SOCIETAS INTERNATIONALIS STUDIIS NEOLATINIS PROVEHENDIS
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR NEO-LATIN STUDIES

Twentieth International Congress • *Kraków 23–29 July 2028*

FIRST CIRCULAR LETTER FOR THE TRIENNIUM 2025–2028

NEXT CONGRESS

The Twentieth International Congress of the International Association for Neo-Latin Studies (IANLS-2028.confer.uj.edu.pl) is being organized by the IANLS and the Jagiellonian University in Kraków. The Congress will take place from 23 to 29 July 2028 in Kraków, Poland. It will start with registration on Sunday 23rd July and the official Opening Ceremony on Monday 24 July and will close with the optional excursion on Saturday 29 July.

Cracovia totius Poloniae urbs celeberrima atque amplissima regia atque Academia insignis
(From the description of Kraków by M. Merian)

The 20th IANLS Congress will be held in Kraków, the historic capital city of Poland. Wawel Hill, on which stands the Renaissance castle of Polish kings, bears traces of settlement since the Middle Palaeolithic, and the oldest structures testifying that it was a centre of local power date back to the 8th century. Kraków was granted the status of capital city in 1038, formally lost it in 1795, and *de facto* in 1596. The city's historical and cultural significance, together with the beauty of its architecture and art, led to Kraków being designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site right at the very beginning of the creation of that status, in 1978.

In early modern times Kraków was the heart of a vast multinational, multilingual and multi-religious state. Using Latin as the *lingua franca* provided a platform of communication and contact between these various groups. The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (*Res Publica Utriusque Nationis*) was established through the union of the Kingdom of Poland (*Regnum Poloniae*) and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania (*Magnus Ducatus Lithuaniae*) in 1569 by the Union of Lublin, including the territories of present-day Belarus, Ukraine, Lithuania, province of Livonia (nowadays Latvia and part of Estonia), and parts of Russia and Slovakia, with Royal Prussia (*Prussia Regalis*), Ducal Prussia (*Prussia Ducalis*), and Courland as fiefdoms.

Referring to the ancient nomenclature of Ptolemy's *Cosmographia*, Poland-Lithuania was called Sarmatia Europea, the name popularised through Maciej of Miechów's *Tractatus de duabus Sarmatiis Asiana et Europeana* from 1517. The ethnogenetic myth of the Sarmatians, who were never defeated by the Romans, embodied the ideas of knighthood and liberty among the Commonwealth's nobility. However, even if the Romans did not conquer them, their language certainly managed to do so. In fact, Latin was one of the forces that held together this very heterogeneous 'noble nation,' 'chivalric nation' (*naród szlachecki*, *naród rycerski*) which referred to itself as the Sarmatians. Latin was the language of parliamentary debate, on a par with Polish and Ruthenian (the language of the Lithuanian nobility). It was the language of education, religion and politics, but also of everyday life.

What was especially unique about the use of Latin was the fact that it was not only spoken by the aristocracy, lower nobility (which constituted 5 to 12% of the whole society) and clergy, but also by the other social classes, including the representatives of burghers, Jews, and some peasants in the service of the nobility or in the army.

The subject of the congress in Kraków is *Respublica Latina*. This title refers to the renaissance idea of *respublica litteraria*, a group of scholars, who, despite the ideological divisions of those turbulent times, were able to find a common language—the language of a distant civilisation—and built a new civilisation on the foundations of that culture. The Polish version of the title refers to the current name

of Poland, *Rzeczpospolita Polska* (*rzecz pospolita* is the archaic literal translation of the Latin *res publica*); it also alludes to the former Commonwealth, which brought together many nations, who were able to communicate in a common language – and this was often Latin. We also wish to remind Poles, Ukrainians, and Lithuanians of the Latin roots of their common culture, and to make them aware that a vast part of their literary heritage was written in that language. The finest of these works should find their way into the canon; others are still lying in old libraries, waiting to be rediscovered; and those already identified are awaiting study and publication.

An important role in shaping the elite of the state was played by the Kraków Academy, founded in 1364 by King Casimir the Great, and renewed as a university in 1400, owing to the donation made in the name of the late queen Jadwiga (Hedvige d'Anjou) by her husband, Władysław Jagiełło (Jogaila), a Lithuanian duke who became the King of Poland and started the Jagiellonian dynasty.

The university enjoyed its heyday in the 15th century. Every year around 200 new students were enrolled: Poles, Ruthenians, Lithuanians, Hungarians, Germans, Czechs, Swiss, English, Dutch, French, Italians, Spaniards, and even Tatars. The Academy was particularly well known for the study of law, mathematics, and astronomy. Among the professors of this age were brilliant mathematicians, astronomers and geographers, such as Marcin Król of Żurawica (Martinus Rex), Jan (Schiling) of Głogów, Wojciech (Albertus) of Brudzewo, Maciej of Miechów, or lawyers such as Paweł Włodkowic (Paulus Vladimiri). The famous Kraków School of Mathematics and Astrology released such renowned scientists as Mikołaj Kopernik (Nicolaus Copernicus), or Jan Brożek (Joannes Broscius).

