



Newsletter
of the Society for
Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies

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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 (Austin, Texas), Gabriel Jackson (University of California, San Diego), Clara E. Lida (Wesleyan University), Stanley Payne (University of Wisconsin), David Ringrose (Rutgers University), Susan Schneider (University of Massachusetts at Boston), and Joan Ullman (University of Washington).

1974 ANNUAL MEETING

The Fifth Annual Conference of the Society will be sponsored by the Center for Iberian and Latin American Studies of the University of California, San Diego, and will be held from Friday through Sunday, March 22-24, 1974 in San Diego. A Program Committee has been formed with the following membership: Gabriel Jackson (University of California, San Diego), Francis A. Dutra (University of California, Santa Barbara), Stuart B. Schwartz (University of Minnesota), and Iris M. Zavala (State University of New York at Stony Brook). Suggestions regarding panels and papers may be directed to any member of this Program Committee. Tentative program plans presently include addresses by J. H. Elliott and Herbert Southworth, sessions focusing on 15th century Castile, 17th century Portugal, and modern Spanish economic history, and a separate session of contributed papers. Further details will appear in subsequent issues of the NEWSLETTER.

SSPHS ELECTION RESULTS

Returns in the regular and special elections held in October were as follows:

For the Executive Committee to fill the positions vacated by Nicolás Sánchez-Albornoz and Iris Zavala, two-year terms:

Gabriel Jackson, University of California, San Diego	= 57 (elected)
Temma Kaplan, University of California, Los Angeles	= 19

Joan Ullman, University of Washington = 38 (elected)
Michael Weisser, City College of New
York = 35

For the Nominating Committee, three year term:

Nicolás Sánchez-Albornoz, New York Uni-
versity = 46 (elected)
Iris Zavala, State University of New
York, Stony Brook = 26

By-Law Change:

"In case of dissolution of the SSPHS, half the assets shall go to the Library of Congress, and half the assets shall go to the Hispanic Society of America, if that organization is tax exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the IRS code at the time of dissolution of the SSPHS. If the Hispanic Society is no longer exempt, then all assets shall go to the Library of Congress.

The underscored portion was approved by vote of 70 in favor, 5 opposed.

SSPHS ELECTIONS, 1974

Six ordinary vacancies on the Executive Committee and Nominating Committee are anticipated in the Spring of 1974 with the expiration of the terms of office of Professors Ringrose (General Secretary), Broadhead (Editor), Lida and Payne (Executive Committee, restricted positions), Schneider (Executive Committee, Portuguese slot), and Stein (Nominating Committee). Suggestions from the membership to fill these vacancies would be welcomed by the Nominating Committee. Current members of the Nominating Committee are: Stanley Stein, Chairman (Princeton University); Richard Herr (University of California, Berkeley); and Nicolás Sánchez-Albornoz (New York University). Suggestions may be sent to any member of this Committee, but should be received before January 15, 1974.

SSPHS PRIZES

Final notice is given of the Society's desire to award its first prizes 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 will be received until December 31, 1973, and may be submitted to Professor Nicolás Sánchez-Albornoz, History Department, New York University, New York 10003.

NEWS OF MEMBERS

The National Endowment for the Humanities has awarded a grant of \$29,172 for the academic year 1973-1974 to Robert I. BURNS, S. J. of the University of San Francisco, to continue his archival researches on the 13th century kingdom of Valencia. A previous grant from the National Endowment in 1971 had supported earlier phases of the work, as did awards from the American Council of Learned Societies, the Ford Foundation, Princeton's Institute for Advanced Study, and a Guggenheim Fellowship.

Regina MEZEI (Political Science, Fordham University) has completed a dissertation entitled "Spanish Traditionalism: The Political Thought of the Carlists."

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A LITERATURE SURVEY OF RESOURCES FOR PORTUGUESE
AND SPANISH NATIONAL HISTORY IN UNITED STATES
LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

DAVID S. ZUBATSKY
Washington University
(St. Louis, Missouri)

Scholars wishing to begin research in the area of Portuguese and Spanish national or internal history will find it difficult at first to locate the major research collections in this country, for a comprehensive guide to resources in this field has never been published.¹ Although notable and extensive holdings of Portuguese and Spanish national history exist in many of our major research libraries in the United States, these institutions, with a few outstanding exceptions, have also never published guides to such collections. It will be the object of this paper, therefore, to describe from the available published literature for the first time the library resources available for the study of Portuguese and Spanish national history within the major research libraries of the United States. And since the largest collections in this field are concentrated in the older, larger, and more developed libraries along the Atlantic seaboard, I will begin my survey there, and then proceed westward.

Harvard. Nearly 30,000 titles on Spanish history and literature are included among the holdings of the Widener Library. Historical topics include civilization, religious affairs, government and administration, foreign relations, social life and customs, and geography and travel. This collection contains many government documents, a good number of historical periodicals, treatises on constitutional history, and a number of political pamphlets and broadsides.² Local history has been well developed, especially Catalonian material, which includes some seventeenth century pamphlets, and works on the separation question. There is a good series of medieval fueros or statutes from the various cities and provinces of Spain. Another strong area is that for material on the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939).

Harvard's collection of Spanish history was originally based upon the bequest of William Hickling Prescott (1796-1859), the well-known American historian, in 1859 of the books he used for the preparation of his History of Ferdinand and Isabella. It consisted of 282 volumes of printed books, and five thick folio volumes of manuscripts. Beginning with this reign, and continuing through the reign of Philip II (1556-1598), the collection is especially strong.

Housed in the Houghton Library, the rare book and manuscript center of Harvard University, there are several fine collections which contain many items of importance to the study of Spanish history. In 1940, Thomas W. Lamont of New York City, presented to the library manuscripts relating to the Spanish Armada of 1588. The collection contained nine contemporary manuscripts and sixty-four books printed before 1640. It had been put together over a considerable number of years by James P. R. Lyell, the English student and collector of Spanish sixteenth century books. Many of the volumes have distinguished book plates of previous owners, several of them coming from the Britwell Count library, others from the Henry Huth, Sir Henry Hope Edwards, and the Richard Ford libraries. Among the manuscripts in the gift were two fine contemporary copies of the English Treatise of the Navy by John Montgomery, one dated 1574, and the other 1589. The first was especially transcribed for Henry Percy, the Earl of Northumberland, who served against the Armada. Also included was a manuscript narrative of the expedition by a Spanish priest, Bernard de Gongora, written on board the Armada, and sent back to Spain while the fleet was in the English Channel. There are signed documents showing the extent of Philip II's efforts, one being an order to the authorities in Peru to send contributions of gold and silver for the fitting out of ships, and others illustrating the organization of the English defense by the Lord High Admiral, Charles, Lord Howard of Effingham (1536-1624). In the collection also were several propaganda publications contemporary with the Armada, issued by both the English and the Spanish.

Another group of books of particular interest is the various editions of the official account of the Armada at the time it sailed from Lisbon in May 1588. The first edition published at Lisbon was not part of this collection, but two copies, one imperfect, are in the library, having come with the Palha collection (see below). Only two other copies of that edition can be located. Nine days later another official edition was published at Madrid. It is also of great rarity and the copy in the Lamont collection is a particularly fine one. Supplementing the Madrid edition there were two French translations, one containing supplementary matter of a later date; two editions of a German translation, one the original Cologne edition, and the other printed at Nuremberg; and a copy of the English translation, a book of great rarity.

The collection contains altogether forty books printed in England before 1640, including the rare English translations of the Orders given by the Duke of Medina Sidonia to be observed in the voyage towards England; The Holy Bull and Crusado of Rome (1588); and the official account written for the Lord High Admiral, by Petruccio Ubaldini, A discourse concerninge the Spanishe fleete invadinge Englande (1590).

The Fernando Palha collection also contains about three volumes of printed and manuscript documents on the Spanish Armadas of 1588-1633. In addition, there are over seventy manuscripts and numerous letters and papers which deal with internal Spanish history.

More recent gifts of rare Spanish historical works to the Houghton Library have come from the Imrie de Vegh and George L. Lincoln collections. Mr. de Vegh was the Honorary Curator of Eastern European Literature and History at Harvard and a member of its Visiting Committee. Although he collected mainly Hungarian and Eastern European rarities, he did purchase several rare Spanish historical works of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Most of these volumes came originally from the library of the Marquis of Stafford.

Gifts from the Lincoln collection include the rare first edition of the La corónica de don Alvaro de Luna (Milan, 1546), a personal record of Juan II of Castile (1406-1454), published by the author's great-grandson, and a manuscript transcript of Enriquez del Castillo, Chronica del . . . rey Dⁿ Henrique 4^o, dated 1735.

The Portuguese history and literature collection includes nearly 20,000 volumes and pamphlets. It has had its greatest growth since 1922 through the continuous accumulation of books presented by John B. Stetson, Jr., in memory of Aleixo de Queiroz Ribeiro de Sotomayor d'Almeida e Vasconcellos, Count of Santa Eulalia.⁵ The most important of these gifts was the entire library of Fernando Palha, historian and member of the Academy of Sciences of Lisbon. This library of some 6,700 volumes and pamphlets covered the whole field of Portuguese history and literature, and contained many early works of the greatest rarity. Besides these books; it has a good deal of material in other languages, especially Spanish. A catalogue of the Palha library was printed in Lisbon in 1896.⁶

The collection of Portuguese history is strong in the publications of learned societies, periodicals, and documentary material, including several early local constitutions and other books of extreme rarity. It includes a good set of the Gazeta de Lisboa, beginning in 1715. There is a considerable number of political pamphlets of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries.

