

A century of Hispanic bibliography on Peirce: A conceptual and bibliometric study 1891–2000

Fernando Zalamea

Universidad Nacional, Bogotá, Colombia

Abstract. *The present study shows a review summarizing the contributions of academic Peircean studies developed by Hispanic authors from 1891 to 2000. According to Peirce's classification of sciences, a map of the field has been outlined, by illustrating geographic and thematic distributions, as well as the quantity and quality of the various contributions (papers, books, Ph.D. theses). Moreover, different relational figures are shown in order to exhibit diagrammatically some outstanding features of the field in a Peircean vein.*

Keywords: Peirce, bibliography, Hispanic world, twentieth century.

Sunto. *Presentiamo una rassegna sintetica degli studi su Peirce elaborati nel mondo ispanico nel periodo 1891–2000. Seguendo metodi peirceani (classificazione triadica delle scienze, diagrammi visuali), delineiamo il panorama, mostriamo distribuzioni geografiche e tematiche, valutiamo la quantità e la qualità dei contributi (articoli, libri, tesi di dottorato), e introduciamo diverse nuove figure con relazioni di incidenze che evidenziano tratti originali della bibliografia.*

Parole chiave: Peirce, bibliografia, mondo ispanico, ventesimo secolo.

Resumen. *Presentamos una reseña sintética de las contribuciones en español a los estudios peirceanos en el periodo 1891–2000. Siguiendo la clasificación peirceana de las ciencias, dibujamos un mapa del panorama, exhibimos distribuciones geográficas y temáticas, y calibramos la cantidad y la cualidad de las diversas contribuciones reseñadas (artículos, libros, tesis doctorales). Siguiendo los énfasis peirceanos en el interés de una metodología visual, introducimos varias figuras con relaciones de incidencia originales para enfatizar diagramáticamente algunos rasgos centrales de la bibliografía.*

Palabras clave: Peirce, bibliografía, mundo hispánico, siglo veinte.

1. Introduction

In this review, we present a brief overview of a century of Hispanic bibliography on Peirce. Here, *bibliography* refers to a collection of printed texts or Ph.D. theses, leaving aside conferences, circulated manuscripts, web files, or Master and Bachelor theses. And, *Hispanic* alludes to the work in Spanish language produced by Hispanic authors, belonging to Spain or Latin America. Texts in other languages, particularly English works written by

Hispanic authors and all sorts of translations of Peircean primary or secondary bibliography into Spanish, have not been included. By restricting the bibliography *on Peirce*, we also exclude texts regarding generic forms of pragmatism, and the works on other key figures, such as James, Dewey, Royce, etc. In this sense, the *Hispanic bibliography on Peirce* (HBP) mainly reflects what the Hispanic world has written (and made public) on Peirce: its reception, understanding, interpretation and creative renovation, all under the peculiar perspectives provided by both Spain and Latin America.

The material used for this study consists of the bibliography that the Grupo de Estudios Peirceanos (Universidad de Navarra) has collected since 1990. The HBP was assembled inside the Grupo de Estudios Peirceanos and has been a result of the hard work of Jaime Nubiola and Sara Barrena. The HBP is a unique piece from a non-English environment, because it usually includes *all* the written texts on Peirce in Spanish, in a comprehensive manner, since its inception (1891).

The material examined here includes 140 entries (97 articles, 25 books, 10 Ph.D. theses and 8 book introductions). We start by presenting a survey from two complementary points of view: firstly, a quantitative perspective, where the evolution of the HPB is recognized (types of articles, books, theses, introductions), both in time (chronological frames) and space (countries); secondly, a qualitative perspective, where the themes and interpretations are analyzed – underlining both advances and obstructions –, and the specific HBP knots, polarities and agglutinations are studied. The study of Nubiola y Zalamea (2006) entitled *Peirce y el Mundo Hispánico: Lo que C. S. Peirce Dijo Sobre España y lo que el Mundo Hispánico ha Dicho Sobre Peirce*, provides detailed information about the main topic of this review.

