1. Bibliography and General

Bibliography. The bibliographical highpoint of the year is F. Aguilar Piñal, Bibliografía de autores españoles del siglo XVIII, iv, c–k, CSIC, 936 pp., which includes such major authors as Huerta, the Iriartes, Isla, and Jovellanos. Aguilar’s investigations in the world’s libraries and archives provide a magnificent basis for renewed research into any of the authors covered. The list of MSS of the Iriarte family alone is a major contribution to scholarship. M. D. Egea Marcos and M. C. Ruiz Abellán, El libro en Murcia en el siglo XVIII, Murcia, Acad. Alfonso X el Sabio, 1985, 293 pp., list 785 items published in Murcia in the 18th-c. Authors include Ignacio López de Ayala and Cascales, but the vast majority of the publications are religious. J. Gutiérrez, ‘En el centenario de Nicolás Antonio: Inventario y textos’, Dieciocho, 8, 1985:3–30, provides details of the publication of the Bibliotheca Hispana Nova and Bibliotheca Hispana Vetus in 1783 and 1788 and the roles of Mayans and Pérez Bayer. B. Tejerina, ‘Añadidos del catálogo de libros impresos de la Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana a la “Bibliografía de autores españoles del siglo XVIII”, Tomo II (c–ch) de Francisco Aguilar Piñal’, Dieciocho, 9:99–127, continues to supplement Aguilar’s Bibliografía, including contemporary reviews in Italian periodicals on 18th-c. Spanish lit. The same author provides details of ‘Las reseñas de libros españoles en las Effemeridi letterarie di Roma (1772–1798), NRFH, 33, 1984 (1986):311–26. The editors complained of a lack of information about contemporary Spanish lit. Authors reviewed include Leandro Moratín, Huerta, Jorge Juan, Capmany, Juan and Tomás de Iriarte.

of this association of printers dedicated to printing religious and other
texts which required long print runs. She covers internal disputes,
work practices, and clashes with authorities, reproducing many
useful documents.

CENSORSHIP. M. Artola, ‘El camino a la libertad de imprenta,
1808–1810’, Homenaje Maravall, 1, 211–19, reveals opposing opinions
on censorship in various governmental bodies in the period before the
1812 Constitution, when the confused political situation made strict
control impossible. A. Gil Novales, ‘Inquisición y ciencia en el siglo
XIX’, Arbor, 124:147–70, analyses arguments in early 19th-c.
pamphlets which heralded the final demise of the Inquisition. J. A.
Maravall, ‘Notas sobre la libertad de pensamiento en España durante
el siglo de la Ilustración’, NRFH, 33, 1984 (1986):34–58, is a
characteristically erudite survey of attitudes from the ‘novatarios’ to
Arroyal.

LITERARY HISTORY. D. Briesemeister, ‘La recepción de la litera-
tura española en Alemania en el siglo XVIII’, NRFH, 33, 1984
18th-c. works, El Pensador, Fray Gerundio, Fábulas literarias, and L. J.
Velázquez’s Orígenes received attention from German scholars. R. M.
Cox, ‘Impressions: Casanova’s Spain, 1767–1768’, Dieciocho,
9:86–100, reproduces extracts from the History of my Life in Trask’s
translation. F. Díaz-Plaja, El Abate Marchena. Su vida, su tiempo, su obra,
León, Univ., 270 pp., is a comprehensive narrative account in which
facts predominate over critical analysis. J. Dowling, ‘La sincronía de
El delincuente honrado de Jovellanos y las Noches lugubres de Cadalso’,
NRFH, 33, 1984 (1986):218–23, traces five decades of success in
Europe and the United States of these two ‘sentimental’ works. R.
Froldi, ‘Apuntaciones críticas sobre la historiografía de la cultura y
de la literatura españolas del siglo XVIII’, NRFH, 33, 1984
(1986):59–72, is a refreshing overview of advances in understanding
18th-c. Spain and its lit. over the past three decades. Froldi appears to
hold an anti- or non-Christian conception of the enlightenment and
accordingly confines its Spanish manifestation to the second half of
the century. With a rigorous historical approach to style and
periodization he rejects an early date for Spanish romanticism, seeing
sentiment as a neoclassical feature. He also rejects a literary rococo.
A sharply-argued article whose author refuses to be pulled by the
prevailing tide. N. Glendinning, ‘Tendencias liberales en la literatura
española a fines del siglo XVIII’, Dieciocho, 9:138–52, traces liberal
ideas in Arroyal’s Sátiras, the Tratado sobre la monarquía colombina,
Quintana, Cienfuegos, Goya, and L. Moratín. Modern conceptions
of history dominate in J. M. Jover Zamora’s editing of Menéndez
Pidal’s Historia de España. Tomo xxix. La época de los primeros Borbones.