RICHARD C. RAMER

Special List 444

The Revival of Fine Printing in Spain
Joaquin Ibarra, Antonio de Sancha and Benito Monfort
RICHARD C. RAMER
Old and Rare Books
225 EAST 70TH STREET · SUITE 12F · NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021-5217
Email rcramer@livroraro.com · Website www.livroraro.com
Telephones (212) 737 0222 and 737 0223
Fax (212) 288 4169

March 14, 2022

Special List 444
The Revival of Fine Printing in Spain
Joaquin Ibarra, Antonio de Sancha, and Benito Monfort

Items marked with an asterisk (*)
will be shipped from Lisbon.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED:
All items are understood to be on approval,
and may be returned within a reasonable time
for any reason whatsoever.

VISITORS BY APPOINTMENT
The Revival of Fine Printing in Spain

Joaquin Ibarra, Antonio de Sancha and Benito Monfort

Joaquin Ibarra

“Three printers in eighteenth-century Spain are commonly regarded as the leaders of the revival in printing standards in that country. Of the three, Joaquin Ibarra, Benito Monfort, and Antonio de Sancha, it is Ibarra who is generally considered to be pre-eminent.” The productions of Ibarra’s press “show a conscious effort to restore to Spanish printing the high standards of a previous age. In this, Ibarra was so successful that he is justly ranked alongside Baskerville, Didot, and Bodoni as one of the outstanding printers of the eighteenth century.”—H.G. Whitehead, “Joaquim Ibarra, 1725-1785: a Tentative List of Holdings in the Reference Division of the British Library” in The British Library Journal, VI, 2 (Autumn 1980), p. 199.

Braulio Elías Joaquín Benito Ibarra y Marín, a native of Saragossa, was the younger brother of Manuel Ibarra, who, after working as a compositor in the Madrid printing office of his uncle, Antonio Marín, was nominated printer to the University of Cervera in 1735. Joaquin went with him as an apprentice and remained in the University town for seven years. Joaquin possibly worked for his uncle Marin from 1742 to 1753.

King Carlos III played an important part in the revival of printing. Various laws favored printers, the most important was the setting up of the Real Compañía de Impresores y Libreros del Reino (Real Cédula of 24 July, 1763), of which company Ibarra was a founding member. The Ibarra press issued some 2,500 titles between 1753 and 1785. The ink he used had exceptional quality and brilliance, based on a secret formula he invented, while the use of high quality paper was an important element of Ibarra’s press, which was true also of the presses of Sancha and Monfort. Ibarra’s press continued under his widow, sons, and grandson until 1836. We have included two examples with the “Viuva Ibarra” imprint, as well as another from “Imprenta de Ibarra” which continued to exhibit the high quality of the founder.
Illustrated Paleography Manual

*1. TERREROS Y PANDO, Esteban de. Paleografía española: que contiene todos los modos conocidos, que ha habido de escribir en España, desde su principio, y fundacion, hasta el presente, a fin de facilitar el registro de los Archivos, y lectura de los manuscritos, y pertenencias de cada particular; juntamente con una historia sucinta del idioma comun de Castilla, y demás lenguas, ó dialectos, que se conocen como propios en estos Reynos: substituida en la obra del Espectaculo de la naturaleza, en vez de la paleografia Francesa .... Madrid: En la Oficina de Joachin Ibarra, calle de la Urosas, 1758. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (lower cover slightly chewed at outer and upper edges; some soiling and other minor wear; lacking rear pastedown endleaf), horizontal manuscript title on spine. Eighteen engraved plates (one folding). Occasional foxing, mostly very light, a few leaves with soiling and minor stains. Very small repairs at lower blank margin of title page and following leaf. On the whole in good, perhaps slightly better than good, sound condition. Bookplate of Luis Bardon. Armorial Bookplate of Clado Ribeiro de Lessa. (2 ll.), 160 pp., 18 engraved plates. $1,200.00

FIRST EDITION. Paleografía española opens with a brief history of the languages spoken and written in Spain before the Roman occupation, then Latin, and then Castilian Spanish, focusing on orthographic changes that occurred under Moorish domination.

Subsequent chapters are organized in reverse chronological order, mostly by century; each is accompanied by plates that contain numerous examples of the different scripts. For example, the plate for the fifteenth century illustrates a letter written in letra cortesana by the Catholic Queen D. Isabel to D. Gomez Manrique, Corregidor de Toledo; a transcription is given on pp. 36-37. In the chapter on the thirteenth century, Plate 8 illustrates the beginning of the prologue to the Cantigas de Santa Maria by D. Alfonso X el Sabio, including music written in neume notation (transcription pp. 71-73). The chapter on the twelfth and thirteenth centuries illustrates letra Galicana or letra Francesa, which Terreros y Pando describes as a “universal” script of this time period (p. 103 and Plate 13). He notes that letra Longobardica or Lombarda was used frequently in Italy, and that gothic script was incorrectly believed to be the same as Longobardicos (p. 104). This argument is supported with examples of papal bulls by Pope Urban II, written in Letra Francesa and Lombarda (p. 104).

The final section of the work (pp. 142-158) is on the writing of the Arab and Jewish peoples in Spain. Plate 18 illustrates examples of thirteenth-century Arabic writing, with transcription and Spanish translation. Styles include caracteres Asiaticos and caracteres Cuphicos (or Africanos), which are frequently found in Spain, at buildings such as the older sections of the Patio Principal del Colegio, antes Casa Profesa, de la Compañía de Jesús de Toledo. The Hebrew writing is limited to two examples on Plate 18 (see also pp. 155-6)—Rabbihcal cursive and quadrado—which can be found inscribed on buildings such as the Synagogue of Toledo.

PALEOGRAFÍA ESPAÑOLA,

Que contiene

TODOS LOS MODOS CONOCIDOS,
que ha habido de escribir en España, desde su principio, y fundación, hasta el presente, á fin de facilitar el registro de los Archivos, y lectura de los manuscritos, y pertenencias de cada particular; juntamente con una historia sucinta del idioma comun de Castilla, y demás lenguas, ó dialectos, que se conocen como propios en estos Reynos;

SUBSTITUIDA EN LA OBRA
DE L ESPECTACULO
DE LA NATURALEZA,

EN VEZ DE LA PALEOGRAFÍA FRANCESA,

Por el P. Esteban de Tererros y Pando, Maestro de Matemáticas en el Colegio Imperial de la Compañía de Jesús de esta Corte:

Y LA DEDICA
A LA REYNA NUESTRA SEÑORA
DOÑA MARÍA BARBARA.

EN MADRID: En la Oficina de Joachin Ibarra, calle de las Urofas. Año de 1758.
CONVERSION
DE UN PECADOR,
POR
D. GERONIMO MONTENEGRO,
su verdadero Autor, y no el que algu-
nos años ha se figuró en la Gazeta
de Zaragoza.
AÑADIDAS UNAS DECIMAS
espirituales por el mismo Autor.

CON LICENCIA.

MADRID. Por Joachim Ibarra, calle de las Urolas.
Año de 1761.
Se hallará en el Monasterio de San Martín, en don-
de el Teatro Crítico.
2. MONTENEGRO, Geronymo [i.e. Benito Gerónimo Feyjóo y Montenegro]. *Conversion de un pecador … añadidas unas decimas espirituales por el mismo Autor*. Madrid: Por Joachin Ibarra, calle de las Urosas, 1761. 4°, later green wrappers. Woodcut vignette on title page. Typographical headpiece on pp. 1, 22. Single wormhole in outer blank margin. Overall very good condition. (4 ll.), 24 pp. $350.00

Rare second edition; the poem first appeared in Madrid, 1754. There appear to be editions of 1762, 1765, 1769, 1770, 1777, 1786, and 1903, some integrated into the author’s *Cartas eruditas*.