The last three decades of the 15th century saw the dawn of humanism, which became apparent both in university's curricula and in the development of literary life, initiated by incomers such as Filippo Buonaccorsi, Laurentius Corvinus, Leonard Cox or Konrad Celtis, who set up the *Sodalitas Litteraria Vistulana*, named after the Vistula (Wisła) River flowing through the city. Soon, local poets flourished, such as Paweł of Krosno (Paulus Crosnensis) and his pupils: Jan of Wiślica and Jan Dantyszek (Johannes Dantiscus) or Andrzej Krzycki (Andreas Cricius). Although in the 1500s, young Polish humanists were increasingly choosing Italian, German and other universities, they often began their studies at the Kraków Academy; among them there are such great Latinists as Klemens Janicki, Jan Kochanowski, Marcin Kromer, Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski, Stanisław Orzechowski, and Stanisław Hosius.

During the Renaissance, Kraków was a centre of printing. The first printing house was established here in 1473. In the second half of the 16th century there were a dozen printing presses in operation, publishing texts in Polish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Ruthenian. The first books in the Cyrillic alphabet were printed here in the 1490s, and a number of Hebraic printing shops published books for Jewish communities.

The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth enjoyed a level of religious tolerance unprecedented in a Europe torn by religious wars; this tolerance was guaranteed by law under the "Warsaw Confederation" of 1573. The *pax inter dissidentes* was also reflected in the diversity of humanistic schools of various denominations. In 1544 a Lutheran university was established in Königsberg in Ducal Prussia. Dozens of humanistic colleges operated in the Commonwealth: Lutheran (a.o. Gdańsk, Toruń, Elbląg, and Vilnius), Calvinist (Pińczów, Vilnius, Slutsk), the Polish Brethren (Raków), or the Czech Brethren (Leszno). Most of the humanistic schools belonged to the Catholic tradition, like the Lubrański Academy in Poznań (1517), the Zamość Academy (1594), and the Nowodworski College in Kraków (1586). However, it was the Jesuit education system that became most widespread; the first colleges were founded in Braniewo (1564), Pułtusk (1566), Vilnius (1570, gaining the position of university in 1579), and Poznań (1575). By the end of the 16th c. there were 12 Jesuit colleges, in the mid-17th c., 40, and 66 in the 18th c. The second biggest Christian denomination in Poland-Lithuania was the Orthodox Church. From the 1570s onwards, the Orthodox established their colleges modelled on the Jesuit ones, the Orthodox Brotherhood schools (e.g. at Vilnius, Kyiv, Lutsk, Lviv). The most important Orthodox humanistic colleges were the Ostrog Academy (1580) and the Kyiv-Mohylean College in Kyiv (1632). After the union of a part of the Orthodox Church with the Catholics (as the result of the Union of Brest in 1596), the Uniates, a new east-Christian community, founded their own humanistic gymnasia (Vilnius, Polotsk, Vitebsk). The multitude of these diverse schools, scattered throughout the Republic, whose curricula were based on Latin language and literature, had a decisive influence on the spread of Latin amongst people of various national origins. To complete the picture, mention should be made of the numerous Jewish yeshivas in places such as Kraków, Lublin, Lutsk

and Vilnius. Although the Jews studied in Hebrew, representatives of the Jewish parliaments in Poland and Lithuania used Latin and Polish in their written dealings with state authorities.

This diversity somewhat diminished the importance of the University of Kraków. Its greatest rival became the increasingly powerful University of Vilnius, to which the Lithuanians had flocked. However, the Jesuits also proved to be a threat to the University in its own city, as they sought to take control of education in Kraków; in effect, the whole 17th century was dominated by the struggle between the University and the Jesuits.

The 18th century saw a deep crisis of the country, scarred by wars and internal conflicts which were fuelled by neighbouring states seeking to divide the Polish territory amongst themselves; to the consequence was the three partitions in 1772, 1793, and 1795. However, the time of the Enlightenment brought a great reform of the Polish schooling system. The establishment of the Commission for National Education in 1773 ushered in a new epoch in the history of the Kraków University. Hugo Kołłątaj was appointed as the executor of the reforms and the rector who restructured the University during the years 1777–1786. It was only at this point that lectures in Polish were introduced, as Latin had previously been the language of instruction in both higher and secondary education.

