



Newsletter
of the Society for
Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies

Volume II, no. 2

December 31, 1972

THE SOCIETY FOR SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE HISTORICAL STUDIES was founded in April 1969, to promote research in the fields of Spanish and Portuguese History. Members of the Executive Committee are Professors Morgan R. Broadhead (University of Texas at Austin), Clara E. Lida (Wesleyan University), Stanley Payne (University of Wisconsin), David Ringrose (Rutgers University), Nicolás Sánchez-Albornoz (New York University), Susan Schneider (University of Massachusetts at Boston), and Iris M. Zavala (State University of New York at Stony Brook).

1973 ANNUAL MEETING

The Fourth Annual Conference of the Society will be sponsored by the Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division of the Library of Congress, and will be held in the Whittall Pavilion of the Library on Saturday and Sunday, April 7 and 8, 1973. Hotel and banquet reservation forms are enclosed in this NEWSLETTER. As April 8 marks the beginning of the Cherry Blossom Festival in Washington, members are urged to make their reservations promptly. Mr. Earl J. Pariseau, Acting Chief, Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. 20540, is in charge of local arrangements. Professor Nicolás Sánchez-Albornoz is in charge of the committee on the program. Suggestions regarding panels, papers, and speakers should be directed to him at the History Department, New York University, New York, New York 10003.

SOCIETY FOR SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE HISTORICAL STUDIES: PRIZES

As announced in the October issue of the NEWSLETTER, the Society intends to award its first annual prizes this year for work in the fields of Spanish or Portuguese history. Awards are scheduled at the discretion of the judges in two categories: 1) a prize of \$200.00 will be awarded the best finished article length manuscript submitted to the Awards Committee by a graduate student; and 2) an award without stipend will be accorded the best article accepted for publication and submitted to the Awards Committee by a young scholar within five years of completion of the Ph.D. Entries may be submitted to Professor Nicolás Sánchez-Albornoz, History Department, New York University, New York 10003.

Essays may be submitted in English, Spanish, or Portuguese.

SOCIETY FOR SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE HISTORICAL STUDIES: ELECTIONS

To fill an extraordinary vacancy on the Nominating Committee of the Society for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies a special election was authorized at the 1972 Annual Meeting. For that purpose ballots have been enclosed with this issue of the NEWSLETTER. Members are asked to indicate their choice for the vacancy on the enclosed form and return it by February 28th to Professor Temma Kaplan as specified.

Three ordinary vacancies on the Executive Committee and Nominating Committee are anticipated this year with the expiration of the terms of office of Professors Sánchez-Albornoz and Zavala (Executive Committee) and Kaplan (Nominating Committee). Space is provided at the bottom of the ballot for suggestions from the membership to fill these vacancies.

SOCIETY FOR SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE HISTORICAL STUDIES:
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND NET WORTH

The following report was made public during the Annual Business Meeting in April 1972. It is reprinted here for the benefit of the wider membership.

Year Ended December 31, 1972

Income:

Membership dues	\$1,014
Conference	217
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Total Income	\$1,231

Expenses:

Meetings	\$ 356
Office and Printing	126
Periodicals	89
Postage	36
Telegrams	3
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Total Expenses	\$ 610

Net Income	621
Net Worth (January 1, 1971)	\$ 854
Net Worth (December 31, 1971)	<hr/>
	\$1,475

APPROACHES TO THE SPANISH RENAISSANCE

Roger Schlesinger
Assistant Professor of History
Washington State University

At the turn of this century Sir Richard Jebb, writing in The Cambridge Modern History, set the tone for much of the subsequent scholarship concerning the Renaissance in Spain. Spanish humanists, he declared, "had never been anything more than centers of cultivated groups, enabled by powerful patronage to defy the general hostility of priests and monks." These humanists, he judged, gained no hold on Spanish society at large.¹ Clear evidence that Jebb's conclusions are no longer a consensus is found in The New Cambridge Modern History. Here Roberto Weiss wrote that "the swift development of Spain during the half-century 1470-1520 was also reflected in the intellectual sphere. A new interest in the humanities was already evident there shortly after 1470, being mainly the outcome of humanist influence from Italy."² What has been achieved in the decades between the old and new Cambridge histories is largely the result of new approaches, interests and frames of reference in Hispanic studies. It is the purpose of this article to examine a few of these changing trends, and to venture an assessment of their value.

Before discussing new approaches to the Spanish Renaissance, however, it might be well to look at the work of the preceding generation, the problems which interested it and the answers it found. It is easier to measure the importance of change when a point of departure is established first.

In the early years of this century two somewhat negative schools of thought dominated Spanish Renaissance scholarship. The first of these points of view simply held that Spain had no Renaissance. Spanien, das land ohne Renaissance³ was the way Hands Wantoch expressed this opinion, and many of the adherents of this school were German. As early as 1909 Heinrich Morf wrote "Die iberisch Halbinsel hat keine eigentliche Renaissance erlebt,"⁴ and a quarter century later Victor Klemperer still asked "gibt es eine spanische Renaissance?" and arrived at a negative conclusion.⁵ This view was not limited to Germans, however, and well-respected scholars such as Giuseppe Toffanin and Federico de Onís were more or less of the same mind.⁶ These historians operated under an essentially Burckhardtian conception of the Renaissance and, as a result, failed to make generalizations which fit the particular case in Spain.⁷ Nevertheless, these kinds of conclusions about the Spanish Renaissance met with wide acceptance in the scholarly community, and to a certain extent still do.⁸

A second point of view, somewhat less extreme in its argument, accepted the notion of a limited Renaissance in Spain, but emphasized

its non-native elements. Adherents of this view include Bernardo Sanvisenti,⁹ Benedetto Croce¹⁰ and Adolfo Bonilla y San Martín.¹¹ Their work is of basic importance for the study of the Spanish Renaissance and it retains its value despite later additions and modifications.¹² This school of thought is still popular today, with many students of Hispanic literature arguing only about which foreign influences have had the greatest role in shaping the native tradition.

