

Sir Thomas Smith's 1566 library list*

Commentary by Stephanie Hopkins Hughes

THIS list of titles (420 in the full list), drawn up by Sir Thomas himself, 1 August 1566, “in his gallery at Hill Hall,” and recorded in a notebook now in the Queens’ College library in Cambridge, is presented here in alphabetical order. Smith’s own version appears to be in the order in which it was shelved in his library under seven headings: *Theology* (56 titles), *Civil Law* (54), *History* (115), *Philosophy* (71), *Mathematics* (45), *Medicine* (21) and *Grammar and Poetry* (58). *Medicine* includes his books on horticulture, reflecting his obsession with Paracelsian medicine. *Mathematics* includes his many books on astronomy/astrology; the inclusion of six books of ephemerides testifies to his ability to draw up horoscopes, something normally done only by professional astronomers due to the complex math formulas involved.

While Smith organized his list by subject, it’s more useful for us to have it organized alphabetically by the author’s name. Smith’s own version, in which the Latin titles are listed in Latin, Greek titles in Greek, French in French, and so forth, can be seen online in Strype’s biography of Smith at books.google.com, pp. 274-281. Numbers of titles in the different languages show us how low English stood as a literary language in the 1560s; of titles in Latin, Smith lists 259, in French, 56; in Greek, 43; in Italian, 25, and in English, only 21.

This list is not going to give a clear picture of how many actual books were on Smith’s shelves since several titles might be bound together in a single volume while others represent multiple volume sets, how many he does not usually indicate. However, if he had only one or two volumes of a set, he usually noted it, so if he doesn’t specify, perhaps we can assume that he had the entire set, but this must remain an assumption. Nor does he make clear which were printed books and which were bound manuscript copies, which some probably were. That some have no title is probably because the work in question is the only one identified with the that author; if he is best known for two works, like Homer, for instance, it probably means that the book includes both works.

By 1566, Smith had been to the Continent four times, giving him access to books difficult to come by in England. During his two years in Paris and Padua, 1540-’42, he would have been eager to acquire the books that he needed for his teaching fellowship at Queens’ College, books essential to the curriculum created by Erasmus while at Queens in the early years of the century, and followed by his own tutors, John Redman and John Taylor. Many of these are found in the titles listed here. At over 400 titles, Smith’s library was one of the largest in England at that time. Even the universities had no larger collections at that time.

As listed here, the language of the book or books come after the author’s name in the left hand column except where Smith had titles by that author in more than one language, in which case the language is listed in the right hand column. In cases where Smith owned a translation, the language of the translation precedes the title of the book. Where he’s listed two books by the same author, they’re numbered with the originals first, the translations after, or in some cases, what I’m guessing is the

* Based on Smith’s list as published in *The Life of the Learned Sir Thomas Smith, KT, DCL*, by John Strype, 1698.

more important book first, or the earliest. In the few cases where I can't figure out what Smith means by his wording, I've simply repeated it, followed by a question mark.

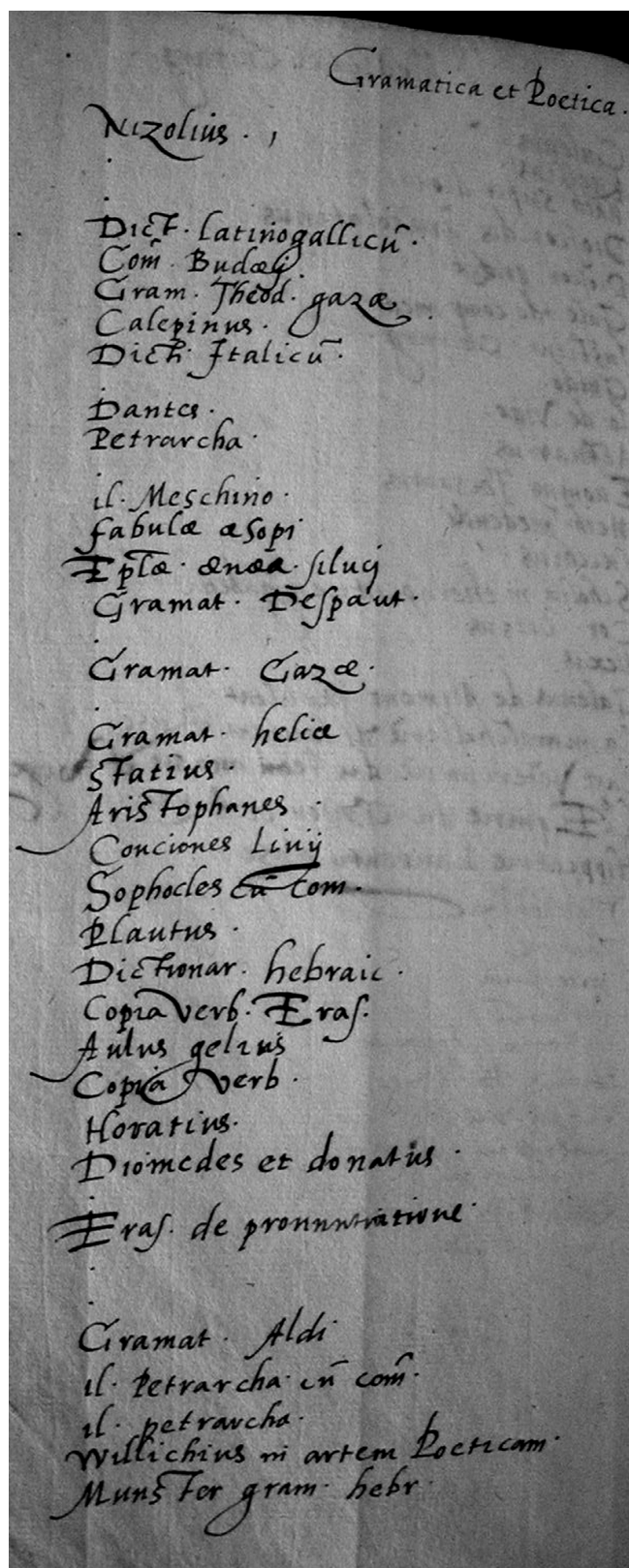
I've made separate listings of three groups at the beginning: 1) his Bibles and books on biblical topics; 2) dictionaries, lexicons, and grammars; and 3) ephemerides and books related to astronomy/astrology. These are included in the general listing as well.

Since Smith drew up this inventory purely for his own use; his versions of the titles and authors were written in a personal code, luckily not too obscure, though some have escaped us, chiefly where it's identified with just the author's name. We're also lucky in that he wrote the titles in the languages in which the books were written so that we have a clear idea of what and how many he had in each language.

I've been unable to track down several dozen titles. I'll be happy to provide a separate list of these for those interested.

We're lucky that Smith was manic about organization; he was simply incapable of doing anything in a disorganized fashion. Thus we can feel secure that the way in which he organized the list has nothing random about it, but reflects how he used and viewed these books. Most likely these titles were written down in the order the books were shelved, which is how we see them in the list as published by Strype. Not only his grouping by main subject but also subgroupings of a narrower range of subject, tells us even more about how Smith used his books.

It's complicated to make this list clear enough through formatting. In most cases it's alphabetical by last name first unless that author is known primarily by his first name, or first and last together (i.e., Peter Martyr). In most cases where Smith gives no author it's been relatively easy to find the name online by way of the title. In the few cases where I couldn't find an



The last page of the library list in Smith's notebook in the Old Library of Queen's College.

author's name, I've alphabetized the first noun of the title. To this alphabetized list I've added comments and a brief bio of the author, where I could find one. Occasionally Smith repeats a title; I believe this means that he had two versions of the book, shelved in two different sections. (Mistakes by Strype's compositor have been silently corrected.)

Much of the basic information on these authors comes from Wikipedia (this article simply could not have been written ten years ago), some from Catholic websites, some from bibliographic or library sites. To cite every source would be impossibly unwieldy, but using the same methods we all use now with the internet, it shouldn't be difficult to locate my sources. Where interpretation is involved I give more complete citations. Wikipedia is marvelous since the information tends to be fresh. Where it isn't, it's possible to correct it. It should be noted that where a source originates in Africa, the cities of North Africa had been centers of civilization since ancient times, while the plethora of Arabic sources underlines the fact, often obscured by Western historiographers, that much, perhaps most, of the ancient learning rediscovered during the Renaissance came from the Middle East.

Since this is an overview of an entire library, the information here is necessarily incomplete, but in most cases I've managed to find and provide enough to eliminate the groundwork for more detailed explorations. I've tended to use the more common and shorter versions of names and titles—they liked really long titles in those days; the Arab scientists' full names are very long indeed—but what's here should provide keys to more complete information.

This list is a work in progress. I am far from being a trained bibliographer, so there are bound to be mistakes and omissions. Much useful work remains to be done establishing which editions Smith would have had of the more significant books, simple enough for a trained bibliographer. Some of these works note that commentaries are included. Although we can trust a great writer to grasp some characteristics of admired works by others without being told, knowledge of who wrote the commentaries would be useful in understanding what Oxford may have been told about them. It would be nice to know the publishing history of some of the more influential books, were they Italian, French, or Dutch, cheap or elegant, big or small, black letter or italic, illustrated or not.

Smith was given to inventories. Why he would make one upon his return from France in 1566 is anyone's guess. Mine is that this was when he began the rebuilding that was necessary when some part of Hill Hall began to collapse. If so, then this inventory (as given by Strype) would reflect how he would wish to put the books back on the shelves once the library was ready to receive them again.

Smith's organization by subject tells us something about the nature of his interests, and which were strongest. A book by an ancient historian or farmer could be treasured as much for its style as its information. It's hard to say whether he was more interested in history or in science and mathematics. His strong interest in history is shown by the fact that books that included other subjects or points of interest were usually shelved with the history books. His rather short list of grammar and poetry titles belies the importance of these subjects, since he listed (shelved?) by their subject matter, many books known for their poetry or style.

We can assume that the list by itself cannot give a full view of Smith's interests or his teaching tools during de Vere's years with him. He complains in one letter about books that he's lent that haven't been returned, and one in particular in which he had made notes that he particularly misses. It's also likely that a few of the major titles from the standard Erasmus curriculum that appear to be missing are gone because Smith gave them to de Vere when they parted in 1562, a standard gesture on the part of a teacher for a student who had been with him for so long. _____ 🍷

SPECIAL GROUPS

Bibles and Bible studies

page

“Biblia Castalionis”	Latin translation by Sebastian Castalion (1551)	
“French Bible”	Geneva?	
“Hebrew Bible (2 vols.)”	Probably the Biblia Hebraica, Münster’s Hebrew version of the Old Testament (1534-5) with Latin translation and annotations	
Biblical concordance/ Latin		
“Jeremiah”	The Old Testament book?	
Psalms	1) Commentaries in Latin (no author name)	
	2) translations by Bucer	9
	3) five versions in Latin, Lefèvre	20
Proverbs of Solomon	1) in Hebrew	32
	2) in French	32

Dictionaries, lexicons, and grammars

Latin-French Dictionary		
Latin dictionary	In 7 languages; Ambrosius Calepinus (1502)	
Italian Dictionary		
Greek Lexicon		
Hebrew grammar	Sebastian Münster	23
Latin grammar	Despauterius (1509-’22)	12
Latin grammar	Diomedes (300 AD)	13

Ephemerides and books on astronomy/astrology

Albenragel/ Latin	Treatise on judicial astrology (from Arabic, 1224)	5
Alcabitius/ Latin	Treatise on judicial astrology (from Arabic)	5
Alphonsi Tabulae/ Latin	Ephemerides of Arzachel, Arab Spain (1028-87)	6
Jabir ibn Aflah (Geber)/ Latin	“Astronomia Gebri” translation of the <i>Kitab al-haiaa</i> , 8th cent.treatise by Gerard of Cremona	6
Jerome Cardan/ Latin	Beyond Ptolemy’s Astrology	9
Firmicus/ Latin	8 books on astronomy/astrology (4th cent)	15
Piccolomini/ Italian	On the Fixed Stars (1540)	26
Ptolemy/ Greek	<i>The Tetrabiblos</i> , fundamental text	28
Regiomontanus/ Latin	1) <i>Armilla</i> , on celestial sphere	29
	2) <i>De Triangulus</i> , on trigonometry (1533)	29
	3) Table of primary directions	29
Rheinhold/ Latin	1) Prutenic Tables (ephemerides) (1551)	30
	2) Book of Directions	30
Schöner/ Latin	On Nativities	31
Stadius/ Latin	Ephemerides 1554-1570	32
Stöffler/ Latin	Ephemeris (13 editions 1499-1513)	33