FIRST EDITION; a second was printed by Ibarra’s daughter in 1808. The Prologo (7 ll.) offers a short history of Portugal, notes on its geography, and a brief discussion of available maps. Each of the six chapters includes an introduction on the history of the region and its major points of interest, followed by distances between towns. They are Entre Minho e Douro, Tras-os-montes, Beira, Estremadura, Alentejo, and Algarve. The section’s title is printed vertically outside the double borders of the page. Information is also given for Spanish cities and towns near the frontier with Portugal. One of the intended uses for this book was to aid in sending correspondence and perhaps shipments of goods by post.

The work is dedicated to Ricardo Wall (Richard Wall, 1694-1777), son of Irish Jacobite refugees living in Nantes, who entered Spanish naval service in 1716 and rose
Richard C. Ramer

to the rank of field marshal by 1744. After being wounded he turned to a diplomatic career, serving as ambassador to the Court of St. James and then foreign minister under Fernando VI and Carlos III.

Pedro Rodríguez Campomanes (1723-1803), Conde de Campomanes, “probably influenced Spanish economic thought of his time more than any other writer” (La Force, p. 156). There is little information concerning his biography. Even though one branch of his family were hidalgos, they were not wealthy. He rose by force of his brilliance, revealed at an early age, and staunch character. The author’s contemporary Sempere y Guarinos praised the \textit{Discurso acerca del modo de fomentar a industria del povo} highly: “Apenas se encontrará obra alguna, que en tan corto volumen comprenda tanto numero de principios y máximas, las mas importantes para el adelantamiento de la industria nacional, y de la felicidad pública” (II, 80). Campomanes advocated household industry—mainly textiles—so that people would not have to move from small towns and farms. In order to spread the knowledge that would make such industry possible, he strongly advocated the formation of local economic societies. When the \textit{Discurso} was first printed in Madrid, 1774, the King ordered copies sent to all local governing officials and bodies of Spain, and to bishops for distribution among the clergy.

The Conde de Campomanes was a leading minister of D. Carlos III; hence his economic philosophy, of the liberal, mercantilist school, had an enormous impact on Spain’s economy. Among his reforms were free trade with America, tax exemptions for many raw materials, duties on more imports, and the creation of a national bank. Campomanes also wrote on a wide range of political, legal and historical matters. His achievements were widely recognized abroad: for instance, Benjamin Franklin welcomed him as a member of the American Philosophical Society merely on the basis of what had been printed about him in newspapers. He was created Conde de Campomanes in 1780.

NOTICIA
GEOGRAFICA
DEL REYNO,
Y
Caminos
DE PORTUGAL.

EN MADRID.

En la Oficina de Joachim Ibarra,
MDCCLXII.

Con Privilegio de S. M.
Item 3

Second edition (or third?), nicely printed by Ibarra, of this work inspired by the *Moralia* of Plutarch. The first edition was published in Brussels, 1680, and there is an edition (probably a variant issue) of Brussels, 1686. There are also editions of Madrid, 1779 and 1787 (apparently two different editions or issues of this year) and an edition of Cordoba, 2000.

EL HOMBRE PRACTICO,
ó DISCURSOS VARIOS
Sobre su conocimiento, y enseñanza.

POR

EL EXCELENTÍSIMO SEÑOR
Don Francisco Gutiérrez, de los Ríos, y Cor-
doba, tercero Conde de Fernán-Nuñez, Se-
ñor de las Villas de Boucaez, y la Morena,
Comendador de Montealegre en el Orden de
Alcantara, Plenipotenciario al Rey de Suecia
Carlos Undecimo, General de la Artillería,
y Sargento General de Batalla en
los Ejércitos de S.M.

IMPRESO EN BRUSELAS. AÑO DE 1680.
Y reimpreso en Madrid en el de 1764.
Por Joachin Ibarra.
Con las Licencias necesarias.

Item 4
Spanish Crown Seeks to Extend Its Authority
Over the Church’s Temporal Affairs,
With Arguments Buttressed by Frequent References to Canon Law

5. [RODRIGUEZ CAMPOMANES Y SORRIBA, Pedro, later Conde de Campomanes]. _Juicio imparcial sobre las letras, en forma de breve, que ha publicado la Curia Romana, e que se intentan derogar ciertos edictos del Sereníssimo Señor Infante Duque de Parma y disputarle la soberanía con este pretexto_. Madrid: En la Oficina de D. Joachin de Ibarra, 1769. Folio (30 x 21.2 cm.), recent period calf, spine gilt with crimson morocco label, edges sprinkled dark green, marbled endpapers. In fine condition overall; internally very fine. (4 ll.), 337 pp., (4 ll.), 48 pp. $1,600.00

Second, revised edition of this important salvo in the battle between the Bourbon kings and the Holy See, and a fine example of Ibarra printing. The first edition was printed by Ibarra in 1768.

Since the time of Ferdinand and Isabella, Spanish kings had exercised considerable control over the temporal affairs of the Catholic Church within Spain and the Americas. Royal prerogatives had been spelled out in various written agreements, culminating in the Concordat of 1753, in which the Spanish crown gained the rights to make appointments to church offices and to tax church lands. These privileges were bitterly disputed by the Jesuits. Encouraged by the Marques de Pombal’s expulsion of the Jesuits from Portugal in 1758, the Bourbon kings proceeded to strengthen their position _vis-à-vis_ the church by expelling the Jesuits in turn from France, the Two Sicilies and Parma.

The clash of papal and royal wills proved particularly bitter in Parma, ruled since 1765 by Ferdinand, son of D. Felipe, infante of Spain. In a series of edicts, Ferdinand asserted firm control over the church’s temporal affairs and restricted the liberties and privileges of the clergy. Pope Clement XIII challenged the edicts in the _Litterae in forma brevis quibus abrogantur nonnulla edicta in ducata parmensi_ … (Rome, 1768). The other Bourbon kings rallied behind Ferdinand’s position and, in January 1769, demanded the immediate suppression of the Jesuit order. Their actions provoked a grave diplomatic crisis, which was not resolved until Clement XIV dissolved the order in 1773.

The _Juicio imparcial_ is the Spanish crown’s reply to the _Litterae_, a detailed defense not only of the edicts of Parma but also of its own authority over the church’s temporal affairs. The Spanish position is buttressed by frequent references to canon law and by a lengthy appendix reprinting relevant documents dating back to the sixteenth century. The first edition of the _Juicio imparcial_, also printed by Ibarra, appeared late in 1768 but was withdrawn early in 1769 when this second, revised edition was printed.

Although unsigned, the _Juicio imparcial_ was written by Pedro Rodriguez Campomanes (1723-1803), a leading minister of D. Carlos III. Campomanes, who “probably influenced Spanish economic thought of his time more than any other writer” (La Force, p. 156), published the important _Discurso sobre el fomento de la industria popular_ (Madrid, 1774). His economic philosophy, of the liberal, mercantilist school, had an enormous impact on Spain’s economy. Among his reforms were free trade with America, tax exemptions for many raw materials, duties on more imports, and the creation of a national bank. He also wrote on a wide range of political, legal and historical matters. He was created Conde de Campomanes in 1780.

* Ruiz Lasala 253: publication date of 1769 but without collation, and attributing the work to the Conde de Floridablanca; see 227 for the first edition of 1768, attributed
JUICIO IMPARCIAL
SOBRE
LAS LETRAS,
EN FORMA DE BREVE,
QUE HA PUBLICADO
LA CURIA ROMANA,
en que se intentan derogar ciertos Edictos
DEL SERENÍSIMO SEÑOR INFANTE
DUQUE DE PARMA,
y disputarle la Soberanía temporal con este pretexto.

