

RICHARD C. RAMER



*SPECIAL LIST 444*  
*THE REVIVAL OF*  
*FINE PRINTING IN SPAIN*  
*JOAQUIN IBARRA,*  
*ANTONIO DE SANCHA*  
*AND BENITO MONFORT*

# RICHARD C. RAMER

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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.

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and may be returned within a reasonable time  
for any reason whatsoever.

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*SPECIAL LIST 444*  
*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 Marín 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.*

☞ 1758

*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, 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 del Espectaculo de la naturaleza, en vez de la paleografía 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)—Rabbinical cursive and *cuadrado*—which can be found inscribed on buildings such as the Synagogue of Toledo.

\* Ruiz Lasala 55. Palau 330662 with long note. Salvá 2429. Heredia 8033. Whitehead, *BL Eighteenth-Century Spanish STC*, T65. Whitehead, “Joaquin Ibarra ... Holdings in ... British Library” in *The British Library Journal*, VI, 2 (Autumn 1980), p. 208.

**PALEOGRAFÍA ESPAÑOLA,***Que contiene*

TODOS LOS MODOS CONOCIDOS,  
que ha habido de escribir en España, desde su  
principio, y fundacion, 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  
**DEL ESPECTACULO**  
DE LA NATURALEZA,

EN VEZ DE LA PALEOGRAFIA FRANCESA,  
*Por el P. Estevan de Terreros y Pando, Maestro de  
Mathematicas en el Colegio Imperial de la Compañía de Jesus de esta Corte:*

Y LA DEDICA  
A LA REYNA NUESTRA SEÑORA  
**DOÑA MARIA BARBARA.**

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EN MADRID: En la Oficina de Joachin Ibarra, calle de las  
Urosas. Año de 1758.



CONVERSION  
DE UN PECADOR,

P O R

D. GERONIMO MONTENEGRO,  
*su verdadero Autor , y no el que algu-  
nos años hà se figurò en la Gazeta  
de Zaragoza.*

AÑADIDAS UNAS DECIMAS  
espirituales por el mismo Autor.



CON LICENCIA.

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MADRID. Por Joachin Ibarra , calle de las Urofas.  
Año de 1761.

*Se hallarà en el Monasterio de San Martin , en don-  
de el Theatro Critico.*

## ☞ 1761

*Often Reprinted Poem*

**2. MONTENEGRO, Geronymo [i.e. Benito Gerónimo Fejjóo 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, 1774, 1777, 1786, and 1903, some integrated into the author's *Cartas eruditas*.

\* Ruiz Lasala 99. Palau 178076. Aguilar Piñal V, 5439: locating only 1 copy each of the first and second editions, both at the Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid. Whitehead, *BL Eighteenth-Century Spanish STC F129*. Whitehead, "Joaquin Ibarra ... Holdings in ... British Library" in *The British Library Journal*, VI, 2 (Autumn 1980), p. 209. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 829293877 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 560306446 (British Library); 865272639 (Cambridge University, Biblioteca Nacional de España, Universitat Rovira i Virgili CRAI-Tarragona, Universitätsbibliothek Eichstätt-Ingolstadt). CCPBE locates seven copies of the present edition in Spanish libraries. This edition not located in Rebiun.

## ☞ 1762

*Portugal, by an Important Spanish Economist*

**3. [RODRIGUEZ CAMPOMANES Y SORRIBA, Pedro, later Conde de Campomanes].** *Noticia Geografica del Reyno, y Caminos de Portugal.* Madrid: En la Oficina de Joachin Ibarra, 1762. 8°, full mottled sheep, smooth spine richly gilt with crimson morocco lettering piece (minor wear), gilt short title, marbled endleaves, text block edges rouged. Double-ruled border on every page. Typographical vignette on title page. Scattered very light foxing. Overall in very good condition. Early inscriptions on front flyleaf: "Del uso de Fr. Ferndo. Lopez" and "Librería de PPs. Franc. Cal. de Logroño." (10 ll.), 226 pp., (1 integral blank l.). \$1,800.00

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

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 *Discurso acerca do modo de fomentar a industria do 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 *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.

\* Ruiz Lasala 109: attributing it to Jacobo Cantelli; without collation. Duarte de Sousa I, 580. Palau 193564; 273667. Aguilar Piñal VII, 1571. Whitehead, *BL Eighteenth-Century Spanish STC*, R129. Whitehead, “Joaquin Ibarra ... Holdings in ... British Library” in *The British Library Journal*, VI, 2 (Autumn 1980), p. 209. For eight other titles by the Conde de Campomanes, see Colmeiro Penido, *Biblioteca de los economistas españoles de los siglos XVI, XVII y XVIII*, 131 (the present work not listed). OCLC: 638814812 (Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico, Biblioteca Nacional de España, Universidad de Valladolid); 504457627 (British Library); 420833805 (Bibliothèque municipale de Lyon); 433646413 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 11582285 is digitized from the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek. CCPBE locates twenty-three copies in Spanish Libraries. Rebiun gives six locations. Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one of which is the Duarte de Sousa copy). Jisc repeats the British Library and adds Oxford University.