COMPLETE ALPHABETICAL LISTING

- Abraham Judaeus/ Latin** “de Nativitate, et IX. Judiocum, planisph. roias”
Jewish astronomer, mathematician and philosopher, *aka* Abraham bar Hiyya ha-Nasi, or Savasorda (from the Arabic Sâhib ash-Shurta “Chief of the Guard”) (1070-1136); born in Provence, France, lived in Barcelona, Catalonia. One of many scholarly Jewish intermediaries between the world of Islamic science and the Christian West.
- Aesop/ Latin** “Fabulae Aesopi” (*Aesop’s Fables*); a compilation of tales from various sources, many of which originated with authors who lived long before Aesop. Smith’s version could have been the one in Latin published by Steinhöwel in 1501, although there were others dating back to the 12th century.
Ancient Greek storyteller (c.550 BC?), possibly a slave, possibly of African origin (many of the animals are African). He is thought to have popularized fables passed down to him by oral tradition. Demetrius Phalereus, a Greek philosopher, made the first collection c.300 BC, later translated into Latin by Phaedrus, a slave, c.25 BC. These two collections were brought together and retranslated into Greek by Babrius around A.D. 230. Additional fables were included, and the collection was in turn translated to Arabic and Hebrew, enriched by additional fables from these cultures. A favorite for getting younger children started on Latin.
- Æneas Silvius/ Latin** *Epistles*; Letters written in his later years; apologies for the wayward behavior of his youth.
Italian author, *aka* Æneas Silvius Piccolomini *aka* Pope Pius II (1405-1464); studied at the Universities of Siena and Florence; was Bishop of Trieste, then Siena; was elected Pope in 1548; visited England and Scotland; and was Poet Laureate at the Court of Emperor Frederick III at Vienna. A “versatile and voluminous writer,” he also wrote a history of Bohemia, a biography of Frederick III, an erotic novel, erotic poems, several plays and an obscene comedy. His autobiography (*Commentaries*, 13 vols), written in the third person, was published under the name of a proxy.
- Agricola, Rudolph/ Latin** 1) *De inventione dialectica* (*On the invention of discourse*); 2) “de Ponderib. et Mensur.” ?
Dutch humanist (1443-1485); “father of Northern European humanism,” known for elegant Latin style, admired by Erasmus.
- Albenragel/ Latin** *De iudiciis astrorum* (*On judging the stars*); treatise on judicial astrology; originally written in Arabic, trans. into Old Castilian in 1254 by a Jewish astrologer at the Court of Alfonso X of Castile. (Smith’s Latin version published in Venice in 1485.)
Arab astrologer, *aka* Alboazan Haly, Court astrologer to a Tunisian prince in the first half of the 11th century.

“Alchimia”	<i>Alchemy</i> ; No title or author; possibly a Latin translation of some 8th century work by Geber (Al Jabir) or some other Middle Eastern or Spanish scientist.
“Algebra”	<i>No title or author</i> ; again, most likely a Latin translation of an Arabic original by one of the Spanish or Middle Eastern mathematicians of the Arab Renaissance.
Alcabitius	<i>No title</i> ; probably <i>Alchabitii Abdilazi liber introductorius ad magisterium judiciorum astrorum (Introduction to the Art of Judgements of the Stars)</i> ; Latin translation (1st pub 1473) of the original Arabic manuscript. Arab astrologer, aka Abdilaziz (Abdelazys) died 967.
Alphonsi Tabulae/Latin	<i>The Alfonsine tables</i> , ephemerides drawn up for Alphonsus X, King of Castile, based on calculations of Al-Zarqali <i>aka Arzachel</i> , Arab mathematician, inventor, engineer, astronomer/astrologer, of Toledo in Castile, Al Andalus (now Spain) (1028-1087), responsible for an astounding number of discoveries and inventions. Alphonsus X (1222-1284), King of Castile, astrologer, scholar, and writer, employed scholars of all faiths to translate books from Arabic into Castilian, establishing it as the literary language of Spain.
Ambrosius/ Latin	<i>Works (Latin)</i> . [Is this the ancient British King, the Patriarch of Georgia, or someone else?]
Aphthonius of Antioch/ Greek	<i>No title</i> ; must be the <i>Progymnasmata</i> , a standard textbook on Rhetoric (4th century AD), popular as a basic text for teaching schoolboys into the 17th century; known for pure classical style. Greek Sophist and rhetorician ; fl late 4th cent.
Appian of Alexandria	1) Greek/ <i>Of Iberia and Hannibal</i> 2) Greek/ <i>On the Civil Wars</i> . History of Rome’s Wars. 3) Italian/ <i>di Guerre Civile</i> ; translation of Greek original Greek born historian of Rome ; (2nd cent AD); important for history, not style.
Archimedes (of Syracuse)	<i>No title</i> ; Probably the <i>Editio Princeps</i> (First Edition) in Greek and Latin (pub Basel 1544), containing chapters on geometry, solid geometry, and the physics of liquids. Greek astronomer, mathematician, physicist, engineer, inventor , (c.287-c.212 BC). One of the greatest scientists of all time.
Aretine , Leonardo/ Latin	“De Bello Gothorum”; <i>De Bello Gallico Versus Gothos (The War of Italy against the Goths)</i> Italian historian, aka Leonardo (Bruni) Aretine (1370-1444); Chancellor of Florence, “first modern historian,” invented term <i>Humanism</i> .

- Aretino, Pietro/ Italian** “Comed.”; Aretino’s plays? If so, this would probably include *La cortegiana* (a satire based on Castiglione’s famous work) and *La talenta*.
Italian playwright, poet, and satirist (1492-1556); friend of Titian; known as “the Source of Princes” for his deadly wit; forced to flee Rome due to his verses for *I Modi*, Raimondi’s engravings based on Guilio Romano’s pornographic drawings.
- Aristophanes/ Greek** *No title*; some or all of his surviving 11 comedies.
Ancient Greek dramatist (446-386 BC). Of poor, unknown family; satirized leading citizens, including Socrates.
- Aristotle**
1) Greek/ *no title*, 2 vols.
2) Latin/ *Politics*
3) Latin translation/ *Historia Animalium* (Zoology)
4) Latin translation/ *de Arte Rhetorica*
5) French translation/ *Le Cinquiesme de Polit.*
Ancient Greek philosopher (384-322BC); studied with Plato at Athens; was tutor to Alexander the Great; perhaps most influential scholar of all time. Number one authority at the universities in Smith’s time. Wrote on physics, metaphysics, poetry, theater, music, logic, rhetoric, politics, government, ethics, biology and zoology. It’s thought that only a third of his writings survive. As revered for his style as his wisdom.
- St. Augustine of Hippo/ Latin** Complete works in 10 vols.
Early Church philosopher/theologian (354-430 AD); important to both Catholics and Protestants.
- Aulus Gellius/ Latin** *No title*; doubtless his only known work, the *Noctes Atticae* (20 books); written during the long nights of a winter in Attica (Greece), afterwards continued at Rome; a jumble of everything unusual that he heard in conversation or read in books on grammar, geometry, philosophy, history and every every branch of knowledge; valuable for the insight it affords into the nature of the society of those times, and for excerpts from the works of lost ancient authors. One such is “Androcles and the Lion,” often included in Aesop’s fables.
Roman author and grammarian (c.125-after 180 AD), possibly of African origin.
- Aventinus, Johannes/ Latin** *Annales Boiorum*; (*Annals of Bavaria*); (pub 1554)
Bavarian historian and philologist, aka Johann Turmair, (1477-1534). Studied in Vienna, Crakow, and Paris. Anticipated modern scientific method of writing history.
- de Barros, Joao/ Portuguese?** *Décadas da Ásia* (*Decades of Asia*), a history of the Portuguese in India and Asia. (1st pub 1552).
Portuguese historian (1496-1570), official at the Portuguese Court, a friend of Vives, he held a number of important offices during the great age of Portuguese exploration.

Bate , Henry/ Latin	<i>Magistralis compositio astrolabii</i> ; How to make astrolabes? Flemish astronomer/astrologer , philosopher, theologian, musician, poet, and maker of astrolabes (1246-after 1310). While in Rome in 1292, he wrote commentaries on the astrological works of Abraham ibn Ezra and Albumasar.
Bede / Latin	“Works vol 1”; of 5 volumes of <i>Historia Ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum</i> (<i>The Ecclesiastical History of the English People</i>), from Caesar to his own time. English Benedictine monk (675-735AD); known as “the Venerable Bede,” he lived and worked at Wearmouth-Jarrow where he had a library of 300-500 books available to him.
du Bellay , Joachim/French	<i>No title</i> ; possibly <i>Défense et illustration de la langue française</i> (<i>Defense and Illustration of the French Language</i>) (pub Paris 1549); the manifesto of the French Pléiade in their effort to make French a literary language. French poet (1522-1560); of minor French nobility; colleague of Ronsard, member of the Pleiade; patronized by Marguerite de Valois; wrote a vast number of sonnets, which helped to start the sonnet craze; used a pseudonym for a satire; many publications 1550-59; died young.
Bembo , Cardinal Pietro/Latin	<i>Historia Veneta</i> 1487-1513 (<i>History of Venice</i>) (pub 1551). Venetian historian, poet , (1470-1547); son of Ambassador, travelled with father; spent 1497-99 (and 1502-3) at the Este Court in Ferrara (as described by Castiglione in <i>The Courtier</i>) where he met Ariosto; later secretary to Leo X; helped make Florentine dialect the literary language of Italy.
Blondus , Flavius)/Latin	<i>No title</i> , probably <i>Historiarum ab Inclinatione Romanorum Imperii</i> (pub Venice 1483); Italian Renaissance humanist, historian, and archaeologist aka Flavio Biondo (1392-1463); originated concept of the “Middle Ages.”
Boccaccio , Giovanni	1) Italian/ <i>Filostrato</i> (the source for Chaucer’s <i>Troilus and Criseyde</i>) 2) Italian/ <i>Filocolo</i> , prose version of an existing French romance 3) Latin/ <i>Genealogiæ Deorum</i> (<i>On the Genealogy of the Gods</i>); Greek and Roman mythology; many editions. Italian author & poet (1313-1375); illegitimate son of Florentine merchant; source for many later literary works including some by Shakespeare; notable for realistic dialogue.
Bonatus , Guido/ Latin	<i>No title</i> ; probably <i>Liber Astronomiae</i> (<i>The Book of Astronomy</i>) (1277). Italian astronomer/astrologer , most famous of his time, <i>aka</i> Guido Bonatti (?1207-1296); advisor to several princes during the wars between the Guelphs and the Ghibbelines. Dante put him in Hell with the fortune-tellers. Learned Astrology from Latin translations of Arab astronomers.