These two schools of thought dominated Spanish Renaissance studies until the 1930's, when the investigations of a number of historians revealed detailed information upon which a larger hypothesis about the Spanish Renaissance might be based. By the end of the 30's such a hypothesis was beginning to appear. In part this resulted from a more scientific approach, exemplified by the appearance of the Revista de filología española in 1914. Published with all the resources of the Centro de Estudios Históricos at Madrid, it gave to Hispanic studies a new orientation and impetus.¹³ New and larger hypotheses about the Spanish Renaissance also resulted from the labors of a distinguished group of historians--Arturo Farinelli,¹⁴ Aubrey Bell¹⁵ and Marcel Bataillon¹⁶ to name only the most outstanding. By the time these men had published the results of their research the broad outlines of Renaissance Spain were established. What remained was to fill in further detail or to modify the picture by looking at the data from a new angle or in the context of a different frame of reference.

Of course, there was a large element of continuity in this process. Many scholars continued to work along lines already laid out. On the other hand, some problems and approaches did drop out of the picture. The years since the second World War have witnessed far fewer biographies than did the preceding three decades. Those years produced works on the lives and works of Antonio de Nebrija,¹⁷ Lucio Marineo Siculo,¹⁸ Alonso de Cartagena¹⁹ and Francisco Cardinal Ximenes.²⁰ In recent years only the biographies of Juan de Mena²¹ and Joan Margarit i Pau²² can be considered valuable, and as yet there is no definitive biography of the Marqués de Santillana,²³ Enrique de Villena²⁴ or Peter Martyr²⁵, all important figures in fifteenth century intellectual history. The main current of recent historiography seems to be the collecting of factual information, the testing of accepted ideas and the interpretation of data in terms of Renaissance theory.

This current has nowhere been more evident than in the sophisticated investigations of Hispanic specialists into the nature and extent of the foreign literary influences on Spanish literature. After the work of Sanvisenti, Croce and Bonilla San Martín, the pioneers in this field were Chandler R. Post, better known as an art historian, and Joseph Seronde. The investigations of Seronde,²⁶ emphasizing the Italian influences on Spanish Renaissance literature, are today more popular than Post's arguments on behalf of the French.²⁷ They have been continued by Joseph G. Fucilla, the leading student of Hispanic-Italian relations in recent years. In Relaciones hispanoitalianas (1953) and Estudios sobre

el petrarquismo en España (1960) Fucilla concluded that the dependence of Spanish authors on Italian literature was so close that it was virtually impossible to pin down a certain Spanish writer to a specific Italian source.²⁸ On the other hand, Post's arguments in favor of the preponderance of the French influence has recently been taken up by Peter Russell. In an important article on Spanish humanism of the fifteenth century, Russell concluded that "when looking for outside influence, it is probably more profitable to look northwards, to France, Burgundy and Flanders" and that "only a superficial and fiche-collecting kind of history. . . allows us to set up a phantom bridge linking Spain with Italian humanism in the 1400's."²⁹

Scholars today have followed the lead of Post, Seronde, and Fucilla, but with new approaches and new methods. A good example of current scholarly technique is A. D. Deyermond's The Petrarchan Sources of La Celestina (1961). Early on the author warns his reader that "the detailed presentation of parallel passages and the assembling of statistical evidence is not likely to make for easy reading." Perhaps, but Deyermond's work is a model of dispassionate and objective scholarship.³⁰ A similar approach to the problem of literary borrowings is taken by Margherita Morreale. Her Castiglione y Boscán (1959) is nothing less than an investigation into the lexical characteristics of The Courtier, and her more recent analysis of Gracián Dantisco's Galateo español (1961) gives detailed bibliographical descriptions of this work from the sixteenth through the eighteenth centuries. Her latter work includes a glossary contributing significantly to the study of sixteenth century lexicography. One recent author, moreover, has travelled an extra step. Edward Sarmiente employed a computer and automatic classifier in the compilation of Concordancias de las obras poeticas en castellano de Garcilaso de la Vega (1970). These approaches are desirable and informative. The study of any writer's sources has been too much neglected. The pursuit of new information about any work is good for the help it will give to future students. But any attempt to study the sources of a work can be of value only if the literary relationship can be proven conclusively and if the results are regarded as contributory evidence, not as a full and definitive explanation of the work.

After the debate concerning the outside influences on Spanish Renaissance literature, the most important problem confronting Hispanists today is that of a terminus a quo for the Renaissance in Spain. The most important recent trend has been to move the origins of the Spanish Renaissance back into the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, a process which occurred in other aspects of Renaissance history about a generation ago. Until recently the reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella marked the change from medieval to Renaissance Spain. This view is still the most popular in histories of Spanish literature.³¹ In the 1940's, however, Otis H. Green suggested that the decade of the 1470's, the very beginning of the rule of the Catholic Sovereigns, was more appropriate. Green focused on the return of Antonio de Nebrija from Bologna in 1473 as the most significant occurrence in this period.³² This view was not original with Green; the work of I. Gonzalez Llubera suggested the same

thing two decades earlier,³³ but Green provided strong evidence for his point of view. As noted above, Roberto Weiss subscribed to this view in The New Cambridge Modern History. Today the origins of the Spanish Renaissance have been moved even further back, into the reign of Isabella's father, Juan II of Castile. This view was held first by Puymaigre³⁴ and was later developed by Marcelino Menéndez y Pelayo, although he admits, elsewhere, that the scholars of Juan's reign were "meros latinistas y, por consiguiente, humanistas de segunda clase."³⁵