After the third partition of 1795, Kraków came under Austrian rule. In 1805, it was united with the University of Lwów (Lviv) and germanised. Re-polonization followed in 1809, when Kraków was incorporated into the Grand Duchy of Warsaw created by Napoleon. After the Congress of Vienna in 1815, Kraków attained the status of an independent city, in which the university professors enjoyed a considerable political influence. Following the dissolution of autonomy and the incorporation of Kraków into Austria (1846), the University was reorganised according to the Austrian model, and German again became the language of tuition.

In 1869, the era of Galician Autonomy began, marking the restoration of the Polish language in administration and education. The University became a bulwark of Polish identity for many students; from 1894 these included women, coming also from the territories belonging to Prussia and Russia. The last two decades of the 19th century saw a development of the humanities, with the establishment of the conservative Kraków School of History lead by Józef Szujski, focused on the Renaissance, as well as the Neo-Latin literature: the series *Corpus antiquissimorum poetarum Poloniae latinorum* was launched by Kazimierz Morawski in 1887.

After Poland regained its independence in 1918, the development of the Jagiellonian University continued. Each year, over 4,000 young men and women attended the University. The period of the Second World War was especially tragic. On 6 November 1939, the German authorities deceived nearly 180 professors of the Jagiellonian University into gathering in Collegium Novum, then brutally arrested them and deported them to concentration camps. Another group of scholars, captured as military officers by the Soviets, who invaded Poland on 17 September 1939, was executed by the order of Stalin in Katyń (1940). Yet, despite the University being closed down by the occupying forces, an underground education commenced in 1942 for approximately 800 students.

In 1945, over 5,000 students were enrolled at the University. Following the redrawing of the eastern border, many scholars from Lviv and Vilnius found refuge there, as well as those who could not return to Warsaw because of its destruction by the Nazis. The post-war period was also marked by difficult and tragic events, particularly during the Stalin era, when many prominent scholars (e.g. the philosopher Roman Ingarden) were stripped of their right to teach as part of political repressions.

Currently, the Jagiellonian University has 16 faculties, 15 interfaculty units and 14 research centres. In the academic year 2025/2026, more than 30,000 students were enrolled in bachelor's and master's degree programs, alongside 1,500 doctoral students. The university employs over 9,000 staff, including nearly 5,000 lecturers, making it the largest employer in the Małopolska region. The Jagiellonian University also engages in extensive cooperation with universities abroad.

Today, there are three main centres of Latin studies in Kraków: the Institute of Classical Philology deals with ancient Latin, Middle Latin is studied at the Department of Medieval Latin in the Polish Academy of Sciences, while the main Neo-Latin hub is to be found at the Faculty of Polish Studies, in particular the Chair of Old Polish Literature, the Chair of Comparative Literature, and the Chair of Editorship and Auxiliary Sciences. Moreover, the Renaissance Studies Centre and *Terminus: The Journal of Early Modern Literature and Culture* are both affiliated with the Faculty of Polish Studies. Neo-Latinists work also at the Institute of Italian Philology of the Jagiellonian University, as well as at

the UKEN University, and Ignatianum University in Kraków. The institutional organisers of the 20th congress of the IANLS are the Faculty of Polish Studies (Renaissance Studies Centre) and the Faculty of Philology (Department of Italian Philology).

Venite!

CALL FOR PAPERS, POSTERS AND SPECIAL SESSIONS

The theme of the Congress will be **"Respublica Latina / Rzeczpospolita Łacińska".**

Proposals in Latin, English, French, German, Italian and Spanish on all aspects of Neo-Latin Studies are welcome. We especially welcome proposals on the Latin Republic of Letters, on new trends and promising methodologies opening new perspectives in the field, and on Latin literature of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Only proposals dealing with Neo-Latin subjects will be considered.

The deadline for all proposals is **30 April 2027**. Proposals should be submitted to the Local Organizing Committee in Kraków via the Registration System of the Congress website (see Guidelines for Abstracts at the end of this Circular). Proposals received after the deadline or sent via email will not be accepted. For general questions regarding the Congress, please use the email address: **IANLS-2028@uj.edu.pl**, which will be used by the local organizers for all communications on the Congress.

The Organizing Committee will welcome three types of proposals:

(1) Proposals for individual papers
The abstract should be between 150 words minimum and 200 words maximum in length. You will also find the guidelines for abstracts at the end of this circular.

(2) Proposals for special sessions
Such sessions can focus either on the special theme of the Congress or on any subject relating to Neo-Latin Studies. Each session must have a clearly stated overarching theme. Proposers are responsible for organizing their sessions, including chairs. For papers that are part of a special session the same guidelines apply as for individual papers. The thematic coherence of the special session will be an essential criterion in the evaluation of the proposal. One member can only organize one special session; special sessions consist either of three or six papers of 60 minutes.
The Committees of the IANLS will also organize special sessions and send out the Call for papers soon after this Circular letter.

