regij disputationes logicae.
[Johann Regius of Dantsic]
- [1500] francisci Hotomanni Institutiones dialecticae
[François Hotman (Hotomannus)]
- [1501] Othonis Gualpteriij [sic] comparatio logicae Rameae
et Aristotelicae.
[?Otho Gualtperius]
- [1502] Casparis finkij thesaurus Logices.
[?Caspar Finck (Casparus Finkius)]
- [1503] francisci Piccolominei ad Vniversam logicam
discursus.
[Franciscus Piccolomineus]
- [1504] Petri foncesae [sic] Institutiones dialecticae.
[Petrus de Fonseca]
- [1505] Averroes in Aristotelis Logicam volumina 2.
[Muhammad ibn Ahmad (Averroes) on Aristotle]
- [1506] Goclenius de ratione definiendi. ejusdem problemata
logica.
[Rudolphus Goclenius, the Elder (BN)]
- [1507] Scoti quaestiones in vniversam Aristotelis logicam.
[Joannes Duns Scotus on Aristotle]
- [1508] Rodulphi Agricolae de Inventione Logica libri 3.
[Rodolphus Agricola, the Elder]

[fol.27r (p.47)]

- [1509] Snellius in Rami dialecticam
[Rodolphus Snellius on Pierre de La Ramée (Petrus Ramus) (Adams S:1330)]
- [1510] Rami dialectica cum comparatione Crameri.
[Pierre de La Ramée (Petrus Ramus)]
- [1511] Augustini Gothusij gymnasium speculativum.
[Augustino Gothusius (BN)]
- [1512] Snellio-Ramaeum Philosophiae Syntagma.
[Rodolphus Snellius (Adams S:1336)]
- [1513] Gulielmi Vrsini disputationes philosophicae.
[Gulielmus Ursinus]
- [1514] Tempellus de vnica methodo contra Diplodophilum.
[Sir William Temple (Gulielmus Tempellus) on
Everard Digby (Diplodophilus) (STC 23874)]
- [1515] Iulij Pacij Institutiones Logicae.
[Julius Pacius (BN)]
- [1516] Iacobi Martini dichotomiae Logicae.
[?Jacob Martini (Jacobus Martinus), Professor of
Logic in the University of Wittenberg]
- [1517] Edwardi Brerewood elementa logicae
[1517] Edwardi Brerewood elementa logicae
[Edward Brerewood (STC 3613-3614.5)]
- [1518] Iulij Pacij Quaestiones Logicae.
[?Julius Pacius]
- [1518a] < fausti Veramci [sic] logica nova. >
[Item entered at no.1482 above]
- [1519-1520] [Two later additions]

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[fol.27v (p.48)]

Epistolarum scriptores in quarto.

- [1521] Iusti Lipsij epistolae volumina 2.
[Justus Lipsius]
- [1522] Gerberti sive Silvestri II Romani Pontificis.
Ioannis Saresberiensis. Stephani Tornacensis
episcopi Epistolae.
[Pope Sylvester II (Gerbertus). With Joannes
Saresberiensis; Stephanus, Bishop of Tournay
(Tornacensis) and others]
- [1523] Eryci [sic] Puteani epistolarum centuria III.
[Erycius Puteanus]

[1524] L'idea del segretario da Bartolomeo da Monza.
volumina 2.
[Unidentified]

[1525] Lettere di don Benedetto Pucci.
[Benedetto Pucci]

[1526] Il segretario dialogo di Battista Guarini.
[Giovanni Battista Guarini]

[1527] Lettere d'Isabella Andrini [sic]
[Isabella Andreini]

[1528] Lettere familiari di Annibal Caro.
[Annibale Caro]

[1529] A poste with a packet of letters.
[Nicholas Breton (STC 3684-3688)]

[1530] The secretaries study by Thomas Gainesford.
[Thomas Gainsford (STC 11523)]

[Vacant space]

Epistolarum scriptores in 8°. et 16°.

[1531] Aristaeneti epistolae & Theophrasti characteres
graecolatine
[Aristaenetus. With Theophrastus]

[1532] Phalaridis. Marci Bruti. Hippocratis. Democriti &c:
epistolae graecolatine
[Phalaris. With Marcus Junius Brutus; Hippocrates; and
Democritus]

[1533] Gaii Sollij Apollinaris Sidonij epistolae.
[St Sidonius Apollinaris (Gaius Sollius
Apollinaris Sidonius)]

[1534] Symmachi epistolae.
[Quintus Aurelius Symmachus]

[1535] Melchioris Iunij epistolae historicae, et liber de
animorum conciliandorum ratione.
[Melchior Junius (i.e. Johann Sommer) (Adams
J:479-480)]

[1536] Petri Bembi epistolae.
[Pietro Bembo (Petrus Bembus)]

[1537] Ioannis Buxtorfij familiares epistolae hebraeo-
latinae.
[Johannes Buxtorfius, the Elder]

[1538] Angeli Politiani epistolae.
[Angelo Ambrogini Poliziano]

[1539] Pauli Manutij epistolae.
[Paolo Manuzio (Paulus Manutius)]

[1540] Henrici Wotton & Isaaci Causaboni [sic] epistolae.
[Sir Henry Wotton. With Isaac Casaubon]

[fol.28r (p.49)]

[1541] Petri de Vineis epistolae. Simonis Schardi
hypomnema de perfidia Pontificum Romanorum erga
Imperatores.
[Pietro delle Vigne (Petrus de Vineis). With
Simon Schardius]

[1542] Epistolae Mundi Procerum.
[Unidentified]

[1543] Antichoppinus.
[Nicodemus Turlupinus de Turlupinis (i.e. Jean
Hotman) on René Chopin (Renatus Choppinus)]

[1544] Epistolae obscurorum virorum.
[Anonymous (Adams E:284-288)]

[1545] Lettere di diversi authori.
[Edited by Dionigi Atanagi and Girolamo
Ruscelli]

[1546] Lettere amoroze di Sansovino.
[?Edited by Francesco Sansovino]

[1547] Lettere amoroze di Alvise Pasqualigo.
[Luigi (Alvise) Pasqualigo]

[1548] Il segretario di Giulio Cesare Capuccio.
[Unidentified]

[1549] Lettere volgari di diversi.
[Lettere (Italian STC)]

[1550] Plini] secundi epistolae cum notis Causaboni [sic].
[Isaac Casaubon on Caius Plinius Caecilius
Secundus]

[1551] Laconicarum epistolarum thesaurus.
[Gilbert Cousin]

[1552] Le secretaire des secretaires.
[Unidentified]

[1553] Epistolarum selectiorum Centuriae duae.
[Justus Lipsius]

[1554-1556] [Three later additions]

[Lower part of page blank]

[fol.28v (p.50)]

Libri bis aut saepius in hac bibliotheca
reperiti.

[1557-1587] [31 entries relating to duplicate books]

[fol.29r (p.51)]

[1588-1589] [2 entries relating to duplicate books]

[fol.29v]

[Blank]

[End]

The 1595 catalogue attributed to
William Rant (1564-1627)

1. William Rant

The owner of the books listed below has not been hitherto identified, but evidence suggesting his identity has been found, as follows.

In addition to a catalogue of books, many of which are medical, Rawlinson MS D.213 in the Bodleian Library consists of medical notes throughout and is a typical physician's notebook of the period. That the writer was a physician is also supported by a note recorded on the verso of fol.1 of the notebook: 'Things sent vp to London in Dr Goch. trunk. 14 March 1603'. A miscellaneous list of items such as 'a klok' and 'a hatt' (sic) follows, suggesting that the writer was referring to a professional colleague of his, a Dr Goch (Gooch?).

Apart from this 'Goch', only one name is given in the notebook, on fol.2r, where the following motto appears:

Vita mortis via Wilhelmus Rant. 1592.
Vita mortis Via Christus spes vna salutis.

It would seem logical to infer that this William Rant is the author of the motto, and it would be difficult to explain the presence of the motto if its author were not also the owner of the notebook. In the absence of further internal evidence, a search for information on Rant was initiated.

Rant is not a very common name, and a William Rant was quickly located in J.H. Raach's Directory of English

county physicians, 1603-1643 (no.191). This William Rant was born in Norwich in 1564, was admitted as a scholar at Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge, in 1581 (at the age of 17), gained his M.D. from Cambridge in 1597 and went on to practise medicine in Norwich, where he died on May 26, 1627 (J. Venn, no.226). It may not be entirely fortuitous that a Dr Thomas Gooch or Gooche (1555-1631?) also went to Caius College in 1574, graduated B.A. at Cambridge in 1574/75, and, after gaining his M.D. from Basle, practised in Norfolk c.1610 (ibid.).

The dates 1564-1627 for Rant are certainly compatible with the period of writing of the notebook, but one important question has to be answered before pursuing the matter. In February 1594/95, when the catalogue in the notebook was compiled, Rant would have been 31 years of age at the most, and would still have been two years away from gaining his M.D. Could evidence be found that he could afford to acquire all the books listed in the catalogue, at such an early stage in his career? Part of the answer to this question is found in his father's will, which shows that the Rants came from a comfortable background. When he died in 1608, William's father, 'Humphrey Rant of Norwich gentleman' disposed of his 'Mesuages Landes tenementes and hereditamentes' to his wife, children and grandchildren. Besides much silver and plate, his will included provision for 'all my Mesuages tenements houses and groundes' in Needham Street, Norwich; 'all those my Mesuages houses ortyardes

and gardens lying' in the Parish of St John, Norwich;
£233.6.8 to his son Christopher; 1,000 Marks to William;
and so on (will proved March 3, 1607/8, Public Record
Office , Prerogative Court of Canterbury (P.C.C.)
Wyndebanck 18). William did not inherit from his father
until he was in his fifties, but there is every reason to
suppose that, being the son of a 'notary public', he came
from a family of not inconsiderable means.

Finally, can any record be found that William Rant
owned a collection of books? William's own will, in
contrast to his father's, makes repeated mention of the
disposal of books in his possession. Most of the books
itemized in the will are not to be found in the 1595
catalogue, simply because the will was made nearly 30
years later; but it is evident from his will that William
was a keen collector. William Rant's will is transcribed
below from Public Record Office P.C.C. Skynner 108. On
the strength of the evidence presented above, the
catalogue transcribed further below is attributed here to
William Rant.

2. Rant's will

In the name of God Amen The one and twentieth of Maie in
the yeare of our Lord god one thousand sixe hundred &
twentie seauen I William Rant Dr of Phisicke weake in body
but strong in minde and perfect in memory, (for which I
praise god) doe willingly and with a cheerefull hart
render my soule into the hands of my Creatour and
faithfull redeemer, My body came from earth and to earth I
commend the same againe and am assure of the resurreccion

thereof at the great daie of the lord and that it shall then put on immortality and bee made like the glorious body of my blessed sauour, and through the merittes of his sacred passion it shall then bee made partaker of the ioyes of Heauen, and there raigne with him for euer First touching my wife with whom I haue beene a long time coupled in the sacred band of wedlocke and from whom I haue receiued all the iust & faithfull offices of a true helper. I giue and bequeath vnto her my siluer bason and the siluer pott thereto belonging and therewith commonly vsed, and knowne, and called by the name of the [?]skinke pott and three siluer cupps to be chosen by her out of my plate and two liuery potts parcell guilt which I lately bought of a widdowe in Norwich and a siluer saltseller the fayrest of mine and the siluer Casting bottle and a dozen of siluer spoones and two siluer candlestickes and halfe mine housholdstufte in mine house at Norwich and all my linnen there, I leaue to her will and dispose and the chestes and trunckes in which they remaine Item I giue to my sonne Humfry Rant my fairest bason and ewre of siluer and my two siluer liuery potts and three cupps of siluer and a dozen of siluer spoones with lines on the topps or ends and two large colledg potts of siluer And I giue vnto him two of my siluer candlestickes and all myne housholdstufte in mine house at Yeluerton as it is now furnished there And Alsoe my Danske chest and all the furniture in the gallery at my house in Norw^{ic}h and the larg presse standing in mine vsuall lodging Chamber there, And I giue vnto him fiftie pounds in gold which is in one

of my purses in the Danske chest And I giue vnto him
Plutarchs liues and Plutarkes moralls and my fairest bible
and my written annotations and abridgments collected out
of Barnard, Seneca, and sundry others, requiring him to
lend and communicate the same vnto any of his brothers
that shalbe desirous thereof for theire better informacion
Item I giue to my sonne William and his heires mine houses
in Needham Streete in Norwich in which one Gowre dwelleth
and Benjamin Forrest and Stonham, vnder condicion and
confidence that he the said William shall vpon requeast
reasonable made vnto him convey and assure sufficiently in
lawe all the right & title which he hath or any waies
might clayme to haue within the houses in beststreete in
Norwich which I sometimes sold vnto Alexander Masters and
his Father Further I giue vnto my said sonne William and
his heires all those myne inclosed grounds as they lie
together without St Gyles his gate at Norwich next the
waie that leadeth from Norwich to Eaton - on the right
hand Item I giue vnto my said sonne William all my greeke
bookes of phisicke and doe will and require that he bee
helpfull (to the best of his power) to my Sonne Edward in
the studye of phisicke, and in assurance and confidence
that he the said William will performe this my charge I
giue vnto him all Avicen with a comment in three great
volumes and Crato and and Pidus viduus Item I giue to my
Sonne Thomas and his heires one inclose lying on the left
hand of the said waie from Norwich to Eaton and I giue
vnto him those mine houses in Norwich wherein Mr Farthing
nowe dwelleth Item I giue to my sonne Iohn and his heires

my houses in St Steuens parish in Norwich wherein one
Clapperson dwelleth and all other mine houses there letten
nowe lyine to the said Clapperson and by him to any other
I giue alsoe to my said sonne Iohn the greater part of my
bookes of Diuinitie Item I giue to Edward my sonne and his
heires all my houses < all my houses > and lands in
Couehith in Suffolke and the close which one [?]Hunbling
holdeth in lease nowe from mee, and lying neere Norwich
And I will and desire and my meaning is that the residue
of my phisike bookes vnbequeathed shalbe equallie deuided
betwene my said sonnes William and Edward Saueing that I
would haue fernelius and some others of the most approued
authors and writers in phisicke and printed in folio to
bee chosen by my sonnes Humfry Thomas and Iohn namely each
of them to haue foure of the said bookes apeece, lastly
touching the remainder of my bookes vnbequeathed of all
sorts of learning I will haue them to bee deuided equallie
amongst all my said sonnes and euery one to haue a like
parte thereof and vpon deuision choise to bee made
according to theire seuerall priorities of yeares Item I
giue to my daughter Skippe three siluer shallowe Cuppes
Item I giue to my Daughter Rant my gold Ring with a
Saphyre therein Item I giue to my grandchild William Rant
some peece of plate parcell of my peece of plate to the
value of three pounds or thereabout and to bee chosen by
myne Executours or a peece of new plate of that value if
the remainder of my plate allready bequeathed and
hereafter to bee bequeathed among my children will not
admitt it without too diminution of mine intended bountie

to them. Item I giue to my daughter Skipps Daughter apeece of plate of the value of three pounds or thereabouts in like manner item I will that all my plate vnbequeathed and not particulerly mencioned as before shalbe equallie deuided among my fower youngest Sonnes, sauing the two last recyted peeces of plate of about three pounds value apeece to bee deducted thereof if my sume of plate maie afford it, The residue of all mine housholdstufte I will and my meaning is that it bee deuided equallie amongst my said foure youngest Sonnes Item I will that all the moneys due by bonds vnto mee as alsoe all rents and fearmes due to mee at our Lady last, and all former arrerages now due and all moneys whatsoever which I haue now in my said house at Norw^{ic}h (except the said fiftie pounds in gold giuen to my said sonne Humfrey as aforesaid / bee equallie deuided amongst my said foure youngest Sonnes Item I giue to my brother Christofer Rant ten pounds and doe forgiue him and acquite him of all somes of money which he oweth mee by bond or other wise Item I giue vnto my Nephewe Iames his Sonne the house in Lestoffe in Suffolke which I lately had of the surrender of my said Brother Christofer Item I giue to my brother Doughty and to my Sister Doughty and to my nephew Doughty & his wife Twentie shillings apeece to make them seuerall rings to weare in remembraunce of mee Item I giue to my brother [?]Luige and his wife Twentie shillings a peece to make them like rings Item I giue to my Sister Gibson three pounds Item I giue to the poore of St Steuens parish in Norw^{ic}h forty shillings to bee bestowed vpon and among them in bread by

mine Executours vpon the daie of my buriall And I will
that my said Executors bestowe in bread yearelie vpon the
same daie of the moneth of my buriall twentie shillings
during the space of fiue yeares vpon the poore for the
tyme being of the said parish of St Steuens Item I giue to
the prisoners in the goale at the Castle of Norw^{ic}h ten
shillings to bee paid wⁱthin ten daies next after my
decease, and ten shillings to the prisoners in the goale
of the Cittie of Norw^{ic}h to bee paid Wⁱthin like tyme and
to euery poore and Lazarhouse wⁱthin the said Cittie of
Norw^{ic}h fiue shillings apeece to bee paid in like tyme The
residue of all my goods I giue and bequeath vnto mine
Executours whom I doe ordaine my said wife and my said
sonne Humfrye and confirming and declaring this my last
Testament I doe reuoke all former whatsoeuer, and I charg
all my said Children to bee dutifull and affectionate to
theire Mother, and I charge my Sonnes Humfry and Wⁱlliam
that they haue an especiall regard to the good educacⁱon
of my said Sonne Edw^{ar}d and by the best helpes and
furtherance they can to incite him to his studies and an
happie progresse in learning, I will that my body bee
buried in St Steuens Church or Churchyard neere my garden
gate in Norwich at the discrecⁱon of mine Executours and
my funerall to bee solempnized [^{sic}] in a decent and
civill manner wⁱthout any pompe or excesse Wⁱlliam Rant Md
[...]

