



AGENCIA ESTATAL DE INVESTIGACIÓN - Convocatorias 2018
Proyectos de I+D de GENERACIÓN DE CONOCIMIENTO y
Proyectos de I+D+i RETOS INVESTIGACIÓN

AVISO IMPORTANTE - La memoria no podrá exceder de 30 páginas. Para rellenar correctamente esta memoria, lea detenidamente las instrucciones disponibles en la web de la convocatoria. Es obligatorio rellenarla en inglés si se solicita más de 100.000,00 €.

IMPORTANT – The research proposal cannot exceed 30 pages. Instructions to fill this document are available in the website. If the project cost exceeds 100.000,00 €, this document must be filled in English.

TÍTULO DEL PROYECTO COORDINADO (ACRÓNIMO): “CORPVS DE LA LITERATURA LATINA DEL RENACIMIENTO ESPAÑOL. IX” (COLILARES)

TITLE OF THE COORDINATED PROJECT (ACRONYM): “CORPVS OF THE LATIN LITERATURE OF THE SPANISH RENAISSANCE. IX” (COLILARES)

DATOS DE LOS SUBPROYECTOS - SUBPROJECTS DATA

SUBPROYECTO 1:

IP 1 COORDINADOR 1 (Nombre y apellidos): José María Maestre Maestre

IP 2 COORDINADOR 2 (Nombre y apellidos): Antonio Dávila Pérez

TÍTULO - TITLE: “El humanismo español en el contexto europeo desde el siglo XVI al XVIII” - “The Spanish Humanism in the European Context from the 15th to the 18th Centuries”

SUBPROYECTO 2:

IP 1 (Nombre y apellidos): Marina del Castillo Herrera

IP 2 (Nombre y apellidos):

TÍTULO - TITLE: “La producción humanística en latín y vernáculo en la Granada de los siglos XVI y XVII y su contexto histórico-literario nacional e europeo”.- “Sixteenth and Seventeenth Century Humanistic Production in Latin and Vernacular in Granada and its National and European Context”.

SUBPROYECTO 3:

IP 1 (Nombre y apellidos): María Asunción Sánchez Manzano

IP 2 (Nombre y apellidos): Manuel López Muñoz

TÍTULO - TITLE: “Retórica en la tradición humanística: el orador y la ironía convincente. Discursos neolatinos en el entorno español y europeo (ss. XVI-XVII).”- “Rhetoric in the Humanistic Tradition: The Orator and the Compelling Irony. Neo-Latin Discourses in the Spanish and European Contexts (16th-17th centuries)”.

SUBPROYECTO 4:

IP 1 (Nombre y apellidos):

IP 2 (Nombre y apellidos):

TÍTULO - TITLE:

SUBPROYECTO 5:

IP 1 (Nombre y apellidos):

IP 2 (Nombre y apellidos):

TÍTULO - TITLE:

SUBPROYECTO 6:

IP 1 (Nombre y apellidos):

IP 2 (Nombre y apellidos):

TÍTULO - TITLE:**1. JUSTIFICACIÓN DE LA COORDINACIÓN**

The outstanding lecture entitled “The Spanish Humanism in the XVI century”, which was delivered by Prof. Luis Gil in the III National Conference of the Sociedad Española de Estudios Clásicos in 1966, was the starting point for the study of the Latin Literature produced in Spain during the Renaissance. Since then, the research on Renaissance Latin, which had been neglected for several centuries until the last fifty years, has achieved extraordinary development in nearly all Departments of Classical Studies in the Spanish Universities (Alcalá de Henares, Cádiz, Autónoma de Barcelona, Complutense, Barcelona, Ciudad Real, Córdoba, Extremadura, Granada, Huelva, La Coruña, La Laguna, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Málaga, Salamanca, Sevilla, Murcia, Oviedo, Santiago de Compostela, Sevilla, Tarragona, Vitoria, Zaragoza, and so on).

As it has been asserted by prestigious scholars such as L. Gil and J. Gil, currently the main aim is to compile the necessary corpus of Latin writers of the Spanish Golden Age. Thus the Spanish scholarship has joined a research field in which other countries, such as Italy, Belgium or Germany, had taken a long lead. The research done at the Seminarium Philologiae Humanisticae of the Catholic University of Louvain or the modern editions of humanistic texts, whose publication has been fostered by the Teubner Publishing House for a long time, offer two good examples of it.

But the process of creating a corpus of the Latin literature of our Golden Age is still at a preliminary stage, since the number of works which had already been studied by the research groups previously mentioned, does not even reach fifteen per cent of the total amount of works which are waiting to be edited, translated and studied. We need to face a titanic endeavour which requires the joined efforts and the coordination of as many scholars as possible.

This situation explains why, at the moment of submitting this application for the project entitled “Corpus of the Latin literature of the Spanish Renaissance. IX”, the research group of scholars of the University of Cádiz, who have been working on the aforementioned corpus up to now, has taken the following decisions:

- Firstly, to increase the number of researchers, which is currently nine, up to eighteen, by adding scholars from other Spanish universities (La Laguna, Málaga, Valencia, Sevilla y Zaragoza).

- Secondly, to coordinate its own subproject with two other ones, which are carried out by a team of scholars from the University of Granada and by a team of scholars from the universities of Almería, León, La Rioja y Valencia.

- Thirdly, to include a number of researchers from foreign universities in the working team (39), since the administrative requirements have not allowed them to join the research teams of the three subprojects.

Consequently, a vast and solid research team of scholars and professors, a number of whom already belongs to the Web of Excellence “Europa Renascens”, which has been endorsed this year again by MINECO/ FEDER (FFI2017-90831-REDT), has been put together. Its main aim is to join forces to provide the “Corpus of the Latin literature of the Spanish Renaissance. IX” through the study, edition, translation and commentary of a large number of Humanistic Latin texts produced in Spain, especially during the 16th and 17th centuries. Occasionally this project could also deal with works from the 18th century, which are usually considered as a continuation of the preceding literature in many aspects.

The high recognition received by the research activity carried out by the large number of scholars participating in this project is evidenced by their total amount of research periods positively assessed by CNEAI. As an example, in the case of the 31 scholars belonging to the three subprojects, the amount reaches 92 periods, which gives an average of almost 3 periods (2, 96).

As it has been previously said, the coordinated project is entitled “Corpus of the Latin literature of the Spanish Renaissance. IX”. This title links it to the previous eight projects which were submitted exclusively by the team of Latin scholars of the University of Cádiz. Consequently, the current project offers continuity, but at the same time it means a further step, since the joined efforts will allow much more solid and powerful scholarship.

To sum up, the necessary coordination of researchers is clearly justified by the need of increasing the efficiency and efficacy of the research carried out by a large number of national and foreign scholars. On the one hand, the coordinated work will allow to make better use of resources, which otherwise would only benefit a specific research group. As a consequence, the research produced by the scholars will undoubtedly become more efficient. On the other hand, researchers will work in the most efficacious way, provided that the interaction of scholars belonging to twelve Spanish universities (Almería, Cádiz, Córdoba, Granada, Málaga, La Laguna, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, León, Logroño, País Vasco, Valencia y Valladolid) and nine foreign universities (Aveiro, Braga, Lisboa, Madeira, Bamberg, Bourdeaux, Paris-Sorbone, Tetouan) will enhance the necessary scientific exchange in terms of methodology and knowledge.

2. PROPUESTA CIENTÍFICA

2. 1. Scientific proposal of the Coordinated Project

2. 1. 1. Scientific background and *status quaestionis* of the Coordinated Project

As it has been asserted by a large number of national and international experts, the team of scholars of the University of Cádiz is currently the best qualified in Spain to face the challenge of creating the necessary *Corpus of the Latin literature of the Spanish Renaissance*. The methodology used in their research as well as the results attained give proof of it.

This team has produced a significant amount of research works, a substantial part of which has been published in the prestigious Collection of Texts and Studies "Palmyrenus", endorsed by the Instituto de Estudios Humanísticos as well as by other Spanish universities (Cádiz, Extremadura, León, Valencia, Zaragoza). This vast bibliography has been produced within the following eight research projects of the DGICYT:

I.- DGICYT PS-0130: "Epistolarios latinos del Renacimiento. I: Benito Arias Montano" (1994-1997). ["Latin Epistolaries of the Renaissance. I: Benito Arias Montano" (1994-1997)]

II.- DGICYT PB-96-1514: "Felipe II y los humanistas: fuentes literarias en latín para el estudio de su reinado" (1997-2000). ["Philip the Second and the Humanists. Latin literary sources for the study of his reign" (1997-2000)]

III.- DGICYT BFF2000-1069: "Carlos V y los humanistas: fuentes literarias en latín para el estudio de su reinado" (2001-2003). ["Charles the Fifth and the Humanists. Latin literary sources for the study of his reign" (2001-2003)]

IV.- DGICYT BFF2003-01367 "Los Reyes Católicos y los humanistas: fuentes literarias en latín para el estudio de su reinado" (2004-2006). ["The Catholic Kings and the Humanists. Latin literary sources for the study of his reign" (2004-2006)]

V.- DGICYT HUM2006-0538/FILO: "Felipe III y los humanistas: fuentes literarias en latín para el estudio de su reinado" (2007-hasta finales del 2009). ["Philip the Third and the Humanists. Latin literary sources for the study of his reign" (2007-2009)]

VI.- DGICYT HUM2099-FFI2009-10133: "Corpus de la literatura latina del Renacimiento Español. VI" (desde el 2010 al 2012). ["Corpus of the Latin literature of the Spanish Renaissance. VI" (2010-2012)]

VII DGICYT HUM2099-FFI2012-31097: "Corpus de la literatura latina del Renacimiento Español. VII" (desde el 2013 al 2015). ["Corpus of the Latin literature of the Spanish Renaissance. VII" (2013-2015)]

VIII MINECO/FEDER FFI2015-64490-P "Corpus de la literatura latina del Renacimiento Español. VIII" (desde el 2016 al 2018). ["Corpus of the Latin literature of the Spanish Renaissance. VIII (2016-2018)"]

The supervision of more than forty PhD dissertations provides further evidence of the impressive research work which has been carried out by the team of the University of Cádiz. Additionally, a huge effort has also been made by the scholars engaged in the research projects developed by the other above-mentioned Spanish universities.

To sum up, it is undeniable that a major task has been done, but it is also clear that the research work already accomplished means just a tiny fraction of the overall size of the endeavour to be undertaken.

2. 1. 2. Starting research hypothesis of the Coordinated Project

The current Coordinated Project includes three subprojects:

Subproject 1: "The Spanish Humanism in the European Context from the 15th to the 18th Centuries"

Subproject 2: "Humanistic Literature in Latin and Vernacular in Granada in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries and its National and European Context".

Subproject 3: "Rhetoric in the Humanistic Tradition: The Orator and the Compelling Irony. Neo-Latin Discourses in the Spanish and European Contexts (16th-17th centuries)".

As can be clearly seen, the first and main subproject, as well the two other ones, deal with the Latin Humanistic production in Spain from the XVI to the XVII centuries within the European context. In short, the three above-mentioned projects have two common denominators. On the one hand, they increase the number of Latin texts of the Corpus of the Renaissance Literature. On the other hand, they offer a careful selection of works, whose edition, translation and study will allow to put in question the hypothesis on the isolation of the Spanish Humanism, which was formulated by Prof. Luis Gil (*Panorama social del humanismo español. 1500-1800*, Madrid, Alhambra, 1981). There was, as this prestigious scholar asserted, a humanistic Spanish tradition, but it had special features and some deficiencies in comparison with the common European pattern.

Prof. Luis Gil, who followed the opinion of other scholars on this matter, made the above-mentioned statement nearly forty years ago, when the current enormous amount of texts was not available. At that time, research only depended on a list of authors which had been made up by scholars of the precedent generation (such as father F. G. Olmedo or J. López de Toro), who, in the context of Franco's dictatorship, used this literary production to give the impression that Spain had had a Renaissance as flourishing as Italy.