Papers from Portugal include about sixty manuscripts and over 500 letters, a large number those of João III; papers of the Academia Solitária, 1754 (3 vols.); and miscellaneous documents and letters of historical interest, from the collection of Fernando Palha, 16th - 19th centuries (about 50 volumes), including as already mentioned three volumes of printed and manuscript documents on the Armadas of 1588-1633. João III's letters were edited by Professor J. D. M. Ford and published by the Harvard University Press in 1931. In addition, the Palha Collection contains 175 letters by João III's queen, Catherine, and other members of the court. These were edited by Pro-

fessor Ford and L. G. Moffatt and published by the Harvard University Press in 1933.

Works on economic and financial affairs and on certain aspects of social conditions are listed in the following catalogues:

1. Harvard University. Graduate School of Business Administration. Baker Library. Author-Title and Subject Catalogs of the Baker Library, Graduate School of Business Administration. Boston: G. K. Hall Co., 1971, 32 volumes. Baker Library is the major research library for material in business and economics and assumes primarily responsibility within Harvard for coverage of the theory and practice of business and business management, theory of organization and administration, business history and biography, and economic history before 1850. The Library contains over 450,000 volumes.

2. Harvard University. Graduate School of Business Administration. Baker Library. List of Business Manuscripts in Baker Library, compiled by Robert W. Lovett and Eleanor C. Bishop. 3d. ed. Boston: Baker Library, 1969. 334p.

3. Harvard University. Graduate School of Business Administration. Baker Library. Kress Library of Business and Economics. Catalogue, Giving Data Also Upon Cognate Items in other Harvard Libraries. Boston: Baker Library, 1940-1964. 4 volumes, Covers Pre-1777 to 1848 publications. Catalogue Supplement: 1473-1848. Boston: Baker Library, 1967. Arrangement of the volumes is chronological.

Although the origin of the Hebraica and Judaica collections at Harvard can be traced back to the earliest days of Harvard College, the development of "one of the world's major resources for research in all areas of Jewish studies" is mainly an accomplishment of the last fifty years. In 1971, the University's collection of Judaica numbered approximately 100,000 volumes, of which 40,000 are in Hebrew, 10,000 in Yiddish and the remainder in other languages. The major portion of the collection is located in the Widener Library although many Judaica items are housed in the Divinity, Houghton, and Law libraries. The Deinard and Friedmann collections are strong in every phase of Hebrew literature and of every period and center of Hebrew printing--including many early imprints and bibliographical rarities. In 1957, Harvard received the Judaica collection of Lee M. Friedmann, which is especially rich in studies dealing with the history of the Jews in Western Europe since the Middle Ages. Harvard's collections also contain important holdings in Ladino and Judeo-Arabic.⁷

Boston Public Library. The Boston Public Library's valuable research collection of Spanish and Portuguese Literature was originally bequeathed to it by George Ticknor (1791-1871), a founder of the Library and a member of its board of trustees for many years.

Most of the books and manuscripts and documents in the collection were used as sources for his classic work, the History of Spanish Literature (1849). The original collection consisted of 3,907 volumes and has been considerably added to since. In accordance with his will, the original collection and those books that are bought from his trust fund are kept together in the Rare Book Department; none of the volumes may be sold, exchanged, or leave the library. A Catalogue of the Spanish Library and of the Portuguese Books bequeathed by George Ticknor to the Boston Public Library was published in 1879 and reprinted in 1970 with a short title listing of book and manuscript materials acquired since the original publication.⁸ This catalogue serves as a useful bibliographical tool for the scholar. It records not only George Ticknor's library (and related materials elsewhere in the Boston Public Library) but includes analytical references to works in larger collections and in serial publications as well.

Unquestionably, the most valuable part of the collection is Ticknor's original library. It was remarkably strong in all fields, yet strongest in history and general literature. Many of its items are rare, including several unique incunabula. However, for the historian of Spain, the most significant part of the collection is the twenty sixteenth-century chronicles. Scholars must consistently turn to these chronicles for historical information on Spain, either because they have never been bettered or because there are no modern editions based on original manuscripts. First editions or very early editions of the chronicles by Juan de Mariana; Estebán de Garibay; Prudencio de Sandoval; Pedro López de Ayala; and Jerónimo del Zurita are represented as well as those written by several anonymous chroniclers.⁹

Brandeis University. By 1971, the Brandeis Spanish Civil War Collection contained 2,500 books and pamphlets dealing with every aspect of the war. Additional features include collections of contemporary Spanish newspapers, photographs, posters, propaganda leaflets, and news bulletins, including El Alcazar, which was issued daily during the siege of the fortress.

The papers and other materials of Jesús González Mazo, former editor of España Libre, official publication of the Confederated Spanish Societies of the United States and of Russell Blackwell, a former U. S. volunteer who fought in Spain with the P. O. U. M., have been placed on deposit with Brandeis University. A special catalogue of the Brandeis collection exists in the Library.¹⁰

Yale University. In addition to Yale's two major collections of Judaica¹¹, its Library holds a fine small collection of twenty-six newsletters from the period of the Thirty Years War printed in Spain in 1621 and 1622. Printed in Barcelona as four-page folders, these newsletters were issued to inform "a populace not easily able to keep informed of the War's progress on the half dozen fronts where

it was being fought."¹² Jerry E. Patterson's "Spanish and Spanish American Manuscripts in the Yale University Library," Yale University Library Gazette (31, 1957, 110-133) and Incunabula in the Yale University Libraries, by Thomas E. Marston and Leon Nemoy. (New Haven, Conn.: The Library, 1955, 82 p.), should also be reviewed for a description of additional manuscripts and book collections relating to Iberian history.

Dartmouth College. Numbering over 3,000 volumes, the Bryant Spanish Collection in the Dartmouth College Library reflects in its coverage all aspects of the distinctive features of Spain and its culture. The collection is especially strong in archaeological works and in histories of Spanish towns, as well as of institutions, particularly ecclesiastical establishments and universities. Bibliographies, travel guides, Judaica, Arabica, and early Spanish and Mallorcan imprints are additional strengths. Many of the books in the Collection are unique in that they represent the only copy known to exist in the United States.

The collector gave emphasis to historical works pertaining to Spain's relationship with her neighbors, particularly with France and, to a lesser degree, with Italy and Portugal. These works include accounts of Spain's war with France, French domination of Sardinia under Louis XI, the French government under Louis XIV, Napoleon in Spain, and accounts of Spanish politics in Italy. Military science and the art of war are represented by histories of the Spanish army and navy, by treaties, and accounts of famous sieges and battles on land and sea. Supplementing these items are books on navigation, ships, fishing, and maritime customs and laws.¹³

Hispanic Society of America (New York City). The Hispanic Society of America, truly the most outstanding source of Hispanic materials in the United States, is a free, publically endowed, membership institution founded in 1904 by Archer M. Huntington. The Society's library contains over 100,000 volumes, covering the cultures of Spain, Portugal, and colonial Hispanic America.

Mr. Huntington's original plan was for the collection to "indicate in brief outline the history of Hispanic culture, either by books, manuscripts, objects of art, or products of the crafts, and to issue descriptive publications. The object was not the collecting of endless duplicates or series, but only of such types as could best be made the basis of a general understanding of the Hispanic race." Although most of the books and manuscripts in its collection have either come from Huntington's original collection or from his endowment funds, the Hispanic Society of America has received many valuable gifts of incunabula and other rare books from other donors and members of the Society.¹⁴

Its historical manuscripts dating from the 12th to the 20th centuries, include rare royal, ecclesiastical, and papal documents;

royal charters, property deeds; letters patent of nobility; and the like. The Society's collection of incunabula contains many famous early historical works, and its examples of illuminated manuscripts, books, and royal documents are among the finest in the world.

Incunabula and rare editions do not truly represent the wide scope of the Society's Spanish and Portuguese history collection, for it does have most of the standard bibliographies, periodical sets, and historical works of all periods, including one of the most complete collections of regional histories in the country.

Thanks to its active research workers, a large series of catalogues, check lists, and descriptions of the collection have been published. Among those that the historian of Spain and Portugal would find most helpful would be included the following:

The Hispanic Society of America Catalogue of the Library. 10 vols. Boston: G. K. Hall Co., 1962. Supplement One: Boston: G. K. Hall Co., 1970. 4 vols. Manuscripts, most periodicals, and pre-1700 books are not included.

Irving, Washington. Diary, Spain, 1828-1829. Edited from the manuscript in the Hispanic Society of America Library, by Clara Louisa Penney. New York: Hispanic Society of America, 1930. 142p.

Penney, Clara Louisa. List of Books Printed Before 1601 in the Library of the Hispanic Society of America. Offset reissue with additions. New York: Hispanic Society of America. 1955. 305p.

_____. List of Books Printed 1601-1700. New York: Hispanic Society of America. 1938. 972p.

_____. Printed Books, 1468-1700, in the Library of the Hispanic Society of America. New York: Hispanic Society of America, 1965. 614p.

