

Monographic Issue

Crafts in the Portuguese Medieval Town: Organization, Association, and Social Representation, Editors Arnaldo Sousa Melo, Maria Amélia Campos, Joana Sequeira

Germán Navarro Espinach, **Artes y oficios medievales en la península Ibérica**

Resumen: Los oficios medievales en las ciudades como tema de estudio alcanzan su significado historiográfico más importante en el análisis de la representación política del prestigio profesional. Notarios, médicos, artistas, mercaderes, carniceros, pelaires y otras elites artesanales participaron de los poderes públicos gracias a sus fortunas y a la acción política que desarrollaron en busca de reconocimiento institucional. El movimiento corporativo de artes y oficios en la península Ibérica nunca monopolizó los sectores económicos de donde surgió, pero luchó especialmente por acceder a los gobiernos municipales y desde allí defender sus intereses burgueses.

Abstract: Medieval professions in cities reach their most important historiographic significance as a subject of study in the analysis of the political representation of prestige. Notaries, doctors, artists, merchants, butchers, drapers and other artisan elites participated in the public powers thanks to their fortunes and they developed the political action for searching institutional recognition. The corporate movement of arts and crafts in the Iberian Peninsula never monopolized the economic sectors from which it arose, but it struggled especially to gain access to municipal governments and from there defend its bourgeois interests.

Palabras claves: Artes, oficios, poder, península Ibérica, Edad Media.

Keywords: Arts, Crafts, Power, Iberian Peninsula, Middle Ages.

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Raquel de Oliveira Martins, **A participação dos representantes dos mesteres nas vereações concelhias bracarenses, no século XV**

Resumo: A presença dos mesterais e/ou dos seus representantes para a cidade de Braga encontra-se documentada, principalmente a partir do século XV, coincidindo, grosso modo, com o período em que a cidade passou de senhorio eclesiástico a senhorio régio, entre 1402 e 1472. Através da análise da documentação disponível, somos capazes de descortinar alguns aspetos importantes em torno da participação política dos mesterais no governo e administração da cidade, tanto individualmente como em grupo, sendo para isso fundamental compreendermos os percursos políticos, socioeconómicos (e profissionais) destes homens.

Abstract: For the city of Braga, the presence of craftsmen in the town council reunions, as individuals or in representation of one craft, or instead, multiple crafts, is documented only for the 15th century. Coincidentally, this period corresponds to one important change in the jurisdictional status of the city, in which the town changes hands, from the Church to the Crown, in the year 1402, and remaining so, until 1472. Is the aim of this paper, to analyze the political participation of the craftsmen in the town government and administration, during this period, understanding the professional, social and political background.

Palavras-chave: Mesteres, poder concelhio, vereações, oligarquias urbanas.

Keywords: Craftsmen, council reunions, political power, urban oligarchies.

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Ana Rita Rocha, **As confrarias de mesteres no contexto assistencial de Coimbra (séculos XII a XV)**

Resumo: Este artigo pretende identificar e descrever as confrarias de mesteres de Coimbra e as instituições hospitalares associadas, inserindo-as na rede assistencial da cidade, entre os séculos XII e XV. Partindo deste contexto, focaremos a nossa atenção nas associações que reuniam os mestrais da cidade. Procuraremos defini-las, descrever as suas funções sociorreligiosas e a sua estrutura e analisar a sua implantação no tecido urbano.

Abstract: This paper aims to identify and describe Coimbra's craft confraternities and the related welfare institutions, inserting them in its social assistance network, between the 12th and 15th centuries. Starting from this background, we will focus on the associations that assembled the city's craftsmen. We will define them, describe their socio-religious functions and their structure, and analyse their implantation in the urban environment.

Palavras-chave: séculos XII-XV; Coimbra; confrarias de mesteres; hospitais de mesteres; solidariedade sociorreligiosa.

Keywords: 12th-15th centuries; Coimbra; craft confraternities; craft hospitals; socio-religious solidarity.