Drawing from that, Prof. Alcina Rovira has more recently suggested that the recovered texts give us a glimpse of a horizon which is not so bright as it was presumed by the above-mentioned scholars in the post-civil war period, but which is not either so dark as described by L. Gil.

At this point it is necessary to take the action that has not been taken until now. The issue on the quality of the Spanish Humanism needs to be tackled by a scientific study based on a corpus of carefully selected texts, which should be as comprehensive and meaningful as possible.

Consequently, this project aims at validating or rejecting the above-mentioned hypothesis. This collaborative research task will not be based on the whole amount of works which have been brought to light during the past forty years. On the contrary, it will be done by means of a thoughtful selection of works which will help to shed light on the issue from different historical and literary perspectives.

2. 1. 3. General objectives of the Coordinated Project

The main general objective, which is common to the three subprojects, is to give light to the largest possible number of the Latin texts, which have not been studied, critically edited, nor translated, if that is the case. As a consequence, the results of the task already done in the Corpus will be increased. It should be emphasized that the edition, translation and study of the vast number of outstanding Latin works included in this project is intrinsically valuable.

In addition, a close look at the content of the descriptive report of the different lines of research of the eighteen scholars belonging to the research team of the first subproject, as well as to the lines of research of the 36 scholars included in its work plan, will make clear that there has been an intentional search for topics whose study could give a positive or negative answer to the initial hypothesis.

The texts which have been chosen in the first subproject belong to nearly all the literary genres in prose (epistolaries, commentaries on classical authors, rhetoric, theological disputes, poetics, historiography, scientific prose, etc.) and verse (lyric, epic, occasional poetry, didactic poetry, panegyric). Thus a vast array of highly valuable texts will be analyzed to provide relevant conclusions to the scientific problem under study.

The topic of the second subproject, which deals with a specific humanistic area, that is, Granada, has been purposefully chosen, since the study of this small piece in the mosaic of

the Spanish Humanism will be key to check if the results of the research undertaken at different levels (on one hand, the national level, and, on the other hand, the regional or local levels) can be extrapolated.

The topic of the third subproject, which deals with rhetoric, has also been chosen on purpose, provided that it is a cross-disciplinary genre and, consequently, the results of research on this field will be suitable for others.

Finally, a conscious selection of texts has been made. All of them are mainly related to the following countries:

- Italy, since it was the cradle of Humanism and part of its territory was Spanish.
- Flanders, since it belonged to Spain.
- Portugal and France, since there was a close relationship -although not always positive- with Spain during the three centuries included in our study.

Furthermore, it must be stressed again that it is not coincidental that, although the selected texts mostly belong to the XVI and XVII centuries, several works from the XVIII century have also been included. It aims at offering an array of texts produced in a chronological span as broad as possible. Thus, changes and fluctuations will be potentially detected during our historical and literary analysis.

2.1.4-7. Specific objectives, methodology, material means, infrastructures and equipment, schedule

The specific objectives, methodology, material resources, infrastructures and equipment, as well as the schedule, will be dealt with in the appropriate place in every one of the three subprojects. The needed information can be found there. Nevertheless, it should be remarked here that this scientific collaborative endeavour will be based on the necessary effort to harmonize the distinctiveness of every subproject with the aim of undertaking a more efficient and effective research.

2. 1. 8. Transfer of the Coordinated Project

A web page will be open, in order to provide information on the project. In addition, different events of academic, scientific and/or informative nature will be held to disseminate the results of the research. Thus the information will reach the majority of social sectors.

2. 2. Scientific proposals of the three subprojects

Once described the necessary points of the Coordinated Project, now we are going to explain the three subprojects.

2. 2. 1. Subproject 1: “The Spanish Humanism in the European Context from the 15th to the 18th Century”

Main Researcher 1 (IP1): Dr. José María Maestre Maestre (Catedrático de Filología Latina at the Universidad de Cádiz)

Main Researcher 2 (IP2): Dr. Antonio Dávila Pérez (Profesor Titular de Filología Latina at the Universidad de Cádiz)

2. 2. 1. 1. Scientific background and *status quaestionis*

All the above-mentioned information on the background and current status of the Coordinated Project is applicable. Therefore, it refers to said section to avoid repetitions.

2. 2. 1. 2. Starting research hypothesis

In addition to those explanations given in the item *Hypothesis* from the coordinated project, it must be underlined the fact that the nine professors from the Universidad de Cádiz taking part in this project were members of the previous Excellence Project titled *The Classic Legacy in Andalusia within the Framework of European Humanism* (PAI05 -HUM-00860). This latter, whose director was also Dr. José María Maestre Maestre, received financial

support from the Andalusian Regional Government (Junta de Andalucía), in particular, the amount of € 116400 from January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2008.

2. 2. 1. 3. General Objectives

The general objectives of this Subproject are totally identical to those of the Coordinated Project. Therefore, we refer to what was said in section 2. 1. 3.

2. 2. 1. 4. Specific Objectives

2. 2. 1. 4. 1. “Spain versus France: Is Luisa Sigea’s correspondance a falsification in the light of Nicolas Chorier’s *Satyra Sotadica*?”. José María Maestre Maestre, (Catedrático de Filología Latina at the Universidad de Cádiz)

Dr. Maestre has written, up to date, four articles on the six Spanish letters attributed to Luisa Sigea, that is, the four *Cartas familiares* and the two *Cartas de Doña Luisa de Sigea a vn cauallero sobre la soledad*. Those papers constitute the preamble, so to speak, of a new and extensive investigation, whose last step will be the following one: to find out if the six epistles in Castilian (although replete of Latin sentences and classic references), attributed to this Toledan humanist, were really written by her or, on the contrary, they can be considered a falsification from 17th century.

In the case of a falsification, it will be determined if the purpose of the four *Cartas familiares* was to counteract the damage caused to Sigea’s glory by Nicolas Chorier, when the latter published his *Aloisiae Sigeae, Toletanae, Satyra Sotadica de arcanis amoris et Veneris. Aloisia Hispanice scripsit, Latinitate donavit Joannes Meursius V. C.*, as seen in the title, Chorier used Sigea’s name in this work published in France around 1660.

On the other hand, the aim to publish *Dos cartas de Doña Luisa de Sigea a vn cauallero sobre la soledad* seems, as well, to undermine even more Sigea’s virtuous image. These goals would justify the publishing of those spurious pornographic colloquia in the framework of another apocryphal book: the *Lettres portugaises traduites en français* printed in Paris by Claude Barbin in 1669. These letters were attributed to the nun Mariana Alcoforado, but they were really written by Gabriel de Guillerages.

Although the object of study of this specific objective will be these six letters, its conclusions will be a core step to detect the falsification of other Latin booklets also attributed to L. Sigea.

2. 2. 1. 4. 2. “The Apology of Benito Arias Montano’s *Biblia Regia*: a case-study of the European and Spanish *Republic of Letters* in action”. Antonio Dávila Pérez (Profesor Titular de Filología Latina at the Universidad de Cádiz)

In his bio-bibliographical entry (*Bibliotheca Hispana noua*, Madrid, 1783, I, 210) devoted to Benito Arias Montano (ca. 1525-1598), Nicolás Antonio reported an auto-apology to defend himself against the attacks the *Biblia Regia* or Polyglot Bible of Antwerp had received. Arias Montano was the supervisor of the edition. We have proof of the existence of a single copy which was stolen from Cádiz by the English army and deposited in one of the libraries of the University of Oxford by the end of the 16th century. From that time until today a long series of scholars has tried to locate this document unsuccessfully. Many of them have expressed their desire that this document could be found and published, but some others have considered the apology as definitely lost or even nonexistent.

Although this copy is currently lost, Professor Dávila will prepare the first annotated critical edition of this apology from a different manuscript copy along with other Latin, manuscript and printed texts by Arias Montano. All of them have clearly a genetic connection with Montano’s self-defense. This edition and the corresponding introductory study will allow the reader to access the fundamental Latin and vernacular texts which the litigation and inquisitorial process about the *Biblia Regia* are based on in 1577 Spain: (1) the arguments of León de Castro’s accusation, (2) Montano’s defense writing, and (3) Juan de Mariana’s censure.

The introductory study will also address the agitated previous debate maintained on the subject of the Hebrew originals of the Old Testament’s corruption and on the value given to

the *Regia Biblia* by European and Spanish Hebraists and anti-hebraist according to the testimony of their epistolary interaction.

2. 2. 1. 4. 3. “Latin Rhetorics by Spanish Jesuits of the 16th and 17th centuries in the Jesuit European context: Francisco de Castro’s *De arte rhetorica dialogi quattuor*”. M^a. Violeta Pérez Custodio (Catedrática de Filología Latina at the Universidad de Cádiz)

Dr. Pérez Custodio will continue working in the field of the Jesuit rhetorical production of the 16th and 17th centuries and, in particular, in the critical edition, translation into Spanish, and study of the Latin rhetoric by Francisco de Castro, entitled *De rhetorica art dialogi quattuor* (1611 and 1625). In order to prepare the edition of the text, the two editions which are known so far will be used. Apparently, they are very similar, but, in a deeper analysis, a huge amount of additions and deletions, which affect not only the content of the work, but also the preliminary encomiastic poems, can be detected. Consequently, it will be necessary to deepen in the work literary structures by collating the two extant editions and by comparing them to other Jesuit and non-Jesuit rhetorics from the same age and from previous periods. This will be the case of that by Cipriano Soarez, which was summarized and commented throughout Europe, as, for example, in the *Tabulae Rhetoricae* by L. Carbone, which were printed in Venice in 1589. Likewise, it will be essential to review all the already known documentation concerning the author (letters, reports). These materials must be completed with the location and study of unpublished documentation preserved in archives like the Archivo Histórico Nacional or the Biblioteca Episcopal de Córdoba.

2. 2. 1. 4. 4. “Pliny’s Comments and the Spanish-Lusitanian Scientific Literature within the Framework or European Humanism: Lucio Flaminio Sículo, Martín de Figueredo, and Blas de Villafranca”. Sandra Inés Ramos Maldonado (Catedrática de Filología Latina at the Universidad de Cádiz)

Dr. Ramos will address both Lucio Flaminio Sículo’s literary and academic writings, and his epigrams, speeches and letters addressed to Antonio de Nebrija or Lucio Marineo Sículo. She will approach the study, edition and translation into Spanish of all these works written by the scholar considered the *first* commentator of Pliny the Elder in Spain. The research main purpose is to complete the humanist profile and to underline his relevant role within the literary history of Spain. To carry out those goals, a comparative analysis of his comments (Salamanca, 1504), and those of Martín de Figueiredo (Lisbon, 1529) to Pliny’s *Naturalis Historia* will be made, not obviating the fact that Pliny’s word was used as a university textbook during the European Renaissance. To comment on Pliny, both Lucio Flaminio and Figueiredo followed the lecture model they had taught from their teachers Pomponio Leto and Poliziano in Rome.

Simultaneously, Dr. Ramos will undertake the philological study of the Plinian reading *sal nitrum* (Plin. Nat 31, 122), translated into Spanish as 'salitre' and into English as 'saltpeter' during the Renaissance age. It will be also necessary to review the reception of this word in works and lexicons from the 16th century. One of these sources will be the *Methodus refrigerandi* by the Spanish doctor Blas de Villafranca (Rome 1550), which some researchers consider the first written evidence in Europe of the use of a type of salt for refreshing drinks.

2. 2. 1. 4. 5. “The reception of the European Treatise *De rerum inuentoribus* among Spanish Humanists”. Antonio Serrano Cueto (Catedrático de Filología Latina at the Universidad de Cádiz)

De rerum inuentoribus (1499-1555) by Polidoro Virgilio achieved an extraordinary success in Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries. Its influence is still perceived in the 18th century. This work was a compendium of knowledge, a development of the classic topic of *protos heuterês*, a collection both of biblical sources and of Greek and Latin literatures, and, finally, a writing to debate pagan and religious subjects. Its source can be traced in authors such as Ravisio Textor, Giordano Bruno, Rabelais, Montaigne, Alessandro Sardi and Conrad Gesner.