New York Public Library. Spanish history in the New York Public Library is covered by over 5,000 volumes, comprising a number of collections of printed materials, including a few incunabula and some rare first editions;¹⁵ generally complete sets of historical periodicals; major academy publications; numerous standard histories; and a substantial group of biographies of Ferdinand and Isabella, and other rulers. Although the literature relating to the national history of Spain does not cover all periods with the same adequacy, it is still an interesting and important collection. For the legislative history of Spain, the library's collection of public documents is very strong. The collection contains the Gaceta de Madrid (the official gazette) from 1808, an incomplete but substantial file, and the Diario of the Cortes from 1811, as well as the publications of all constitutional assemblies, and a strong section of administrative documents. Its collection of laws begins with those of 1814,

and in addition to the standard printed series of documents, there are many separate official publications for every Spanish government from Philip II to the present Franco regime. For foreign affairs, there are such series as the Documentos diplomáticos ("Libros rojas"), 1865-1911 (incomplete), the Colección de los tratados convenios y documentos internacionales and the later tratados y documentos internacionales, together spanning the period 1834-1912. An earlier collection is that of Joseph Antonio de Abreu y Bertodano's Colección de los tratados (Madrid, 1740-1752).¹⁶ There are also extensive military and naval histories as well as standard histories of the Jews in Spain. For the latter, the following works should be consulted:

1. New York (City). Public Library. Dictionary Catalog of the Jewish Collection, the Research Libraries of the New York Public Library. Boston, G. K., Hall, 1960. 14 volumes, The Jewish collection numbers roughly 110,000 volumes and is one of the five major collections in the world. Publications in all European languages on the history and traditions of the Jewish people throughout the ages and in all lands, as well as works in Hebrew, Ladino, and Yiddish.

2. Berger, Abraham. "The Jewish Division of the New York Public Library," Jewish Book Annual, 23 (1965/1966), 42-47. History and description of the Division.

For the Spanish Civil War, the Library's holdings are extensive. In 1939, it was given a large collection of pamphlets, posters, newspapers, and photographs relating to the war. Additional holdings include the correspondence files of the American Friends of Spanish Democracy, and the correspondence files and other records of the Spanish Child Welfare Association of America, which concerned itself with the raising of funds to evacuate, feed, or nurse Spanish children who were victims of the war.

As for historical and political periodicals there are the long, though in some cases incomplete, files of the following: El Año Político; Nuestro Tiempo; Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos; La Lectura; Razón y Fé; Revista Contemporánea; and the official publications of the Real Academia de Historia (Royal Academy of History), Academia de Ciencias Morales y Políticas, and the Sociedad de Bibliófilos Españoles.

The New York Public Library's Portuguese history collection is made up of larger standard historical works, lesser studies, books of travel, several major periodical files, and publications concerned with early maritime and colonial matters--many of which are rare and of a unique nature.¹⁷ In the public documents collection is an extensive group of diplomatic papers from 1822, many separately published decrees, and law compilations beginning with 1446.¹⁸

Columbia University. In addition to the usual standard bibliographies, document series, and histories, the Columbia University Library has for many years specialized in the period of the Spanish Civil War. One of its most extensive manuscript collections is that of the Spanish refugee relief organizations. There are approximately 100 boxes of office files from organizations active in the war. They include the official reports, correspondence, pamphlets, broadsides, and publicity material of the Spanish Refugee Relief Association, the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy, and the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. The material is arranged in large subject groups. Another extensive collection of Spanish Civil War research material is the collection of documents received from the Spanish Information Bureau.¹⁹

Jewish Theological Seminary (New York City). Its collection of original manuscripts and printed documents on the Spanish Inquisition provides a wealth of information for the serious scholar. In the collection, there are numerous descriptions of autos de fé (relaciones), lists (listas) of their victims and their family histories, sermons preached on these occasions, and unpublished records of trials before the Inquisition. Original documents of Ferdinand and Isabella assigning to various persons the property confiscated from exiled Jews also constitute an important and most valuable part of the Library's holdings.

Finally, much source material appears in the vast anti-Semitic literature collection of the Library, which contains many tracts of Spanish writers from the time of the Visigoths to the expulsion of the Jews in 1492 and later.²⁰

Council on Foreign Relations (New York City). The Foreign Relations Library of the Council on Foreign Relations was established in 1930. The aim of the Library is to cover all phases of international relations since 1918, but reference and source materials necessary to an understanding of pre-World War I diplomatic and economic relations are also included. The collection totals over 55,000 volumes. Except for bound periodicals and United Nations documents, the Library's contents are contained in its 1969 published: Catalog of the Foreign Relations Library, the Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., New York City (Boston: G. K. Hall Co., 9 vols.)

University of Pennsylvania. Most of the University's Spanish and Portuguese material is contained in the holdings of the Henry Charles Lea Library of Medieval History. The Library contains over 15,000 volumes devoted to the history of the Middle Ages and the early modern period. The collection lays special emphasis on legal and ecclesiastical history and is devoted more to continental than to English development. Lea, known mainly for his classic work on the Spanish Inquisition, seldom borrowed or made use of books from other libraries, and therefore, the general nature of his collection

may be learned by referring to the citations and notes in his published works. His library was essentially that of a research scholar. "Nothing was purchased merely because of its interest to a bibliographer or a lover of curiosities, though many rare and curious items found their way to his shelves."

The Lea Library is housed in a specially constructed room in the main library. It is an exact copy of Mr. Lea's own library, including many of his book cases and his library's original woodwork. The books in the Lea Library are shelved exactly as he arranged them, thus "preserving the appearance and atmosphere of a great scholar's workshop."

Lea began his collecting activities about 1840, with the emphasis at first upon mainly Greek and Roman writers. In succeeding years, the collection came to include French chronicles and memoirs, materials for medieval legal history and medieval institutions, and histories of the medieval Church, the Spanish Inquisition, and magic and witchcraft. A small endowment enables the Lea Library to continue to acquire research materials in the above fields, thus giving the University of Pennsylvania some of the most outstanding collections in the United States in these areas of specialization. Unfortunately, there is no printed catalogue of the collection, but a separate card catalogue is maintained in the Lea Library room.

To the student of Spanish history, the most important source materials are those on the Spanish Inquisition. In addition to four boxes of original manuscripts, there are sixty-six boxes of transcripts from the Inquisition's archives at Alcalá, Simancas, and Madrid, from the Biblioteca Nacional (Madrid), and from the municipal archives of Seville. These transcripts are of interest not only as the chief sources for Lea's History of the Inquisition of Spain, but also because of the kind of evidence given by witnesses, which throws much light on social and economic conditions, especially of the lower middle class of the population.

In 1962, the American Philosophical Society gave the Lea Library an important gift of eight volumes of records from the Barcelona Inquisition (1532-1818). These were preserved by Andrew Thorndike in 1820-22, when the Inquisitorial Palace was stormed by the populace, and given by his son G. Herbert Thorndike, to the American Philosophical Society in 1840.

For further descriptions of pre-1800 Lea Library and Rare Book Collection manuscripts in Portuguese and Spanish, one should consult the Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Libraries of the University of Pennsylvania to 1800 (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1965. 279p.), and its supplements published in the University of Pennsylvania Library Chronicle beginning with Volume 35 (1969).

In addition, the University of Pennsylvania Libraries house ten boxes of papers relating to Spanish colonial and foreign relations, 17th-19th centuries.²¹

Princeton University. The Library's Marden Collection contains some 150 legal documents from the Logrono, Soria, Burgos, and Segovia provinces in Spain, 15th-17th centuries. Approximately 500 European letters and documents (15th-17th centuries), many of Hispanic interest, form the Library's Richardson Collection.²²

Library of Congress. The greatest concentrations of materials on Portuguese and Spanish national history are those collections housed in the Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish (Formerly the Hispanic Foundation), the Law, the Manuscripts, the Map, and the Rare Books Divisions of the Library of Congress.

The Hispanic Room of the Library of Congress was made possible by a series of important gifts which permitted the organization of facilities for the pursuit of Hispanic studies equal in effectiveness to those which the Library of Congress had developed for certain of its other special collections. The first of these gifts came in 1927 when Archer M. Huntington, Founder of the Hispanic Society of America, established the Huntington Endowment Fund of \$100,000. According to the terms of the gift, purchases were to be limited to books published during the past ten years that pertain to Spanish, Portuguese or Latin American arts, crafts, literature, and history. Mr. Huntington's idea was to insure that living Hispanic authors were to be well represented in the Library's collection.

In 1928, Huntington followed his original endowment with another in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to provide an honorarium for a consultant in Hispanic literature and for a competent staff to assist him.

With these two important gifts, the Hispanic collection increased so rapidly that in 1939 the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress was established to: (1) coordinate Hispanic activities in the various divisions of the library; (2) create a comprehensive collection of published materials pertaining to Spain, Portugal, and the countries of Latin America; (3) to compile an Hispanic catalogue; and (4) to collect an extensive photographic archive.²³

In addition to the Huntington endowment and the annual Congressional appropriations used for purchases,²⁴ the Library of Congress depends heavily upon its hundreds of exchange partners in Hispanic areas of the Western Hemisphere, Europe, Asia, and Africa to provide items difficult to obtain or for which funds would not be available. These exchanges provide more than 75,000 pieces annually to be added to continuing sets of serials and as new titles,

as well as duplicates by which this mutually beneficial barter can go on. The exchange program works as follows: the Library of Congress sends its own publications, those issued by other United States Government agencies, and books and periodicals from its large and surplus duplicate exchange collection; in turn it receives the various publications issued by its exchange partners. Private, semi-official, and official institutions are the types of organizations with which the Library of Congress exchanges materials. The magnitude of this exchange program can be seen by the figures that indicate of over 100,000 pieces of Hispanic material that annually are acquired by the Hispanic Foundation, nearly 3/4 of it is derived from the exchange plan.

