not alphabetically, thus providing the reader with a diachronic analysis of Hispano-Latin letters in Spain. In his work, Cerdá held up Spanish Neo-Latin writers as examples of classical control and scholarly excellence, claiming that these authors were comparable not only with their ancient predecessors but also with their contemporary European counterparts. Underlying his catalogue of early modern Latin writers is therefore a very conscious programme aimed at championing the literary heritage of his nation, in the light of strong criticisms of Spain’s cultural belatedness. In this respect, Cerdá’s response constitutes the best example of the active role Latin played for the construction of a national and cultural identity in eighteenth-century Spain.

Further Reading


Mestre Sanchís, Antonio, Don Gregorio Mayans y Siscar, entre la erudición y la política (Valencia: Institució Alfons el Magnànim, 1999).

ALEJANDRO COROLEU

Neo-Latin Online

Perhaps the most important use made by Neo-Latin scholars of the Internet so far is for the publication of Neo-Latin texts, either in the form of a digital reproduction of the original imprint or in the form of a modern transcription/edition. The ever-growing corpus of Neo-Latin texts, which is thus made available, is (as far as it is open access) catalogued in the Analytical Bibliography of On-line Neo-Latin Texts prepared by Dana F. Sutton. Some of these digital editions are meant for scholarly use, others as teaching material. A particularly appealing scholarly repository is CAMENA—Latin Texts of Early Modern Europe, hosted by the German department of Heidelberg University in co-operation with the University of Mannheim. Other examples include the section on Neo-Latin in the online Latin Library and the section on Latinitas nova in the Bibliotheca Augustana. More specialized collections include an online Neo-Latin Anthology for the use of teachers of Latin worldwide (initiated by the Society of Neo-Latin Studies), the online Poeti d’Italia in lingua latina collection, the section on Humanist and Renaissance Italian poetry in Latin in the Perseus Digital Library, and the digital Heinsius collection of Dutch Neo-Latin poets. Digital libraries of a more general nature, largely focusing on publications which are in the public domain (e.g. the Internet Archive, Google Books, and Europeana) also contain numerous editions of Neo-Latin texts as well as (older) secondary literature.

Influential examples of online tools and instruments for Neo-Latin research are provided by Marc van der Poel’s Bibliographical Aid to the Study of Renaissance Latin Texts, the collection of links for Neo-Latin studies hosted by the Seminarium Philologiae Humanisticae of KU Leuven, Johann Ramminger’s Neulateinishe Wortliste, and the Database of Nordic Neo-Latin Literature. Other sites are devoted to particular Neo-Latin authors, and frequently offer reproductions or editions of their works as well as references to relevant modern scholarship. Examples include La biblioteca ideale di Giordano Bruno, Erasmus Online, Juan Luis Vives Digital, and the Pico Project. Finally, mention should be made of a number of journals relevant for Neo-Latin Studies, which are exclusively published online: Retiarius—Archivium Recentioris Latinitatis (which appeared from 1998 to 2001), Camenae (since 2007), and Vates. The Journal of New Latin Poetry (publishing not only newly written Latin verse, but also articles on Neo-Latin poetry since 2010).

The quality and technical sophistication of Neo-Latin scholarship online is very diverse. Whereas a lot of (especially editorial) online projects are labors of love supported by a relatively basic technical infrastructure, more ambitious projects have begun to implement recent advances in, e.g., computer-assisted textual analysis. An example is provided by ePistoriarium, an application which uses random
indexing and allows researchers to browse and analyze thousands of 17th-century letters, enabling visualizations of geograhical, time-based, social network and co-citation inquiries. *epistolarium* thus also provides an example of the opportunities, provided by technological developments (e.g. in OCR technology and Linked Data scholarship), for Neo-Latin studies to move into the burgeoning field of the Digital Humanities.

**URLs of Websites Mentioned in This Article**

**Analytical Bibliography of On-line Neo-Latin Texts:**
http://www.philological.bham.ac.uk/bibliography

**Bibliotheca Augustana (Latinitas nova section):**
http://www.hs-augsburg.de/~harsch/a_chron.html#latnov

**Biblioteca ideale di Giordano Bruno:**
http://bibliotecaiideale.filosofia.sns.it/index.php

**Database of Nordic Neo-Latin Literature:**
http://www.uib.no/neolatin

**CAMENA—Latin Texts of Early Modern Europe:**
http://www.uni-mannheim.de/mateo/camena/camena_e.html

**Camenea:**

**ePistolarium:**
http://ckcc.huygens.knaw.nl/epistolarium

**Erasmus Online:**
www.erasmus.org/index.cfm

**Europeana:**

**Heinsius-collection of Dutch Neo-Latin poets:**
http://www.let.leidenuniv.nl/Dutch/Latijn/Heinsius.html

**Internet Archive:**
www.archive.org

**Juan Luis Vives Digital:**
http://bv2.gva.es/i8n/estaticos/contenido.cmd?pagina=estaticos/vives/vives_inicio

**The Latin Library (Neo-Latin section):**
http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/neo.html

**Neo-Latin Anthology:**
http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/arts/ren/snls/snls_teaching_anthology

**Perseus Digital Library:**
http://www.perseus.tufts.edu

**Pico Project:**
http://www.brown.edu/Departments/Italian_Studies/pico/index.html

**Poeti d’Italia in lingua latina:**
http://mqdq.cab.unipd.it/mqdq/poetiditalia

www.neulatein.de

**Retiarius—Archivium Recentiorsis Latinitatis:**
http://mcl.as.uky.edu/retiarius-archivium-recentiorsis-latinitatis

**Seminarium Philologiae Humanisticae:**

Marc van der Poel, *Bibliographical Aid to the Study of Renaissance Latin Texts*:
http://mvdpoel.ruhosting.nl/Bibliographical%20Aid.htm

**Vates. The Journal of New Latin Poetry:**
http://pineapplepubs.snazzystuff.co.uk/vates.htm

**Demmy Verbeke**