Borgi, Piero/ Latin?	<i>Arithmetica</i> (1st pub Venice 1484, also 1540); primer. Venetian mathematician , aka Pietro Borghi (c.1424 - after 1494); .
Bouchet, Jean/ French	<i>Les Annales d'Aquitaine</i> (pub Poitiers 1524, 1545). French Lawyer and poet (1476-1557); barrister of Poitiers; prolific poet associated with the Rhétoriqueurs. A stern moralist.
Bucer, Martin/ Latin	1) <i>Felinus in Psalmos</i> ; The Psalms of David, trans/comments (pub 1545) under pseudonym: "Aretius Felinus"; 2) "in Paulum" ? (possibly comments on Paul's thoughts on baptism?) Alsatian reformer, one of the architects of the Protestant Reformation. Self-exiled to England in 1549, he helped Cranmer with the BCP, but died 2 years later.
Budé, Guillaume/ Latin	<i>De Asse et Partibus</i> , treatise on Roman coinage (pub Paris 1514); French scholar (1467-1540), helped found the Bibliothèque Nationale.
Bullinger, Heinrich/ French	1) <i>Cent Sermons sur l'Apocalypse</i> (<i>One Hundred Sermons on the Apocalypse</i>) (pub Geneva 1557). 2) <i>Resolutiones Bullingois</i> . French translation of Latin original. Swiss reformer, linguist (1504-1575). Educated for clergy; was 15 when Luther spoke out. In 1522, moved to a symbolic interpretation of the Eucharist. Took in English exiles during Marian regime. At 27, followed Zwingli as head of the Zurich congregation. Dynamic preacher, fought for freedom of speech. Sympathetic, a unifier. Influenced BCP through letters to Cranmer.
Caesar, Julius/ Latin	1) "Commentaria Caesaris" (<i>Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic and Civil Wars</i>); popular textbook for centuries. 2) <i>Dialectica</i> Roman military and administrative genius Julius Caesar (100-44BC); honored by historians for his diaries and by writers for his style.
Capella, Galeazza/ Latin	<i>de Bello pro Restit. Francisci II Ducis Mediolan</i> ; (<i>On the War to Restore Francesco II as Duke of Milan</i>) 2) <i>Commentarii . . . de rebus gestis pro restitutione Francisci II Mediolani Ducis</i> ; A history of events in Milan c.1521-30 (1st pub Milan 1531) Aka Galeazza Capra, secretary to Francesco Sforza II, the last Duke of Milan (1495-1535).
Cardan, Jerome/ Latin	1) <i>de Varietate Rerum</i> (<i>on Natural Phenomena</i>) (pub 1559) 2) <i>de Subtilitate Rerum</i> (<i>on Natural Phenomena</i>) (pub 1550) 3) <i>super Quadripartium Ptolomæi</i> (<i>Beyond Ptolemy's Astrology</i>) Italian mathematician, physician, astrologer, inventor , gambler, aka Gerolamo Cardano or Girolamo Cardanus (1501-1576); poly-math. Invented or publicized important theories in algebra, cryptography, and probability theory, the latter the basis for his success in playing cards and chess for money. Invented (among other things) the

gyroscope, the combination lock, and the universal joint. Visited England in 1552 for several months where he did a horoscope for the ailing young King while residing with Smith's friend, John Cheke.

Cassander, George/ Latin *de Missa (on the Catholic Mass?)*
Flemish theologian, aka George Cassant (1513-1566); concerned to see the Church reunite.

Cassiodorus/ Latin *Ecclesiastica Historia Tripartita (History of the Church in Three Parts)* (pub Augsburg 1472).
Byzantine historian, aka Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus (c.485-c.585); family of Syrian origin; father governor of Sicily; himself a statesman, first in the Ostragoth government of Italy, then in Constantinople; renowned for his writing style in his own time; worked to bring together Eastern and Western Church.

Castiglione, Baldassare/ Italian *Il Cortegiano (The Courtier)* (pub Venice 1528); famously defined the perfect Renaissance gentleman; based on the brilliant circle at Urbino in his youth, including Cardinal Bembo, Giuliano de Medici, Cardinal Bibbiena, Ottaviano and Federigo Fregoso, and Cesare Gonzaga.
Italian diplomat and author (1478-1529); aristocrat, courtier, soldier; began by serving the Gonzaga family, to whom he was related; at 26 went to serve at the Urbino Court and the brilliant circle surrounding Elisabetta Gonzaga and her sister-in-law Maria Emilia Pia. Also wrote letters and poetry, including Petrarchan sonnets to Elisabetta.

Cato/ Latin *No title*; probably *De agri cultura (About agriculture)*, his only work that survives intact. Smith had it bound (shelved?) with Varro and Columella on the same subject.
Early Roman statesman, aka Marcus Porcius Cato (234-149BC); soldier, and author; grew up on a farm in the Roman campagna; fought in the 2nd Punic War against Hannibal; served as Consul at Rome, fought in Spain, and in Greece at Thermopylae, urged the destruction of Carthage; political enemy of Scipio Africanus; strict moralist, against Greek influence or any power for women. The first great writer of prose in Latin, he said "Grasp the subject, words will follow" and "Never am I less alone than when I am by myself, never am I more active than when I do nothing."

"Chantilly-Vatican"/ French *Chroniques des rois de France*. A compilation (c.1220-1230) of material on the history of France.
Anonymous.

Chrysostom, St. John 1) Latin: *Complete works*, 5 vols.
2) Greek: *Letters of St. Paul*, 2 vols.
Early Church father (347-407 AD); Archbishop of Constantinople; (*Chrysostomos* means "golden-mouthed").

Choniates, Nicetas/ Greek? *No title*: surely his history of his time and place, or some part of it (21 books?), notably the capture of Constantinople.
Byzantine Greek historian, aka Acominatus (1155-1215) .

Cicero/ Latin

- 1) *de Finibus bonorum et malorum* (on *Extremes of good and evil*); an essay on consequences.
- 2) “*Rhetorica ad Hereun. &c.*”; *Rhetorica ad Herennium*; oldest surviving Latin book on rhetoric and most popular in Middle Ages and Renaissance; “&c” suggests that there was something else bound with it, either by Cicero or also on rhetoric.
- 3) “*Ciceronis vol. ii.*”; another selection of works by Cicero.

Roman historian, writer, and thinker, aka Marcus Tullius Cicero or “Tully” (106-43BC); important throughout the Middle Ages and Renaissance, one of the few “pagans” accepted by the Church; played an important part in the Republic, Caesar’s rise, and the Augustan era, for which he suffered exile and execution.

“*Cisalpinæ Galliae Descriptio*” *No author name*/ Latin; description of Southern Gaul between the Alps and the Po River, originally populated by Celts, conquered by Romans. The River Rubicon marked its southern boundary with Italia proper, upon crossing which in 49BC Julius Caesar and his battle-hardened legions precipitated the civil war that ended the Republic and led to the Roman Empire.

St. Clement of Alexandria/ Latin *The Stromata (Miscellanies)*; a description of, and apology for, the Christian life as no offense to the Roman State.
Early Church father (c.150-215 AD); parents wealthy pagans (from Athens?); attempted to unite Greek philosophy with Christianity.
Later excluded by Church authorities for emphasizing gnosis (instinctive knowledge) at the expense of doctrine.

Columella/ Latin

De re rustica (Of rustic things); 12 volumes; about Roman agriculture. Bound (or shelved) with Cato and Varro; these three together provide information on Roman agriculture.
Ancient Roman Spanish farmer and writer, aka Lucius Junius Moderatus Columella (4-c.70AD); from Roman (southern) Spain; details all matters of raising crops, breeding animals, bee culture, etc.

Commines Philippe de/ French *Mémoires* (pub 1552): Source for much European history of the 15th century; cynical, sophisticated, pragmatic.
Flemish diplomat, historian and political analyst (1447-1511); confidant of Burgundian and French kings; suffered imprisonment and exile; knew Earl of Warwick, Edward IV, and Henry Tudor while they were exiled in France.

Copernicus, Nicholas/ Latin “*de Revolutionibus*” [*orbitum coelestium*]. (*On the orbiting of the celestial spheres*) (pub 1543), first published mention of the theory that it is the earth that orbits the sun, not vice versa. His first paper on the subject written in 1514. Publication (just before his death) caused

a scientific and cultural revolution and contributed to the Reformation. **Polish astronomer, mathematician**, aka Mikolaj Kopernik, Nicolai Copernici (1473-1543); polymath, physician, economist, artist, jurist, governor, military leader, diplomat, etc.); studied law and medicine at Bologna, Padua, and Ferrara. Astronomy was just one of his hobbies.

Crispin, Jean?/ French *Tragedie du Roy Franc-arbitre*; translation of Italian morality play by F. Negri de Bassano (pub Geneva 1558)
French printer, Protestant (d.1572).

Christine de Pisan/ French “Defense des dames” (In defense of women); *Le Livre de la cité des dames* (*Book of the city of ladies*) (pub 1405); early feminist tract.
French feminist poet and scholar (1363-c.1434) at the Court of Charles V; an aristocrat, she composed over 300 poems (ballads); her father was the emperor’s astrologer, alchemist, and physician.

Dante Alighieri/ Italian *No title*; probably the *Commedia* (*The Divine Comedy*) or *La Vita Nuovo* (*The Inferno*), or both.
Italian poet (1265-1321); in Italy known as “the supreme poet”; first great writer of the European Renaissance whose work established the Tuscan dialect as the literary language of Italy, replacing Latin. Self-taught, he admired the works of Virgil and the troubadors of Aquitaine, source of “Courtly Love” as expressed for Beatrice.

“De la Majorité du Roy”/ French *No author name*; a pamphlet advocating full rights for the successor to Henry II of France (pub 1560).

Demosthenes/ Greek *No title*; Probably a collection of his orations. Oratory/rhetoric was more important than books in the small communities of mostly unlettered Greeks.
Ancient Athenian orator and writer (384-322BC); defended Athens against Philip of Macedon and Alexander the Great; committed suicide rather than submit. He published most or all of his orations in manuscript, which were copied so often that they survived the destructions and upheavals of Time.

Despauterius/ Latin *Latin Grammar in Three Parts: Etymology, Syntax, and Versification*; 858 octavo pages (pub Cologne 1522); his *Syntax* pub 1509; complete editions printed 1517-1518. Standard text for students.
Flemish grammarian, aka John or Jan Despauter (1480-1520).

Diodorus Siculus/ Greek *No title*; must be *Bibliotheca historica* (*Historical library*); originally 40 books, only 1-5 and 11-20 survive. Books 11-17 from Trojan War to death of Alexander (pub by Henri Estienne 1559)
Ancient Greek historian, aka Diodorus of Sicily (90-30BC); bio unknown; drew on many sources. Fullest early history of Egypt after Herodotus. Good for facts, not style.

Diogenes Laertes/ Greek	“Laertes peri Bion Philosophon” (<i>Philosophoi Bioi</i>) (<i>Lives and Opinions of Eminent Philosophers</i>); earliest surviving work on the history of philosophy, early 3rd century AD; especially valued for preserving some of Epicurus, which gave 14th-century humanists information about a philosophy ridiculed by Cicero. Greek historian of philosophy (2nd-3rd cent); nothing known of his life; thought to come from Ionia; wrote: “The foundation of every state is the education of its youth.”
Diomedes/ Latin	<i>No title</i>; probably <i>Ars Grammatica</i>, c.300 AD. (pub Venice 1476). Book I: 8 parts of speech; II: elementary grammar and style; III: poetry, quantity, and meters; valuable, as it contains one of the most complete lists of types of dactylic hexameters in antiquity, including the <i>teres versus</i>, the so-called “golden line.” Latin grammarian, <i>aka</i> Diomedes Grammaticus (late 4th century).
Dion Cassius/ Italian	“Dione delle guerre di Rommani”: translation of <i>Di Dione ... delle Guerre Romane Libri XXII</i> (pub Venice 1548): Latin translation of Greek original: <i>Romaika</i>. Roman historian, <i>aka</i> Cassius Dio, Dio Cassius, or Dio (155-230AD); Roman consul born at Nicæa in Bithynia; wrote intimately of Roman war with Jews under Nero, Vespasian, and Titus.
Dionysius of Halicarnassus	1) Greek/ <i>No title</i>; probably <i>Historia Romaica</i> (<i>Roman Antiquities</i>); history of Rome from mythical origins to 1st Punic War; objective to win the Greeks to acceptance of their conquerors. 2) Latin/ translation of the same. Greek historian of Rome (60 BC-c.7 AD), <i>aka</i> Dion; critic, and teacher of rhetoric during reign of Augustus.
?Dionysius/ Greek	“Cosmograph.” ?
Dioscorides, Pedanius	1) Greek/ <i>No title</i>, but undoubtedly <i>De materia medica</i>, the 5 volume precursor to all works of pharmacology since. Many editions up to 1600, some lavishly illustrated; described and named some 600 plants. 2) Latin: “Matthe. Super Dioscor” A translation or commentary on <i>De materia medica</i>? 3) Greek: <i>Dioscorides</i> (bound with <i>Nicander</i>) Ancient Greek botanist (40-90AD), <i>aka</i> Dioscurides; from Asia Minor; travelled throughout the Mediterranean world locating and describing plants.
Donatus, Aelius/ Latin	<i>No title</i>: probably the <i>Ars grammatica</i>, so popular as a schoolbook that a “donet” became the eponym for a rudimentary treatise; editions of the little book multiplied to an enormous extent in the 15th century. The <i>Ars Minor</i>, treats of the parts of speech; the <i>Ars Major</i> deals at greater length with grammar in general. Roman grammarian and teacher of rhetoric (fl.late 4th cent. AD); tutor to St. Jerome.