2. Chronotopes of the HBP

In Bahktin's sense, a *chronotope* consists of a spatio-temporal matrix, or context, where cultural readings/interpretations can act. In Figure 1, we provide a first chronotope of the HBP – emphasizing both genres and deepness of works – where, in a given text, we understand “mention” as an isolated reference to Peirce (level of a mark), “partial study” as a discrete set of references to Peirce (level of an icon or index), and “specific study” as a continuous web of references (level of a symbol).

	1883-1969	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-1995	1996-2000	Total
Articles (mention)	1	-	1	-	-	2
Articles (partial study)	5	1	7	8	11	32
Articles (specific study)	4	1	9	20	29	63
Books (mention)	2	-	-	-	-	2
Books (partial study)	0	0	4	5	5	14
Books (specific study)	0	1	2	2	4	9
Ph.D. theses (partial study)	0	0	4	3	0	7
Ph.D. theses (specific study)	0	0	0	0	3	3
Expository introductions	0	3	1	0	0	4
Critical introductions	0	1	2	0	1	4
Total	12	7	30	38	53	140

Figure 1. HBP: chronological classification by genres.

In geometrical terms, the HBP is mainly determined by *singularities*, in contrast with what we may call *smooth* paths: It conforms a sort of broken surface with vertices, where individual efforts prime, without normalizing forces provided by stable schools in time. The HBP starts around a *first major singularity*: the reception of Peirce's work by Ventura Reyes Prósper, a well-informed Spaniard mathematician who started a correspondence with Peirce, at the end of the nineteenth century. [Reyes Prósper 1891a, 1891b, 1892] show the interest of Peirce's mathematical logic, and provide accurate technical comments. These initial readings represent an outstanding singularity along the HBP, since almost a century will pass without any further Hispanic comments on Peirce's mathematical logic. Beyond Reyes Prósper, between 1891 and 1969, we find in the HBP only 3 articles which partially study Peirce, 4 other articles with specific studies and 2 books with partial mentions. It can thus be seen as a poor reception, if we compare it, for example, with James and Dewey's reception, whose influence in Latin American education was notorious along the twentieth century. [Ferrater Mora 1944, 1955], which deal with Peirce's architectonics, can be easily judged as the best Hispanic articles on Peirce in the long period 1891–1969.

The decade 1970–1979 maintains the *status quo*, with a low-level production that, in general, does not use the English secondary bibliography already available. In Argentina some translations of Peirce's texts give rise to expository introductions and a critical introduction [Negro 1978], while the

first book on Peirce written in Spanish appears [Tordera 1978]. Tordera's book consists of its Bachelor thesis (Universidad Central de Barcelona), and presents the first careful reading in Spanish of the *Collected Papers* and of the main secondary bibliography (in English and Italian). Although Tordera reiterates the myth of Peirce's "contradictions", the text provides the first general viewpoint in Spanish of Peirce's ramified system.

The decade 1980–1989 constitutes instead the *rising decade* for the HBP. Thirty entries in the HBP emerge in this period, more than what was previously produced in a century: 8 articles with partial studies on Peirce, 9 specific articles, 4 partial books, 2 specific books, 4 partial Ph.D. theses, 1 expository introduction, 2 critical introductions. Subsequently, Reyes Prósper, [Castañares 1985, 1986, 1987a, 1987b, 1988a, 1988b, 1989] provides the *second major singularity* in the HBP. Building on an important Ph.D. thesis specifically related to Peirce (until 2000, the most achieved one produced in Spanish), Castañares' work provides careful historical and philosophical perspectives on sign related problems, emphasizing in particular the role of interpretants and expanded meaning, as well as a fundamental integration of logic, semiotics and metaphysics in Peirce's thought. Thanks to Castañares, the year 1985 can be understood as a pivotal year in the HBP, even if the *annus mirabilis* should be 1988, where the first careful translations of Peirce into Spanish (with nice introductions: [Castrillo 1988], [Vericat 1988]) emerge: some original interpretative essays ([Herrero 1988], [Pérez Carreño 1988a]), a monograph [Pérez de Tudela 1988], an outstanding Ph.D. thesis [Ortiz de Landázuri 1988], and the consolidation of Castañares' series of articles on Peirce and semiotics. This peculiar chronotopical conjunction of a community of researchers (1988, Spain) constitutes a well-defined *threshold* from which the HBP will build in the next decade. Although the kernel of developments in the decade 1980–1989 can be situated in Spain, the HBP also expands simultaneously in Latin America: [Beuchot 1984] inaugurates a long line of research between Peirce and medieval scholastics; [Magariños de Morentín 1983] creates original examples, diagrams, schemes and tables to explain Peirce's classifications of signs; [Battistella 1983] and [González Ochoa 1986] explore the relation signs-medium-mediations; [Sercovich 1987] approaches logic and semiotics.