3. Sources

Bodleian Library, Rawlinson MS D.213 (paper, 4°, 35
leaves) fol.3r-5v.

4. Date and attribution

In hand of owner.

Dated by him February 14, 1594/95.

5. Contents

261 entries (all printed books).

Appraised values noted.

6. Arrangement

	<u>Entries no.</u>
Dyvinitie bookes and law	
In folio et quarto	1-8
In octauo	9-28
In decimo sexto	29-50
Phisik bookes and surgery	
In fol.	51-67
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Dictionaries and grammers	143-155
History bookes and poetes	
In folio	156-160
In quarto	161-172
In octauo	173-201
In decimo sexto	202-225
Philosophi natural & morall	226-235
Logik and books of epistles	236-247
Fol. mathematiks	248-261

[fol.3r]

An Inventory. of my books. 1594. feb.14.

Dyvinitie. bookes. and Law.

[Column 1]

f s d

In folio. et quarto.

- | | | |
|--|----|----|
| [1] Musculus common places | 0 | 12 |
| [Wolfgang Musculus, <u>Commonplaces of Christian religion</u> . 1563. fol. <u>etc.</u> (STC 18307.5-18309)] | | |
| [2] <u>Italian</u> Italian Bible. | 10 | |
| [3] <u>Spanish</u> Spanish. Bible | 12 | |
| | s | |
| [4] 4° Latin bible. Venice prent' [?prented] | 8. | |
| [5] <u>Anglice</u> Suttleif. [?Suttleifius] | 1 | 8. |
| [?Matthew Sutcliffe (Matthaeus Sutlivius),
Dean of Exeter (STC 23448-23473)] | | |
| [6] Quadrages: [?Quadragesimales] et sermones | 4. | 4. |
| funebres | | |
| [Cf. Joannes Gorus de Sancto Geminiano, <u>Opus aureum sermonum quadragesimalium...</u> [Paris], 1511. 4°;
and his <u>Sermones funebres</u> . Lugduni, 1499. 4° <u>etc.</u>] | | |
| [7] <u>Spanish</u> [?]Agona del trans. | 3 | 4 |
| [Unidentified] | | |
| [8] Digby. in ingles [?inglesh] | 1 | 4. |
| [?Everard Digby, <u>Everard Digbie, his disuasive. From taking away the lyvings and goods of the Church</u> . [1590]. 4° (STC 6842)] | | |

In Octauo.

- | | | |
|---|----|----|
| [9] <u>French</u> A french. Bible. | 5 | 6 |
| [10] <u>Anglice</u> An inglish Bible | .6 | 8. |
| [11] <u>Concionum granatensis</u> epitome | 4. | 6. |
| [Cf. Luis de Granada (Ludovicus Granatensis),
<u>Conciones</u> (title varies). Olysippone, 1576. 4°
<u>etc.</u>] | | |
| [12] <u>Anglice</u> Smyth. sermons. <u>Anglice</u> | 3. | 8. |
| [Henry Smith (Smyth). 1591 <u>etc.</u> (STC 22716-22783.7)] | | |
| [13] <u>Chrisostomus</u> in psalterium | 2 | |
| [St John Chrysostom on the Psalms. Parisiis, 1555
<u>etc.</u> (Adams C:1529-1530)] | | |

- [14] Vrsini Catechismus 3
 [Zacharias Ursinus, ?Catechesis religionis Christianae (Heidelberg Catechism). Edinburgi, 1591 (STC 13023). ?Or his Doctrinae Christianae compendium, seu commentarii catechetici (also Heidelberg Catechism). [Cambridge], 1585 etc. (translated by Henry Parry as The summe of Christian religion. Oxford, 1587 etc.) (STC 24529-24535)]
- [15] Campiani 10 rationes. 1 8
 [Edmund Campian (Edmundus Campianus), Rationes decem, quibus fretus certamen Anglicanae Ecclesiae ministris obtulit in causa fidei. Antverpiae, 1582]
- [16] Vita et passio Christi 1
 [Unidentified]
- [17] Testamentum graecolatine 1 8
- [18] Dieta Salutis
 [Cardinal St Bonaventura (suppositious work). Parisius, 1494 etc.]
- [19] Anglice An exposition on the Coma'dme't 2
 [?Commaundmentes]
 [?John Hooper, A declaration of the ten holy commaundementes. [Zürich, 1549?] etc. (STC 13746-13751)]
- [20] Spanish Sauonarola spanish 1 6
 [Girolamo Savonarola, ?Las obras; translated from Latin. Anvers, [1560?]]
- [21] Inglish Daudid singing psalms 4 parts 1 8.
 [Cf. STC 2419-2700]
- [22] Epistole Pauli [?]carminibus [?]conscriptae 10
 [Cf. Paulus Chimarrhaeus, Epistolae Dominicales, carmine elegiaco redditae ... Coloniae, [1552?]]
- [23] Anatomy of Abuses 6
 [Philip Stubbes, The anatomie of abuses. 1583 etc. (STC 23376-23380)]
- [24] Partitiones Polani. 8
 [Amandus Polanus, Partitiones theologicae juxta naturalis methodi leges conformatae duobus libris ... Basileae, 1590 (Adams P:1736)]
- [25] Spanish psalms in spanish 1
- [26] De tribul. in spane [?spanish] 1 2
 [Unidentified]
- [27] Costerus 2
 [Franciscus Costerus]

- [28] Sylua locorum communium granatensis 4 6 d
 [Luis de Granada (Ludovicus Granatensis), Sylva locorum communium omnibus divini verbi concionatoribus. Lugduni, 1586 etc. (Adams G:990-991)]

£4 18.2 d

[fol.3r, column 2]

s d

In Decimo. sexto

- | | | | | |
|------|---|----------------------------------|---|---|
| [29] | { | <u>Dux. peccatorum</u> | 2 | 2 |
| [30] | | <u>Vita Christiana</u> | 2 | |
| [31] | | <u>Paradisus precum</u> | 1 | 8 |
| [32] | | <u>flores.</u> | 2 | |
| [33] | | <u>orationes et Meditationes</u> | 1 | 8 |
| [34] | | <u>The same in English</u> | 2 | 4 |
- [Luis de Granada (Ludovicus Granatensis), Dux peccatorum opusculum. Coloniae, 1587. 12°. With his Memoriale vitae Christianae. Coloniae, 1589. 12°. With his Paradisus precum (edition unidentified). With his Flores. Coloniae, 1585. 12°. With his De oratione et meditatione. Coloniae Agrippinae, 1588. 12° etc. (Adams G:968-969). This last title translated by Richard Hopkins as Of prayer and meditation. Rouen, 1584. 12° etc. (STC 16908-16909)]
- [35] The resolution English 1 6
 [Unidentified]
- | | | | | |
|------|---|-----------------|---|----|
| [36] | { | <u>Stephani</u> | 1 | 4. |
| | | <u>Plantini</u> | 1 | 10 |
- [New Testament (Greek); ?edited by Robert Estienne (Stephanus), the Elder. Lutetiae, 1546 etc.; ?or edited by Henri Estienne, le Grand. [Geneva], 1576 etc. ?With the Greek New Testament printed Antverpiae : Ex officina Christophori Plantini (Christoffel Plantin), 1574. 32°]
- [37] Psalterium grecolatinum 1 6
- [38] Titelmannus de summa misteriorum 1
 [Franciscus Titelman (Titelmannus), Summa mysteriorum christianae fidei. Lugduni, 1555]
- [39] Augustini precatationes 1
 [St Augustine, ?Meditationum libellus (suppositious work). Lugduni, 1550]
- [40] Gregorii Homiliae 1 6
 [?Pope St Gregory I, surnamed the Great, Opus homiliarum. Antverpiae, 1565. 12° (BN)]

- [41] A french testament 1 6
 [42] french. singing psalms french 8.
 [43] Hieronymi interpretationes in 4 psalmos 1
 [?St Jerome]
 [44] Sapientia Solomonis 6.
 [45] precatones. latin. 1
 [Cf. Adams P:2069-2077)]
 [46] Catach [?Catachismus] [?]Canniti 1 6
 [?St Peter Canisius (Petrus Canitius), Parvus catechismus Catholicorum. Parisiis, 1571 etc. (BN). ?Or the English translation: Certayne necessarie principles of religion, which may be intituled a catechisme. Duaci [i.e. London, 1579?] (STC 4568.5). ?Or the Catechisme or short instruction of Christian religion; translated from another of his works. Paris, 1588 (STC 4568)]
 [47] Index Biblicus .4.
 [48] Exempla virtutum et vitiorum 1 4
 [Johann Heroldt Basilius, editor. No 12° or 16° edition traced]
 [49] Iustian: [sic] Institutiones 3 4.
 [Justinian I, Emperor of the East. Lugduni, 1567 etc.]
 [50] Lanfranki practica 1
 [?Lanfrancus de Oriano, Aurea practica iudiciaria (title varies). Ludguni, 1521. 8° etc. (Adams O:260-263). No smaller edition traced]

33 s vj

[fol.3v]

Phisik books and Surgery

[Column 1]

In fol

- [51] Galenus 5. volumina 40 s
 [Claudius Galenus, Opera. Venetiis, 1525 etc. (Adams G:32-34)]
 [52] Theatrum Galeni 10 s
 [Id., Theatrum galeni. Basileae, 1568]
 [53] Mesue et aliorum practica 24 s
 [Yuhanna ibn Masawaih (Joannes Mesue), Opera. [Milan?, 1479?] etc.]

- [54] Savonarolae practica 15 s
[Giovanni Michele Savonarola, ?Practica major.
Colle, 1478 etc. ?Or his Practica de febribus.
Venetiis, 1496]
- [55] Fernelij opera viij s
[Joannes Fernelius, ?Universa medicina.
Francofurti, 1578 etc.]
- [56] { Turners herbal. 10 s
[57] { Dodoneus herbal. xv s
[58] { Gemini his Anatomy. 10 s
English {
[59] { Barowes. practise v s
[60] { Bullinger his defence iiiij s
[61] { Vigo his chirurgerye v s
[William Turner. 1551 etc. (STC 24365-24367).
Rembert Dodoens (Rembertus Dodonaeus), A nieuwe
herball, or historie of plantes; translated by
Henry Lyte, the Elder, from a French version of the
Dutch original. 1578 (STC 6984). Thomas Geminus
(Gemini), Compendiosa totius anatomie delineatio
(English); translated by Nicholas Udall. [1553]
etc. (STC 11715.5-11718). Philip Barrough, The
methode of phisicke. 1583 (STC 1508). ?William
Bullein, Bulleins bulwarke of defence againste all
sicknes. [1562] etc. (STC 4033-4034). Joannes de
Vigo, The most excellent workes of chirurgerye;
translated by Bartholomew Traheron. 1543 etc. (STC
24720-24722)]
- [62] Tagautij [sic] chirurg. [?chirurgia] iij s vj d
[Joannes Tagaultius, De chirurgica institutione
libri V. Parisiis, 1543 etc.]
- [63] Pliny. 12 s
[Caius Plinius Secundus]
- [64] Cardanus et Tacuinus vj s
[Girolamo Cardano (Hieronymus Cardanus). With
Mukhtar ibn Al-Hasan, called Ibn Butlan (Tacuinus)]
- [65] A book of Vrins 20 d
[66] An old herball. 2 s
- [67] Agricola de re metallibus 10 s
[Georgius Agricola, the Elder, De re metallica
libri XII. Basileae, 1556 etc.]

[Lower part of column blank]

£9 14 d

[Column 2] In Quarto.

- [68] Wikeri antitodotarium [sic] speciale 4 s
[Hanss Jacob Wecker (Joannes Jacobus Weckerus),
Antidotarium speciale. Basileae, 1577 etc. (Adams
W:31-32)]

- [69] Palmarius de morbis Contagiosis 3 s 6 d
[Julien Le Paulmier de Grentemesnil (Julianus Palmerius), De morbis contagiosis libri VII. Parisiis, 1578]
- [70] Paulus Aegineta 2 s
- [71] The breuiary of health. 2 s
[Andrew Boorde, The breviary of helthe. [1547] etc. (STC 3373.5-3377)]
- [72] The art of Planting. 2 s
[The arte or crafte of graffynge [grafting] and plantynq of trees (title varies). [Antwerp?, c.1505?] etc. (STC 5952.5-5954.2)]
- [73] Fuchius [sic] herbal in french 3 s 4 d
[Leonhard Fuchs (Fuchsius), L'histoire des plantes; translated from Latin. Lion, 1558]
- [74] An old herbal in col. [?colour] xij d
[Unidentified]
- [75] Gilberti practica iij s
[?Gilbertus Legleus Anglicus, Compendium medicinae. Lugduni, 1510]
- [76] Dispens et [?]Luue' 20 d
[Unidentified]
- [77] a treasure for inglish. men vj d
[Thomas Vicary, The Englishmans treasure, or treasor for Englishmen : with the anatomye of mans body. 1586 etc. (STC 24707-24708)]
- [78] De conceptu et generatione 2 s
[Jacob Rueff, De conceptu et generatione hominis libri VI; translated from German. Tiguri, 1554 etc.]
- [79] Erastus de occultis. [?]med ij s
[Thomas Erastus, De occultis pharmacorum potestatibus ... Accessit disputatio ... de medicamentorum purgantium facultate. Basileae, 1574]
- [80] Thesoro de pobres 2 s 4 d
[Pope John XXI (Petrus Hispanus, or Juliano), Libro llamada thesoro de pobres. Burgos, 1551]
- [81] Libro de Albet' 1 s
[?St Albert, surnamed the Great]
- [82] chirurgia parua lanfranci 2 s
[Lanfrancus Mediolanensis, Chirurgia parua. Louen, 1481]

33 s

[Rest of column blank]

[fol.4r]

phisik & Surgery. bookes.

[Column 1]

In. Octauo.

