

Contents

Abbreviations — XI

Part 1: Introduction

1 Introduction — 3

Part 2: From late antiquity to the Italian Renaissance

- 1 **The transmission and translation of Chrysostom during late antiquity the Middle Ages — 11**
 - 1.1 A potted biography of John Chrysostom — 11
 - 1.2 From the fourth to the sixth century: The earliest period of reception — 12
 - 1.3 From the sixth to the ninth century: The oldest manuscripts of Chrysostom — 21
 - 1.4 From the ninth to the eleventh century: The reception of Chrysostom in Byzantium during the ‘Macedonian Renaissance’ — 26
 - 1.5 From the twelfth to the fifteenth century: The ‘twelfth-century Renaissance’ and after — 29
 - 1.6 Conclusion: The state of affairs up to 1417 — 34
- 2 **Ambrogio Traversari: Translating Chrysostom in early Renaissance Florence — 36**
 - 2.1 Ambrogio Traversari’s translations of Chrysostom — 36
 - 2.2 Traversari and contemporary Byzantine scholarship — 44
- 3 **John Chrysostom in late Byzantine and post-Byzantine patristic scholarship — 47**
 - 3.1 Chrysostom in Byzantine patristic scholarship at Council of Ferrara-Florence — 47
 - 3.2 Chrysostom and the consensus of the Fathers in the Greek world after the Council of Ferrara-Florence — 54

- 4 Translations of John Chrysostom in Renaissance Rome from Nicholas V (1447–1455) to Sixtus IV (1471–1484) — 62**
 - 4.1 The foundation of the Vatican Library, and its collection of Greek manuscripts of Chrysostom — **62**
 - 4.2 Two Greek translators of John Chrysostom: George of Trebizond and Theodore Gaza — **65**
 - 4.3 Translations of Chrysostom by Latin scholars, 1450–1484. 1: Pietro Balbi — **76**
 - 4.4 Translations of Chrysostom by Latin scholars, 1450–1484. 2: Francesco Griffolini — **82**
 - 4.5 Translations of Chrysostom by Latin scholars, 1450–1484. 3: Tortelli, Lippi, Brenta, Persona, Valentini, Lando, and Selling — **93**
 - 4.6 Reading Chrysostom in the Italian Renaissance: The example of Jean Jouffroy — **96**

- 5 The first printed editions of John Chrysostom, c.1466–1504 — 105**
 - 5.1 Incunabula editions of Chrysostom — **105**
 - 5.2 The first *Opera omnia*: 1503 (Venice) and 1504 (Basel) — **111**

Part 3: The politics of patristic scholarship in Reformation Basel: Erasmus, his friends, and their enemies

- 1 New texts, new questions, and a new interpretation of Paul — 121**
- 2 The politics of patristic scholarship in Reformation Basel — 131**
- 3 Erasmus in exile: The 1530 and 1536 *Opera omnia* — 151**
- 4 Erasmus's *Life of John Chrysostom* — 163**
 - 4.1 *Chrysostomus alter Paulus* — **163**
 - 4.2 The study of spuria — **175**

Part 4: Patristic scholarship in an age of confessionalisation

- 1 **Confessionalisation and scholarship: Setting the scene — 185**
- 2 **Testing and ignoring confessionalisation in Brescia, Basel, and Paris: 1536–1547 — 188**
 - 2.1 Experiments in confessionalisation in editions printed between 1536 and 1539 — 188
 - 2.2 A confessional or commercial rivalry? The *Opera omnia* of Paris (1543) and Basel (1547) — 193
- 3 **An Italian interlude: 1548–1554 — 202**
- 4 **A rivalry renewed: The *Opera omnia* of 1556 (Paris), 1558 (Basel), and 1570 (Paris) — 214**
- 5 **Censoring and translating Chrysostom in Italy, the Low Countries, and France, 1571–1585 — 228**
 - 5.1 The place of the Church Fathers in the Roman index between the death of Marcello Cervini (1555) and the establishment of the Congregation of the Index (1571) — 228
 - 5.2 Suppressing and supporting scholarship in Bologna and Antwerp — 235
 - 5.3 Plans for a Roman *Opera omnia* of Chrysostom — 240
 - 5.4 Jacques de Billy and the 1581 Paris *Opera omnia* — 245
 - 5.5 Assessing the impact of confessionalisation and censorship on patristics between 1571 and 1585 — 249
- 6 **Education, collaboration, and confession: 1585–1624 — 252**
 - 6.1 Education and confession: Printing Chrysostom for the classroom — 252
 - 6.2 Collaboration and confession. 1: Jérôme Commelin and his successors — 259
 - 6.3 Collaboration and confession. 2: Henry Savile's early plans for a Greek edition of Chrysostom, and the response of Fronton du Duc — 266

- 6.4 Collaboration and confession. 3: Henry Savile completes his edition, with help from Fronton du Duc — **272**
- 6.5 Conclusion — **278**

Part 5: **General conclusion**

General conclusion — 283

- 1 Expansion, change, or development? — **283**
- 2 Why the early modern reception of Chrysostom still matters.
1: The ongoing significance of early modern editions to the Greek text of Chrysostom — **285**
- 3 Why the early modern reception of Chrysostom still matters.
2: Latin is Chrysostom's second language — **286**
- 4 Why the early modern reception of Chrysostom still matters.
3: Losses since the early modern period — **288**
- 5 Why the early modern reception of Chrysostom still matters.
4: No one edition can answer every question — **289**

Bibliography — 291

Images — 317

Indices — 319