M A D R I D.
En la Oficina de D. Joachin de Ibarra,
Impresor de Cámara de S.M.
M. DCC. LXIX.

Item 5

**EF 1771-1781**

Tax for the Cathedral of Santiago de Compostella


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Bound with Apendice de los Documentos, Madrid: Por D. Joachin Ibarra, Impresor de Sámara de S.M., 1781. The Voto de Santiago was offered by the kingdoms of Asturias, Galicia, León and Castilla to the cathedral at Santiago de Compostella in thanks for St. James’s intervention against the Moors at the (legendary) Battle of Clavijo, in 842. St. James was given a portion of the year’s first fruits and crops, which was paid for by a special tax. Philip IV of Spain renewed and formalized the vow in 1643. It was abolished in 1808 by the Bayonne Statute.

Antonio Ponce de León y Spínola, 11th Duke of Arcos, (1726-1780) was a Spanish peer and army officer. The last male representative of the House of Ponce de León, he was known for his extensive wealth. For a period of time, he was the sole largest employer in Western Europe, having over 3,000 servants. Among his other titles were 18th Duke of Nájera, 14th Duke of Maqueda, 15th Marquess of Elche, 15th Marquess of Zahara, 11th Count of Casares and 13th Count of Bailén. After serving as an army officer in Italy, he returned to Spain in 1752 and was appointed supernumerary captain of the Spanish Royal Company of Corps Guards. In 1764 Charles III awarded him the Order of the Golden Fleece. In 1772 he was appointed Captain General of the Royal Spanish Armies, despite
REPRESENTACION
CONTRA
EL PRETENDIDO
VOTO DE SANTIAGO,
QUE HACE
AL REY NUESTRO SEÑOR
D. CARLOS III.
EL DUQUE DE ARCOS.

MADRID. MDCCLXXI.
Por D. Joachin Ibarra, Impresor de Cámara de S.M.
CON SUPERIOR PERMISO.
Item 6
continuing to command the Corps Guards. On 1 January 1778, he married Mariana de Silva-Bazán y Sarmiento, mother of the famous María Cayetana de Silva, 13th Duchess of Alba, with whom he had no descendants.


1777

Nicely Printed Ibarra Edition
Includes Chapters on Jews and Judaism

7. [MALVIN de MONTAZET, Antoine de]. *Instruccio pastoral del ilustrísimo señor Arzobispo de Leon, Primado de Francia, sobre el origen de la incredulidad y los fundamentos de la Religion. Traducida al Castellano por D. Pedro de Silva, Académico del Número de la Real Academia Española*. Madrid: Por D. Joachín Ibarra, Impresor de Cámara de S.M., 1777. 8°, contemporary vellum (some wear, lacks front free endleaf), horizontal manuscript title on spine. Woodcut vignette on title-page. Occasional very light, minor foxing in margins. Small nick in lower blank margin of title page. Overall in very good condition. Small stamp of M. Balanso at lower outer corner of half-title. (2 ll.), x, 327 pp. $300.00

First Edition in Spanish, nicely printed on excellent paper. The Archbishop of Leon, primate of France, defends Christianity against the *incredulidad* of modern writers (i.e., Enlightenment thinkers). Includes several chapters on Jews and Judaism (pp. 124-37).

Antoine de Montazet (1713-1788) was a French theologian, of Jansenist tendencies, who became Bishop of Autun and Archbishop of Lyon. He was elected to the Académie française in 1756, but did not produce significant literary works. Montazet was born in Laugnac. He had published for his seminary by the Oratorian Joseph Valla, six volumes of *Institutiones theologicæ*. These were known as “Théologie de Lyon”, and were spread throughout Italy by Scipio de’ Ricci, Bishop of Pistoia and Prato, until condemned by the Index in 1792. Contrary to the papal bull of Pope Pius V on the Roman Breviary, Montazet changed the text of the Breviary and the Missal. The later efforts of Pope Pius IX and Cardinal Bonald to suppress the innovations of Montazet provoked resistance on the part of the canons, who defended the traditional Lyonnese ceremonies.

Although it appears to lack an initial blank leaf a1, the collation given by Ruiz Lasala agrees with that of the present copy. Leaf a1 was blank and canceled, in all probability.

Instrucción Pastoral

Del Ilustrísimo Señor Dr. Antonio C. Malvin
Arzobispo de León, Primado de Francia,

Sobre el origen de la incredulidad,
y los fundamentos de la Religión.

Traducida al Castellano

Por D. Pedro de Silva, Académico del Número
de la Real Academia Española.

Madrid. MDCCCLXXVII.

Por D. Joachin Ibarra, Impresor de Cámara de S. M.

Con las licencias necesarias.
SÁTIRA
CONTRA LOS VICIOS INTRODUCIDOS
EN LA POESÍA CASTELLANA
PREMIADA
POR LA REAL ACADEMIA
ESPAÑOLA,
EN JUNTA QUE CELEBRÓ EL DÍA 15 DE OCTUBRE DE 1782.
SU AUTOR
DON JUAN PABLO FORNER,
PROFESOR DE JURISPRUDENCIA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD
DE SALAMANCA.

MADRID MDCCCLXXII.
POR DON JOACHÍN IBARRA IMPRESOR DE CÁMARA DE S. M.
Y DE LA REAL ACADEMIA.
CON SUPERIOR PERMISO.

Item 8
Spanish Language Not Dead; Mere Swooning from Loss of Blood

8. FORNER [Y SAGARRA], Juan Pablo. Sátira contra los vicios introducidos en la poesía castellana, en justa que celebró el día 15 de Octubre de 1782. Madrid: Por Don Joachín Ibarra, Impresor de Cámara de S.M. y de la Real Academia, 1782. 4° (24.9 x 17.3 cm.), disbound, text block edges rouged from an early binding. Very minor soiling to first and last leaves. In very good condition. (1 l.), 34 pp. a-d4, e2. $700.00

FIRST EDITION of a work in verse that earned a prize from the Real Academia Española in 1782. Forner y Sagarra (1756-1797), a satirist and literary critic, was notorious for such works as El asno erudito, in which he attacked Iriarte’s insensitive ear and pedestrian imagination. His satires became so harsh that three years after the Sátira appeared he was forbidden to publish any more works in the genre. Ward notes: “Forner concludes that the Spanish language is not actually dead, but merely swooning from a loss of blood” (Oxford Companion to Spanish Literature p. 216).

* Palau 93673. Aguilar Piñal III, 4271. Whitehead, “Joaquin Ibarra ... Holdings in ... British Library” in The British Library Journal, VI, 2 (Autumn 1980), p. 213; lists the by Fernández as a separate work; the British Library copies of the two appear to be bound together as the third and fourth titles in a miscellaneous volume. Whitehead, BL Eighteenth-Century Spanish STC F196. Not in Ruiz Lasala; cf. 628, with similar title, but beginning Lección peética, which is nowhere present here, and with a collation of (2 ll.), 32 pp., attributed to Don Leandro Fernández de Moratín. NUC: DLC, MnU, NIC, CL, CoU, NjP, OoxM, TxLT.