- [83] Hipocrates. [sic] iiiij s
[Hippocrates, ?Opera omnia. Lugduni, 1535 etc.]
- [84] [?]Bairij practica 2 s
[Pietro Bairo (Petrus Bayrus), ?De medendis humani corporis malis enchiridion. Basileae, 1560]
- [85] Rondoletij practica 4 s 4 d
[Gulielmus Rondeletius (Rondoletius), ?Methodus curandorum omnium morborum. Lugduni, 1586]
- [86] Discorides [sic] de re medica xiij d
[Pedacius Dioscorides, De medica materia libri VI. Parisiis, 1537 etc.]
- [87] Hollerij practica 4 s
[Jacobus Hollerius, ?De morborum internorum curatione. Venetiis, 1562 etc.]
- [88] Gordonij practica 3 s
[Bernardus de Gordonio (Gordonius), ?Opus Lilium medicinae inscriptum, de morborum prope omnium curatione ... Lugduni, 1551 etc.]
- [89] Michael Sauonal. [?Sauonarola] 4 s
[?Giovanni Michele Savonarola]
- [90] practica noua Aggreg. [?Aggregatoris] 20 d
[?Symphorien Champier, Practica nova in medecina [sic]. Aggregatoris ... de omnibus morborum generibus libri V. Basileae, 1547]
- [91] Bruerinus [sic] de re cibaria 2 s
[Joannes Baptista Bruyerinus Campegius, De re cibaria libri XXII. Lugduni, 1560]
- [92] Obseruationes Valeriolae 2 s 6 d
[Franciscus Valleriola (Valeriola) Observationum medicinalium libri VI. [Geneva], 1588]
- [93] Forestus del [sic] febris 2 s 6 d
[Petrus Forestus, Observationum & curationum medicinalium de febris ... Lugduni Batavorum, 1589 etc. (Adams F:758-764)]
- [94] Schola Salernitana 18 d
[Salerno, Schola Salernitana, Regimen sanitatis Salerni. [Paris], 1513 etc.]

- [95] mercurialis { Consilia
de morbis puerorum 2 s
de compositione medicamentorum
et Quercita. [?Quercitanus] 2 s vj d
[Hieronymus Mercurialis, Liber responsorum et
consultationum medicinalium. Basileae, [1588]
(Adams M:1334). With his De morbis puerorum
tractatus. Basileae, 1584 (Adams M:1328). With his
De compositione medicamentorum. Francofurdi, 1591
(Adams M:1322). With ?Joseph Du Chesne (Josephus
Quercetanus)]
- [96] Fernelij. Consilia et Abanus 16 d
[Joannes Fernelius, Consiliorum medicinalium
liber. Parisiis, 1582 etc. With Petrus de Abano
(Abanus)]
- [97] Bruelij practica 2 s vj d
[Gualtherus Bruele, otherwise Brant, Praxis
medicinae theorica. Lugduni Batavorum, 1589 (Adams
B:2907)]
- [98] Ficinus de vita 16 d
[Marsilio Ficino (Marsilius Ficinus), De triplici
vita. [Paris, c.1490] etc.]
- [99] Wilichius [sic] de Vrinis 16 d
[Jodocus Willich (Willichius), Urinarum
probationes. Basileae, 1582]
- [100] Opera parva Abubetri 3 s
[Muhammad ibn Zakariya al-Razi (Abubetrus).
2 parts. Lugduni, 1510-1511]
- [101] Fuchij [sic] in aphorismos Hippocratis 3 s
[Leonhard Fuchs (Fuchsius) on Hippocrates
(Greek-Latin). Parisiis, 1545 etc.]
- [102] Fuchij [sic] institutiones 2 s
[Id., Institutionum medicinae libri V. Lugduni,
1560 etc.]
- [103] Fuchij [sic] Compendiaria } 12 d
Fontananus [sic] } ioyned 12 d
[Id., ?Compendiaria in artem medendi introductio.
Haganoae, 1531 etc. (BN). ?Or his Methodus seu
ratio compendiaria cognoscendi veram ... medicinam.
Parisiis, 1550. With Denis Fontanon (Fontanonus),
?De morborum internorum curatione libri IV.
Lugduni, 1553]
- [104] Practica Simphoria 2 s
[?Another copy or edition of entry no.90 above]
- [105] Thesaurus pharmacorum 20 d
[Unidentified]

- [106] Vallesij opus. 2 s vj.
[Francisco Vallés (Franciscus Vallesius)]
- [107] Wierus de prestigijs 2 s vj d
[Johann Wier (Joannes Wierus), De praestigiis
Daemonum ... libri V. Basileae, 1566]
- [108] Praxis Varignanae [?]28 d
[Gulielmus Varignana, ?Secreta medicine. Lugduni,
1539]
- [109] [?]Leuij obseruationes et paracelsica 2 s
[?paracelsus]
[Cf. Jodocus Lommius (Lomnius), Medicinalium
observationum libri III. Antverpiae, 1650]
- [110] Chirurgi di Gui in french 2 s vj d
[Guido (Gui) de Cauliaco, Le Guidon en françois
(La grande chirurgie); translated from Latin.
Paris, 1550]
- [111] Dreserus. [sic] Droetus. Idea Medi [?]Cainj 20 d
Ransouij sufficiency of inglish medicine
[?Matthaeus Dresserus, De partibus corporis humani
et de anima, eiusque potentiis, libri II.
Witebergae, 1581. With Pierre Droet (Petrus
Droetus), ?Consilium novum de pestilentia.
Parisiis, 1572 etc. ?With Gulielmus Adolphus
Scribonius, Idea medicinae. Lemgoviae, 1584 (BN).
?With Heinrich Rantzau (Henricus Ranzovius). ?With
Timothy Bright, A treatise, wherein is declared the
sufficiency of English medicines ... 1580. 4° etc.
(STC 3750-3751. No pre-1600 edition in 8° traced)]
- [112] Bibliotheca medica. 1 s
[Cf. Paschalis Le Coq (Gallus), Bibliotheca
medica, sive catalogus ... Basileae, 1590]
- [113] Hals [sic] surgery. 16 d
[Lanfrancus Mediolanensis, A most excellent and
learned woorke of chirurgerie; translated from
entry no.82 above by John Hall. 1565. 4° (STC
15192). No 8° edition traced]
- [114] Abanus de venenis 14.d
[Petrus de Abano (Abanus), De venenis eorumque
remediis. [Basle?, 1555?]]

£3 15 s 4 d

[Column 2] in octauo.

- [115] Realdus Columbus. 2 s vj d
[Matthaeus Realdus Columbus, De re anatomica
libri XV. Francofurdi, 1593]

- [116] phisica Neandrj 2 s 4
 [Michael Neander of Joachimsthal, Physice, sive potius syllogae physicae rerum eruditae pars prima ... (Greek-Latin). 2 parts. Lipsiae, 1585]
- [117] Bairus in Italian. 2 s
 [Pietro Bairio (Petrus Bayrus), Secreti medicinali; translated from his De medendis humani corporis malis enchiridion (cf. entry no.84 above). Venetia, 1561 etc.]
- [118] Mesue. 16.
 [?Another edition of entry no.53 above]
- [119] Elot [sic] cast. of health 18.
 [Sir Thomas Elyot, The castell of healthe. [1537?] etc. (STC 7642.5-7655)]
- [120] The treasur [sic] of health 10 d
 [Pope John XXI (Petrus Hispanus, or Juliano), The treasury of healthe. [1550?] etc. (STC 14651.5-14654)]
- [121] Raymudus [sic] lullius 12 d
 [Ramón Lull (Raimundus Lullius)]
- [122] Paracelsi Compendium 16 d
 [Philipp Aureolus Theophrastus Bombast von Hohenheim, called Paracelsus, Philosophiae et medicinae utriusque universae compendium. Basileae, 1568 (Adams P:286)]
- [123] observationes Iodoci Lomnij 16 d
 [?Another copy of edition of entry no.109 above]
- [124] Paracelsi praxis 16 d
 [Philipp Aureolus Theophrastus Bombast von Hohenheim, called Paracelsus, ?De restituta utriusque medicinae vera praxi. Lugduni, 1578 (Adams P:272)]
- [125] Ranzoueus viij d
 [?Heinrich Rantzau (Henricus Ranzovius), De conservanda valetudine liber. Lipsiae, 1576 etc. (BN)]

[Rest of column blank]

16 s 2 d

[fol.4v, column 1]

Phisik & Surgery bookes.

In Decimo sexto

- [126] Cordi antidotarium 14 d
[Valerius Cordus, Pharmacorum conficiendorum ratio. Vulgo vocant Dispensatorium sive Antidotarium (title varies). Parisiis, 1548 etc.]
- [127] Actuarij opera 2 s
[Joannes Actuarius. 2 tomes. Lugduni, 1556. 12°]
- [128] Iouberti practica 18 d
[Laurent Joubert (Laurentius Joubertus), Medicinae practicae priores libri III. Genevae, 1572. 8° (Adams J:390). No smaller edition traced]
- [129] Fuchj [sic] practica 20 d
[Leonhard Fuchs (Fuchsius)]
- [130] Wikeri [sic] genel. [?generalis] practica 12 d
[Hanss Jacob Wecker (Joannes Jacobus Weckerus), Practica medicinae generalis. Basileae, 1585 (Adams W:36)]
- [131] Thesaurus Evonij 12 d
[Euonymus Philiatrus (i.e. Conrad Gesner), Thesaurus de remediis secretis. Lugduni, 1555]
- [132] Celsus de re medica 20 d
[Aurelius Cornelius Celsus, De re medica libri VIII. Lugduni, 1549. 12° etc.]
- [133] Albertus de secretis 12 d
[St Albert, surnamed the Great, De secretis mulierum (suppositious work). Lugduni, 1580 (Adams A:537)]
- [134] practica benedicti faventini 2 s
[Benedictus Victorius Faventinus, Practica medicinalis. Lugduni, 1547 etc. (Adams V:655-657)]
- [135] Enchiridion chirurgicum 2 s
[Antonius Chalmeteus, Enchiridion chirurgicum. Lugduni, 1570. 12° etc.]
- [136] Hipocrates [sic] aphorismi grecolatine 14 d
[Hippocrates. Lugduni, 1532]
- [137] Bacchanellus ij s vj d
[Joannes Bacchanellus, De consensu medicorum ... liber. Lutetiae, 1554]
- [138] Rocheus de mulierum morbis 12 d
[Nicolas de La Roche (Nicolaus Rocheus), De morbis mulierum curandis. [Paris], 1542]

- [139] Historia plantarum 14-
[Cf. Antoine Du Pinet, Historia plantarum.
Lugduni, 1561. 12° etc.]
- [140] Rulandi practica vj d
[Martin Ruland, the Elder (Martinus Rulandus),
Medicina practica recens et nova. Argentorati,
1564. 12° etc.]
- [141] magia naturalis 10 d
[Giovanni Battista della Porta, Magiae naturalis
libri IIII. Antverpiae, 1567 (Adams P:1933)]
- [142] Medici theorice et pract enchiridion 16 d
[Unidentified]

[Vacant space]

Dictionaries & Grammers.

- [143] Coper [sic] in fol. 20 s
[Thomas Cooper, Thesaurus linguae romanae &
britannicae. 1565 etc. (STC 5686-5690)]
- [144] Diction' francolat. [?Dictionnaire francolat] 10 s
in fol.
[Robert Estienne, the Elder, Dictionaire [sic]
françois-latin. Paris, 1573]
- [145] A spanish. and french dictio' 4° v s ij d
- [146] A spanish dictio' alone 20 d
- [147] an old grec. dictio. 3 s
[Entries no.145-147 above unidentified]
- [148] < Calepin in 4 v s vj d >
- [149] Basil. dictio. in fol. 10 s
[Unidentified]
- [150] dictionary grecolatigallicum 3 s 4 d
[Parisiis, 1573. 8° etc. (Adams D:414,416)]
- 16 d 12 d
- [151] Clenardi greke grammer & Ramus 8° 2 s 4 d
- [152] Pilot [?Pilotus] grammer in french 10 d
- [153] Lentulus in Italian 6 d
- [154] Pantalion < And 2 book. of latin > phas 2 s 4 d
[Nicolaus Clenardus, Institutiones absolutissimae
in linguam graecam. Antverpiae, 1545. 8° etc. With
Pierre de La Ramée (Petrus Ramus), ?Grammatica
graeca. Parisiis, 1562. 8°. With Joannes Pilotus,
Galliae linguae institutio. Parisiis, 1563. 8°. With
Scipio Lentulus, ?Grammatica italica et
gallica. Francofurdi, 1594. 8°. ?Or the English
translation by Henry Grantham: An Italian grammer.
1575. 8° etc. (STC 15469-15470). Last item
unidentified]

[155] An Italian dictionary. 3 s vj d
[Unidentified]

[?]£4 12 d

[Column 2]

History. bookes and. Poetes

In folio.

[156] Plutarks liues in inglish 14 s
[Plutarch, The lives of the noble Grecians and Romanes (sic); translated by Sir Thomas North from a French version. 1579 etc. (STC 20065-20067)]

[157] Scotish story v s
[Hector Boethius, Heir beginnis the history and croniklis of Scotland; translated from Latin by John Bellenden. Edinburgh, [1540?] (STC 3203)]

[158] Munsterij [sic] 12 s
[?Sebastian Muenster (Munsterus)]

[159] Rerum memorabilium Rouerus 4 s
[Roverus Pontanus, Rerum memorabilium. Coloniae, 1559]

[160] Conciones ex grecis et latinis scriptoribus 8 s
[Conciones sive orationes ex graecis latinisque historicis excerptae; edited by Henry Estienne, le Grand. Genevae, 1570 (BN)]

[Vacant space]

in Quarto.

[161] Copers and lanquet 3 s
[Thomas Lanquet, An epitome of cronicles ... ('Cooper's Chronicle'). 1569 (1549) etc. (STC 15217-15221)]

[162] Herodianus graecolatine 4 s
[Herodian, the Historian, Historiae libri VIII. [Geneva], 1581]

[163] Quintus
[Quintus Curtius Rufus, The historie ...; translated from Latin by John Brende. 1553 etc. (STC 6141.5-6143). With Herodian, the Historian, The history; translated from Latin by Nicholas Smyth. [1556?] (STC 13221)]

- [164] Iustinus Latine. 12 s
 [165] anglice. 2 s
 [Justinus, the Historian, Epitome historiarum Trogi Pompeii (title varies). [Venice], 1470 etc. With the English translation by Arthur Golding. 1564 etc. (STC 24290-24292)]
- [166] Seneca. Tragedies english 20 d
 [Seneca his tenne tragedies; edited by Thomas Newton. 1581 (STC 22221)]
- [167] alianus. [sic] and the forest of history in english 3 s 8 d
 [Claudius Aelianus Praenestinus, A registre of hystories; translated by Abraham Fleming. 1576 (STC 164). ?With Pedro Mexia, The foreste or collection of histories; translated by Thomas Fortescue from a French version. 1571 etc. (STC 17849-17850)]
- [168] Pilgramage [sic] of princes 2 [?]² s:2 s
 [Lodowick Lloyd, The pilgrimage of princes. [1573?] etc. (STC 16624-16625)]
- [169] Textoris officina 3 s
 [Joannes Ravisius Textor, Officina, partim historiis partim poeticis referta disciplinis. Basileae, 1566 (Adams R:212)]
- [170] The Ethiopian historie english 20 d
 [Heliodorus, Bishop of Tricca, An Aethiopian historie; translated from Greek by Thomas Underdowne. [1569?] etc. (STC 13041-13043)]
- [171] a spanish comedie 12 d
 [Unidentified]
- [172] Ovid metamorphosis English.
 [Publius Ovidius Naso, Metamorphosis; translated by Arthur Golding. 1565 etc. (STC 18955-18960)]

In Octauo.

- [173] Lichosthenes apothegmata [sic] 2 s vj d
 [Conradus Lycosthenes (Lichosthenes), Apophthegmatum ex optimis utriusque linguae scriptoribus ... loci communes. Lugduni, 1574 etc.]
- [174] Iustinus
 [An edition in 8° of entry no.164 above. Florentiae, 1510 etc.]
- [175] Plutarch. in 6 voluminibus 18.