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Rodolfo Petronilho Feio, **Regulamentação dos mesteres em Évora nos séculos XIV e XV: análise a partir do *Livro das Posturas Antigas***

Resumo: Adotando uma divisão temática pelos setores das fileiras produtivas, este artigo aborda as temáticas do trabalho artesanal e da produção normativa, em Évora, entre finais do século XIV e inícios do XV, enfatizando o contributo do *Livro das Posturas Antigas*.

Abstract: Adopting a thematic division by sectors of the productive ranks, this article addresses the themes of craft work and normative production in Évora, between the late 14th and early 15th centuries, emphasizing the contribution of the *Livro das Posturas Antigas*.

Palavras-chave: Évora; mesteres; posturas municipais; produção artesanal; produção normativa.

Keywords: Évora; craftsmen; municipal ordinances; artisan production; normative production.

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Gonçalo Melo da Silva, **Rede urbana e atividades laborais no Algarve do final da Idade Média: hierarquia, especialização e complementaridade**

Resumo: Em Portugal, apesar de constituir um campo promissor para estudar a hierarquia urbana do reino e definir vilas de pequena e média dimensão, o estudo das atividades laborais no período medieval encontra-se ainda pouco trabalhado, devido à dificuldade em encontrar fontes documentais. Partindo da análise das vilas e cidades algarvias, este artigo pretende contribuir para

conhecer quais as atividades profissionais que podiam existir num núcleo urbano de pequena e média dimensão no Portugal Medieval, procurando distinguir entre aquelas que eram comuns a todos das que apenas podiam ser encontradas em determinadas localidades e refletir sobre os sinais de especialização, hierarquização e complementaridade entre as diferentes localidades.

Abstract: In Portugal, labour activities constitute a promising field to study the kingdom's urban hierarchy and define small and medium-sized towns in the medieval period, but still little explored, due to the difficulty in finding documental sources that allow their study. This paper, using the Algarve port towns as a case study, intends to contribute to know what professional activities could exist in a small and medium-sized towns in Medieval Portugal, seeking to distinguish between those that were common to all and those that could only be found in certain urban centers and reflect on the signs of specialization, hierarchy and complementarity between the different towns.

Palavras-chave: História Urbana, História do Trabalho, Cidades portuárias, Pequenas cidades, Mesteres.

Keywords: Urban History, Labour History, Port Towns, Small Towns, Craftsman.

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Josefa Madureira & Luís Miguel Duarte, **Quem quer casar com um carnicheiro? Importância, riqueza, poder e medo - Portugal na Baixa Idade Média**

Resumo: Este artigo procura esclarecer as formas de regulamentação do trabalho dos carnicheiros portugueses na Idade Média Tardia. Começa por sublinhar a enorme heterogeneidade dentro do ofício, a existência de interesses contraditórios, para depois lembrar os vários produtos em cujo comércio os carnicheiros estavam implicados, com destaque para os couros. São analisadas várias leis e posturas que regulam o respectivo trabalho.

Abstract: This article seeks to clarify the ways of regulating the work of Portuguese butchers in the Late Middle Ages. It begins by underlining the enormous heterogeneity within the craft, the existence of contradictory interests, and then recalling the various products in whose trade the butchers were involved, with an emphasis on hides. Several laws and postures that regulate the respective work are analyzed.

Palavras-chave: carnicheiro; couros; comércio; Portugal; Idade Média.

Keywords: butcher; hides; trade; Portugal; Middle Ages.

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Arnaldo Sousa Melo, **A produção de couros em Portugal nos séculos XIV e XV. Um modelo de organização na Idade Média**

Resumo: O objeto deste estudo é a organização da atividade de curtição de peles em Portugal nos séculos XIV e XV, nas cidades e seus arrabaldes. Focando nos exemplos de Porto, Guimarães e Évora, a partir de fontes relevantes, o artigo desenvolve-se segundo 4 perspetivas ou alíneas: os locais; os homens; as técnicas, equipamentos e instalações; e ainda o modelo de negócio, ou de organização da atividade de curtição de peles. Conclui-se propondo a definição e caracterização desse modelo de organização.

