

SOME BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

- Accursius (* c. 1185 near Florence, † c. 1260 in Bologna). Called “doctor legum”, wrote *Glossa in Digestum Vetus*, quoted from *Corpus glossatorum iuris civilis*, 7, Turin, 1969 (reprint Venice, De Tortis, 1487–1489).
- Agrippa Cornelius Agrippa (1486–1535?), *De occulta philosophia libri tres*, in: ed. V. Perrone Compagni, *Studies in the History of Christian Thought*, vol. XLVIII, Leiden, 1992, pp. 263 and 516, respectively. Cf. a short biography in Allen, introd. Ep. 2544. *Wikipedia*, s.v.
- Alberto Pio See below, s.v. Pio.
- Aldus Manutius (* probably in 1452, † 1515). In 1505 he married Maria, daughter of Andrea Torresani (1451–1528), surnamed Asulanus because he was born in Asola near Mantua. Subsequently, father-in-law and son-in-law merged their publishing houses in Venice. After Aldus’ death in 1515, Asulanus continued the firm. *Contemporaries*, 2, p. 376sq., and 3, p. 332sq.
- Ambrosiaster An unknown author who, in the time of Pope Damasus (366–384) wrote commentaries to 13 epistles of Paul, that to the Hebrews excepted. In Erasmus’ opinion this writing could not be ascribed to Ambrose. In addition the *Quaestiones Veteris et Noui Testamenti* and five fragments of a commentary on *Matthew* were ascribed to him. *LThK*³, 1, 493. The name Ambrosiaster occurs for the first time in the edition of Ambrose by the Maurists (*Sancti Ambrosii Mediolanensis Episcopi Opera*, Paris, 2 vols., 1686 and 1690), in the appendix at the end of vol. 2, pp. 24–26. R. Hoven, *Notes sur Érasme et les auteurs anciens*, in *L’Antiquité classique* 38 (1969), pp. 172–174.
- Ambroschius Johann Amorbach or Amerbach (c. 1443–1513), and his sons Bruno (1484–1519) and Basilius (1488–1535), printers in Basel. Basilius worked from 1514 in Froben’s printing house and collated and amended texts. *Contemporaries*, 1, p. 42sq.
- Arius or Arrius Heretic, presbyter at Alexandria, excommunicated in 318–319 because of his Christological opinion.
- Beda, Natalis Noel Bédier or Beyde or Baide, (1470/71–1536 or 1537), was Principal of the College of Montaigu from 1504 to 1513–1514; in this function he was severe to his students. After acquiring his doctorate in theology in 1508 he offered his services to the Faculty of Theology and was chosen as its first ‘syndic’ in 1520; this function was created at his own suggestion. His criticism was sharp; hence he was exiled twice between 1533 and 1535. Allen, introd. Ep. 1571. H. Vredeveld, *Erasmus and Noël Beda at Paris in 1499*, *NAKG* 71 (1991), pp. 105–109.
- Beda Venerabilis (672/3–735) Monk and priest from Jarrow (Northumberland, England). He wrote, among other subjects, about grammar, history and theology; v. Migne *PL* 90–95, *CCSL* 118–123 and *CCCM* 175.
- Botzheim, Johann von, Ioannes Botz(h)emus (Sasbach near Strassburg c. 1480–1535) While he already was a vicar of Strassburg Cathedral, he matriculated at Bologna in 1500, and became Doctor of Canon Law there. He returned to Strassburg in 1504. In 1512 he was appointed Canon of Constance. There he offered hospitality to men of art and letters, and to travellers passing to Tyrol and Italy. Erasmus made his acquaintance in 1520 and visited him in September–October 1522. On the occasion of this visit Botzheim showed Erasmus mss. of the *NT* in the Chapter library; afterwards he sent them to him. In 1535 he died in Freiburg during a visit to Erasmus. Allen, *Op. ep.* I, p. 1.
- Budaeus, Guilelmus Guillaume Budé, (1468–1540), Parisian scholar, who had vast knowledge of Greek literature, corresponded with Erasmus and was a source of information for him. In this volume Erasmus mentions of his writings the *Annotationes in*