- [176] Camdin [sic] v s
[William Camden, Britannia. 1586 etc. (STC 4503-4506)]
- [177] Icones illustrium virorum 2 s
[Jean Jacques Boissard, Icones diversorum hominum fama ... illustrium. Metis Mediomatric., 1591. 4°. No 8° edition traced]
- [178] Appianus in english. 2 s
[179] the same in french 3 s
[Appian of Alexandria (Appianus Alexandrinus), An auncient historie and exquisite chronicle of the Romane warres. 1578. 4° etc. (STC 712.5-713.5). No 8° edition traced. With the French translation: Des guerres des Romains. Paris, 1560]
- [180] Histoires Tragiques 3 volumes in french vj s vj d
[Matteo Bandello, Histoires tragiques; translated from Italian by François de Belleforest. Paris, 1559 etc.]
- [181] Spanish Sylua de [?...] in spanish 2 s
[Unidentified]
- [182] Sleydani Commentarij 3 s 4 d
[Joannes Philippson Sleidanus (Sleydanus), De statu religionis et reipublicae ... commentarii. [Strassburg], 1555]
- [183] Ovidij metamorphosis [?]italice 2 s ij d
[Publius Ovidius Naso, metamorphoseos vulgare. Vinegia, 1539 etc. (Adams O:507,508A,511A)]
- [184] Pogij fabulae 14 d
[Poggio Bracciolini (Baptista Poggius or Poggius), ?Facetiae. Ferrarie, 1471 etc.]
- [185] Quintus Curtius 1. 6 d
[Quintus Curtius Rufus, De rebus gestis Alexandri Magni. Florentiae, 1507 etc.]
- [186] Pallingenius 14.
[Marcellus Palingenius (i.e. Pietro Angelo Manzolli), ?Zodiacus vitae. Venetiis, [1531?] etc.]
[?]fvj 2 d
- [fol.5r, column 1] In Octauo.
- [187] Theatrum historicum. vj s
[Unidentified]
- [188] rerum anglicarum Neubrigensis 18 d
[Gulielmus Petit Neubrigensis, Rerum Anglicarum libri V. Antverpiae, 1567 etc.]

- [189] Neucl [sic] de furoribus Norff. 16.
 [?Norfolciensium]
 [Alexander Neville, De furoribus Norfolciensium
... liber unus. 1575. 4° etc. (STC
 18478-18478a.5). No 8° edition traced]
- [190] Tullij opera. varijs voluminibus
 [Marcus Tullius Cicero. Lugduni, 1562 etc.]
- [191] fabulae bebelij. 12 d
 [Henricus Bebelius, ?Facetiarum ... libri III.
 Tubingae, 1561 etc.]
- [192] Plautus. 2 s 6 d
- [193] Caius de antiquitate Cantabrigiensis 18.d
 [John Caius, De antiquitate Cantabrigiensis
academiae libri II. 1568 (STC 4344)]
- [194] Bartholomew Clark [sic] de Auli 18 d
 [Baldassare Castiglione, De curiali sive aulico
libri IV; translated from Italian by Bartholomew
 Clerke. 1571 etc. (STC 4782-4785)]
- [195] Adagia: Erasmi / et. Polyd Virg [?Polydori 2 s vj d
 Virgili]
 [Desiderius Erasmus, Adagiorum ... epitome.
 Parisiis, 1523 etc. With Polydorus Vergilius
 (Virgilius), ?Adagiorum aequae humanorum ac
sacrorum opus (Greek-Latin). Basileae, 1550]
- [196] Sylua de Varia Lettione < spanish > 2 d
 [Pedro Mexia, La selva di varia lettione;
 translated from Spanish. Venetia, 1547 etc. ?Or
 the Spanish original, Silva de varia lecion.
 Anveres, 1544 etc.]
- [197] Tacitus 4 s
- [198] Dion. [?Dionysius] 3 s
 [?Dionysius of Halicarnassus]
- [199] Heroditus [sic] ij s vj d
 [Herodotus]
- [200] [?]Policialicus iiij s
 [?Angelo Ambrogini Poliziano (Angelus Politianus)]
- [201] Loci [?]com'eus [?]similicium iiij s
 [Unidentified]

In decimo sexto.

- [202] aelianus grece & latine 16 d
 [Claudius Aelianus Praenestinus, Variae historiae
libri XIII (Greek-Latin). Lugduni, 1587]

- [203] Diogenes Laertius 16 d
- [204] Salustius 12 d
- [205] Herodotus french. 2 s
[Herodotus, Histoire des neuf livres ... Paris, 1575 etc.]
- [206] Theatrum mundi french 12
[207] and english 12
[Pierre Boaistuau, Le theatre du monde; translated from Latin by the author. 1587. 16° etc. (STC 3166-3167). With the English translation by John Alday: Theatrum mundi, the theatre or rule of the world. [1566?]. 8° etc. (STC 3168-3170). No 8° English edition traced]
- [208] Quintus Curtius 16 d
[A 16° edition of entry no.185 above. Ludguni, 1547 etc.]
- [209] fables de heures 14 d
[Unidentified]
- [210] Virgilius. Ovidii metamorphosis epistolae 2 s vj d
[Publius Virgilius Maro. With Publius Ovidius Naso]
- [211] Terence in french & latin 16 d
[212] in latin 16 d
[Publius Terentius Afer, ?Les six comedies. Paris, 1574. 16° etc. (Adams T:376-377). With the Latin original: [Leipzig], 1508. 12° etc.]
- [213] historia athiosi 18.d
[Unidentified]
- [214] Diana de Monte: maior 2 s
[Jorge de Montemayor, Los siete libros de la Diana. Anvers, 1561. 12° etc.]
- [215] Merot [sic] in french. 18.
[?Clément Marot, Oeuvres. Paris, 1540 etc.]
- [216] La obras de Georg [?George] de Montemaior 18.
[Jorge de Montemayor, Concionero. Coimbra, 1579. 12°. Running title: 'Las Obras de Montemayor']
- [217] Comedi Trag. [?Comedies Tragiques] /[...]/
[Unidentified]
- [218] vine mochia I lat. < 14 >
[Unidentified]
- [219] Horace 12 d
- [220] Textoris dialogi 12 d
[Joannes Ravisius Textor, Dialogi aliquot festivissimi. Parisiis, 1558. 12° (BN)]

- [221] French Les diuers [?]vesons french 2 s
[Unidentified]
- [222] a pere of plautus in spanish 8 d
[Titus Maccius Plautus]
- [223] Tullii offices french and latin 2 s
[Marcus Tullius Cicero, les offices
(Latin-French). Paris, 1583. 12° (BN)]
- [224] asopi [sic] fabulae grecolatine 12 d
[Aesop. Parisiis, 1549 etc.]
- [225] Plutark epitoms of moral & liues ij s viij d
[Unidentified epitomes of Plutarch's Moralia and
Vitae parallelae. Cf. Darius Tibertus, Vitarum
Plutarchi epitome. Parisiis, 1573 etc.]
- 27 s 4 d

[Column 2]

Philosophi natural & morall.

- [226] 8° Senecae opera vij s
[Lucius Annaeus Seneca, ?Opera quae extant omnia.
2 tomes. Lugduni, 1555]
- [227] phrigij Questi 3 s vj d
[Unidentified]
- [228] Titelmanni phisica / et Scribonius 3 s 4 d
[Franciscus Titelman (Titelmannus), Libri duodecim
de consyderatione rerum naturalium (Compendium
naturalis philosophiae). Antverpiae, 1530. 8° etc.
With Gulielmus Adolphus Scribonius, Physica et
sphaerica doctrina. Francofurdi, 1593. 8°]
- [229] lipsij politik. [?politikes] 2 s
[230] in English 20 d
[Justus Lipsius, ?Politicorum sive civilis
doctrinae libri VI. Lugduni Batavorum, 1589. 4°
etc. With the English translation by Sir William
Jones: Sixe bookes of politickes or civil
doctrine. 1594. 4° (STC 15701)]
- [231] lipsius de Constantia in English & latin 12 d
[Id., ?De constantia libri II. Antverpiae, 1584.
4° etc. With the English translation by Sir John
Stradling. 1594. 4° (STC 15694.7-15695)]
- [232] Ethica Rigerj 16 d
[Johannes Riger, Ethicorum libri II. Francofurdi,
1589. 8° etc. (Adams R:536-537)]
- [233] The governour of Sir Thomas Eliot 16 d
[Sir Thomas Elyot, The boke named the governour.
1531. 8° etc. (STC 7635-7642)]

- [234] Honorius. 18 d
[Honorius Augustodunensis, called Solitarius]
- [235] Verio. phis.
[Unidentified]

Logik. and books of epistles

- [236] Rami & Hila[?...] eth. 2 s iiij d
[Pierre de La Ramée (Petrus Ramus), ?Dialecticae institutiones. Parisiis, 1543. 8° etc. Second item unidentified]
- [237] Polanus 20 d
[Amandus Polanus, ?Logicae libri II. Herbornae Nassoviorum, 1593. 8° (Adams P:1734)]
- [238] Valerij
[?Cornelius Valerius, Tabulae, quibus totius dialecticae praecepta ... exponuntur ... Antverpiae, 1582. 8°]
- [239] Ramus in decimo sexto 10 d
[?Another edition of entry no.236 above]
- [240] Tempelli [?]insuper 16.
[Sir William Temple (Gulielmus Tempellus), Epistola de dialectica P. Rami ... 1582. 8° (STC 23873)]
- [241] Setonus
[Joannes Setonus, Dialectica. 1545. 8° etc. (STC 22250-22254)]
- [242] Seneca epistles in spanish 2 s
[Toledo, 1502. fol. etc.]
- [243] Spanish spanish [?]missue epist 16 d
- [244] Tullis epist [?epistles] < gr > latin & french 2 s
[Marcus Tullius Cicero, ?Les epistres familiares. Paris, 1566. 16° etc.]
- [245] Erasmi epist [?epistolae]
[Desiderius Erasmus, Epistolae. Basileae, 1521. fol. etc.]
- [246] french. epistel [sic] x d
- [247] lipsij epistolae 10 d
[Justus Lipsius, ?Epistolarum selectarum centuria prima ... Antverpiae, 1586. 8° etc.]

16 d

[fol.5v, column 1]

fol. mathematiks.

- [248] Albohazen de Iuditijs astrorum 7 s
 ['Ali ibn Abi, al-Rijal, al-Shaibani (Albohazen
 Hali), De iudiciis astrorum. Venetiis, 1485. fol.
 etc.]
- [249] Digs his geometrical treatis. [?treatise] iiij s
 [Leonard Digges, the Elder, A geometrical
 practical treatize. 1591. fol. (STC 6859)]
- [250] Orontius (in 4°) dialog. Ital. iiij s vj d
 [?Gregorius Reisch, Margarita philosophica ...
 duodecim libris dialogice complectens; edited by
 Oronce Finé (Orontius Finaeus). No Italian
 translation traced. Italian translation of Finé's
 works printed Venetia, 1587. 4°]
- [251] musicae libri 4. 16.
 [252] an old written. musik bok
 [253] one sett of bookes (in 4°) with 8 settes bou'
 [?bound]
 [254] 2 settes in 16 bond in leather
 [255] 3 lute Confort books
 [256] a luting book. in leather
- [257] Alchabiti 18.
 ['Abd al-Aziz ibn 'Uthman, al-Kabisi (Alchabitius)]
- [258] [?]Iuntij de Natiuitatibus 20 d
 [?Francesco Giuntini (Franciscus Junctinus),
Speculum astrologiae, quod attinet ad iudiciariam
 rationem nativitatum atque annuarum revolutionum.
 Lugduni, 1573. 4°]
- [259] [?]Gemaphrysi arithmetica, & Baker 20 d
 [?Reinerus Gemma Frisius (Phrysius), Arithmeticae
 practicae methodus facilis. Antverpiae, 1540. 4°
 etc. ?With Humphrey Baker, The well sprynge of
 sciences. 1562. 8° etc. (STC 1209.5-1213)]
- [260] [?]Gemaphrysi cosmographia 12 d
 [?Id., De principiis astronomiae et cosmographiae.
 [Antwerp], 1530. 4° etc.]
- [261] Bludefeld [sic] exercises 4. 6 d
 [Thomas Blundeville, Exercises. 1594. 4° (STC
 3146)]

[End]

The 1639 catalogue of the books of
William Somner (1598-1669)

1. William Somner

Born in Canterbury in 1598 (baptised on November 5 of that year), William Somner was the son of a Registry of the Court of Canterbury. He attended the free school in Canterbury, then became clerk to his father before he was appointed Registrar of the ecclesiastical courts of the diocese. His last appointment was Auditor of Christ Church, Canterbury.

Somner devoted his spare time to the study of law and antiquities, and he acquired a reputation as an antiquary. His first published work was The antiquities of Canterbury (London, 1640). He also applied himself to the study of the Anglo-Saxon language: his main work was the Dictionarium Saxonico-Latino-Anglicum (Oxford, 1659), and he translated into English (but never published himself) William Lambard's Latin compilation of Saxon laws.

Somner died on March 30, 1669.

In addition to the summary in DNB, there is a fuller, although somewhat dated, biography by White Kennet, Bishop of Peterborough (no.141).

2. Sources

British Library, Burney MS 368, fol.59r-60v.

3. Date and attribution

Entitled '1639 Catalogus librorum Gulielmi Somnerus'
(sic) with a note at the end (fol.60v) 'Mr Will. Sumner
[sic], his bookes. A.D. 1639. 21 Septr.'

4. Contents

279 entries, mainly for printed books.

Size given in most cases.

5. Arrangement

	<u>Entries no.</u>
Law books	1-95
Of history and antiquity	96-163
Divinity books	164-179
Of severall sorts	180-282

[fol.59r]

1639.

Catalogus librorum Gulielmi Somnerus [sic]

[Column 1] Law books.