A Catalan Defends Spanish Treatment of the Indians

9. NUIX [Y PERPIÑÁ], Juan, S.J. Reflexiones imparciales sobre la humanidad de los españoles en las Indias, contra los pretendidos filósofos y políticos. Para ilustrar las historias de MM. Raynal y Robertson. Escritas en italiano por el Abate Don Juan Nuix, y traducidas con algunas notas por D. Pedro Varela y Ullor .... Madrid: Por D. Joachín Ibarra, 1782. 4° (in 8s), nineteenth-century tree calf (rubbed, front free endpaper detached but present), smooth spine gilt with black label. Woodcut initials. Minor soiling and stains. Library stamp erased from verso of title-page, leaving 2 small holes (without text loss). In very good condition. Later (nineteenth century?) notes on verso of half title, with two references to sales. Entry from a German auction catalogue pasted to top of same page. (2 ll.), lli, 315 pp. $1,250.00

First edition in Spanish of Riflessioni imparziali sopra l’umanità degli Spagnuoli nell’Indie (Venice, 1780). It was written to counter the allegations of Spanish mistreatment of the Indians that had been published in Robertson’s History of America, London 1777, and Raynal’s Histoire philosophique et politique, Amsterdam 1770.

Nuix deals first with the question of whether the Indian population is declining, covering such issues as the reliability of Bartolomé de las Casas’ works, the Indians’
REFLEXIONES IMPARciaLES
SOBRE LA HUMANIDAD DE LOS ESPAÑOLES
EN LAS INDias,
CONTRA LOS PRETENdidos FILOSOFOS Y POLÍTICOS.
Para ilustrar las historias de M.M. Raynal y Robertson.

ESCRITAS EN ITALIANO
POR EL ABATE DON JUAN NUIX,
Y TRADUCIDAS CON ALGUNAS NOTAS
Por D. Pedro Varela y Ulloa, del Consejo de S. M. su Se-
cretario con ejercicio de Decretos en la tercera Mesa de la Secretaría
de Estado, y del Despacho Universal de Marina.

MADRID. MDCCLXXXII.

Por D. Joachin Ibarra, Impresor de Cámara de S.M.
CON PRIVILEGIO.
lack of skill at agriculture, the effects of disease, and “Los extrangeros que impidieron la comunicacion de la Metrópoli con las Colonias.” He is particularly vehement about the detrimental effects of mining on the population and the economy (pp. 44-76, with mentions of Peru and Mexico).

Next there is a section on how the Spanish acquired land from the Indians and whether their conquests were morally acceptable. Pages 202-14 deal with the Inquisition. Nuix compares the behavior of the Spanish with that of other European conquerors, insisting that any atrocities in the Spanish colonies were committed by individuals who were later reprimanded by the Spanish government. He concludes by arguing that any harm done to the Indians was more than compensated for by the introduction of Christianity among them.

This first translation from Italian to Spanish was the work of Pedro Varela y Ulloa, a member of the Royal Council. It includes a preface by the translator in which he argues that the Spanish form of colonialism was unique: that the crimes being attributed to Spain were in fact the work of private individuals, and were minor compared to those of other European nations. This dovetails nicely with Nuix’s contention in the main text.

Nuix y Perpiña (Tora, Old Castile, 1740-Italy, 1783) became a Jesuit in 1754. By 1767 he was teaching rhetoric at Vich. One of the arguments Nuix uses to bolster his credibility in discussing the Spaniards is that he was a Catalan, and the Catalans did not participate in the colonization of the Indies. After the Jesuits were expelled from Spain, Nuix spent the rest of his life in Italy. A second translation of this work, with additions, was made by the author’s brother, José de Nuix y Perpiñá, and published in Cervera in 1783.

---

Eulogy for Alfonso X El Sabio

10. VARGAS Y PONCE, Joseph de. Elogio del Rey Don Alonso el Sabio, premiado por la Real Academia Española, en junta que celebró el día 15 de octubre de 1782. Madrid: Por Don Joachin Ibarra, Impresor da Câmara de S.M. y de la Real Academia, 1782. 4°, recent period sheep (scuffed and somewhat warped), spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt-lettered red lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt bands, text block edges rouged from an earlier binding. Small woodcut vignette on title page. Title page slightly soiled. Overall in very good condition. (1 l.), 76 pp., (1 blank l.). $250.00

FIRST EDITION, and the only separate one, of this life of Alfonso X el Sabio (1221-1284), famous for writing prolific poetry in Galician, for his interest in science, and for introducing the first vernacular law code in Spain, the Siete Partidas. This eulogy includes extensive notes (pp. 63-76). It was reprinted in the Colección de las obras de elocuencia ... premiadas por la Real Academia in 1799, by Ibarra’s widow, and in a Paris, 1846 edition of the
ELOGIO
DEL REY DON ALONSO EL SABIO
PREMIADO
POR LA REAL ACADEMIA ESPAÑOLA,
EN JUNTA QUE CELEBRÓ EL DÍA 15 DE OCTUBRE DE 1782.
SU AUTOR
DON JOSEPH DE VÁRGAS Y PONCE,
GUARDIA MARINA DE LA REAL ARMADA.

MADRID MDCCLXXXII.
POR DON JOACHÍN IBARRA, IMPRENSOR DE CAMARA DE S. M.
y DE LA REAL ACADEMIA,
CON SUPERIOR PERMISO.

Item 10
**Illustrations of Medieval Scripts**

11. REAL ACADEMIA ESPAÑOLA. *Ortografía de la lengua castellana... septima impresión, corregida y aumentada*. Madrid: En la Imprenta de la Viuda de Ibarra, 1792. 8°, contemporary stiff vellum. Faint marginal dampstaining to some leaves, occasional light foxing. In good to very good condition overall. Contemporary owner’s signature on p. 160, manuscript note in the same hand on rear flyleaf. (2 ll.), xii, 208 pp., 9 engraved plates. **SOLD**

Seventh edition of a very influential work first published Madrid, 1741; by the 1820s it had gone through 9 or 10 editions. The plates include illustrations of the alphabet used by the Goths, Gothic, Visigothic, and several other medieval scripts, plus numerals as written in the royal chancery.

* Ruiz Lasala 971. Palau 1415.

**Cuban Tobacco**

12. [TOBACCO—CUBA]. *Jesus, Maria, y Joseph. Alegacion en derecho por don Juan de Mecolaeta, del Consejo de S.M. en el Tribunal de la Contaduría mayor de Cuentas de la Ciudad de la Habana, y Contador de aquella Factoría de Tabaco, como marido, y conjunta persona de Doña María Nicolasa García Menocal, Don Juan de Dios, Don Pedro Matías, Don Baltasar, Don Gerónimo, y Doña Antonia Gracia Menocal, vecinos de la Ciudad de la Habana, é hijos todos de Don Francisco Ignacio García Menocal, para el pleito, que en revista siguen con Don Joseph Anastasio Gracia Menocal, hijo tambien primogénito de D. Francisco Ignacio: sobre que se recoja la Real Cédula expedida en 21 de Febrero de 1776, por la qual se habia concedido facultad al referido Don...*
JESÚS, MARÍA, T. JOSEPH.

ALEGACIÓN EN DERECHO

POR

DON JUAN DE MECOLÁETA,
del Consejo de S. M. en el Tribunal de la Contaduría mayor de Cuentas de la Ciudad de la Habana, y Contador de aquella Factoría de Tabaco, como marido, y conjunta persona de Doña María Nicolasa García Menocal, Don Juan de Dios, Don Pedro Matías, Don Baltasar, Don Gerónimo, y Doña Antonia García Menocal, vecinos de la Ciudad de la Habana, a hijos todos de Don Francisco Ignacio García Menocal,

PARA EL PLEYTO,
QUE EN REVISTA SIGUEN

CON

DON JOSEPH ANASTASIO GARCIA MENOCAL,

hijo también primogénito del D. Francisco Ignacio:

SOBRE

Que se reúna la Real Cédula expedida el 23 de Febrero de 1776, por la cual se había concedida facultad al referido Don Francisco Ignacio para que pudiera fundar Mayorazgo de los bienes, que han fuesco de Doña Josefa María Menocal, hermana del mismo Don Francisco Ignacio, y las comunes de los demás interesados; y que en su consecuencia se declaró libre, y participes entre los hijos, y herederos del Don Francisco Ignacio los expresados bienes. Vido ello en confirmación de la Sentencia de Vista del Consejo.

