

## Instituto de España

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The Institute of Spain was established when Pedro Sainz Rodríguez was Minister of Education on 1<sup>st</sup> January 1938, and its membership is the universe of full members of the Official Royal Academies in Madrid: Language; History; Fine Arts; Exact, Physical and Natural Sciences; Moral and Political Sciences; Medicine; Jurisprudence and Legislation, and Pharmacy. The purpose of the foundational law is to bring all them together in a national body, as the highest exponent of national academic culture.

The institute's goal is "to maintain and deepen the spiritual brotherhood between the aforementioned eight Spanish Royal Academies, so that they may complement and help each other in carrying out their tasks and activities more effectively". Their duties are those conferred upon them by the state or entrusted to them by the Royal Academies and also those that spring from their own initiative.

Throughout its more than seventy years of existence, the Institute of Spain has had eight presidents beginning with musician Manuel de Falla. Bishop of Madrid, Academician Leopoldo Eijo y Garay was appointed and held the presidency until 1963. He was succeeded by Juan Contreras y López de Ayala, the Marquis of Lozoya, who remained in the post until January 1972. After him the Duke of Alba, Luis Martínez de Irujo, was president for just a few months before his death. He was followed by Professor Manuel Lora-Tamayo, who was succeeded by Professor Fernando Chueca Goitia. In October 1986, Professor Miguel Artola Gallego was appointed president and his term of office was renewed in October 1994 until it ended, at his own request, in the latter part of 1995. Professor Margarita Salas Falgueras was appointed in December 1995 and the current president, Professor Salustiano del Campo, in December 2003.

The Institute of Spain works in three main areas: series of lectures, postgraduate courses and specialized publications. It also holds each year three formal events that are open to the public: the commemoration of its founding date, the Book Day, and the start of the academic year. Every year it pays homage to the most senior Spanish academician in a special ceremony before Christmas time.

In administrative terms, the Institute of Spain depends of the Ministry of Education and Universities and is run by a president academician, who is appointed by the ministry, and assisted by a board made up of one member elected by each of the aforementioned Royal Academies. The secretary is also an Academy member appointed by the ministry.

Since it was founded, the institute has had several headquarters. The first was in Madrid, in the Revillagigedo Palace in calle de Sacramento. It was later moved to the Marqués de Molins Palace in Calle Amor de Dios and is currently at San Bernardo, 49, in the building that formerly housed the Central University. This sober, neo-classical building is built on the former site of a Jesuit Seminary. The architect was Francisco Javier de Mariátegui, a follower of Juan de Villanueva.

In June 1979, the Institute of Spain approved a set of rules as guidelines for founding new provincial academies, and in October of the same year, it drew up further rules to govern the relationship between

these academies and the Institute as associate and not as integrated Academies. Its activities are of three types: Formal events and ceremonies, Multidisciplinary Courses and Seminars, Postgraduate Courses and publications, between 10 and 15 books each year.

*Order of Seniority of the Royal Academies, members of the Instituto:*

1714 Spanish Royal Academy (Language).

1738 Royal Academy of History.

1744 San Fernando Royal Academy of Fine Arts.

1847 Royal Academy of Exact, Physical and Natural Sciences.

1857 Royal Academy of Moral and Political Sciences.

1861 National Royal Academy of Medicine.

1862 Royal Academy of Jurisprudence and Legislation.

1946 National Royal Academy of Pharmacy.

### **Spanish Royal Academy**

Founded in 1713 at the initiative of Juan Manuel Fernández Pacheco, the Marquis of Villena, and approved by Felipe V by Royal Warrant on 3rd October 1714 to safeguard the purity, correctness and splendour of the Castilian language, research into its origins, establish its grammatical principles, popularise unknown, precious writings preserved from distant centuries that demonstrate the slow, progressive development of the language by printing them, promote reprinting of classical works in carefully produced editions and publish fine engravings of the portraits of our famous geniuses, so that they may not be forgotten.