Rare books present special problems to the Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division, since rich collections can be readily consulted at the Hispanic Society of America, Harvard University, New York Public Library, University of California, Texas, Newberry, and at various other places. Consequently, it usually does not recommend the buying of a very costly rarity, if it is already found in some other library in the country. It does, however, accept gifts of rarities.²⁵

The Law Library of the Library of Congress has a substantially complete collection of Spanish law from the nineteenth century onward. This collection consists principally of session laws, codes, and compiled statutes, civil, commercial and penal codes, codes of civil and penal procedure, laws on special subjects, court reports and digests, and treatises on a wide-range of judicial subjects. In addition, the Law Library has a complete collection of published legislative acts and debates of the Spanish Cortes from the Middle Ages.

The Law Library's file of Spanish legal and serial publications is among the most extensive in this country, and through continued efforts, any gaps in the field are slowly but surely being filled by purchases of entire or partial collections, as well as of single issues or volumes, wherever and whenever they can be located.²⁶

Spanish manuscripts housed in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress range from 1479-1939 (4 vols., 25 boxes, and 8 portfolios), including the Harkness collection of Spanish manuscripts, 1529-1651; records relating to the Inquisition and to the Canary Islands, 1479-1779; and papers relating to the Loyalists, 1936-1939. The Portuguese holdings cover the 17th-19th centuries (215 vols., 80 boxes, 7 portfolios, and 2 packages), including a manuscript volume of the 16th century concerning the kings of Portugal from A.D. 1068, manuscripts pertaining to the Inquisition, copies of Papal bulls, and copies of diplomatic despatches from

Miguel Martins d'Antas, Minister to the U.S., 1867-1869.²⁷

For Ladino books in the Library of Congress, Henry V. Besso's works should be consulted: "Bibliography of Judeo-Spanish Books in the Library of Congress," *Miscelánea de Estudios Arabes y Hebraicos*, 8(1960), 55-134 and Ladino Books in the Library of Congress: A Bibliography (Washington, D. C.; Library of Congress, 1963, 44p).

The Catholic University of America. Housed in its own quarters in the John K. Mullen of Denver Memorial Library, the Oliveira Lima Library, founded in 1916 and opened to the public in 1924, remains today "a widely-known repository of bibliographical and other items that illustrate for the most part the history and culture of the Portuguese-speaking peoples." The founder of the Library was Manuel de Oliveira Lima (1867-1928), the distinguished historian, diplomat, and journalist who during his lifetime collected printed books, manuscripts, and objects of art to support his many research and writing projects. The collection has grown from the original 16,000 volumes in 1916 to its present size of over 50,000 volumes. For Portuguese history, the strengths of the Library lie in its abundant materials for the study of the periods from the Age of Discovery through Liberalism. The periodicals and pamphlets of the Liberal period are unique. In addition, materials on diplomatic history, ecclesiastical history, especially those of the Jesuits and the Inquisition, and the Portuguese in Africa, India, and the Far East are notable. The section on Spain is small but selective. Descriptions of the resources of the Oliveira Lima Library are contained in these guides and catalogues:

1. Manoel S. Cardozo. "A Guide to the Manuscripts in the Lima Library, the Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.," Handbook of Latin American Studies, 6(1940), 471-504. Calendar of papers in the historical archives of the Library.

2. Oliveira Lima Library. Catalog of the Oliveira Lima Library, The Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C. Boston: G. K. Hall Co., 1970. 2 vols.

3. Ruth E. V. Holmes. Bibliographical and Historical Description of the Rarest Books in the Oliveira Lima Collection at the Catholic University of America. Washington, D.C., 1926. 367p. Describes 209 items in detail.

National Archives. Many records in the National Archives document in detail the relations between the United States and Spain and Portugal, and contain much information on the political, economic, and social development of the Iberian peoples during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The holdings of the National Archives are organized into record groups, each of which is a major archival unit that usually consists of the records of a single bureau or other major subdivision in an executive department, an independent agency, or several related small agencies.

The best published source of information about the records in the National Archives is the Guide to the Records in the National Archives (Washington, D.C., 1948, 684p.), which describes accessions through June 30, 1947. This publication has been supplemented by National Archives Accessions, beginning with No. 31 (Last issue No. 60 (1967)), and the accessions sections in its successor Prologue: the Journal of the National Archives (1969-). In addition, the National Archives publishes Preliminary Inventories, which describe the record groups series by series; Special Lists, which describe in detail certain record series; and Reference Information Papers, which describe materials relating to various geographical areas, economic topics, and other subjects.

Because of the major role played by the Department of State in the conduct of foreign affairs, its records contain a greater volume of material relating to Spain and Portugal than exists in the records of any other federal agency. The general records of the Department of State (Record Group 59) consist of diplomatic and consular correspondence, communications to and from representatives of foreign governments, papers of special agents, general correspondence of the department with persons in the United States and abroad, and other materials that were accumulated by the Department in Washington. They contain information about nearly all phases of our relations with Spain and Portugal.

The diplomatic and consular correspondence of the Department of State in the National Archives that relates to Iberian Affairs consist namely of (1) communications ("dispatches") to the Department from ambassadors, ministers, and consuls of the United States; (2) communications ("instructions") to these foreign-service officials from the Department; and (3) communications ("notes") exchanged between the Department and Spanish and Portuguese diplomatic and consular officials who were in the United States. For the period up to August 1906, there are in the National Archives at least 140 volumes of diplomatic dispatches that relate to Spain, and more than 40 volumes to Portugal.²⁸ For Spain, 134 microfilm rolls of diplomatic dispatches, 1792-1906, can be ordered from the National Archives. Forty-one rolls, 1790-1906, are available for Portugal. Notes from Foreign Legations on microfilm are available for Spain, 1790-1906 (31 rolls),²⁹ and Portugal, 1796-1906 (8 rolls). Separate Consular Dispatches on microfilm can be ordered for Alicante, Barcelona, Bilbao, Cadiz, Cartagena, Corunna, Garrucha, Jerez de la Frontera, Madrid, Malaga, Port Mahon, Santander, Seville, Valencia, Vigo, Lisbon, Oporto, and St. Ubes.

Natalia Summers' List of Documents Relating to Special Agents of the Department of State, 1789-1906 (Washington, D.C., National Archives, 1951, 229p., Special List, No. 7) describes the records relating to special agents who were appointed by the President of the United States to carry on negotiations with Spain and Portugal, and are bound, as a rule, with the regular diplomatic and consular correspondence.

Other record groups of Iberian interest would include Numbers 11 ("Treaties, Conventions, Protocols, and other International Agreements"); 43 ("Records of United States Participation in International Conferences, Commissions, and Expositions"); 30 46 ("Records of the United States Senate"); 233 ("Records of the U.S. House of Representatives"); 166 ("Records of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations"); 45 ("Naval Records Collections of the Office of Naval Records and Library"); 80 ("General Records of the Department of Navy"); 38 ("Records of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations"); and 360 ("Records of the Continental and Confederation Congresses and the Constitutional Convention"). The last named group contains the diplomatic communications from U.S. representatives in Spain before 1789.

University of North Carolina. The University of North Carolina Library's source collections include the Colección de Documentos Inéditos para la historia de España, España Sagrada (the history of the Spanish Church), and the Colección de Crónicas de Castilla. The largest number of volumes concentrate on the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in Spain, and for this period, the library has most of the standard works in English, and a few in French, German, and Spanish. In the periodical field, the most complete runs would include the Boletín of the Royal Academy of History; Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos, most noted of Spanish historical reviews; Bulletin Hispanique; and the Revue Hispanique. Lesser known journals held by the library include the Correo literario y político of London (1826), and the Español constitucional of London (1818-1825).

The University of North Carolina Library has the most comprehensive collection in the South of national and regional bibliographies of Spain. It contains for the early period Nicolás Antonio's Biblioteca hispana vetus and Biblioteca hispana nova; R. Foulche-Delbosc's Manuel de l'hispanisant; and Haebler's Bibliografía ibérica del siglo XV. For longer and more recent periods there are the following: Palau y Dulcet's Manual del librero hispano-americano; J.T. Medina's Biblioteca hispano-americano; Francisco Vindel's Manual gráfico-descriptivo del bibliófilo hispanoamericano; Hidalgo's Diccionario general de bibliografía española; Gallardo's Ensayo de una biblioteca española de libros y raros y curiosos; Salva y Perez's Catálogo de la biblioteca de Salva; Bibliografía española; Bibliografía general española; Catálogo general de la librería española e

hispano-americana.

There are also regional bibliographies for the following localities: Valladolid; Saragossa, Seville, Guadaluajara; Burgos; Cadiz; Madrid; Medina del Campo; Toledo; Cordova; Aragon; Murcia; Valencia; Catalonia; and the Balearic Islands.