On the basis of the threshold attained at the end of the eighties, the HBP accelerates in the periods 1990–1995, 1996–2000 (see Figure 1). The period 1990–2000 may be called the HBP *professionalization* or *normalization* decade, by profiting from the Ph.D. level of the main contributors of the period: Beuchot (5), Castañares (6), Castillo (3), Castrillo (3), Fontrodona (4), Nubiola (16), Rivas Monroy (4), Zalamea (6). The work of Jaime Nubiola rises clearly over his colleagues in the normalization period, by profiting both from his amazing productivity and from the institutionalization of his Grupo de Estudios Peirceanos at the Universidad de Navarra. Around Nubiola the

third major singularity of the HBP emerges, a situation that we may well call a “geometric” paradox of the HBP: The fact that its main *stabilization* web emerges from the work of a *single* scholar. In fact, Nubiola’s work expands around a triple ramification that helps to fix a steady route in the decade: (a) the study of Peirce’s trip to Spain (1870), and the review of all that Peirce wrote about Spain [Nubiola 1992, 1993, 1994c]; (b) the reception of Peirce’s work in the Hispanic world [Nubiola 1992, 1994c, 1995a, 1997(Cobo), 1997a]; (c) the value of Peirce’s thought for a pragmatist renovation of analytical philosophy, and, in a more extended way, for a broad “philosophy of life” [Nubiola 1991, 1994a, 1994b, 1995b, 1996b, 1998b, 1999].

Moreover, from the perspective of the scientific community, Nubiola launches some journal numbers devoted to Peirce (*Anuario Filosófico, Analogía*) [Nubiola 1996a, 1998a], creates the concept of *Hispanic bibliography on Peirce* (HBP) (at the same time with [Castañares 1992b]), and begins to accumulate the material base for the HBP at the Grupo de Estudios Peirceanos (founded in 1994). It is impossible here to mention in detail many of the other valuable contributions of other scholars in the decade 1990–2000. For a detailed review on this topic see our monograph *Peirce y el mundo hispánico (op. cit.)*.

Figure 2 shows a reversed chronotope for the HBP, where emphasis is now focused on the geographical origin of the texts.

	1883-1969	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-1995	1996-2000	Total
España	9	1	21	29	31	91
Uruguay	1	0	2	1	1	5
Argentina	1	4	3	0	6	14
Puerto Rico	1	1	0	0	1	3
México	0	1	3	5	4	13
Venezuela	0	0	1	0	0	1
Colombia	0	0	0	3	9	12
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	12	7	30	38	53	140

Figure 2. HBP: chronological classification by geographic origins.

In the period 1990–2000, the HBP’s principal production clusters around Spain, as opposed with fewer entries in Latin America (a tendency that has oscillated, and now tends to an equilibrium Spain/Latin America in the new

millennium). On the other hand, as can be seen in Figure 2, a steady increase of entries occurs in the HBP as we approach the year 2000: 140 entries subdivided in 12 (1883–1969), 7 (1970–1979), 30 (1980–1989), 38 (1990–1995), 53 (1996–2000). The five-year period 1996–2000 is, by far, the most productive one in the HBP (considered until 2000: the next period 2001–2005 is also a prominent one). Three characteristics are particularly visible with respect to previous chronological stripes: an augmentation of specific articles on Peirce (29 in the five-year period 1996–2000, *versus* 20 in the six-year period 1990–1995), specific books (4 *versus* 2) and specific Ph.D. theses (3 *versus* 0). Among the themes studied in the specific articles, according to Peirce's classification of sciences, we can find:

