

popular sayings, diminutives, interruptions, exclamations and oral syntax, and with the redundancies and ellipses that are characteristic of conversational mimesis» (p. 16-17).

Sobre els tòpics i idees presentades al diàleg són els següents: «the state of the Catalan language, the place of the Crown of Aragon within Spain, Church politics, relations between the social classes, the municipal government of Tortosa, and the fauna and flora on the lands bordering the Ebro» (p. 18-19). Però el més important, d'acord amb els autors, són les idees polítiques presentades al text de Despuig, com ara l'oblidament dels fets dels diversos personatges polítics catalans a les històries escrites a l'àmbit territorial castellà, el que resulta d'un «expansionist spirit of the Crown of Castille, determined to white out the heroic deeds of the Catalans» (p. 20), a més dels problemes eclesiàstics (p. 21) i qüestions sobre el govern municipal de Tortosa (p. 22).

Pel que fa al prefaci del traductor (p. 27-30), que són comentaris més aviat tornats cap a les formes de la traducció, Ettinghausen subratlla que ha posat els noms en un format anglès i subratlla el motiu per traduir el títol de l'obra com a *Dialogues*, amb la intenció de subratllar «the important Renaissance genre to which the work belongs and to turn Despuig's title into a subtitle that defines the work as a Catalan Renaissance colloquy» (p. 28). A més, el traductor explica que les notes de peu de pàgina tenen com a intenció aclarir els dubtes històrics, geogràfics, bibliogràfics i lexicogràfics, a més de proporcionar informacions bàsiques para auxiliar el lector anglòfon.

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Alejandra Guzmán Almagro, Xavier Espluga and Maria Ahn (eds.), *Pere Miquel Carbonell i el seu temps (1434-1517)*, Barcelona: Reial Acadèmia de Bones Lletres, 2016, 252 pp., ISBN: 978-84-945234-0-3.

Publication *Pere Miquel Carbonell i el seu temps (1434-1517)* presents a thematic proceeding from the conference held on November 22, 2013 at Gabriel Oliver Room at Faculty of Philology, University of Barcelona, Spain. It has been organized by the groups LUDUS Promoting Classics and LITTEA from the Department of Latin Philology of the Faculty of Philology, University of Barcelona.

This publication had an aim to reflect on a significant individual, notary Pere Miquel Carbonell, whose personality marked the transition from the waning of the Middle Ages to the Renaissance. Carbonell, archivist, historian, chronicler, the owner of an exquisite library, was a member of the cultural group of Barcelona's philologists and humanists while sharing a close bond with intellectual and cultural elite of 15th century Catalans. Even though he never lived in Italy, with the help of his cousin, Jeroni Pau, Carbonell participated in introducing the humanist movement with its classical heritage in Catalonia. Thereby, the purpose of volume *Pere Miquel Carbonell i el seu temps (1434-1517)* was to collect the latest scientific contributions regarding to the works of Pere Miquel Carbonell as well as its reception.

The thematic proceedings *Pere Miquel Carbonell i el seu temps (1434-1517)* comprised eleven scientific papers, while the total number of authors is thirteen. The study began with the article «Actualitat de Pere Miquel Carbonell» written by editors, Alejandra Guzmán Almagro and Xavier Espluga. This study opens a discussion regarding to Carbonell's lifework while reflecting on papers in the publication. It depicted him as an influential royal notary and erudite personality, owner of a magnificent library, influenced by Roman moral philosophy and inclined toward epigraphy. Additionally, the paper reflected on Carbonell's correspondence with Italian humanists which, according to the authors, should be a matter of discussion in future investigations.

Two articles «La semblança d'Alfons el Magnànim com a model de príncep humanista de Pere Miquel Carbonell» written by Agustí Alcoberro and «Lectors de Pere Miquel Carbonell cronista» by authors Gemma Avenoz and Lourdes Soriano are focused on a most distinguished Carbonell's piece, a narrative account of Spanish history, *Cròniques d'Espanya*. The first paper is based on a chapter of the chronicle in which a renaissance ruler, Alfonso de Magnanimous, was presented as an ideal monarch of high military and diplomatic skills and at the same time, a patron of arts, attracted to classical literature. The second one examined a historical piece, *Cròniques d'Espanya*, as a paradigmatic example of the way in which a book has lived from the moment of its publishing until this day. Additionally, this study provided the table of editions and copies of the chronicle together with its location.

Further on, a paper «Glosses i anotacions jurídiques de Pere Miquel Carbonell» by Daniel Álvarez Gómez analysed Carbonell's activity as a royal notary. According to Álvarez, humanist Carbonell was not very inclined toward jurisprudence and utilized official documentation while occasionally neglecting the Catalan constitutions approved by the Catalan courts.