It awards prizes of several kinds through public competitions and contests and traditionally publishes various kinds of linguistic and lexicographical works. In addition, it issues a four-monthly gazette. Its emblem is a crucible set in flame with the legend *Limpia, fija y da esplendor*. The Academy has forty-six full members, up to a maximum of sixty Spanish correspondent members, foreign correspondent members and honorary members. The full members of the American and Filipino academies are entitled to be correspondent members.

The Academy owns a rich library with precious literary manuscripts, a portrait gallery of its former directors and other paintings and sculptures of interest. It holds two ordinary meetings every Thursday of the academic year at half past six and half past seven in the evening in a building housing the Academy since 1894

Because of the importance nowadays of the Spanish language not only in Spain but also in 20 other nations, recent corrections of the original objectives states as its main priority at present the preservation of the unity of the language fostering the cooperation between the Spanish Academies and

22 others from different countries. Every three years an International Congress is held since 1997, the next been scheduled for 2010 in Valparaiso (Chile)

They focus on public events, award of prizes and postgraduate courses. The Academy's regular publications are:

- *Diccionario de la lengua española* (Dictionary of the Spanish Language). The latest edition is the twenty-first, published in 2001.

- *Ortografía de la lengua española* (Orthography of the Spanish Language). The last edition revised by the Spanish Language Academies was published in 1999.

- *Gramática de la lengua española* (Grammar of the Spanish Language). The last regulatory edition dates from 1931. Subsequently, the draft of a new grammar of the Spanish language was published in 1973.

### **Royal Academy of History**

This Academy was created by decree on 18<sup>th</sup> April 1738 and a Royal Act from Felipe V on 21<sup>st</sup> June of the same year, in order to record the ancient and modern, political, civil, ecclesiastical, military, scientific, arts and letters [history of Spain], in other words, the various branches of the life, civilisation and culture of the Spanish people.

It has published many works that are fundamental in its area of knowledge, such as the collection called *Cortes de Castilla, Aragón, Valencia y Cataluña* (Courts of Castille, Aragon, Valencia and Catalonia), *Documentos inéditos de Indias* (Unpublished Documents from the Indies), *Memorial Histórico Español* (Spanish Historic Memorial), *Biblioteca Árabe-Hispana* (Arabic-Hispanic Library), *Memorias de la Academia* (Minutes of the Academy) and the *Boletín* (Bulletin). It is also responsible for reprinting and continuing *España Sagrada* (Sacred Spain), etc. Presently, its main project is a biographical dictionary of amount 40.000 historical Spanish personalities.

Its emblem is the genius of history, with the legend *Nox fugit historiae lumen dum fulget Iberis*. It has thirty-six full members and three hundred and fifty-four Latin American and foreign correspondents. It has a rich library, a collection of coins, antique works of art, many portraits and other paintings, some of which are valuable, and many collections of manuscripts, which make its magnificent archive the second-largest in Madrid. It holds its ordinary meetings every Friday at seven o'clock in the evening in a building composed by two former Palaces.

Every academic year the corporation develops several types of activities, such as conferences and commemorative sessions, and different publications, periodical and not periodical. The Academy has a very active Antiques Commission and gives different courses open to the public.

### **San Fernando Royal Academy of the Fine Arts**

Founded at the initiative of the sculptor Juan Domingo Olivieri and the Marquis of Villarias, by a Royal Act from Felipe V on 13<sup>th</sup> July 1744, to promote the study and development of painting, sculpture, architecture and music, encouraging their practice and spreading artistic good taste through example and 'doctrine'.

It awards prizes of various kinds and has held competitions, exhibitions and contests. It has also published important works, various minutes and other works about the institute, as well as an interesting *Boletín* (Bulletin). Its emblem is the allegory of a heavenly hand crowning the symbols of the Fine Arts and the legend *Non coronabitur nisi legitime certaverit*.