- quattuor et viginti Pandectarum libros* (1508) and *De asse et partibus eius* (1515) and probably borrows from his *Commentarii linguae Graecae* (1529). *Contemporaries*, 1, p. 212sqq.
- Calepinus, Giacomo Calepio, 'il Calepino' (Bergamo, c. 1440–c. 1510), called Ambrogio after entering as a brother into the order of the Augustinian Hermits. He studied Greek with Constantinos Laskaris and devoted himself to philological studies; he achieved fame by writing a *Dictionarium*, which he completed in ms. in 1487 (first edition Reggio nell' Emilia, 1502; more than 200 editions up till 1779, published by, among others, Jodocus Badius in Paris, 1509 and 1510). The first editions were in Latin with Greek equivalents; those from Venice, 1545–1546, had equivalents in Italian; those published in Antwerp, 1545–1546, called *Pentaglottos*, equivalents in Greek, German, Flemish and French. Albert Labarre, *Bibliographie du Dictionarium d'Ambrogio Calepino* (1502–1779), Baden-Baden, 1975, and Allen, Ep. 1725, n.l. 12.
- Caranza, Sanctius Sancho Carranza de Miranda taught theology at the University of Alcalá from c. 1510 to 1518. From 1520 to 1522 he was in Rome. There he published in March 1522 his *Opusculum in quasdam Erasmi annotationes*, in which he invited Erasmus to clarify his position with respect to a number of accusations of heresy which Stunica had made against Erasmus in his *Annotationes in Erasmusum*. In June Erasmus wrote the *Apologia de tribus locis quos ut recte taxatos a Stunica defenderat Sanctius Caranza theologus*; this work appeared on 6 August 1522 (in *LB IX*, 401–432). Relations between Erasmus and Caranza improved quickly. Thus Caranza argued in favour of Erasmus during the Valladolid conference. Cf. Ep. 1277, n.l. 24, *Contemporaries*, 1, p. 273sq., *ASD IX*, 2, p. 24sq., and Rummel, *Catholic Critics*, 1, pp. 156–161 and passim.
- Clement of Rome, one of the Apostolic Fathers, Pope, 92?–101? C. 96 he wrote an Epistle to the Corinthians; he is not regarded as the author of the other works which are ascribed to him. Cf. Quasten, 1, p. 63.
- Coletus, Ioannes John Colet, (c. 1466–1519), He studied in Italy and in Oxford. In 1504 he was appointed Dean of St. Paul's; there he founded a school in 1510. He stressed the importance of preaching and took a great interest in "ancient theology" and the writings of the Platonists. Colet was one of the leaders of Christian humanism in England, and from 1499 till his death a close friend of Erasmus; he had an important spiritual influence on both Erasmus and Thomas More. Erasmus often visited Colet in Oxford in 1499 and they undertook together a pilgrimage to Canterbury in 1514. Colet welcomed Erasmus' *Novum Testamentum*. Erasmus wrote a short biography of him in Ep. 1211 (1521). Ferguson, p. 299, n.l. 1610, and More, *CW* 15, 567, n. 208/10.
- Durandus Durandus de S. Porciano, (St. Pourçain, c. 1275–1334 Meaux), scholastic philosopher and theologian, wrote an anti-thomistic *Commentary on the Sententiae* (before 1308¹, 1310–1311², 1317–1327³). *LThK* 3, p. 612, *ODCC*.
- Faber Stapulensis Jacobus, Jacques Lefèvre d'Étaples, (Étaples, c. 1460–1536), theologian. He studied in Paris, became a teacher in the Faculty of Arts and studied Greek there. Before the end of 1492 he published paraphrases of writings by Aristotle on natural philosophy; in the years after he produced many publications, especially on Aristotle. In the first decade of the 16th century a humanist circle formed around him. In 1509 he published *Quincuplex Psalterium*, a critical study of the Bible text, in 1512 commentaries on the Epistles of Paul, in 1525 on the catholic Epistles, in 1517 the treatise *De Maria Magdalena et triduo Christi disceptatio*. Critical remarks by Erasmus in the *Annotations* on Faber led to a conflict. *Contemporaries*, 2, 315sqq.
- Galenus (Pergamon, 129AD–c. 199). He studied medicine in Smyrna, Corinth and Alexandria. Practiced as a doctor in Pergamon and Rome. In 192 a large part of his writings were lost in a fire which had begun in the Pax temple in Rome. H.J. Rose, *A Handbook of Greek Literature*, London, 1950⁴, p. 385sqq.