In the case of Spain, and as far as Spanish-language literature is concerned, much remains to be done. We find its *auctoritas* in a wide list of humanists spanning several centuries: Pedro Mexía (*Silva de varia lección*), Juan de Mal Lara (*Philosophía vulgar*), Juan Lorenzo Palmireno (*El estudioso cortesano*), Cervantes (*Don Quijote*), Alonso Villegas (*Fructus Santorum* and *Quinta parte del Flos Sanctorum*), Lope de Vega (*Rimas*), Francisco de Luque Fajardo (*Fiel desengaño contra la ociosidad y los juegos. Utilísimo a los confesores y penitentes, justicias y los demás a cuyo cargo está limpiar de vagabudos, tahures y fulleros la República Christiana*), Antonio de Eslava (*Noches de invierno*), Diego de Saavedra Fajardo (*República Literaria*), Benito Jerónimo Feijoo (*Teatro Crítico Universal*), and many other authors. But in order to weigh the scope of its influence, it is necessary to study thoroughly the two Spanish translations of the *De rerum inuentoribus* that led to the entry of this work in our country: that of Francisco Támara (1550) and that of Vicente Millis de Godínez (1599), without excluding the poetic version of Juan de la Cueva (1604-1608) covering the first three books. Summarizing, we have the purpose of investigating the influence of this work, its ideological derivations, the translators techniques or the reception or rejection of Erasmian thoughts in the context of the Reformation.

2. 2. 1. 4. 6. “The 16th Century Sevillian Humanist Movement in its European Context”. Bartolomé Pozuelo Calero (Profesor Titular de Filología Latina at the Universidad de Cádiz)

Dr. Pozuelo Calero will study the relationships of Hispanic humanism with the European *Respublica Litterarum* focusing on the topic of neostoicism. To carry out this research, on the one hand, the research deal with the relationship between Pedro Vélez de Guevara and some French humanists such as Pibrac, Montaigne and Michel de l'Hospital. In addition to this, it will be also studied the reception of European neoestoicism -particularly that of Justus Lipsius- in Spanish humanists, such as Benito Arias Montano, and even writers of the Spanish Golden Age, such as Cervantes, and in particular in *Don Quixote*.

2. 2. 1. 4. 7. “From Flanders to Spain: The *Panegírico a Carlos V* in gratitude for his triumphal return to Spain by Juan Cristóbal Calvete de Estrella”. Manuel Antonio Díaz Gito (Profesor Titular de Filología Latina at the Universidad de Cádiz)

This research purpose is to prepare the critical edition, translation into Spanish and introductory study of the *Panegírico a Carlos V* by Juan Cristóbal Calvete de Estrella, a Latin encomium written following the joy for the monarch's return to Spain in 1533, after his coronation as emperor in Bologna.

In a previous work published in a monograph titled *Las artes del elogio* (Universidad de Valladolid, 2017), the author has already had the opportunity to present to the scientific community this unpublished Latin encomium by Calvete de Estrella, which has gone unnoticed to the specialized critic. The main interest of Calvete's booklet is that, as the aforementioned study has shown, it is a mere plagiarism: Calvete limits himself to adapting to the new historical circumstances of Carlos V a perfect prior praise that Erasmus of Rotterdam had devoted to Felipe el Hermoso, father of the emperor, on the occasion of his return to Flanders 30 years earlier.

Dr. Díaz Gito also prepares some works that will make easier the way for the critical edition and translation of this interesting Latin text. This constitutes the ultimate goal of the researcher in the framework of the present project. Among others, he projects the following two works:

(1) “*Sic itur ad astra*. Primicias latinas de Calvete de Estrella ‘inspiradas’ en Erasmo: el *Panegírico de Carlos V* (c. 1534) como vía para medrar en la Corte”, where he addresses the analysis of the work by contextualizing it historically with the aim of indicating the more than likely intention of its author.

(2) “Calvete de Estrella y las migajas del festín de Erasmo: apotegmas, proverbios y citas en el *Panegírico de Carlos V* (c. 1534)”, where he will focus on the 'stolen words' to Erasmus inserted in the same booklet.

2. 2. 1. 4. 8. “Spaniards in Italy and Flemish People in Spain: Pedro Chacón’s *De triclinio* and Bonaventura Vulcanius’ Latin poetry”. Eduardo del Pino González (Profesor Titular de Filología Latina at the Universidad de Cádiz)

Dr. Del Pino will prepare the monograph *Edición crítica, traducción al español y estudio del libro De triclinio de Pedro Chacón y de su historia editorial*. Simultaneously the author plans to publish some papers on the impact of the so-called antiquarian science in the fine arts.

He will also work on Bonaventura Vulcanius’ Latin poetry, a Flemish writer who lived and was literary formed in Spain from 1559 to 1577. He has already published some articles about him in relevant journals.

2. 2. 1. 4. 9. “The Impact of Italian Renaissance Poetry on Contemporary Spain: Petrus Crinitus’ *De origine poeticae apud Latinos*”. Joaquín Navarro López (Profesor Titular de Filología Latina at the Universidad de Cádiz)

Professor Navarro López will soon complete a new article, which will consist of the following parts: introduction, Latin critical edition, Spanish translation and commentary, relating to the brief but dense preface entitled “*De origine poeticae apud Latinos*” (= “On the Origin of Poetry among Latin People”), with which the humanist Petrus Crinitus introduces his erudite five-books compilation named *De poetis Latinis libri V* (Florentiae, MDV [= Florence, 1505]).

Likewise, this researcher will continue his labour of studying and publishing (through introductions, Latin critical editions, Spanish translations and commentaries as well) the chapters of the same work, not yet published by him, consisting of the literary biographies of ancient Latin major (e.g. *P. Vergilii Maronis uita* [= *Vergil Maro’s Life*], already published) and minor poets (e.g. *C. Cornelii Galli uita* [= *Cornelius Gallus’ Life*], already published), which constitute the core of the above mentioned erudite five-books compilation by Petrus Crinitus.

2. 2. 1. 4. 10. “Marsilius Ficinus’ Neoplatonism and its Impact on Spanish Humanists”. Cristóbal Macías Villalobos (Catedrático de Filología Latina at the Universidad de Málaga)

Although during the Renaissance the predominant philosophical school, at least in quantitative terms, was the Aristotelianism -with two fundamental tendencies: the followers of Scholasticism of the late Middle Ages, and those of Averroist tendency, with its fundamental center in Padua, who followed the postulates of Averroes against the Thomistic interpretation of the Greek master-, some of the most original philosophers were inspired by the neoplatonism, which had been the last great philosophical school from Late Antiquity and which continued to exist throughout the Middle Ages until the Renaissance period with important differences among its cultivators.

At this time, Neoplatonists considered, on the one hand, the Christianisation of Platonic philosophy, already considered by the Church Fathers as the most appropriate for pouring Christian theology into the mold of philosophy, and, on the other, from a clearly eclectic perspective, practicing a kind of syncretism between Plato and Aristotle, privileging the first. Therefore, Neoplatonism demonstrated sufficient vitality not only to become the main opponent against dominant Aristotelianism, but its postulates penetrated all areas of intellectual activity, including art and literature. One of its most conspicuous representatives was Marsilio Ficino.

The research of Dr. Macías seeks to deepen the knowledge on Ficinian Neoplatonism, especially on its sources and doctrines, but also in the influences that could have exerted in Spanish humanism, a field not sufficiently worked so far, especially in authors like Sebastián Fox Morcillo, considered the most important of the Spanish Platonists, León Hebreo, many of whose ideas about the world and God coincide fully with those of Ficino, and Fray Luis de León, as the highest representative of the so-called Escuela de Salamanca, that was nourished in its poetry of very diverse sources, among them, the neoplatonism, to give form to its search of the solitude and the retirement like means to reach the tranquility of the soul.

2. 2. 1. 4. 11. “The International Reception of Spanish Humanism. I: Hypertextual Edition of the two first Books of Juan Luis Vives’ *De tradendis disciplinis libri III*”. Marco Antonio Coronel Ramos (Catedrático de Filología Latina at the Universidad de Valencia)

Juan Luis Vives is one of the most relevant authors of the 16th century in Europe, and this not only because of the importance of his work, but also because of the outstanding influence he exerted on other European authors of that time known for his historical, moral, ethical or political thoughts. The participation in the project of Dr. Coronel is specified in the coordination of the hypertext edition of *De tradendis disciplinis libri III* by Vives, dealing, more specifically, with the first two of his three books.

This application of the hypertext format to Vives and to vivesianism movement would be totally original and pioneering. All this would lead to the establishment of the *Corpus Vivesianum*, from which access would be gained through various tabs to dictionaries, encyclopedias, periodicals, monographs, stories of literature, grammars, mythology treatises, metric notes, or news.

2. 2. 1. 4. 12. “The International Reception of Spanish Humanism. I: Hypertextual Edition of the third Book of Juan Luis Vives’ *De tradendis disciplinis libri III*”. Ricardo Hernández Pérez (Profesor Titular de Filología Latina at the Universidad de Valencia)

Within the mentioned project coordinated by Dr. Coronel of hypertext edition of *De tradendis disciplinis libri III*, Dr. Hernández will be in charge of editing the third of its three books.

2. 2. 1. 4. 13. “From the European Renaissance Latin Poetry to the Spanish Enlightenment Poetry: Juan de Iriarte’s *Carmina maiora*”. Francisco Salas Salgado (Catedrático de Filología Latina at the Universidad de la Laguna)

Juan de Iriarte y Cisneros can be considered, along with Gregorio Mayans, as one of the great Latin-humanist writers of the 18th century in Spain. His vast production includes compositions of various genres, among which stand out his long and refined poems, usually poetry of circumstance and laudatory poetry, set many of them in the world around him. However, despite the date in which these poems were written, it is clear, from various studies carried out to date, the debt that these Latin-humanist writers (specifically Juan de Iriarte) had with the Renaissance and with the composition techniques used by Renaissance writers. To clarify this topic is one of the purposes of Dr. Salas’ research.

On the other hand, it is worth remembering that the only preserved edition of these long poems is the one made in the 18th century, whose title is *Obras sueltas de D. Juan de Iriarte, publicadas en obsequio de la literatura a expensas de varios caballeros amantes del ingenio y del mérito* (Madrid, Francisco Manuel de Mena, 1774). In the first volume of this edition, two sections can be distinguished: (1) *Poemas profanos* with a total of 31 compositions, and (2) *Poemas sagrados* containing only three poems.

To sum up, the research will be devoted to these two parts, but, at the same time, Dr. Salas has the purpose of studying other printing works containing some other Iriarte’s poems. In conclusion, the main objective of this research is the critical edition of all these compositions according to the current philological criteria, which will obviously take into account the original manuscripts that Dr. Salas has located in the library of the Bartolomé March Foundation in Palma de Mallorca. The study will address the evolution of the Latin epigram from the Renaissance to the Enlightenment in the Spanish and European framework.

2. 2. 1. 4. 14. “The Influence of the Latin Jesuit Rhetoric on the Spanish Latin Rhetoric from 18th century”. Ricardo Martínez Ortega (Profesor Titular de Filología Latina at the Universidad de La Laguna)

Prof. Dr. Martínez Ortega will study the influence of *De arte Rhetorica libri quinque, lectissimis veterum auctorum ætatis aureæ, perpetuisque exemplis illustrati, auctore P. Dominico de Colonia, Societatis Jesu Presbytero, quibus accesere institutiones poeticæ*

auctore P. Josepho Juvencio ex eâdem Societate. In Typographia Regiæ Academiæ. Compluti MDCCXCVI, using the manuscript 83-3-25 preserved at the Universidad de la Laguna and attributed to the Canarian author José Domingo de Acosta y Brito (1767-1822). This manuscript contains a Latin rhetoric, whose title is *De Rhetoricę Facultate* (fol. 102r-138v). Both authors pertained to the European Latin Humanism. This study will be a necessary step to bring to light, as Dr. Martínez also proposes, a monograph with the edition and translation of the Latin text of the aforementioned rhetoric.