For Iberian incunabula, one should consult Incunabula in the Hanes Collection of the Library of the University of North Carolina, enlarged edition, comp. by Olan V. Cook. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1960, 180p.).

University of Florida. Florida has a basic collection of research materials for Spanish history, but it cannot be classified as being extraordinary. It includes the standard bibliographies, and the Colección de Documentos Inéditos para la historia de España and the Colección de Documentos Inéditos para la historia de Hispano-América. There is also a complete set of the Boletín of the Royal Academy of History. For the study of Spanish legislation there are such valuable works as the Actas de las Cortes de Castilla and those of Aragon, Valencia, and Catalonia. The nineteenth century is represented by the successive series of the Diario de sesiones de las Cortes, from 1836 to 1878; and for the contemporary period, the library possesses the Legislación del Nuevo Estado, 1936-1939, in 26 volumes.

Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion (Cincinnati). The holdings of the Klau Library of the Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion were published in its Dictionary Catalog. (Boston: G. K. Hall Co., 1964, 32 vols.). At that time, the Klau Library contained over 175,000 volumes or 200,000 items. Among its holdings are unrivaled collections of Jewish music, one of the outstanding Spinoza collections, extensive materials on 15th- and 16th-century Judaica and Hebraica, as well as excellent sections in Jewish bibliography, history, and philosophy. However, the catalogue does not represent collections such as broadsides, Inquisition materials, etc. For 15th century Spanish-Jewish press books see Moses Marx's, "A Catalogue of the Hebrew Books Printed in the Fifteenth Century Now in the Library of the Hebrew Union College," Studies in Bibliography and Booklore, 1 (1953), 21-47, which lists ten titles.

Indiana University. The University's Lilly Library houses the Boxer and Bernardo Mendel Collections, with their emphasis on Portuguese expansion in Asia and Brazil, 16th-18th centuries.

The Newberry Library. The William B. Greenlee Collection of Portuguese History and Literature, which includes strong holdings in periodicals, gazeteers, collections of documents, travel literature, social life and customs, biography, art, general Portuguese

history and literature, overseas expansion, philology and bibliography, has been most adequately described through the years.³¹ Its scope reveals the founder's interest in the widest range of Portuguese history and literature. Particularly intriguing as a source of contemporary comment over the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are the several thousand pamphlets, leaflets, and booklets written in Portuguese, Spanish, Latin, Italian, or French, dealing mostly with Portuguese Affairs. They were purchased in 1954 from Charles Chadenat, an antiquarian bookseller in Paris.³²

The Newberry, apart from its Edward E. Ayer Collection of Latin American colonial history, has not, as a part of its long-time acquisition policy, specialized in the field of Hispanic studies. Its general collection does have, however, many of the basic sources necessary for the student of Spanish history. The most important body of source material is the Colección de Documentos Inéditos. Another valuable source is the Royal Academy of History's Boletín, which the Library has complete from 1877 on. Other sets of special note are the España Sagrada, the famous religious history of Spain, Memorial Histórico Español, and the complete file to date of the Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos. Legislative acts of the Cortes are covered in Actas de las Cortes de Castilla, Cortes . . . de León y de Castilla, and Cortes de Cataluna. First editions of the sixteenth and seventeenth century Spanish chronicles are a part of the holdings of the Newberry's Rare Book Department.

University of Chicago. The University of Chicago Libraries houses the extensive Foulché-Delbosc Collection of over 17,000 pages, dating from 1300-1900.

University of Illinois. For many years, the University of Illinois Library has been creating an outstanding collection of research material on Latin America. The same thoroughness has not, however, extended into the area of Spanish national history. Illinois does have all the general bibliographies and the major published document series already mentioned in this paper. However, where the collection is the weakest is in the area of period histories. Here the collection contains most of the standard histories in English, but its collection of sources in Spanish and other foreign languages is not strong. The only exception to this statement would be in the period of the Spanish Civil War, where the collection at Illinois is most outstanding in both English and Spanish language sources.

The Illinois Library has nearly complete files of all the major periodicals that would be of interest to students of Spanish history. These would include: the Boletín of the Royal Academy of History; Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos; Bulletin Hispanique; Cuadernos de Historia de España; and Hispania.

Illinois' outstanding rare books and special collections have been listed in the publication, Catalogue of the Rare Book Room, University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign (Boston: G. K. Hall Co., 1972, 11 vols.)).

University of Wisconsin: The University's Memorial Library houses the unique Alfonso X (El Sabio), King of León and Castile Collection. This includes a three hundred volume collection on 13th Century Spanish Law. Other emphases: language studies, dictionaries, bibliographies, periodicals. The nucleus of the collection is photostats of the manuscripts of the unpublished works of Alfonso X.

In 1966, the Library issued a publication by its staff entitled Renaissance, Reformation, and Seventeenth Century in the Library of the University of Wisconsin, which described the special collections held for these historical periods.

University of Kansas. In 1958, the University of Kansas Library purchased the Spanish Renaissance Library of Sir William Stirling-Maxwell (1818-1878), the great British Hispanist and book collector of the nineteenth century. Maxwell is most well-known for his classic studies of Charles V and Don Juan of Austria (1547?-1578). Although the collection is rich in Cervantes and other literature of the Spanish Renaissance, it does have a large selection of contemporary tracts about Charles V, with the relevant histories and biographies. Maxwell's library also contains smaller collections of Spanish city and town histories.³³

The George C. A. Boehrer Collection of Portuguese History is devoted to the Liberal period. It is made up of over four thousand manuscripts, some 500 printed works, and a group of engravings. "The printed material complements the manuscripts in a very useful fashion, comprising as it does official gazettes, contemporary newspapers, broadsides, manifestoes, and pamphlets, as well as biographical materials on the principal figures represented in the manuscript material." Major items include documents issued by the Cortes Gerais of 1820; correspondence addressed to José Bernardo da Silva Cabral; papers relating to the defeat of the Septembrist junta at Torres Vedras in December 1846; and a series of letters sent to João VI. In addition, there are letters and other manuscripts relating to such major figures as the Duke of Saldanha, the Duke of Palmela, Cardinal Saraiva, Anselmo José Braamcamp, and Jorge de Aveliz.³⁴

The Library's Special Collections Department houses the 10,000 volume Summerfield Collection of Renaissance and Early Modern Books. Emphasis on continental imprints before 1701, especially Italian, Spanish, and French literature, history and law.

University of Texas. The University of Texas Library possesses nearly 2,000 volumes of Spanish history in the general library. The principal general histories are available together with a number of special period and regional studies. Monumental collections present are the Colección de Documentos Inéditos para la Historia de España; Colección de Documentos Inéditos del Archivo General de la Corona de Aragón; and Colección de Documentos para el Estudio de la Historia de Aragón. The period of Ferdinand and Isabella and Charles V, roughly from 1450 to 1550, is very well covered. For the study of institutional development during the Middle Ages, the Library has an excellent collection of documentary sources and most of the old chronicles of the period. The basic bibliographies are also available in the Library's collection. These would include: Haebler; Palau y Dulcet; Hidalgo; Foulché-Delbosc; Medina; Vindel; Antonio; and the Bibliographie Hispanique. There are also many records of regional presses and bibliographies of the religious orders in Spain. Periodical holdings include the Boletín of the Royal Academy of History; Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos; Revue Hispanique; and Bulletín Hispanique. For the legislative history of Spain; Texas has an excellent collection of parliamentary debates, journals and documents, and official gazettes: Cortes de los Antiguos Reinos de Aragon y de Valencia (Actas); Diario de las Discusiones y Actas de las Cortes; Congreso de los Diputados, Actas y Diario de las Sesiones: 1813-1819; and the Gaceta de Madrid, practically complete from 1856 to 1921.

Southern Methodist University. In 1969, the University's Library acquired a significant collection of Spanish books covering five centuries, from 1499 to 1966. A large portion of the books relate to the history of printing and bookmaking in Spain. Among the subjects treated in the collection are Spanish architecture, philately in Spain, history of education in Spain, early manuscripts and documents in Spain, including royal cédulas, prohibited books, bullfighting and early dramatic literature in Spain.

New Mexico University. For many years, the University of New Mexico Libraries has been collecting Luso-Brazilian titles. Today, this collection which consists of more than ten thousand items, is especially strong in history and literature, and is divided almost equally between Portuguese and Brazilian subjects. It is essentially a working collection, there has been little attempt to acquire rare books as such. A Catalog of Luso-Brazilian Material in the University of New Mexico Libraries, compiled by Theresa Gillett and Helen McIntyre, was published by the Scarecrow Press in 1970 (961p.). The catalog is arranged by broad subjects with an author index. It brings together in a single listing all of the pertinent books, pamphlets, periodicals and microforms in the Zimmerman Library (the general library of the University) and the Fine Arts Library. Holdings of the Law Library are not included. Professor

Albert R. Lopes is given much credit by the compilers in their introduction for building the Luso-Brazilian collection. "During his thirty years as a professor in the Department of Modern and Classical Languages, he worked systematically and enthusiastically at the task of selecting and locating books for acquisition by the Library." (p.ix).

Stanford University - The Hoover Institution Library on War, Revolution, and Peace.

The resources of this library for Hispanic countries are centered chiefly in government documents, newspapers, books and pamphlets.