It has 51 permanent members and other correspondent members in the provinces, plus honorary and foreign correspondents. It is divided into four sections: Painting, Sculpture and Image, Architecture, Music and Audiovisual Arts. It owns a choice library and a splendid Museum of Fine Arts, the second-largest in Madrid, and holds its ordinary meetings every Monday at half past seven in the evening in the former Palacio Goyeneche.

Every year the Academy holds several Exhibitions and other activities like music competitions, concerts and engraving and painting programs.

### **Royal Academy of Exact, Physical and Natural Science**

Created after an initiative of the Marquis of Molins, Mariano Roca de Togores y Carrasco, by a Royal Decree on 25<sup>th</sup> February 1847, as a continuation of the former Madrid Academy of Natural Science, its purpose is to encourage study and disseminate knowledge of the essence and main applications of exact, physical and natural sciences.

The Academy awards several kinds of prizes through public contests and competitions and has published numerous works such as the *Libros del Saber de Astronomía* (Books of Astronomical Knowledge) by King Alfonso El Sabio and the collection of its *Memorias* and the *Revista*.

Its emblem is the allegory of a lens and compass linked together under the eye of the providence, with the legend *Observation and calculation*. It has forty-two full members, sixty national and several foreign correspondents. It is divided into the sections of Exact Science, Physical-Chemical Science and Natural Science. Its meetings are held on Wednesdays at seven o'clock.

Its activities include public events, monographic courses, postgraduate courses and several national programmes like the one to encourage mathematical talent and the technological culture forecast programme. It also produces periodical and non-periodical publications.

### **Royal Academy of Moral and Political Science**

Founded by a Royal Decree by Queen Isabel II on 30<sup>th</sup> September 1857, to promote moral and political science, illustrating the most important, significant and transcendental topics and issues, according to the times and circumstances.

It awards prizes of several kinds by means of public contests and has published numerous works related to the institute's field of especialization. Its emblem is the allegory of a matron holding the flame of intelligence and the symbolic attributes of truth with the motto *Verum, justum, pulchrum*.

It has 44 full members, plus supernumerary members, 50 correspondents in the provinces, honorary members and foreign correspondents. The academy is housed in the historic Casa de los Lujanes facing the former Town Hall and holds its ordinary meetings every Tuesday (except in the summer) at seven o'clock in the evening. It owns a large, choice library with more than 100,000 volumes.

Its activities include public events, lectures, postgraduate courses and publications (periodic and no periodic).

### **Royal National Academy of Medicine**

Reorganised by the Royal Decree of 28<sup>th</sup> April 1861, as a projection of the Former Royal Academy of Medicine of Madrid (1734), to encourage the progress of Spanish medicine, publish its bibliographical history, shape the country's medical geography and create a technological dictionary of Medicine".

The Academy awards several kinds of prizes by means of public contests and competitions and has published important works such as *Farmacopea oficial* (Official pharmacopoeia), *Biblioteca clásica de la Medicina española* (Classical Library of Spanish Medicine) and periodically *Anales* (Annals). Its emblem is a shield that represents Archimedes. It is said that by using many small mirrors set out in the form of a parabola, reflecting the sunlight, he managed to set the Roman fleet on fire. The academy's medals bear an allegory of a matron who symbolises Medicine and the legend *Ars cum natura ad salutem conspirant*.

There are 50 full members, plus honorary members, several correspondents in Madrid, the provinces and abroad, as well as other honorary foreign members. It is housed in its own purpose-built building. Its ordinary meetings are held on Tuesdays at half past seven in the evening.

The Academy activities include public events, scientific meetings, postgraduate courses and publications.

### **Royal Academy of Jurisprudence and Legislation**

The jurisprudence academy movement reached the pinnacle of its development during the Enlightenment Period. 'Jurisprudence' students began to join the Legal Academies en mass in order to round off their theoretical training, almost exclusively made up until them of Roman and canonical law.

After a long and complicated history that goes back to the 18<sup>th</sup> Century, the 'Royal Academy of Jurisprudence' was reorganised by decree on 27<sup>th</sup> June 1947, and its regulations, were approved by the Academy on 10<sup>th</sup> December 1956.