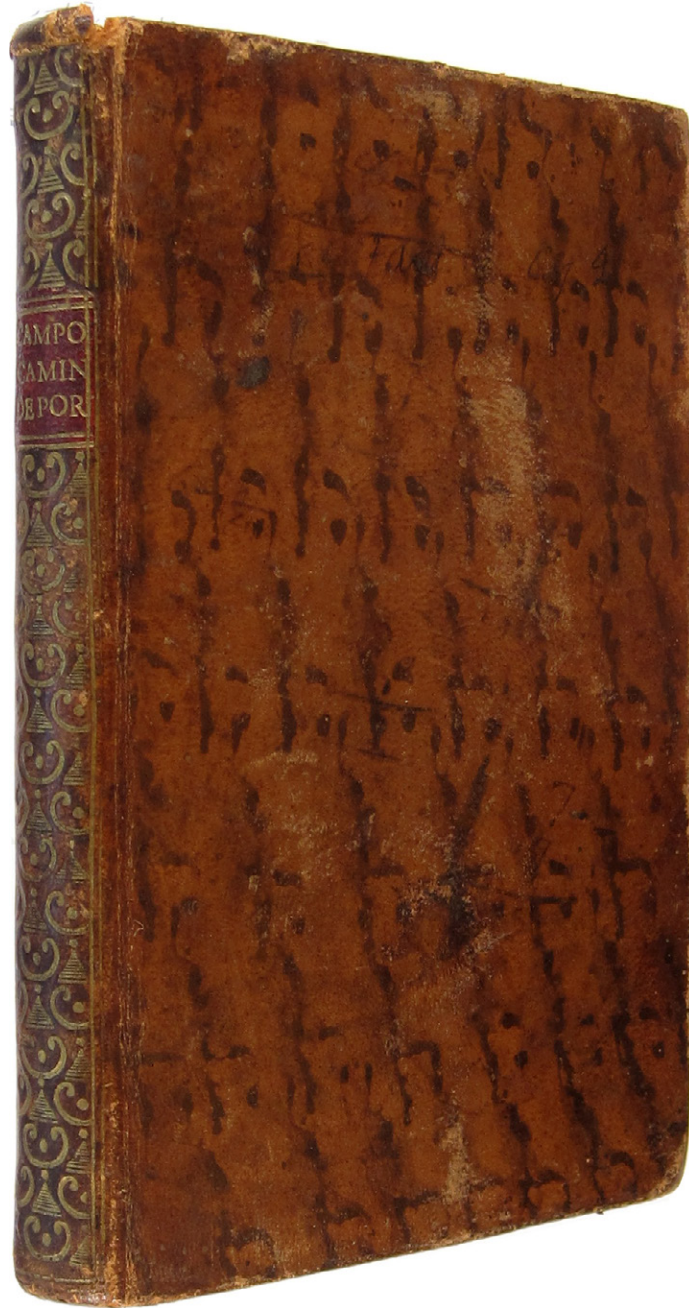
NOTICIA  
GEOGRAFICA  
DEL REYNO,  
Y  
CAMINOS  
DE PORTUGAL.



EN MADRID.

En la Oficina de JOACHIN IBARRA,  
MDCCLXII.

*Con Privilegio de S. M.*



*Item 3*

☞ 1764

*Inspired by Plutarch*

\*4. GUTIERREZ DE LOS RIOS Y CORDOBA, Francisco, 3.º Conde de Fernan-Nuñez. *El hombre practico, ò discursos varios sobre su conocimiento, y enseñanza*. Madrid: Por Joachin Ibarra, 1764. 8º, contemporary stiff vellum, spine with horizontal manuscript title near head, text-block edges decorated with violet blotches. Small typographical vignette on title page and p. 402. Elegant woodcut headpiece and initial on p. [1]. In fine condition. Small rectangular blue-on-white / white-on-blue printed ticket of Donato Guio, Arsenal 14, Madrid, on front pastedown endleaf. (6 ll.), 451 pp. Page 135 incorrectly numbered 335. \$600.00

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.

\* Ruiz Lasala 159. Salvá 3909: "... su lenguaje elegante y castizo no se resiente en nada del mal gusto de que adolece el do los escritores de fines del siglo XVII." Heredia 4252. Palau 115667. Whitehead, *BL Eighteenth-Century Spanish STC*, G249. Whitehead, "Joaquin Ibarra ... Holdings in ... British Library" in *The British Library Journal*, VI, 2 (Autumn 1980), p. 209. See Luis Manuel García-Barrio, *El hombre practico de Francisco Gutierrez de los Rios: edición y estudio* (doctoral dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, 1978). OCLC: 24616366 (Newberry Library, University of West Florida, University of Southern California, National Library of Scotland); 25893919 (Princeton University Library, University of Michigan, University of California-San Diego, University of Southern California, University of California-Berkeley, Cambridge University); 319725270 (National Library of Scotland); 493599964 (Bibliothèque interuniversitaire de la Sorbonne; "mixed form"); 645275690 (Universidad de Valladolid, Biblioteca Nacional de España, Universidad de Salamanca); 457505909 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). CCPBE (many locations).





EL HOMBRE PRACTICO,  
ò DISCURSOS VARIOS

*Sobre su conocimiento , y enseñanza.*

POR

EL EXCELENTISIMO SEÑOR  
Don Francisco Gutierrez de los Rios , y Cor-  
doba , tercero Conde de Fernan-Núñez , Se-  
ñor de las Villas de Boncalez , y la Morena,  
Comendador de Montealegre en el Orden de  
Alcantara , Plenipotenciario al Rey de Suecia  
Carlos Undecimo , General de la Artilleria,  
y Sargento General de Batalla en  
los Ejercitos de S. M.



