

ALFONSO MARTÍNEZ DE TOLEDO. *Arcipreste de Talavera*. Edito da Mario Penna. Collezione di testi romanzi o mediolatini, II. Torino, n.d. (1955). LXIII-249 pp.

JOAQUÍN GONZÁLEZ MUELA. *El infinitivo en "El Corbacho" del Arcipreste de Talavera*. Colección filológica de la Universidad de Granada, Granada, 1954. 130 pp.

A new edition of the Spanish treatise on "amor loco" as well as a book on the infinitive construction employed by the Archpriest can be added to the slowly growing list of scholarly works on didactic prose writings of the late middle-ages. These two valuable publications have been prepared independently, both authors being unaware of each other's work. Neither had the undersigned a previous knowledge of them when he submitted the manuscript of an article on some semantic and stylistic problems in the text of Alfonso Martínez¹ to the editor. Fortunately, all these contributions to the same subject do no impair but rather complete the results.

As could be expected, Penna's text again is based upon the manuscript of El Escorial. Some passages were altered according to the version contained in the incunabulum *A* (Sevilla 1498). However, because of library difficulties, P. did not make use of *B* (Toledo 1500) nor of the print of Toledo 1518, as I had suggested earlier² in view of a future critical edition. This lack as well as the incomplete presentation of a glossary was also emphasized by A. Steiger³. On

¹ *Zum Wortgebrauch des Erzpriesters von Talavera. Zeitschrift für Romanische Philologie* LXXII (1956), 108-114.

² *ZRPh* LXI (1941), 443.

³ *Vox Romanica* XIV (1955), 445-447. Here, St. also gives a new explanation for *angelores*.

the other hand, Penna follows the previous comments on the Archpriest very closely. He admits the authenticity of the epilogue (verified again in my latest article, p. 114 by a stylistic examination), and also gives the entire text of the respective passages in *De Reprobatione Amoris* by the Chaplain Andreas, the main source of the book of the Archpriest.

The study of González Muela provides the scholar with a useful survey of a limited, but important syntactic aspect in the *Arcipreste de Talavera*, yet it clings to the wrong title "El Corbacho", given to it mistakenly by posterity⁴. The subject was suggested by Dámaso Alonso, who is himself preparing a treatise on *España y su novela* in the Biblioteca Románica Hispánica (Editorial Gredos, Madrid — a book in *La prosa didáctica medieval española* is also planned for the same collection). Methodically, G. M. follows mainly the patterns given by Menéndez Pidal, *Cid, I* and Beardsley, *Infinitive constructions in old Spanish*, chapter I deals with the infinitivos dependientes en construcciones perifrásticas (verbos de los que depende un infinitivo), chapter II with the acusativo, dativo y nominativo con infinitivo, orden de palabras, chapter III with the infinitivo absoluto, descriptivo, exclamativo, imperativo, histórico and with the *vía (a)*-infinitive. The latter has all the characteristics of the historical infinitive, except *bya al atahona* (Arc. 59), which has that of locative summons (p. 121; see now also my last article⁵, p. 111). Some of the most typical features of the Archpriest's style that were analysed by G. M. appear in phrases like this: *que no sea dicha ymposible sería* (p. 10; Arc. 142), *al que quisiese consyderar* (p. 16; Arc. 30), *non quiero dezir más* (p. 19; Arc. 138), *mas deues saber, como creo que byen sabes* (p. 25; Arc. 50), *dó te vino osar de escreuir ni hablar de aquellas . . . ?* (p. 55; Arc. 329), *do define el Papa ser mortal pecado* (p. 95; Arc. 203), *Si se mostrare ser sañudo* (p. 95; Arc. 57), *Seer la muger tomadora . . .* (p. 97; Arc. 128 - a. c. i.). The syntax of Alfonso Martínez, especially in his doctrinal remarks, abounds, as it is well

⁴ Comp. my study on the Archpriest in *ZRPh* LXI (1941), 417-537.

⁵ Here, the following word-forms were examined: *suspectyón, roedores, engasgar (trauar), gañinan, angelores (luengas Juan de Ausim), anozegado, canusos, sobergueria, (avinenteza), caronal, alperchón, abuhado, (feuilla,*

femençia), via, en guar de, de alto, beurage, llepada, éser, sodollo, (ambiar was entered erroneously and must be deleted), mon frare, xáuega (tulista, remonista), besides some other characteristic means of expression (syntax and stylistics).

known, in latinisms. No reference was made to the kinds of infinitive constructions employed by Andreas Capellanus, Francesch Eximenis, Jaume Roig and the author of *La Celestina*, although such a comparison would be of great value.

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