The delivery time for each paper is 20 minutes. Furthermore, papers delivered at the Congress should be read slowly and clearly in order to be intelligible to an international audience. In practice, this means that papers should be no longer than ca. 2,000 words or 10,400 characters. If you use PowerPoint, remember that it should support the understanding of your paper; it should not be used to show everything that you do not have time to deliver orally.

(3) Proposals for posters
Posters about research projects offer information in visual form and will be on exhibit for most of the Congress. At a certain point, an hour will be left free of other activities so that the authors of posters can be present and answer questions.

Scholars proposing papers and/or posters or organizing and participating in special sessions **must be paid-up members of the IANLS** when they send their proposal, i.e. before **30 April 2027**. Those interested in sending a proposal who are not IANLS members should contact the secretary concerning membership (see also www.ianls.com/membership/). It is possible to present both a paper and a poster, but no more than one of each.

Those who write in a language that is not their mother tongue must make sure that they submit a text that complies with the standards of our discipline. Failure to meet good linguistic standards can be a valid reason for rejection of the proposal.

The Executive Committee is responsible for accepting or rejecting papers, posters and special sessions, and will inform the proposers by **15 October 2027**.

EARLY CAREER FORUM

The IANLS furthers high-quality research in Neo-Latin Studies from members in all career stages. It therefore warmly welcomes suitable proposals for papers and posters from doctoral and postdoctoral researchers.
Aware of the challenges that face early-career researchers and building on the success of the *Ask A Mentor* session at the Congresses in Albacete, Leuven, and Aix-en-Provence, the Executive Committee foresees an Early Career Forum also for the Congress in Kraków: doctoral and postdoctoral researchers will be able to meet with experienced colleagues to discuss ways of establishing an independent research profile that will contribute to their ongoing academic career development.

TRAVEL BURSARIES

Thanks to the two Memorial Funds of the IANLS, the Executive Committee is pleased to offer a number of Travel Bursaries to help doctoral students and early career researchers (within three years of their PhD award when the Congress takes place) meet the costs of travel to the Twentieth International Congress of the IANLS in Kraków, Poland. Up to 12 grants of 300 EUR will be made available.

Please send the completed form (see Travel Bursary Application at the end of the First Circular and the Congress webpage IANLS-2028.confer.uj.edu.pl 'Registration') via Registration System between **7 January and 30 April 2027** with your submission of the conference abstract. The form may be completed in any of the IANLS' official languages. We will inform the applicants of the outcome of the application by **15 October 2027.**

SUBSCRIPTIONS

The subscription to IANLS for the triennium 2025–2028 is 65 Euro. A reduced subscription of 45 Euro applies to students still taking courses, to those who are in the first five years of their institutional appointments, as well to those who are retired from their institutional appointments after being members of the IANLS for at least a three-year period, provided they do not hold a new appointment. Institutes and libraries may subscribe to the IANLS at twice the normal subscription; they will have the right to send a delegate to each Congress. Affiliated associations may be represented at the Congresses without association fees through the subscriptions of individual IANLS members belonging to their associations. Changes of address etc. should be communicated to the Secretary of the IANLS.

MEMORIAL FUNDS

The Executive Committee invites IANLS members and patrons to make voluntary contributions to its two Memorial Funds, the Philip J. Ford Memorial Fund and the Karl August Neuhausen Memorial Fund, established for travel bursaries, the IANLS Springschools, and other ways to support Neo-Latin studies. Benefactors may send their donation, clearly marked 'Philip J. Ford Memorial Fund' or 'Karl August Neuhausen Memorial Fund', to the IANLS Treasurer Clementina Marsico.

Methods of payment:

You can pay in the following ways, preferably the international bank transfer to the account of the treasurer of IANLS:

Clementina Marsico
Bank: Credem
IBAN: IT57P0303221000010001173401
BIC: BACRIT21186
Account number: 1173401
e-mail: clementina.marsico@uniecampus.it

It is also possible to make an Electronic payment by PayPal® (see their website www.paypal.com). Please send, via their web system, the amount due, 67 euros, comprising 65 euros subscription fee plus 2 euros to cover PayPal charges (reduced 45 plus 2 euros), to clementina.marsico@uniecampus.it. This method may be preferable for members who cannot make international money transfers without incurring banking charges.

Please make sure that all bank charges are paid by the sender.

Members are kindly requested to ensure that their name appears together with the payment in the note, and in case they pay for more than one person, these person(s) names.

For further information, see www.ianls.com/membership/.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE 2025–2028

In accordance with the elections at Aix-en-Provence (18 July 2025), the current members of the Executive Committee are:

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NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Colette Nativel (Past President), Chair *ex officio*
Marianne Pade (First Vice-President), member *ex officio*
Lucie Storchová

The IANLS invites all members to consult the website of the association (www.ianls.com) for updates.