- [1] Corpus Iuris ciuilis. 6.volumina fol.
[Lugduni, 1627]
- [2] Corpus Iuris Canonici. 3.volumina fol.
[Lugduni, 1584 etc.]
- [3] Bartoli opera. 5.volumina fol.
[Bartolus de Saxoferrato. Basileae, 1588-1589]
- [4] Baldi opera. 4.volumina fol.
[Baldus de Ubaldis, ?commentary on the Corpus Iuris
Civilis. 10 tomes. Augustae Taurinorum, 1576. ?Or
his commentary on the Codex. Lugduni, 1526 (BN)]
- [5] Corpus iuris ciuilis cum notis Gothofredi 2.volumina
fol.
[Denis Godefroy, Professor at Heidelberg (Dionysius
Gothofredus). Lutetiae Parisiorum, 1628 (BN)]
- [6] Summa Hostiensis. 1.volumen fol.
[Henricus de Bartholomaeis (Henricus Hostiensis),
Summa aurea ... Lugduni, 1548]
- [7] Speculum Durandi. 1.volumen fol.
[Gulielmus Durandus. In celebri Argentinorum urbe,
1473 etc.]
- [8] Petrus Ancharanus. 3.volumina fol.
[Petrus de Ancharano, ?commentary on the decretals.
5 tomes. Lugduni, 1518-1519. (BN)]
- [9] Panormitanus. 4.volumina fol.
[Nicolaus de Tudeschis (N. Panormitanus), ?Lectura
super I et II libris Decretalium. [Venice],
1472-1473]
- [10] Alciatus 2.volumina fol.
[Andreas Alciatus]
- [11] Decius in Codicem 1.volumen fol.
[Philippus Decius, In digestum vetus & codicem
commentaria. Venetiis, 1572]
- [12] Felinus. 2.volumina fol.
[Felinus Maria Sandeus, Commentaria. Lugduni, 1587
(BN)]
- [13] Repertorium Bertachini. 4.volumina fol.
[Joannes Bertachinus. Lugduni, 1552 etc. (Adams
B:797,799)]
- [14] Covaruuias. 1 volumen fol.
[Diego de Covarruvias y Leyva]

- [15] Duarenus. 1 volumen fol.
[Franciscus Duarenus, ?Omnia opera. Francofurti,
1598]
- [16] Caluini Lexicon Iuridicum fol.
[Joannes Calvinus, Professor at Heidelberg, Lexicon
iuridicum iuris Romani simul, et canonici :
feudalis item, civilis, criminalis ... Francofurti,
1600 etc.]
- [17] Boerij decisiones. fol.
[Nicolaus Boerius, Decisiones Burdegalenses.
Lugduni, 1566]
- [18] Cuiacij. 2.volumina fol.
[Jacobus Cujacius, ?Operum. Lutetiae Parisiorum,
1637]
- [19] Cuiacij opera posthuma. 6.volumina 4.
[id., Operum postumorum quae de iuris reliquit.
4 vol. Lutetiae Parisiorum, 1617. fol. etc. No 4'
edition traced]
- [20] Statutes at large. fol.
[1587 etc. (STC 9305.3-9305.7)]
- [21] Iulius Clarus. fol.
[Julius Clarus of Alessandria, ?Opera omnia.
Francofurti, 1582 etc.]
- [22] Codex Fabrianus. fol.
[Unidentified]
- [23] Hottomannus de Feudis. fol.
[François Hotman (Franciscus Hottomannus), De
feudis commentatio tripartita, sive est, Disputatio
de jure feudali. Lugduni, 1573]
- [24] Eiusdem illustres quaestiones in 8vo.
[Id., Quaestionum illustrium liber. [Paris], 1576]
- [25] Omphallus [sic] de Vsurpatione Legum. fol.
[Jacobus Omphalius, De officio et potestate
principis in republica bene ... gerenda libri II
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- [194] Dow's vindicating of Innovacions &c. 4.
[Christopher Dow, Innovacions unjustly charged upon the present church and state. 1637. 4° (STC 7090)]
- [195] Polyanthea. fol.
[Nicolaus Reusner, Polyanthea, sive paradisus poeticus propemodum arboribus ... consitus ... Basileae, 1578. 8° (BN). No folio edition traced]
- [196] Crooks Anatomy. fol.
[Helkiah Crooke, Μικροκοσμογραφία : a description of the body of man. 1615 etc. (STC 6062-6063)]
- [197] Generall Practice of Phisick. fol.
[Christoph Wirsung, Praxis medicinae universalis; or a generall practice of physicke; translated from German. 1598 etc. (STC 25862-25865)]
- [198] Mason de ministerio Anglicano English & latine. fol.
[Francis Mason, Of the consecration of the bishops in the Church of England. 1613 (STC 17597). With the Latin translation: Vindiciae ecclesiae Anglicanae, sive de legitimo eiusdem ministerio ... 1625 etc. (STC 17598-17599)]
- [199] Ben [?Beniamin] Iohnson's works. fol.
[Ben Jonson (Benjamin Johnson). 1616 etc. (STC 14751-14754)]
- [200] The Arcadia. fol.
[Sir Philip Sidney. 1593 etc. (STC 22540-22550)]
- [201] Hakewill's no decay in nature. fol.
[George Hakewill, An apologie of the power and providence of God; or an examination of the common errour touching natur s decay. Oxford, 1627 etc. (STC 12611-12613)]

- [213] Overburies }
[214] Earles } Characters. 8.
[215] Stephens }
[Sir Thomas Overbury. 1616. 8° etc. (STC 18909-18919). John Earle, Micro-cosmographie; or a peece of the world discovered, in essayes and characters. 1628. 12° etc. (STC 7439-7445). No 8° edition traced. John Stephens, Satyrical essayes characters and others. 1615. 8° etc. (STC 23249-23251)]
- [216] Withers works. 8.
[George Wither, Poet. 1620. 8° (STC 25890)]
- [217] His Remembrancer. 8.
[Id., Britain's remembrancer containing a narration of the plague lately past. 1628. 12° (STC 25899). No 8° edition traced]
- [218] Britannia's Pastoralls. fol.
[William Browne, Poet. [1613] etc. (STC 3914-3915)]
- [219] Randolph's Poems. 4.
[Thomas Randolph. Oxford, 1638. 4° (STC 20694)]
- [220] Caesar's comentaries. 8.
[Caius Julius Caesar, ?The eight bookes of Caius Julius Caesar conteyning his martiall exploytes in Gallia; translated by Arthur Golding. 1565. 8° (STC 4335)]
- [221] Sparks Perswasion. 4.
[Thomas Sparke, A brotherly perswasion [sic] to unitie and uniformitie touching the received and present ecclesiasticall government. 1607. 4° (STC 23019.5-23020)]
- [222] George Sandy's Ovid. fol.
[Publius Ovidius Naso, Metamorphosis; translated by George Sandys. 1626 etc. (STC 18964-18966)]
- [223] His Trauells. fol.
[George Sandys, A relation of a journey ... containing a description of the Turkish empire ... 1615 etc. (STC 21726-21730)]
- [224] Edwin Sandy's his Relacion of Religions &c. 4.
[Sir Edwin Sandys, A relation of the state of religion. 1605. 4° etc. (STC 21716-21721)]
- [225] English Scotizing &c. 4.
[Unidentified]
- [226] Survey of the pretended holy Discipline.
[Unidentified]

- [227] Downings discourse of the state ecclesiasticall &c. 4.
[Calybute Downing, A discourse of the state ecclesiasticall of this kingdome, in relation to the civill. Oxford, 1632. 4° etc. (STC 7156-7158)]
- [228] Sarauia de diversis Minis/tr/orum gradibus. 4.
[Hadrianus Saravia, De diversis ministrorum evangelii gradibus ... liber unus. 1590. 4° (STC 21746)]
- [229] Idem de imperandi autoritate &c. 4.
[Id., De imperandi autoritate et christiana obedientia libri IV. 1593. 4° (STC 21747)]
- [230] White's way to the true church. 4.
[Francis White, The orthodox faith and way to the church. 1617. 4° (STC 25380)]
- [231] A Direction for the English Traueller.
[Justus Lipsius, A direction for travaillers (i.e. travellers); translated from Latin by Sir John Stradling. 1592. 4° (STC 15696)]
- [232] A coale from the Altar. 4.
[Peter Heylyn, A coale from the altar; or an answer to the vicar of Grantham. 1636. 4° (STC 13270-13271)]
- [233] The poor Vicars Plea. 4.
[Sir Thomas Ryves, The poore vicars plea. 1620. 4° (STC 21478)]
- [234] Ecclesiae Anglicanae Politeia. [?]Drs Cosin.
[Richard Cosin, Ecclesiae Anglicanae politeia, in tabulas digesta. 1604. fol. etc. (STC 5824-5825)]
- [235] Doderidge of Advowsons. 4.
[Sir John Doddridge, A compleat parson; or a description of advowsons, or church living. 1630. 4° (STC 6980)]
- [236] Couel's defence of Hooker. 4.
[William Covell, A just and temperate defence of the five books of ecclesiastical policie by R. Hooker. 1603. 4° (STC 5881)]
- [237] His Answer to Burges. 4.
[Id., A briefe answer ... (to John Burges). 1606. 4° (STC 5880)]
- [238] His answer to the plea of the Innocent. 4.
[Id., A modest and reasonable examination ... (on Josias Nichols' The plea of the innocent). 1604. 4° (STC 5882)]
- [239] Querimonia Ecclesiae. 4.
[Unidentified]

- [240] A Genealogy of Monks &c. 4.
[Unidentified]
- [241] Altare Christianum. 4.
[John Pocklington, Altare Chritianum; or the dead vicars plea. 1637. 4° (STC 20075-20076)]
- [242] Antoninus Meditations. 4.
[Marcus Aurelius Antoninus; translated from Greek, with notes, by Méric Casaubon. 1634. 4° etc. (STC 962-963)]
- [243] Treatise of Vse and Customs. 4.
[Méric Casaubon. 1638. 4° (STC 4753)]
- [244] Merici Casauboni Vindicatio Patris. 4.
[Id., Vindicatio patris adversus impostores. 1624. 4° (STC 4750)]
- [245] Eiusdem Pietas. 8.
[Id., Pietas contra maledicos patrii nominis ... 1621. 8° (STC 4749)]
- [246] Rogers on the Articles. 4.
[Thomas Rogers, A.M., The faith, doctrine and religion professed in England, expressed in 39 articles. 1607. 4° etc. (STC 21228-21233)]
- [247] The Repertory of Records. 4.
[Arthur Agard, The repertorie of records : remaining at Westminster. 1631. 4° (STC 194)]
- [248] Bilson's church-government. 4.
[Thomas Bilson, The perpetual government of Christes Church. 1593. 4° etc. (STC 3065-3066)]
- [249] Virgilius Euangelizans. 8.
[Alexander Ross, Virgilius evangelisans; sive historia Domini & Salvatoris nostri Jesu Christi, Virgilianis verbis & versibus descripta. 1634. 8° etc. (STC 24826-24827)]
- [250] The Venetian Controuersy. 4.
[Unidentified]
- [251] Charron of Wisdome. 4.
[Pierre Charron, Of wisdome three bookes; translated from French by Sampson Lennard. [1608?]. 4° etc. (STC 5051-5055)]
- [252] Via tuta. 8.
[Sir Humphrey Lynde, Via tuta : the safe way, leading all Christians ... 1628. 12° etc. (STC 17097-17100)]
- [253] Via devia. 8.
[Id., Via devia : the by-way, misleading the weake ... 1630. 12° (STC 17095-17096)]

- [254] The conference at Hampton Court. 4.
[William Barlow, successively Bishop of Rochester and of Lincoln, The summe and substance of the conference ... at Hampton Court. 1604. 4° etc. (STC 1456-1459)]
- [255] Hutton touching subscription. 4.
[Thomas Hutton, Reasons for refusal of subscription to the booke of common praier. Oxford, 1605. 4° etc. (STC 14035-14036)]
- [256] The forme of Consecrating Bishops &c. fol.
[The Ordinal. [1575?] etc. (STC 16466-16478)]
- [257] Johnson's Essayes. 16.
[Robert Johnson, Gent., Essaies, or rather imperfect offers. 1613 (STC 14697)]
- [258] Cornwalleyes [*sic*] Essayes. 8.
[Sir William Cornwallis. 1600. 8° etc. (STC 5775-5781)]
- [259] Ignatius Conclaue. 16.
[John Donne, Ignatius his conclave; translated from Latin. 1611. 12° etc. (STC 7027-7030)]
- [fol.60r, column 2]
- [260] Cardanus de prudentia ciuili. 16.
[Girolamo Cardano (Hieronymus Cardanus), Proxeneta, seu de prudentia civili liber. Lugduni Batavorum, 1627. 12° etc.]
- [261] Vita Hotomanni. 4.
[Unidentified]
- [262] Bale's Actes of English Votaries. 16.
[John Bale, The actes of Englysh votaryes, comprehendynge their unchast practyces ... Wesel [*i.e.* Antwerp], 1546. 8° etc. (STC 1270-1274). No edition smaller than 8° traced]
- [263] Buchanan's Poems. 16.
[George Buchanan, ?Paraphrasis Psalmorum Davidis poetica; eiusdem Buchanani tragoedia quae inscribitur Jephthes. 1580. 16° etc. (STC 3983-3984). ?Or his Poemata omnia. Edinburgi, 1615. 24° (STC 3990)]
- [264] Shelton's Tachy-graphy. 8.
[Thomas Shelton, Tachy graphy, the most exact and compendious methode of short writing. 1635. 8° etc. (STC 22404.2-22404.4)]
- [265] A Treatise of Temples. 16.
[R. T., De templis : a treatise of temples. 1638. 12° (STC 23625)]

- [266] Ignoramus.
[George Ruggle, Ignoramus : comeodia ... 1630. 12°
(STC 21445-21446)]
- [267] Barclay's Icon animorum. 16.
[John Barclay, The mirrour of mindes, or Barclay's
icon animorum; translated by Thomas May, Poet.
1631. 12° etc. (STC 1399-1400)]
- [268] Rex Platonicus. 16.
[Sir Isaac Wake, Rex Platonicus, sive de ... Jacobi
regis, ad academiam Oxoniensem, adventu, narratio.
Oxoniae, 1607. 12° etc. (STC 24939.5-24942.5)]
- [269] Botero. of Cities. 16.
[Giovanni Botero, The cause of the greatnesse of
cities; translated from Italian by Sir Thomas
Hawkins. 1635. 12° (STC 3396)]
- [270] The Risoluer [sic]. 8.
[Scipion Du Plessis (or Dupleix), The resolver; or
curiosities of nature; translated from French.
1635. 12° (STC 7362)]
- [271] The Life of Alfred. 16.
[Robert Powell on King Alfred, surnamed the Great.
1634. 12° (STC 20161)]
- [272] The History of life and death. 8.
[Francis Bacon, Viscount St Albans, The historie of
life and death; translated from Latin. 1638. 12°
etc. (STC 1157-1158). No 8° edition traced]
- [273] Dr Potters Answer to Charity mistaken. 8.
[Christopher Potter, Want of charitie justly
charged on all such Romanists as dare affirme that
Protestancie destroyeth Salvation : in answer to a
late Popish pamphlet Charity mistaken (by Edward
Knott, i.e. Matthew Wilson, Jesuit). Oxford, 1633.
8° etc. (STC 20135-20136)]
- [274] Erasmi Colloquia. 16.
[Desiderius Erasmus. Antverpiae, 1564. 16°]
- [275] Reusneri symbola. 8.
[Nicolaus Reusner (Reusnerus), Symbolorum
imperatoriorum classis prima ... Francofurti
ad Moenum, 1588. 8° etc.]
- [276] Mountaignes Essayes. fol.
[Michel de Montaigne; translated by John Florio.
1603 etc. (STC 18041-18043)]
- [277] Bishop White of the Sabath [sic]. 4.
[Francis White, A treatise of the Sabbath-day.
1635. 4° etc. (STC 25383-25385)]

- [278] Selden's Tithes. fol.
[?Another copy of edition of no.160 above (section
'Of History and Antiquity'). No folio edition
traced]
- [279] Willetts Synopsis. fol.
[Andrew Willet, Synopsis Papismi, that is, a
generall viewe of Papistry. 1600 etc. (STC
25698-25700)]
- [280] The Archbishops booke of < [erasure] > his Dispute
with Fisher. fol.
[William Laud, A relation of the conference between
William Lawd ... and Mr Fisher, the Jesuite (John
Fisher, i.e. John Piercy). 1639 (STC 15298-15299)]
- [281] Purcase Pilgrimage. fol.
[Samuel Purchas, the Elder. 1613 etc. (STC
20505-20509)]
- [282] Vicars' translation of Virgil's Aeneis.
[Virgil; translated by John Vicars. [Cambridge],
1632. 8° (STC 24809)]

[fol.60v]

Mr William Sumner [sic], his Bookes.

a.d.1639. 21.September.

[End]

The 1586 post-mortem inventory of the books of
William Anderson (died 1586)

1. Sources

Printed (from Cambridge University Archives) by E.S.
Leedham-Green (no.154, vol.1, p.360-362).

2. Date and attribution

Dated August 1, 1586, with Anderson's name.

3. Circumstances

Post-mortem inventory.

4. Contents

74 numbered entries (printed books), with appraised
values.

5. Arrangement

	<u>Entries no.</u>
[Theology]	
[Latin]	1-46
Libri anglici	47-61
Libri philosophici	62-74

The 1559 list of the manuscripts collected by

John Bale (1495-1563)

1. Sources

Printed (from part two of John Bale's Scriptorum Maioris Brytannie ... catalogus, 1559) by H. McCusker (no.160).