Those who would see the reign of Juan II as a transitional one between the Middle Ages and Renaissance in Spain have good reason for their view. Humanism, in the narrow sense of a revival of classical studies, does not begin with Ferdinand and Isabella. There is a lengthy period of preparation which makes it impossible, when speaking of Castilian or Catalan literature, to separate a "Renaissance" sixteenth century from a "medieval" fifteenth. A change comes about a century earlier. During the fourteenth century the most important outside influences helping to shape Spanish culture came from France and Arab Andalusia. With the turn of the fifteenth century these two influences were replaced by two others: that of Italy, and, through Italy, that of the classics. Dante and Petrarch became popular reading among educated Spaniards, the latter especially among the Catalans. Dante's influence was felt as early as 1405 in Castile, although his Christian philosophy did not impress Spaniards nearly as much as his allegorical structure. During the early years of this century translations were made of Homer, Thucydides, Livy, Seneca and fragments of Plato. The first complete translation of the Aeneid into a modern language is that by Enrique de Villena in 1427-28, and the Marqués de Santillana, a contemporary bibliophile and patron, included only Latin and Greek in the category of literature termed "sublime."³⁶

Not only has the origin of the Spanish Renaissance been moved chronologically backwards, but its Christian character has also received considerable emphasis and acceptance. The most important reason for this is, simply, the work of the American scholar Otis H. Green. Spain and the Western Tradition (1963-66) is the most important contribution in recent years to the study of Spanish literature and its intellectual background. Green grinds no axes, and in the words of one critic "what emerges from his pages is a more serene and . . . a more balanced view of the Spanish Renaissance than any yet presented."³⁷ For Green the Spanish Renaissance is indeed a Christian one: "Spain, by a determined choice, devoted her spiritual and material strength to an ideal which we find exemplified, for England, in the Christian humanism of Milton."³⁸

Green's approach to the problem of the Spanish Renaissance is the most fruitful to date. In the midst of much nonsense written about the role of Catholicism in Spain, Green's work is an example of dispassionate scholarship. It contrasts clearly with the polemical works of Américo Castro, who, for his part, has pointed out flaws in Green's work as well. Spain and the Western Tradition is not a systematic work,

and Green is sometimes guilty of making questionable generalizations ("literature is ever unreliable as a social document"!)."39 Of more importance, Castro has recently indicted Green for purposely neglecting data contrary to his point of view.40

Castro, for all his polemics, does have the merit of being the first modern historian to create a theory of Spanish history which attributes a decisive and positive role to the interaction of Jews, Moslems and Christians in Spain. This is neither the time nor place to enter into a detailed discussion of Castro's theories, elaborated gradually over a generation.41 Castro does suggest one approach, which, applied in a round-about way, might shed further light on the Spanish Renaissance. In attacking the tendency towards nationalism in Spanish historiography, Castro claims that the search for remote, heroic and glorious origins had its origin in the Middle Ages and was a result of the Moslem conquest.

A fruitful approach for the study of the Spanish Renaissance would be an investigation of the activities of Spanish humanists in this regard. To what extent did they search for a remote and glorious past? To what extent did they promote patriotism? And to what extent were their efforts encouraged by the government? Answers to these questions are important in throwing light on the nature of humanistic activity in fifteenth-century Spain.

By the reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella a firm foundation had been built for Spanish patriotism. While much has been written about the political activities of the monarchs, the conscious efforts of the Queen to use humanism in the service of the state have been neglected. Isabella, seeking to create a climate of opinion in Spain intended to foster national pride, used native and foreign humanists. The best example is Antonio de Nebrija, and by way of conclusion I return to him.

After studying at the University of Bologna for a decade, Nebrija returned to Spain to embark upon a career as linguistic and grammatical reformer. That pride in country, perhaps even a Spanish civic humanism, was an important ingredient of Nebrija's program, is evident in his Repetitio secunda of 1486. In urging students to pursue eloquence in Latin, Nebrija is more concerned with national pride than in good Latin for its own sake. "Let us not permit ourselves to be held in ridicule by foreign nations who, when they hear us speaking Latin . . . scoff at us with jeers and laughter." This is but a brief example. The activities of Alonso de Cartagena at the Council of Basle or the Palace school run by Peter Martyr might serve as examples equally well. But now that broad hypotheses have been projected about the Spanish Renaissance, with scholars approaching their special fields of interest in a variety of ways, one potentially valuable approach, heretofore neglected, is to study the uses which the monarchs made of humanists and humanism, the Spanish equivalent perhaps of Baron's civic humanism in Florence.

Notes

1. I (1902), 578.
2. I (1964), 121. The Spanish Renaissance is also treated briefly in Paul Oskar Kristeller, "Studies on Humanism during the Last Twenty Years," Studies in the Renaissance, IX (1962), 7-30; and his "The European Diffusion of Italian Humanism," Italica, XXXIX (1962), 1-20.
3. (Munich, 1927).
4. Die Kultur der Gegenwart (Leipzig, 1909), I, IX, i, 425.
5. Logos, XVI (1927), 129-161.
6. Toffanin denied a place in Renaissance literature to Don Quixote! See his La fine dell' Umanesimo (Turin, 1920), 220-416. Federico de Onís, speaking at the University of Oviedo in 1912, denied the effectiveness of Renaissance ideology in Spanish intellectual history. See his "El problema de la universidad española," Ensayos sobre el sentido de la cultura española (Madrid, 1932). Later Onís reversed his opinion in "El concepto del Renacimiento aplicado a la literatura española," España y America (Madrid, 1955), 285-295.
7. For general statements on the Spanish Renaissance see Helmut Hatzfeld, "Italienische und spanische Renaissance," Literaturwissenschaftliches Jahrbuch der Görres-Gesellschaft, I (1926), 24-46; O. Antscherl, "Italienische-europäische oder nationale Renaissance," Germanische-romanische Monatschrift (1929), 385ff.