2. 2. 1. 4. 15. “From Spain to Poland: Pedro Ruiz de Moros’ Epigrams”. Rosa Marina Sáez (Catedrática acreditada de Filología Latina at the Universidad de Zaragoza)

Dr. Rosa M^a. Marina Sáez will focus on the edition, translation and study of the epigram of the Aragonese humanist Pedro Ruiz de Moros’ epigrams (Alcañiz, ca.1515-Vilna, 1571). The poetry of this relevant humanist born in Alcañiz, who spent most of his life in Poland, can be characterized by its thematic variety, ranging from poems of all kinds of circumstances to satirical and epigrammatic compositions. Our purpose is to arrange a new edition including annotations, a previous study and a translation into Spanish in order to make these poems available to the Hispanic public.

It is also essential to carry out an exhaustive analysis of the poems content, including their inter-textual relationships both with authors such as Martial or Juvenal, and with other ancient and contemporary Latin poetic sources, themes and epigrammatic motifs. It will be also relevant to describe the depiction of Polish and Lithuanian society intuited from the reading of the poems. This fact includes a satirical critique on people, trades and institutions. Finally, the research will also pay attention to metric, stylistic and rhetorical issues.

2. 2. 1. 4. 16. “From Valencia to Antwerp, from Poetry to Mathematics: Towards a Full Corpus of the Epigrams and Other Latin Works by Jaime Juan Falcó”. Daniel López-Cañete Quiles (Catedrático de Filología Latina at the Universidad de Sevilla)

Latin literature of the Spanish Renaissance is, and has been, a major academic concern of Dr. Daniel López-Cañete Quiles. It is precisely in this research area that he conducted his doctoral thesis in 1990 (under the guidance and supervision of Dr. J. Gil Fernández and Dr. J. M^a. Maestre Maestre), obtaining a *summa cum laude* distinction. The topic of this work was the Latin poetry of Jaime Juan Falcó. Born in Valencia in 1522 († 1594), Falcó is indeed a remarkable figure in the humanistic and intellectual landscape of Renaissance Spain. A child prodigy, at the age of 9 he knew Vergil by heart and mastered Latin prosody and metrics, and throughout his life he produced an extensive corpus of Latin poetry in a variety of literary genres. He thus earned a well-deserved and lasting reputation as a most gifted artist and a virtuoso versifier: we are still today impressed by Falcó’s unique wit and artistry (especially noticeable in his epigrams, satires and even didactic poetry), and by his dazzling technique in the crafting of intricate poetic artifacts, such as palindromic verses and labyrinthine epigrams. But Falcó’s creativity expanded beyond the realms of the Muses. Both in Spain and in Europe, he became known as a mathematician after the publication of *De quadratura circuli* in Antwerp (1587); in this treatise, he claimed he had solved a famous problem of ancient geometry, namely the squaring of the circle. This was the only book he sent to the press in his lifetime. The bulk of his poetic output was posthumously collected in a single volume and printed in 1600 (*Opera omnia*, distributed in five sections or so-called “books”); a second, expanded edition came out in 1624, an abridged version of which, containing only Falcó’s epigrams (with an appendix including epigrams of young Latin poets from Valencia) appeared in 1647.

As a member of this research project, Dr. Lopez-Cañete’s aim is manifold. First, it is his wish to explore further interactions between Renaissance vernacular literatures of Europe and Falco’s poetry. There are reasons to believe that hitherto unknown verses by the same poet circulated in manuscript form in his lifetime: searching for these compositions and appending them to the above-quoted critical edition and philological translation of Falcó’s works is another goal. This task would thus be a step toward the completion of Falcó’s Latin corpus, which is Dr. Lopez-Cañete’s ultimate purpose. The ensuing items in this corpus will be other Latin works by Falcó, still known only through seventeenth-century editions: Latin Elegies, Eclogues, Satires, a didactic poem based on Aristotle’s Ethics, an epic poem on the

historical origins of Spain, an astrological poem on the life and character of the Spanish king Philip II, and a commentary on Horace's *Art of Poetry*. Falco's treatise *De circuli quadratura* ('On the squaring of the circle'; see above) will be tackled in the final stage of the project.

2. 2. 1. 4. 17. "European Books of Latin Emblems as a Source of Emblematic Literature Written in Spain (16th and 17th centuries)". Beatriz Antón Martínez (Catedrática de Filología Latina at the Universidad de Valladolid)

After the publication of Andreas Alciato's *Emblematum liber* in 1531, humanists and intellectuals from all over Europe launched themselves into producing their own books of emblems. At the same time, Alciato's *liber* very soon was translated into different languages of Europe, including Spanish (1549); also, it was the object of philological commentaries that were made in the same fashion as those devoted by Renaissance scholars to ancient Greek and Latin authors, as it may be seen in the commentary by the Spanish humanist F. Sánchez de las Brozas, the first of its kind ever published in any country (1573). In the meantime, the plethora of other books of Latin emblems that appeared in Europe (and especially those furnished with paraphrases and notes) rapidly became a rich arsenal of literary and classical materials upon which Spanish authors profitably drew when composing their own books of emblems, either in vernacular (e.g. the *Empresas políticas* by D. Saavedra Fajardo, the Spanish book of emblems best known in Europe) or in Latin (thus, the *Emblemata centum* by J. de Solórzano, the only book of Latin emblems published in Spain by a Spanish author).

As her contribution to this Research Project, Dr. Antón aims to trace and study the influence exerted on the emblematic literature of Spain by the foremost collections of Latin emblems produced in 16th- and 17th-century Europe, the so-called *aetas aurea* of this literary genre (represented, in addition to Alciato, by J. Sambucus, H. Junius, J. Camerarius, O. Vaenius, F. Schoonhovius, J. J. Boissardus, etc). Her expertise on Neo-Latin emblematic literature is warranted by decades of investigation on this field and related ones (e.g. symbolic or political literature, books of *topica*). She has also been the main investigator of three research projects (financed by both national and regional administrations), whose achievements have been broadcasted for the scientific community through many pioneering publications –issued both by Spanish and international academic media–, dealing with different aspects of the *genus emblematicum* as cultivated in Europe, including the Iberian Peninsula. Through her participation in the here featured Research Project, Dr. Antón purports to further advance in this line of study from the methodological perspective of Classical Philology, thereby continuing to fill a still dramatic gap in a scientific field that has been in modern times a domain of historians of art and culture.

2. 2. 1. 4. 18. "On the so-called *commentarii recentiores* on Terentius". Íñigo Ruiz Arzalluz (Catedrático Acreditado de Filología Latina at the Universidad del País Vasco)

The so-called *commentarii recentiores* on Terentius are a series of six similar, though independently produced, school commentaries on the Roman playwright that were written or circulated in 12th-13th century France. They gained a widespread diffusion in other countries during the centuries that followed. One of them was even printed in the beginning of the 16th century; it is worth mentioning that another of these commentaries has survived only through a manuscript copy that originated in Spain at the end of the 12th century, and is preserved today in the Library of El Escorial.

The *commentarii recentiores* not only are important for the history of education and classical scholarship, but also played an interesting role in new developments of dramatic literature. Indeed, they taught students and readers from Europe (including Spain) how to understand Terentius; but, in addition, they became a primal source of knowledge about theatrical forms and genres. In this sense, their influence was felt both in the Late Medieval period and in the dawn of Humanism and Renaissance literature, Latin or vernacular: especially worth mentioning is the fact that, for many (and in some cases, eccentric) conceptions that underlie the production of certain dramatic plays in Renaissance Spain, the ultimate recognizable source is the literary doctrine on classical theatre as held by the authors of the *commentarii recentiores*.

It comes to a surprise that, despite their cultural importance, the *commentarii recentiores* on Terence have hardly received attention from present-day scholarship. They

have been the object of only scanty or partial monographic studies; more importantly, no modern edition of their texts is available: with the exception of the 16th century edition of one the commentaries, all the extant copies of these works are still in manuscript form. Filling this scientific gap is Dr. Ruiz Arzalluz's intended goal and contribution to this Research Project.

2. 2. 1. 5. Work plan for collaborating scholars

In addition to the 18 members of this research group, this academic subproject includes the following collaborating scholars:

2. 2. 1. 5. 1. Spanish professors and researchers

Dr. **Juan Gil Fernández**, emeritus Catedrático de Filología Latina de la Universidad de Sevilla; fellow of the Real Academia Española de la Lengua. As his contribution to this subproject, he will act as a supervisor of critical editions of Latin texts and as a special advisor for questions of textual criticism.

Dr. **Miguel Navarro Sorní**, Catedrático de Historia de la Iglesia at the Facultad de Teología San Vicente Ferrer (Valencia). He will concern himself with Medieval and Renaissance sources of *De tradendis disciplinis libri III*, by Juan Luis Vives, as a part of a study of this work coordinated by Dr. Coronel.

Dr. **Pamina Fernández Camacho**, Ayudante Doctora Acreditada de Filología Latina (presently, Profesora Sustituta de Filología Griega at the Universidad de Cádiz). She will pursue the study of literary testimonies on *Gades*, both from ancient and Renaissance sources, Spanish or foreign.

Dr. **Mercedes Torreblanca López**. Degree in Geografía e Historia, University of Seville; PhD in "Las raíces clásicas de Europa: textos y lenguas" (Universidad de Cádiz); her doctoral thesis (conducted under the guidance and supervision of Dr. Maestre Maestre and Dr. Serrano Cueto) dealt with Renaissance Spanish translation of the Latin history of Juan II de Aragón written by Lucio Marineo Sículo. She will investigate the links between the historiographical productions of Spanish and Italian Humanisms.

Dr. **Juan Carlos Jiménez del Castillo**, PhD in Classical Philology (Universidad de Cádiz); his doctoral thesis (conducted under the guidance and supervision of Dr. Maestre Maestre and Dr. Pozuelo Calero) dealt with *Austriaca siue Naumachia*, by the Neo-Latin poet Francisco de Pedrosa. He will investigate aspects of the influence of European Renaissance on epic poetry written in Renaissance Spain.

Ms. **Laura Jiménez Ríos**, Degree in Classical Philology (Universidad de Cádiz). She obtained a FPU research grant, and is now completing (under the guidance and supervision of Dr. Maestre Maestre and Dr. Serrano Cueto) her doctoral thesis on the *Fabulae* de Hernán Ruiz de Villegas. She will investigate the influence of Latin fables produced in Renaissance Europe on specimens of the same genre written by Spanish humanists.

Mr. **Fernando Pérez Alba**, Degree in Classical Philology (Universidad de Cádiz). He is currently preparing his PhD at the University of Cádiz under the guidance of Dr. Maestre Maestre and Dr. Dávila Pérez; to this purpose, he is writing a dissertation on *De vera et facili imitatione Ciceronis*, a rhetorical treatise by Juan Lorenzo Palmireno,

Dr. **Manuel Rossety Plaza**, MD, PhD in Medicine, and Catedrático de Anatomía Humana (Universidad de Cádiz). He is presently completing a PhD degree in the program of Arts and Humanities under the advice and supervision of Dr. Maestre Maestre and Dr. Díaz Gito. To this purpose, he is writing a dissertation on Jeronimo Mercuriale's *Artis Gymnasticae libri sex*. As his contribution to this subproject, he will investigate treatises on gymnastics written by European humanists and their influence in similar books by Spanish writers.

Mr. **Carlos Garrido Martínez de Salazar**, Degree in Economics. He is preparing a doctoral thesis on Juan de Mariana's *De monetæ mutatione* under the guidance and supervision of Dr. Maestre Maestre and Dr. Dávila Pérez. As his contribution to this subproject, he will investigate interactions between treatises on economics produced in Renaissance Europe and the economic literature written in Spain during the same historical period.