MADRID MDCCCLXXXII.

EN LA IMPRENTA DE LA VIUDA DE IBARRA.

Item 12
Francisco Ignacio para que pudiese fundar Mayorazgo de los bienes, que han
fincado de Doña Josepha María Menocal, hermana del mismo Don Francisco
Ignacio, y tía común de los demás interesados; y que en su consequencia se
declaren libres, y partibleves entre los hijos, y herederos del Don Francisco
Ignacio los expresados bienes: todo ello en confirmación de la Sentencia de
Viasta del Consejo. Madrid: En la Imprenta de la Viuda de Ibarra, 1792.
Folio (28.5 x 20.2 cm.), disbound. Typographical headpiece on title-page.
Woodcut on title page. Overall in very good condition; fine internally.
(1), 23 leaves.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Rare legal tract dealing with an inheritance dispute
involving tobacco in Cuba.

❊ Not in Ruiz Lasala. Not in Arents. Not in Medina BHA. Not
located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not in located Melvyl. Not
located in Hollis. Not located in Josiah.

1814

Bank Faces Financial Crisis after the Peninsular War

13. [BANCO DE ESPANA]. Junta General del Banco Nacional de San
Carlos, celebrada en la casa del mismo Banco en el día 21 de Abril de 1814.
Madrid: Imprenta de Ibarra, 1814. 4°, contemporary full crimson
morocco (slight wear; two dampstains on front cover), smooth spine
richly gilt with floral ornaments and bands, covers with wide roll-
tooled borders gilt, inner dentelles gilt, edges of covers gilt, all text-
block edges gilt, decorated endleaves. Large, finely engraved vignette
on title page with an anchor, caduceus, barrel, ship, and the motto
“Fides Publica”. Outer blank margin of title page has 2.5 cm. tear,
repaired. In very good condition. Small stamp at top of title page of
W.B. Rochester. 126 pp. (1 blank l).

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The board of governors and stockholders of the bank
(listed on pp. 3-21) discuss how the Peninsular War affected the operations of the Banco
Nacional de San Carlos, and how to get the bank back on a normal footing. By the time
the Peninsular War ended in 1814, the Banco Nacional de San Carlos (established in 1782
by D. Carlos III) was owed 300 million reales by the government. It managed to weather
this crisis and was later renamed the Banco Español de San Fernando. After a few more
transformations, in the mid-nineteenth century it became the Banco de España.

Provenance: W.B. Rochester was probably William Beatty Rochester (Hagerstown,
Maryland, 1789-lost in the wreck of the steamer Pulaski off the coast of North Carolina
June 14, 1838), whose career dealt with monetary policy and the mint. Aide-de-camp to
General McClure in the War of 1812, he served in the U.S. House of Representatives from
1821 to 1823, unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of New York in 1826, was
secretary to special Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Colombia, in 1826;
Chargé d’Affaires to Central America in 1827; settled in Buffalo, New York in 1828; was
president of the branch bank of the United States at Buffalo, New York; president of the
Bank of Pensacola, Florida. Director of the Alabama & Florida Railroad in 1837 and 1838.

❊ Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular II, 175.
Not in Ruiz Lasala. Not in Palau. OCLC: 433966292 (Biblioteca Nacional de España, calling
for only 125 pp.). CCPBE (calling for only 125 pp.) locates four copies, two in the Biblioteca
Nacional de España, and two in the Biblioteca del Senado-Madrid. Not located in Rebiun.
Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) adds Dresden Universitätsbibliothek.
JUNTA GENERAL
DEL BANCO NACIONAL
DE SAN CARLOS,
CELEBRADA
EN LA CASA DEL MISMO BANCO
EN EL DÍA 21 DE ABRIL DE 1814.

MADRID
IMPRENTA DE IBARRA
1814.

Item 13
Antonio de Sancha

“The remarkable improvement in printing standards in eighteenth-century Spain is generally considered to have been due to the work of Joaquin Ibarra. However, an almost equal place must be accorded to his contemporary Antonio de Sancha, whose printing skills came to rival Ibarra’s, and whose literary formation and enthusiasms possibly outstripped those of the later.” —H.G. Whitehead, “Antonio de Sancha, 1720-1790: a Tentative List of Holdings in the Reference Division of the British Library” in The British Library Journal, IX, 2 (Autumn 1983), p. 140.

Of peasant origins in the province of Guadalajara, Sancha opened a bookshop in 1768 in Madrid on the Calle de la Paz, the same street on which his brother-in-law, Antonio Sanz had had a printing office. He had been working as a bookbinder early on; in 1757 he was named binder to the Real Academia de la Historia, while not long after he obtained the patronage of the Biblioteca Real and Real Academia Española. In 1771 he bought the Ramirez printing shop on the Calle de Barrionuevo from the heirs of Gabriel Ramirez, a leading printer of mid-century, while in 1773 he set up as a printer in the Aduana Vieja, on the Plaza de la Leña, where he stayed until the end of his life—this site remained a printing establishment well into the nineteenth century. Rodrigues-Moñino lists 570 volumes printed by Sancha from 1771 to 1790. Sancha’s sons continued to print, and we have included two books printed after his death, which display some of the same care in the use of types and paper.
1771  

Sanchez Printing of an Extremely Popular Historical Textbook

*14. FLOREZ, Henrique. Clave Historial, con que se abre la puerta a la historia eclesiastica, y politica, chronologia de los Papas, y Emperadores, Reyes de España, Italia y Francia, con los orígenes de todas las Monarquias. Concilios, Hereges, Santos, Escritores y Sucesos memorables de cada Siglo. Septima Edicion. Madrid: En la Imprenta de D. Antonio de Sancha, 1771. 4°, contemporary mottled sheep (very small piece missing from upper joint at head of spine; other minor wear to extremities; single small round wormhole near head of spine), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, pink silk ribbon place marker, text-block edges rouged. Fine allegorical engraving on title page of Athena. Engraved plate showing family tree of Roman rulers from Julius Caesar to Nero (facing p. 28). Engraved vignette of a medal on p. 384 (see below). Woodcut headpieces, tailpieces, and initials. Overall in very good condition; internally fine. (20 ll.), 440 pp., 1 engraved plate.  $600.00

Seventh edition, finely printed by Sancha, of an enormously popular textbook on secular and ecclesiastical history. It went through many editions after its first appearance in 1743; the latest we have seen is 1854. This is Florez’s first historical work. It preceded by several years Art de verifier les dates, a very similar work in French.

After a historical overview of eras, the work consists of century-by-century lists of important events and figures (saints, popes, rulers, writers, heretics, etc.). The introductory leaves include a substantial essay on Lucifer, Bishop of Cagliari (Sardinia, d. 370 or 371), who was known for his vehement opposition to Arianism and remains a controversial figure within the Catholic Church. The focus of the Clave is on Europe, although there are scattered references to America, Brazil, Cuba, and the Indies, e.g., pp. 310-16.