Its documents include official gazettes, parliamentary debates, laws and decrees, and publications of ministries in the fields of the social sciences. The holdings cover chiefly the period from 1914.³⁵

The Library's newspaper files include the following: Diario de Manha (Lisbon), 1946-1951; Diario de Noticias (Lisbon), 1946-1957, 1965 to date; ABC (Madrid, 1913-1919, 1936-1939; Arriba (Madrid), 1939 to date; and Ya (Madrid), 1939 to date.

Special collections include the following: The Portuguese and Spanish sections of the Library of the British Ministry of Information, 1914-1918, consisting of some 250 books and propaganda pamphlets distributed during World War I by the allies and by the Central Powers; delegation propaganda of the Paris Peace Conference, 1919, comprised of documents presented and distributed by the delegation, including that of the Republic of Portugal; and the various Spanish Civil War groupings of materials.³⁶ The latter is the strongest area of the Spanish Collection, founded on a group of about 800 books from the Burnett and Gladys Bolloten Collection and Jay Allen Collection, as well as archival materials from these and other special holdings. The Hoover Library possesses a 16 mm. microfilm of its catalogued holdings on the Civil War, broken down by subject. This guide is available for consultation and purchase.

The Bolloten Collection, probably the most notable collection in North America on the Spanish Civil War, contains more than 800 books and pamphlets, a five-volume collection of letters and documents relating to the Spanish Civil War, 1936-1940, copied from the originals by Burnett Bolloten; a splendid compilation of records and bound volumes of some thirty periodicals, the majority of them from Northern Spain, published during the years, 1936-1939; a large clipping file on the Spanish Civil War, organized by date and periodical or newspaper (1936-1946); and ten scrapbooks of clippings, type-written extracts and photographic reproductions from newspapers and periodicals concerning the Spanish Civil War, which are cited in Burnett Bolloten's book, the Grand Camouflage.

Among the periodicals figure the following series: Diario de Burgos; Heraldo de Aragón (Zaragoza); El Norte de Castilla (Valladolid); La Gaceta Regional (Salamanca); F. E. Diario falangista (Valladolid); and the weekly Domingo of San Sebastián.

The collection is also rich in photostated copies of important letters and notes from political and military leaders, records of guerillas who operated in the Franco territory, and manuscript material of a similar nature.

Other special collections on the Spanish Civil War include the Alice Baldwin Beer and the Max Savelle Collections. The former is a fine collection of books, pamphlets, and a great number of newspapers and periodicals, leaflets, posters, and other miscellaneous materials on the Spanish Republic and the Civil War from 1931 to 1938. Important research materials include the proceedings of the Cortes during the period; the municipal gazette of Barcelona; and a great deal of election materials, including ballots, posters and broadsides.

The materials in the Max Savelle collection were collected by Professor Savelle while he was in Europe. Of particular interest are sixty books, pamphlets, and periodicals dealing with the national and autonomist movements of the Catalans and Basques. Other items in the collection deal with the Spanish Republic and the Civil War.

After the defeat of the Loyalists in the Civil War, many of them fled overseas and formed centers of activist opposition to the Franco regime. From these centers of Spanish emigrants, the Library has acquired the publications of over a hundred of their organizations. Mexico City, Paris, Toulouse, Bayonne, Havana, Santiago de Cuba, Santiago de Chile, Buenos Aires, New York, and London are the major centers represented.³⁷

In addition to the continual acquiring of materials on the Spanish Civil War, the present acquisition policy of the Hoover Library also includes the purchasing of current materials about Portugal and Spain, which are essential to the study of current political, economic, and social developments within the two countries.

Catalogs of the Western Language Collections (63 volumes) and Western Language Serials and Newspaper Collections (3 volumes) were published in 1969 by the G. K. Hall Co. of Boston.

University of California (Berkeley). The University's Portuguese and Spanish holdings are listed in the following three catalogues:

1. California. University. Library. Author-title Catalog, University of California Library (Berkeley). Boston: G. K. Hall Co., 1963, 115 vols. This catalog is an index to approximately 2,800,000

bound volumes in the collections of the University Library - the Main Library with its nineteen subject branches, the Bancroft Library, and twenty research and departmental collections.

2. The above catalog has recently been supplemented by a 48 volume author-title-subject Union Catalog, which represents the monographic records of all nine University of California campuses catalogued during the period from 1963-1967.

3. Spain and Spanish America in the Libraries of the University of California: A Catalogue of Books - The General and Departmental Libraries. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1928. 2 vols. The Spanish volume contains about 15,000 titles. The entries cover books in the Spanish language having a relation to Spain and to Spanish America, including those on Spanish exploration, colonization, and rule in other countries. The greatest part of this collection was given to the University Library by Juan C. Cebrán, a native of Spain who settled in San Francisco in 1870. Thereafter, he became interested in promoting in this country "a more adequate and more widely diffused understanding of the contributions of his countrymen to knowledge, civilization, and culture, and to the achievement of this end, he gave freely of his time, his energy, and his wealth through many years."

University of California (Los Angeles). UCLA's outstanding Judaica, Portuguese, and Spanish history collections are catalogued or described in these publications:

1. California. University. (Los Angeles). Library. Dictionary Catalog, University of California Library (Los Angeles). Boston: G. K. Hall Co., 1963, 129 vols. Reproduction of 2,703,000 cards representing all divisions of UCLA Library.

2. See Berkeley's No. 2 listing for supplement information.

3. California. University (Los Angeles). Library. Guide to Special Collections in the Library of the University of California at Los Angeles. Los Angeles: UCLA Library, 1958.

4. Shimeon Brisman. "The Jewish Studies Collection at UCLA," Jewish Book Annual, 27 (1969/1970), 42-47.

5. Frances Zeitlin. The Portuguese Collection at UCLA. Los Angeles: UCLA Library, 1966, 3p.

University of California (San Diego). The University's Library houses the Herbert Rutledge Southworth Spanish Civil War Collection of 7,500 items - books, pamphlets, manuscripts, maps and photos.

University of Idaho. "In recognition of the fact that the population of the State of Idaho includes approximately 12,000 persons of Basque origin or descent, the University of Idaho Library began in 1964 to collect systematically materials pertaining to the history and culture of the Basques." A preliminary checklist of the more than 1,100 volumes in the Basque Collection was published by the Library in 1971.³⁸

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FOOTNOTES

1. Ronald Hilton's, Handbook of Hispanic Source Materials and Research Organizations in the United States (2d. ed., Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1956. 448p.), is the only comprehensive survey of Hispanic research materials in the United States, but since its emphasis is on Latin America, it cannot serve as a complete resource guide to Portuguese and Spanish history. Other national sources that should be consulted include the following: Lee Ash and Denis Lorenz, comps. Subject Collections: A Guide to Special Book Collections and Subject Emphases as Reported by University, College, Public, and Special Libraries in the United States and Canada. 3rd. ed. New York: Bowker, 1967; Philip Hamer, editor. A Guide to Archives and Manuscripts in the United States. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1961. 775p; National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, 1959-1961. Ann Arbor, Michigan: J. W. Edwards Publishers, 1962. 1962, Hamden, Conn.: Shoe String Press, 1964. 1963-1964--. Washington, D. C.: Library of Congress, 1965--; The National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints, 1969-- (In progress). The scope of this essential reference work is books (including pamphlets, maps, atlases, music and periodicals) published or in the case of manuscripts written, before 1956 as catalogued by the Library of Congress and other North American Libraries co-operating in the National Union Catalog project. To be completed in approximately 610 volumes in 1979, this publication will enable every library, wherever it may be, now to locate promptly and to provide its patrons with access to the millions of volumes it can never afford to acquire and house in its own collection; Seymour de Ricci and W. J. Wilson. Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the United States and Canada. New York: Wilson, 1935-1940. 3 vols. Supplement, New York: Bibliographical Society of America, 1962. 626p. Corrects and supplements the earlier edition; Frederick B. Goff. Incunabula in American Libraries: A Third Census of Fif-

- teenth-Century Books Recorded in North American Collections. New York: Bibliographical Society of America, 1964. 789p. Locate copies of 47,181 incunabula owned in America, by hundreds of institutions and private individuals; and Curt F. Buhler "Iberian Incunabula in America," Library Quarterly, 23 (1953), 281-283. Brief survey and summary of holdings.
2. Harvard University. Widener Library. Spanish History and Literature: Classification Schedule, Classified Listing by Call Number, Chronological Listing, Author and Title Listing. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1972. 77lp. (Widener Library Shelflist, 41).
 3. Thomas William Lamont (1870-1948) was an American banker. From 1910 he was a partner of J. P. Morgan and Co., and during the 1920's and 1930's he served abroad as a U. S. financial advisor. During his lifetime he donated many rare books to Harvard. His greatest gift was, however, the Lamont Library of Harvard.
 4. William A. Jackson. "The Lamont Collection on the Spanish Armada," Harvard Library Notes, 3 (1940), 303-307.
 5. Harvard University. Library. A List of Portuguese Books and Books Relating to Portugal and Brazil in Harvard College Library Including Accessions to Date to the Collection in Memory of the Count of Santa Eulalia Presented by John B. Stetson, Junior. [Cambridge?], 1923-1924. Manifold copy. In 3 pts. (Including 2 supplements).
 6. Fernando Palha. Catalogue de la Bibliotheque de M. Fernando Palha. Lisbon: Libanio da Silva, 1896. 4 v. in 2.
 7. Charles Berlin. "The Judaica Collection at Harvard," in Harvard University. Widener Library. Judaica: Classification Schedule, Classified Listing by Call Number, Chronological Listing, Author and Title Listing. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1971, 302p. (Widener Library Shelflist, 39); Harvard University. Library, Catalogue of Hebrew Books. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1968. 6 vols. Supplement I (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1972). 3 vols. This Supplement contains a special section which photographically reproduces the main-entry catalogue of much of the Judaica housed in the Houghton Library; Harvard University. Library. "The Friedman Collection of Judaica," Harvard Library Bulletin, 12 (1958), 140.
 8. Boston. Public Library. Catalogue of the Spanish Library and of the Portuguese Books Bequeathed by George Ticknor together with the Collection of Spanish and Portuguese Litera-