NEWS

The business meeting of FISIER, an affiliated organisation of IANLS, took place on 3rd of July 2026. Apart from planning forthcoming events, details of which will be circulated in due course, the main item on the agenda was the renewal of the Executive Committee. The following colleagues were elected: Gautier Amiel (Cornucopia), Florence Bistagne (IANLS) and Daniele Speziari (Gruppo di studi sul Cinquecento Francese). On the 10th of July Florence Bistagne (on behalf of IANLS) was appointed President of FISIER for the next triennium. Congratulations!

In Memoriam Juan Francisco Alcina Rovira (1948–2026)

A pioneering scholar of Neo-Latin studies in Spain, Juan Francisco Alcina Rovira devoted much of his time and endeavours to the fascinating relationship between the Peninsular vernaculars —Spanish, Portuguese, and Catalan — and the continuing tradition of Latin letters in Renaissance Iberia, on which he published extensively in Spanish and Catalan. Arising from doctoral research undertaken two decades earlier under the supervision of the late Francisco Rico, Alcina Rovira's most important contribution to the field was the volume *Repertorio de la poesía latina del Renacimiento en España* (1995). This thoroughly researched catalogue points out the central role of Latin poetry within the Renaissance literary scene as it reminds us of how many poets of the period used without distinction Latin and Spanish for many genres and forms. Alcina Rovira pursued this line of enquiry in his editions of some of the most renowned sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Spanish poets, such as Garcilaso de la Vega (1989), Andrés Fernández de Andrada, the author of the Horatian *Epístola moral a Fabio* (1993), and Fray Luis de León (1996). Alcina Rovira's edition of Luis de León's poetry showed how this small but exquisite corpus of Spanish poems combined a profound assimilation of the models of Virgil and Horace with inspiration from Poliziano and other Neo-Latin poets, leading one critic to describe him as "the first Spanish Neo-Latin poet writing in the vernacular". Conversely, in his editions of the Spanish Erasmian Juan Maldonado's *Paraenesis ad politiores litteras* (1980) and of Juan Luis Vives's *Colloquia* (1988) Alcina Rovira demonstrated, both theoretically and practically, the need to study the Latin output of these two humanists considering the vernacular literature of their time.

Alcina Rovira also paid attention to the history of books and libraries, and to codicology. Here his work focused on the bibliographical holdings of Antoni Agustín, archbishop of Tarragona, jurist and antiquarian, who compiled a printed catalogue of his own private library. Together with Joan Salvadó and Carmen Gallardo, Alcina Rovira accounted for the dispersal of the incunabula and sixteenth-century volumes formerly owned by Agustín (2007) and studied Agustín's rich collection of Latin manuscripts, now held at the library of El Escorial (2021). He was also an expert on a further figure pivotal to the Renaissance in Tarragona: the jurist and epigraphist Lluís Pons d'Icart. Other areas of research pursued by Alcina Rovira were Catalan Neo-Latin, the spread of Italian humanism in Renaissance Catalonia and the circulation of the classics (above all, Cicero, Ovid and Aristotle's *Poetics*) in the former territories of the Crown of Aragon during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Alcina Rovira's relationship with the International Association for Neo-Latin Studies dates to 1973, when he attended the congress held in Amsterdam. He was one of the co-editors of the *Acta* of the IANLS congress which took place at Bari in 1994, where he also contributed to a panel on the dissemination of Italian humanism in Spain. At Ávila three years later he was invited to deliver the first plenary lecture in Spanish, which, rather fittingly, was entitled "Poesía neolatina y literatura española en los siglos XVI y XVII". After short stints at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México and at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Alcina Rovira chiefly pursued his academic and research career at the Universitat Rovira i Virgili, spanning the period from before its formal founding, when university studies in Tarragona were still affiliated with the University of Barcelona, until his retirement. Shortly before his death Alcina Rovira donated his entire bibliographical holdings to the university. His private library included an extensive collection on Renaissance humanism as well as highly valuable sixteenth-century editions of Neo-Latin authors and a significant number of first editions of Federico García Lorca's works. Following his retirement he spent much of his time in Salou, near Tarragona, "contemplating the Mediterranean Sea". A soft spoken and unassuming man, Juan Alcina Rovira was a generous scholar, always ready to share his immense knowledge and offer sensible advice on future lines of research. We all deeply mourn his loss and extend our heartfelt condolences to his family and friends.

Alejandro Coroleu
ICREA Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

In Memoriam Antonio Iurilli (1950–2025)

For both young and senior Italian scholars of Neo-Latin literature, it is difficult to imagine a Congress of the *Societas Internationalis Studiis Neolatinis Provehendis* without the presence of Antonio Iurilli, such as that held in 2025 in Aix-en-Provence (he passed away on 8 November of that year, at the age of seventy-five). He was a constant and familiar presence within the Neo-Latin *sodalitas*: a model of scholarly integrity and an example of passionate and energetic dedication to research, which led him across Europe in pursuit of archival and library work.