Mr. **Juan Francisco Reyes Montero**, Degree in Classical Philology (Universidad de Cádiz). As a FPU grantee, he is preparing his doctoral thesis on Escobar's scholia to the *Introductiones Latinae*, by Nebrija, under the guidance and supervision of Dr. Maestre

Maestre y Maruzio Campanelli (Università della Sapienza). As a contributor to this subproject, he will investigate mutual borrowings of grammatical doctrines between Italy and Spain in the XVIth century.

Mr. **Francisco Sánchez Torres**. Degree in Classical Philology (Universidad de Cádiz). As a FPU grantee, he is completing a doctoral thesis on Juan de Mariana's *De rege* under the guidance and supervision of Dr. Maestre Maestre and y Dr. Dávila Pérez. As a contributor to this project, he will study similar treatises written in Renaissance Europe and their influence on Spanish political literature of the 16th and 17th centuries.

Ms. **Salud Tocino Fernández**. Degree in Classical Philology (Universidad de Cádiz). Graduada en Filología Clásica. As a FPU grantee, she is currently preparing a doctoral dissertation on Pedro Chacón and his humanistic commentary on Trajan's Column, under the guidance and supervision of Dr. Maestre Maestre and Dr. Serrano Cueto. As his contribution to this subproject, he will study the role played by Spanish humanists in Roman archeological discoveries during the 16th century.

Mr. **Ivan Sánchez Lucena**. Degree in Classical Philology Clásica (Universidad de Cádiz). Under the guidance and supervision of Dr. Pérez Custodio, Mr. Sánchez Lucena is preparing a doctoral thesis on *Candidatus Rhetoricae seu Aphthonii progymnasmata*, by the French Jesuit François Pomey. As a contributor to this project, he will investigate the influence of Aphthonius on rhetorical treatises written by Jesuit scholars from Spain and other European countries during the 16th century.

Mr. **Alejandro González Morillo**. Degree in Classical Philology (Universidad de Cádiz). Under the guidance and supervision of Dr. Pérez Custodio, he is preparing a doctoral thesis on the *Progymnasmata* published by the Spanish Jesuit Bartolomé Bravo. As a contributor to this project, he will investigate the influence of rhetorical treatises written by European Jesuits on similar books produced in Spain during the 16th century.

Ms. **Begoña Iglesias Pujana**. Degree in Classical Philology (Universidad de Cádiz). Under the guidance and supervision of Dr. Maestre Maestre and Dr. Ramos Maldonado, Ms. Iglesias Pujana is currently conducting a doctoral thesis on the *Glossa litteralis in Plinium*, by Francisco de Villalobos. As a contributor to this subproject, she will investigate the humanistic commentaries on Pliny published in Europe and their influence on similar works produced in Renaissance Spain.

Mr. **Adán Gil Bermejo Alonso**. Degree in Classical Philology (Universidad de Cádiz). Under the guidance and supervision of Dr. Ramos Maldonado and Dr. Rodríguez, he is preparing a doctoral thesis on the *Methodus refrigerandi ex vocato salenitro vinum aquamque...*, by the Spanish physician Blas de Villafranca. As a contributor to this subproject, she will study scientific treatises written published in Renaissance Europe and their influence on similar works produced in Renaissance Spain.

Ms. **María Fernández Ríos**. Degree in Classical Philology (University of Cádiz). Under the guidance and supervision of Dr. Maestre Maestre and Dr. Díaz Gito, Ms. Fernández Ríos is preparing a doctoral dissertation on Núñez de Orías' *Lyrae heroicae*. As a contributor to this subproject, she will investigate aspects of Ariosto's influence on humanistic literary and poetry of the Spanish Renaissance.

Ms. **Delia Macías Fuentes**. Degree in Classical Philology (Universidad of Málaga). Under the guidance and supervision of Dr. Macías and Dr. Maestre, Ms. Macías Fuentes is preparing her doctoral thesis, dealing with *Delphinus*, a tragedy written in Latin verse by Francisco Satorres. As a contributor to this subproject, she will study aspects of the theatre plays written for school students in European countries and its influence in Renaissance Spain.

Ms. **Noemi Vales Rodríguez**. Degree in Classical Philology (Universidad de La Laguna). Under the guidance and supervision of Dr. Salas Salgado and Maestre Maestre, Ms. Vales Rodríguez is currently preparing a doctoral thesis on Vegetius's *De re militari libri IV* as translated by Jaime de Viana. As a contributor to this subproject, she will investigate the influence of French translations of Vegetius on Spanish translations of the work by the same Roman author.

2. 2. 1. 5. 2. Foreign professors and researchers

The works on the *De tradendis disciplinis libri III* by Juan Luis Vives, which will be coordinated by Dr. Coronel, will count on the collaboration of **Dr. José Enrique Rodrigues-**

Moura and Dr. **Christian Schäfer**, both Full Professors at the Universität Bamberg, Dr. **Elvezio Canonica**, Full Professor at the Université de Bourdeaux, Dr. **Arnaldo do Espírito Santo**, Catedrático Emérito vitalicio at the Universidade de Lisboa, Dr. **Ana Cristina Costa Gomes**, Professor at ESAD in Lisbon, Dr. **Carlos Levy**, Professor Emeritus at the Université de la Sorbone and Dr. **Mustapha Hanafi**, Professor at the University of Tetouan.

The tasks assigned to these researchers included in the work plan is as follows:

Dr. **Christian Schäfer** will study the philosophical foundations of Vivesianism.

Dr. **Elvezio Canonica** and **E. Rodrigues-Moura** will analyze the influence of Vivesianism in vernacular texts.

Dr. **Carlos Levy** and **Mustapha Hanafi** will focus on the elements that can be linked to Moorish and Converse thought.

Dr. **Arnaldo do Espírito Santo** and Dr. **Ana Cristina Costa Gomes** will focus on the expansion of Vivesianism in the Iberian world.

Ms. **Mercedes García Ferrer**, Ms. **María Teresa Cases Fandos** and Mr. **María Teresa Beltrán Chabrera** will also collaborate in the mentioned edition of Luis Vives as technical support. They are specialists in linguistics of corpus and, with the support of the Department of Linguistics of the University of Saarland, are building and managing the Corpus Latinum Referens (CLARE). They will be responsible for the enrichment with XML tags of all the edited texts.

The following Portuguese professors and researchers will also collaborate on the project:

Dr. **María Sánchez Tarrío**, Professora Associada com Agregação at the Universidade de Lisboa, will work in the field of contacts between the Manuelino and the Spanish Court Humanism.

Dr. **Arnaldo do Espírito Santo**, Professor Professor Emeritus (Universidade de Lisboa) will work, in addition to what has already been said regarding the *De tradendis disciplinis libri III*, on the links between the Portuguese and Spanish humanists who translated and commented on the Bible.

Dr. **Cristina Maria Nascimento Guerra Santos Pinheiro**, Professora Auxiliar, Universidade da Madeira, will study the influence of Spanish medical Humanism in the Lusitanian Humanism.

Dr. **João Manuel Nunes Torrão**, Professor Catedrático, Universidade de Aveiro, will study the scientific literature of the Portuguese Renaissance.

Dr. **Maria Cristina Pimentel**, Professora Catedrática, Universidade de Lisboa, will work on the *receptio* of the authors and classic myths in the Portuguese Literature through the Spanish Humanism.

Ms. **Maria Luísa de Oliveira Resende**, Centro de Estudos Clássicos – Univ. de Lisboa, who carries out her doctoral thesis "*Studia Graeca in Portugal no século XVI: lectors and translators of Luciano de Samósata*", under the direction of Drs. Ana María Sánchez Tarrío (Univ. Lisbon) and José María Maestre Maestre (Univ. Cádiz), will work in the field of Erasmus in Portugal and Spain in the 16th century.

Dr. **Paulo Farmhouse Alberto**, Professor Catedrático, Univ. Lisboa, will study the theme of "Visigothic Poetry in the Spanish Humanism".

Drs. **María José Lopes**, **Ana Paula Pinto** and **António Martins Melo**, professors at the University of Braga, will focus on the field of humanistic relationships between Spanish and Portuguese authors in the 16th century

Finally, Dr. **Maurizio Campanelli**, Professor at the Sapienza University of Rome, who co-directs the doctoral thesis of Juan Francisco Reyes Montero with Dr. Maestre, will also be part of the project's Work Plan by studying the connections between Spanish and Italian humanism during the 16th century.

2. 2. 1. 6. Methodology

The applicable methodology will be the one of this field of study well described by Dr. Maestre, with compilation of the pertinent modern bibliography, in his work "La edición crítica de textos latinos humanísticos. I" (in J. M^a. Maestre et alii, *Humanismo y pervivencia del mundo clásico II. Homenaje a Luis Gil*, Cádiz, Excmo. Ayuntamiento de Alcañiz- Gobierno de Aragón. Delegación de Cultura, Instituto de Estudios Turolenses (C.S.I.C.)- Servicio de Publicaciones de la Universidad de Cádiz, 1997, vol. II.3, pp. 1051-1106).

2. 2. 1. 7. Material means, infrastructures and equipment

All the different Spanish universities participating in this subproject and especially the University of Cádiz have sufficient (but necessarily improvable) bibliographical materials and scientific infrastructures and equipment (computers, above all) to carry out the projected researches.

In addition, as already mentioned above, the agglutination of researchers from different universities will favor that all of them can make better use of the existing resources.

2. 2. 1. 8. Schedule

In general, the schedule will have the following three phases. First year: location of the materials and start of transcription for critical editions. Second year: completion of critical editions and translation of the texts. Third year: study and comment of the texts and elaboration of the corresponding anthroponymic, toponimic and, where appropriate, thematic indexes.

2. 2. 1. 9. Transfer

A webpage will be opened to publicize the project. Scientific meetings will be organized in order to disseminate the results both at specialized and medium level, so that they can be also known by a large part of the general public.

2. 2. 2. Subproject 2: “Sixteenth and Seventeenth Century Humanistic Production in Latin and Vernacular in Granada and its National and European Context”

Main Researcher (IP): Dr. Marina del Castillo Herrera (Catedrática de Filología Latina at the Universidad de Granada)

2. 2. 2. 1. Scientific background and *status quaestionis*

The first decades of the 16th century represented a historical turn in the political and social structure of Granada. A whole program leading to the rapid incorporation of the new territory into the structures of the Crown followed the recovery of the Kingdom of Granada by the Catholic Monarchs, a program that Carlos V assumed as well.

By the time this occurs, it was inevitable that the process unfold with the stamp of Renaissance Humanism, its ideology, its referents and its way, in short, to see man and the world. And this happened in such a determined and efficient way that in a very short time the city (also some large population centers of what was the Kingdom of Granada) came to become not only a faithful reproduction of the model of other cities of the Peninsula but even the model itself.

The ideological and cultural movement of Humanism Rome is indisputably linked to Rome, to its texts and to Latin, the language in which the ancient texts were written, but also the language in which the new ones were written and disseminated, and the lingua franca of the intellectuals and diplomats in Europe. Together with that, there was a willingness to learn that language and to examine those texts in educational institutions. Granada is going to be an ideal area to put this ideology into practice and a field, therefore, where its rulers must show to be (and in fact they were), Renaissance men in all their facets, including humanistic.

The importance and historical significance of the incorporation of Granada to the Christian kingdoms has been well studied by specialists in Modern History and, among them, with reference works, by specialists from the University of Granada. In this frame, many valuable monographs have been consecrated to very important personalities in the governance of its territory, such as Fray Hernando de Talavera, Íñigo López de Mendoza (Count of Tendilla) or Gonzalo Fernández de Córdoba (The Great Captain), or leading figures in the intellectual field, such as Fray Luis de Granada, Baltasar de Céspedes or Diego Hurtado de Mendoza.