The next two articles «Inscripcions itàliques en el ms. 69 de l'ACG de Pere Miquel Carbonell. Primers resultats» written by Joan Carbonell Manils and «Pere Miquel Carbonell i l'inici dels estudis epigràfics a Catalunya» by Gerard González Germain are investigating Carbonell's epigraphical skills. The first article analysed italic epigraphy in ms. ACG 69 which had been copied by Carbonell. Additionally, it tried to contrast the sets used to make it, as well as the links between them (ff. 28-38v ff. 128-138v) with two *syllogai* connected to Ciriaco d'Ancona. The second essay is focused on the first phase of *studia epigraphica* phenomenon in Catalonia during the period from 1475 until the first decade of XVI century and Carbonell's contributions to these studies.

The next article, «Pere Miquel Carbonell i les novetats que venien d'Itàlia» by Alejandro Coroleu, examined Carbonell's bibliographical interests and his fondness for humanistic writings and classical texts proven by plethora of Italian, Roman and Greek (in Latin translation) works kept in his library. In this paper Coroleu was especially focused on Carbonell's knowledge toward specific and fundamental writings from Italian humanism until 1473 in the manner of *studia humanitatis*.

Further on, the next two articles are based on the challenging period in question characterized by conflicts between papacy and monarchy. Firstly, a paper «La elección de Pío III y los nuevos espacios de la negociación hispana en sede vacante (1503)» by Álvaro Fernández de Córdoba examined Spanish negotiating actions during the papal conclave of Pius III in which diplomatic and ecclesiastical skills obtained by Spanish monarchy in Apennine peninsula changed regular ways of the negotiations between the Crown of Castile and papal Rome. Secondly, the article «La participación de los Reyes Católicos en la solución de la controversia entre Alejandro VI y Virginio Orsini (1492-1493)» by Ivan Parisi is based on the controversy between Duke of Bracciano, Virginio Orsini, and pope Alexander VI due to Lazio region territories, Cerveteri and Anguillara. Primarily, this paper is analysing international implications that emerged from a new reading of the *Codice aragonese* published in the late 19th century by Francesco Trinchera.

The next article, «Entre medievals i moderns: els clàssics en el procés d'elaboració de la *Ratio Studiorum* (1599)» by Xavier Baró Queralt presents an exquisite example of creating a cultural bridge between the Middle Ages and modern history in which classical sources and humanist method were employed in Jesuitical educational system.

Last but not least, a paper «A tall de conclusió. *Nemo libris et uxori deservire potest*: la passió d'un bibliòfil, Pere Miquel Carbonell» by Marc Mayer, who also did the preface to the volume, presents its final chapter and closure. In this article

professor Mayer is investigating Carbonell's second passion: books, which he collected, acquitted and commented on, that also distracted him from his primary desire, which was, by paraphrasing his own words, a fondness for women. This essay was focused on Carbonell's library, which was considered as one of the most important during the period in question.

Overall, although the volume *Pere Miquel Carbonell i el seu temps (1434-1517)* presents a significant contribution to the variety of disciplines in the work of Pere Miquel Carbonell, a certain irregularity can be found in it; for instance, only one abstract is included, while other ten are missing. But nonetheless, the importance of this publication lies in a greater understanding of historical background of the period in question, during which the renaissance cultural movement spread through the rest of the Europe and having its significant impact in Iberian Peninsula. Additionally, it reveals more accurately, not only Carbonell's role as a jurist, but also his epigraphical and literary interests in humanistic writings.

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David Hook, *The Hispanic, Portuguese, and Latin American Manuscripts of Sir Thomas Phillipps*. I: *Preliminary Study*. II: *Edited Catalogue Texts*, Westbury on Trym: Fontaine Notre Dame/David Hook (Publications of the Magdalen Iberian Medieval Studies Seminar, 5), 2017, 2 vols., ISBN 978-0-9517564-4-7 (vol. 1), ISBN 978-0-9517564-5-4 (vol. 2), ISBN 978-0-9517564-3-0 (obra completa).

Sir Thomas Phillipps (Manchester, 2 de julio de 1792 – Cheltenham, 6 de febrero de 1872) confesaba en el prefacio que debía abrir el *Catalogus* impreso de su colección, redactado hacia 1828, qué le había llevado a acumular su colección y a dedicar su vida a perseguir la adquisición de manuscritos e impresos antiguos: «In amassing my collection, I commenced with purchasing everything that lay within my reach, to which I was instigated by reading various accounts of the destruction of valuable manuscripts (...) My principal search has been for historical, and particularly unpublished, manuscripts, whether good or bad, and more particularly those on vellum (...) As I advanced, the ardour of the pursuit increased, until at last I became a perfect vello-maniac (if I may coin a word), and I gave any price that was asked. Nor do I regret it, for my object was not