The influence of Italian Renaissance poetry on the Spanish lyric was, of course, well known. Brilliant reconstructions had been made by M. Menéndez y Palayo in his study of Boscán (1908) and by H. Keniston in his Garcilaso de la Vega (1922). The dependence of early drama on Italian models had been shown by J.P. W. Crawford in the first edition of his Spanish Drama before Lope de Vega (1922). Yet, none of these works had involved a consideration of Spain's participation in the broader aspects of Renaissance ideology.
8. Wallace K. Ferguson, Europe in Transition (Boston, 1962) and S. Harrison Thomson, Europe in Renaissance and Reformation (New York, 1963) do not deal with Spanish culture during the Renaissance. Robert Ergang, The Renaissance (New York, 1967) and Lewis Spitz, The Renaissance and Reformation Movements (Chicago, 1971) do have sections on the Renaissance in Spain.

9. B. Sanvisenti, I primi influssi di Dante, del Petrarca e del Boccaccio sulla letteratura spagnuola (Milan, 1902).
10. B. Croce, La Spagna nella vita italiana durante la rinascenza (Bari, 1917).
11. A Bonilla y San Martin, Fernando de Córdoba (1425?-1486?) y los orígenes del renacimiento filosófico en España (Madrid, 1911) and "El Renacimiento y su influencia literaria en España," La España Moderna XVI (1902), 84-100.
12. A good example of an updating of Sanvisenti's work is William C. Atkinson, "Medieval and Renaissance: A Footnote to Spanish Literary History," Bulletin of Spanish Studies, XXV (1948), 213-221. Both scholars emphasize the influence of the classics, transmitted through Italy, in the Spanish Renaissance.
13. In each fasciculus of the Revista (or in three or four yearly fasciculi) a current bibliography on the Spanish Renaissance was published. Its completeness, accuracy and breadth caused the disappearance, after 1917, of the Bibliographie hispanique, published annually by the Hispanic Society of America starting in 1905. On a new orientation in Spanish Renaissance studies around 1914 see W. Mulertt, "Los estudios hispanistas en Alemania durante los últimos veinticinco años," Boletín de la Biblioteca Menéndez y Pelayo (1926), 30-49; H. Hamel, "Spanische Literatur bis zur Ausgang der 17. Jahrhunderts im Lichte deutscher Forschung," Germanische-romanische Monatschrift (1928), 31-49; Otis H. Green, "Studies on the Spanish Literature of the Renaissance, 1929-41," Progress of Medieval and Renaissance Studies in the United States, Bulletin No. 17 (1942), 35-48.
14. A Farinelli, Dante in Spagna--Francia--Inghilterra--Germania (Turin, 1922); Italia e Spagna, 2v. (Turin, 1929).
15. Aubrey F. G. Bell, "Notes on the Spanish Renaissance," Revue Hispanique, LXXX (1930), 319-652 (translated into Spanish as El renacimiento español, Zaragoza, 1944); Luis de León: A Study of the Spanish Renaissance (Oxford, 1925). For a critique of Bell's work see Pedro M. Vélez, Observaciones al libro de Aubrey F. G. Bell sobre Fray Luis de León (El Escorial, 1931).
16. In 1925 Bataillon published Diálogo de doctrina cristiana of Juan de Valdés. In 1937 he published Erasme et l'Espagne. Bataillon's work confirmed, beyond doubt, that the intellectual complications of sixteenth century Europe were present in Spain, but were simplified by the fundamentally Spanish filosofía Christi which had appeared in Spain as a natural development and was given new impetus by Erasmus. Friedrich Loofs, in his Dogmengeschichte (quoted with approval by Adolf Harnack in History of Dogma, VII, 36n2) enumerates among the conditions and tendencies

in Catholicism prior to Trent, the ennobling of theology through humanism which is the outstanding characteristic of the philosophia Christi of Cardinal Ximenes.

17. Félix G. Olmedo, Nebrija (1441-1522) (Madrid, 1942); Nebrija en Salamanca (Madrid, 1944). Cf. the older work of Pedro Lemus y Rubio, "El Maestro Elio Antonio de Lebrixa, 1441-1522," Revue Hispanique, XXII (1910), 459-508; XXIX (1917), 13-120.
18. Caro Lynn, A College Professor of the Renaissance (Chicago, 1937)
19. R. P. Luciano Serrano, Los Conversos D. Pablo de Santa María y D. Alfonso de Cartagena (Madrid, 1942).
20. Reginald Merton, Cardinal Ximenes and the Making of Spain (London, 1934)
21. María Rosa Lida de Malkiel, Juan de Mena, poeta del prerrenacimiento español (Mexico, 1940). Cf. her La idea de fama en la edad media castellana (Mexico, 1952).
22. Robert B. Tate, Joan Margarit i Pau, Cardinal-Bishop of Gerona (Manchester, 1955). Another work on relations between Italian Humanism and Spanish historiography is Tate's "Italian Humanism and Spanish Historiography in the Fifteenth Century," Bulletin of the John Rylands Library, XXXIV (1951), 137-165.
23. For biographical information on Santillana see: José Amador de los Rios, "Vida del Marqués de Santillana," Obras de don Iñigo López de Mendoza (Madrid, 1852), i-cix; Mario Schiff, "La vie de D. Iñigo López de Mendoza," Bibliothèque du Marquis de Santillana (Paris, 1905); and M. Perez Curis, El Marqués de Santillana, Iñigo López de Mendoza (Montevideo, 1916).
24. On Enrique de Villena, see Emilio Cotarelo y Mori, Don Enrique de Villena (Madrid, 1896).
25. On Martyr see Heinrich Heidenheimer, Petrus Martyr Anglerus und sein opus Epistolarum (Berlin, 1881)
26. Seronde's views are put forth in "A Study of the Relations of Some Leading Poets of the XIV and XV Centuries to the Marqués of Santillana," Romanic Review, VI (1915), 60-86; and "Dante and the French Influence on the Marqués de Santillana," ibid., VII (1916), 194-210. On the theme of Hispanic-Italian literary relations see C. B. Bourland, "Boccaccio and the Decameron in Castilian and Catalan Literature," Revue Hispanique, XVII (1905), 1-232; William H. Hutton, "The Influence of Dante in Spanish Literature," Modern Language Review, III (1908), 105-125; Roberto Rossi, Dante e la Spagna (Milan, 1929); and the more recent Franco Meregalli,

"Las relaciones literarias entre Italia y España en el Renacimiento," Thesaurus, XVII (1962), 606-624; and Werner P. Friedrich, Dante's Fame Abroad, 1350-1850 (Chapel Hill, 1950).