2. Date and attribution

In a dedication to Gesner and other continental scholars Bale described the list as a catalogue of his library, which he had been forced to leave in Ireland when he fled to the Continent in 1553:-

Veterum ac Recentiorum Quorundam Librorum Catalogum, in tuam ac sociorum gratiam, Gesnere uir optime, his addidi, quos pulcherrime scriptos, at non typis excusos, quod sciam, Papistarum uiolentijs coactus, in hoc altero meo exilio, in Hybernia reliqui ...

3. Circumstances

The list is presumed to have been compiled from memory after the collection was dispersed.

4. Contents

355 entries (manuscripts).

5. Arrangement

	<u>Entries no.</u>
Chronica et historiae Brytannicorum scriptorum	1-72
Chronica & historiae externorum scriptorum, cum alijs	73-151
Miscellanea diuersorum	152-355

The 1594 donations list of the books of

Robert Barnes (died 1604)

1. Sources

Printed by A.B. Emden (no.105, p.714-5). This list is not recorded by S.R. Jayne (no.136).

2. Date and attribution

Dated November 29, 1594, with Barnes' name.

3. Circumstances

Books given by Barnes to the library of Merton College, Oxford, of which he was a Fellow.

4. Contents

47 entries for printed books, followed by 1 manuscript.

5. Arrangement

Printed books in rough subject order (but classes not titled), as follows:-

	<u>Entries no.</u>
[Astronomy and mathematics]	1-10
[Medicine]	11-33
[Hebrew]	34-37
[Philosophy]	38-47
[Manuscript]	48

The 1640 donations list of the books of
Robert Burton (1577-1640)

1. Sources

Printed (from a Bodleian Library manuscript) by S. Gibson and F.R.D. Needham (no.118).

2. Circumstances

List of books left in his will by Burton to the Bodleian Library.

3. Date and attribution

List in hand of the Bodleian Librarian John Rous (or Rouse), and headed 'A note of Mr Robert Burtons books given to the Library by his Last Will and testament A^d Dni 1639'. Burton died January 25, 1639/40, and his will, made the year before, was proved on May 11, 1640 (will transcribed by C.E. Simons, no.204).

4. Contents

581 printed books (W. Osler, no.183, p.185).

5. Arrangement

In eight divisions, some by size, some by language or subject, or a combination of these. No order within these divisions.

In Gibson & Needham's transcription, entries are re-arranged in alphabetical order, but the editors give the original headings, as found in the manuscript, in

their introduction:-

'Books in folio'
'Libri in quarto'
'English books 4''
'Maskes, comedies, & tragedies'
'Comedies & tragedies'
'Books in 8' Lattin'
'Libri anglici in 8''
'Sermons in 4to'

The c.1634 catalogue of the books of
Sir Edward Coke (1552-1634)

1. Sources

Printed (from a manuscript at Holkham Hall, Norfolk) by
W.O. Hassall (no.125).

There are several 19th and 20th-century biographies
of Coke. The more recent full-scale accounts include
those by C.S.D. Bowen (no.78) and S.E. Thorne (no.223).
On Coke's collection of books and manuscripts, see C.W.
James (no.132-133).

2. Date and attribution

Undated but datable to shortly before Coke's death on
September 3, 1634 (W.O. Hassall, no.125, p.xi).

Coke's autograph signature follows the title of the
catalogue, 'A Catalogue of all my bookes both printed and
manuscripts'.

3. Circumstances

Written for Coke, apparently under his close supervision,
as the presence of his autograph signature at frequent
intervals suggests.

4. Contents

1,227 entries (printed books and manuscripts).

5. Arrangement

	<u>Entries no.</u>
[Divinity]	
Divinity books in folio:Latine and Englishe promiscue	1-67
Books of divinitie in 4°.lat.	68-99
Books of divinitie in 4°.Englishe	100-150
Divinitie books in 8°.lat:&c:	151-184
Divinitie books in 16°	185-189
Divinitie books in 8°.Englishe	190-210
Divinity manuscripts	211-224
Italian books of divinitie	225-234

Popishe books	235-279
Popishe manuscripts	280-287
The true and certaine foundation of all divinitie	288-292
Lawes of England	
Manuscripts	293-368
Bookes of the lawe mixed partlie in printe and partly in wrightinge	369-276
Bookes of the lawe in print	377-434
Civill lawe	
Bookes of the civill lawe in fol:	435-458
Civill lawe books in 4'.	459-471
Civill lawe books in 8'.	472-485
Civill law books in 12'.	486-491
Approved histories	
State matters, chronicles, histories, &c:fol:&c:	
Histories of England &c:	492-519
French books of histories &c:	520-537
English books of histories &c:	538-560
Greeke, Latin:English: and French &c:in fo:4'.8'.	
&c:	561-640
Italian books of historie	641-692
Historicall and State manuscripts	693-720
Philosophy, rethoricke, grammar, lodgicke and schoolebookes	
[Philosophy]	721-751
Rethoricke [<u>sic</u>]	752-755
Grammar, lodgicke and schoole books	756-778
Italian books of philologie and grammar	779-783
Books of phisicke and naturall philosophie	784-817
[Poetry]	
Books of poetrie	818-868
Italian books of poetrye	869-875
Italian playes	876-879
Dictionaries	880-910
Severall sciences	
Bookes de republica	911-915
Concerning herauldry and armes	916-923
Manuscripts of herauldrye	924-939
Pedegrees in vellam	940-950
Pedegrees in paper	951-957
Cosmography	958-986
Mathematiques	987-999
Bookes of trade	1000-1014
Bookes of warre and the like	1015-1026
Agriculture and architecture	1027-1032
Tracts and discourses. Diversi argumenti	
In Lattine, English, and French &c:	1033-1097
Italian discourses and other Books &c:	1098-1190
Italian books of letteres	1191-1199
Antiquities & rarities	1200-1227

The 1575 list of the books of
Captain Cox of Coventry (dates unknown)

1. Sources

Originally printed on p.34-36 of Robert Langham's (or Laneham's) Letter, first published in 1575 or 1576. There are 17 known copies of the original printed text of the Letter. Besides editions with modern spelling, the Letter has been edited several times, and the best critical edition is that by R.J.P. Kuin (no.32).

2. Date and attribution

The Letter was first printed shortly after it was written on August 20, 1575.

In the Letter (published anonymously), the author describes himself as 'Ro. La', 'R.L.', 'Laneham' and 'Langham'. Authorship is therefore traditionally attributed to Robert Langham or Laneham (died 1580), a member of the Mercers' Company and a Keeper of the Council Chamber. This attribution, however, has become a matter of dispute in recent years, and it has been alleged that the book was the work of the scholar and antiquary William Patten (c.1510-c.1600; see R.J.P. Kuin, no.151).

3. Circumstances

The Letter is an account of the festivities that took place in July 1575 on the occasion of Queen Elizabeth's visit to Kenilworth Castle, near Coventry. The author included a list of the books of his friend Captain Cox, to

round off his description of the Captain's personality and interests.

4. Contents

61 printed books.

5. Arrangement

The list is in the form of a continuous narrative, the author's intention being to make it an integral part of his account of Captain Cox. Langham, however, gives the books in subject sections, which are described as follows:-

'Matters of story'	33 items 'with many more'
'Philosophy both morall and naturall ... : beside poetry and astronomy, and oother hid sciencez'	14 items - a 'part' only
'Auncient playz'	4 items
'Ballets and songs all auncient'	7 items 'and a hunderd [<u>sic</u>] more'
'Allmanaks of antiquitee'	3 items

The 1613 classification of the books of
William Crashaw (1572-1626)

1. Sources

Printed (from an unnumbered manuscript at the Middle Temple) by R.M. Fisher (no.111). Recorded in the 1983 re-issue of S.R. Jayne's Library catalogues (no.136). The most comprehensive treatment of the life and career of Crashaw is by P.J. Wallis (no.229). I have followed the spelling 'Crashaw' used in DNB.

2. Date and attribution

Undated, but probably mid-1613 (R.M. Fisher, no.111, p. 123). In Crashaw's hand.

3. Circumstances

Part of a letter addressed by Crashaw 'To the right Worshipfull the Treasurer, Benchers & fellows of the Honorable Society of the Midle [sic] Temple' as an offer to sell his library to the Middle Temple. Crashaw outlined the contents of his library in support of his claim that it was 'one of the most complete libraryes in Europe (that of Oxforde excepted)'.

4. Contents

A tabulation of subject classes. No book entry.

5. Arrangement

Printed books

1. Scriptures
2. Counsels
3. Fathers
4. Protestants
5. Papists
 - Commenters
 - Controversies
 - Postillers
 - Schoolmen
 - Casuists
6. Lawe
 - civile
 - canon
7. Cosmographie
8. Historye
 - newe & olde
 - civile & ecclesiasticall

Manuscripts

The 1568 post-mortem inventory of the books of
Thomas Daye (died 1568)

1. Sources

Printed (from Oxford University Archives) by A.B. Emden
(no.105, p.718-719).

2. Date and attribution

Dated March 1, 1568, with Daye's name.

3. Circumstances

Part of an inventory of Daye's effects.

4. Contents

137 entries (printed books).

5. Arrangement

Roughly in three subject classes (not titled):-

	<u>Entries no.</u>
[Law, mainly canon]	1-36
[Theology]	37-119
[Grammar, Poetry and History]	120-137

The 1583 list of the books of

John Dee (1527-1608)

1. Sources

Three copies of the library catalogue of John Dee are recorded by S.R. Jayne (no.136). I have consulted British Library Harley MS 1879 (printed books listed on fol.20r-92r; manuscripts on fol.93r-108r). An edition of the catalogue of Dee's library, from a manuscript in Trinity College, Cambridge (manuscripts by Professor A.G. Watson, printed books by R.J. Roberts) is due for publication in the near future.

Studies of Dee and his library include those by P.J. French (no.113), R. Deacon (no.96), F.A. Yates (no.244) and C.F. Smith (no.206).

2. Date and attribution

Catalogue entitled 'Catalogus librorum Bibliothecae Mortlacensis D. Iohn Dee. 6^o Septemb.1583'.

3. Contents

c.2,500 entries (printed books), followed by c.170 manuscripts.

4. Arrangement

The printed books are arranged in the following main sections:-

	<u>fol.no.</u>
[Libri compacti]	
[By size]	20r-55r
Historica, ad navigationem pertinentia	55r-56r
Compacti [miscellaneous]	57r-57v
Chemici libri compacti	58r-60r
Paracelsici libri compacti	60v-62v
[No heading]	63r-65v
Hebraici. Chaldaici compacti	66r-68v
Grammaticalia nonnulla, compacti	69r-70v
Libri anglici compacti	71r-73r
Libri non compacti	74r-92r

The early 17th-century travelling libraries prepared by
William Hakewill (1574-1655)

1. Sources

Printed (from originals in the British Library; the Huntington Library, San Marino, California; the Brotherton Library, University of Leeds; and the Toledo Museum of Arts, Toledo, Ohio) by H.M. Nixon and W.A. Jackson (no.175).

2. Dates and attributions

Prepared by Hakewill for Sir Julius Caesar (died 1636) in the early 17th century; Sir Thomas Egerton (c.1540-1617) in 1616; a member of the Madden family in 1618; and one of the sons or grandsons of Sir Nicholas Bacon in the first quarter of the 17th century.

3. Circumstances

Travelling libraries, each consisting of one book-shaped box.

4. Contents

Approximately the same contents in each box, i.e. 44 small printed books.

5. Arrangement

Same arrangement for each, i.e. books arranged on three shelves, with catalogue painted on a sheet of vellum on the inside of the cover of the box. In three classes:-

Theology and philosophy
Classical history
Poetry

The c.1624 list of the books of

Anthony Higgin (1608-1624)

1. Sources

Printed (from a manuscript in Ripon Cathedral Library) by
J.E. Mortimer (no.169).

2. Date and attribution

Not dated but compiled shortly before Higgin's death in
November 1624. In Higgin's hand (J.E. Mortimer, no.169,
p.1).

3. Circumstances

Shelf-list in rough note book.

4. Contents

772 numbered entries. No indication of size, and rarely
of date.

5. Arrangement

	<u>'Classes'</u> <u>(i.e. shelves)</u>	<u>No.of entries</u>
Biblia Sacra	1-5	86
Conciones	6	29
Patres	7-11	119
Leiturgiae et missalia	12	21
Commentarii	13-20	188
Scholastici	21-22	50
Polemici	23-27	183
Loci communes et catecheses	28-30	96

The 1618 catalogue of the books of
Sir Thomas Knyvett (died 1618)

1. Sources

Printed (from a Cambridge University Library manuscript)
by D.J. McKitterick (no.162).

The same manuscript also contains lists of loans
from Knyvett's library, as well as a shelf list of the
same collection as the one discussed here, at a later
stage in its development, compiled in 1634 and written in
another hand. Classes in this catalogue are essentially
the same as in its 1618 predecessor. Unlike the 1618
list, however, this includes manuscripts as well as
printed books.

2. Date and attribution

Not dated but compiled shortly after Knyvett's death in
1618 (not 1622 as stated by S.R. Jayne, no.136, p.151).

3. Circumstances

Copied from an earlier inventory, now lost (D.J.
McKitterick, no.162, p.25).

4. Contents

1,384 entries (c.1,800 printed books) with place and date
of publication, and size.

5. Arrangement

	<u>Entries no.</u>
[Theologici]	
Libri theologici [latini in folio]	1-112
Theologici latini in 4°, 8°, et 16°	113-244
Theologiens françois	245-270
Diuinitie bookes in English	271-305
Hispani theologi	306-309
Italici theologi	310-315
Medici	316-510
[Historici, politici, geographici]	
Libri historici, politici et geographici [latini]	511-678
Historiens, politiques, et geographiques françois	679-707
Histor. polit. geograph. English	708-736
Ital.	737-753
Hispanici	754-761
[Mathematici]	
Libri mathematici [latini]	762-871
Mathematici angli	872-891
Mathematici gallice	892-900
Mathematici itali.	901-933
[Philosophici]	
Libri philosophici et aliarum artium humaniorum [latini]	934-1212
Gallice	1213-1240
Italici phil.	1241-1267
English	1268-1288
Hispani.	1289-1293
[Poetici et musici]	
Libri poetici et musici [latini]	1294-1320
Italici poetici et musici	1321-1323
[French]	1324
Spanish	1325
English	1326-1333
[Juris]	
Libri vtriusque iuris [latini]	1334-1343
Lawe bookes in English, and old Normand	1344-1381
François	1382-1384

The 1632 catalogue of the books of
Scipio Le Squyer (1579-1659)

1. Sources

Printed (from a John Rylands Library manuscript) by F.
Taylors (no.219).

2. Date and attribution

List in Le Squyer's hand, and entitled 'A kalender of my
bookes taken the 14th of Aprill 1632 when I sett them up
in my study in Longacre'.
Includes later additions.

3. Circumstances

List compiled after Le Squyer moved house in the Spring
of 1632.

3. Contents

704 entries (printed books and manuscripts).

4. Arrangement

	<u>Entries no.</u>
[Printed books]	
'Divinity'	1-131
'Books that my Dead Wife Left'	132-140
'History'	141-272
'Phisick and Surgery'	273-319
[No heading; includes dictionaries and grammars]	320-347
'Flowers, etc.'	348-356
'Poesy'	357-440
'Morality'	441-487
[Manuscripts]	
[No heading]	488-602
'Diuinity'	603-619
'Preseruing and Cooking. Experiments Phisicall'	620-629
'Devonsheere, etc., Records'	630-674
'Morality and History. Office' [<u>sic</u>]	675-699
'George's Books : Bought 7 ^o Sept.1639'	700-704

The 1609 catalogue of the books of
John Lumley, Baron Lumley (1534?-1609)

1. Sources

Printed (from a manuscript in Trinity College, Cambridge)
by S.R. Jayne and F.R. Johnson (no.137).

2. Date and attribution

A 1609 copy of a catalogue originally compiled for Lord Lumley in 1596. Both the original (now lost) and the copy were made by Anthony Alcock (S.R. Jayne and F.R. Johnson, no.137, p.32, 34).