IMPRESO EN BRUSELAS. Año DE 1680.

Y reimpresso en Madrid en el de 1764.

POR JOACHIN IBARRA.

*Con las Licencias necesarias.*

📖 1769

*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 Serenísimo 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 Corcordat 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



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**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.**

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En la Oficina de D. JOACHIN DE IBARRA,  
Impresor de Cámara de S. M.

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M.DCC.LXIX.

to Floridablanca (3 ll., 323 pp., 4 ll., 60 pp.); and 245 (with a shorter title), giving publication date as 1768 and collation as 4 ll., 337 pp., 3 ll., 42 pp., and ascribing authorship to Campomanes. Palau 125879n: without collation; noting that the first edition was withdrawn shortly after publication in favor of the second edition, and that the work has been attributed to Campomanes. Aguilar Piñal VII, 1584: collating as our copy and attributing it to Campomanes; see 1583 for the first edition (with 3 hs., 323 pp.). Sempere y Guarinos IV, 83-6: crediting it to Floridablanca. Salvá 3691. Heredia 4171-2. Whitehead, "Joaquin Ibarra ... Holdings in ... British Library" in *The British Library Journal*, VI, 2 (Autumn 1980), p. 210. Not located in Whitehead, *BL Eighteenth-Century Spanish STC*. On Campomanes, see Sempere y Guarinos II, 42-107; Herr, *Eighteenth-Century Revolution in Spain*, pp. 12-4, 27-8, 50-1, 155-6, 162; La Force, *Development of the Spanish Textile Industry 1750-1800*, pp. 156-8; and Callahan, "Honor, Commerce & Industry in Eighteenth-Century Spain" (Kress Library, Publ. 22), throughout. NUC: DLC, InU, CU, NN (collating as our copy). Melvyl locates a single copy, at University of California-Berkeley.

📖 1771-1781

*Tax for the Cathedral of Santiago de Compostella*

**6. [PONCE DE LEÓN Y SPÍNOLA, D. Antonio, 11.º] Duque de Arcos.** *Representación contra el pretendido voto de Santiago, que hace al Rey Nuestro Señor D. Carlos III. El Duque de Arcos.* 2 volumes in 1. Madrid: Por D. Joachin Ibarra, Impresor de Cámara de S.M., 1771-1781. Large 4° (27.2 x 21.6 cm.), contemporary mottled calf, smooth spine richly gilt, red lettering piece with short title in gilt letter (scuffed), marbled endleaves, text block edges rouged. Large woodcut vignette on title page. Numerous woodcut tailpieces. Factotum initials. Typographical headpieces. Overall in very good condition. Internally fine. Old (contemporary?) signature on title page. (2 ll.), 171 pp.; (1 l.), 154 pp.

2 volumes in 1. \$1,200.00

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.

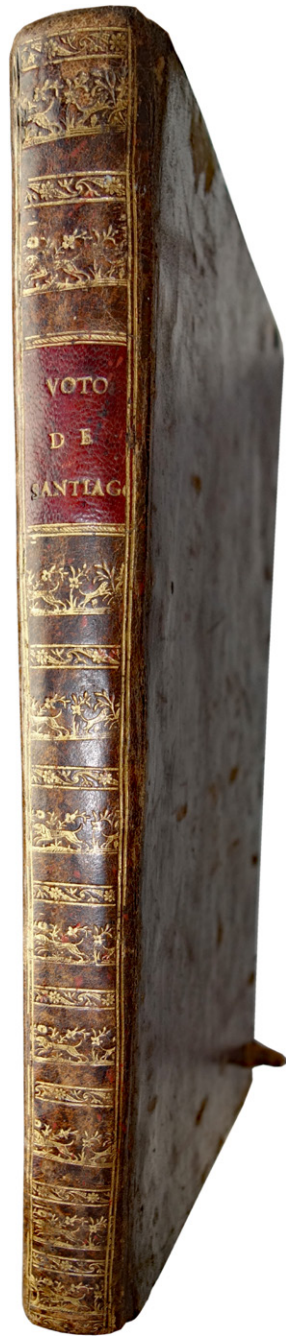


MADRID. MDCCLXXI.

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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.

\* Ruiz Lasala 286. Palau 261590: without citing second title-page; calling for only 151 pp. in the final section. Salvá 2820. Herredia 7146. Whitehead, *BL Eighteenth-Century Spanish STC*, P290. Whitehead, "Joaquin Ibarra ... Holdings in ... British Library" in *The British Library Journal*, VI, 2 (Autumn 1980), p. 210. Not located in Hollis.

☞ 1777

*Nicely Printed Ibarra Edition*  
*Includes Chapters on Jews and Judaism*

7. [MALVIN de MONTAZET, Antoine de]. *Instrucción pastoral del ilustrísimo señor Arzobispo de Leon, 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: Por D. Joaquín 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 theologicae*. 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.

\* Ruiz Lasala 453 (collation agrees with our copy). Not in Whitehead, *BL Eighteenth-Century Spanish STC*. Not in Whitehead "Joaquin Ibarra ... Holdings in ... British Library" in *The British Library Journal*, VI, 2 (Autumn 1980). See Palau 313428 for a Madrid 1784 edition. OCLC: 1123639048 (Universidad de Salamanca, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas); 51423176 (University of Southern California, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 651254885 (Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico, Universidad de Navarra); 20200731 (University of Birmingham); 1080010426 (Galician Digital); 1080032047 (Galician Digital).



