

SECOND CONFERENCE OF THE ANGLO-CATALAN SOCIETY

Cambridge, 4th - 6th April, 1956

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(under the joint chairmanship of Professor Frank Pierce and Professor E.M. Wilson)

PROGRAMME

Friday, 4th May:

6.30 p.m. Sherry offered by Professor E.M. Wilson, in Prof. Wilson's rooms, Emmanuel College.

8.30 p.m. R.D.F. Pring-Mill, University of Oxford, The Karlsruhe miniatures and the structure of the Lullian universe. Illustrated public lecture. Emmanuel College (Lecture-room B).

Saturday, 5th May:

10 a.m. Dr. R.B. Tate, The Queen's University, Belfast, Vicens Clement. Emmanuel College.

11 a.m. Coffee.

11.30 a.m. G.W. Ribbans, University of Sheffield, 18th century Spain as seen by Foreign Travelers, with special reference to Catalonia. Emmanuel College.

Lunch.

2 p.m. Professor Pierre Vilar, Ecole des Hautes Etudes, Paris, Progres agricole et conjoncture économique dans la Catalogne du XVIIIe siècle. Le cas de la culture de la garance. A résumé of this paper will be read in English. Emmanuel College.

2.30 p.m. Dr. J. M. Batista i Roca, University of Cambridge, The first Catalan Renaixença in the late 18th century. Emmanuel College.

Tea.

Committee-meeting. Prof. Wilson's rooms

6.45 p.m. Dinner in the Prioress Room, Jesus College.

Sunday, 6th May:

10 a.m.

Dr. A.B. Hibbert, University of Cambridge,
The commercial revolution in Barcelona
in the mid-13th century. Professor
Trend's rooms, Christ's College.

11 a.m.

R. Gubern, University of Liverpool, Els
primers Jocs Florals a Catalunya. Christ's
College.

Coffee.

Lunch.

2 p.m.

Jocs Florals de la Llengua Catalana.

Christ's College. The Jocs will be
opened by the Vice-Chancellor of the Uni-
versity, Professor B.W. Downs, Master of
Christ's College.

5 p.m.

Sherry offered by Mrs. Helen F. Grant and
Dr. J.M. Batista i Roca. Fellows' Drawing
Room, Girton College (until 7 p.m.).

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Members will find enclosed the Programme of the Second Conference (overleaf), abstracts of the papers to be delivered, historical information upon the Jocs Florals, and details of the review Vida Nova. Printed abstracts of the paper submitted by Prof. Pierre Vilar will be distributed during the Conference, or, to members not attending the Conference, with the Report.
2. Accommodation. Delegates non-resident in Cambridge, and who have not made private arrangements, will be accommodated as follows:

Sr. and Sra. Solé-Leris		Royal Hotel
Sr. Joan Gili		Royal Hotel
Prof. Josep Trueta		Blue Boar Hotel
Prof. Frank Pierce	Jesus College	(Dr. F. Brittain)
P. Russell-Gebbett	St. Catharine's	(Dr. Topsfield)
G.W. Ribbans	id.	id.
R. Gubern	Gonville and Caius	(J. Reed, Esq.)
J. Pérez Ballestar	Corpus Christi	(D.W. Donaldson, Esq.)

Delegates for whom arrangements have been made to stay in College should upon arrival present themselves at the Porters' Lodge, and state whose guest they are (the name of the host is in parenthesis above). Payment will be made to the Secretary, who will attend to the reimbursing of the College concerned.

3. Transport. There is a regular service of 'buses from the station to the town centre (no. 101), and there are a number of good taxi lines.
4. Meals. It has proved impossible to arrange for delegates to lunch together on Saturday and Sunday. There are, however, many restaurants in the town; specially recommended is the Arts Restaurant, but tables must be vacated by 1 p.m. The dinner in the Prioress Room, Jesus College, is the principal social function of the Conference; the cost will be £1, including wines. Since the optimum accommodation of the room is 20, intending guests are asked to be present in Jesus College by 6.45 p.m. (for 7 p.m.) so that final seating arrangements may be attended to (absolute maximum accommodation is 26.) Informal dress will be worn.
5. Jocs Florals. The celebration of the Jocs will begin promptly at 2 p.m. Since seats cannot be reserved delegates are asked to be in their seats before 2 p.m.; the Festa will last some two to two and a half hours, and will be followed by a sherry party in Girton College in honour of the Reina de la Festa i les damisel. les de la seva Cort d'Amor (5-7 p.m.).

<u>Station</u>	<u>London dep.</u>	<u>Cambridge arr.</u>
L.S.	4.30	5.38
"	4.36	5.54
"	5.54	7.12
K+	5.55	7.58

by R.D.F. Pring-Mill, University of Oxford.

