

The School of Salamanca.

A Digital Collection of Sources
and a Dictionary of its
Juridical–Political Language

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Thomas Duve | Matthias Lutz-Bachmann | Christiane Birr | Andreas
Niederberger

The School of Salamanca: A Digital Collection of Sources and a Dictionary of its Juridical- Political Language

The Basic Objectives and Structure of a Research Project

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The School of Salamanca: A Digital Collection of Sources and a Dictionary of its Juridical–Political Language

The Basic Objectives and Structure of a Research Project

Thomas DUVE | Matthias LUTZ–BACHMANN

Christiane BIRR | Andreas NIEDERBERGER

Abstract

The article introduces a research project financed by the Academy of Sciences and Literature Mainz began in 2013 and will extend over an 18-year period. It aims at producing a historical-semantic dictionary elucidating central terms of the School of Salamanca's discourses and their significance for modern political theory and jurisprudence. The project's fundament will be a digital corpus of important texts from the School of Salamanca which will be linked up with the dictionary's online version. By making the source corpus accessible in searchable full text (as well as in high quality digital images), the project is creating a new research tool with exciting possibilities for further investigations. The dictionary will be a valuable source of information for the interdisciplinary research carried out in this field.

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The goal of the research project, which began in 2013 and will extend over an 18-year period, is to create a historical-semantic dictionary of School of Salamanca thought and its significance for modern political theory and jurisprudence. As a basis for the dictionary, a digital corpus of important School of Salamanca texts will be assembled, which will be linked to the electronic version of the dictionary. As a result, international and interdisciplinary scholars will have direct access to relevant source texts. Since users will be able to conduct full-text searches of the digital sources, they will have at their fingertips a new type of electronic tool with new functionalities—an important step forward relative to all earlier digitisation projects in this field. Moreover, the tool will also open up qualitatively new research options via the functionalities of the dictionary.

The dictionary and source corpus will be stored in a repository and made available via a website as a research tool for the international scientific community. At the end of the final project phase, the dictionary will also be published in book form. For the first time, scholars around the world researching the School of Salamanca and the history of its impact will have access to a shared text corpus that can be used as an intellectual frame of reference for historical investigation and interdisciplinary discussion.

The purpose of this article is (1.) to summarise the basic situation and objectives of the project, (2.) to describe the planned source corpus, (3.) to describe the dictionary and (4.) to provide an outline of project planning.

1 Basic Situation; Objectives of the Project

Modern conceptions of law and politics, religion and morality are the product of a long and complex process in which elements from Antiquity and the Middle Ages have been adopted, critically examined and developed. During the 16th and 17th centuries, the Iberian peninsula was one of the main geographic locations for this development. It was a time of numerous political and moral challenges: Spain and Portugal were colonising Latin America, Asia and Africa; there were very significant confessional and political differences within Europe; and new forms of trade and commerce were arising in a world which for the first time was perceived as global. Lawyers, theologians and philosophers at the universities of Salamanca, Coimbra and Alcalá de Henares, and at seminaries and schools of holy orders in Spain, Portugal and the overseas territories, addressed this challenge, and Salamanca became an important centre of a global network of discourse (for further discussion of the terminology "late scholasticism" or "the second scholasticism" and the idea of a "school", see *inter alia* Pereña Vicente 1998; Belda Plans 2000; Höpfl 2006; Pena González 2008, 2009, 2012; Barrientos García/Zorroza 2012; regarding the

encounter with Latin American and Asiatic cultures, see for example Pagden 1990 and Ellis 2012 among many others). Via lectures, treatises, commentaries and correspondence, an influential intellectual current arose, which created an extensive network of interconnections as part of a school of thought. Until now it has not been possible to do more than coarsely delineate all these interconnections. The interconnections reached deep into the newly arising natural sciences, and lawyers, canonists and theologians studying and/or teaching in Salamanca, who had their own intellectual tradition, confronted emerging modernity and gained new insights (on humanism, see Flórez/Hernández/Albares 2012; Luper 2006; Valenzuela-Vermeiren 2013; on the sciences, see Muñoz Delgado 1978; Carabias Torres 2012).