- *mathematics* ([Legris 1996], [Soto, Osejo, Caballero 1996], [Zalamea 1997a, 1997b], [González 1999], [Oostra 2000], [Poveda 2000]);
- *phaneroscopy* ([Zalamea 2000b, 2000c]);
- *history of logic* ([Beuchot 1996], [Castrillo 1997, 1998], [Cobo, Nubiola 1997]);
- *semiotics* ([Andacht 1996], [Castañares 1996], [Forastieri-Briaschi 1996], [Llamas 1996], [Rivas Monroy 1996a, 1996b, 1997], [Caballero 1997], [Castañares 1999]);
- *pragmatism* ([Ortiz de Landázuri 1996], [Polanco 1996], [Nubiola 1997a, 1997b], [De Miguel 1998], [Morales 1999]);
- *abduction and creativity* ([Aliseda 1998], [Beuchot 1998], [Génova 1996], [Nubiola 1996b, 1998b, 1999]);
- *cognitive science* ([Gomila 1996]);
- *managing* ([Fontrodona 1996b, 1997]);
- *religion* ([Carbonell 1996]);
- *psychoanalysis* ([Azaretto 1997], [Lutzky 1998]).

For a longer and more careful treatment of the bibliography, particularly for partial entries related to Peirce, we refer again to our *Peirce y el mundo hispánico* (*op. cit.*).

It is not our intention here to look beyond the year 2000, but from 2001 the HPB has grown even higher, healthfully challenging, thanks to some of the rising stars of the HBP: Sara Barrena (creativity), Douglas Niño (abduction/induction), Arnold Oostra (mathematical logic), each one with first class works on Peirce's heritage and interpretation, not only in the Spanish-speaking scientific community, but also on the international scene.

3. Correlative spectrum of the HBP

In what follows, we will consider the HBP from a *relational perspective*, where both analysis and synthesis play relevant roles. On the one side, we will

describe the topography of the Peircean themes specifically studied in the HBP. Thanks to a series of key words associated *locally* to each entry in the bibliography and thanks to the study of correlations of those key words along the *global* spectrum of the HBP, we obtain relational diagrams (trees, webs, maps) (see Figures 3-5), where we can underline both features and voids in the reception of Peirce's thought in Spanish. On the other side, we can analyze the internal Peircean topography, and point out some of its main knots and polarities. The list of 140 entries of the HBP has been in fact carefully dissected, by providing for each entry: (a) a short description of the text, (b) a brief critical discussion, (c) some Peircean key words (following Peirce's internal classification of sciences), (d) some additional external key words. For details, see *Peirce y el mundo hispánico (op. cit.)*, where several correlation tables between key words are exhibited.

As we can see in Figure 3, the HBP agglutinates around three main themes: logic (67), semiotics (65) and pragmatism (64), the numbers in parentheses indicate the number of the entries in the HBP with such key words.