27. Post's views are set forth in Medieval Spanish Allegory (Cambridge, Mass., 1915); "The Beginnings of the Influence of Dante in Castilian and Catalan Literature," Twenty-Sixth Annual Report of the Dante Society of America (Cambridge, 1908); and "The Sources of Juan de Mena," Romanic Review, III (1912), 223-279. Florence Street, "The Allegory of Fortune and the Imitation of Dante in 'Laberinto' and 'Coronación' of Juan de Mena," Hispanic Review, XXIII (1955), 2, has written "Post is marred by a lamentable tendency to deduce imitation of Boccaccio and Petrarch on little evidence, and of French sources on next to no evidence at all."
28. Also see Fucilla, "Two Generations of Petrarchism and Petrarchists in Spain," Modern Philology, XVII (1929-1930), 286-296.
29. Peter Russell, "Arms versus Letters: Towards a Definition of Spanish Fifteenth Century Humanism," Aspects of the Renaissance: A Symposium, ed. A. R. Lewis (Austin, 1967), 47-58, 56. Cf. 57-58: "Isabella the Catholic is often presented to us as a patron of Italian Humanism, but her library, with its volumes of French poetry, French songbooks, and copies of French romances of chivalry, warns us not to make too much of this." For Isabella's library Russell cites the old study of Diego Clemencín, "Elogio de la reina católica doña Isabel," Memorias de la Real Academia Española, VI (1821), Ilustración XVII, nos. 136-138, but there is no mention of the more recent F. J. Sánchez Canton, Libros, tapices y cuadros que coleccionó Isabel la Católica (Madrid, 1950).
30. Objectivity is not always a trait among scholars discussing La Celestina. See Leo Spitzer, "A New Book on the Art of La Celestina," Hispanic Review, XXV (1957), 1-25; and Stephen Gilman, "A Rejoinder to Leo Spitzer," ibid., 112-121.
31. For example, George Ticknor, A History of Spanish Literature, 3v. (New York, 1849); and Gerald Brenan, The Literature of the Spanish People (Cambridge, Eng., 1951).
32. Green, "A Critical Survey of Scholarship in the Field of Spanish Renaissance Literature, 1914-1944," Studies in Philology, XLIV (1947), 228-264. For Green's more general views see "The Concept of Man in the Spanish Renaissance," Rice Institute Pamphlet, XLVI (1960), 41-56.
33. I. González Llubera, ed., Gramática de la lengua castellana of Nebrija (Oxford, 1926). He claimed Nebrija returned to Spain, not in 1473, but in 1470.

34. Theodore J. Boudet, Count of Puymaigre, La cour litteraire de don Juan II, roi de Castille, 2v. (Paris, 1878).
35. Menéndez y Pelayo, Antología de poetas líricos castellanos, IV, ii. The quotation is from "La filosofía platónica en España," Ensayo de crítica filosófica (Madrid, 1918), 57. The essay dates from 1889.
36. Prohemio e carta in Obras de Don Iñigo López de Mendoza, ed. J. Amador de los Ríos (Madrid, 1852).
37. A. A. Parker, "Recent Scholarship in Spanish Literature," Renaissance Quarterly, XXI (1968), 122.
38. Green, Spain and the Western Tradition, III, 175n4.
39. Ibid., IV, 166.
40. Castro, The Spaniards: An Introduction to Their History, trans. W. F. King and S. Margaretten (London, 1971), 549-550: "There are no Jews or Muslims in the cumulative index of Professor Green's extensive work. . . . In like manner, Green mentions but does not use my [Castro's] De la edad conflictiva because his whole historical pile of cards would come tumbling down."
41. In addition to The Spaniards, Castro's bibliography includes: España en su historia (Buenos Aires, 1948) (translated into English as The Structure of Spanish History, by Edmund L. King. Princeton, 1954); and La realidad histórica de España (ed. renovada, Mexico, 1962). Critical commentaries of Castro are Peter Russell, "The Nessus-Shirt of Spanish History," Bulletin of Hispanic Studies, XXXVI (1959), 219-225; Carlos Clavería, "Reflejos del 'Goticismo' español en la fraseología del siglo de oro"; Eugenio Asensio, "Américo Castro historiador: reflexiones sobre 'La realidad histórica de España,'" Modern Language Notes, LXXXI (1966), 596-637.

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ADDITIONS TO DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS' LISTINGS

Compiled by:
David S. Zubatsky
Bibliographer for:
Latin America and the Iberian Peninsula
Washington University Libraries
St. Louis, Missouri

UNITED KINGDOM

1. Bhila, H. H. K. "The Manyika and the Portuguese, 1575-1863." Ph.D., London, 1971.
2. Cutileiro, J. P. "The Social Structure of a Portuguese Rural District." D. Phil., Oxford, 1968-1969.
3. Hoyos, B. D. "The Romanization of Spain: A Study of Settlement and Administration to A.D. 14." D. Phil., Oxford, 1971.
4. Lambert, F. J. D. "The Cuban Question in Spanish Restoration Politics, 1878-1898." D. Phil., Oxford, 1968-1969.
5. Romero-Maura, J. "Urban Working-Class Politics in Catalonia, 1899-1909." D. Phil., Oxford, 1971.
6. Vincent-Smith, J. D. "Britain and Portugal, 1910-1916." Ph.D., London, 1971.
7. Warhurst, P. R. "Rhodesia and Her Neighbours, 1920-1923." D. Phil., Oxford, 1971.
8. Wright, L. P. "The Military Orders in Habsburg Spain." Ph.D., Cambridge, 1970-1971.