We are familiar with many of these important innovations in the field of political theory, philosophy and law. They paved the way for universal concepts of human rights and modern international law, and helped to sharpen legal methods, to define the meaning of law and legal process for legitimate political relations, and subjected all areas of law to fundamental philosophical-theological scrutiny: criminal, civil and public law (for recent studies, see for example Alonso Romero 2012; Belda Plans 2000; Biocchi 1997; Brett 1997, 2011; Brieskorn/Riedenauer 2000, 2002, 2003; Brufau Prats 1989; Bunge/Spindler/Wagner 2011; Bunge/Schweighöfer/Spindler/Wagner 2013; Castellote 2007; Cruz Cruz 2009, 2010; Cuenca Boy 1998; Decock 2013; Duve 2007, 2009, 2009a; 2011; 2013; Fidora/Fried et al 2007; Fidora/Lutz-Bachmann/Wagner 2010; Forster 2009; García Añoveros 2000; van Geldern/Skinner 2002; Gordley 2006; Guzman Brito 2004; Grice-Hutchinson 2009; Grunert/Seelmann 2001; Hallebeek 1996; Hespanha 2002; Horn/Neschke-Hentschke 2008; Jansen 2013; Kaufmann/Schnepf 2007; Langella 2007; Lutz-Bachmann/Niederberger 2010; Maihold 2005; Mate/Niewöhner 1994; Meccarelli 2009; Pettit 1997; Prodi 2003; Saranyana 1999, 2005; Schröder 2001; Scattola 1999; Skinner 1998; Steiger 2009; Walther/Brieskorn/Waechter 2008; Westermann 1998). The School of Salamanca also had significant influence on the development of the natural sciences, though this has received less scholarly attention (see for example Carabias Torres 2012) and is only mentioned indirectly in connection with our project.

Philosophical-legal modernisation is usually associated with leading names such as Francisco de Vitoria, Domingo de Soto, Diego de Covarruvias y Leyva and Francisco Suárez. However, the currents linked to Salamanca, for a long time termed "late scholasticism", were not limited to major authors of works *De iustitia et iure*. Thinkers such as Tomás de Mercado, Martín de Ledesma, Martín de Azpilcueta Navarro, Emanuel da Costa, Bartolomé Frías de Albornoz and Juan de Puga were just some of the numerous Spanish and Portuguese lawyers, canonists, theologians and philosophers who through their work gave rise to new ideas and methods, or paved the way for such ideas to move beyond the domain of the lecture hall into the world of legal practice. Notwithstanding

the negative connotations of "scholasticism" among the self-assured 19th and 20th century historians of the intellectual tradition, and freed from the confessional polemics of the past, intellectual concepts and learned practices traceable to the School of Salamanca have had a powerful influence on Western political and normative thought up to the present day. Over the last few decades, the number of studies in this field has increased dramatically: the most recent bibliography contains over 6,000 items (Pena González 2008). However, this enormous significance is not by any means always viewed in a positive light. Thus there is noticeable emphasis on the way Salmantine patterns of thought and argumentation were used as narratives of justification and instruments of power in connection with political and social control, inquisition and the political theology of international law (see for example Anghie 2005; Bowden 2005; Clavero 1984; Pagden 2011; Koskenniemi 2011, 2011a; Rasilla del Moral 2013).

At any rate, despite the large number of studies, researchers have not always been able to capture the complexity of the debate. One reason for this is that we have lacked access to the specific sources that were available to the historical authors as working materials. Today, many researchers have access to a number of works, but no single geographic location has been able to assemble a source corpus representing the intellectual universe in which the 16th and 17th century authors found themselves. Image digitisation, full-text search capability and database technology can now offer that. There are a large number of printed works available on the Internet, but they were chosen by many different institutions according to different criteria and are often not made available on a sustainable basis (for an overview, see Carabias Torres 2009). Moreover, they do not achieve an important objective: to reconstruct the historical interconnection of references in the texts, one needs to be able to select the important authors and print editions based on analytical criteria and bring them together on a platform where they can be used, handled and presented in a technically sustainable way. There is essentially no other way to recreate the working environment of the Salmantine authors and their specific reference texts, which were in the form of early printed materials.

