New Ancient Greek in a Neo-Latin World

Latinity and Classical Reception in the Early Modern Period

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New Ancient Greek in a Neo-Latin World

The Restoration of Classical Bilingualism in the Early Modern Low Countries and Beyond

By

Raf Van Rooy

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I dedicate the book on the two classical languages to those other great twins in my life, Jerom and Jules, who have made sure that I spent sufficient time outside of my ivory tower. I admire them, as well as Elien and Maurice, for putting up with me and my particular brand of work.

Raf Van Rooy
Leuven, November 7, 2022

Conventions

Throughout the volume, I offer diplomatic renderings of Greek, Latin and occasional vernacular texts from early modern prints and manuscripts. I do not, however, adopt the *s longa* ⟨ſ⟩ for Latin, which I simply render as ⟨s⟩. Guillemets (⟨⟩) indicate conjectures for passages where the text is for some reason corrupt or incomplete. Abbreviations have been silently resolved in order not to overload citations with non-alphabetic signs, unless otherwise indicated. This choice is also partly motivated by the fact that the distinction between abbreviation and ligature is not always very clear in the case of Greek orthography. For Greek, I leave diacritic mistakes and idiosyncrasies (accents, spirituses, diereses, punctuation marks) as they are, in order to give the reader an accurate impression of the early moderns' mastery, and conventions, of Greek diacritics. However, I do adapt the placement of diacritics in diphthongs (e.g. ⟨ἕῠ⟩) to modern practice (⟨εῠ̔⟩) for technical reasons, since short vowels such as omicron ⟨ο⟩, when placed at the beginning of a diphthong, currently do not allow a circumflex accent in Unicode. I have largely preserved the capitalization of the original sources, unless it might confuse the reader too much. I have not marked mistakes with [*sic*], but offer the expected modern orthographies in footnotes or after the quotations for readers wanting to compare both spellings. I have maintained grave accents before punctuation marks, which is another idiosyncrasy of early modern Greek typography. Omissions are marked by […]. I quote from modern editions, when available, unless I have good reasons to mistrust the edition. I refer to the authors of ancient works as they were attributed in the early modern period.

When there is no page or folio number, I have used signature marks for reference, whether they are explicitly marked or deducible from the signature set-up of the book. In the latter case, when the deduction is not straightforward, I have used square brackets to indicate that the signature mark has been deduced from other signature marks in the book. I have adopted a similar practice for unnumbered pages and folios. Unless indicated otherwise, English translations of Neo-Latin and New Ancient Greek texts are my own. If a passage shows Latin-to-Greek code-switching, English renderings from Greek are marked by italics, while those from Latin remain in Roman type. Out of convenience, I quote classical texts and English translations from the online Loeb Classical Library. I refer to ancient authors and works with the abbreviations of the *Oxford Classical Dictionary* (fourth edition).