Dürer , Albrecht/ Latin	“De Symetria”; possibly a Latin translation of all or part of Durer’s book <i>Vier Bücher von Menschlicher Proportion</i> (<i>Four Books on Human Proportion</i>) (1st pub 1528) on principles of symmetry. The great artist of the German Reformation (1471-1528); friend of Erasmus, admirer of Luther; one of the first to publish in vernacular German rather than Latin.
Eden , Richard/ English	<i>The Decades of Peter Martyr</i>; trans. from Latin (pub 1555) a series of reports on the discoveries of Spanish explorers over the previous centuries published between 1511 and 1513 by Italian historian Peter Martyr d’Anghiera (<i>aka</i> Pietro Martire d’Anghiera, or Pedro Mártir De Anghiera, or Petrus Martyr Anglerius: 1457-1526); source for Shakespeare’s <i>Tempest</i>. English historian and geographer (c.1520-1576); Smith’s friend and former student.
Erasmus / Latin	1) “Works; 9 vols” (listed separately from the following titles, this probably represents a collection of other works. 2) <i>Apothegems</i> 3) <i>Moriae Encomium: (In Praise of Folly)</i>; written in 1509 in England for Sir Thomas More (pub Froben 1511); a scathing satire of scholars and the clergy, styled like Lucian; (title can also be read: “In praise of More”). 4) <i>de Copia Verborum</i> (Expanding word usage), a central text of the English Reformation in education. 5) “De Pronunciat.” (<i>On pronunciation</i>) probably <i>On the Pronunciation of Greek</i> (pub 1528); foundation of Smith and Cheke’s push to update Greek pronunciation at Cambridge in the 1530s-’40s. 6) <i>Adagia I</i> (an epitome); collection of quotations from classical writers, immensely popular as a Reformation school text. Dutch humanist, theologian, scholar (1466-1536) <i>aka</i> Desiderius Erasmus Gerhard; known as “Prince of the Humanists.” Primary influence on Luther. A peripatetic, continually moving from one intellectual center to another, in England his works created the standard Reformation grammar school curriculum. Particularly beloved at Queens College because it was there (1510-14) that, through him, scholars like Smith’s tutors, John Redman and John Taylor) were first exposed to Erasmus’s Greek pronunciation, where he framed some of his most important tracts on education, and where he wrote the first draft of <i>de Copia</i>.
Euclid / Greek	1) <i>No title</i>; probably <i>The Elements</i>, the elementary book on math basics and number theory for 23 centuries. 2) “Lib. X”; (Book 10?) Ancient Greek mathematician (?323-283BC); known as “the father of geometry.” Lived in Alexandria.

Euripedes/ Greek	<i>No title</i> ; probably a collection of the most popular of his plays; possibly the elegant Aldine version (pub 1503). Ancient Greek playwright (480-406BC); from a wealthy family; the youngest and most modern of the big three of ancient Greek dramatists (and least popular in his own time).
Eusebius of Caesarea/ Greek	<i>Ecclesiastica Historia (Ecclesiastical History)</i> ; Early Church history up to and during the time of Constantine. Early Church father and historian (c.263-339 AD); Bishop of Caesarea in Palestine; the “Father of Church History,” prominent in Council of Nicaea in 325; authored text of the “Nicene Creed.”
Ezzelino da Romano/ Italian	Subject of “La Vita di Ecellino Romano”; Anonymous. Many members of the family with this name, but the most likely subject is the merciless tyrant (1194-1259) who ruled Verona and Padua during the time of his father-in-law, Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II. Infamous for his cruelty, Dante placed him in his <i>Inferno</i> .
Fabyan , Robert/ English	Fabyan’s <i>Chronicle (The New Chronicles of England and France)</i> (pub 1516); English history from Brutus to the death of Richard III. (later eds 1533, 1542, 1559). English historian (d.1513); London Sheriff; spent latter years on his estate Halsted at Theydon Garnon, Essex, not far from Hill Hall.
Favorinus/ Greek	<i>No title</i> . Sophist philosopher, teacher and orator (80-150 AD); Native of Arles; friend of Hadrian, later exiled by him (emperors can be dangerous friends); only fragments survive.
Fernandez, Valentin/ French	<i>Description d’Affrique (Description of Africa)</i> ; (1506?)
Firmicus , Julius/ Latin	<i>No title</i> : probably <i>Libri VIII Matheseos</i> ; 8 books on astronomy/ astrology. Sicilian astrologer (4th cent.); wellborn lawyer, Christian polemicist.
Flaccius , Mattias/ Latin	<i>Catalogus Testium Veritatis contra Papam (Catalog of True Testimony against the Pope)</i> (pub Basel 1556) Lutheran reformer (1520-1575), extremist on original Sin.
Florus , Lucius/ Latin	<i>Epitome de T. Livio Bellorum omnium annorum DCC Libri duo</i> (an epitome of Livy); written in a bombastic style (pub Antwerp 1567). Roman historian from the time of Trajan; aka Publius Annius Florus,.
Focard , Jacques/ French	<i>Paraphrase d’Astrolabe (On principles of solid geometry)</i> . French astronomer (date?).
Fuchius/ Latin	<i>No title</i> : probably <i>De Historia Stirpium Commentarii insignes</i> (pub Basel 1542); an herbal that “marked the turning point in 16th-century

botany.” In addition to describing plants for their medical use, Fuchs also gives accurate botanical descriptions of more than 400 German and 100 foreign plants.

German botanist (1501-1566), *aka* Leonart Fuchs: prof. of Medicine at Tübingen university, previously physician to Margrave Jörg von Brandenburg. Linneaus followed his lead. The flower *Fuschia* is named after him.

Galatino, Pietro/Latin

No title; probably *De Arcanis Catholicae Veritatis (the True Catholic Arcanum)* (pub 1513) written in dialogue form.

Italian monk, philosopher, theologian, and Orientalist (d.1539), *aka* Peter Galatin or Petrus Galatinus.

Galen/ Latin

1) *No title*; could be any one of hundreds of works, or a combination of several.

2) “de Composit. Medicam.” *De Compositione Medicamentorum . . .*; could be: *Of the composition of local remedies* or *On the Composition of Drugs*; or *On the Composition of Drugs according to Kind*, or all three.

3) “Scholia in Therapeucen” one of several on therapeutics (healing).

4) Thomas Linacre’s Latin translation of Galen’s *Methodus Medendi*, on therapeutics (pub 1519)

Roman physician and philosopher (129-200 AD), *aka* Claudius Aelius Galenus; Greek origin; son of wealthy, educated patricians; author of hundreds of works, only half extant, most of these because they were preserved by Arab physicians during the Middle Ages, then translated into Latin by westerners; also wrote on language, the mind, and the soul. His theories dominated Western medicine for centuries.

Gaguin, Robert/ Latin

1) *Les Annales de Aquitaine (History of Aquitaine)*

2) *No title*: probably *Compendium de origine et gestis Francorum* (first pub 1495) Ed. Jodocus Badius *Ascensius*, with additions by Badius, Erasmus, and others. Regularly revised until the end of his life. By the end of the 16th century it had run through 20 editions; by 1514 seven translations had been published.

French Renaissance humanist philosopher (1425-1502), *aka* Robertus Gaguinus; introduced Erasmus.

Gellius, Aulus/ Latin

No title, but must be *Noctes Atticae*, his only work; 20 books of notes on grammar, geometry, philosophy, history excerpts from the works of lost ancient authors. One story is Androclus, which is often compiled into collections of Aesop’s fables

Ancient Roman grammarian (125-after 180AD), possibly of African descent, born and raised in Rome.

Gerard of Cremona/ Latin

“Astronomia Gebri” translation (c.1114-1187) of the *Kitab al-haiaa*, an Arabic treatise by the 8th century **Spanish Muslim astronomer, Jabir ibn Aflah**, (known in Latin as **Geber**) of Seville, in which he corrects mistakes made by Ptolemy (pub by Peter Apian [Appianus])

- Nurnberg, 1534).
Lombard translator of Arab science found in Toledo in Cordoba.
- “Gnomika” *No author*; (bound with Hesiod); fragments of the early Greek poets?
- Grevin, Jacques/ French** *Le Théâtre* (pub 1562)
French playwright (1538-1570); member of the Pléiade; wrote for the Court of Henri II; wrote comedies based on the medieval farces and soties of an earlier era.
- de Guevarra, Antonio/ French** *Les Epistres Guevarre (The Letters of . . .)* (pub 1481-1545) trans. of *Epistolas Familiares* (pub 1539, 1541) aka *The Golden Letters* (of Antonio Guevarra), a series of stiffly formal essays.
Spanish historian and Catholic moralist (1481-1545); author of *Reloj de principes* (hugely popular novelistic biography of Marcus Aurelius); historiographer for Charles V; raised at the Court of Isabella of Castile.
- Guicciardini, Francesco/ Italian.** *Historia d'Italia (History of Italy)* (pub 1508-10). (Oxford's copy is in the Folger.)
Italian historian, diplomat, and statesman (1483-1540); from a noble Florentine family; governed several papal states during the papacies of Leo X and Clement VII; worked from state documents; pragmatic, objective, Machiavellian; sometimes called “the father of modern history.”
- Halle, Edward/ English** *Halle's Chronicles, or The Union of the Noble and Illustre Famelies of Lancastre and York* (1st pub 1542). from the 1399 accession of Henry IV to the throne (plus Grafton's continuation) to the death of Henry VIII in 1547.
English historian (1498-1547), , lawyer, educated at Eton and Cambridge; member of Anne Boleyn's party at the Court of Henry VIII.
- Hermogenes/ Greek** *No title*; probably *Peri ideon (On style)*; standard school text on style from ancient times through the Renaissance.
Ancient Greek teacher of rhetoric (4th-5th century BC).
- Herodotus**
 1) Greek/ *The Histories*. (The Greek word *istoria* meant *inquiry*; when it passed into Latin it became our word for *history*.) History primarily of the Greco-Persian wars, 484-425 BC.
 2) French/ translation of the same.
Dorian Greek historian who lived in the 5th century BC (484 BC–ca.425 BC); known in the West as “the father of history.”
- Hesiod/ Greek** *Theogony (About the gods)*; a poem describing the origins of the gods of the ancient Greeks (c.700 BC). Smith's copy bound with Greek *Gnomika*.
Ancient Greek poet (appx. 700 BC); along with Homer and Pindar,

a bridge from the prehistoric oral tradition to the earliest written works of ancient Greece; also source of information on ancient astronomy, lifestyle, and farm techniques.

Homer

- 1) Greek/ *The Odyssey*
- 2) Greek/ *The Iliad*
- 3) Latin/ *No title*; translation of both books?

Ancient Greek poet (c. 8th–6th century BC?) whose stories of the Trojan War and Odysseus’s travels afterwards are (along with the Gospels) the foundation stories of our Western culture. Nothing is known about him, but it likely that he or someone else wrote down his version of stories that had passed down to him through the oral tradition for several centuries from the period when the stone age was just moving into the bronze age, c.12th-11th centuries BC. Homer was one of Smith’s favorites; it’s likely he had a number of passages memorized from his days as Greek Orator at Cambridge.

Horace/ Latin

No title; probably his *Odes*.

Roman lyric poet (65-8BC, *aka* Quintus Horatius Flaccus; never married, personal friend of Augustus; son of a wealthy freedman; served under Brutus at Philippi; a member of the literary circle that included Virgil, his patron was the famed Maecenas.

Hortensius, Lambertus/ Latin *de Bello Germanico*; 7 vols. (1560?) (*on the Peasants’ War*:1524-1525).

Dutch historian (1500-1574); known for good style; died during the war with Spain.