Abstract: This paper aims to study the organization of the tanning activity in Portugal in the 14th and 15th centuries, in the cities and their outskirts. Focusing in the examples of Porto, Guimarães

and Évora, upon relevant documental sources, the paper is developed according to 4 perspectives or points: the places; the men; the techniques, equipment and facilities; and also the business model, or the organization of the tanning activity. It concludes by proposing the definition and characterization of this organizational model.

Palavras-chave: curtição e mesteres dos couros na Idade Média; mesteres em Portugal; organização e regulamentação dos mesteres; trabalho e técnicas; espaço urbano medieval.

Keywords: tanning and leather mastering in the Middle Ages; crafts in Portugal; organization and regulation of crafts; work and techniques; medieval urban space.

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Antonio García Jiménez, **El autor del Lazarillo de Tormes y la música**

Abstract: One way to test that the Hieronymite Friar Juan de Ortega was the author of *Lazarillo* is to see if this work is somehow related to music, since the monks of this Order stood out for their great dedication to singing the canonical hours. Surprisingly, the novel not only contains unique musical expressions, but its protagonist succeeds in life thanks to his voice as a town crier, a job that was compared at the time to that of a choir singer.

Resumen: Una manera de poner a prueba al jerónimo fray Juan de Ortega como presunto autor del *Lazarillo* es comprobar si la obra tiene algo que ver con la música, dado que los monjes de esta Orden destacaban por su gran dedicación al canto de las horas. Sorprendentemente, la novela no solo contiene singulares expresiones musicales, sino que su protagonista triunfa en la vida gracias a su voz como pregonero, oficio que era comparado en la época al cantor de coro.

Keywords: Friar Juan de Ortega, authorship, town crier, choir singer

Palabras clave: fray Juan de Ortega, autoría, pregonero, cantor de coro

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Irene Grau Catalá, **Estudio bibliométrico de las ediciones incunables de Tomás de Aquino**

Abstract: Given the importance of Thomas Aquinas in Medieval Philosophy, this paper offers a bibliometric analysis of the Incunabula editions of his main works – editions, places, printers and publishers – to establish their relevance in the beginning of the printing press.

Resumen: Dada la importancia de Tomás de Aquino en la Filosofía medieval, este artículo presenta un estudio bibliométrico donde se analizan las ediciones incunables de las principales obras del autor – ediciones, lugares, impresores y editores – con el fin de establecer su relevancia durante los momentos iniciales de la imprenta.

Keywords: Incunabula, Thomas Aquinas, Late Middle Ages, History of printing, Bibliometric analysis.

Palabras clave: Incunable, Tomás de Aquino, Baja Edad Media, Historia de la imprenta, estudio bibliométrico.

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Jesús Fernando Cáseda Teresa, **La historia de D. Melón Ortiz y D^a. Endrina: Del guarda mayor Íñigo Ortiz de Estúñiga a D^a. Juana de Orozco y Meneses, miembro de la familia de los señores de Hita. Y algunas referencias navarras en el *Libro de Buen Amor* de Juan Ruiz de Cisneros**

Abstract: In this study, I identify the characters of D. Melon and D^a. Endrina from the *Libro de Buen Amor*. They are two nobles of the time, Íñigo Ortiz de Estúñiga from Navarra and his wife D^a. Juana de Orozco y Meneses, from the family of the Lords of Hita. In order to support this identification, I am giving birth to several onomastic clues and to the biographical link of both of them with Juan Ruiz de Cisneros, whom I have proposed in previous studies as the author of the work. I situate the spaces of this (Toledo and Hita) and explain the cause of the strange reference in the episode to the abbot of San Pablo.