Another reason is that modern research is highly differentiated: disciplines are extremely segmented, making it difficult in methodological terms to have a clear picture of the Salmantine authors' "transdisciplinary" approach. Yet it is vital to have an integral perspective of that kind, as the key Salmantine figures were educated in a way that transcended boundaries between fields of study. In fact it is precisely this intellectual integration which typifies their work: legal, theological and philosophical argumentations were interwoven, in an interplay which gave early modern scholasticism its specific potential for modernisation.

The task of the dictionary, which brings together perspectives from the disciplines involved, will be to reconstruct this transdisciplinarity and its complex historical semantics. The articles will present a clear picture and analysis of the meaning of key terms of Salmantine legal, political-theoretical and moral-theological language, place that language in its historical context, and link it to research literature from a variety of disciplines. The historical-semantic articles will be complemented by concise biographical information about the authors in the source corpus. The dictionary thus has a number of scholarly objectives: to highlight the conceptual continuities and discontinuities relative to the mediaeval reference texts; to show how terms were semantically redefined; and to provide insight into the way terms were modified in connection with the School of Salamanca. Placing these terminological developments in their academic, political and legal contexts will provide opportunity for analysis of their relevance to debates in the disciplines in question and legal-political structures in Europe and the New World.

In the repository and on the website, dictionary articles will be linked to the full-text-searchable sources immediately after being written. Over the course of the project, a growing and extensive bibliography will be integrated into the platform, which will be very valuable to scholars around the world. By assembling sources, historical semantics and a bibliography of research in this way, the project will provide researchers with a tool for analysing historical discourse, and will allow them to trace complex references within texts on screen in a highly visual manner.

The project will consist of creating these powerful tools—the full-text-searchable source corpus and the dictionary, both available via the Internet—and it is also anticipated that the project's impact will extend well beyond this. Since the text corpus and the dictionary will be connected in their internal structure, they will open up useful ways to analyse and investigate the works in question. Moreover, they will be fundamental research tools for use in scholarly contexts in the future in ways we cannot currently foresee.

2 Source Corpus

2.1 Criteria for Selecting Sources

A key aspect of the project is the structure of the source corpus and the works chosen. Researchers are unanimous about a small group of authors who form the core of the School of Salamanca, a group that unquestionably includes Francisco de Vitoria, Domingo de Soto, Diego de Covarruvias y Leyva, Luis de Molina and Francisco Suárez (see in particular the following discussions from various disciplinary perspectives: Belda

Plans 2000; Guzman Brito 2004; Kaufmann/Schnepf 2007; Pena González 2008; Carabias Torres 2009; Grice-Hutchinson 2009). We took works by these authors as the starting point for selecting the sources. Working on that basis, by analysing texts and defining genres we identified a range of further important authors and texts of major importance to political theory and law. That selection was then assessed in the light of media-history findings regarding book production, ownership and circulation in the relevant territories during the periods in question (see for example Adams/Scholen 1942; Adorno 1992; Ávila Martel 1985; Beuchot 1987; Castanien 1954; Castro Morales 1973; Fernández del Castillo 1982; Guibovitch 2003, Hampe Martínez 1984, 1986, 1993, 1996; Kropfinger-von Kügelgen 1973; Leonard 1967/1992; Llamosas 1999, 2004; Luque Talavan 2003; Paz de Sena 1991, 1993; Rueda Ramírez 1999, 2007; Reyes Gómez 2000; Toribio Medina 1904, 1908, 1908a). We then added to those findings, with two objectives in mind: first, we wished to achieve a certain degree of regional coverage (allowing one to trace more effectively the contexts in which the texts were created and reproduced); and second, we wanted to include various basic works which are not actually School of Salamanca but which nonetheless contain so to speak the alphabet and grammar of the legal-political language of the time, i.e. works which a 16th or 17th century author would probably have had on his desk or in the library and used as reference works for terms and concepts, e.g. *Summa Sylvestrina*, the Thomas Commentary of Cayetan, Castillo de Bobadilla and other reference works.

The result is a source corpus totalling 116 texts found in 16th and 17th century printed works, which reflect the geographic extent of the intellectual network emanating from Salamanca and all the relevant text genres. This text corpus, including core authors and beyond, used in conjunction with the dictionary entries, will be a valuable tool for analysing Salmantine texts and internal discourse and their impact.