Josephus, Flavius/ Greek

No title; probably either *The Jewish War* (eyewitness account of Jewish uprising against Rome, 66-70 AD, source of information on Roman generals, Flavius Vespasian and his son Titus) or *Antiquities of the Jews*, (world history from a Jewish perspective) or both. (1st pub in original Greek, 1544; 1st English trans by Thomas Lodge (pub 1602).

Jewish historian (37-101 AD), survived to record the destruction of Jerusalem by Rome in 70 AD; elegant style.

Isocrates/ Greek

No title; probably the standard school text on rhetoric (1st pub Milan c.1480).

Ancient Greek rhetorician (436-338BC); father a wealthy manufacturer; ran a Sophist school for orators; his writings influenced Cicero and Quintillian; 60 of his orations survive in transcriptions.

Jewel, John/ French

Apologie de l’Eglise d’Angleterre (Defense of the English Church) (pub 1562); later trans. by Anne Bacon into English.

English reform theologian (1522-1571); educated at Oxford, disciple of Peter Martyr Vermigli with whom he lived at Strasbourg during Mary’s reign. Apologist for the Elizabethan Settlement.

Jovio, Paulo/ Latin	“XII Vicecomites” Perhaps part of <i>Historiarum sui temporis libri XLV</i> (a collection of lives of famous men); or <i>Vitae virorum illustrium</i> (1549-57); or of <i>Elogia virorum bellica virtute illustrium</i> (<i>Praise of Men Illustrious for Courage in War</i>)(1554). Italian historian (1482-1542) <i>aka</i> Paulus Jovius; best known for his history of the Renaissance wars between the Italian city states.
Justin/ Latin	“Hist.”; probably part or all of <i>Historiae Philippicae</i> (44 books), a history of the territories conquered by Alexander and ruled by his successors, which he took from a work by Trogus (c.200 AD), a 1st century BC Roman historian of the Celtic tribe of the Vocontii; contemporary with Livy. A man of encyclopaedic knowledge, Trogus wrote on the natural history of animals and plants; was frequently quoted by Pliny the Elder (trans. into English by Arthur Golding in 1565). Roman historian (2nd century AD?) <i>aka</i> Justinus, Marcus Junianus; lived under the Roman Empire. We know his name only from the title of his book; of his personal history nothing is known.
Kramer, Heinrich/ Latin	<i>Malleus Maleficarum</i> (<i>The Hammer of Witches</i>) (1st pub 1477); defends reality of witches, that most are women, that they work by means of the Devil; explains how to trap and convict them. Despite rejection by university authorities and condemnation by the Church, it became the handbook for witchhunters, the second most published book after the Bible. “All witchcraft comes from carnal lust, which is in women insatiable.” It accuses them of infanticide, cannibalism, casting evil spells to harm their enemies, and having the power to steal men’s penises. Dominican Prior and inquisitor for the German Catholic Church (1430-1505), <i>aka</i> Heinrich Institoris; from Alsace; a popular preacher; served Archbishop of Salzburg.
Krantz, Albert/ Latin	<i>Chronica regnorum aquilonarium Daniae, Sueciae, et Noruagiae</i> (<i>Histories of the Kings of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway</i>) (pub Strassburg 1546). German historian and prof. of philosophy and theology (1450-1517); a reformer who saw Luther as too radical.
Kromer, Martin/ Latin	“Polon. Hist.”; all or part of a 30-volume history of Poland (pub 1555). Polish historian (1512-1589), <i>aka</i> Martin Cromer, cartographer, diplomat, Catholic Bishop, helped prevent his district from turning Protestant.
Lazius, Wolfgang/ Latin	<i>De gentium aliquot migrationibus. . .</i> (<i>On the migrations of early Germanic tribes up to the mid-15th century</i>) (1st pub Basel 1557); possibly with 21 woodcuts by the author . Austrian humanist and historian (1514-1565), <i>aka</i> Wolfgang Laz), physician, cartographer, engraver, and artist; born in Vienna; professor of medicine at Univ. of Vienna; became historian and curator of collections to Emperor Ferdinand I.

- Lambert, Francois/ Latin** *Paradoxa & Epistola ad Colonienses* (pub Erfurt 1527), an attack on Church abuses based on the 158 articles of debate or Theses he put forth at the Synod of Homberg (1526), which helped start the Protestant Reformation in Germany.
French Franciscan reformer (1486-1530), *aka* Lambert d'Avignon, Franciscus Lambertus; who converted to Lutheranism; prolific author; taught at Wittenberg 1523-24; returned to France in 1524, met Bucer at Strasbourg; trans. German Reformation texts into French and Italian.
- de Lebrija, Antonio/ Latin** *No title*; probably *Rerum in Hispania Gestarum Decades* (Smith has him in his History section; the rest of Lebrija's work relates to grammar, orthography, and a dictionary.)
Spanish humanist writer and teacher (1441-1522), *aka* Antonio Martinez de Cala, Antonius Nebrissen or Nebrija. Born in Seville, creator of first grammar in Spanish; known as "the Erasmus of Spain." Launched Castilian as literary Spanish.
- Lefèvre, Jacques/ Latin** *Quintuplex Psalterium: Gallicum, Romanum, Hebraicum, Vetus, Concilialum* (pub 1509); five Latin versions. of the Psalms;
French Catholic theologian, humanist, and pedagogue (1455–1536), *aka* Lefèvre d'Étaples; born in Picardy of humble parents; an ordained priest, he studied Greek at the Univ. of Paris, travelled through Italy; and was protected by Francis I and his sister, Marguerite de Navarre. He published a French translation of the New Testament in 1523.
- di Leonico, Nicola/ French** *Vraie Historie*, a French translation of the Latin *De varia historia libri tres, nuper in lucem editi . . .* (*Historical Miscellany*) (pub 1531). Includes sections on the homosexual practices of the ancients.
Platonist, humanist translator (1456-1531), *aka* Nicolas Leonico Tomeo or N. Leonicus; born in Venice of Greek descent; professor of Greek at the University of Padua where he taught English scholars Latimer, Lupset, Linacre, and Reginald Pole; published translations of Ptolemy, Aristotle, and Proclus.
- Livy/ Latin** 1) *No title*; probably his great standard text: *Ab Urbe Condita* (*From the Founding of the City*), a history of Rome up to the time of Augustus; used as a text-book for schoolboys studying Latin prose style for centuries.
2) "Conciones Livii"; Speeches of Livy.
Roman historian (59 BC-17 AD, *aka* Titus Livius; born in Padua; author of 142 works, 35 extant; renowned in his own time for his wisdom and his poetic and entertaining style, he was more interested in moral lessons than facts. Augustus trusted Livy to tutor his nephew, the future emperor Claudius;.
- Lvovick, Cyprián Karásek/ Latin** 1) *No title*; possibly the ephemeris for 1564-74 titled *De coniunctionibus magnis insignioribus superiorum planetarum*.

2) “Tabulæ Directionum”; probably a book of tables on “primary directions”: in Astrology, a method for determining the timing of events.

Czech astronomer/astrologer and mathematician (1514-1574), *aka* Cyprianus Leovicius or Cyprian Leowitz; studied in Breslau, Leipzig, and Wittenberg; worked at the Fugger Court in Augsburg and at the Latin School in Lauingen; made a name for himself by (foolishly) predicting that the world would end in 1583.

Lucian

1) Greek/ *Epistolae*; Collections of letters ascribed to Lucian, thought to be spurious.

2) Latin/ *de Sectis*; probably *Hermotimus or Concerning the Sects*, his longest work: a philosophical dialogue between an old Stoic and himself, modelled on those of Plato.

Greek satirist and rhetorician (one who makes pleas in court) (c.125-after 180), *aka* Lucianus, Lucian of Samosota (modern Syria); travelled widely in the near east and even so far as Gaul teaching rhetoric and lecturing. Due to his popularity, much has been ascribed to him that he probably didn't write.

Luther, Martin/ Latin

“Works, vol 3”; Luther wrote numerous sermons, tracts, prefaces to translations, letters, all published due to his importance and the print revolution that accompanied the Reformation. Only a trained bibliographer could estimate which titles Smith might have owned.

German monk, theologian, professor, reformer (1483-1546); known as “Father of Protestantism”; his defiance of Church practice started the Protestant Reformation, changing the course of Western civilization and his translation of the Bible into German helped bring about a revolution in education. Luther believed in the Real Presence, as opposed to those who saw it as a spiritual presence only, and in Salvation through Faith, not Works.

Liutprandus/ Latin

No title; possibly the *Relatio de Legatione Constantinopolitana*, “perhaps the most graphic and lively piece of writing which has come down to us from the 10th century. The detailed description of Constantinople and the Byzantine court is a document of rare value, though highly coloured by his hatred of Hellenism and the Roman empire” (Wikipedia).

Lombard historian, bishop of Cremona (922-972), *aka* Liutprand of Cremona. (Bound with Wittichindus and Aeneas Silvius.)

Machiavelli/ Italian

1) *Il Principe (The Prince)*

2) *Istorie fiorentine (Florentine Histories)*, 8 volumes: 1520-1525.

3) “Discorsi” (*Discourse on the First Ten Books of Titus Livy*); (pub c.1530); examines Livy's history of Rome; a series of lessons on how a republic should be started and structured, including the concept of checks and balances, the strength of a tripartite structure and the superiority of a republic over a principality.

Florentine diplomat, political theorist, musician, poet, playwright

(1469-1527); born into a family of judges, lived during times of political upheaval, and the sack of Rome, Florence, and Genoa, the advent of the Borgias; suffered torture and exile for his role in events.

Macrobius/ Latin

No title; probably the *Saturnalia*, the most important of his works, an account of a learned discourse that supposedly took place among Roman aristocrats during the pagan holiday (before 384), or *Scipio's Dream*, pagan views of cosmography and life after death.
Roman grammarian and Neoplatonist philosopher (c.395?–c.423?)
aka Ambrosius Theodosius Macrobius; probably of African origin; believed in the traditional gods, nostalgic for ancient times.

Magnus, Olaus/ Latin

Historia de Gentibus Septentrionalibus (History of the Northern People) (pub Rome 1555); folklore and history which long remained the authority on Swedish matters for the rest of Europe. (Abridgements pub 1558 & 1562).
Swedish historian and clergyman (1490-1557), *aka* Olaus Mannson, remained Catholic when Sweden turned Protestant.

Major, Johannes/ Latin

De Historia Gentis Scotorum in Libri Sex (The History of Scotland in six books) (pub Paris 1521).
Scottish historian (1470-1550), *aka* John Mair, clergyman, philosopher; provost at St. Andrews, Edinburgh.

Manutius, Aldus/ Latin

Institutiones grammaticae (1st pub 1493) one of the few treatises from his own pen, it was written to assist teachers with how to instruct young children in Latin grammar.
Italian printer and Greek scholar (1449-1515), *aka* Aldus Manutius the Elder, Aldo, Teobaldi Mannucci; the publisher largely responsible for the rebirth of ancient knowledge known as the European Renaissance; born in Southern Italy; studied Greek with Pico de Mirandola, became infused with the mission to spread the ancient knowledge through printing; published some of the earliest texts and, by hiring top artists in engraving and type design, most beautiful Renaissance editions of the Greek classics. It's likely that some of Smith's books were products of the Aldine press. If so, de Vere had a luxurious introduction to the classics.

Marcellinus, Ammianus/ Latin

No title, probably all or part of *Res Gestae Libri*; the last major historical account of the late Roman empire that survives today.
Roman historian of the latter days of ancient Rome (330-395 AD); born to educated ethnic Greeks; soldiered in Gaul against "the Alamanni" (Germans) and in Persia against "the Sassanids." He covered the history of Rome 96-378, but only the sections on the period 353-378 survive; rhetorical style, meant to be read aloud.

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Massarius, Hieronymus/ Latin

Eusebius Captivus; account of instances of witchcraft by officials of the Church (pub Basel 1553?).
Venetian evangelical? Quoted by Bale and Foxe.