UNITED STATES

Note: The Dissertation Abstracts International bibliographic citations and order numbers when available follow the degree year. Cost: Xerox (\$10.00); Microfilm (\$4.00).

1. Adkins, Joan Fisher. "The Ancient Feud: England and Spain, 1620-1630." Utah, 1972. 33/01A/300; 72-19,040.
2. Caudle, Mildred Witt. "The Realignment of the European Balance of Power, 1713-1718." Alabama, 1972. 32/12A/6882; 72-17, 116.
3. Foard, Douglas Walter. "Ernest Giménez Caballero and the Revolt of the Aesthetes: A Study of Spanish Cultural Nationalism in the Twentieth Century." Washington University (St. Louis), 1972. 33/03A/1107; 72-24,220.

4. Fouquet, Patricia Root. "The Falange in Pre-Civil War Spain: Leadership, Ideology, and Origins." California/San Diego, 1972. 33/02A/693; 72-22, 466.
5. Newton, Lowell Willard. "The Development of the Castillian Peerage." Tulane, 1972. 33/03/1121; 72-24, 418.
6. Ramer, James David. "Fifteenth Century Spanish Printing." Columbia, 1969. 33/01A/339; 72-19, 085.
7. Salisbury, William Tallmadge. "Spain and the Common Market, 1957-1967." Johns Hopkins, 1972. 33/04A/1806; 72-24, 980.
8. Samuels, Michael Anthony. "Educação or instrução? A History of Education in Angola, 1878-1914." Columbia, 1969. 32/06A/3069; 72-1384.
9. Seldes, Barry B. "Social Cleavages and Electoral Behavior: The Case of Republican Spain." Rutgers, 1971. 32/06A/3394; 72-869. Second Republic.
10. Tortella, Gabriel. "Banking, Railroads, and Industry in Spain, 1829-1874." Wisconsin, 1972. 33/02A/488; 72-19, 008.
11. Vassberg, David Erland. "The Sale of tierras baldías in Castile during the Reign of Philip II." Texas/Austin, 1971. 33/01A/263; 72-19, 688.

CONFERENCE GROUP ON MODERN PORTUGAL

The Conference Group on Modern Portugal announces a Workshop on Modern Portugal (1820-1973) to be held October 10-14, 1973 at the New England Center of the University of New Hampshire. Sponsored by a grant from the Council for European Studies, the Workshop will provide an opportunity for social science (anthropology, economics, political science and sociology) and history graduate students with an interest in Portugal to meet with American and European scholars currently engaged in interdisciplinary studies of social change in Portugal, as a variant of the modern authoritarian regime.

The Workshop will include intensive sessions and discussions on research possibilities, sources and methodological problems and the comparative study of modernization and change in Portugal and other Mediterranean countries.

Students and faculty currently pursuing research, or planning to undertake projects, on Modern Portugal and who would be interested in participating in the Workshop, are requested to send details of research and background to Dr. Joyce Riegelhaupt, Institute of Latin American Studies, Columbia University, New York, New York 10027. The Workshop is also open to those graduate students and faculty whose research interests center on comparative European and Latin American studies. Please send all inquiries for further information to the address above. Enrollment in the Workshop on Modern Portugal will be limited in order to

facilitate maximum interchange.

I JORNADAS DE METODOLOGIA APLICADA DE LAS CIENCIAS HISTORICAS

UNIVERSIDAD DE SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA, ABRIL 1973

Con motivo del cincuentenario de la creación de su Sección de Historia, la Facultad de Filosofía y Letras de la Universidad de Santiago, programa la celebración de las I JORNADAS DE METODOLOGIA APLICADA DE LAS CIENCIAS HISTORICAS, que se desarrollarán en dicha ciudad en el mes de Abril de 1973. La dedicación específica de estas Jornadas será la revisión y difusión de los avances metodológicos recientes y de las preocupaciones actuales de la investigación histórica (o geográfica en el caso particular de la Sección 7), dentro de un número limitado de campos o temas. Funcionarán como un congreso científico abierto, por cuanto al número de participantes, pero específico por su naturaleza y por el contenido de Secciones y Temas.

SECCIONES Y TEMAS

1. PREHISTORIA: 1.1. - Problemas generales del conocimiento de la Prehistoria. 1.2. - Problemas de los petroglifos atlánticos. 1.3.- La edad del bronce en el occidente atlántico.
2. HISTORIA ANTIGUA: 2.1. - Historia agraria del mundo antiguo. 2.2.- Demografía del mundo antiguo. 2.3. - Formación y desarrollo de la cultura castreña.
3. HISTORIA MEDIEVAL: 3.1. - La economía rural medieval. 3.2. - Los señoríos: bases territoriales, niveles de rentas y marcos jurisdiccionales. 3.3. - Las tensiones sociales en los siglos XIV y XV. 3.4. - El comercio intercomarcal e interregional en la edad media.
4. HISTORIA MODERNA: 4.1. - Historia rural en la época moderna. 4.2. - Demografía y estructuras sociales. 4.3. - Precios, salarios, fluctuaciones y movimientos de coyuntura. 4.4. - Crédito y banca, comercio y transportes en la etapa del capitalismo mercantil.
5. HISTORIA CONTEMPORANEA: 5.1. - Desamortizaciones, transferencias de propiedad y transformaciones agrarias en la época contemporánea. 5.2. - Movimientos revolucionarios en la época romántica. 5.3. - Problemas sociales y políticos en la década de los 1870.
6. PALEOGRAFIA: 6.1 - Panorama actual de la investigación sobre escrituras latinas; perspectivas para el futuro. 6.2. - La investigación en los archivos eclesiásticos españoles: actualidad y metodología a seguir. 6.3. - La investigación diplomática sobre cancellerías y oficinas notariales: estado actual y posibles investigaciones.
7. GEOGRAFIA: 7.1. - La geografía aplicada a la ordenación del territorio: a) Areas rurales. b) Núcleos centrales y redes urbanas. c) Conservación de la Naturaleza y defensa del medio ambiente. d) Especial consideración de estas cuestiones en Galicia. 7.2. - Modernas técnicas al servicio de la Geografía: a) Novedades en

material fotográfico e instrumental científico destinados a la interpretación de la fotografía aérea. b) Sensores remotos en cartografía temática. c) Análisis de la información territorial y ordenadores.