INSTRUCCION  
PASTORAL

DEL ILUSTRISIMO SEÑOR D<sup>n</sup>  
*Antonio L. Malvin*  
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.*



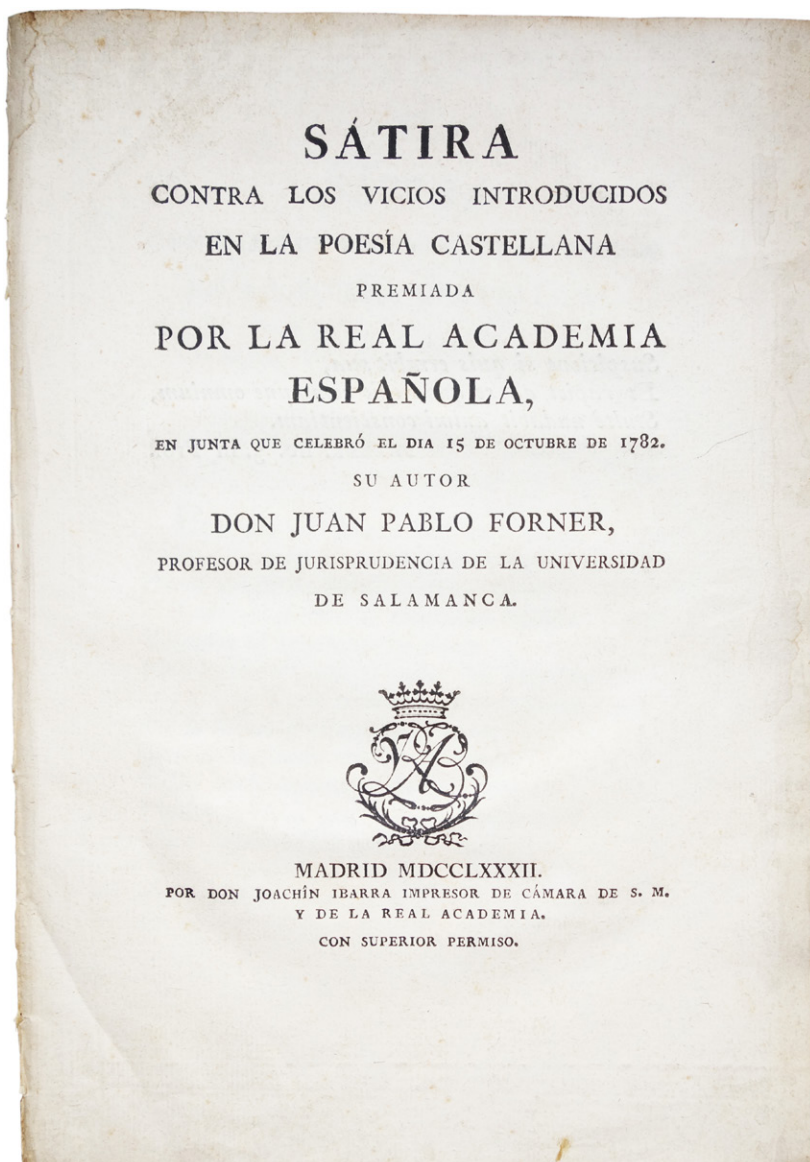
MADRID. MDCCLXXVII.

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Por D. JOACHIN IBARRA, Impresor de Cámara de S. M.

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*Con las licencias necesarias.*



📖 1782

*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 Joachin 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-d<sup>4</sup>, e<sup>2</sup>. \$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 Fernádes 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, CU, 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 Ulloa ....* Madrid: Por D. Joachin 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.), lii, 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 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 ULLOA, *del Consejo de S. M. su Secretario con exercicio 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.

1702





*Item 9*



lack of skill at agriculture, the effects of disease, and “Los extrangeros que impidieron la comunicacion de la Metr6poli 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, Jos6f de Nuix y Perpiña, and published in Cervera in 1783.

\* Ruiz Lasala 646; also citing (n° 319) in error an Ibarra edition of Madrid, 1772. Palau 196692: noting existence of some large-paper copies. Medina, *Bibliotheca hispano-americana* 5007. Backer-Sommervogel V, 1836-7. Fern6ndez de Navarrete, *Biblioteca marítima española* II, 281-2. Sempere y Guarinos IV, 153-6. Not in Aguilar Piñal; see VI, n° 699 for the Cervera, 1783 edition. Sabin 56309. JCB III, ii, 194. JFB (1994) N241. Maggs, *Bibliotheca Americana* V, n° 1782. Duviols, *L’Am6rique espagnole vue et r6v6e*, p. 206. Whitehead, *BL Eighteenth-Century Spanish STC*, N61. Whitehead, “Joaquin Ibarra ... Holdings in ... British Library” in *The British Library Journal*, VI, 2 (Autumn 1980), p. 213.

#### *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 celebr6 el dia 15 de octubre de 1782.* Madrid: Por Don Joachin Ibarra, Impresor da C6mara 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 *Colecci6n 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 DIA 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 , IMPRESOR DE CAMARA DE S. M.  
Y DE LA REAL ACADEMIA.  
CON SUPERIOR PERMISO.