But the transcendence of the reconquering of Granada goes far beyond the merely local scope. On the one hand, the magnitude of the event and the time in which it takes

place, a time that promotes mobility, specially social mobility, make Granada a focal point for all classes, and first of all for nobility and clergy. Granada thus fully enters into what has been rightly called the "social networks" of the period. On the other hand, a firm policy made that the ideas and trends of the moment crystallized in Granada in a short time, thus becoming an enviable observatory of all this.

2. 2. 2. 2. Starting research hypothesis and general objectives

The general objective is to make an overall study of the cultural, intellectual and academic context of Granada during the Renaissance, including its relationship with the Peninsular and European Renaissance, as well as the production in Latin and in the vernacular language, which was propitiated by that context.

In order to do this, the following issues will be tackled:

a) The profile of the representatives of power, both civil and ecclesiastical, in Granada during the Renaissance, their humanistic education, their interest in the patronage of letters, and their adaptation to the model of ruler and citizen, which was getting consolidated at that time and which had even begun to crystallize in specific treatises.

We speak, for example, of the aforementioned Fray Hernando de Talavera, Íñigo López de Mendoza, Gonzalo Fernández de Córdoba or Cisneros, as well as others whose role is still to be studied and, certainly, put into value. The ascendancy in the city of figures such as Lope de León, Fray Luis de León's father, who was transferred to Granada to hold the important position of "Oidor de la Chancillería", where he remained until his death, and even that of his brothers Miguel and Cristóbal as "caballeros veinticuatro" or councilors of the Consistory of Granada, is still to be explored.

b) The study of the academic institutions, and especially of the Colleges and the University (whose fifth anniversary will be in 2031), as well as their peculiarities with respect to the institutions of the same kind in the rest of the territory.

c) The study of the humanistic circles that arose in parallel in Granada, but also in Antequera and probably in other localities.

d) The profile of the intellectuals who attended the academic institutions, as well as those who belonged to literary circles. On the one hand, the role in the University of Granada of figures such as Martín López de Ayala, as well as others who attended the University and were later incorporated as teachers into the University of Granada or into other universities, such as the University of Salamanca, e.g. the black slave Juan Latino or the still mysterious Bartolomé Barrientos, will be studied. On the other hand, we will focus on the imprint of the city on personalities such as Hernán Núñez de Guzmán or, later, Baltasar de Céspedes. It is also important to pay attention to the list of figures who were devoted to the study of the letters inside and outside the university. On many occasions the only available information on them is the one coming from later historians such as Bermúdez de Pedraza or Nicolás Antonio.

e) As a consequence, the study of the literary production of these figures both in the vernacular language and in Latin. Their contributions in the field of epic or historical chronicle, in Latin or Castilian, on issues related to Granada or not, but also their literary and philological interests of all kinds are especially striking.

2. 2. 2. 3. Specific objectives

The project, as it has been said above, has two objectives (I and II), related to each other. These two general objectives imply specific objectives, with specific tasks.

2. 2. 2. 3. 1. Objective I: Sixteenth and seventeenth century humanistic production in Latin and Vernacular in Granada.

[1st YEAR]

- Specific objectives: (1) Cataloging of works produced in Granada; (2). Cataloging of works on Granada; (3) Cataloging of other works, not produced in Granada and not related to Granada, from authors from or related to Granada.

- Tasks: Research on contemporary or immediately subsequent historiographical sources, such as Bermúdez de Pedraza, or Libraries of Spanish authors such as Nicolás

Antonio, Bartolomé José Gallardo, Rodríguez Picatoste, Menéndez Pelayo, etc., and Histories of Spanish literature. Research on bibliographic funds in local and national libraries.

- Team: These tasks will be carried out by the whole team: Marina del Castillo Herrera, Manuel Molina Sánchez, José Manuel Rodríguez Peregrina, Carmen Hoces Sánchez, Juan Jesús Valverde Abril and Carlos de Miguel Mora.

[2nd YEAR]

- Specific objectives: Edition, if applicable, commentary and study of relevant works.

- Tasks: Edition, commentary and study of the works.

- Team: These tasks will be assigned to Marina del Castillo Herrera, Manuel Molina Sánchez, José Manuel Rodríguez Peregrina, Carmen Hoces Sánchez, Juan Jesús Valverde Abril and Carlos de Miguel Mora. When the material is inventoried and located, the decisions on which works are more relevant and on which one fits better in the profile of each researcher will be made.

2. 2. 2. 3. 1. Objective II: National and European Context.

[3rd YEAR]

- Specific objectives: (1) Study of the humanistic profile of the representatives of the civil power. (2) Study of the humanistic profile of the representatives of the ecclesiastical power. (3) Study of humanists from Granada or related to Granada. (4) Study of academic institutions: Colleges and University. (5) Study of academic institutions: Profile of teachers and students. (6). Study of humanistic literary circles.

- Tasks: (1) Bibliographical compilation about Granada, about representative figures of the moment and about the University in the XVIth and XVIIth centuries. (2) Archives Consultation: University Archive, the Provincial Historical Archive of Granada, Archive of Notarial Protocols, Archive of the Royal Chancery, Historical Municipal Archive of Granada, Cathedral Archives and how many parish archives have funds from this period. (3) Compilation of documented data which are related to the humanistic profile of the personalities and institutions.

- Team: These tasks will be carried out by the whole team: Marina del Castillo Herrera, Manuel Molina Sánchez, José Manuel Rodríguez Peregrina, Carmen Hoces Sánchez, Juan Jesús Valverde Abril and Carlos de Miguel Mora.

2. 2. 2. 4. Methodology

The objectives pursued by the project require, on the one hand, the use of the philological method in the study of the works of the period (see the aforementioned seminal work of J. M. Maestre, "La edición crítica de textos latinos humanísticos. I"). This implies not only the study of texts, written in Latin or not, but also the study of their relation to Classical Literature.

On the other hand, because of the scarcity of news about some of these personalities and their literary production, it will be crucial to investigate the funds of Archives and Libraries, mainly, but not only, those of Granada and its surroundings. The progressive digitalization of their funds makes easier the first access to them.

2. 2. 2. 5. Material means, infrastructures and equipment

Obviously, the nature of the project requires a thorough investigation in the archives of the city: the University Archive, the Provincial Historical Archive of Granada, the Archive of Notarial Protocols, the Archive of the Royal Chancery of Granada, the Municipal Historical Archive of Granada, the Cathedral Archive and all parish archives preserving funds from this period. Because of the mobility of the Renaissance society, it will be necessary to investigate archives of the same kind in other Spanish cities, as well as in European ones. For example, the Secret Archive of the Vatican preserves relevant documents.

The Library of the University of Granada and, especially, its rich heritage of ancient funds offer available material for their researchers. Furthermore, the Library of the Faculty of Theology and the Library of the Sacromonte Abbey can provide us with important documents.

In addition, this project would be inserted into a network of projects of a linguistic, literary and, above all, historical nature, about Granada in that time. The volume and the quality of the publications in this regard show the high level activity of the researchers working in these projects. The support of experts in these areas, as well as the availability of their production and the readiness of the researchers for commenting and discussing different aspects of common interest is an invaluable asset for a project such as the one we propose.

2. 2. 2. 6. Schedule and tasks

The schedule and tasks have been explained in the paragraph 2. 2. 2. 3, together with the general and specific objectives and the members of the team involved in each task.

2. 2. 3. Subproject 3: “Rhetoric in the Humanistic Tradition: The Orator and the Compelling Irony. Neo-Latin Discourses in the Spanish and European Contexts (16th-17th centuries)”.

Main Researcher 1 (IP1): Dr. María Asunción Sánchez Manzano (Catedrática de Filología Latina at the Universidad de León)

Main Researcher 2 (IP2): Dr. Manuel López Muñoz (Catedrático de Filología Latina at the Universidad de Almería)

2. 2. 3. 1. Scientific background and *status quaestionis*

Research on irony allows for a linguistic approach, a philosophical one (the so-called Socratic irony) or a rhetorical one (with irony viewed as a device), apart from its application in several literary genres, such as classic drama. The pragmalinguistic approach also proves useful in its analysis of the speaker’s knowledge of the structure and expressive resources of the language itself. However, our aim is not an analysis of a so-called ‘irony of events’, which compares the speaker’s knowledge of an event or situation with the expected outcome. From the rhetorical point of view, the purpose is the distinctive effect of using irony as a persuasive device. In the Spanish ‘Golden Century’, irony was a particular nuance of Miguel de Cervantes’s or Francisco Quevedo’s view of literature, and these authors’ influence has left a mark in Spanish culture that persists today. Moreover, Spanish culture has not grown more isolated, but has followed European trends very closely. The continuous cultural exchange is ever evident. In addition, Neo-Latin literature presented a useful opportunity for this cultural contact among scholars and writers, such as John Caramuel Lobkowitz’s used to do through a correspondence on scientific topics. Irony is not easy to identify in a written context, where it is rather more difficult to detect than in a situational context. Irony is also an indirect means of persuasion or a tool used by the speaker to make the judge or audience reject the other party’s reasoning. Conversely, when the content of a message is unpalatable or inconvenient, the speaker may use irony to avoid euphemism, as an expression of an inspired wit. The ironical discourse requires a more conscious approach to composition and a complex arrangement of arguments. This intention may govern the whole structure of the discourse. Moreover, there are different ways to elevate irony through different semantic levels and grammatical items such as phonetic features, syntactic arrangements or repetition. These choices allow for the use of other rhetorical devices, such as hyperbole, dialogism, apostrophe, aposiopesis, *prosopopoeia*, *ethopoeia* or *dissimulatio*. The quotation of a phrase or sentence expressed in another language, different from the one in which the text has been composed, may also be a good candidate for irony. Irony can be used for persuasion in several rhetorical and literary genres, not only in satire. Certainly, other Neo-Latin texts that were not intended to be satirical quoted, for example, Horace’s satirical verses or imitated Erasmus’ adaptation of Lucianus’ ancient *facetiae*, *adagia*, *eutrapelia* or *spoudogeloion*. Neo-Latin prose also provides some examples in correspondence, humanistic dialogue and different kinds of discourse, even in didactic or academic works. There is no examination in recent Neo-Latin research of the efficacy of this rhetorical device. It is worth remembering J. M. Maestre’s study on the polemic discourse against Francisco Sánchez de las Brozas (2009: 175–210). Some papers on ancient classical works (e.g. Thucydides, Bacchylides, Ovid, Tibullus, Seneca, Tacitus or Apuleius) suggest that Neo-Latin authors imitated and adopted irony. R. Cortés (2011: 123–142) describes a number of

instances in Petronio's *Satyrice*. The German research project on 'Streitkultur' has generated some useful papers (Baumann-Becker 2008). Moreover, Friedrich Schlegel (like Søren Kierkegaard after him) was able to identify and describe some of the romantic features through this concept. In classical studies, I. de Smet (1996: 64–67) has commented on some of the Neo-Latin satirical texts in her search for definitions of literary genres. Finally, it is necessary to review Velarde Lombraña's research on Caramuel. There is little information about Caramuel's debate with the European scholars mentioned above, and even less about Spanish scholar Gallego de la Serna. In addition, the Dutch humanistic scholars Gerhard Joannis Vossius' and Ericius Puteanus' improvement of criticism in the Republic of Letters was crucial not only for the development of philological disciplines, but also for the ideological struggle in which the Spanish Kingdom was implicated.

