

Finally there are some "Prólogos" and an "Apéndice" with two interviews.

A praiseful introduction by Ramón d'Abadal begins the work, and both volumes close with an editorial note which explains their composition.

Indiana University

JOSEP ROCA-PONS

*A History of Spanish Painting.* Vol. XIII: *The Schools of Aragón and Navarre in the Early Renaissance.* Vol. XIV: *The Later Renaissance in Castile.* By CHANDLER RATHFON POST. Edited by HAROLD E. WETHEY. Cambridge, 1966. Harvard University Press. Harvard-Radcliffe Fine Arts Series. Illustrations. Notes. Appendices. Bibliography. Indices. Pp. xv, 455; xxviii, 280. \$35.00.

These two volumes conclude the monumental study of Spanish painting which was the lifelong work of Chandler Rathfon Post, who died in 1959. At the time of his death Volume XIII was in typescript and Volume XIV in manuscript. Harold E. Wethey, Post's literary heir, prepared the books for publication.

Volume XIII covers the period of transition from medieval to renaissance painting in Aragón and Navarre and concentrates especially on the works of Pedro de Aponte and his school, Antonio de Aniano and the Sijena Master in Aragón and Pedro Díaz de Oviedo in Navarre, all active in the first half of the sixteenth century. The volume concludes with an appendix of additional information and attributions pertaining to forty-three artists treated in earlier volumes.

Volume XIV contains chapters on Alonso Berruguete's paintings, ten painters of the School of Valladolid in the mid-sixteenth century, three painters of the School of Burgos, Gaspar Becerra, and four painters of the School of Toledo. Forty pages of additions to earlier volumes are appended. This volume also contains a brief biography of Post and a bibliography of his writings.

These two volumes can hardly be separated from the rest of the series, which constitutes an indispensable catalogue of Spanish paintings from the early Middle Ages through the Renaissance. For the general historian its major interest is the detailed sequence of styles and influences, some imported from abroad, and the evidence which the art provides concerning the political and social history of the Spanish provinces. For example, these two volumes document the decline of Flemish hegemony in artistic matters and its replacement by Italian influences, especially from Michelangelo and his followers. The sixteenth century was also the period when the Spanish founded

settlements in the New World. The cultural background of those settlements and the art and artists which they imported were products of the Spain described in these two volumes.

Post was one of the last scholars to practice a technique of art history which emphasized the reconstruction of individual masters by a study of the human types, drapery, landscapes, chiaroscuro, and compositions which they painted. His knowledge of iconography was profound. Thus his volumes provide a special kind of history—i.e., attempts to recreate the personalities, intellectual abilities, and training of particular individuals and to show the kinds of contacts which they established with teachers, patrons, or other individuals and the artistic results of all of these factors. With the copious illustrations provided such history is very concrete.

The volumes are well produced and illustrated in black and white. There are detailed notes and excellent bibliographies in both volumes.

University of Texas

TERENCE GRIEDER

*Aspects de la société marchande de Séville au début du XVIIe siècle.*

By MICHÈLE MORET. Introduction by PIERRE CHAUNU. Paris, 1967. Editions Marcel Rivière et Cie. Maps. Charts. Tables. Notes. Index. Pp. 115. Paper. Fr. 10.00 (French).

From some eighty legajos at Simancas relating to Seville in the years 1599-1620 which Pierre Chaunu did not use in his *Séville et l'Atlantique*, this pupil of his has produced a valuable complement to the *magnum opus*. The data assembled by Mlle. Moret are drawn largely from correspondence of local royal officials with Madrid. They are concerned especially with the numbers, activities, and governmental supervision of the French, English, Scottish, Dutch, and Flemish merchants trading at Seville and with the Crown's efforts to regulate and protect the city's large-scale trade with northern Europe.

Since Seville was the great entrepôt for products and treasure of the Indies moving to the North, the study is especially illuminating on numerous metropolitan features of the commerce with the American colonies. Among these are the foreign mercantile communities in Seville, the royal fiscal and military organization of the whole Lower Guadalquivir region, and the annual fluctuations of ship arrivals and departures in the transfer of New World commodities to the big northern European centers. Other foci are the conjunctural effects of war and foreign policy upon Sevillian trade and the city's continuing commercial vitality in the years under Philip III before