When selecting editions of texts, the following criteria were applied: as a general rule, we are using first editions, in some cases comprehensive editions created during their authors' lifetimes (e.g. Covarruvias y Leyva, *Opera omnia*), insofar as these are particularly influential editions with a demonstrable influence on subsequent generations. In the context of this project, the objective is not to reconstruct original texts, but rather to emphasise their impact and reception within the intellectual network centred on Salamanca. We have therefore not included manuscripts. Authors such as Francisco de Vitoria and Bartolomé de las Casas are special cases: their influence on their contemporaries and later thinkers cannot be overstated, but that influence basically did not arise from later printed editions of their works, but rather from their personal activities and from manuscripts of their texts (lecture transcripts, memoranda etc.). These were the only instances where we have also included posthumous printed editions that were not put together by the authors themselves.

2.2 Description of Text Groups A and B

In view of the sequence in which the source corpus is to be processed, it has been divided into two text groups, Group A and Group B.

Group A consists of some of the core authors and works that are unquestionably at the heart of the intellectual referential network (e.g. Vitoria, Soto, Suárez), along with a number of other leading texts from individual disciplines or regional discourses (e.g. Solórzano Pereira). Group A also includes selected popular texts and a much-used reference work (*Summa Sylvestrina*). These 15 works essentially cover the entire scope of the project in terms of period, theme, geographic location and language. They will be digitised during the initial project phase and made available in full-text form.

These well-known authors—to some extent already well covered in editions of their works—will be placed in the repository, and by using a fairly small number of works as a reference, we will be able to quickly consolidate the group of headwords determined during preliminary work. On that basis we will proceed with the second project phase, namely processing of the much larger Group B. Dividing the texts into these two groups will allow us to quickly get to grips with both elements of the project, and provides a solid basis for initial evaluation.

2.2.1 Text Group A

In terms of period, the Group A texts chosen according to the above criteria cover the period from the early 16th century to the mid-17th century, from Silvester Mazzolino Prieras and Francisco de Vitoria to Francisco Suárez and Juan de Solórzano Pereira.

Thematically, the Group A texts reflect the entire range of the source corpus, with Salamanca always at its centre. Although Silvester Mazzolino Prieras did not study or teach in Salamanca, a copy of his *Summa* was to be found in every important library. Vitoria, who through his teaching and personal activities founded the school in Salamanca and shaped it well into the 17th century, is represented by his *Relectiones theologicae*, which appeared in print for the first time ten years after his death. The *Summa sacramentorum ecclesiae ex doctrina Francisci de Vitoria* and the *Confesionario útil y provechoso compuesto por Fray Francisco de Vitoria* were put together by students of Vitoria using transcripts from regular *lectiones*. They were used in the form of compendia suitable for canonist practice, as a useful source for Vitoria's opinions. The works of Diego de Covarruvias y Leyvas, who both studied and taught in Salamanca, are included in Group

A as canon law texts. Secular law is represented in the major commentaries and the *Suma de tratos y contratos de mercaderes* of Tomás de Mercado, who was also a student in Salamanca following several years in Mexico. Another key text in Group A is Francisco Suárez's *De legibus ac Deo legislatore*, as are the works of Domingo Báñez, Domingo de Soto and Luis de Molina, all of whom had biographical ties to Salamanca and whose works were key reference works for contemporary legal, theological and philosophical authors.

Alongside Tomás de Mercado in the secular field, texts oriented towards legal practice are represented by Jerónimo Castillo de Bobadilla. He too was educated in Salamanca, and his *Política para Corregidores y Señores de vasallos* was the definitive work for legal practice under the Spanish monarchy. In the ecclesiastical field, the *Manual de confesores* by Martín de Azpilcueta, for many years a professor at Salamanca, was a central point of reference in confessional literature geared to legal practice. Diego de Avendaño and Juan de Solórzano Pereira were two of the highest-profile authors in matters relating to the legal and political themes of the New World. Solórzano Pereira had also studied in Salamanca, and became probably the most important author of the so-called *Derecho indiano* (early modern law in the overseas territories). His influential Spanish-language *Política indiana* is included in Group A, while the earlier and considerably longer Latin work on which it was based, *De indiarum iure*, is included in Group B.