Todos los investigadores españoles y extranjeros podrán inscribirse como congresistas y enviar comunicaciones a estas Jornadas, sin otro requisito que la idoneidad de naturaleza con los temas de trabajo seleccionados y el interés metodológico de las mismas. Las aportaciones a las Jornadas habrán de constituir casos prácticos de metodología aplicada, esto es, pequeñas monografías sobre casos concretos que se correspondan con algún problema actual de la investigación histórica (o geográfica en el caso particular de la Sección 7) en el campo de referencia o tema de trabajo, y que presten la debida consideración a los métodos y fuentes adecuados para el estudio de los problemas. Para garantizar el interés de las Jornadas desde el punto de vista metodológico, el comité organizador de las mismas, constituido por los directores de Departamentos de la Sección de Historia de la Universidad de Santiago, así como los ponentes o rapporteurs de cada uno de los temas, ejercerán la función de admisión de las comunicaciones que reúnan los requisitos indicados.

Las comunicaciones se presentarán por triplicado, y su extensión máxima será de diez folios mecanografiados a un solo espacio y por una sola cara. Deberán enviarse a la Secretaría de las Jornadas (Universidad de Santiago de Compostela, Facultad de Filosofía y Letras) antes del 31 de Enero de 1973.

CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS DEL SIGLO XVIII

La Cátedra Feijoo, de la Universidad de Oviedo, que dirige el profesor José Caso González, ha organizado un Centro de Estudios. El propósito es reunir la Biblioteca Feijoniana, a copiar el material base para los estudios, promover la investigación sobre problemas del siglo XVIII y agrupar a cuantos trabajan en ese campo.

El Centro ha creado una Biblioteca especializada, cuyo proyecto inmediato es disponer de todos los periódicos editados, así como microfilm de manuscritos y libros. Se organizará un equipo de investigadores, que tendrá la misión de recopilar material.

Entre los estatutos figuran los siguientes puntos:

1. Todos los investigadores especializados en el siglo XVIII español podrán ser miembros del Centro
2. Todos los miembros recibirán gratuitamente las publicaciones del Centro y de la Cátedra Feijoo.
3. Se ha fijado una cuota anual de 1,000 pesetas.

4. El plan de trabajo incluye los siguientes puntos: una bibliografía general, índice cronológico de publicaciones, polémicas, biografías, índice de seudónimos, nombres poéticos y siglas, títulos nobiliarios, miembros de Tribunales y Academias Nacionales, temas lingüísticos.
5. Temas históricos: producción, problemas de explotación, la propiedad de la tierra, rentabilidad de las explotaciones, datos cronológicos sobre producción industrial, salarios, desarrollo de la minería, estadísticas de los productos objeto del comercio interior y exterior, de los comerciantes y sus capitales, aduanas, censos, población española, la Iglesia, Inquisición, Sociedades económicas, política internacional, universidades, planes de enseñanza, temas geográficos.

Para mayor información, se puede escribir al profesor José Caso González, Cátedra del P. Feijoo, Facultad de Filosofía y Letras, Oviedo, que forma parte de la Junta Rectora con los Señores Francisco Aguilar Piñal y Luis García Peláez.

STUDIUM GENERALE

Under the title "Studium Generale" the Leiden University organized a course of lectures on the Spanish Civil War which started on October 6 and ended on December 9.

The lectures (ten) were delivered by:

H. THOMAS (Reading)
Rudolf de JONG (Amsterdam)
A. L. CONSTANDSE (Amsterdam)
F. CARRASQUER (Leiden)
A. PORTA (Amsterdam)
J. LECHNER (Leiden)
J. M. BATISTA i ROCA (Cambridge)
J. GARCIA DURAN (Houston)
Fernando VALERA (Paris)
R. Th. J. BUVE (Leiden)

The lectures will be published by Leiden University.

Also, as a part of the course, the following films were shown: "Viva la muerte," "Spaanse aarde," "Guernica," "Granada, Granada o mijn Granada."

HISTORIA IBERICA

Historia Ibérica, a journal devoted to Spanish and Portuguese historical problems, directed by Clara E. Lida. Nicolás Sánchez-Albornoz and Iris M. Zavala, announces its first number: Economía y sociedad en los siglos XVIII y XIX. The articles included are as follows: Pierre Vilar, "Motín de Esquilache et crises d'ancien régime;" Iris M. Zavala, "Picornell y la Revolución de San Blas: 1795;" David R. Ringrose, "Perspectives on the Economy of Eighteenth-Century Spain;" Barbara and Stanley Stein, "Concepts and Realities of Spanish Economic Growth, 1759-1789;" Gabriel Tortella, "An Interpretation of Economic Stagnation in Nineteenth-Century Spain." The second number will be devoted to the First Republic, and the third to demographic problems. For subscriptions please write to Ms. Edith Manosalvas, Las Americas Publishing Co., 40-42 23rd Street, Long Island City, New York 11101.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Leandro Benavides, La política económica de la Segunda República (Madrid: Guadiana, 1972), 279 pp.; Bibliografía dels moviments socials a Catalunya, País Valencia i les illes, dirigida por E. Giralt i Raventos (Barcelona: Lavinia, 1972) 832 pp.; Ian Gibson, La represión nacionalista de Granada en 1936 y la muerte de Federico García Lorca (Paris: Ruedo Ibérico, 1971), 166 pp.; Clara E. Lida, Anarquismo y revolución en la España del XIX (Madrid: Siglo XXI, 1972), 334 pp.; Juan Marichal, La vocación de Manuel Azaña (Madrid: Cuadernos para el diálogo, 1972), 279 pp.; Jordi Nadal, La población española (Barcelona: Ariel, 1971: 2nd ed.), 237 pp.; Joaquín Nadal Farreras, La Revolución de 1868 en Gerona (Gerona: Cámara de Comercio de la Provincia, 1972), 122 pp.; Joaquín Oltra, La influencia norteamericana en la Constitución española de 1869 (Madrid: Instituto de Estudios Administrativos, 1972), 194 pp.; Josep Termes, Anarquismo y sindicalismo en España: 1864-1881 (Barcelona: Ariel, 1972), 670 pp. [List compiled by Clara E. Lida].

