tion in 1859 by the creation of the *jochs florals,* in which prizes are given to the best competitors in poetry, of whom some succeed in obtaining the diploma of *mestre en gay saber.* It is of course impossible to foresee the future of this new Catalan literature,—whether it is indeed destined for that brilliant career which the Catalans them­selves anticipate. In spite of the unquestionable talent of poets like Mariano Aguiló (Majorca), Teodoro Llorente (Valencia), and, among the younger of them, Jacinto Verdaguer (Catalonia), author of an epic poem *Λtlantída* and of very fascinating *Cants Mistichs,* it is by no means certain that this generation will be succeeded by another to follow in its footsteps, or that such a restoration of a provincial literature has much chance of permanence at the very moment when all the peoples of Europe are tend­ing rather towards unity and centralization in the matter of language. At all events, in order to secure even a comparative success for such a revival, it would be well if the language serving as its instrument were some­what more fixed, and if its writers would no longer hesitate, as they at present do, between a pretentious

archaism and the incorrectness of the most vulgar col­loquialism. The few attempts of modern Catalans in the direction of romance writing and dramatic composition have not hitherto been particularly felicitous, and have not led to anything noteworthy.

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SPALATIN, George (1484-1545). George Burkhardt, a subordinate figure of some interest in the history of the Reformation in Germany, was born on January 17, 1484, at Spalt (whence he assumed the name Spalatinus), about 25 miles from Nuremberg, where his father was an artisan.

He went to Nuremberg for education when he was thirteen years of age, and two years afterwards to the university of Erfurt, where he took his bachelor’s degree within a year, in 1499. There he attracted the notice of Marschalk, the most influential professor, who made Spalatin his amanu-