Melancthon , Philipp/ Latin	“Dialect.” (<i>Dialectica</i>?); I can’t tell which of his works this represents; his written works fill 28 volumes, some in Latin, some in Greek, some in German. German Reformation theologian (1497-1560), <i>aka</i> Philipp Schwartzerd; nephew of the Humanist Johann Reuchlin; colleague of Martin Luther; major figure in the German Reformation; Known as the “Father of Christian Humanism”; more of an academic than an activist; more moderate in views than either Luther or Calvin; took a middle view on the Real Presence.
“Il Meschino”/ Italian	<i>No author name</i>; either a 14th-century romance in prose by Andrea Barberino or a narrative poem based on Barberino’s tale, <i>Il meschino altretamente detto Il Guerrino</i> (<i>The Unfortunate</i>, otherwise known as <i>Guerrino</i>), by poet/courtesan Tullia d’Aragona (1510-1556) (pub 1560). If the latter, Smith would have bought it too late for Oxford to have read it (while with him). Both describe the adventures of a young nobleman from Charlemagne’s time who searches for his parents throughout the world, Purgatory, and Hell.
Meyer, Jacob / Latin	<i>Commentarii sive Annales rerum Flandricarum</i> (<i>Commentary on Flemish History</i>) (pub Antwerp, 1561). Flemish historian (1491–1552).
Mexia, Pedro / Latin	<i>Silva de varia Lection</i>; historical anecdote (pub Seville 1548) Spanish historiographer to Charles V; friend of Erasmus.
della Mirandola , Pico/ Latin	<i>No title</i>; probably “De hominis dignitate” (<i>Oration on the Dignity of Man</i>) (1486), often called the manifesto of the Renaissance, in which he justifies the quest for knowledge in Neoplatonic terms; against astrology. Italian Renaissance philosopher (1463-1494), author of several important humanist works. A child prodigy, friend of the Medici, a student of Marcilio Ficino. A romantic figure who died young.
Mirandula , Octavian	“Viridarium poetarum”; <i>Illustrium Poetarum Flores</i> (<i>Flowers of Poetry Illustrated</i>) (1st pub Venice 1507; many editions). Anthology of 301 extracts from 26 classical and post-classical Latin poets arranged by subject. Augustinian friar (?)
Münster, Sebastian	1) Latin/ <i>Cosmographia</i>, earliest German description of the world (6 vols; 1st pub Basel 1544) richly illustrated with 26 maps and 471 woodcuts by Hans Holbein and other artists; one of the most popular books of the 16th century, also translated into French, Italian and Czech; 24 editions in 100 years. 2) Hebrew & Latin/ <i>Hebraicae Grammaticae</i>, any one of a number of Hebrew/Latin grammars that Münster published between 1520 and 1542, the final one the Hebrew grammar of Elijah Levita, the greatest Hebrew grammarian of the time, with whom Münster corresponded.

3) Latin/*Horologiographica*; on making dials and clocks.
German cartographer and Hebrew scholar (1488-1552); professor of Hebrew at the University of Basel, prolific author, publisher of a great number of Hebrew texts.

- Nannius, Peter/ Latin** *Miscellaneorum decas una* (*Miscellany of a decade?*) (pub Louvain 1548)
Belgian humanist scholar and Greek translator (1500-1557), *aka* Peter Nanning or Petrus (Alkmanarius) Nannius; contemporary of Erasmus; colleague of Macropedius in Utrecht.
- Nebressensis/ Latin** “hisp.”; probably *Rerum in Hispania Gestarum Decades* (pub 1545).
Spanish humanist writer and teacher (1441-1522), *aka* Antonio de Librija, Antonius Nebrissen, Nebrija, creator of 1st grammar in Spanish; known as the “Erasmus of Spain.”
- Nicander/ Greek** *No title*; probably the *Alexipharmaca*, a long poem of 630 hexameters on poisons and their antidotes based on information from Apollodorus (Smith’s copy was bound with the *Materia Medica* of Dioscorides).
Ancient Greek physician, grammarian, poet (2nd century BC); son of a priest of Apollo; his works were admired by Cicero, Ovid, Lucan, and Pliny, though most are lost today.
- Nicephorus Gregoras/ Latin** *Nicephori Gregorae Byzantina historia*. (A history of the early Byzantine Church) (1204 to 1359) in 37 books. Manuscript?
Byzantine historian (c.1295-1360); pompous style.
- Nizolius/ Latin** *No title*; probably the *Thesaurus Ciceronianus* (1st pub 1535), many later editions; a lexicon of Latin words used in Cicero’s works.
Italian humanist scholar (1498-1576), *aka* Mario Nizzoli, or Nizolio; proponent of Cicero; considered rhetoric chief intellectual discipline.
- “Notitia utraque dignitatum cum orientis tum occidentis” . . . *No author*. (pub Basle Froben 1552); original from c.400 AD; the official civil & military handbook of the late Roman Empire. Lists offices in the Roman empire, woodcuts of insignia and uniforms, illustrations of ancient scrolls and codices in which these records were contained, buildings with architectural details, schematic maps, allegorical portraits of provinces, divisions of the then empire, its troop dispositions and fortifications. Panciroli given as author, but he’s too young, and the text itself is obviously very old, so Smith’s copy may predate Panciroli’s publication. Attributed to Guido Pancirolus (1524-1599), *aka* Guy Panciroli, **Italian law professor** at U Padua.
- Ochino, Bernardino/ Italian** *Prediche di Bernard Ochino*, vol. 2 (Tracts of Fr.. Bernardino Ochino) (pub 1544) (trans into English in 1550 by Anne Cooke Bacon); justification for his change from Catholic to Protestant.
Italian Protestant apologist (1487-1564); former Capuchin Friar,

friend of Bembo, Peter Martyr, Colonna, exiled from Italy, published by Calvin, took sanctuary in England 1547-53, contributed to BCP.

Ordonances de l'Église de Genève/ French: (Ordinances of the Geneva Church); no author

Origen/ Latin

“the first part”: almost certainly *On First Principles*, his seminal work of Christian Neoplatonism, a blend of Greek philosophy and Christian dogma. In it Origen establishes his main doctrines, including that of the Holy Trinity, the pre-existence and fall of souls, multiple ages and transmigration of souls, and the eventual restoration of all to a state of dynamic perfection in proximity to the godhead.

Early Church father and biblical commentator (c.185-c.254), *aka* Origen of Alexandria, Origen Adamantius, Origenes; an Egyptian who taught in Alexandria; later exiled and tortured; “unique among Platonists of his era for introducing history into his cosmological and metaphysical speculations and his insistence on the absolute freedom of each and every soul.” (www.iep.utm.edu)

Ovid/ Latin

Fasti et Triumpho Romani (On Roman Holidays and Parades);

Roman poet under Augustus (43BC-17AD); *aka* Publius Ovidius Naso; well born, moved in aristocratic circles; wrote sexy poetry; at age 50, exiled to Tomis, a barbarian outpost for some indiscretion, where he wrote about his loneliness. Lines on his tomb repeat: “Here I lie, who played with tender loves, Naso the poet, killed by my own talent.”

Paradin, Guillaume/ French

1) *Chronique de Savoie (Chronicles of Savoy)* (pub Lyon 1550)

2) *Continuation de l'Histoire de Notre temps depuis l'Annee 1550, jusqu'en 1556 (History of our times)* (pub Lyon 1556); Catholic view of current events, reactionary.

French Catholic clergyman, historian, and poet (1510-1590); author of standard establishment histories of the French wars of the 1540s.

Paulus Æmilius/ Latin

De Regibus gestis Francorum (History of the Kings of France).

Italian historian (c.1455-1529), *aka* Paolo Emilio da Verona; born in Verona, patronized by Louis XII, canon of Notre Dame in Paris. (Listed by Smith under “History,” so probably not the Jewish bibliographer d.1575.)

Pausanias/ Greek

Helados Periegesis (Description of Greece); 10 books, firsthand observations of sites around the eastern Mediterranean, a crucial link between classical literature and modern archaeology. “At Thebes he views the shields of those who died at the Battle of Leuctra, the ruins of the house of Pindar, and the statues of Hesiod, Arion, Thamyris, and Orpheus in the grove of the Muses on Helicon.” (Smith has him bound with ancient geographers Strabo and Stephanos.)

Ancient Greek traveller, geographer (2nd century AD).

- Peter Martyr Vermigli/ Latin** *In Librum Iudicum. . . Comentarij doctissimi; his commentary on the Book of Judges* (1st pub Zurich 1561). [Thanks to Dr. Frank James, Pres. Reformed Theological Seminary, for supplying the full title.]
Italian reform theologian (1499-1562), *aka* Pietro Martire; Augustine monk, converted to Protestantism by reading Zwingli and Bucer; friends with Bucer in Strasbourg; invited to England by Cranmer in 1548; in 1549 took part in a convocation on the Eucharist; (*pro* Real Presence-*con* transubstantiation); returned to Switzerland when Mary took throne; influenced the 1552 BCP. (Not to be confused with Peter Martyr d'Anghiera, the Spanish historian.)
- Petrarch/ Italian** “Petrarcha cum Com” (*Petrarch plus a commentary*). Probably his poetry, the *Canzoniere* and *Triumphs*, though he wrote other things.
Italian poet, scholar, humanist (1304-1374), *aka* Francesco Petrarca, Petrarca; called “Father of the Renaissance.” Based on his love for Laura, a girl he knew only from a distance, he created the sonnet form and romantic pose adopted from then on by scores of Renaissance poets. A close friend of Boccaccio, his first work was an elaborate Latin biography of Scipio Africanus. He helped start the scholarly aspect of the Renaissance through his efforts to recover ancient texts. Because he continually revised his works, they are difficult to date.
- Petrus Heliae/ Latin** *Grammatica Heliae (Grammar of Petrus Heliae)* (pub Strasburg 1499). Known by grammarians as “the Commentator”
- Peucerus/ Latin** *Chronicon Carionis; a description of the kings and peoples of antiquity from Adam to the present*, originally by John (Johannes) Carion (1499-1537), (pub 1532), rewritten by Melancthon and Peucer as history based on biblical prophecy, chiefly Elias and the Book of Daniel (pub 1560).
German reformer, physician, and scholar (1525-1602), *aka* Caspar Peucer, Kaspar Peuker, Casparo Pevcaro; studied at Wittenberg, professor of Mathematics, then of Medicine; married daughter of Melancthon; personal physician to Elector of Saxony; imprisoned by Lutherans for 12 years for “crypto-Calvinism.”
- Piccolomini, Alessandro/ Italian** 1) “d’Institut. d’huomo Nato”; *Instituzione di tutti la vita dell’uomo nato nobile e in città libera*. (pub 1540)
 2) *De le stelle fisse (On the Fixed Stars)* (pub 1540)
Sienese translator, astronomer, philosopher, poet, playwright (1508-1579); while a student at the University of Padua in 1540, he helped found the Inflammati Academy, in which he gave lectures in philosophy. (Smith was studying law and probably medicine at Padua from some time in 1540 to some time in 1542.)
- Pindar/ Greek** *No title*; doubtless a collection of his *Odes*.
Ancient Greek poet (522-443BC), *aka* Pindarus; a professional who

wrote odes to be sung by singers or choruses at various occasions, most of them religious in nature. Many titles survive, but only one complete genre, those written for the victors at the Olympic and other games, for whom he saw himself as “the inspired dispenser of fame.” The religious function explains the “impassioned earnestness” of his poems. From a family of flautists, he had been inspired in youth by two female poets, Korinna and Myrtis. Later he lived at Thebes, near a temple to Hera.

Plato

1) Greek/ *no title*; probably a collection of his *Dialogues*; as a Platonist it's likely Smith had a fair number of these (depending what editions he had to choose from).

2) Latin/ *no title*; a translation of the same.

3) French/ *Le Sympose*; trans. of *the Symposium*

4) French/ *Le Timaeon* ; trans. of *Timaeus*

Greek scholar and philosopher (c.428-348BC); Plato, along with his teacher Socrates and his student Aristotle, laid the foundations of western philosophy; thought to have travelled in Italy, Sicily, Egypt, and Libya. Back in Athens, he created the Academy which survived for 800 years until closed by Justinian in 529 AD. His dialogues record conversations between Socrates and his students. Based on the Socratic philosophy that the world of the spirit is more real than the world of the senses (“shadow vs. substance”); however, to the Early Modern society of which Smith was a member, the terms Platonism and neo-Platonism tend to be code for the (dangerous) belief that the soul is immortal and survives death. Plato claimed the deepest truth was not something that could or should be imparted through writing though perhaps closely related to mathematical principles. Though lost to the West during the Middle Ages, his works survived in the Middle East through translation by Persian, Arab and Jewish philosophers, then transmitted through Spain and Venice to the West during the European Renaissance. Smith was considered a Platonist, which to those who know Plato should suggest a good deal about his personal beliefs.