We have deliberately included both Latin and Spanish texts in Group A. This approach to the respective languages of publication reflects the situation at the time, as is apparent from the translations selected. Charles V ordered Diego de Castillo's *Tratado de cuentas* to be translated from Latin into Spanish to ensure it would have broader influence, and its first appearance in print was in Spanish. The *Manual de confesores*, which Martín de Azpilcueta originally produced in Portuguese in Coimbra in 1552, became extraordinarily influential only after coming out in Spanish translation in 1553. This is particularly evident from the further editions which quickly followed (e.g. Medina del Campo 1554, Toledo 1554, Anvers 1555, Zaragoza 1555).

2.2.2 Text Group B

Group B covers the period from 1533 to 1679, with 101 works by 90 authors. Thematically and geographically it fleshes out Group A, in order to provide a more complete picture of the School of Salamanca's sphere of influence. The commentaries regarding the relevant Parts of Thomas Aquinas's *Summa theologiae* and the frequently read treatises *De iustitia et iure* shed light on the academic links between the various schools, the disputes between theological faculties, schools of holy orders and faculties of

arts, and their teachings. Group B also contains the key reference works used by, it seems, virtually all authors, namely the *Summa Caietani* and the *Summa angelica*. It also contains reference works by Antonio Nebrija, which were an indispensable part of legal practice.

The School of Salamanca's fundamental significance to the development of criminal, civil, constitutional and international law and canon law is reflected in texts from the entire period covered by the source corpus. An important reference point for any legal argumentation was the *Siete Partidas*, with a commentary by Gregorio López. Although rarely acknowledged by researchers, it is a specifically legal, frequently cited source for early modern scholastic thought. Group B also contains works on fundamental legal questions in Spanish and Latin, including contract law (e.g. Villalón 1541; Alcalá 1543; Medina 1546), marriage law (e.g. Veracruz 1562; Ledesma 1592; Sánchez 1605), procedural and judicature law (e.g. Hevia Bolaños 1603; Carrasco de Saz 1630), canon law (e.g. Barbosa 1634; Villaroel 1656–57; González Téllez 1673), and the law of war and international law (e.g. Valderas 1533; Ayala 1582). In the treatises *De iustitia et iure* and *De legibus* (e.g. Medina 1577; Aragón 1590; Lessius 1605; Torres 1621; Hurtado 1637), fundamental legal terms such as *ius*, *dominium* and *restitutio* are subjected to philosophical-theological analysis, and it is particularly instructive to juxtapose this with texts in the tradition of particular law (e.g. Pérez de Salamanca 1574; Cabedo de Vasconcellos 1602), *ius civile* and *ius canonicum* (e.g. Vacca 1564; Barbosa 1634). The large proportion of works which, in the light of their respective titles, may be considered pure treatises on moral theology (e.g. Pedraza 1566; Azor 1591; Rodríguez 1597), was confirmed by the media-history findings mentioned in 2.1 above. This reflects the fact, frequently stressed in recent historical research, that following the Council of Trent there was a marked shift in normative creativity away from canonism and towards moral theology, though hitherto this has not received much emphasis in the history of law and the history of church law (see for example Prodi 2003). In terms of genres, the texts include commentaries, monographic treatises, *relectiones*, collections of decisions and disputes, and practical literature.

A particularly important aspect of Salmantine thought was its influence outside Europe (see for example Veracruz 1562; Acosta 1588; León Pinelo 1623; Solórzano Pereira 1629, 1639; Peña Montenegro 1668). Many of the legal, theological and philosophical texts written in the European part of Spain's empire quickly reached the New World. Moreover, major works were written in the New World: one of Mexico's first printed books was a commentary on Aristotle; this was soon followed by a treatise on marriage law, the *Speculum coniugiorum*, by Alonso de la Veracruz, who studied in Salamanca and then taught for several decades at the University of Mexico. The first universities founded in Latin America, in Lima and in Mexico, had close ties with the University of Salamanca and used its statutes and curriculum as a model. Just as in Spain and Rome, colonial, holy

order and church hierarchies in Latin America were dominated by figures with connections to Salamanca, a place for training the administrative elite, an *Escuela de Juristas* (Alonso Romero 2012). These interconnections, and the school's influence far beyond Europe, are very evident from the texts in Group B.