The engraved vignette on the title page shows Minerva with helmet and aegis, holding a spear, seated in an arched bower. Facing p. 28 is an engraving showing the descent of the Julio-Claudians (“Genealogía de los Cesares”), with the names set in wreaths (for emperors), flowers, or leaves. On p. 384, an engraving (5 x 9 cm.) shows a medal struck in 1739 to commemorate the British victory at Porto Bello, Panama, over the Spanish during the War of the Austrian Succession (or the War of Jenkins’ Ear).

Henrique Florez de Setién y Huidobro (Valladolid, 1701-Madrid, 1773) became an Augustinian at age 15 and taught theology at the University of Alcalá. Following the Clave historial, Florez began publication of España Sagrada, teatro geográfico-histórico de la Iglesia de España, a compilation of Spanish ecclesiastical history that was particularly valuable because it included transcriptions of many chronicles not easily available elsewhere. Florez published 29 volumes during his lifetime; it was later completed in 51 volumes, at the expense of the Spanish government.

CLAVE HISTORIAL.
CON QUE SE ABRE LA PUERTA A LA HISTORIA
ECLESIASTICA, Y POLITICA,
Chronologia de los Papas, y Emperadores, Reyes de España, Italia,
y Francia, con los orígenes de todas las Monarquías.
CONCILIOS, HEREGES, SANTOS, ESCRITORES,
y Sucesos memorables de cada Siglo.

SEPTIMA EDICION.
POR EL M. R. P. Mro. Fr. HENRIQUE FLOREZ,
Doctor y Catedrático de Teología que ha sido de Alcalá,
y Ex-Asistente General de las Provincias de España,
Orden de San Agustín.

EN MADRID: En la Imprenta de ANTONIO DE SANCHE.
CON PRIVILEGIO: Año de M. DCCLXXI.

Item 14
First Edition of a Crucial Work Proposing Reforms of the Spanish Economy


FIRST EDITION of this work by the Conde de Campomanes, who “probably influenced Spanish economic thought of his time more than any other writer” (La Force p. 156). The author’s contemporary Sempere y Guarinos praised the Discurso highly: “Apenas se encontrará obra alguna, que en tan corto volumen comprenda tanto numero de principios y máximas, las mas importantes para el adelantamiento de la industria nacional, y de la felicidad pública” (II, 80). Campomanes advocates household industry—mainly textiles—rather than large-scale industry, so that people will not have to move from small towns and farms. In order to spread the knowledge that would make such industry possible, he strongly advocates the formation of local economic societies. Campomanes analyzes the natural resources, existing industry, and available manpower of each Spanish province (section X); he also makes sociological observations on what Spaniards consume and why. When the Discurso appeared, the King ordered copies sent to all local governing officials and bodies of Spain and to bishops for distribution among the clergy. The work was supplemented in 1775 by Discurso sobre la educacion popular de los artesanos y su fomento.

Carpenter, in discussing why this work did not qualify for the Baker Library’s exhibition of economic bestsellers printed before 1850, speculates: “He was translated into Dutch, German, Italian and Portuguese, and ordinarily, such widespread translating indicates a considerable number of editions in the original. Yet, in this case there appears to have been only one. Perhaps, as a major figure in the government of Charles III, his prominence led to very large initial edition” (Economic Bestsellers Before 1850, p. 2). In Additions and Corrections Carpenter notes that according to António Conca, the translator of the 1787 Italian edition (pp. ii-iii), there were two Spanish editions dated 1774. The first consisted of 5,000 copies; the second, of 40,000 copies, which the government distributed to parishes throughout the country. Moreover, Carpenter compared the two editions at Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo, finding them to be from different settings of type, but with the same pagination and text on the title-page, distinguishable as follows: in the true first edition on p. iv the last line begins “nado” not “disciplinado”; while on
DISCURSO
SOBRE EL FOMENTO
DE LA
INDUSTRIA
POPULAR

DE ORDEN DE S.M.Y DEL CONSEJO.

MADRID. En la Imprenta de D. Antonio de Sancha. M. DCC. LXXIV.

Item 15
Because Campomanes (1723-1803) was a leading minister of D. Carlos III, his economic philosophy, of the liberal, mercantilist school, had an enormous impact on Spain’s economy. Among his reforms were free trade with America, tax exemptions for many raw materials, duties on more imports, and the creation of a national bank. Campomanes’ achievements were widely recognized abroad: for instance, Benjamin Franklin welcomed him as a member of the American Philosophical Society merely on the basis of what had been printed about him in the newspapers. Campomanes also wrote on a wide range of political, legal, and historical matters. He was created Conde de Campomanes in 1780.

Provenance: The Quinta das Lagrimas library was one of the greatest formed in Portugal during the nineteenth century. The palace at Quinta das Lagrimas was built by the Osório Cabral de Castro family in the eighteenth century, and rebuilt after a major fire in the late nineteenth century by Miguel Osório Cabral de Castro. The collection was dispersed in various private sales during the second half of the twentieth century.


Another Edition of this Extremely Popular Historical Textbook

16. FLOREZ, Henrique. Clave Historial, con que se abre la puerta a la historia eclesiastica, y politica, chronologia de los Papas, y Emperadores, Reyes de España, Italia y Francia, con los origenes de todas las Monarquias. Concilios, Hereges, Santos, escritores y sucesos memorables de cada Siglo. Novena Edicion. Madrid: En la Imprenta de D. Antonio de Sancha, 1776. 4°, contemporary stiff vellum (shaken), horizontal manuscript author and title on spine, text-block edges sprinkled blue-green. Fine allegorical engraving of Minerva on title page. Engraved plate showing family tree of Roman rulers from Julius Caesar to Nero (facing p. 28). Engraved vignettes of medals on pp. 381 and 384 (see below). Woodcut headpieces, tailpieces, and initials, some rather elegant. In very good condition. (20 ll.), 440 pp., 1 engraved plate. $600.00

Ninth edition, finely printed by Sancha, of an enormously popular textbook on secular and ecclesiastical history. It went through many editions after its first appearance in 1743; the latest we have seen is 1854. This is Florez’s first historical work. It preceded by several years Art de verifier les dates, a very similar work in French.

After a historical overview of eras, the work consists of century-by-century lists of important events and figures (saints, popes, rulers, writers, heretics, etc.). The introductory
CLAVE HISTORIAL,
CON QUE SE ABRE LA PUERTA A LA HISTORIA
EClesiastica, y Politica,
Coronología de los Papas, y Emperadores, Reyes de España, Italia, y Francia, con los orígenes de todas las Monarquías.
CONCILIOS, HEREGES, SANTOS, ESCRITORES
y Sucesos memorables de cada Siglo.
NOVENA EDICION.
POR EL M. R. P. Mno. Fr. HENRIQUE FLOREZ,
Doctor y Cátedrático de Teología de la Universidad de Alcalá,
y Ex-Asistente General de las Provincias de España,
Orden de San Agustín.

En Madrid: En la Imprenta de D. Antonio de Sancha,
Con Privilegio: año de M. DCC. LXXVI.

Item 16
leaves include an essay on Lucifer, Bishop of Cagliari (Sardinia, d. 370 or 371), who was known for his vehement opposition to Arianism and remains a controversial figure within the Catholic Church. The focus of the Clave is on Europe, although there are scattered references to America, Brazil, Cuba, and the Indies, e.g., pp. 310-16.