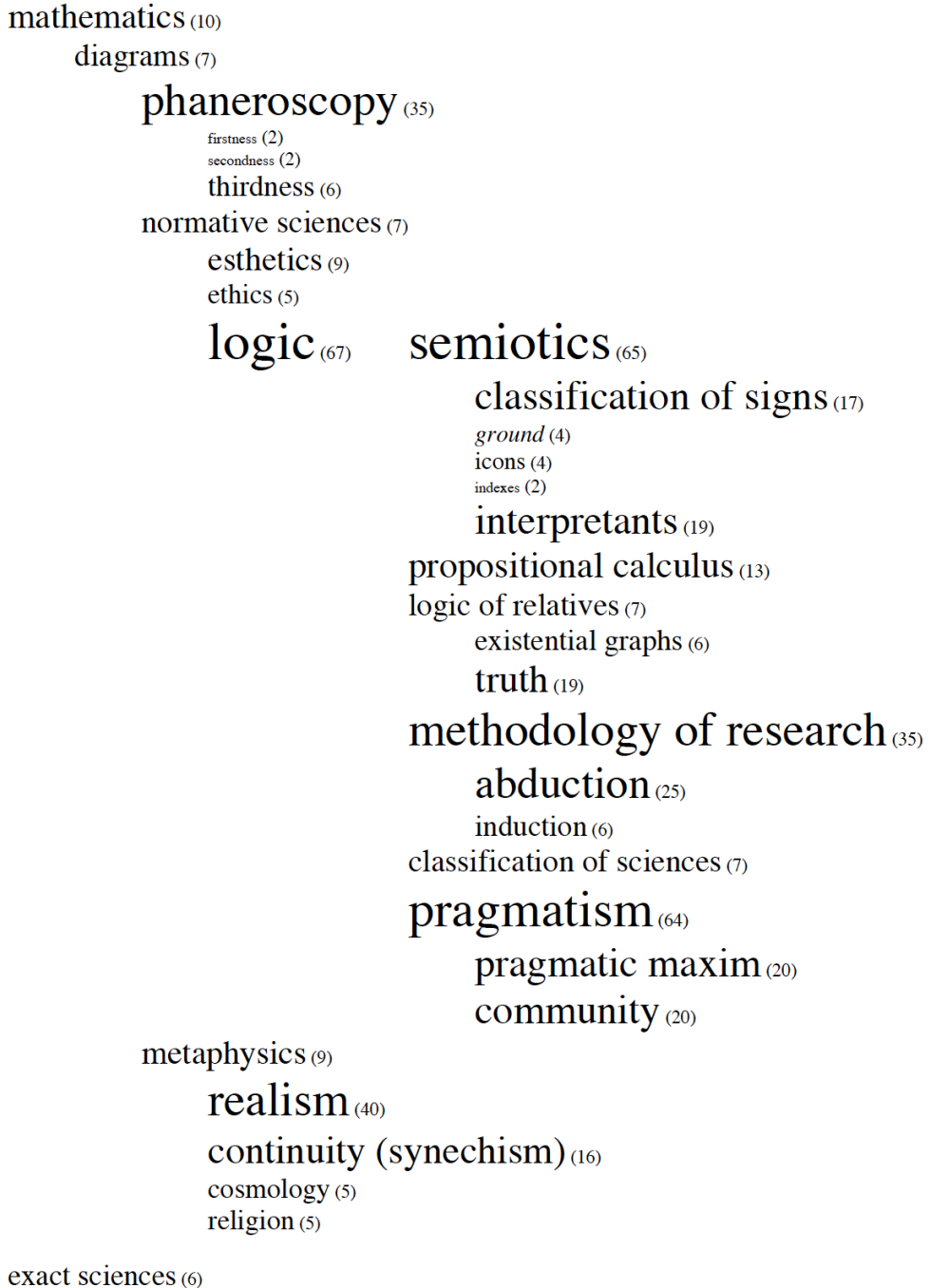


Figure 3. HBP: iconic tree of the themes studied, following Peirce's classification of sciences.

But beyond logic, as well as semiotics and pragmatism (understood as

“standard” polarities in any reading of Peirce), the iconic tree of the HBP already reflects some peculiarities of the Spanish language reception. For example, the fact that realism (40) is one of the major themes in the HBP shows the peculiar situation of the Hispanic community of researchers, which has to deal with hard economic and social environments, and thus has to draw particular attention – beyond, for instance, the Anglo-Saxon analytical nominalism – to very concrete interrelations between knowledge, life and the external world. On the other side, themes such as methodology of research (35) and community (20) – often studied in papers related to the issue of realism – are also indicative of the precarious situation of some researchers interested in building minimal thresholds of communication, regulation and solidarity. Phaneroscopy (35) appears little studied in its theoretical range but is much invoked in the study of Peirce’s classifications of signs (17); it is one of the instances that we may call *non-productive* in the HBP, with excessive taxonomic repetitions that are already well known. Nevertheless, it is also related more productively with abduction (25), a theme to which the HBP provides new and interesting perspectives. Nubiola and Aliseda study this theme until 2000 and they open the way to Niño’s outstanding 2007 Ph.D. thesis. In the coming years it will be considered as *the* masterful treatment, in any language, of the correlative problem regarding abduction/induction in Peirce’s chronological development.

Although the previous records show some *predicative* themes in the HBP, it must be observed that, from a full Peircean perspective, a more faithful approach to the themes studied in the HBP comes from considering the spectrum of all (dyadic) *correlations* of key words. The detailed analytical frame obtained (a diagonal matrix 32x32) is too large to show here, but a condensed synthetic diagram is shown in Figure 4.