*Siete Partidas*. It was awarded a prize by the Real Academia Española; the same year the author participated in the siege of Gibraltar. This appears to be his earliest published work.

Vargas y Ponce (Cádiz, 1760-Madrid, 1821) was an erudite Spanish enlightenment figure, author of historical works and essays, satirical poet, naval officer, mathematician and politician. A member of the Real Academia de Historia, and later of the Real Academia Española, he was a deputy to the Cortes de Cádiz for Madrid in 1813, and was elected again in 1820.

\* Ruiz Lasala 659: calling for 76 pp. in all. Palau 352511. Whitehead, *BL Eighteenth-Century Spanish STC*, V92. Whitehead, "Joaquin Ibarra ... Holdings in ... British Library" in *The British Library Journal*, VI, 2 (Autumn 1980), p. 213. See also Fernando Durán López, *José Vargas Ponce, 1760-1821: Ensayo de una bibliografía y crítica de sus obras*, Cádiz: Servicio Publicaciones UCA, 1997.

## 1792

### *Illustrations of Medieval Scripts*

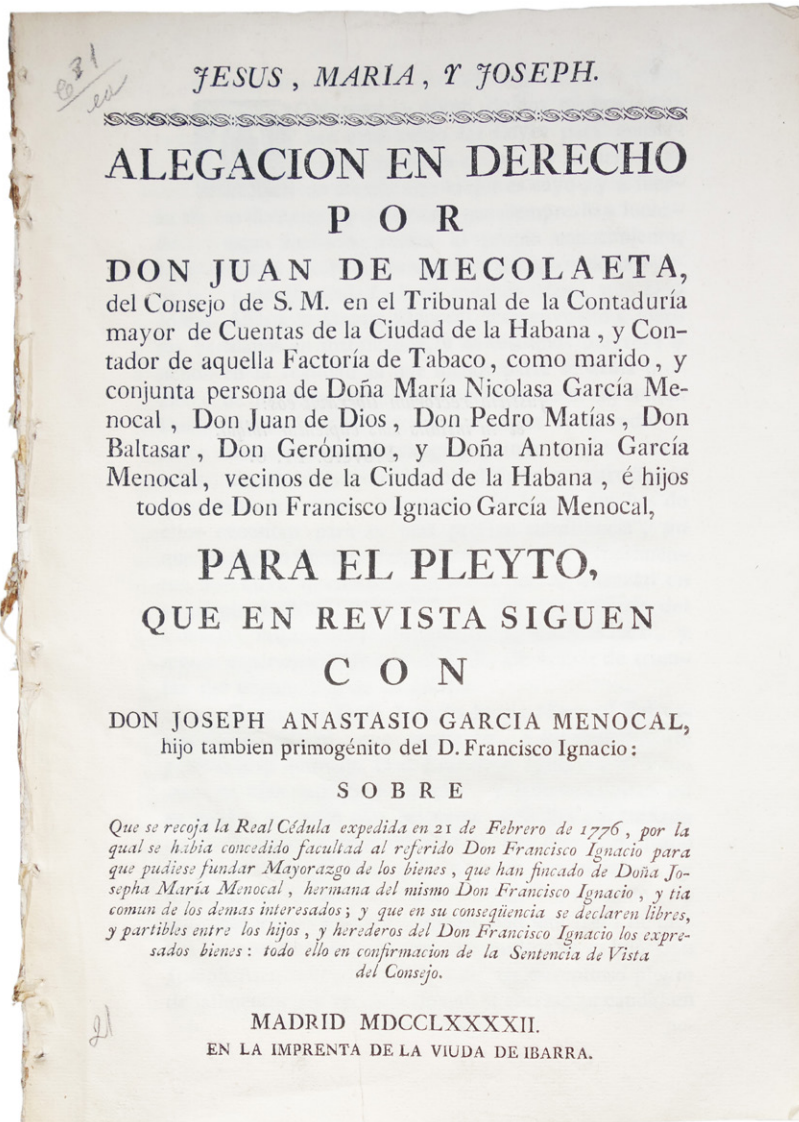
**11. REAL ACADEMIA ESPAÑOLA.** *Ortografía de la lengua castellana ... septima impresion, corregida y aumentada*. Madrid: En la Imprenta de la Viuda de Ibarra, 1792. 8°, contemporary stiff vellum. Faint marginal dampstaining to some leaves, occasional light foxing. In good to very good condition overall. 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 Mecoleta, 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 pleyto, 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 conedido facultad al referido Don*



*Francisco Ignacio para que pudiese fundar Mayorazgo de los bienes, que han fincado de Doña Josepha María Menocal, hermano del mismo Don Francisco Ignacio, y tia comun de los demas interesados; y que en su sonsequencia se declaren libres, y partiblews entre los hijos, y herederos del Don Francisco Ignacio los expresados bienes: todo ello en confirmacion de la Sentencia de Viasta del Consejo.* Madrid: En la Imprenta de la Viuda de Ibarra, 1792. Folio (28.5x20.2 cm.), disbound. Typographical headpiece on title-page. Woodcut on title page. Overall in very good condition; fine internally. (1), 23 leaves. \$1,200.00

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

\* Not in Ruiz Lasala. Not in Arents. Not located in Palau. 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*