Plautus/ Latin

No title; probably a collection of his comedies written c.205-184 BC; (first published late 15th century).

Ancient Roman playwright (c.254–184 BC), *aka* Titus Maccius Plautus. His comedies, based on Greek models, are among the earliest surviving intact works in Latin literature; early works contain (indirect) allusions to current events during the period of the 2nd Punic War, to Hannibal, and Scipio Africanus; witty style, loved puns, used pun-names for characters; language difficult: early, colloquial. His plots were based on late Greek plays (Menander); two thirds of his characters have Greek names; the chorus is replaced by characters who address the audience directly. He created stereotypes, the clever slave, the braggart soldier, the lovesick old man. Unlike Greece with its permanent stone amphitheaters, there was no permanent state-supported theater or permanent theaters in 3rd century Rome, only tem-

porary structures put up during festivals. While Greek dramas were religious rites that involved the entire community, by 3rd century Rome it had become secular. Perhaps due to the irreverent attitude shown towards the gods and the dominant character of the clever slave, scholars suggest that the Roman authorities were against a permanent theater out of concern for its “demoralizing” influence on the public (wikipedia). (Shakespeare’s early comedies are built on Plautine models, and like his, were written primarily for holidays.)

Pliny the Younger/ Latin

Epistles

Roman letter writer (c.61/63-113); nephew of Pliny the Elder, later adopted by him; student of Quintilian, friend of Tacitus; lawyer and government official; known for his letters to friends and associates that contain valuable historical information, including the poet Martial and historian Suetonius. An entire series was written to the Emperor Trajan.

Plutarch

1) Greek/ *Opuscula* (“Small thoughts”?); model for Montaigne’s Essays (and Bacons?).

2) Greek/ *Parallel Lives* aka *Lives of the Noble Greeks and Romans*: Includes Pericles, Alexander the Great, Coriolanus, Pompey, Julius Caesar, Cicero, Mark Antony, and Brutus; (trans. from Latin to French by Jacques Amyot, pub. 1559; trans from Amyot into English by Thomas North, pub. 1579); Shakespeare’s primary source for his history plays.

3) Latin/ the *Lives*; possibly the Erasmus translation (pub Basel 1512.)

Roman historian/biographer of Greek origin (46-120 AD), aka Plutarchus; more concerned with character than history; Emerson called the *Lives* “a bible for heroes.” Smith had every version of Plutarch then available.

Poliziano/ Latin

No title; perhaps his most learned work: *Miscellaneorum centurium una*; critiques of ancient authors (pub. Basel 1522).

Italian humanist poet (1454-94), aka Politian, Angelo Politiano, Angelus Politianus, Angelo de’ Ambrosini; adopted by the Medici at ten following his father’s murder by their enemies; educated in Florence; tutor to Lorenzo’s children and prof. at U of Florence; lectured in Greek and Latin to important classicists from all over Europe on Ovid, Suetonius, Statius, Pliny the Younger, and Quintilian; colleague of Ficino, Mirandola; contemporary of Boccaccio and Ariosto; his letters considered a model of style; author of many works, translated Epictetus, Hippocrates, Galen, Plutarch’s *Eroticus* and Plato’s *Charmides*. “The greatest scholar of the Renaissance”; (possibly homosexual; died young, possibly poisoned by Lorenzo’s successor, Piero di Medici.)

Polydore Vergil/ Latin

Historia Anglia (History of England); 26 vols. (pub 1534).

Early Tudor historian (1470-1555), aka PV Castellensis; born in Urbino, educated at Bologna, served Ubaldo, Duke of Urbino; came

to England in 1501, began history 1505 at behest of Henry VII, finished 1533. In England off and on until 1551. Probably personally known to Smith.

Postel, Guillaume/ Latin

De Orbis Concordia (Concerning the Harmony of the Earth) (pub 1544); calls for one world religion.

French diplomat, linguist, cabbalist (1510-1581), *aka* Guglielmus Postellus; expert in Eastern languages, traveller, collector of manuscripts in Greek, Hebrew & Arabic.

Ptolemy, Claudius

1) Greek/ *The Geographica*; descriptions of the world as known in the 2nd century AD. 26 regional maps of Europe and Asia, plus a map of the known world; first to show system of longitude and latitude; knew the earth to be round, not flat.

2) Latin/ “*Cosmographia*”; a Latin translation of the *Geographica* published in 1407. 1478 edition contains copper engraved maps.

3) Greek/ *Megalay Syntaxis*, *aka The Almagest*; astrological manual based on materials from the Middle East; primary text for centuries for western astrologers.

4) Greek/ (all or part of) the *Tetrabiblos*, history of and theoretical basis for astrology.

Ancient Greek astronomer/astrologer (after 83-c.163AD), *aka* Claudius Ptolemaius; mathematician, scientist, physician, geographer; based in Alexandria, Egypt; little known of his life. Immensely influential in both Western and Middle Eastern cultures well into modern times.

Quintilian/ Latin

No title; no doubt his only important work, the *Institutio Oratoria*, the *Fundamentals of Oratory*, 12 vols., in which he argues for a plain, direct style as opposed to the ornate style of the Silver Latin of his own era; includes a theory of education adopted by the Renaissance and Reformation.

Roman rhetorician (c.35-100AD), *aka* Marcus Fabius Quintilianus; born to an educated family in northern Spain; studied then taught rhetoric in Rome; promoted under Vespasian, became the most successful teacher in Rome; retired during the harshly repressive reign of Domitian though he tutored his heirs; wrote in part to evoke a better time when great orators could flourish. Coming at the end of the great era of Roman literature, he was able to critique most of the great Roman writers and orators, holding up some as models, chief among them Cicero, decrying others as dangerous, such as Seneca. His students included Pliny the Younger and possibly Tacitus. His theory of education influenced Augustine and Jerome; but was lost during the Middle Ages. Revived by the great 16th-century humanist educators, through them his influence extends to the present.

Quintus Curtius

1) Latin/ *Historiae Alexandri Magni (History of Alexander the Great)* in 10 books, of which the first two are lost. Used as a text for generations of Latin students.

2) French/ translation of the same.

Roman historian under Claudius (1st century AD), *aka* Quintus Curtius Rufus.

Ramus, Petrus/ Latin

1) “Oratio”?; possibly *Rhetoricae distinctiones in Quintilianum* (*Rhetorical Distinctions in Quintilian*) (pub 1549).

2) *De moribus veterum Gallorum* (pub Paris 1559).

French humanist and educational reformer (1515-1572), *aka* Pierre de la Ramée or Peter Ramus; from a noble but impoverished family of Picardy, father a farmer, grandfather a charcoal-burner; studied under Sturm; 50 works published during his lifetime and posthumously; died at Paris during the St. Bartholomew’s Day Massacre. Due to the immense prestige of Aristotle, his questioning of Aristotelian authority on grounds of logic caused a major uproar at the universities in the mid-16th century; influenced Calvin and Bacon.

Regiomontanus/ Latin

1) “Armillæ”; probably a treatise on the armillary sphere as described by Ptolemy, a three dimensional model of the celestial sphere of the solar system, with the planets located on movable rings, an image frequently used in woodcuts to illustrate works on astronomy and/or astrology.

2) “De Triang. et Problem.”; probably part or all of *De omnimodis triangulis omnimodis libri quinque* (pub 1533), his great work on trigonometry.

3) “Tabulae direct.” (probably tables of primary directions), a table of the planets motions used by astrologers.

German astronomer/astrologer and mathematician (1436-1476), *aka* Johannes Müller; began studies at Leipzig at age 11; came to Vienna in 1450 where he assisted with writing an epitome of Ptolemy’s *Almagest*. After 1568, as astrologer to King Matthias of Hungary, he set up a printing press, publishing many important works of science plus calendars, almanacs, and ephemerides (tables showing the planets locations, useful to sailors as well as astronomers and astrologers).

Rheinhold, Erasmus/ Latin

1) “Prutenicae Tabulae”(The Prutenic Tables); ephemerides (pub 1551) that replaced the old Alfonsine (Spanish) Tables (which Smith also had). Although based on Copernicus’s sun-centered system, he never mentions it. In any case, whether for reasons of nationalism or science, his book went far to win the German astronomers over to Copernicus (Wikipedia).

2) “Liber Directionum” (Book of directions); probably an astrological primer on calculating “primary directions,” a method of determining the timing of events.

Lutheran professor of astronomy and mathematics at the University of Wittenberg (1511-1553).

de Rojas, Fernando/ Spanish

La Celestina (*aka Tragicomedia de Calisto y Melibea* or *Libro de Calisto y Melibea y de la puta vieja Celestina*);

a novel (pub 1499); considered to be one of the greatest novels in Spanish literature; traditionally marks the end of medieval literature and the beginning of the literary Renaissance in Spain.
Very little known about the author (d.1541).

- Ruellius, Johannes/Latin** *No title: either Veterinariae Medicinae (Veterinary Medicine) (pub Paris 1539) or De natura stirpium libri tres (plant lore compiled from ancient writers), or both.*
French translator, physician to Francis I (1474-1537), aka Jean Ruel of Soissons; known as “the Prince of Translators” for his elegant style. Also translated Dioscorides (pub Florence 1519).
- Ruse, Laurent**
1) Latin/ *Hippiatria Sive Marescalia (Horse Medicine)* (Paris 1532)
2) French?/ *La Mareschalleri* (on cures for horse diseases). (pub Paris 1563). Smith may have bought this edition during his Embassy to France, 1562-66. To see the elegant binding: type in title at: <http://portico.bl.uk/catalogues/bookbindings/>. (1st pub 1462 as *Liber Marescalsie Equorum*.)
French veterinarian? Aka Laurentius Rusius.
- Sabellico, Marcantonio/ Latin** “Vol II”; *No title; probably Rapsodiae Historiarum ab Orbe Condito, Enneades* (pub Venice 1498-1504); a book that provided John Jewell and other English reformers with arguments for the break with Rome.
Italian historian (c.1436–1506), aka Antonius Sabellus; known as the historian of Renaissance Venice, wrote didactic tracts in verse.
- Salust/ Latin** *No title: probably Bellum Catilinae (The Conspiracy of Catiline) and/or Bellum Iugurthinum (The Jugurthine War).* Important **Roman historian in the time of Caesar and Cicero (86-34BC), aka Gaius Sallustius Crispus;** after an “ill spent youth” advanced by Caesar; fought in his Africa campaign; represented the Roman plebeians (working classes) in government; retired wealthy to work on his histories. Known for his terse, epigrammatic style.
- Saxo Grammaticus/ Latin:** *Gesta Danorum. (Deeds of the Danes)* in 16 books; from the beginning to c.1187 (1st pub early 16th cent); first complete history of Denmark; compound of myths and oral histories; contains story of Amleth, Shakespeare’s source for *Hamlet*.
Medieval Danish historian (c.1150-1220), aka Saxo cognomine Longus (“Saxo the Tall”) (Saxo Grammaticus means “Saxo the Learned”); from a warrior family, probably a monk, possibly trained in law, surprisingly good Latinist; lived in a period of warfare and Danish expansion. [“There is no concrete evidence that suggests Shakespeare was aware of Saxo’s original however it is conceivable as Saxo’s prose already contains many subtleties of Shakespeare’s *Hamlet*.” Wikipedia]
- Schöner, Johannes/ Latin** *de Nativitatibus (On Nativities);* about horoscopes based on the birth time, date, and place of a person, city, or other entity.

German astronomer/astrologer (1477-1547), *aka* Johann Schöner, Jean Schöner, Joan Schoenerus; mathematician, geographer, cosmographer, cartographer, mathematician, globe and scientific instrument maker, editor and publisher of scientific tests, and one of the Continents leading and most authoritative astrologers, he played a significant role in the events that led up to the publishing of Copernicus's *de Revolutionibus* in Nürnberg in 1543.