The engraved vignette on the title page shows Minerva with helmet and aegis, holding a spear. She rests her arm on a shield emblazoned with a giant key (presumably a reference to the work’s title, “Historical Key”). Around her are a globe, books, cannon, flags, and a crown. Facing p. 28 is an engraving showing the descent of the Julio-Claudians (“Genealogia de los Cesares”), with the names set in wreaths (for emperors), flowers, or leaves. On p. 381, an engraving (5 x 9 cm.) shows a medal struck in 1710 to commemorate Philip V of Spain’s victory at Villaviciosa. Another engraving of the same size on p. 384 shows a medal struck in 1739 to commemorate the British victory at Porto Bello, Panama, over the Spanish during the War of the Austrian Succession (or the War of Jenkins’ Ear).

Henrique Florez de Setién y Huidobro (Valladolid, 1701-Madrid, 1773) became an Augustinian at age 15, and taught theology at the University of Alcalá. Following the Clave historical, Florez began publication of España Sagrada, teatro geografico-historico de la Iglesia de España, a compilation of Spanish ecclesiastical history that was particularly valuable because it included transcriptions of many chronicles not easily available elsewhere. Florez published 29 volumes during his lifetime; it was later completed in 51 volumes, at the expense of the Spanish government.

† Rodríguez-Moniño 120. Palau 92701 lists the 8th through 10th editions without collations. This edition not in Whitehead, BL Eighteenth-Century Spanish STC. Not in Whitehead, “Antonio de Sancha … Holdings in … British Library” in The British Library Journal, IX, 2 (Autumn 1983). OCLC: 23625487 (New York Public Library, Boston Athenaeum, Harvard University-Houghton Library and Harvard College Library, University of Michigan, University of New Mexico); 803023454 (Biblioteca Universitat de Barcelona, Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona); 651340856 (Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico); 758725050 (Bibliothèque interuniversitaire de Toulouse); 419027100 (Bibliothèque municipale de Lyon); 569833941 (digitized copy from the original at University of Michigan). This edition not in Jisc, which lists 1-2 copies each of the editions of 1749, 1760, 1765, 1780, 1786, 1790, 1854.
LA CONSTANTE
AMARILIS,
PROSAS Y VERSOS
DE CHRISTOVAL SUAREZ
DE FIGUEROA,
DIVIDIDOS EN QUATRO DISCURSOS.

A DON VINCENCIO GUERRERO
MARQUES DE MONTEBELLO, CABALLERO DEL
HABITO DE ALCANTARA, GENTIL-HOMBRE DE
LA CAMARA DEL DUQUE DE MANTUA,
Y SU CABALLERIZO MAYOR.

TERCERA IMPRESION.

CON LICENCIA.

En Madrid : Por D. ANTONIO DE SANCIA.
AÑO DE M. DCC. LXXXI.
Se hallará en su librería, en la Aduana vieja.
identified as Juan Andrés Hurtado de Mendoza and Amarilis as María de Cárdenas, daughter of the Duque de Maqueda.

Suárez de Figueroa (1571?-1644), was considered to be a bitter, jealous, and unpleasant character, hostile to the more successful writers of the day. At about age 17 he traveled to Italy, where he became a lawyer and translated Guarini’s pastoral novel Il pastore Fido into Spanish (Naples 1602). In 1623 he returned to Italy with the Duque de Alba, remaining the rest of his life. In addition to La constante Amarilis, he wrote España defendida (1612), an epic poem of 1400 octaves on Bernardo del Carpio, Plaza universal de todas ciencias y artes (1615), in large part translated from Tommaso Garzoni’s La piazza universale di tutte le professioni del mondo (Venice 1610). El pasagiero: advertencia utilíssimas a la vida humana (1617), a valuable record of society at the time, and Varies noticias importantes a la humana comunicación (1621), a series of twenty essays on various subjects.


** 1784

Manual for Actors, Lawyers, and Ministers in Eighteenth-Century Spain

18. CONRART, Valentin (or Michel Le Faucheur); translated by Miguel de Higuera y Alfaro. Tratado de la accion de el orador, u de la pronunciacion, y del gesto, obra muy necesaria para todos los que se dedican a hablar en público; escrita en lengua francesa por Mr. Conrat [sic] y traducida á la castellana por D. Miguel de la Iguera, y Alfaro. Madrid: Por Don Antonio de Sancha, 1784. 8°, contemporary mottled calf (1-cm. diameter white spot on upper cover), smooth spine richly gilt with crimson morocco lettering piece bearing short title gilt (slight wear at head and foot, corners), marbled endleaves, text block edges rouged. Woodcut tailpieces. Heavily dampstained through p. 80, with some spotting and soiling. Lower outer corner of C8-E5 wormed and with blank outer corners lost (not affecting text). In less than good condition. 267 pp. A-Q⁸, R⁶. $100.00

First and Only Spanish Translation of an important and influential work on oratory, originally written as a guide for effective delivery and gestures that was aimed at lawyers and ministers. The translator is more interested in the work as it relates to the theater. In his prologue (pp. 3-69), Higuera y Alfaro discusses at length the importance of gestures and diction, and the different modes of acting required by comic vs. tragic actors. He also discusses the quality of modern European poetry. Rodríguez-Moñino
notes that this prologue is essential for understanding Spanish literary aesthetics in the second half of the eighteenth century.

_Traité de l'action de l'orateur_ first appeared in Paris, 1657. Its author, Michel Le Facheur, was a Protestant minister born in Geneva in 1585. Shortly after his death in 1657, this work was published by his friend Valentin Conrart (1603-1675), one of the founders of the Académie Française. The first-edition title page did not mention Le Facheur. For many years Conrart was considered the author of the _Traité_, which by 1700 went through 7 French editions and was translated into Latin. In English translation, it was the most influential Continental work behind the doctrines of the eighteenth-century English elocutionists, and its scope was broadened from lawyers and ministers to politicians, courtiers, and actors.


**1791**

_Rules for Rowdy Knights_

19. [SANTIAGO, Órden de]. _Regla de la Órden de la Caballeria de Santiago, con notas sobre algunos de sus capítulos, y un apéndice de varios documentos, que conducen para su inteligencia y observancia, y mayor ilustracion suya, y de las antigüedades de la Órden ..._. Madrid: En la Imprenta de Sancha, 1791. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (very minor wear), smooth spine richly gilt with crimson leather lettering piece, short-title in gilt, marbled endleaves, text-block edges rouged. Woodcut symbol of the Order of Santiago on title page. Occasional light browning and minimal foxing. In very good to fine condition. xvi, 223 pp. $500.00

First edition of the present version of these rules, or constitution, governing the practice of the order of chivalry constituted by the Knights of Santiago. The statutes (pp. 1-46) are followed by lengthy “Notas para la mejor inteligencia de la Regla de la Orden de Santiago” (pp. 47-93), and then by an appendix with documents relating to the statues and to the Orden de Santiago (pp. 95-223). The early rules cover such expected topics as welcoming guests, prayers, meals, clothing, wives, property, and the infirmary. But the knights seem to have been an obstreperous bunch, and the last thirty of seventy-one rules deal with a startling variety of misdemeanors and more serious crimes. There are rules regarding theft (Cap. XLI), making false testimony (Cap. XLV), murdering fellow
REGLA
DE LA ÓRDEN DE LA CABALLERIA
DE SANTIAGO,
CON NOTAS
SOBRE ALGUNOS DE SUS CAPÍTULOS,
Y UN APÉNDICE
DE VARIOS DOCUMENTOS,
QUE CONDUCEN PARA SU INTELIGENCIA
Y OBSERVANCIA, Y MAYOR ILUSTRACION
SUYA, Y DE LAS ANTIGÜEDADES
DE LA ÓRDEN.

Mandada publicar por el Real Consejo de las Órdenes.