- ture in the General Library, by James L. Whitney. Boston: G. K. Hall, 1970. 550p. "Short-title Listing of Materials Acquired Since the Original Publications," pp. 477-550; "The Ticknor Library," Bulletin of the Boston Public Library, 3 (1921), 301-306.
9. Esther Sylvia. "Chronicles of Spain," More Books 14 (1939), 135-150, 183-198.
 10. "The Brandeis Spanish Civil War Collection," Newsletter of the Society for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies, 1, No. 6 (Oct. 15, 1971), 8-9.
 11. Leon Nemoy. "The Alexander Kohut Memorial Collection of Judaica," Yale University Library Gazette, 2 (1927), 17-25; _____, comp. Catalogue of Hebrew and Yiddish Manuscripts and Books from the Library of Sholem Asch Presented to Yale University by Louis M. Rabinowitz. New Haven: Yale University Library, 1945; _____, "The Shalom Asch Library," Yale University Library Gazette, 18 (1944), 55-63.
 12. Jerry E. Patterson. "Newsletters of the Thirty Years War," Yale University Library Gazette, 32 (1958), 99-103.
 13. The Bryant Spanish Collection in the Dartmouth College Library. Hanover, N. H., n.d. 4p.
 14. A History of the Hispanic Society of America, Museum and Library, 1904-1954. New York: Hispanic Society of America, 1954. 569p.
 15. New York (City). Public Library. Dictionary Catalog of the Rare Book Division, the Research Libraries of the New York Public Library. Boston, G. K. Hall Co., 1971. 21 vols. "This dictionary catalog contains cards representing some 85,000 books and pamphlets from the beginning of European printing in the 15th Century to private and special press books of the present day." (Introduction); New York (City). Public Library. Dictionary Catalog of the Manuscript Division, the Research Libraries of the New York Public Library. Boston: G. K. Hall Co., 1967. 2 vols.
 16. New York (City). Public Library. Catalog of Government Publications in the Research Libraries of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations. Boston, G. K. Hall Co., 1972. 40 vols. This catalog comprises the "fundamental documents of all national and colonial governments so far as they have been published or obtainable. It includes official gazettes, parliamentary debates and papers, session laws, correspondence on foreign relations, treaties,

departmental reports, statistical annuals and reports, and journals and monographs relating to any major activities of government departments and agencies. The publications of state and provincial governments, principal cities, and many smaller cities are also included." (Introduction).

17. "Portugal: An Exhibition Commemorating the Eight-Hundredth Anniversary of the Foundation of Portugal in 1140 and the Three-Hundredth Anniversary of the Restoration of Her Independence in 1640 - Catalogue of the Exhibition," New York Public Library Bulletin, 45 (1941), 124-136.
18. Op. cit., N.Y.P.L., Catalog of Government Publications. . . .
19. Columbia University. Library. Manuscript Collections in the Columbia University Libraries: A Descriptive List. New York: Columbia University Libraries, 1959.
20. Boaz Cohen. "The Library of the Jewish Theological Seminary," Jewish Forum, 17 (1934), 20-22,26.
21. Op.cit., Hamer, p. 546.
22. Ibid., pp. 359, 361; Alexander P. Clark. The Manuscript Collections of the Princeton University Library: An Introductory Survey. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Library, 1958. 32p.
23. The Hispanic Activities of the Library of Congress with an Address by Archibald MacLeish. Washington, D.C.: The Library of Congress, 1946.
24. For Hispanica acquisitions of the Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division (Formerly the Hispanic Foundation), see the Annual Reports of the Librarian of Congress and the following summaries: Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions, 5 (1947), 19-31; 7 (1949), 27-33; 9 (1951), 23-32; 11 (1953), 46-59; 14 (1956), 40-49; Library of Congress. Accession List of the Portuguese Collection Acquired from Maggs Brothers, 1928, Prepared by M. Campbell. 112p. Collection of Olivares e Penha Lonça; and Ramalho, Américo da Costa. "The Portuguese Pamphlets," Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions, 20 (1963), 157-162. The last two items describe the two large Portuguese collections purchased by the Library of Congress from Maggs Brothers of London in 1927 and 1929. The collections are particularly rich in chronicles of the Portuguese kings, religious orders, and pamphlets on Portuguese overseas expansion, especially in the 18th Century, as well as

- items on diplomatic relations, art and archaeology, and local administration.
25. For annual acquisitions see the Annual Reports of the Librarian of Congress and the annual reports of the Rare Books Division that appear in the Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions and its successor the Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress.
 26. For annual acquisitions see the Annual Reports of the Librarian of Congress and the Hispanic Law Division reports in LC's Quarterly Journal and Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions.
 27. Op. cit., Hamer, p. 121; For further details see the Library's Handbook of Manuscripts in the Library of Congress (1918, 750p.); Curtis W. Garrison. List of Manuscript Collections in the Library of Congress to July 1931 (1932, 126p.); and C. Percy Powell, List of Manuscript Collections Received in the Library of Congress July 1931 to July 1938 (1939, 33p.). See also the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress, and the Library's Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions and Quarterly Journal for lists of accessions and descriptions of particular groups, and the Manuscript Division's Registers (processed) providing detailed information about particular collections. The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, (1959-) is an additional important bibliographical tool.
 28. For an analysis and description of some of these records, see Claude H. Van Tyne and Waldo G. Leland. Guide to the Archives of the Government of the United States, (2nd. ed., Washington, D. C., 1907, pp. 2-56); Samuel B. Bemis and Grace G. Griffin. Guide to the Diplomatic History of the United States (Washington, D.C., 1935, Part II, Chapters 1 and 2); Mark G. Eckhoff and Alexander P. Mavro. List of Foreign Service Post Records in the National Archives. Washington, D.C.: National Archives, Revised 1970, 35p. (Special Lists, No. 9); Daniel T. Goggin and H. Stephen Helton. General Records of the Department of State (Record Group 59). Washington, D.C.: National Archives, 1963, 311p. (Preliminary Inventories, No. 157); and Alexander P. Marvo. Preliminary Inventory of the Records of Selected Foreign Service Posts. Washington, D.C.: National Archives, 1953, 51p. (Preliminary Inventories, 60).
 29. For descriptions see the National Archives Microfilm Publications Pamphlet Accompanying M59: Notes from the Spanish Legation in the United States to the Department of State, 1790-1906. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, 1970. 4p.

30. H. Stephen Helton. Preliminary Inventory of the Records of United States Participation in International Conferences, Commissions, and Expositions. Washington, D.C.: National Archives, 1955. 16lp. (Preliminary Inventories, No. 76).
31. C. R. Boxer. "The William B. Greenlee Collection," The Bulletin of the Newberry Library, 2nd Series, No. 6 (May, 1951), 167-178; The Newberry Library, Chicago. Catalogue of the Greenlee Collection, the Newberry Library, Chicago. Boston: G. K. Hall, 1970. 2 vols.; Doris Varner Welsh. A Catalog of the William B. Greenlee Collection of Portuguese Materials in the Newberry Library. Chicago: The Newberry Library, 1953. 342p. Includes 5,833 entries in classified order.
32. Gerald M. Moser. "Portuguese Pamphlets," Newberry Library Quarterly, 3 (1954), 206-215. The actual span of time of coverage is 1541-1865.
33. Walter Starkie. "Stirling-Maxwell-Hispanist and Collector, and His Circle," Books and Libraries at the University of Kansas, No. 18 (May, 1958), 1-13.
34. Maria Amalia Viana Weiner and L. E. James Helyar. "The George C. A. Boehrer Collection," Books and Libraries at the University of Kansas, 6, No. 1 (September, 1968), 1-5.
35. For example, the Institution holds the Gaceta de Madrid, which was known as the Boletín oficial del estado (1936-1961), for 1914-1932, 1961 to date as well as the counterpart publications of the Republican government, both in Spain and in Mexican exile. In addition, the Library holds the official bulletins of several Spanish ministries as well as substantial pamphlet files from offices of public and diplomatic information.

For Portugal, the Institution holds the official gazette, Diário do governo, for 1914-1922, 1956-1960 and since 1961 in each of Series I, II, and III. Series I contains the additional period 1936-1946. Also available are various appendices to the gazette from departments and agents. Parliamentary coverage embraces the combined journal (1913-1920) for both houses of the Congresso as well as the individual Diários over the same period for the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. For the Salazar regime there is the Diário dos sessões of the National Assembly (1944-1946, 1964 to date) and the Actas da Câmara Corporativa from 1964. The Coleção oficial de legislação covers 1922-1958.