This Royal Academy has tended to differentiate between different kinds of members (professors, full members and correspondents). Its 1840 constitution stated that its purpose is: *theoretical and practical study of legislation and jurisprudence*, this being understood as 'the science of Law'. The Academy has always been a place for debate, issuing reports substantiating legal issues and giving lectures. Queries made by government and national and foreign institutions have been resolved and an intense publishing work has been carried out, both of monographies and specialized magazines. Regarding the latter aspect, it has published the *Annals of the Royal Academy of Jurisprudence and Legislation* since the 1972-73 academic year. It has also organised important congresses, notably including the *Spanish Legal Congress* (1886) and the *Iberoamerican Legal Congress* (1892).

Gómez de la Serna described this Royal Academy as 'wandering traveller'. Its current headquarters are located at calle del Marqués de Cubas and holds its ordinary meeting every Monday at eight o'clock in the evening and its ordinary public meetings on Thursdays at half past seven.

Its activities include conferences and seminars and postgraduate courses.

### **Royal National Academy of Pharmacy**

In the 16<sup>th</sup> century, there was already an *Apothecary's Association* of such prestige that Felipe V created the *Royal College of Pharmacists* by a Decree on 21<sup>st</sup> August 1737, confirming all the privileges granted by his predecessors and entrusting it with a three-fold task: publishing the *Pharmacopoeia*, promoting the sciences and establishing pharmaceutical teachings. It was made up of twenty-four members. One year after it was founded, the Royal Medical Board granted it authorisation to publish and distribute the first *Pharmacopoeia*, which took place in 1739.

In 1780, when the college moved to a new building, a laboratory and botanical gardens were built next to it, thus providing pharmacy education with a library and teaching staff. The San Fernando Pharmacy College was built on these foundations in 1804.

On 6<sup>th</sup> January 1932, the government changed the name of *Royal College of Pharmacists* to *Royal Academy of Pharmacy*. This change was achieved after 343 years of uninterrupted service to science and did not significantly alter its organisational structure. On 9<sup>th</sup> August 1946, the Royal Academy of Pharmacy joined the Institute of Spain, preserving its founding spirit: promoting and advancing Pharmacy, Chemistry, Botany and Natural History, and having as objectives "research and study of pharmaceutical and related sciences, promoting the practice thereof and advising official bodies when requested". The formal inauguration of its current headquarters took place on 25<sup>th</sup> October 1967.

There are now 50 full members; 38 pharmacists and 12 from related sciences, 173 national and foreign correspondent members and the category of supernumerary members has also been created.

The Academy holds annual competitions for grants to work in laboratories in Spain and abroad as well as grants for research work and awards for themes related to pharmaceutical science and distinguished scientists' achievements.

Its most notable publications include *Farmacopeas oficiales* (Official Pharmacopoeia) in 1739 and 1762, numerous biographies of illustrious pharmacists, a *Diccionario de Farmacia* (Dictionary of Pharmacy) (1865), *Tarifas para la tasación de medicamentos* (Medicine Valuation Rates) from 1710 to 1803 and the *Libro de Oro* (Golden Book) of the National Academy of Pharmacy. *Cuestiones químicas y Farmacéuticas* (Pharmaceutical and Chemical Questions), *Diccionario bio-bibliográfico de autores farmacéuticos españoles* (Bio-biblio-graphical Dictionary of Spanish Pharmaceutical Authors), *Anales de la Real Academia de Farmacia* (Annals of the Royal Academy of Pharmacy) and *Discursos de recepción de Académicos Numerarios* (Permanent Member's Inaugural Speeches).

Its emblem is a hive set in a garden with flowers and bees, illuminated by the sun and the motto *Medicamenta non mella*. Its scientific meetings are held every Thursday at half past seven in the evening. Its activities include public sessions, lectures open to the public, postgraduate and specialized courses.