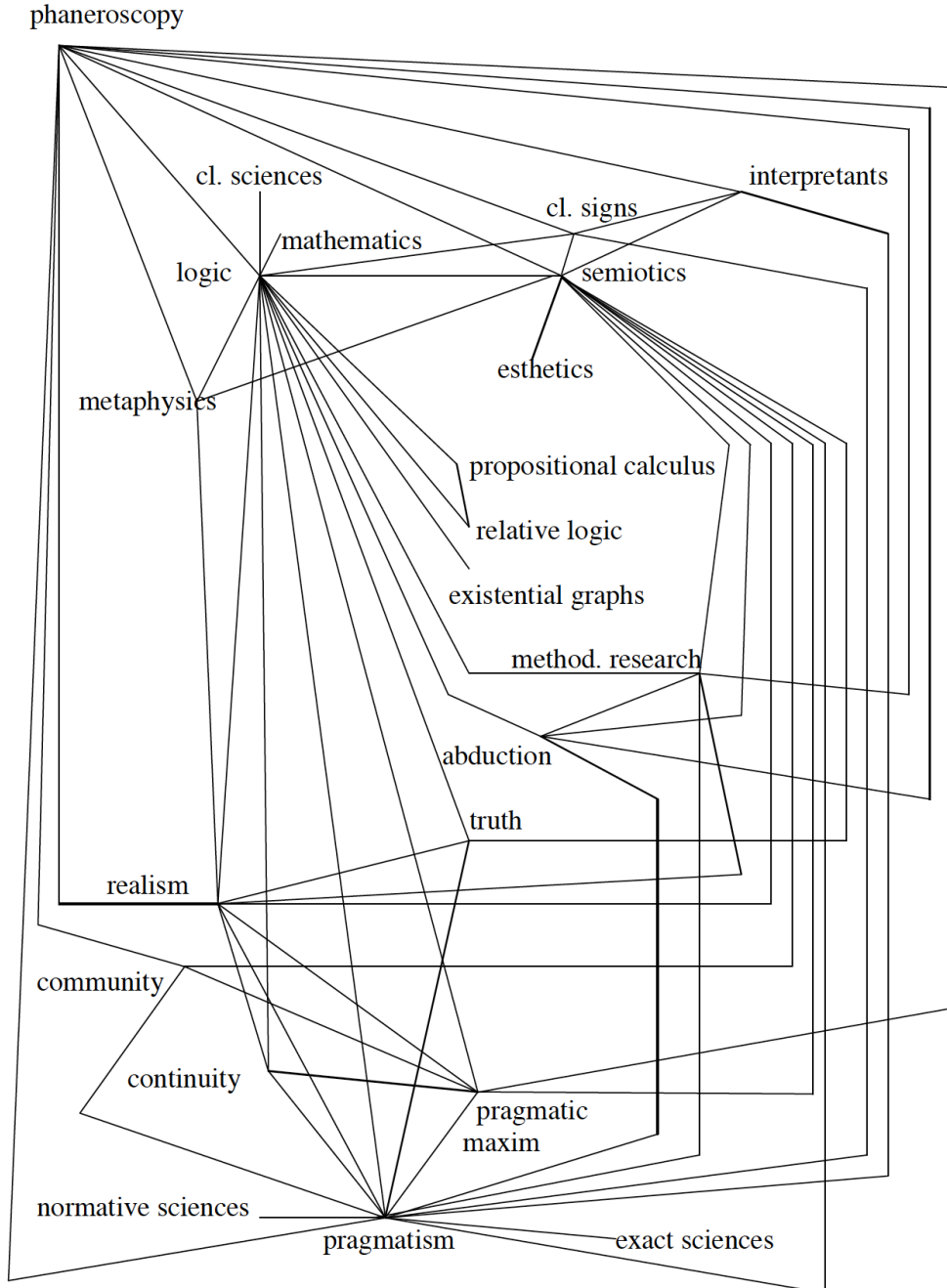


Figure 4. HBP: web of main circuits and knots.