It was precisely this passion that enabled him to produce what became his most influential scholarly achievement. The two monumental volumes *Quinto Orazio Flacco. Annals of Printed Editions, Fifteenth–Eighteenth Centuries*, published by Droz in 2017, earned him the prestigious Prize of the Weiss Brown Foundation–Newberry Library (Chicago) for the best contribution to the study of the literary, musical, theatrical, and artistic cultures of early modern Europe.

Beyond his many academic distinctions, Iurilli's scholarship consistently followed a path shaped by the school of Francesco Tateo, embracing a form of liberal erudition. His work never amounted to a sterile accumulation of archival detail, but rather to a rigorous and methodologically conscious attention to the margins of the literary canon. This orientation is evident in his studies on Giacinto Gimma, Pompeo Sarnelli, Domenico Torricella, Ignazio Ciaia, and Domenico Cotugno, as well as in his work on Apulian culture – both early modern and contemporary – and on travel literature, always with a view to contextual enhancement.

It is therefore no coincidence that the two authors who most engaged him throughout his career were both, in different ways, "out-of-class" figures: Horace, read through the lens of his modern reception, and Antonio De Ferrariis, known as Galateo, to whose works Iurilli devoted his first bibliographical catalogue, a work that remains unsurpassed.

His deep love of books led him to develop a highly refined expertise in the history of printing, a subject he taught for many years alongside Italian literature at the University of Palermo.

Iurilli maintained a particularly strong bond with IANLS from 1994 onwards, when he organized a session of the Association's annual conference in Ruvo, his hometown. His commitment to the Association remained unbroken: he served as a member of the Organizing Committee (Bari, 1991–1994) and later as a member of the Advisory Board (2003–2012). He attended almost all IANLS conferences, beginning with the Copenhagen Congress in 1991, up to the last one he attended, held in Leuven in 2022, where he delivered the plenary lecture in Italian, *Cultura neolatina nel Mezzogiorno d'Italia: cinquant'anni di studi*.

Through his lifelong engagement with Latin and Neo-Latin literature, Iurilli acquired – and fully embodied – a *facetudo* that made him a delightful travel companion and a colleague of formidable wit. Beneath this wit lay a quiet wisdom and a distinctly unacademic, in the best sense of the word, conception of scholarly research. Deeply affected by his untimely passing, we extend our heartfelt condolences to his family, cherishing the enduring memory of his remarkable humanity.

Claudia Corfiati
University of Bari

In Memoriam Ronald Truman (1934–2026)

It is with great sadness that the IANLS learnt that Ronald William Truman, formerly a 'Student' (i.e., Fellow) and Tutor of Christ Church, Oxford, passed away on 25th March 2026, aged 91. Ron Truman is remembered for his research and teaching in the field of Renaissance and Golden Age Spanish literature and intellectual history, but also for his deeply knowledgeable contributions to Neo-Latin Studies, particularly on Vives.

Originally from Devon in South-West England, Ron Truman read Modern Languages (Spanish and French) as an undergraduate student at St Edmund Hall, Oxford (1954–1957). His knowledge of languages also included Russian, which he learnt during his military service; indeed, Ron continued to serve for several years, alongside his academic appointments, as an officer in the Royal Navy Reserve, from which he eventually retired with the rank of Lieutenant Commander. From 1959 Truman held a lectureship at Birkbeck College London, while continuing to work on his Oxford DPhil, which he completed in 1963. In that same year, Truman was elected to a Studentship at Christ Church, a

Lecturership at Brasenose College, and a Lecturership in the Oxford's Modern Languages Faculty (which he chaired from 1979 to 1981). He retired from his teaching and administrative duties in 2001 but remained active as a researcher until his health became too frail.

From 1968 onwards, Ron Truman published a series of articles and book chapters on early modern Spanish literature and culture, which he readily placed in a European context, witness (for instance) a 1974 article on Lazarillo de Tormes, Petrarch's *De Remediis* and Erasmus's *Praise of Folly* or a 1979 study on Fadrique Furió Ceriol's return to Spain from the Low Countries in 1564. His doctoral dissertation on the idea of the prince in the Latin and vernacular writings of sixteenth-century Spanish theorists led to an edition, in 1579, of Felipe de la Torre's *Institución de un rey cristiano* (Antwerp, 1554), published with Exeter University Press, and to the monograph on *Spanish Treatises on Government, Society and Religion in the Time of Philip II: The "de regimine principum" and Associated Traditions*, published by Brill in 1999.