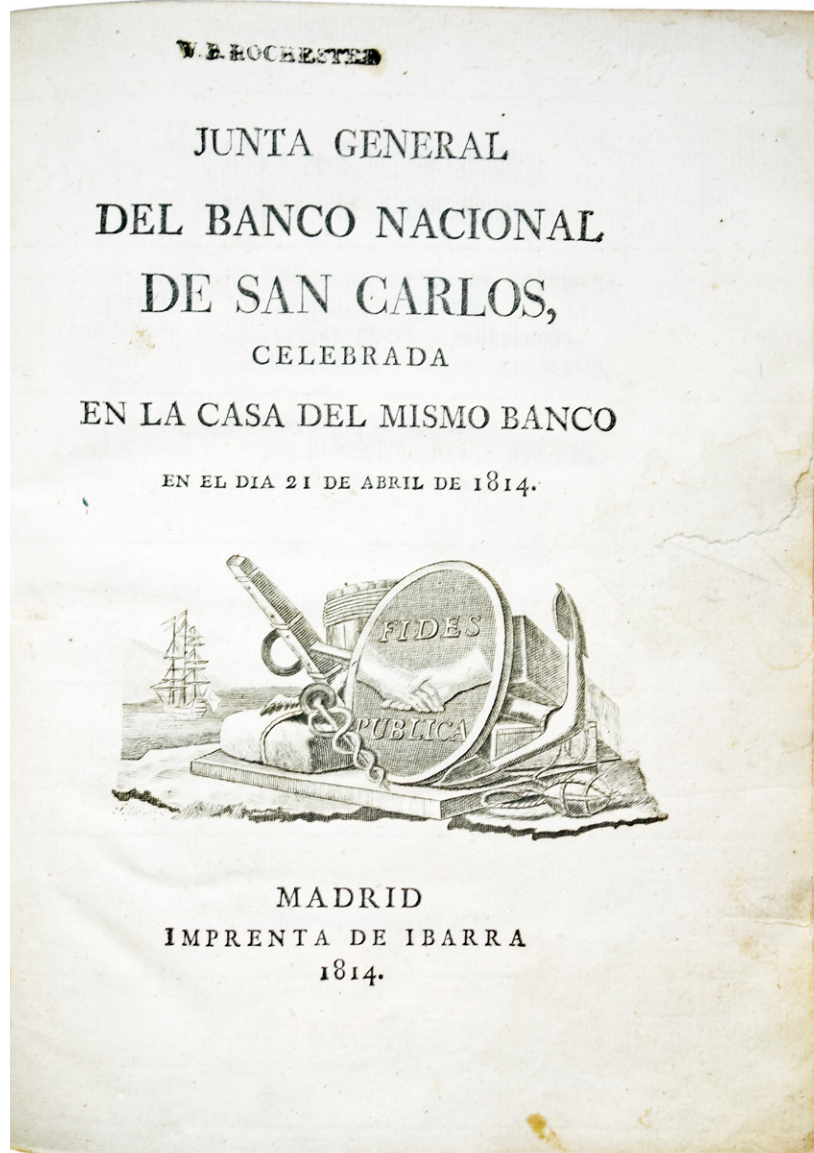
13. [BANCO DE ESPAÑA]. *Junta General del Banco Nacional de San Carlos, celebrada en la casa del mismo Banco en el dia 21 de Abril de 1814.* Madrid: Imprenta de Ibarra, 1814. 4°, contemporary full crimson morocco (slight wear; two dampstains on front cover), smooth spine richly gilt with floral ornaments 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). \$2,600.00

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.

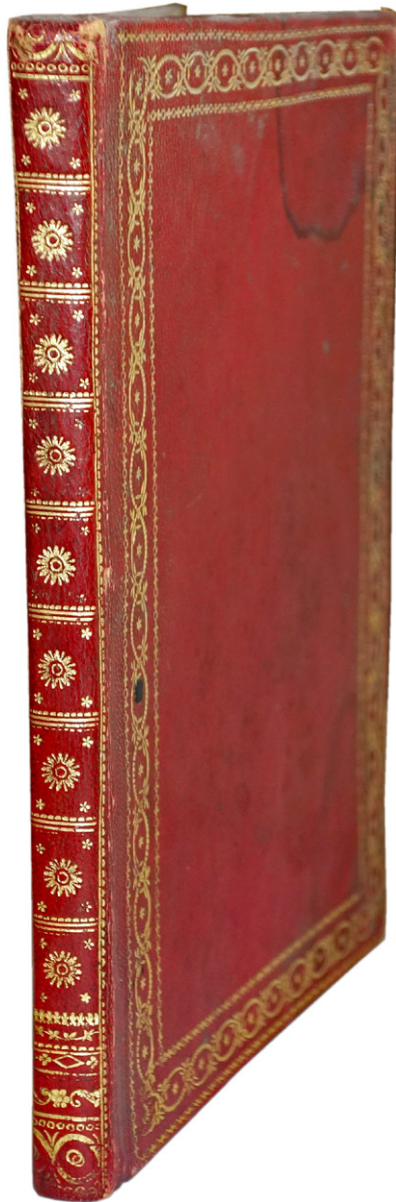
Provenance: W.B. Rochester was probably William Beatty Rochester (Hagerstown, Maryland, 1789-lost in the wreck of the steamer *Pulaski* off the coast of North Carolina June 14, 1838), whose career dealt with monetary policy and the mint. Aide-de-camp to General McClure in the War of 1812, he served in 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: 433966282 (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.