Ms. St. Peter perg. 92 of the Badische Landesbibliothek (44 ff. 350 x 277 mm.) contains the Breviculum ex artis Remondi ascribed to Thomas le Myésier, followed by a modified version of the Lullian Ars brevis and preceded by a brief biographical introduction. This introduction is illustrated with twelve full-page illuminations, intended "ut sciretur origo a quo et quomodo orta est ars ista et alie Remondi artes et libri."

That is also the primary purpose which they will serve in this talk: after a brief discussion of the biographical plates, the speaker will concentrate upon the allegorical representations, using them as visual aids in an exposition of the underlying assumptions of the Lullian art. He will be particularly concerned with the Divine Dignities and their innate 'correlatives', and with the way in which their dependent terminological apparatus provides the Trinitarian structure of the Lullian world-picture.

Vicens Clement (m.1474)

by Dr. R.B. Tate, The Queen's University, Belfast.

The paper will consist of a brief glimpse of the contact existing between the kingdoms of Aragon and England in the 15th Century - through the biography of Vicens Clement, native of Valencia, student at Oxford, envoy of Duke Humphrey, Henry VI, to Rome. Clement was subsequently Papal Collector in England (from 1450), as well as King's Proctor in the Vatican. The part Clement played in the Wars of the Roses, and later in the international policies of John II of Aragon during the Civil War in Catalonia, will be outlined.

The paper will also discuss his relations with English and Italian scholars and ecclesiastics, and some light will be thrown upon the problem of Martorell's stay in England.

18th-century Spain as seen by Foreign Travellers, with special reference to Catalonia

by G.W. Ribbans, University of Sheffield

The many English, French and Italian travellers who visited Spain between 1755 and 1795 form a fairly coherent group within a contained period. Their impressions, pace Sarrailh and Juderías, are valuable because they provide much supplementary information to the reports of Spanish observers: Jovellanos, in the North, Cavanilles in the Kingdom of Valencia, and Ponz, over the whole country.

As examples of the virtues and limitations of these travellers will be taken: a description of Charles III, some impressions of Toledo, Bilbao and Valencia, and a detailed comparison will be made of the accounts of Mataró and Barcelona given by Ponz and by certain travellers in order to bring out the merits of the latter.

The first Catalan Renaixença in the late 18th century

by Dr. J.M. Batista i Roca, University of Cambridge

Towards the middle of the 18th century the old Catalan society, mainly represented by the ecclesiastics and the nobility, was exhausted, while a new society was emerging represented by merchants and industrialists. The Acadèmia de Bones Lletres and the Junta de Comerç (1763) respectively represent the two societies.

In 1768 came the decree ordering the teaching of Castilian in all schools in Catalonia. Consequently, Bishop Climent asked the Academy (1769) to compile a dictionary of the Catalan language, which, he feared, was then bound to disappear. Paradoxically, its preparation undertaken by the Academy marked a revival of interest in the Catalan language.

Other contributory causes to a revival came with the overhaul of the schools and the University of Cervera following the expulsion of the Jesuits, a renewed interest in classical education mainly represented by the Schola Pia, and the stir caused by the war with revolutionary France (1792-93).

This is a period of intense activity: development of trade and industry, founding of various Academies, young men studying abroad, new schools and Chairs of Arts and Crafts established in Barcelona, development of sculpture and architecture under neoclassic influences, and the appearance of a number of prominent opera composers.

Many popular poems in Catalan appear during the war with France. A debate on Catalan orthography (1796), the Comunicació Literària, Dr. Ferrera's Apologia de l'Idioma Català, Fr. Bada's poem La Glòria en lo Parnàs are signs, among others, of this first Renaixença in the 18th century under the influence of neoclassicism. Later products of this line are Ballot's Gramàtica (1810-1814), Puig Blanc's Temple de la Glòria (1814), and even Cabanyes' Preludios de mi Lira (1833).

This first neoclassic Renaixença is broken by the Napoleonic War (1808-1813), and by the two absolutist restorations (1814-1820, 1823-1833). But the march forward is continued by the younger generation that emerges during the liberal period of 1820-1823. The new industrialists, the liberals, the romantics and the renaixentistes form one group of people. The second romantic Renaixença springs from them.

The commercial revolution in Barcelona in the mid-13th century

by Dr. A.B. Hibbert, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

This paper draws attention to the critical and dramatic nature of a very short period, the middle decades of the thirteenth century (the 1230s to 1260s) in the commercial history of Barcelona. The earlier achievements of the citizens of Barcelona in the field of trade, and their power to influence the circumstances of trade, are briefly mentioned and their limitations suggested. Attention is drawn to the striking progress made in various fields during the period under review - the rejection of foreign influence, the development of monetary and commercial techniques, the increasing control over the coinage, the development of consular organization and soundly based overseas contacts, the winning of a large amount of autonomy in the direction of commercial affairs and so on. It is argued that this is probably the period in which the original 'good customs of the sea', the nucleus of The Book of the Sea Consulate, were written down.

Some of the reasons underlying this striking transformation in Barcelona's economic position are suggested, and particular emphasis given to the rôle of co-operation between the city and the King of Aragon.