2.3 The Website as a Research Tool

The printed works in Groups A and B will be digitised in their entirety as high-quality scans, in accordance with the digitisation guidelines (version dated February 2013)¹ of the DFG (German Research Foundation). They will be in the form of full text, with markup of typographic structures using a standard, internationally recognised open-format markup language (TEI P5) for indicating structural features. The resulting coded database and the scanned image files will be placed in a repository and made available via a website. Users will be able to apply various criteria based on coded structural data and metadata, including the following:

- * full-text search based on a specific term, and convenient advanced search options such as multiword search with context requirements and exceptions;
- * search by author, keywords in title, year of publication, or place of printing;
- * search based on keywords: tagging based on the headwords used in the dictionary (links).

In addition to the source corpus, the repository will hold the articles for the dictionary, which will be placed in the repository on an ongoing basis as they are written. This will ensure that the source texts and scholarly analysis are appropriately interconnected, with finished articles made available to users immediately.

The repository and the website will thus be a research tool that goes well beyond the existing options for research (in particular, the fact that at present digitised texts are scattered all over the Internet). Users will be able to access a uniformly searchable source corpus of texts prepared according to uniform scholarly criteria. Over the course of the project, a broad range of individuals and researchers will be able to gain an increasingly in-depth understanding of the references and citations. Persistent identifiers (PIDs) will be assignable to all data—particularly images and full texts—on a fine-grained basis, to ensure that items can always be readily found and cited.

Given the international nature of research into the School of Salamanca and its sphere of influence, the user interface and explanations concerning the source corpus will be

¹ http://www.dfg.de/formulare/12_151/12_151_de.pdf (retrieved on 8th November 2013).

available on the Internet in three languages (German, English and Spanish). Once the initial preparation phases have been completed, the international scientific community will be given Web-based access to the source corpus as it grows over the course of the project. Following a preparatory phase of appropriate duration, a usability check will be carried out as part of a review process, to optimise usability for researchers around the world.

3 Historical-Semantic Dictionary of the Juridical-Political Language of the School of Salamanca

A key objective of the project is to create a historical-semantic dictionary of School of Salamanca thought and its significance to modern political theory and law. A range of key Salmantine legal-political terms will be chosen, and the dictionary's articles will explain their usage and significance in the light of basic sources, semantic changes and interconnections within the Salmantine school of thought, as part of its formative role in the development of modern political theory and law.

To ensure authenticity, the historical-semantic articles about Salmantine legal political language will be based solely on phrases taken from the texts themselves in their respective original languages. At present, we are using a list of around 600 keywords as the starting point for selecting dictionary articles. On that basis, a narrower selection of around 300 headwords will be selected. Once scholarly analysis of texts has been completed as part of preparation of the source corpus, the list of keywords will be consolidated, and we will decide on the headwords for the dictionary. Developments in legal-political language will be traced in the light of an appropriately arranged and weighted selection of references, taking into consideration the historical, political and academic context. This will require in-depth analysis of complex texts and the references in them, with due attention to current international research in philosophy, theology and history of law. The dictionary will also contain concise articles about the authors themselves and their works in the source corpus, to explain why they form the basis for the historical-semantic articles. While biographical information about such central Salmantine figures as Francisco de Vitoria or Francisco Suárez is easily obtainable, including online, finding reliable information on the dates of birth and death, education, career and writings of less prominent authors such as Diego García de Palacio, Serafin Freitas de Amaral or Juan de Zapata Sandoval can be difficult and time-consuming for researchers. One of the goals of the project is to fill that gap.

The historical-semantic articles will have the following structure:

- * historical, philosophical and legal context in which the term was used (actual context);
- * meaning and origin of the term;
- * explanation of how the term was used and developed within the School of Salamanca; the main stages in how the term developed; reflections on how the term was traditionally used in Antiquity/the Middle Ages, from the viewpoint of Salmantine authors;
- * historical-critical summary and history of the impact of the term;
- * bibliography.

A list of works and abbreviations will be prepared before the dictionary articles are written, for use as a basis for all articles. To facilitate searches for Latin terms, there will also be an index of those terms in modern translations.