36. Stanford University. Hoover Institution on War, Revolution,

and Peace Library. A Catalogue of Paris Peace Conference Delegation Propaganda in the Hoover War Library. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1926. 96p., p 16-17; Mario Pereira de Lima. Report on the Portuguese and Brazilian Collections in the Stanford Library. Stanford University, Hispanic American Program, 1948. 30p.; Nina Almond and H. H. Fisher. Special Collections in the Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace. Stanford, California: Stanford University, 1940. 111p.

37. For fuller descriptions of the Spanish Civil War Collection, see Agnes F. Peterson. Western Europe: A Survey of Holdings at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace. Stanford, California: Hoover Institution, 1970, pp. 53-57.
38. Idaho. University. Library. The Basque Collection: A Preliminary Checklist, compiled by Charles A. Webbert. Moscow, 1971. 100p. (Its Publication, No. 9).

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CURRENT RESEARCH INVENTORY

Harry BERNSTEIN (Luso-Brazilian History, City University of New York) reports:

Brazilian Diamonds, the Portuguese Casa Real, and Anglo-Dutch Bankers, in research.

Alexandre Herculano, Portuguese Historian, an historical biography, in research.

The Portuguese Juiz do Povo, book completed, articles published.

The Craesbeecks of Lisbon: 17th Century Publishers to Portugal and Brazil, book in progress; first article published: "Antônio Craesbeeck, (1640-1684) Portuguese Publisher," Boletim Internacional de Bibliografia Luso-Brasileira, XIII, no. 1 (1972).

Historical biography of Dom Pedro II of Brazil, to be published in November 1973.

Robert I. BURNS, S.J. (Arago-Catalan Realms, Medieval, University of San Francisco) reports:

Islam under the Crusaders, Colonial Survival in Medieval Valencia (Princeton University Press), now scheduled to appear in November 1973.

"Islam [as an Established Religion] in the Kingdom of Valencia," Studies in Mediævalia and Americana, Essays in Honor of William Lyle Davis, ed. G. G. Steckler and L. D. Davis (Spokane: Gonzaga University Press, 1973), 1-34.

"Expelling the Moors from Spain, a Revisionist Thesis," delivered at the annual meeting of the Middle East Studies Association of North America, at Milwaukee, November 9, 1973.

The article announced in the last issue, "Le royaume chrétien de Valence et ses vassaux musulmans," has appeared now in Annales: Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations, XXVIII (1973), 199-225.

"Renegades, Adventurers, and Sharp Businessmen: the Thirteenth-Century Spaniard in the Cause of Islam," originally presented at the First Annual SSPHS Conference, has appeared in The Catholic Historical Review, LVIII (October, 1973), 341-366.

John F. COVERDALE (Contemporary Spanish History, Princeton University)

I am currently beginning a social history of the first Carlist War. I have received grants from Princeton University and from the National Endowment for the Humanities, and will spend the period June 1974-September 1975 in Spain.

Richard HERR (Modern Spain, University of California, Berkeley)

Desamortización of ecclesiastical and noble lands under Charles IV (1798-1808). At the national level the study deals with the legislation, relation to fiscal policy and financial condition of the royal government, extent of sales throughout Spain, and the political effects. Detailed studies of seven towns and quantitative analyses of two provinces (Jaén and Salamanca) seek to discover the social and economic significance of desamortización. Based on records of the sales, the Catastro de la Ensenada, census of 1786, and other sources in the Archivo Histórico Nacional, Archivo de Protocolos de Madrid, Archivo de Simancas, Academia de la Historia, Archives Nationales (Paris), and provincial and parish archives in Jaén and Salamanca. Possible date of completion: 1975-1976.

Thomas NIEHAUS (History, Grinnel College)

"Lorenzo Hervás y Panduro, S.J. (1735-1809): Popularizer

of Newtonian Science." Based on Hervás' 7-volume Historia de la vida del hombre. Concentrates on three areas of his thought: the area of politics in which he was a reactionary, the area of physical sciences in which he was aware of all the latest trends including Newton, and the area of science teaching in which he was considerably ahead of his times. Completion date: September, 1973.

"Pygmies, Giants, Skin Color, Population Growth, and Origin of Language in the Writings of Lorenzo Hervás y Panduro (1735-1809)." Based on volume III of Hervás' Historia de la vida del hombre where he discusses these anthropological issues. Comparison with other writers in other countries reveals that Hervás' ideas are similar to those of such figures as Stanley Stanhope Smith on skin color (1787), and John Hunter (1775) on other aspects of Blacks. He has the added dimension of information on primitive groups in Latin America that his fellow ex-Jesuits have seen personally and relate to him. Completion date: September, 1973.

J. B. OWENS (Renaissance Spanish History, Lehigh University)

I have begun a study of 16th-century legal theorists who wrote on the exercise of monarchical power. As a beginning, the research will focus on Pedro Núñez de Avendaño and Juan de Matienzo. For this work, I have a research grant from New York University. Some of the results of this research will find a home in my dissertation, "Despotism, Absolutism, and the Law in Renaissance Spain," when it is published. The rest will appear in a series of articles beginning in late 1974.

María Rosa SAURIN DE LA IGLESIA (Instituto di Lingue, Università d'Urbino)

Me ocupo actualmente de un estudio sobre las circunstancias sociales y económicas que caracterizaron el siglo XIX en el antiguo Reino de Galicia, y de las consecuencias políticas--intencionalmente revolucionaria de 1856, y, sobre todo, el éxito de la doctrina regionalista a fin del siglo--que un estado de descontento permanente llegó a producir. Las fuentes utilizadas son principalmente los actos de la Diputación Provincial de La Coruña y los del Ayuntamiento de la misma ciudad--cuya función rectora en la vida gallega es tenida aquí en cuenta--confrontados con

la prensa periódica no solo coruñesa sino de las demas ciudades gallegas.

John E. SLAUGHTER (Portuguese-Spanish Medieval History, University of Florida)

Regesta Henrici comitis Portugalensis. A collection of all documents signed by Count Henry of Portugal either as originator or confirmor. 65-70% complete.

The Origins of Portugal: A History of Portugal to 1185. 35% complete. Will require a visit to Portugal in 1974.

Bibliographic Notes on Urraca, Queen of Leon and Castile, 1109-1125. 85% complete.

Glossary of Medieval Portuguese Military Terms and Words. 50% complete.

Geraldo-sem-Pavor the Mysterious Captain. Article. 25% complete.

When was Garcia, King of Galicia, Captured, and Where Did Sancho II Seize His Brother? Article. 80% complete.

A short article on Sancho II of Portugal (1223-1248), drawn from secondary sources (Herculano, Brandao, Monarchia Lusitana, Caetano de Sousa, et als.). Due for completion in December, 1973.

Andrew S. SZARKA (Early Modern Europe, Baylor University)

Engaged in the writing of my dissertation, "Portugal, France, and the coming of the War of the Spanish Succession, 1697-1703." Dissertation supervisor: John C. Rule, Ohio State University. Estimated date of completion: 8/74. Academic year 1971-72 spent in Lisbon and Paris on a research grant from the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian.

Diana VELEZ (Spanish Cultural and Social History, 1808-1939, Princeton University)

Beginning my dissertation on popular education in Seville, 1900-1936. Research is anticipated in Madrid and Seville. Estimated date of completion: 1975.

Jill R. WEBSTER (Hispanic Studies, Erindale College, University of Toronto)

At present I am working on a history of the early years of the F.A.I. in Barcelona, 1927-1934, to show how they infiltrated the ranks of the C.N.T. and finally controlled the Trade Union. My sources are mainly newspaper accounts, English, French, and Spanish. From December 1973-September 1974 I will be on leave, and hope to do research in Amsterdam (Institute of Social History), Paris (Bibliothèque Nationale), Barcelona (Archivo Histórico), Salamanca, Madrid and London. I am hoping to contact people interested in the field. Any information as to sources in the U.S.A. would be appreciated. Estimated completion date: 1974-75.

Douglas L. WHEELER (History, University of New Hampshire)

A political history of the first Portuguese Republic, 1910-1926, with emphasis on political parties, opinion, and the military. Studies will include the Constitutional Monarchy, especially from 1834-1910, and a followup analysis of the Military Dictatorship which led to the Estado Novo, 1926-1933. Book expected to be completed in 1974.

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 NOTRE DAME (Frederick B. PIKE)

Mario SANCHEZ, "Attempts at Reform in Late Seventeenth-Century Spain." (June 1975)

LONDON UNIVERSITY (H. G. KOENIGSBERGER)

Linda MARTZ, "Poverty and Welfare in Habsburg Spain: the Example of Toledo." (1974).

Valter Ferreira LOPES, "The Portuguese Revolution of 1640." (1975).

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO (Gabriel JACKSON)

John MOSHER, "The Political Career of Alejandro Lerroux, 1906-1915." (Spring 1975)

Frederic ENGEL, "Regional Politics in Valencia, 1898-1909." (Spring 1975)

OHIO UNIVERSITY (James G. CHASTAIN)

Michael J. FERGUS, "The Rances Papers: A Catalogue of a Spanish Minister's Correspondence, 1867-1897." (Masters thesis)

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GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENT

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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.

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