Resumen: En este estudio, identifico a los personajes de D. Melón y D^a. Endrina del *Libro de Buen Amor*. Se trata de dos nobles de la época, el navarro Íñigo Ortiz de Estúñiga y su esposa D^a. Juana de Orozco y Meneses, de la familia de los señores de Hita. Parto, para sostener esta identificación, de diversas pistas onomásticas y de la vinculación biográfica de ambos con Juan Ruiz de Cisneros, a quien he propuesto en estudios anteriores como autor de la obra. Sitúo los espacios de esta (Toledo e Hita) y explico la causa de la extraña referencia en el episodio al abad de San Pablo.

Keywords: D. Melón, D^a. Endrina, Íñigo Ortiz de Estúñiga, Juana de Orozco, Juan Ruiz de Cisneros.

Palabras clave: D. Melón, D^a. Endrina, Íñigo Ortiz de Estúñiga, Juana de Orozco, Juan Ruiz de Cisneros.

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Samuel Parada Juncal, **La enunciación en los poemas de Quevedo sobre la muerte**

Abstract: This article aims at studying with a new perspective the Quevedian poems about death, for their enunciative features still deserve a deeper analysis. The study of this poetic aspect allows us to approach these poems from a different viewpoint suggesting a poetic classification in independent groups. This makes it possible to observe different conceptualizations on death in Quevedo's poems according to their enunciative modality.

Resumen: El presente artículo pretende analizar con una perspectiva nueva los poemas quevedianos sobre la muerte, pues apenas se ha profundizado en sus rasgos enunciativos. El estudio de este aspecto permite aproximarse a estos poemas desde una óptica diferente, y sugiere una clasificación poética en grupos independientes, que posibilitan distintas concepciones de la muerte en la lírica quevediana según su modalidad enunciativa.

Keywords: Francisco de Quevedo; poems about death; lyrical enunciation; poetic receiver; poetic voice.

Palabras clave: Francisco de Quevedo; poemas sobre la muerte; enunciación lírica; receptor poético; voz poética.

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Fidel Sebastián Mediavilla, **La crítica histórica frente a fray Luis de Granada 173-195**

Abstract: Between 1595 and 1619, six biographies of fray Luis de Granada were written in Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. During the third centennial of his death, in 1888 some biographical reviews were published in books and journals. One hundred years later (1988), Álvaro Huerga published the first complete biography and scientifically organized. In 2005, Urbano Alonso published *Vida y obra de fray Luis de Granada*, using materials from Huerga and the *Actas del Congreso del IV Centenario*

Resumen: Entre 1595 y 1639, se escribieron seis biografías más o menos extensas de fray Luis de Granada en italiano, español y portugués. En el III Centenario de su muerte, en 1888, se publicaron algunas reseñas biográficas en libros y revistas. Cien años después (1988) Álvaro Huerga publicó la primera biografía completa y científicamente planteada. En 2005, Urbano Alonso publicó *Vida y obra de fray Luis de Granada*, aprovechando los materiales de Huerga y de las Actas del Congreso del IV Centenario.

Keywords: Fray Luis de Granada, Biography, Álvaro Huerga, Urbano Alonso

Palabras clave: Fray Luis de Granada, Biography, Álvaro Huerga, Urbano Alonso

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Raquel Trillia, **Manuscrito El Escorial C-III-3 ff. 252r-264r: vida e historia de la beata María García 196-220**

Abstract: transcription of El Escorial manuscript containing the life of the holy woman Maria Garcia (c. 1340-1426) whose sanctioned life exposes the tension possible between belief and dissent that both reflects and questions the values and culture of the society of her time. Her life is contextualized within the socio-political and spiritual changes that took place between the twelfth and the fourteenth centuries of the Middle Ages.

Resumen: transcripción del manuscrito de El Escorial que contiene la vida e historia de la beata María García (h. 1340-1426) cuya vida refleja la tensión posible entre creer y disentir, pertenecer y separarse, en la construcción de una vida aprobada que tanto se ciñe a como cuestiona los valores de la sociedad y cultura de su momento. Se contextualiza su trayectoria dentro de los cambios político-sociales y espirituales ocurridos entre los siglos XII-XIV de la Edad Media.