The correlations are indicative of some *orientations* obtained in the HBP: for example, the fact that logic is much more correlated with philosophical and semiotic themes, rather than with technical ones (logic of relatives, existential

graphs), is a good indicator of the character often vague and generalist of the HBP, and by the way, a situation that extends also to non-Hispanic studies! Although it is well known that understanding Peirce requires thorough study, many texts in the HBP have often confused the acknowledgement of some praiseworthy individual private efforts with the opportunity to make the result of such efforts available to the public. It is a trend that has opened the way to unnecessary repetitions and introductory presentations, a sort of “geometrical” flattening that the HBP will have to fight fiercely in the future. In retrospect, some of the most valuable contributions to the HPB can in fact be seen as careful case studies of well bounded themes along Peirce’s heritage: modalizations of the pragmatist maxim in the later Peirce ([Castillo 1991]), creative *musement* ([Barrena 1996]), formal abduction ([Aliseda 1998]), existential graphs ([Poveda 2000]). In the last few years, the in-depth Peircean studies of Barrena, Niño, Oostra, are showing that the HBP has attained a new level of exigency and originality.

Beyond specific contributions, the HBP has grown also thanks to a climate of seriousness and argumentative rigour, whose adequate *density* can be glanced in Figure 5. The good number of intersections in Figure 5 show a nice integration level of many HBP trends. The more visited themes are situated around the *central* intersection between pragmatism, logic, phaneroscopy and pragmatism: classification of signs, interpretants, methodology of research, abduction, realism, community. On the other hand, on the *borders* of Figure 5 some of the main singularities of the HBP emerge. The broadly acknowledged peculiar absence of papers regarding the *exact sciences* reflects the weak knowledge of Peirce in the Hispanic scientific community ([Riba 1995] is a nice exception). Other peculiarities include a lack of studies regarding “pure” phaneroscopy, and a dislocation of the normative sciences, where Peirce’s final bond with aesthetics, ethics and logic is carefully avoided by specialists ([Fontrodona 1996a, 1999] constitutes again a nice exception).