Sánchez Manzano began her research in the field of Latin Semantics, and she has published several papers on general Latin rhetoric, rhetorical devices, Latin lexicon and plagiarism in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. As a result of her 2012–2015 research project (FFI2012-5437), she edited two books on the definitions of rhetorical devices in treatises written in Latin, French, English, Spanish and German from the 16th century onwards, and collected a number of definitions of irony which caused us to wonder if they reflected literary and cultural experiences — this is one of the questions of our project. She has commented on some of Jakob Masen's works on rhetoric and the epic in this book and in a paper on Mambrun's *Dissertatio*. In another line of research, in 2009–2010 the Mebar team at the University of Leon published a book on the 'rhetoric of happiness' (Álvarez Ordóñez, G. ed.) which points out certain aspects of the cultural evolution prior to Romanticism. In a paper published in *Romanische Forschungen*, Sánchez Manzano dealt with discourses on happiness by Sarasa and Fontenelle, whose use of irony is remarkable. Sánchez Manzano has also worked on the discourse *Quod nihil scitur*, which ties in with the anti-Aristotelian debates on medicine. From the perspective of her earlier studies on Raimundus Lullus' treatises on the disciplines -Caramuel was a Lullist- and the ways that Cartesianism and empiricism were received, she explores the rhetorical expression of scientific debates in the 17th century and the need for further study on Caramuel's and Guez de Balzac's Neo-Latin rhetoric. Manuel López Muñoz has studied ecclesiastic humanistic rhetoric, Bartolomé Alcázar, Luis of Granada (*Fray Luis de Granada y la Retórica* 2000) and Agostino Valier. Ferran Grau has worked mainly on humanistic prose and the rhetorical tradition of Pedro Juan Núñez, Juan Luis Vives and Fadrique Furió Ceriol. Francisco Mariño and Sabine Geck are experienced philologists and F. César Gutiérrez and Gema Álvarez have taken part in research activities with the University of Leon's research team (Mebar and LETRA) since 2010. We also welcome Lourdes Santiago's collaboration (ISHR Mexico and UA Mexico), whose career in research shows an excellent knowledge of humanistic and rhetorical language and literature. Lucie Storchová (Department of Comenius Studies and Early Modern Intellectual Life, Czech Academy of Sciences) will help us by putting the ironical texts in their appropriate European historical contexts. The established agreement with the Instituto Feijoo de Estudios del Siglo XVIII will facilitate the study of the continuity/discontinuity of the observed conditions of use. Prof. Marc Laureys, also, has collaborated with our IHTC since 2010.

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Comenius, J. A. (1657) *Opera didactica omnia variis hucusque occasionibus scripta, diversisque locis edita, nunc autem non tantum in unum, ut simul sint, collecta, sed & ultimo conatu in Systema unum mechanice constructum, redacta*. Amsterdami, Impensis Laurentii de Geer, excuderunt Christophorus Cunradus, & Gabriel a Roy.

De Comitibus, S. SJ (1690) *Tractatus rhetorici de affectibus, de argutiis et de metaphoris*, Perusiae, apud Constantinum.

Descartes, R. (1667) *Lettres de Mr Descartes*, Paris, Chez Charles Angot.

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Puteanus, E. (1615) *Encomium ovi. De summo et unico naturae miraculo diatriba*, Lovanii, typis Io. Christophori Flavii apud Ioannem Sassenum.

Vavasseur, F. SJ (1658) *De ludicra dictione. In quo tota iocandi ratio ex veterum scriptis aestimatur*, Lutetiae Parisiorum, apud Sebastianum Cramosium, and (1709) *Opera omnia...nunc primum in unum volumen edita et sub ficto nomine emissa cum Latina tum Gallica*, Amstelodami, apud Petrum Humbertum.

Vossius, G. J. (1690) *Gerardi Joannis Vossi et clarorum virorum ad eum Epistolae*, Londini, impensis A. Mill.

2. 2. 3. 2. Starting research hypothesis, general objectives

The study of this topic leads (1) to a better knowledge of Latin as an erudite, critic and academic language which echoes the cultural debates in 17th century; (2) to setting forth the

efficiency of the persuasive strategies based on the verisimilitude, contrast, surprise, deception in Neo-Latin literature; (3) to establishing a corpus of humanistic satirical (*facetiae*, satiric, debates) and critical Neo-Latin genres, texts and works from the point of view of the uses of irony; (4) to accomplish the collection of intertextual and contextual references to several classical authors concerning the classical tradition; (5) to study the instances of irony in Neo-Latin 17th-century texts with the pragmalinguistic method; (6) to draw conclusions from the impact of this use in those times society (mainly concerning the contrasts man/women, rich/poor, vulgar/erudite, catholic/reformed, indignation...) and in the development of European criticism from the Humanism to Enlightenment. The main questions of this research are: (1) Was irony a very persuasive rhetorical device in Neo-Latin texts in 16th-17th centuries?; (2) The ironical effect in those instances depended on the literary genre or on the combination with other devices and contextual features? Our research on this topic is a contribution to the Spanish legacy in the context of European scientific culture and the history of science. Our scope is broader than the satirical genre, and there are many 17th-century works which may receive a more complete analysis through our study and historical research. There are some useful points to take into account in the study of Neo-Latin texts: the different uses of repetition, allusion, expectation/deception and the importance of contextual sources, such as factual information, the environment, biographical knowledge of the addressee or linguistic clues. It is worth testing these aspects within and among different Neo-Latin genres.

Concerning the main questions, we propose a deep study on: a) some rhetorical treatises and collections of quotations from classical author (Masen's, Vavasseur's, Donat's, De Comitibus'); b) some collections of correspondence. There are also two works, which will be edited, translated and commented: John Caramuel's *Thanatosophia* (1637); and John Gallego de la Serna's *Malachensis* (1640) The 'libertine' movement in France left texts which suggest an ironical interpretation of the classical tradition. John-Louis Guez de Balzac's Neo-Latin work was praised by his contemporaries, and his Latin letters provide some examples of irony, but he also invented new satirical forms of expression in French prose. The Jesuit François Vavasseur devoted his treatise *De Iudicra dictione* to Balzac. Balzac's friends Jean Chapelain, François Malherbe and François Boisrobert shared his literary skills with philosopher-scientists like Pierre Gassendi and Pierre-Daniel Huet, whose attitudes to literary composition reflected their education in the Académie Française. Francisco de Quevedo read Trithem's steganography, which was criticised and reworked by John Caramuel (Velarde Lombraña 1989: 47). John Caramuel wrote in opposition to Descartes' philosophical doctrine, as did his friend, the scientist John Marco Marci (in the court of Prague), and the French scholars Pierre Gassendi and Pierre-Daniel Huet. The correspondence on scientific topics that argued against the Aristotelians, against Cardano and against the Cartesians was very intense. Caramuel wrote letters to the Marquis of Maceda and the Viceroy of New Spain about various geographical and astronomical subjects. Their critical attitudes persisted through the French influence over all of Europe from 1650. On the other hand, in the scientific debate in which Caramuel (a Lullist) and Erius Puteanus (an anti-Aristotelian) participated to promote the new science, the physician Juan Gallego de la Serna y Saavedra wrote *Malachensis* in opposition to his German colleague Daniel Sennert (an anti-Aristotelian and proto-atomist) in the classical invective tradition.

2. 2. 3. 3. Specific objectives

The study of compelling irony will be distributed in three stages: (1) The definition in this rhetorical device in the 16th-17th-century Neo-Latin treatises; (2) The research on the quotations from Classical sources in the collections of *argutiae*, *facetiae*, *adagia*, *satyra* and *Iudicra dictio*; (3) The pragmalinguistic study of the collected instances of irony. We are preparing a book on the topic with different contributions in English, which will be published in the third year. The members of the team will write several papers for scientific journals, according to the attached list of assignation and tasks:

-Activity A: Definitions of irony in 17th century

Task A1 assigned to Manuel López Muñoz (Universidad de Almería) with the help of Ferran Grau Codina (Universidad de Valencia). **Study of irony in the treatises of rhetoric, especially in Jesuit's ones.** Expected result: López Muñoz's paper on this topic.

Task A2 assigned to Manuel López Muñoz (UAL) and Ferran Grau Codina (UV). **Study of irony in Reformed Christian treatises.** According to López-Muñoz (2000), the main difference between Reformation and Counter-Reformation treatises lies in their own conceptions of illumination, faith and religious persuasion: Lutheran point of view privileges reason over emotion whilst Roman Catholic theorists show a more emotional approach to persuasion. Thus, the study of the theory of irony in preaching treatises may lead to delineate the boundaries between Reformation and Counter-Reformation. Expected result: Grau Codina's paper on this topic

-Activity B: Study of the irony in the *argutiarum* genus, *facetiae*, and satirical literature

Task B1 assigned to María Asunción Sánchez Manzano (ULE), with the help of F. Mariño and S. Geck (German literature UVA). **Study of the Classical sources in F. Vavasseur's *De ludrica dictione*** the differences of scope in the Neo-Latin *argutiarum* genu, especially in J. Masen's and the reception of that genre in D. G. Morhof's. Several expected papers on this topic.

Task B2 assigned to María Asunción Sánchez Manzano (ULE); Ferran Grau Codina (UV); Manuel López Muñoz (UAL). **Study of the pragmalinguistic context of the examples.**

-Activity C: Study of persuasive irony in letters

Task C1 assigned to María Asunción Sánchez Manzano (ULE), F.C. Gutierrez, G. Álvarez (both French Literature ULE). **Study of irony in Jean-Louis Guez de Balzac *Epistolae (Latinae) selectae*** (Parisii 1650), in the second year. Several expected papers on this topic.

Task C2 assigned to María Asunción Sánchez Manzano (ULE) with the help of F. Mariño and S. Geck (German Literature UVA) and F.C. Gutierrez, G. Álvarez (both French Literature ULE). **Study of several instances included in the collections of Latin letters of Caramuel, Hobbes, Huet, Descartes, Vossius selected from their works.** Most of Caramuel letters, which may provide information, were printed in his work *Mathesis biceps*. Expected result: Sánchez Manzano's paper on this topic. Collaboration of Lucie Storchová (Comenius Institute, Prague) during the first and second years to find out more historical documents on John Caramuel friendship with John Marco Marci and about the cultural environment of the scientific links between Spanish and Boheme scholars in 17th century.

Task C3 assigned to Ferran Grau Codina (UV). **Study of irony in the scientific circle of the so called "*novatores*",** based on documents and letters. Expected result: Grau's paper on this topic.

-Activity D: Edition, translation, with notes

Task D1: Edition and translation of J. Caramuel Lobkowitz *Thanatosophia* (1637) with a study of the scientific environment in Spain (he was praised by some of Spanish "*novatores*"), and Louvain. Given that one of Caramuel's best friends and addressee of many letters was John Marco Marci, who was a courtesan physician in Prague, Lucie Storchová's collaboration will be suitable to know more information about him, and the historical environment. Assigned to María Asunción Sánchez Manzano (ULE) second to third year, with the help of F. Mariño and S. Geck (German Literature UVA) and F.C. Gutierrez, G. Álvarez (both French Literature ULE) and the collaboration of Lucie Storchová).

Task D2: Edition and translation of Juan Gallego de la Serna *Malachensis... de naturali animarum origine invectiva adversus Danielem Sennertum* (1640) Assigned to María Asunción Sánchez Manzano (ULE). The study of David Ruhnken's *Oratio de doctore umbratico*, Lugduni Batavorum, apud Samuelem et Ioannem Luchtman (in the tradition of 17th century, although printed in 1761) by María Lourdes de Santiago (UNAM, Mexico) will be useful to check the differences with other academic ironical texts. The addressee of some Caramuel's letters was the Viceroy of New Spain, and it is a useful contribution about the scientific correspondence between Europe and the Spanish America.

-Activity E: Composing an Open-Access data base on irony

Task E1: Design of the platform

Assigned to Manuel López Muñoz (UAL), director of the Centro I+D Comunicación y Sociedad (CySOC).

Task E2: Writing and ordering of the results, assigned to Ferran Grau (UV), María Asunción Sánchez Manzano (ULE), and Manuel López Muñoz (UAL).

Task E3: Collecting the corpus of ironical 17th-century texts. Assigned to Ferran Grau (UV), María Asunción Sánchez Manzano (ULE), and Manuel López Muñoz (UAL).

-Activity F: Edition of a book in which the chapters will be written by every member of the team.

Every member of the research team will write a chapter of a book on irony (prepared since the first year), which will be published in a well-known publishing company.

