VII. GALICIAN STUDIES

LITERATURE

By María Liñeira, Centre for Galician Studies, The Queen’s College, University of Oxford, and Montse Peña Presas, University of Santiago de Compostela

This survey covers the years 2006–2009

1. General

Important contributions to the study of Galician writers during the Spanish Civil War and the first decades of Franco dictatorship include: Xesús Alonso Montero, Os escritores galegos ante a guerra civil española (1936–1939): textos e actitudes, Vigo, Galaxia, 2006, 527 pp., the proceedings of the 1999 conference of the same name, and Guerra civil e literatura galega (1936–1939): xornadas de estudo e debate, 1999, ed. Xesús Alonso Montero and Miro Villar, Vigo, Xerais, 2006, 161 pp., a collection of materials from the period distributed during that conference. Examples of the ongoing fascination with epistolaries are Ricardo Carballo Calero, Epistolario a Fernández del Riego, Vigo, Galaxia, 2006, 575 pp., containing letters from 1932 to 1984 and an indispensable source of information about Galician culture in the 20th c. that offers a vivid first-hand image of the first decades of Franco’s dictatorship; and the magnificent Ramón Otero Pedrayo, Cartas á nai, ed. Patricia Arias Chachero and Mónica Pazos Martínez, 2 vols, Vigo, Galaxia, 2007, 694, 632 pp., containing the letters exchanged between O.P. and his mother between 1905 and 1956. It is fundamental not only as an approach to O.P.’s own work, but also to that of his generation and social network.

Vigo, Xerais, 2007, 190 pp., are collections of essays which cover a great variety of (mainly) Galician literary topics.

Full of interesting insights and bold readings, María López Sández, *Paisaxe e nación: a creación discursiva do territorio*, Vigo, Galaxia, 2008, 216 pp., is a groundbreaking work that offers a useful frame for the study of how literature contributes to the social construction of landscape. The texts examined are Rosalía de Castro’s *Cantares gallegos*, Otero Pedrayo’s *Arredor de si*, and Méndez Ferrín’s ‘ciclo de Tagen Ata’.