Item 13



*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 Joaquín 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

*Sancha 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 origenes 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 ("Genealogia 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 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.

\* Rodriguez-Moniño 14. Palau 92701. 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: 3799911 (Stony Brook University, Santa Clara University, University of Southern California, University of Mississippi, University of Texas-El Paso, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 644331930 (Biblioteca



# 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 Monarquías.*

CONCILIOS, HEREGES, SANTOS, ESCRITORES,  
y Sucesos memorables de cada Siglo.

### SEPTIMA EDICION.

POR EL M. R. P. Mro. Fr. HENRIQUE FLOREZ,  
*Doctor y Cathedratico de Theologia que ha sido de Alcala,  
y Ex-Asistente General de las Provincias de España,  
Orden de San Agustin.*

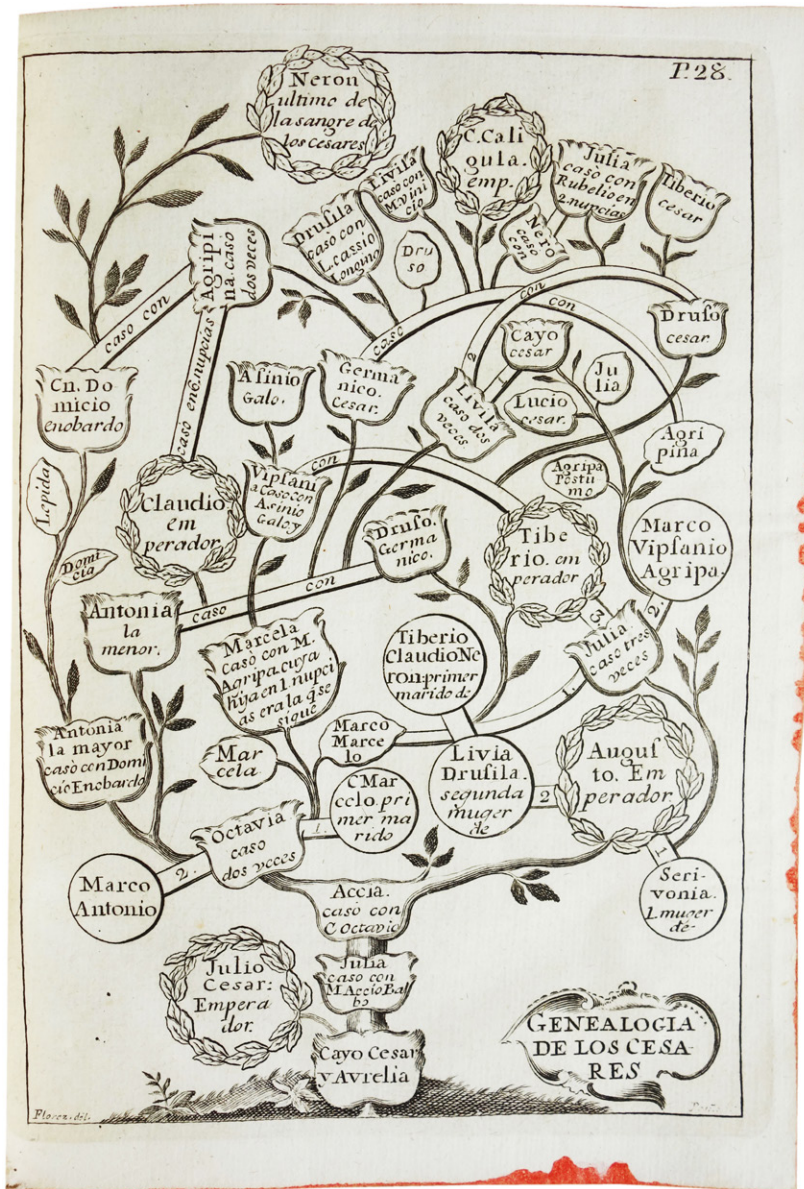


EN MADRID: En la Imprenta de ANTONIO DE SANCHA.

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CON PRIVILEGIO: Año de M. DCCLXXI.





Item 14

Nacional de España, Universidad de Salamanca); 651379495 (Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico); 802970269 (Universidad de Girona). This edition not in Jisc, which lists 1-2 copies each of the editions of 1749, 1760, 1765, 1780, 1786, 1790, 1854.

📖 1774

*First Edition of a Crucial Work Proposing Reforms of the Spanish Economy*

**15. [RODRIGUEZ CAMPOMANES Y SORRIBA, Pedro, later Conde de Campomanes].** *Discurso sobre el fomento de la industria popular*. Madrid: En la Imprenta de D. Antonio de Sancha, 1774. 8°, contemporary stiff vellum, ties (one defective), vertical manuscript short title on spine. Small typographical vignette on title page. In good to very good condition. Ink inscriptions on verso of rear free endleaf [in a late-eighteenth- or early-nineteenth-century hand]: “Este libro es de Josef // Santos Gonzalez” // [and in a slightly later hand]: “y despues de Ex. Antonio // Andres de Sahagun”. Mid-nineteenth-century inscription in Portuguese on front pastedown endleaf. Oval stamp of Quinta das Lagrimas, Coimbra on title-page and on p. xvii. (4 ll.), cxcviii pp. \$600.00

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



Item 15

p. cxviii the first line begins "dad económica" instead of "cada provincia". The present copy contains both "points" of the original edition.