2. 2. 3. 4. Methodology

The editions of the (above listed) works will pursue the philological method exposed by Prof. J. M. Maestre, "La edición crítica de textos latinos humanísticos" (1997).

The printing guide to the introductory studies of the projected editions will display the necessary philological information and should require the following sections: (a) Discussion of the time and conditions the original text of the discourse was printed; (b) Printed or manuscript documents on the textual tradition; (c) Editions, comments, translations (d) *Recensio* of the discourse and different steps in the writing process, notes and references by other authors or catalogues; (e) Cultural Environment, Contexts: recent historical pieces of news in European Archives and Libraries.

The screens in the platform on pragmatolinguistic nuances (task E2) will display several sections: (1) Literary genre of the work, from which an ironical use has been collected; (2) Author's intention: dissimulation, praise, refuse, debate, argument, self-censure, ridiculous...; (3) Communicative strategy; (4) Reception of a classical reference, directly or indirectly; (5) Combination with other rhetorical devices (repetition, euphemism, metaphor, hyperbole, dialogism, apostrophe, aposiopesis, ethopoeia, prosopopoeia); (6) Relevance, mention, echo, commitment.

2. 2. 3. 5. Material means, infrastructures and equipment

The required financial support will help to provide the suitable means to accomplish the tasks in the universities, national and international research Institutions.

2. 2. 3. 6. Schedule

The tasks will be developed as follows. During the first year: A1; B1; D2; E1. During the second year: A2; B2; C1; Ce2; C3; D1, D2; E2, E3. During the third year: C3; D1; E2; E3; activity F.

3. IMPACTO ESPERADO DE LOS RESULTADOS - EXPECTED RESULTS IMPACT

3. 1. Expected results impact of the Coordinated Project

The expected impact of the present Coordinated Project is huge not only in the field of Classical Philology, but also in other fields of knowledge (Hispanic Philology, Romance Languages Philology, Geography and History, History of Art, Philosophy, General Linguistics, Theology, and so on). In addition, the large number of international professors and scholars, who are included in the work plan of the first and main subproject, ensures that the results will also be highly influential abroad. The detail of the scientific-technical, social and / or economic impact and the plan for dissemination and internationalization will be explained in the following sections related to each of the three Subprojects.

3. 2. Expected results impact of the three Subprojects

3. 2. 1. Subproject 1

3. 2. 1. 1. Scientific-technical, social and / or economic impact

For many years the working team of Subproject 1 has consolidated links and exchanges with other outstanding national and European projects through, mainly, the successive editions (every five years since 1990) of the International Conference

“Humanismo y Pervivencia del Mundo Clásico” and, in recent years, through the International Scientific Network "Europa Renascens: textos grecolatinos para la construcción de Europa", coordinated since 2012 by professors Cristina Pimentel and José María Maestre, and through the two projects of "Redes de Excelencia" ("Europa renascens: Biblioteca Digital de Humanismo y Tradición Clásica", I & II), also led by IP1 of the Coordinated Project and Subproject 1. These consolidated exchange channels ensure an important scientific impact of the coordinated project, as well as the viability and success of the dissemination and internationalization of the results. Specifically, the expected results of Subproject 1 will be as follows:

a) 17 books, 12 of them with critical editions, translation into Spanish, introductory study, notes and indexes, and 4 with different studies of the works and humanists indicated above. One of the results will be a digital critical edition pioneer in the field of humanistic studies in Spain.

b) Approximately 75 articles that will be sent to national journals (Minerva, Cuadernos de Filología Latina, Relat, Habis, Myrtia), or international (Bibliothèque d'Humanime et Renaissance, Humanistica Lovaniensia, Euphrosyne, Agora, Hispania Sacra, Rethoric, etc.)

c) 55 book chapters, approximately.

d) 50 contributions to international Congresses in the field of Humanism and Classical Tradition.

3. 2. 1. 2. Plan for dissemination and internationalization

a) The 12 critical editions and the four studies will be published by the Instituto de Estudios Humanísticos, in the series "Palmyrenus. Colección de Textos y Estudios Humanísticos", which has been published up to now in collaboration with the CSIC and other organizations and universities. An agreement is currently being concluded with the Center for Classical Studies (CEC-FLUL) of the Faculty of Letters of the Universidade de Lisboa for the joint international publication of the works that will appear in the collection. The works published in the series Palmyrenus are supervised by a permanent Scientific Committee, which is formed by Profs. Drs. L. Gil, J. Gil, E. Sánchez Salor and J. Iso Echegoyen. The digital critical edition projected in the specific objectives 2. 2. 1. 4. 11 and 2. 2. 4. 12 will be published on a web designed ad hoc.

b) The articles will be published in indexed journals (most of them, foreign journals such as Humanistica Lovaniensia, Euphrosyne, Rethorica, etc.), which, in any case, are indexed in WoS, Scopus or in ERIH.

c) The book chapters will be published in prestigious publishing houses and, in any case, they will be previously evaluated by the system of peer review.

d) Regarding contributions to International Congresses, the applicant team will only participate in those events whose Scientific Committee guarantees the quality and excellence of the contributions with the rigorous criteria required by both the ANEP and the ANECA.

3. 2. 2. Subproject 2

3. 2. 2. 1. Scientific-technical, social and / or economic impact

From a scientific point of view, the nature of the project makes the expected results relevant in themselves and in other fields. A study of the humanistic literature in Latin and vernacular in Granada in the 16th and 17th centuries as a result of the context from which it emanates will certainly contribute to a better understanding of its history and society. The emblematic nature of Granada at this moment also makes it possible to extrapolate to the understanding of Spain and Europe at that time.

In itself, the project will highlight what we might call “intrahumanism”. In other words, the humanistic flourishing that takes place -as it is already recognized- early in the Peninsula has to be evidenced not only through a series of conspicuous figures but also through other people perhaps of lower rank and through a description as detailed as possible of the favorable context in which their development happened.

From the social point of view, apart from the impact that the results of this kind of research can have in a University and in a nearby city which is about to celebrate the Fifth

Centenary of the official foundation of the University, any study that seeks to describe the most intimate structures of Humanism as well as its universal vocation will necessarily have an impact on our idea of Europe and Western World.

Finally, Granada has a character which is remarkably linked to the University and its economy is largely based on the Services sector and, specifically, on the activity related to cultural tourism. The deepening, from the university side, in the studies about its history in the Renaissance period can contribute to encourage the interest to visit the town for reasons other than its Muslim routes.

3. 2. 2. 2. Plan for dissemination and internationalization

The project, and the coordinated project in which it is inserted, would be part of the International Scientific Network *Europa Renascens*, which is a first rank platform to dissemination and internationalization of results.

On the other hand, *Editorial Universidad de Granada*, which together with the objectives of any university publisher intends "to strengthen collaboration with Research Institutes of the University of Granada and publicize its rich historical and bibliographic heritage", is an excellent support for the publication and dissemination of works emanating from a project like ours. Specifically, the publisher has a series of collections, such as "Archivum", "Biblioteca Conde de Tendilla", "Biblioteca de Granada", "Biblioteca de Humanidades" and, even, "Biblioteca de Estudios Moriscos" in which many of the results of the project would fit.

The Editorial University of Granada belongs to the UNE (Union of Spanish University Publishers), which aims to "represent, manage, promote and defend the general interests of the Spanish university edition at national, European and international levels", "to contribute to the diffusion and promotion of the university book" or "to facilitate to teachers, students, investigators and readers in general the location, examination and purchase of the university editions".

3. 2. 3. Subproject 3

3. 2. 3. 1. Scientific-technical, social and / or economic impact

The studies on the use of humanistic rhetorical devices provide some pieces of information to complete the research in other Arts and Humanities disciplines, History and Philosophy.

The expected results of Subproject 3 can be summarized as follows:

- 14 papers in scientific journals peer reviewed.
- 4 books (3 editions) and a book about the topic.
- 9 chapters of books
- 12 lectures in conferences/congresses, most of them International (ISHR, ISSJR, IANLS)
- An open access data base, which attracts the attention on this topic.

3. 2. 3. 2. Plan for dissemination and internationalization

The publication of the books will be organized from the Instituto de Tradición Clásica (IHTC) de la Universidad de León and the collection Humanistas Españoles.

Our contribution to the Spanish cultural heritage in the context of the European Humanism will be the most valuable impact. Our colleagues in the professional and academic associations will approve our aim, and there will be quite a great amount of quotations of our results.

4. CAPACIDAD FORMATIVA - TRAINING CAPACITY

The huge workload of the Coordinated Project entitled "Corpus of the Latin literature of the Spanish Renaissance. IX" advises to request a scholarship, which will be associated to it with the profile of a Graduate student in Classical Philology. The applicant must hold (or

must be on the way to hold) a master degree in Classical Philology and will be willing to do research in the field of the Latin humanistic works produced during the Spanish Renaissance in the European context. The applicant is requested to be included in Subproject 1: in order to evaluate the training capacity of the applicant team, the following information can be considered:

4. 1. The scholarship training program will be developed within the Programa de Doctorado en Artes y Humanidades of the University of Cádiz, which includes training courses dedicated, among other lines, to the study and critical edition of Latin humanistic texts. The planned activities include, among others, methodological seminars on research and information search, attendance at conferences, publication of works in scientific journals and as book chapters and stays in foreign centers. The scholarship holder is expected to carry out one or more short stays in centers such as the Catholic University of Louvain, the University of Lisbon, the University of Rome, Paris (Sorbonne) and others, which have a long tradition of exchanges with the Subproject 1 team. .

4. 2. Only counting the 9 members of the Subproject 1 team based in the University of Cádiz, the following Doctoral Theses have been recently defended : Juan Carlos Jiménez del Castillo, *La Austriaca sive Naumachia de Francisco de Pedrosa* (2017); Mercedes Torreblanca López, *El manuscrito de Alcañiz con la versión castellana de 1511 de la biografía de Juan II de Aragón compuesta en latín por Lucio Marineo Sículo* (2015); Miguel Daniel Ramos Pérez, *Los Reges Aragonum en los Aragonensium rerum commentarii de Jerónimo de Blancas* (2015); Juana Gormaz Gormaz, *Léxico de Virgilio: un estudio entre la sintaxis y la semántica* (2014); Felipe Garrido García, *Conocimiento y preservación de la peste de Alonso de Freylas* (2014); Pamina Fernández Camacho, *La imagen de Cádiz en los textos griegos y latinos: un análisis filológico-literario* (2012); Jesús M^º. Muriel Gallardo, *Graecarum institutionum compendium de Miguel Jerónimo Ledesma* (2012); Felipe Garrido García, *Enchiridion o Manual Instrumento de salud contra el morbo articular que llaman gota de Bernardino Gómez Miedes* (2010); Eduardo Marcant Engelsing, *Latin as lingua franca: Non-native Speakers legitimately participating in a Community of Practice / Latín como lingua franca: la participación legítima de hablantes de latín no nativos en una "comunidad de práctica"* (2010); Francisco Pacheco Márquez, *El Antidotus contra Venerem de Alfonso López de Soto* (2010). Currently just the 9 members of Subgroup 1 based in the University of Cádiz direct 20 Doctoral Thesis in progress, some of them with an imminent defense date.

4. 3. The majority of doctoral students who were not already professionals while preparing their Doctoral Thesis (doctors, teachers, etc.) have found their way out of teaching either at secondary or university level.

4. 4. The synergies created by the International Scientific Network "Europa Renascens: textos grecolatinos para la construcción de Europa" and the two funded projects of "Redes de Excelencia" directed by the Main Researcher 1 of Subproject 1 provide the ideal scientific-technical and educational framework. In addition, the group of researchers based in the University of Cádiz participate together with the University of Lisbon in the coordination of the *In flore novo* project to stimulate the exchange of doctoral students and their supervisors in Spain, Italy and Portugal.

5. IMPLICACIONES ÉTICAS Y/O DE BIOSEGURIDAD - ETHICAL AND/OR BIOSAFETY IMPLICATIONS