Immediately after dictionary articles have been written, they will be placed in the repository and linked to the relevant texts in the source corpus. Users will be able to jump directly from a dictionary article to the relevant passages in the sources, and vice versa from any source text containing one of the headwords to the relevant dictionary article.

Towards the end of the project, a printed version of the dictionary will be published. It will be in three volumes, each with around 500 pages.

4 Project Planning; Project Phases; Committees

The project, which will involve preparation, analysis and provision of historical context for key School of Salamanca sources, has six distinct but related work packages: (a) perform basic image digitisation; (b) prepare full texts based on image files, using the double keying method; (c) prepare the full texts from the standpoint of content/structure, using structural data such as tables of contents, headings and text-related references (citations); (d) mark up headwords contained in texts and variants thereof, as a basis for the dictionary; (e) place the components (image files, full texts, their meta data etc.) in a repository and create research tools as part of the website; (f) synthesise findings from assessment/analysis of the texts, in the form of a dictionary of the legal-political language of the School of Salamanca.

The project will take a total of 18 years, divided into five project phases. The first three project phases, namely 2½ years followed by two phases of five years each, will be mainly devoted to creating the digital source corpus, preparing it from the standpoint of

content/structure and performing scholarly assessment of the texts. Scholarly assessment will be carried out in conjunction with the preliminary and follow-up preparation of the full texts, which will initially consume the lion's share of resources. Another component of these activities will be setting up the database of bio-bibliographic information. As part of the first project phase we will optimise workflows for text analysis, image digitisation and preparation of full texts. Once the Scholarly Advisory Committee has performed an in-depth evaluation, proven workflows will be consolidated during subsequent project phases. During the second project phase, there will be increased emphasis on creating the dictionary, as Text Group A will be complete by then. During the second and third project phases, less time will have to be devoted to content/structure analysis, as many of the texts will have been prepared by then and we will have gained experience in handling them. As part of the setting up of the repository and website, scholars working on the project will perform intensive preliminary work on the sources. This means the remaining two project phases of four years and 1½ years can be devoted to preparation of the roughly 300 dictionary articles.

The project will be headed by the applicants Professor Thomas Duve (Max Planck Institute for European Legal History, Frankfurt) and Professor Matthias Lutz-Bachmann (Goethe University Frankfurt). Professor Mark-Aeilko Aris (LMU Munich) and Professor Wulf Oesterreicher (LMU Munich) will provide support to the project in the form of philological expertise in the areas of Mediaeval Latin, Hispanic Studies and Romance Literature & Linguistics. The project office will consist of three project staff paid from Union of the German Academies of Science and Humanities funds, along with other self-financed project staff. In 2013 the following scholars were brought in to the project: Dr. Christiane Birr, Ingo Caesar M.A., Dr. Andreas Wagner and Dr. Anselm Spindler.

The project will be assisted by a Scholarly Advisory Committee and will undergo evaluation as part of internal assessment. The Scholarly Advisory Committee, which will consist of German, English and Spanish-speaking scholars from various different disciplines, will meet at the end of each project phase. The project will also be assisted by a Digital Humanities Steering Committee, which will provide assistance regarding digitisation and the creation of a virtual research environment. At the end of each project phase, the two committees will meet to scrutinise and discuss work outcomes and prepare action agenda. For the latest information on the project, please visit the project website: <http://salamanca.adwmainz.de>.

5 Outlook

In addition to its main objective of creating the source corpus and the dictionary, the project aims to provide a structure for developing new perspectives. It should, and will, prompt questions about connections between different normative spheres within School of Salamanca thought, and will provide a trigger for in-depth studies observing the translation of thought within different local contexts. Moreover, many hidden treasures, particularly in the area of lawyers' practical activities as expert witnesses, still lie hidden in the archives; to date insufficient research has been done on interplay with other early-modern forms of political-legal thought; and further work remains to be done on the effects of certain political forms of thought and argumentation which can be traced up to Kantian philosophy. These are just a few of the possible new perspectives. Integrating our activities into the research of the Work Group for Mediaeval and Modern Political Philosophy and Legal Philosophy at Goethe University Frankfurt's Institute of Philosophy, and the work of the Max Planck Institute for European Legal History, will help to create a stimulating environment for cooperation and further activities.

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