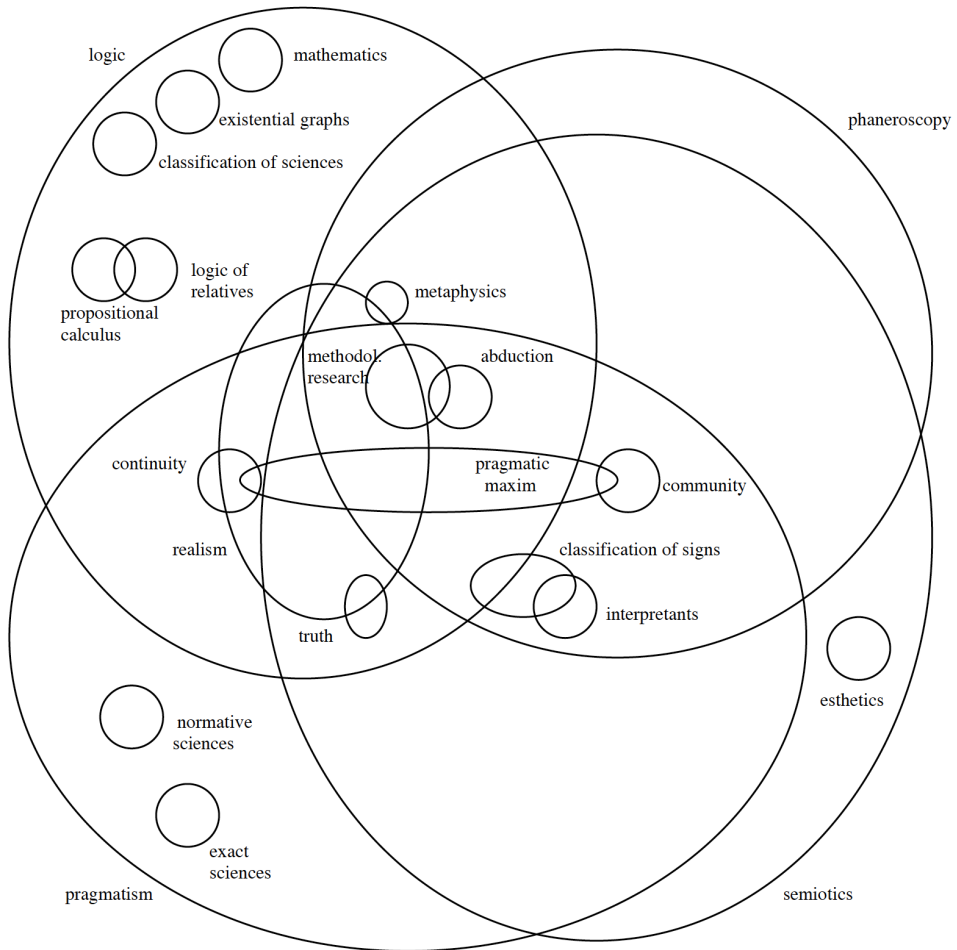


Figure 5. HBP: map with main polarities and agglutinations.

A *calibration* attempt of the HBP may be realized introducing a somewhat *vague* – and consciously debatable – ranking of items in the bibliography: original contributions at an international level (17%), contributions at a Hispanic level (42%), valuable expositions and neutral glosses (34%), nonsense (7%). The following list includes Peircean themes and some main contributions in the long century 1891–2000:

- relationships between pragmatism and vitalism (Vaz Ferreira);
- Peirce's architectonics (Ferrater Mora);
- Peirce's semiotics from historic and hermeneutic perspectives (Castañares, Beuchot, Forastieri-Briaschi);
- rationality limits (Castillo);
- Peirce and Spain (Nubiola);

- interpretants in literature (Vicente Gómez);
- creativity and religion (Barrena);
- managing (Fontrodona);
- mathematical logic (Oostra, Zalamea);
- abduction (Aliseda, Herrera);
- existential graphs (Poveda).

After a period of general overviews, the HBP will now have to concentrate on long, in-depth, Peircean studies in very well-defined, local fragments of his system, thanks to the energy of newcomers in the field. Hopefully, the immense scientific awareness of Peirce will begin to be emulated, not only trying to encompass the width of his knowledge, but, most importantly, trying to study in depth its *profound technical* spectrum.

Author index (years point to the bibliography; books and Ph.D. theses in **bold**)

Abad, Francisco, 1992

Alberini, Coriolano, **1910**

Aliseda, Atocha, 1998

Andacht, Fernando, **1993**, 1996

Argañaraz, N.N., 1987 (Tani)

Azaretto, Clara, 1997

Badesa, Calixto, **1990**

Barrena, Sara, 1996

Basave, Agustín, 1972

Battistella, Ernesto, **1983**

Bello, Gabriel, 1989

Beuchot, Mauricio, 1984, 1985, 1991, 1993a, **1993b**, 1996, 1998

Caballero, Rafael, 1996

Caballero, Tomás, 1997

Canoa Galiana, Joaquina, 1992

Carbonell, Claudia, 1996

Castañares, Wenceslao, **1985**, 1986, 1987a, 1987b, 1988a, 1988b, 1989, 1992a, 1992b, 1994a, **1994b**, 1996, 1999

Castillo, Ramón del, 1991, **1992**, **1995**

Castrillo, Pilar, 1988, 1994, 1997, 1998

Cobo, Jesús, 1997

De Miguel, Jorge, 1998

Delacre, Georges, 1969

Domínguez Caparrós, José, 1992

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Herrera, Alejandro, 1991

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Legris, Javier, 1996

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Lugo, Elena, 1970

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Magariños de Morentín, Juan, **1983**

Marías, Julián, 1958

Montoya, José, 1992

Morales, Fernando, 1999

Moulines, Carlos Ulises, 1981

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Polanco, Moris, 1996

Poveda, Yuri, 2000

Pulice, Gabriel (et al.), **2000**

Ramos, Pedro, 1991

Restrepo, Mariluz, 1990, **1993**

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Rivas Monroy, M^a. Uxía, 1994, 1996a, 1996b, 1997

Romera Castillo, José (et al.), **1992**

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Santos, Ceferino, 1959

Sercovich, Armando, 1974, 1987

Soto, Fernando, 1996 (Soto)

Tani, Rubén, 1984, 1987

Tordera, Antonio, **1978**

Vásquez, Francisco, 1981

Vaz Ferreira, Carlos, **1909**

Vericat, José, 1988

Vicente Gómez, Francisco, 1992, 1994

Vilches, Lorenzo, 1986

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