W. N. Hargreaves-Mawdsley, ed., Spain under the Bourbons, 1700-1833 (London: Macmillan, 1972), 150 documents; Gabriel Jackson, The Making of Medieval Spain (London: Thames and Hudson/New York: Harcourt, 1972), Arab period, 711-1492; Gabriel Jackson, comp., The Spanish Civil War (Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1972), 212 pp., edited with an introduction by Jackson, a selection of 29 articles from the work of 15 reporters for the New York Times; Tristan La Rose, España contemporánea, siglo XIX (Barcelona: Ed. Destino, 1972), 736 pp.; Alfonso Lowe, The Catalan Vengeance (London: Routledge, 1972), 180 pp., 14th century Catalan mercenaries under Roger de Flor; Townsend Miller, Henry IV of Castile, 1425-1474 (New York: Lippincott, 1972), 306 pp.; Jesús Salas Larrazábal, La guerra de España desde el aire (Barcelona: Ariel, 1972), 562 pp., 2nd ed., revised; Francisco Pérez López, Dark and Bloody Ground: A Guerrilla Diary of the Spanish Civil War (Boston: Little Brown, 1972), 275 pp., first English language edition, with an introduction by Victor Guerrier, trans. by Joseph D. Harris; Antonio Henriques R. de Oliveira

Marques, History of Portugal: Vol. I: From Lusitania to Empire/Vol. II: From Empire to Unitary State (New York: Columbia University Press, 1972-1973); Rudi Maslowski, Der Skandal: land ohne Menschenrechte (Munich: C. Hanser, 1971), 275 pp., Portugal, politics and government; Lalé Pajot, Le Portugal (Paris: Librairie général de droit et de jurisprudence, 1971), 257 pp.; Henry Nevinson and Francisco Mantero, Slavery in Portuguese Africa: Opposing Views (Northbrook: Metro Books, 1972), reprint of two early 20th century works; Françoise Latour da Veiga Pinto, Le Portugal et le Congo au XIX^e siècle (Paris: Fondation Calouste Gulbenkian, P.U.F., 1972), 348 pp. [List compiled by Juan Garcia Duran].

OBITUARY

Frederick Arthur Holden Hall, an Edward E. Ayer Bibliographer at The Newberry Library, and sometime lecturer in Portuguese at the University of Chicago, died in Lisbon of malaria on August 26, 1972, at the age of fifty-seven. He had been on vacation in Africa and was returning to Chicago via Lisbon to report to the Gulbenkian Foundation on the accomplishments of a grant for Portuguese studies made to the Newberry and the University of Chicago, which he had administered. A native of Evart, Michigan, he had attended the University of Michigan and had been working toward a doctorate in Latin American History at the University of Texas for the past three years. Mr. Hall had a deep knowledge of Brazilian literature, history, and culture, gained while serving in Brazil in the diplomatic service for eight years. A member of the Newberry staff for fifteen years, the last ten of them as Curator of the William Brooks Greenlee Collection of Portuguese History and Literature, he was a scholar's scholar, recognized by Luso-Brazilianists all over the world as an unfailing resource and an indefatigable aide in their research. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hall of Marion, Michigan, and a sister, Mrs. F. L. Groenleer of Toledo, Ohio.

NEWS OF MEMBERS

T. Bentley DUNCAN (History, University of Chicago) has recently published: Atlantic Islands: Madeira, the Azores, and the Cape Verdes in Seventeenth-Century Commerce and Navigation (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1972).

CURRENT RESEARCH INVENTORY

Harold B. JOHNSON, Jr. (History, University of Virginia)

I am engaged on two Portuguese projects. One concerns a study of the social structure of the Estremaduran region from 1309 to 1369, and the effects that the Black Death had upon that structure; the other (in

collaboration with Professor Ursula Cowgill of the Department of Biology of the University of Pittsburgh) is a long-term study of the society and demography of the same area in the 17th and 18th centuries, focused upon population dynamics, and derived from the reconstruction of families from the parish records via the "Fleury-Henry" technique. We have already published our first study, "Grain Prices and Vital Statistics in a Portuguese Rural Parish, 1671-1720," Journal of Bio-Social Science, III (1971), 321-329, and intend to publish further results of our investigations at frequent intervals.

INVENTORY OF DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS IN PROGRESS

The following doctoral dissertations are currently in progress under the direction of the professor whose name is indicated after that of the institution. The estimated date of completion is indicated in parentheses.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN (Stanley Payne)

Shannon E. Fleming, "Primo de Rivera and Abd-el-Krim: The Struggle in Spanish Morocco, 1923-1927." (May, 1974).

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENT

The NEWSLETTER of the Society for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies is published four times each year and is distributed to members of the Society. The Editor is Morgan R. Broadhead, Department of History, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas 78712. Announcements of newsworthy nature (personal honours, research in progress, dissertations in progress, notice of meetings and congresses, recent publications, etc.) queries, archival notes, bibliographic essays, and short reviews of recent foreign publications are welcomed and should be directed to the Editor at the above address.

Correspondence concerning membership or the purposes and organization of the Society should be directed to the General Secretary, David R. Ringrose, Department of History, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903.

Correspondence concerning the program for the Fourth Annual Conference should be directed to Professor Nicolás Sánchez-Albornoz, History Department, New York University, New York, New York 10003.

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