Solinus, Gaius Julius/ Latin *No title*: probably *De mirabilibus mundi* (*The wonders of the world*), based on Pliny's *Natural History* and the geography of Pomponius Mela; popular during the Middle Ages; translated into English by Arthur Golding (pub 1587).

Latin scholar (fl. middle 3rd century), *aka* Polyhistor.

Solomon

1) Hebrew/ Proverbs of Solomon, from the Old Testament

2) French/ translation of the same.

Ancient King of Judea; however, that Solomon was actually the author of these sayings is unlikely. Smith's bibles in Latin and Greek would have had the same proverbs, so that this would have been a means for de Vere to study how the same brief statement could be expressed in four very different languages, five counting English.

Sophocles

1) Greek/ *No title*; probably all seven of his surviving dramas: *Ajax*, *Antigone*, *Trachinian Women*, *Oedipus Rex*, *Electra*, *Philoctetes* and *Oedipus at Colonus*. The most famous of Sophocles's tragedies are the three "Theban plays," *Antigone*, *Oedipus Rex*, and *Oedipus at Colonus*. Smith may have owned the beautiful Aldine version, the first ever published in Greek (1502).

2) Latin: "Sophocles cum Com"; the plays in Latin (or Greek) with commentaries in Latin.

Ancient Greek dramatist (496-406BC); highly educated, father a wealthy manufacturer; the second of the three great dramatists whose work has survived and whose careers overlapped (he falls between Aeschylus and Euripides); wrote 120 works of which only 7 survive intact; 50-year career winning prizes in the biannual religious festivals at Athens; in a life of 90 years, experienced both the triumph over Persia and the losses to Sparta.

Soudas/ Greek

The *Souda* or *Suda* (10th century), the oldest surviving lexicon/ encyclopedia; compiled during the Byzantine era; provides information on ancient philology, grammar, and literary history. *Soudas* may be a (Greek) term for a team or source rather than a person's name.

Stadius, Johannes/ Latin

Ephemerides for 1554 through 1570; tables for daily planetary positions in degrees of celestial longitude and right ascension used by mariners, astronomers and astrologers; a step away from the earlier Alphonsine tables and towards proving Copernicus, though no claims were made; used by Tycho Brahe. (pub Cologne 1554). As mathema-

tical projections, ephemerides could be published for future years.
Flemish astronomer/astrologer and mathematician (1527-1579),
aka Jan Van Ostaeyen, Jean Stade; parents not married; student
 then professor of mathematics at Leuven; later astrologer to the
 Courts of the Duke of Savoy and Philip II of Spain.

Statius, Publius/ Latin *No title*; probably either the *Silvae*, occasional verses, possibly written
 extemporaneously, most of them in hexameters; or the *Thebaid*, epic
 poems on traditional themes; or both.
Roman poet of the Silver Age (c.45-96), *aka* Publius Papinius
 Statius; born in Naples, father a teacher and poet. Statius moved to
 Rome, became a poet of society and the Court and a rival of Martial;
 flattered Domitian who promoted him then apparently dropped
 him. Besides his poetry, he is best known for his appearance as a
 major character in the Purgatory section of Dante's *Divine Comedy*,
 where he is atoning for prodigality and avarice.

Stephanos (of Byzantium)/ Greek *The Ethnika*; geographical dictionary; extant only in an epitome
 by Hemolaus (pub Aldus 1502); geographical, mythological, and
 religious information about the ancient world. Bound with other
 ancient geographers Strabo and Pausanias.
Byzantine Greek grammarian under Justinian I (fl. early 6th centu-
 ry), *aka* Stephanus Byzantinus.

Stöffler, Johannes/ Latin “Ephemeris”; *Almanach nova plurimis annis venturis inserentia*;
 an extension of the ephemeris of Regiomontanus. (13 editions
 1499-1513).
German astronomer/astrologer, mathematician (1452-1531),
aka Joannis Stoflerini (Stöfler, Stoffler, Stoeffler, Stoflerus); priest,
 maker of clocks, astrolabes, celestial globes (telescopes?), professor
 of mathematics at the University of Tübingen; communicated with
 Reuchlin, taught Melancthon and Münster; published descriptions
 of how to make globes and astrolabes; the lunar crater “Stöfler”
 (or “Stoflerus”) is named in his honor.

Strabo/ Greek *No title*; probably the *Geographica*; a descriptive history of people
 and and geography of places in the ancient world in 17 volumes;
 written 7-24 AD; bound? shelved? by Smith with works by two
 other ancient geographers, Stephanos and Pausanias.
Greek historian, geographer, philosopher (c.62BC-24AD), *aka*
 Strabonis; born to a wealthy family in Pontus (Turkey), travelled
 to Egypt and Sudan.

Suetonius/ Latin. *No title*: probably *De Vita Caesarum*, (*The Lives of the Caesars*
aka The Twelve Caesars): bios of Julius Caesar, Augustus, Tiberius,
 Caligula, Claudius, Nero, Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian, Titus
 and Domitian.
Roman historian (c.69/75-after 130); probably born in Algeria;
 friend of Pliny the Younger, served on his staff while in Pontus
 (Turkey); later secretary to Emperors Trajan and Hadrian; most works

lost, bits survive of the lives of grammarians, rhetors, poets, historians. *Lives of "whores"* (courtesans?) is lost.

Tacitus/ French

Annales G n alogiques (translation of the Latin *Annals*); 16 books, some parts missing; written towards the end of his career; history of Rome from the death of Caesar to the death of Tiberius plus the reign of Nero; first mention of Christ by an historian.

Historian of Roman empire (56-117AD), *aka* Publius Cornelius Tacitus; origins unknown; skill in oratory and sympathetic depiction of barbarians who resisted Roman rule led to suggestions that he was a Celt (Celts who occupied Gaul, i.e., northern Italy, before the Romans were famous for their skill in oratory); wrote in a "compact & unconventional Latin," "deep-cutting and dense prose"; scrupulous about facts; records famous suicides. Pliny predicted that he would be immortal, which he has been; "my purpose is to relate . . . without either anger or zeal, motives from which I am far removed."

Themistius/ Greek

No title; probably his paraphrases of Aristotle's *Posterior Analytics*, *Physics* and *De Anima* (pub Venice 1534) or possibly of *de Caelo*, Aristotle's theory of astronomy, which suggests he thought the planets had souls.

Ancient Greek philosopher (c.317-387 AD); born in Paphlagonia in Asia Minor on the south shore of the Black Sea; lived and taught chiefly in Constantinople; served as prefect of Constantinople in 384.

Theocritus/ Greek

No title; probably the *Bucolics*, ancient poems in Doric Greek similar in genre to the later *Pastorals*; a goatherd, Daphnis, prefers death to yielding to Aphrodite.

Ancient Greek poet (fl. 3rd century BC), *aka* Theocritus; probably from Syracuse, lived in Alexandria at some point.

Thucydides

1) Greek/ *History of the Peloponnesian War*, recounts the 5th century BC war between Sparta and Athens 411 BCE. The first work of scientific history, describing the human world as produced by men without intervention of gods; displays a "sardonic sense of humor."
2) French/ translation of the same.

Athenian historian (460-395BC); aristocrat, "Father of scientific history"; survived the plague that killed Pericles, suffered 20 years of exile for failing to save a Greek city during the war with Sparta.

Tonstall, Cuthbert/ Latin

"Supputationes"; *Arte Supputandi Libri Quattuor (The Art of Business Computing)* (pub 1522); explains the Italian method.

English cleric, diplomat (1474-1559); Born in Yorkshire; friend of Erasmus and More; studied at Oxford, Cambridge, and Padua; Bishop of Durham under Henry and Mary, deprived under Edward and Elizabeth. Smith could have known him personally.

Trapezuntius/ Latin	<i>Rhetorica</i> Philosopher and Greek scholar (1395-1484), aka George of Trebizond; lived and wrote in Venice in 15th century. Pioneer of the western revival of letters.
Valerius Maximus/ Latin	<i>No title</i>; probably all or part of <i>Factorum et Dictorum Memorabilium Libri Novem</i> (<i>Memorable Deeds and Sayings</i>); 9 books (possibly pub by Henri Estienne, 1517 or 1557); throughout the middle ages to the Renaissance, a standard text for teaching rhetoric through exempla from Cicero, Livy, Sallust, and Trogus. Latin historian, professional rhetorician (1st century AD); reign of Tiberius; from a poor, undistinguished family. "In Valerius are presented to us, in a rude and palpable form, all the rhetorical tendencies of the age, unsoubered by the sanity of Quintilian and unrefined by the taste and subtlety of Tacitus. Direct and simple statement is eschewed and novelty pursued at any price."
Varro/ Latin	<i>No title</i>, but it must be <i>Rerum rusticarum libri III</i> (<i>Agricultural Topics in Three Books</i>); Smith bound (or shelved) it with Cato and Columella on the same subject. Ancient Roman writer (116-27 BC), aka Marcus Terentius Varro; studied at Athens, worked for Caesar; later gained favor of Augustus; prolific, but all but two of 72 works are lost; greatly revered by those who came later.
Villani, Giovanni/ Italian.	<i>Nuova Chronica</i> (<i>New History</i> [of Florence]) in 12 books; "one of the most accurate accounts of the Battle of Crécy written during the Hundred Years' War; said that the archers were placed precariously behind the English and Welsh infantry, not on the flanks as asserted by others." Florentine historian, banker, and diplomat (1275-1348); son of a middle-class merchant. "The greatest Italian chronicler of his own times and the cornerstone of the early medieval history of Florence. His interest in economic details makes him the most modern of the late medieval chroniclers."
Viret, Pierre/ French	<i>Le Monde a l'Empire et le Monde Demoniacale</i> (<i>The World of the Empire and the World of Demons</i>) (pub Geneva 1561). Swiss evangelical preacher (1511-1571); converted Lausanne to Lutheranism.
Vitruvius	1) Latin/ <i>de Architectura</i>: history, theory, and techniques of architecture in 10 books; rediscovered by Florentines in 1414 (pub 1486? 1511 w. illus?). Book V contains detailed plans for Roman theaters based on Pythagorean (sacred) geometry. 2) Italian/ translation of the same by Cesare Cesariano (pub 1521). 3) French/ translation of the same by Jean Martin (pub 1547). 4) Spanish/ translation of the same (1543). Ancient Roman architect and military engineer (c.75 BC-after 15

AD), *aka* Marcus Vitruvius Pollio; specialized in artillery; fought with Caesar, possibly in Spain, North Africa, Aquitaine (Gaul) and Pontus (Turkey). Later pensioned by Augustus.

Vives, Juan/ Latin

1) *de Disciplinis (on School Discipline)*; urges more rational forms of teaching.

2) *de Causis Corruptarum Artium*; treatise on medicine.

3) *de ratione Dicendi* (1533); treatise on education.

Spanish scholar, humanist, and pedagogue (1492-1540), *aka* Juan Luis Vives; precursor of Freud; born in Valencia; as a child saw his father's family destroyed by the Inquisition, at 15 left Spain never to return; studied at Paris, professor of humanities at Leuven; friend of Erasmus; came to England in 1522, tutored Princess Mary; got doctorate at Oxford where he lectured on philosophy; left England over Henry VIII's divorce; retired to Bruges to write.

Volaterranus/ Latin

No title; probably part or all of his *Commentariorum rerum urbanarum*, an immense dictionary on all subjects (pub Rome, 1506; Paris, 1516).

Italian humanist, historian, teacher and theologian (1451-1522), *aka* Raffaello Maffei. His father secretary to three popes.

Willichius/ Latin

in Artem Poeticam (On the art of poetry)

Austrian physician, humanist scholar (1501-1552), *aka* Jodocus Willich; Lutheran.

Witichindus/ Latin

No title; probably *Gesta Saxonum*.

Saxon historian (c.973?); source of information for Camden on Saxon invasion of Britain. (bound with Luitprandus and Aeneas Silvius.)

Xenophon/ Attic Greek

No title, probably the *Anabasis*, an eyewitness account of the Persian wars that takes up where Thucydides leaves off; a Renaissance textbook for beginning students of Greek.

Athenian historian (c.430BC); born an aristocrat; fought in wars in Persia; wrote about it in the *Anabasis*, which Alexander later used as a field guide. Alexander may also have learned something about handling horses from Xenophon's treatise on horsemanship; defended Socrates.