EN MADRID
EN LA IMPRENTA DE SANCHA.
AÑO DE MDCCXCI.
members (Cap. XLVII) or non-members (Cap. XLVIII), committing arson or sacrilege (Cap. XLIX), killing in course of defending the Order’s property (Cap. L), striking a fellow member (Cap. LI), publicizing a fellow member’s sins (Cap. LII), disparaging a fellow member (Cap. LIV) or insulting him (Cap. LIX) or insulting his lineage (Cap. LXI), contradicting the grand master (Cap. LXII), and much more.

The notes are quite detailed and scholarly, e.g., n° 33 (pp. 77-9), which lists changes made to Capítulo XXIV, on acceptable clothing. The documents in the appendix range from Pope Alexander III’s confirmation of the order in 1175, translated to Spanish, to rites for accepting a man into the order, for burying members, and for celebrating a capítulo general. Biographies of all 39 of the grand masters of the Orden de Santiago from 1170 to ca. 1500 are given on pp. 119-48.

The rules were first published in Spanish by Brocar in Alcalá, ca. 1511-1515. They appeared again in Valladolid, 1527, Toledo, 1529, and Alcalá, 1547 (by Juan de Brocar). According to the Prologo, no editions were published during the seventeenth century.

The Order of Santiago was formed in the twelfth century to protect travelers on the pilgrimage route to the tomb of St. James the Greater at Santiago de Compostela, and to fight against the Moslems in the Iberian Peninsula. In 1493 King Ferdinand was elected grand master, and in 1523 the office of grand master was permanently incorporated into the crown.

* Palau 253985. Not in Whitehead, BL Eighteenth-Century Spanish STC. OCLC: 418753567 (Bibliothèque municipal de Lyon); 22262765 (University of California-Berkeley); 312910063 (Universitätsbibliothek Leipzig); 877273772 (National Library of Scotland); 3972154 (University of Alabama-Birmingham, University of Miami, Rice University-Fondren Library); 61340420 (University of Haifa); 23642990 (Princeton University, University of Michigan, University of British Columbia); 645320519 (e-book from the University of Michigan copy); 258361679 (no location given). CCPBE and Rebiun provide numerous locations. Jisc repeats National Library of Scotland and adds University of London.

**1825

* Nicely Printed Pastoral Letter


FIRST and ONLY EDITION? of this nicely printed farewell to his flock from Fr. Miguel de Menezes y Bravo, prior of the sixteenth-century Real Convento de S. Benito in Alcántara, in the Spanish province of Extremadura (on the Tagus, near Portugal).

Benito Monfort

“Benito Monfort .... is generally thought to be the most gifted of a group of printers centred [sic] in Valencia and in a wider context he is regarded by some as not much inferior to Ibarra himself.”—H.G. Whitehead, “Benito Monfort, 1716-1785: a Tentative List of Holdings in the Reference Division of the British Library” in The British Library Journal, X, 1 (Spring 1984), p. 50.

Son of a weaver, Benito Monfort y Besades, a native of Valencia, learned the printing trade in the office of Antonio Bordázar. In 1757 he set up his own press as “Impressor del Seminario de la Compañía de Jesús” located “junto al Hospital de los Pobres Estudiantes” in the Calle del Temple, presently Salvá, near the University. In 1773. After an earlier unsuccessful attempt to gain the title, he was granted that of “Impresor de la Ciudad”. Besides being official printer to the Jesuits, the City and University of Valencia, he also obtained appointments from the Tribunal de Montesa, the Escuelas Pías, the Bishop of Teruel, the Capitanía General, the Real Audiencia, and the Real Academia de Bellas Artes. Monfort’s heirs continued to print, using the same imprint, until 1853, when the press was sold to the proprietors of the periodical El Valenciano, which continued to use his name in the imprint as “El Valenciano, antes de D. Benito Monfort” until 1859. We have added one imprint from 1828, which shows much of the same attention to fine printing as was exhibited by the founder. Ruiz Lasala lists 439 books printed by Monfort during his lifetime.
A Lovely Monfort Edition of Cicero and Xenophon

21. CICERO, Marcus Tullius. Los libros de Marco Tulio Ciceron de los oficios, de la amicicia, de la Senetud; con la Economica de Genoson, traducidos de Latin en Castellano por Francisco Thmara, Cathedratico en Cadiz. Añadieronse agora nuevamente Los Paradoxos, i El Sueño de Escipion, traducidos por Juan Jarava. Valencia: En la Imprenta de Benito Monfort, 1774. 4° (22 x 15.8 cm.), contemporary vellum (some wear, inner hinges becoming loose), horizontal manuscript author and short title on spine, ties present but worn, text-block edges sprinkled. Woodcut vignette on title-page. Elegant woodcut initials and vignettes. Overall in very good condition. xii, 471 pp. ¶⁴, 2¶², A-Z⁴, 2A-2Z⁴, 3A-3N⁴ $1,200.00

First Monfort edition. Finely printed on excellent quality paper. It includes Cicero’s De Officiis, De Amicitia, De Senectute, Paradoxa, and the Somnium Scipionis, each with translator’s preface. On pp. 381-456, also with a translator’s preface, is a translation of Xenophon’s Oeconomicus, a Greek work of the fourth century B.C. that was translated to Latin by Cicero, and read widely in the Renaissance. It is one of the earliest works to deal with economics in the original sense: household management and agriculture.

Francisco de Thámara, humanist, historian, and translator, first published his translations of De Officiis, De Amicitia, and De Senectute in Seville, 1545; they were frequently reprinted.

Cicero’s Paradoxa and Somnium Scipionis and Xenophon’s Oeconomicus were translated by Juan Jarava.

LOS LIBROS
DE MARCOTULIO
CICERON
DE LOS OFICIOS, DE LA AMICICIA,
de la Sened; con la Economica
de Genesón,
TRADUCIDOS DE LATIN EN CASTELLANO
POR FRANCISCO THAMARA,
CATHEDRATICO EN CADIZ.
AÑADIERONSE AGORA NUEVAMENTE
LOS PARADOXOS, I EL SUEÑO DE ESCIPION,
TRADUCIDOS POR JUAN JARANA

EN VALENCIA:
EN LA IMPRENTA DE BENITO MONFORT.
Año 1774.
Advice on Irrigation


First and Only Edition. The source of the Rio Turia is in the Montes Universales (province of Teruel). Until it reaches the city of Teruel it is called the Rio Guadalaviar; after that, as the Rio Turia, it flows southeast to the Mediterranean Sea at Valencia. It has always been an important source of irrigation. This volume lists thirty-five irrigation projects near Valencia that use river water, giving the names of farms, mills, and fábricas that use the water. It was the intention of the author, a member of the Real Sociedad Económica de Valencia, to make this information available so that similar irrigation projects could be established elsewhere.

Ruiz Lasala 990. Palau 7279 and 228215. Not located in NCLC. OCLC: 920152400 (Universidad Valencia); 1057715639 (Biblioteca Valenciana Digital [BIVALDI]).
PLAN SINÓPTICO
DE LAS ACEQUIAS DEL RIO TURIA
CON VARIAS OBSERVACIONES.
Dedicado a la Real Sociedad Económica de Valencia
POR UNO DE SUS INDIVIDUOS.

Se publica de acuerdo de la misma.

Valencia:
Imprenta de D. Bautista Monfort.
Impresos de la misma Real Sociedad, 1828.
Item 14
Our Lisbon Office

RICHARD C. RAMER
Old and Rare Books
Rua do Século, 107 · Apartamento 4
1200-434 Lisboa
PORTUGAL

Email lx@livroraro.com · Website www.livroraro.com
Telephones (351) 21-346-0938 and 21-346-0947
Fax (351) 21-346-7441

VISITORS BY APPOINTMENT