Keywords: holy woman, María García, Hieronymite Orden, charity, Toledo.

Palabras clave: beata, María García, Orden de San Jerónimo, caridad, Toledo.

Submitted: 06/08/2021 **Accepted:** 09/09/2021

Jack Weiner, **Juan de Tasis, la anagogía, Felipe IV y Botticelli, 221-231**

Abstract: Tasis knew that he was going to die for his homosexuality and for his conyugal infidelity with Isabel de Borbón wife of Felipe IV. Consecuentemente Tasis suffered from anagoge. Felipe IV wanted him dead. Botticelli wanted to save his soul. Tasis. wanted to see himself in heaven in the presence of God,

Abstracto: Tasis sabía que iba a morir por su homosexualidad y por su infidelidad conyugal con la reina Isabel de Borbón cónyuge de Felipe IV. En consecuencia, el poeta sufría de anagogía. Don Felipe le quería ver muerto. Botticelli quería salvarle el alma. Nuestro poeta

quería morir católicamente y verse en el cielo al lado de Dios, Cristo y la Virgen María.

Submitted: 09/08/2021 **Accepted:** 09/09/2021

Eugenio García Gascón, **Sobre la incierta autoría sanjuanista de las declaraciones del *Cántico espiritual* 232-244**

Abstract: La concurrencia de numerosas incoherencias entre el poema de *El cántico espiritual* y las declaraciones correspondientes sostiene la hipótesis de que San Juan de la Cruz no es el autor de estas últimas. En este artículo se presentan algunas de las notables inconsistencias derivadas de la crítica interna del texto y de su transmisión histórica que cuestionan la autoría sanjuanista de las declaraciones tal como se han conservado. FIN

Resumen: The presence of several inconsistencies between *El cántico espiritual* and its explanatory glosses supports the hypothesis that St John of the Cross is not the author of the latter. This article offers some notable inconsistencies derived from a close reading of the text and its historical transmission that question St John's authorship of the glosses in their extant form.

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Donatella Gagliardi, **La osadía femenina en cuatro *maravillas* de doña María de Zayas 245-258**

Abstract: This paper analyzes four *Novelas amorosas y ejemplares* (1637) by María de Zayas, focusing on their female protagonists. Aminta, Laura, Hipólita and Estela stand out for their courage, rebelliousness and groundbreaking behaviour. Each of them, prompted by dramatic circumstances, transgresses the usual rules of conduct that required women of *Siglo de Oro* to be self-sacrificing, passive, silent and obedient, even in case of abuse and mistreatment.

Resumen: Analizo en este artículo cuatro *Novelas amorosas y ejemplares* (1637) de doña María de Zayas, centrándome en sus protagonistas femeninas. Aminta, Laura, Hipólita y Estela destacan por su actitud valiente, insumisa y rompedora. Cada una de ellas, impulsada por circunstancias dramáticas, transgrede las normas de comportamiento al uso, que imponían a la mujer del *Siglo de Oro* abnegación, pasividad y obediencia silenciosa, aun en caso de abusos y maltratos.

Keywords: María de Zayas, *Novelas amorosas y ejemplares*, 17th century, female daring.

Palabras clave: María de Zayas, *Novelas amorosas y ejemplares*, siglo XVII, osadía femenina.

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Marcelo E. Fuentes, **Una sagrada venganza contra gentes muy malditas: Las figuras del odio en las *Historias de la divinal victoria de Orán* por Martín de Herrera 259-271**

Abstract: In his *Historias de la divinal victoria de Orán* from 1510, Martín de Herrera predominantly uses the device that Auerbach calls "figure" (that is, the connection by similarity between a historical event and a previous one that announces it) with the purpose of relating the recent Spanish capture of Oran with two conquests of Jerusalem: by the Romans in the first century and by Christians in the future. These connections justify and promote the Christian

efforts during early modernity to occupy North Africa and, someday, the Holy Land, mainly by inciting hatred against Muslims and Jews.