He co-edited *The Continental Renaissance (1500–1600)* with A. J. Krailsheimer and W. Coupe in 1978, the *Acta Conventus Neo-Latini Cantabrigiensis* with J. L. Charlet, L. Gualdo Rosa, H. Hofmann, B. Hosington, and E. Rodríguez Peregrina in 2003, and *Reforming Catholicism in the England of Mary Tudor: the Achievement of Friar Bartolomé Carranza* with J. Edwards in 2006.

Ever collegial, Ron Truman sat on the editorial board of *Humanistica Lovaniensia*. With G. Tournoy, he was preparing the critical edition of the 220 surviving letters of Juan Luis Vives, a long-term project that was unfortunately still unfinished at his death. Ron offered feedback as an English native speaker on many articles and book chapters and sometimes acted as a specialist translator or *corrector* for the articles and papers by colleagues who were not native speakers of English. It is fair to say his suggestions improved far more than matters of language and style.

At his retirement, colleagues and former students honoured Truman with a collective volume on literature and culture in Habsburg Spain, published by Liverpool University Press (2001). Pupils, fellow researchers and friends remember Ron for the acuity of his mind, his insistence on academic rigour and the breadth of his knowledge. Foreigners (and many Britons) considered him 'a true Englishman'. A master of conversation, he was great company at dinner, entertaining his guests or hosts with stories that he delivered with relish and aplomb.

Ingrid De Smet
University of Warwick

In Memoriam Marjorie Curry Woods (1947–2025)

Marjorie Curry Woods, or "Jorie" as she liked to be known to friends and colleagues, was renowned as a scholar of medieval rhetoric, especially the *ars poetriae* typified by the works of Matthew of Vendôme, John of Garland, Gervase of Melkley, Eberhard the German, and preeminently of Geoffrey of Vinsauf. It was to the legacy and influence of Geoffrey of Vinsauf's *Poetria nova* (c. 1210) that Jorie dedicated most of her career. Her first book was an edition, *An Early Commentary on the Poetria nova of Geoffrey of Vinsauf* (NY: Garland, 1985), and in the years following she traced and saw over 200 manuscripts of the *Poetria nova*, as well as many related manuscripts, in order to evaluate the vast impact of this rhetorical treatise across Europe from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century. In nearly forty articles and chapters, she pioneered the study of medieval writing instruction, the pedagogical practices that emerged from and alongside the *artes poetriae*.

Her culminating work, published in 2010, was *Classroom Commentaries: Teaching the Poetria nova across Medieval and Renaissance Europe* (Columbus, Ohio: The Ohio State University Press). This magisterial and award-winning book, the summation of many years' archival work, achieved a perfect balance between the highest level of scholarship and the greatest degree of accessibility. Here Woods gave a comprehensive, pan-European picture of the teaching of Latin composition in medieval and early modern classrooms. Drawing on the wealth of commentaries that she had seen over the decades, Woods gives a vibrant account of teachers engaging with their students, at both elementary and advanced levels, and of the continuing influence of Geoffrey's *Poetria nova* on students' understanding of form, content, emotion, and persuasive techniques.

In 2014 Woods gave the Gombrich Lectures at the Warburg Institute, London. These lectures formed the basis of her monograph *Weeping for Dido: The Classics in the Medieval Classroom* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2017). Here Woods showed how medieval teaching used classical texts like the *Aeneid*, Lucan's *Bellum civile,* or Statius' unfinished *Achilleid* to inculcate a love of literature through emotional response, classroom performances, and the exploration of gender roles. Like her previous monograph, this book relies on manuscript evidence, copies of the classical *auctores* that can be associated with classroom teaching, andthe interlinear and marginal glosses as well as free-standing commentaries that suggest how a particular poetic text was used by teachers.

Woods took the BA from Stanford University (1969) and the Ph.D. in Mediaeval Studies from the University of Toronto (1977). From 1991 until her retirement in 2020 she was Associate Professor and Professor of English at the University of Texas at Austin; before that she taught at the University of Rochester and at Oberlin College. She was the recipient of many major grants and fellowships. To name only a few: from the Herzog August Bibliothek, Wolfenbüttel; All Souls College, Oxford; the American Academy in Berlin; the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton; the Rome Prize at the American Academy in Rome; and the National Endowment for the Humanities. She was in constant demand as a plenary lecturer at international venues. She was a devoted and beloved teacher, a superstar professor who received many teaching awards during her years at the University of Texas.

To all who knew her as a colleague, Jorie embodied the ideals of scholarly generosity. She was a loyal supporter of many scholarly societies, including the International Society of the History of Rhetoric and the International Association for Neo-Latin Studies. With her infectious enthusiasm for the work that she heard at conferences, her distinctive capacity to reach out to new contacts whose work she could support, and her multi-lingual skills, she made many lasting friendships across the profession. In the words of one of her colleagues, she will be remembered as a "force of nature"; in the words of another of her admiring colleagues, she was no mere field manager but a field extender.