3. Circumstances

Shelf-list commissioned, after Lumley's death, by Prince Henry, the King's son, on the occasion of removing the books to St James' Palace. The collection includes the libraries of Henry Fitzalan, 12th Earl of Arundel, and of Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, and it was to constitute the largest single acquisition in the history of the Old Royal Library.

4. Contents

2,609 entries consisting of about 400 manuscripts and 2,600 printed books, with place and date of printing given irregularly.

5. Arrangement

	<u>Entries no.</u>
Theologi	1-936
Historici	937-1527
Artes liberales et philosophi	1528-2290
Medici	2291-2426
Legistae [Canon and Civil Law]	2427-2484
Cosmographi et geographi	2485-2517
Common lawe bookes	2518-2567
Musici	2568-2609

Within each of the first four classes the books are grouped in alphabetical order (according to the first letter of the first name of the author, or the first letter of the title); within each alphabetical group the books are then arranged by size. In the last four sections the books are generally arranged by size only.

The c.1539 post-mortem inventory of the books of
Edward Moore (died 1539)

1. Sources

Printed (from Cambridge University Archives) by E.S.
Leedham-Green (no.154, vol.1, p.12-15).

2. Date and attribution

Not dated but compiled shortly after Moore's death (his
will was proved December 11, 1539).

3. Circumstances

Inventory on disease; includes a copy of a class catalogue
of Moore's books.

4. Contents

111 entries (printed books) with appraised values noted.

5. Arrangement

	<u>Entries no.</u>
libri greci	1-32
[Miscellaneous]	33-61
historiographi	62-70
Poetae	71-84
Rethorici [<u>sic</u>]	85-87
De variis rebus et artibus	88-97
Doctores	98-100
De lingua romana	101-102
hebraica	103-111

The c.1593 list of the printed books
bequeathed to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge
by Matthew Parker (1504-1575)

1. Sources

In several manuscripts (see S.R. Jayne, no.136, for details). I have consulted Lambeth Palace MS 723, fol.5r-19v, and this manuscript also contains a list of c.300 manuscripts given by Parker to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (the manuscripts are listed separately from the printed books and are arranged by press, not by subject).

There is a three-volume biography of Parker by John Strype (no.211) and a more modern life by V.J.K. Brook (no.80). There have been several contributions on Parker's printed books and manuscripts, particularly the latter, including B. Dickins (no.100).

2. Date and attribution

The earliest catalogue at Corpus Christi College is dated August 6, 1593 (with Parker's name) and there is no evidence that the books reached the College before that date (B. Dickins, no.100, p.26).

3. Circumstances

Books given Corpus Christi College, Cambridge in 1574.

4. Contents

475 printed books, forming 'Maiore bibliotheca', with dates of printing.

5. Arrangement

[Theology]
 Biblia
 [Theologica]
 Theologica prime aetatis
 Theologica medie aetatis
 Theologica postreme aetatis
 Concionatoria
 Formule ceremoniarum
 [Bible commentaries]
Historica
Iuridica
Medica; chirurgica
Philosophica
Ethica
Phisica
Metaphisica
Alchimistica
Mathematica
Rhetorica
Gra[m]matica
Poetica
Miscellanea

The 1545 post-mortem inventory of the books of
John Perman, or Parman (died c.1545)

1. Sources

Printed (from Cambridge University Archives) by E.S.
Leedham-Green (no.154, vol.1, p.49-55).

2. Date and attribution

Datable to 1545.

Perman's name is erroneously recorded as 'Freeman' in
the 1956 edition of S.R. Jayne's Library catalogues
(no.136) but it is corrected in the 1983 re-issue.

3. Circumstances

Inventory on decease; includes, among his 'Toles' and
'Instrumentes', a copy of a class catalogue of Perman's
books.

4. Contents

220 entries (printed books), with appraised values noted.

5. Arrangement

N.B. The very first item is not entered among the books.

	<u>Entries no.</u>
Theologi	2-21
[Astronomy, mathematics <u>etc.</u>]	22-50
Poete oratores &c:	51-100
Medici chirurgi	101-220

The 1589 post-mortem inventory of the books of
Andrew Perne (c.1519-1589)

1. Sources

Printed (from Cambridge University Archives) by E.S.
Leedham-Green (no.154, vol.1, p.419-479).

2. Date and attribution

Dated May 18, 1589, with Perne's name.

3. Circumstances

Inventory on disease.

4. Contents

2,585 entries (printed books), with appraised values
noted.

5. Arrangement

The books kept 'in the upper studie' are listed under the
six subject headings given below (this list ends with
Perne's mathematical instruments and cartographical
materials, entered respectively under the headings
'Geometrie' and 'Mappes'). Subject groups are also
recognisable in the list of books kept elsewhere, but they
are not given subject headings.

	<u>Entries no.</u>
In the vpper studie	
Grammatices	1-202
Philosophie	203-274
Theologie	275-520
Catholici	521-948
Alij mixti	
[Classical literature and theology]	949-964
[Medicine, natural history, alchemy ...]	965-1051
[Hebrew]	1052-1077
[Theology]	1078-1223
Lutherani	
[Miscellaneous]	1224-1421
[British authors]	1422-1537
[Catechisms and confessions]	1538-1577
[Miscellaneous]	1578-1599
Geometrie	1600-1621
Mappes	1622-1646

The 1575 donations list of the books of
David Pole, Bishop of Peterborough (died 1568)

1. Sources

Printed (from manuscripts at All Souls College, Oxford)
by A.B. Emden (no.105) and by N.R. Ker (no.143, p.27-33).

2. Date and attribution

Only one of the book-lists is dated (1575).

3. Circumstances

Books bequeathed to All Souls College, Oxford.

4. Contents

c.170 legal and theological printed books.

5. Arrangement

In two subject classes, listed as Law and Theology in one
list, and Theology and Law in another.

The 1521 post-mortem inventory of the books of
Bryan Rowe (died 1521)

1. Sources

Printed (from a manuscript in King's College, Cambridge)
by F.J. Norton (no.176).

2. Date and attribution

Note 'Inventarium omnium bonorum Magistri Rowe', with
date August 24, 1521, at the head of the list.

3. Circumstances

Post-mortem inventory.

4. Contents

101 entries (printed books), with appraised values.

5. Arrangement

No overall arrangement, only traces of subject
arrangement here and there.

The 1615 and 1637 lists of the books of
William Cecil, 2nd Earl of Salisbury

1. Sources

Hatfield House, Hertfordshire (unnumbered manuscripts).

2. Date and attribution

Date at head of first list is January 26, 1614/15. The date 1637 is also noted at the head of the second list.

Compiled by the Earl's Receiver-General, Christopher Keighley (his name is variously spelt).

3. Contents

c.1,300 entries (printed books) in the first list;

c.1,900 entries (also printed books) in the second list.

4. Arrangement

Arrangement follows shelf order exactly, and is almost the same in each list, but the names of some classes are changed in the second list. In the first catalogue, arrangement is by subject, then size; in the second catalogue, arrangement is by subject, then size, then alphabetical within size.

1615

Diuinitie
Historie
Naturall philosophie
& phisice &c
Diuerse sortes
Philologie
Lawe

1637

Theology
History
Philosophia

Politica
Leges
Philologia

The 1566 and 1576 catalogues of the books of
Sir Thomas Smith (1513-1577)

1. Sources

The best edition (from a manuscript at Queens' College, Cambridge) is by R. Simpson (no.205, in press at the time of writing, and not consulted). Additional lists of the Smith's books include a previous list of c.400 printed books (printed by J. Strype, no.212) and a further list of 55 printed books and manuscripts.

Smith's first full-scale biographer was John Strype (no.212), who has been supplemented and corrected by M. Dewar (no.99). These two authors, however, say remarkably little about Smith's library, and the forthcoming edition by Simpson will be especially valuable from this point of view.

2. Date and attribution

The date is noted in the title at the head of each catalogue: August 1, 1566 for the first catalogue, and April 9, 1576 for the second. Recorded in one of Smith's personal notebooks, in his own hand.

3. Contents

574 entries in the 1566 catalogue, including many added in subsequent years; 556 entries in the second catalogue (printed books and a few manuscripts). Size occasionally given.

Not surprisingly the 1576 catalogue includes books not in its 1566 predecessor, but it also unexplainably omits certain titles which do appear in the 1566 catalogue.

4. Arrangement

1566

Theologiae
Iuris ciuilis
English law
Historiographj
Philosophica
Mathematica
Medica et chirurg.
Gram[m]atica et poetica
Graeci libri historici
et philosophici
De architectura

1576

Historiographes
Medicinae, of phisick
Philosophica
Astronomica
Architectura et de pictura
Theologica
Iuris ciuilis, et canonici
Gram[m]atica et poetica
Com[m]on law
Phisic
Ciuil law

The 1556 catalogue of the books of
Henry Stafford, 1st Baron Stafford (1501-1563)

1. Sources

Printed (from a manuscript in the William Salt Library, Stafford) by A.H. Anderson (no.64).

There is no full-scale biography of Stafford. On his public career, see A.H. Anderson (no.66).

2. Date and attribution

In Stafford's own Letter Book. Described as 'Catalogus omnium et singulorum librorum apud Castrum Stafforde Remanentium ab Anno Domini 1556' at the head of the inventory.

3. Contents

348 numbered entries.

Gives full bibliographical details, set out in seven columns (giving volume number within each subject section; title; author(s); printer's name; place of printing; date of printing; size).

4. Arrangement

	<u>No. of entries</u>
I. Iuris civilis libri	27
II. Ius pontificum	17
III. Nomina librorum grammaticorum et poetarum	35
IV. Historiographorum libri	'51' (52)
V. Astronomorum et arithmeti- corum novorum	'36' (37)
VI. Libri rhetorices et oratorum et philosophorum	'37' (39)
VII. Cosmographiae, rei militaris, rusticae, pecuniariae, perspectivae, et aliarum artium	16
VIII. Medicorum et chirurgorum libri	'58' (59)
IX. Theologorum libri	'64' (66)

The 1596 post-mortem inventory of the books of
Benedict Thorowgood (died 1596)

1. Sources

Printed (from Cambridge University Archives) by E.S.
Leedham-Green (no.154, p.531-535).

2. Date and attribution

Dated July 7, 1596, with Thorowgood's name.

3. Circumstances

Post-mortem inventory.

4. Contents

144 entries (printed books).

5. Arrangement

None. Books chiefly legal and theological.

The c.1605 list of the books of
Sir Henry Tresham (died 1559)

1. Sources

British Library, Additional MS 39,830, fol.155v-203r.

2. Date and attribution

Dated and identified as a record of Tresham's collection in the 1983 re-issue of S.R. Jayne's Library catalogues (no.136, p.xii).

3. Contents

c.2,300 manuscripts and printed books.

4. Arrangement

A basic shelf-list arranged in several subject classes. The list survives as a series of loose leaves pasted in a modern volume, and as a result, the order of classes is often chaotic and most of the classes are scattered. A synopsis of classes is recorded on fol.203r, but this differs from the classes found in the list itself: the synopsis includes extra classes, e.g. 'Libri legales' (subdivided into 'Civilis', 'Canonici', 'Provincialis' and 'Concilia'); some classes found in the list (e.g. 'Libri poetici', fol.163v and 193v-194r) are omitted from the synopsis; and the order adopted in the synopsis does not correspond to that of the list in its present state.

The c.1610 catalogue of the books of
an unknown owner

1. Sources

Northamptonshire County Record Office, Finch Hatton MS 4025, fol.1r-4v. This is followed by an earlier catalogue of the same collection, copied in the same hand as the later catalogue. The earlier catalogue includes only 25 manuscripts and about 110 printed books, but it is arranged in exactly the same subject sections as the c.1610 catalogue (S.R. Jayne, no.136, erroneously says that it lacks two of the subject sections represented in the c.1610 catalogue).

2. Contents

258 entries (including 27 for manuscripts).

3. Arrangement

	<u>No. of entries</u>
Libri theologici	18
Libri philosophici	69
Libri historici	22
Libri mathematici geometrici	34
Libri de architectura pictura &c.	5
[MSS]	
Libri manuscripti graeci	3
Latini M.S.	6
Italici M.S.	18
Libri hispanici	1
Libri critici poetici &c.	12
English bookes	6
Libri iuris civilis canonici &c.	8
Libri orat. poet. philologi	56

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5. The c.1610 catalogue of the books of an unknown owner (Northamptonshire Record Office, Finch Hatton MS 4025, fol.3r). Reduced.

The c.1627 catalogue of the books of
an unknown owner

1. Sources

British Library, Sloane MS 580, fol.3v-36r.

2. Date and attribution

The contents of the collection indicate that the owner was a physician (the catalogue is headed 'Bibliotheca materiaram medica'). The only clue to ownership is the signature, on fol.37v: 'Robert Hall, 1627', but no physician of that name has been identified.

3. Contents

368 entries (almost exclusively medical printed books), usually with size and press-mark.

4. Arrangement

The first 113 entries (fol.2r-9r) are not generally arranged in any particular order, but the majority of the collection (no.114-368, fol.10r-36r) is finely classified by subject, with the 28 specific subject headings below. Besides its detailed classification, the list is notable for its frequent alphabetical arrangement of authors' names.

	<u>Entries no.</u>
[No heading]	1-113
De putredine et putrifactione	114-115
De chirurgia	116-135
De partu	136-139
[No heading]	140-153
De sanguinis missione	154-161
De pulsibus	162-165
De febribus	166-193
De signis, et praedictionibus	194-200
De peste	201-212
[No heading]	213
De lue venerea	214-222
['Disputationes' and other general works]	223-243
[Medical astrology and related works]	244-247
De morbis mulierum	248-255
[Miscellaneous works]	256-269
Epistolae	270-275
Foetus	276-282
De capite	283-291
De thorace	292-295
De infimo ventre	296-303
De morbis infantium	No entry
De morbis virginum	No entry
De vitiis cutaneis	304-310
De senibus	311-312
De dieta	313-317
De medicamentorum qualitatibus	318-339
De prodigiis	340-342
De venenis	343-346
De morsu canis rabidi	347
De humoribus	348-352
[No heading]	353-354
De bituminibus	355-356
De lapidibus et metallis	357-361
De astrologia	362
[No heading]	363-368

Bibliography

The arrangement is in four sections:-

1. Primary sources : manuscripts
2. Primary sources : printed books
3. Secondary sources : select and annotated list of general histories of classification (this section only includes publications which deal exclusively with classification)
4. Secondary sources : works cited in the study

(The bibliographical sources cited in the transcriptions in Part II above are listed on p.6 above).

In section 1, manuscripts are listed in alphabetical order of location of repositories. Within each of the other three sections, printed books are listed alphabetically by name of author, editor or compiler.

In choosing the form of entries for printed books, the aim has been to strike a balance between maintaining consistency and retaining the information supplied in the publications:

- Names of authors, editors and compilers are in the form given in BL, but not necessarily in the full form (e.g. Edward Edwards has been entered below as 'Edwards, Edward', not as 'Edwards, Edward, First Librarian of the Free Library, Manchester'). In those cases where a name was not found in BL, the form used in the book itself has been given.
- In American places of publication, the common abbreviations for the names of states have been used (as in 'Washington, D.C.', 'New York, N.Y.', and 'Cambridge, Mass.'). When a book gives the name of a city without the name of the state, the name of the state has been supplied without square brackets.
- The names of publishers have not necessarily been given in full, e.g. 'Williams Collins Sons & Co.' has been recorded as 'Collins'.
- For the purposes of this bibliography, the copyright date has been used for the date of publication when the latter is not supplied in the book.
- The numbering of series has been given as found in the publications themselves, e.g. '3', 'no.2'.

For journal articles, volume number, issue number, month and year of publication, if stated in the journals themselves, have been included. Authors of journal articles (when not also cited in the bibliography as the authors of books) have been kept in the form used in the journals themselves.