Resumen: En sus *Historias de la divinal victoria de Orán* de 1510, Martín de Herrera utiliza predominantemente el recurso que Auerbach llama “figura” (es decir, la conexión por semejanza entre un hecho histórico y otro anterior que lo anuncia), para vincular la reciente toma española de Orán con dos conquistas de Jerusalén: la romana en el siglo I y una cristiana en el futuro. Estas conexiones justifican y promueven los esfuerzos cristianos durante la temprana modernidad por ocupar el norte de África y algún día hacer lo mismo con Tierra Santa, principalmente a través de la incitación al odio contra musulmanes y judíos.

Keywords: *Historias de la divinal victoria de Orán*, Castilian literature, 16th century, antisemitism, hate speech.

Palabras clave: *Historias de la divinal victoria de Orán*, literatura castellana, siglo XVI, antisemitismo, discursos de odio.

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Ludmila Grasso, **Las escenas de pecado y perdón en “El monje de San Pedro” de Berceo y “Dou moigne que Nostre Dame resuscita” de Coinci: *translatio* y divergencias narratológicas. 272-305**

Abstract: Gonzalo de Berceo’s *Milagros de Nuestra Señora*, and Gautier de Coinci’s *Miracles de Nostre Dame* are rewritings, made during the 13th century, from a 11th-century Latin collection of miracles in honor of the Virgin Mary. In this article, we aim to analyze “De monacho qui meritis beate Virginis ad agendam penitenciam revixit” and its “romanceamientos” —“El monje y San Pedro de Berceo” and I. Mir. 24 “Dou moigne que Nostre Dame resuscita”—, in order to reveal their different narrative construction in the sin-fall and forgiveness-resurrection scenes. Our final goal is to delve into the ideological motivations that explain these divergences.

Resumen: Durante el siglo XIII, tanto Gonzalo de Berceo en *Los Milagros de Nuestra Señora* como Gautier de Coinci en *Les Miracles de Nostre Dame* realizan una reelaboración de una colección de milagros marianos latinos datados hacia el siglo XI. A partir del análisis del relato milagroso “De monacho qui meritis beate Virginis ad agendam penitenciam revixit” y sus romanceamientos —“El monje y San Pedro de Berceo” y I. Mir. 24 “Dou moigne que Nostre Dame resuscita”— intentaremos relevar la construcción narratológica diversa de las escenas de pecado-caída y el perdón-resurrección. De este modo, buscaremos indagar en las posibles motivaciones ideológicas que impulsan tales divergencias.

Keywords: miracles, romanceamiento, Berceo, Coinci, public.

Palabras clave: milagros, romanceamiento, Berceo, Coinci, público.

Submitted: 07/10/2021 **Accepted:** 09/04/2021

Fayza Mechernene, **Los hispanismos usados en el lenguaje pesquero del Oranesado 306-323**

Abstract: This article summarizes our sociolinguistic research focused on the language of the fishermen of the west of Algeria. It is marked by loans of Spanish origin acquired during the time of the Spanish presence in Algeria. We are specifically interested in talking about the Spanish vocabulary integrated into the fishing life of Oran, Ain Temouchent, Tlemcen and

Mostaganem. This language has its own uses that continue among fishermen. The linguistic data confirm and highlight the quantitative use of these loans, which are quite remarkable in the fishing vocabulary of the western Algeria.