Jorie died suddenly on 9 August, 2025, in Hawaii, where she lived in her retirement. Her colleagues, former students, and those she mentored will remember the joy she brought to her scholarship and her gift for making her research on the past relevant to teaching now.

Rita Copeland
University of Pennsylvania

Guidelines for abstracts:

SOCIETAS INTERNATIONALIS STUDIIS NEOLATINIS PROVEHENDIS
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR NEO-LATIN STUDIES

Twentieth International Congress, Kraków 23–29 July 2028

CALL FOR PAPERS, POSTERS, AND SPECIAL SESSIONS

The deadline for all proposals is **30 April 2027**. Proposals should be submitted via Registration System of the Congress IANLS-2028.confer.uj.edu.pl.

Submissions should contain the following information:

INDIVIDUAL PAPERS
1) title of paper (max. 18 words)
2) abstract
Language of the abstract: the same as that of the paper to be given at the Congress
Length of abstract: min. 150 words, max. 200 words
3) speaker's name, institutional affiliation (if any), address, E-mail and phone
Please underline the part of the surname which should appear first in the alphabetical list of Congress participants.

SPECIAL SESSIONS (comprising no more than 3 or 6 papers)
1) title of session (max. 18 words)
2) brief description of the concept of the session (50–100 words)
3) name, institutional affiliation (if any), address, e-mail and phone of organizer(s) of session
4) chair's name
5) title of paper 1, abstract (min. 150, max. 200 words), speaker's name, and full details as above
6) title of paper 2, abstract (min. 150, max. 200 words), speaker's name, and full details as above
7) title of paper 3, abstract (min. 150, max. 200 words), speaker's name, and full details as above
etc.
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1) title of poster (max. 18 words)
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Language of information: the same as that of the poster to be presented at the Congress
Length of poster proposal: min. 50 words, max. 100 words
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The proposal (including the individual abstracts) should be submitted by the session organizer(s) via the Congress website. Please underline the part of the name which should appear first in the alphabetical list of the Congress participants.

Those who write in a language that is not their mother tongue should have their abstract checked by a native speaker for grammar and style, since all approved abstracts will be published on the website. The Organizing Committee will only do a limited amount of editing. Failure to meet good linguistic standards can be a valid reason for rejection of the proposal.

SOCIETAS INTERNATIONALIS STUDIIS NEOLATINIS PROVEHENDIS
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR NEO-LATIN STUDIES

Travel Bursary Application

Thanks to all those who generously donated money to our two Memorial Funds, the IANLS is pleased to offer a number of Travel Bursaries to help doctoral students and early career researchers (within three years of their PhD award at the time the Congress takes place) meet the costs of travel to the Twentieth International Congress of the IANLS in Kraków, Poland. Up to 12 grants of €300 will be made available.

Please send the completed form via the Congress Registration System by 30 April 2027

The form may be completed in any of the IANLS' official languages.

Name:
Address:
E-mail address:
Institution:
Title of PhD:
Date of PhD award or its expected submission:
Name and e-mail of PhD supervisor (or similar referee)*:

Have you submitted a proposal (abstract) to give a paper / present a poster at the conference?** Yes / No (delete as required). If Yes, give the title of your proposed paper / poster.

Academic and financial case for support: 300 words max. Why is attendance at the IANLS important for you? What difference will the grant make? Include any current or pending PhD scholarships, postdoctoral fellowships or relevant research awards.

Word count: ___

Estimated travel costs*:**

TOTAL (in €):

Other sources of conference or research travel funding that you can access, have applied for or will apply for and the outcome/expected outcome:

Funding body	Amount applied for	Successful? Yes / No / Expected outcome (give date)

Acceptance of the grant will signify a firm commitment to participation in the Congress.

Signed***** …… Date ……

Notes:

*The selection committee may contact PhD supervisors or equivalent referees by e-mail for a supporting statement, if required.

**Preference will be given to applicants who intend to present a paper or poster at the Congress. Others may be considered if they can present an exceptionally strong case for their attendance as registered delegates.

***Travel should be by the most economical means possible, making full use of advance purchase fares or any reductions available. Local bus, train and underground fares as well as airport transfers by public transport may be included. The cost of taxis, mileage costs for travel by car and car parking charges will not normally be reimbursed. In case of hardship, accommodation and subsistence costs for the duration of the Congress may be invoked, but priority will normally be given to defraying the costs of international travel over longer distances. Please indicate the basis on which the costing is made (e.g. international rail website, flight comparison site). We encourage applicants to use the most sustainable travel options.

****Electronic signatures are acceptable. Submissions from an institutional e-mail address are preferred.

We will to inform you of the outcome of your application by 15 October 2027. Successful applicants will be asked to supply travel receipts (e-tickets, invoices) and bank details to the Treasurer for reimbursement after the Congress (clementina.marsico@uniecampus.it).