1. Primary sources : manuscripts

Cambridge

1. Sidney Sussex College, MS 91, p.21-30. List of the books of Lucy Russell, Countess of Bedford, 1628.
2. University Library, MS Oo.7.52, p.18-20. List of the books of Sir Nicholas Bacon, c.1658.

London

3. British Library, Additional MS 22,916, fol.57r. Letter from William Somner to Sir Simonds D'Ewes, May 29, 1649.
4. British Library, Additional MS 39,830, fol.155v-203r. List of the books of Sir Henry Tresham, c.1605.
5. British Library, Burney MS 368, fol.59r-60v. List of the books of William Somner, 1639.
6. British Library, Harley MS 1879, fol.20r-108r. List of the books of John Dee, 1583.
7. British Library, Harley MS 3267. List of the books of William Paget, 4th Baron Paget, 1617.
8. British Library, Sloane MS 520, fol.81v-30v (counting from back of manuscript). Lists of the books attributed to Samuel Bernard, c.1640.
9. British Library, Sloane MS 580, fol.3v-36r. List of the books of an unknown owner, c.1627.
10. Lambeth Palace Library, MS 723, fol.57r-v, 60v. Lists of the books of Sir Nicholas Bacon, c.1584.
11. Lambeth Palace Library, MS 723, fol.5r-19v. List of the books of Matthew Parker, 1574.
12. Public Record Office, Prerogative Court of Canterbury (P.C.C.) Skynner 108. Will of William Rant, proved November 8, 1627.
13. Public Record Office, P.C.C. Wyndebanck 18. Will of Humphrey Rant, proved March 3, 1607/08.

Oxford

14. Bodleian Library, Ashmole MS 1487, fol.215v-217v. List of the books of Edward Barlow, 1590.
15. Bodleian Library, Rawlinson MS D.213, fol.3r-5v. List of the books of William Rant, 1595.

(Primary sources : manuscripts, continued)

Others

16. Folger Shakespeare Library, Washington, D.C., MS L.b.550, fol.55r-66r, 104r-105v. Lists of the books of Sir William More, c.1600. N.B. Original not seen: I have consulted a photographic reproduction supplied by the Folger Shakespeare Library.

17. Gloucestershire Record Office, Gloucester, unnumbered MS. List of the books of John Deighton, 1640.

18. Hatfield House, Hatfield, Hertfordshire, unnumbered MS. Lists of the books of William Cecil, 2nd Earl of Salisbury, 1615 and 1637.

19. Northamptonshire Record Office, Northampton, Finch Hatton MS 4025, fol.1r-7v. Lists of the books of an unknown owner, c.1610.

2. Primary sources : printed books

20. Ascham, Roger. The schoolmaster (1570); edited by Lawrence Vincent Ryan. Ithaca, N.Y. : Cornell University Press, for the Folger Shakespeare Library, 1967 (Folger documents of Tudor and Stuart civilization). Ascham's work was originally published as The scholemaster [sic]. London : Iohn Daye, 1570.

21. Bacon, Francis, Viscount St Albans. The twoo [sic] bookes of Francis Bacon. Of the proficiencie and aduancement of learning, diuine and humane. London : For Henrie Tomes, 1605. A facsimile of this first edition, made from copies in the library of King's College, Cambridge, and in the Bodleian Library, was published Amsterdam : Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, 1970 (The English experience series; no.218). Enlarged in Opera Francisci Baronis de Verulamio ... Tomus primus; qui continet De dignitate & augmentis scientiarum libros IX; edited by William Rawley. Londini : In Officina Ioannis Haviland, 1623. The standard critical edition of Bacon's works is The works of Francis Bacon ...; collected and edited by James Spedding, Robert Leslie Ellis and Douglas Denon Heath. New ed. 14 vol. London : Longmans [etc.], 1862-1875.

22. Bodley, Sir Thomas. Letters of Sir Thomas Bodley to Thomas James, first Keeper of the Bodleian Library; edited with an introduction by G.W. Wheeler. Oxford : Clarendon Press, 1926.

Boulliau, Ismael (compiler). See no.36 below.

23. Caius, John. Historiae Cantebrigiensis Academiae ab urbe condita liber primus[-liber secundus]. Londini : In aedibus Johannis Daij, 1574. Reprinted in The works of John Caius ...; edited by E.S. Roberts. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1912.

24. Cassiodorus Senator, Flavius Magnus Aurelius. Cassiodori Senatoris Institutiones; edited from the manuscripts by R.A.B. Mynors. Oxford : Clarendon Press, 1937. For an English translation, see An introduction to divine and human readings; translated with an introduction and notes by Leslie Webber Jones. New York, N.Y. : Columbia University Press, 1946 (Records of civilization. Sources and studies; no.40).

25. Clemens, Claudius. Musei, siue bibliothecae tam priuatae quam publicae exstructio, instructio, cura, vsus, libri IV ... Lugduni : Sumptibus Iacobi Prost, 1635.

26. Constantinus, Robertus. Nomenclator insignium scriptorum, quorum libri extant vel manuscripti, vel impressi ... Parisiis : Apud Andream Wechelum, 1555.

Dee, John. See no.27 below.

(Primary sources : printed books, continued)

Du Puy, Jacques, Du Puy, Pierre, and Boulliau, Ismael.
See no.36 below.

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Index of proper names and short titles
in the catalogues transcribed in Part II above

Scope

The following index records the personal names and names of corporate bodies identified in the transcriptions in part II above, with the exception of printers' names. Books without a personal or corporate author have been indexed under title (short title with modernised spelling).

Arrangement and form of references

The arrangement is alphabetical, but books of the Bible have been indexed in systematic order under the general heading 'Bible'. The order is word-by-word, and entries beginning with the same name (e.g. Joannes, Austriacus; Joannes, Avenarius; etc.) have been listed in the same order as in BL.

References are not to pages, but to catalogue entries, in the form 'Paget 612-4' (i.e. Paget catalogue, entries no.612 to 614).

Form of headings and choice of entry points

For personal names, form of name and choice of entry point are according to the principles set out on p.13 above. Corporate bodies have been entered under their own names, e.g. the Bodleian Library has been indexed as 'Bodleian Library' (not as 'Oxford University, Bodleian Library').

The general pattern for personal names with prefixes is as follows: French names with an article, or with a

contraction of an article and a preposition, have been entered under the prefix, and other names have been entered under the part of the name following the prefix. Cross-references have been supplied for departures from this general pattern. Examples:-

Du Bellay, Guillaume
L'Obel, Matthias de
La Marche, Olivier de
Le Clerc, Antoine

Alexandro, Alexander ab
Castro, Alphonsus à

Alliaco, Petrus de
Auvergne, Martial d'
Boissat, Pierre de
Cavalleria, Petrus de la
Corte, Girolamo dalla
Gozzi, Niccolo Vito di
Monte, Guidubaldo del
Porta, Giov.Batt. della
Stabili, Francesco degli
Vigne, Pietro delle
Zanchi, Giov.Batt. de'

Occo, Adolphus, of Augsburg
Pappus, of Alexandria

Burchius, Lambertus van de
Lansbergen, Philippus van
Steen, Cornelis van den

Leowitz, Cyprianus von

Cross-references

Cross-references from one form of name to another have been given selectively, largely on the basis of the forms found in the transcriptions above.

- Abanus, Petrus see Petrus, de Abano
- Abbeville, Claude d' see Foullon, Clément
- Abbot, George: Bernard 88; Paget 126
- Abbot, Robert: Paget 180
- 'Abd al-Aziz ibn 'Uthman, al-Kabisi: Rant 257
- Abernethy, John: Deighton 159
- Abravanel, Judah: Paget 51
- Abubetrus see Muhammad ibn Zakariya
- Accorambonius, Felix: Paget 810
- Accords, Seigneur Des see Tabourot, Etienne
- Acerbus, Aemilius: Paget 1485
- Acominatus, Nicetas, Choniates see Nicetas, Acominatus, Choniates
- Acosta, Joseph de: Paget 750
- Actuarius, Joannes: Deighton 1; Rant 127
- Adam: Paget 95
- Adams, Nicholas see Bodrugan, otherwise Nicholas Adams
- Adams, Thomas: Somner 169
- Adamus, Melchior, of Bremen: Paget 578
- Adrian V, Pope: Somner 48
- Adrianus, Romanus see Romanus, Adrianus
- Adrichomius, Christianus: Deighton 130; Paget 505
- Aegineta, Paulus see Paulus Aegineta
- Aelfric, Grammaticus: Somner 101
- Aelianus, Tacticus: Bedford 141; Paget 1420,1426
- Aelianus, Claudius, Praenestinus: Rant 167,202
- Aerodius, Petrus see Ayrault, Pierre
- Aeschines: Bacon 26; Bernard 114
- Aeschylus: Bernard 164
- Aesop: Bernard 157; More 206; Rant 224
- Aethicus: Paget 1345
- Agapetus, Diaconus: More 185
- Agard, Arthur: Somner 247
- Agatharchides: Paget 672
- Agathias: Bernard 33
- Aggas, Edward: Barlow 143
- Aglionby, Edward: More 159
- Agricola, Georgius, the Elder: Paget 913; Rant 67
- Agricola, Rodolphus, the Elder: Bedford 202; Bernard 103; More 56; Paget 1508
- Agrippa, Henricus Cornelius: Bedford 192; Deighton 144;
- Aguilon, François d': Bedford 91
- Agustín, Antonio: Somner 93
- Ainsworth, Henry: Paget 198-200
- Ainsworth, John: Paget 200
- Alagona, Petrus: Paget 357
- Albas Manus, Joannes ad see Belmeis, Joannes de
- Albergati, Fabio: Paget 884
- Albert, St, surnamed the Great: More 63,67; Rant 81,133
- Alberti, Leandro: Paget 607
- Alberti, Leon Battista: Paget 1141
- Albornotius, Aegidius: Paget 686
- Albohazen Hali see 'Ali ibn Abi, al-Rijal, al-Shaibani
- Alchabitius see 'Abd al-Aziz ibn 'Uthman, al-Kabisi
- Alciatus, Andreas: Somner 10
- Alday, John: Rant 207
- Aldrete, Bernardo José: Paget 599
- Aldrovandi, Ulisse: Paget 826-7
- Alessio, Piemontese: Deighton 59; Paget 1035
- Alexander, Anglus: Deighton 151
- Alexander, Aphrodisaeus: Bacon 54-5; Paget 1423
- Alexander, the Great: Bedford 71; Bernard 39,50; Paget 775; Rant 185
- Alexander Severus, Marcus Aurelius: More 193,197
- Alexander, Benedictus see Benedictus, Alexander
- Alexander, William: Paget 1357
- Alexandrinus, Diophantus see Diophantus, Alexandrinus
- Alexandrinus, Nicolaus see Myrepsus, Nicolaus
- Alexandrinus see also under first part of name (e.g. Appianus Alexandrinus see Appian, of Alexandria)
- Alexandro, Alexander ab: Bedford 181; Paget 1319; Somner 132
- Alexius I Comnenus, Emperor of the East: Paget 562

- Alfred, surnamed the Great,
King of England: Somner 271
- Algazel see Muhammad ibn
Muhammad, al-Ghazzali
- Alghisi, Galasso: Paget 1406
- Alhazen see Hasan Ibn Hasan
- 'Ali ibn Abi, al-Rijal,
al-Shaibani: Bedford 82; Paget
1085; Rant 248
- Allen, William: Paget 776
- Alliaco, Petrus de: Paget 1084
- Alsted, Johann Heinrich:
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- Amandus, Polanus see Polanus,
Amandus
- Ambrogini, Angelo, Poliziano:
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1320,1538; Rant 200
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- Ames, William: Bernard 264;
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- Amman, Jost: Bedford 117
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- Andernacus, Joannes Guinterius
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Andernacus
- Anderson, Alexander: Bedford
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- Andreas, Gallus see Gallus,
Andreas
- Andreini, Isabella: Paget 1527
- Andrewes, Lancelot: Bernard
221; Paget 139-40,206,332;
Somner 165
- Angelucci, Theodoro: Paget 860
- Angelus, Carletus, de Clavasio:
Paget 115; Somner 54
- Anglerius, Petrus, Martyr: More
189; Somner 133
- Anglicus, Gilbertus Legleus see
Gilbertus, Legleus, Anglicus
- Anglus, Alexander see
Alexander, Anglus
- Annales Minorum: Somner 123
- Antesignanus see Davantes,
Pierre, called Antesignanus
- Antididagma: More 34
- Anton, Robert: Paget 1358
- Antoninus Forciglioni, St: More
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- Antonius, Vidus, Scarmilionus
see Scarmilionus, Vidus
Antonius
- Aphrodisaeus, Alexander
see Alexander, Aphrodisaeus
- Apianus, Franciscus: Paget 1125
- Apianus, Petrus: Barlow 36;
Paget 1125
- Apollinarius, Bishop of
Laodicea: Bernard 170
- Apollonius, Alexandrinus,
Dyscolus: Bernard 139
- Apollonius, Pergaeus: Bacon 78;
Bedford 121,137; Paget 1067
- Apollonius, Rhodius: Paget 1373
- Apono, Petrus de see Petrus, de
Abano
- Appian, of Alexandria: Bernard
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- Aquaviva, Andreas Matthaeus:
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- Arevalo, Rodericus Sancius de
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Rodericus
- Arias Montanus, Benedictus:
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- Aristophanes: Bacon 5; Bernard 174
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- Articella: Barlow 17
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- Athanasius, St: Bernard 29
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- Augustus, Caius Julius Caesar Octavianus, Emperor of Rome: Bedford 10
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- Aurelius Antoninus, Marcus: Somner 242
- Auria, Andrea see Doria, Andrea, Prince of Melfi
- Auria, Josephus: Paget 1144
- Ausonius, Decimus Magnus: Bernard 180
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- Barbaro, Daniello: Bedford 107; Paget 1090
- Barcinonensis, Paulus see Paulus, Hieronymus
- Barclay, Alexander: More 216,221
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Index II : General index

Scope

The index below excludes the catalogue entries in the transcriptions in Part II (which have been indexed in Index I above) as well as the preliminaries on p.2-5 above and the bibliography of works cited.

Arrangement and form of references

The arrangement of headings and sub-headings is alphabetical, in word-by-word order as in Index I above, in a single sequence of names, titles and subjects. Abbreviated words have been treated as if written in full, e.g. 'St Paul's' has been treated as if written as 'Saint Paul's'.

References are to page numbers, and references to footnotes have been indicated by the letter 'n' following the page number (e.g. '125n'). If a topic is discussed continuously over more than one page, the reference in the index has been given to the first and last pages, in the form '22-5' for pages 22 to 25; if only isolated mention is made of a topic in consecutive pages, each page has been given in the index, in the form '32, 33' (not '32-3').

Form of headings and choice of entry points

Personal names and names of corporate bodies have been indexed in the same way as in Index I above. The authors of the secondary sources cited in footnotes have been indexed with initials of forenames (full form of name has

been given for other personal names). Capital letters have been used for proper names only. Convents, abbeys and other church bodies named after a saint have been indexed under 'St' for 'Saint', e.g. the Convent of St Mark, Florence, has been indexed under 'St Mark'. Specific entries have been used for subject headings, usually in direct phrase form (e.g. 'scholastic theology', not 'theology, scholastic'), and plurals have been used in preference to singular forms.

Cross-references

'See' references point from unused headings to the headings used (e.g. 'logic see dialectic'), and double entries have been used instead of 'see' references when this did not occupy a greater number of lines than a reference would have. 'See under' references have been used from unused forms to subheadings.

'See also' references have been used from broader headings to more specific headings, and between related headings. This type of cross-reference has been given in parentheses, immediately after the heading referred from, e.g.:-

education and curriculum (see
also grammar schools;
universities): 14,169n

Headings pointed to in cross-references have been separated by semicolons (as in the example above) and have not always been given in full, e.g. 'Platonism see Neo-Platonism' (the full heading is 'Neo-Platonism and Neo-Pythagoreanism').

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