Resumen: Este artículo resume nuestra investigación sociolingüística centrada en el lenguaje de los pescadores del Oranesado, que está marcado por préstamos de origen español adquiridos desde la época de la presencia española en Argelia. Nos interesará específicamente hablar del vocabulario español integrado en la vida pesquera de Orán, Ain Temouchent, Tremecén y Mostaganem. Este lenguaje tiene sus propias funciones que sigue permaneciendo entre los pescadores. Los datos lingüísticos nos confirman y ponen de relevancia el uso cuantitativo de dichos préstamos que son bastante notables en el vocabulario pesquero del Oranesado. **Jey Key**

Keywords: Linguistic loan, Algerian Arabic, fishing language, hispanisms, western Algeria

Palabras clave: Préstamo lingüístico, árabe argelino, lenguaje pesquero, hispanismos, Oranesado

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Guillermo Schmidhuber, Olga Martha Peña Doria, *Cronograma de Juana Inés de Asuaje / Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz 324-332*

Abstract: This article offers a chronological table of the life and work of Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz based on reliable data.

Resumen: Este artículo ofrece una tabla cronológica de la vida y obra de sor Juana Inés de la Cruz basado en documentación comprobada.

Keywords: Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz, vida, obra

Palabras clave: Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz, life, work

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Fernando Riv a, ‘Cinco somos los qe aquí moramos’: Exorcism and Apocalyptic Battle in Berceo’s *Vida de San Millán* 333-350

Abstract: This article analyzes Gonzalo de Berceo’s *Vida de San Millán de la Cogolla* from a perspective focusing on the relationship between exorcism and apocalyptic discourse. I argue that the proliferation of exorcistic practices in the *Vida de San Millán* is a reflection of a growing apocalyptic thought in 13th– century Castile, which is based on a doctrinal debate on the nature of the devil and his actions on humanity. Additionally, I posit that the battle experienced by the energumens portrayed in Berceo’s poem are an echo of the macrocosmic struggle between good and evil. This latter fact is present at the end of the *Vida de San Millán*, in particular, in the battle between Christian and Muslim armies.

Resumen: Este artículo analiza la *Vida de San Millán de la Cogolla* de Gonzalo de Berceo desde una perspectiva que se centra en la relación entre el exorcismo y pensamiento apocalíptico. Sostengo que la proliferación de prácticas exorcísticas en la *Vida de San Millán* representa una reflexión sobre el pensamiento apocalíptico en Castilla durante el siglo XIII. Tal pensamiento está sustentado en un debate doctrinal sobre la naturaleza del demonio y sus acciones sobre la humanidad. Asimismo, propongo que la batalla que tiene lugar en el interior del cuerpo de los energúmenos representados en esta obra es un reflejo de las luchas macrocósmicas entre el bien y

el mal que se hace patente al final del poema, concretamente, en la batalla entre los ejércitos cristianos y musulmanes.

Keywords: Berceo, exorcism, demonic possession, apocalypticism, Vida de San Millán.

Palabras clave: Berceo, exorcismo, posesión demonica, apocalipticismo, Vida de San Millán

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Alfonsina, De Benedetto, La Segunda parte del *Chisciotte* de Franciosini (1625), el texto fuente, el paratexto, las notas 351-363

Abstracts: The present study concentrates on the second part of the first Italian translation of Don Quixote by Lorenzo Franciosini (1625). Since there are no studies that have been dedicated to it, the source text from which it comes, nor the characteristics of its editorial history, were not known. Through the analysis of the copious apparatus of notes, furthermore, elements emerge that characterize the translation praxis and the type of reader Franciosini was addressing.

Resumen: El presente estudio se concentra en la Segunda parte de la primera traducción italiana del *Don Quijote* de Lorenzo Franciosini (1625). Puesto que no existen estudios que se hayan dedicado a ello, no se conocía el texto fuente del que procede, ni las características de su historia editorial. A través del análisis del copioso aparato de notas, además, emergen elementos que caracterizan la praxis traductora y el tipo de lector al que se dirigía Franciosini.

Key words: *Don Quijote*, 16th century, source text, editorial history, horizontal translation, teaching tool.

Palabras clave: *Don Quijote*, Siglo XVI, texto fuente, historia editorial, traducción horizontal, herramienta didáctica.

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