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.

\* Rodríguez-Moñino 79. Palau 273681. Whitehead, *Short-title Catalogue of Eighteenth-Century Spanish Books in The British Library* R126. Whitehead "Antonio de Sancha ... Holdings in ... British Library" in *The British Library Journal*, IX, 2 (Autumn 1983), p. 151. Sempere y Guarinos II, 79-83: with extensive discussion of the contents; on the author, see also II, 42-107. Colmeiro, *Diccionario de los economistas españoles* pp. 54-55. Kress 6998. See also Herr, *Eighteenth-Century Revolution in Spain* pp. 50-51, 155-56, 162; La Force, *Development of the Spanish Textile Industry 1750-1800* pp. 156, 157, 158; and Callahan, *Honor, Commerce and Industry in Eighteenth-Century Spain* (Kress Library publ. 22) and throughout.

### 📖 1776

#### *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,

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## ECLESIASTICA, Y POLITICA,

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y Francia, con los origenes de todas las Monarquías.*

CONCILIOS, HEREGES, SANTOS, ESCRITORES  
y Sucesos memorables de cada Siglo.

### NOVENA EDICION.

POR EL M. R. P. M<sup>ro</sup>. Fr. HENRIQUE FLOREZ,  
*Doñor y Cathedratico de Theología 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.

\* Rodriguez-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, Universidad 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.

## ☞ 1781

### *One of the Most Effective Pastoral Novels* *Printed by Sancha*

**17. SUAREZ DE FIGUEROA, Christoval.** *La constante Amarilis, prosas y versos ... divididos en quatro discursos.... Tercera impresion.* Madrid: Por D. Antonio de Sancha, 1781. 8°, nineteenth-century brown cloth (slight wear), flat spine with fillets in blind and short title in gilt, orange endleaves. In good to very good condition. Printed illustrated ticket of Luis Bardon, Librero Antiquario, Madrid, in upper outer corner of rear pastedown endleaf. (1 l.), iv pp., (2 ll.), 293, (1) pp., the preliminary leaf "Al Lector" misbound between leaves a2 and a3. \$400.00

Third edition of a work first published in Valencia, 1609, then in Lyon, 1614. The present work is one of the most effective pastoral novels: the sage Menandro has been

LA CONSTANTE  
A MARILIS,  
PROSAS Y VERSOS  
DE CHRISTOVAL SUAREZ  
DE FIGUEROA,

DIVIDIDOS EN QUATRO DISCURSOS.

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

TERCERA IMPRESSION.

CON LICENCIA.

En Madrid : POR D. ANTONIO DE SANCHA.  
AÑO DE M. DCC. LXXXI.

*Se hallará en su libreria, en la Aduana vieja.*

identified as Juan Andrés Hurtado de Mendoza and Amarilis as Maria de Cárdenas, daughter of the Duque de Maqueda.

Suarez 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 defendia* (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 pasajero: advertencia utilísimas a la vida humana* (1617), a valuable record of society at the time, and *Varias noticias importantes a la humana comunicación* (1621), a series of twenty essays on various subjects.

\* Rodríguez-Moñino 311. Palau 323903. Whitehead, *Short-title Catalogue of Eighteenth-Century Spanish Books in The British Library* S967. Whitehead "Antonio de Sancha ... Holdings in ... British Library" in *The British Library Journal*, IX, 2 (Autumn 1983), p. 154. For the first edition of Valencia, 1609, see Salvá 2002; HSA p. 546; and Gallardo 3982. For the Lyon 1614 second edition see Salvá 2003. See also J.P. Weckersham Crawford, *The Life and Works of Cristóbal Suárez de Figueroa* (Philadelphia 1907); and A.R. Rodríguez Moñino, "Bibliografía inédita de Cristóbal Suárez de Figueroa" in *Revista del Centro de Estudios Extremeños* (Badajoz 1929), III, 265-85. Jisc locates this edition at British Library, National Library of Scotland, London Library, and Oxford University.

## 📖 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-Q<sup>8</sup>, R<sup>6</sup>.

\$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 esthetics 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.

\* Rodríguez-Moñino, *Imprenta de Antonio de Sancha* 372: "El prólogo del traductor ... es pieza fundamental para la historia de la estética literaria española en la segunda mitad del siglo XVIII." Palau 59408 and 118215. Aguilar Piñal IV, 3271: locating only 3 copies. Not in Whitehead, *British Library Eighteenth-Century Spanish STC*. Not in Whitehead, "Antonio de Sancha ... Holdings in ... British Library" in *The British Library Journal*, IX, 2 (Autumn 1983). On Michel Le Faucheur, see Lynée Lewis Gaillet, "Michel Le Faucheur (1585-1657)," in *Eighteenth-century British and American Rhetorics and Rhetoricians: Critical Studies and Sources*, ed. Michael G. Moran (1994). Not located in NUC. OCLC: 31392195 (University of Wisconsin-Madison, National Library of Scotland); 740378642, 433321424, and 433321431 (all Biblioteca Nacional de España); 499404846 (British Library); microform copies are 220019052 (Flinders University) and 36123699 (Michigan State University). Jisc repeats British Library and National Library of Scotland, adding Oxford University. Not located in Rebiun.

### 1791

#### *Rules for Rowdy Knights*

19. [SANTIAGO, Orden de]. *Regla de la Orden 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 Orden ....* 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

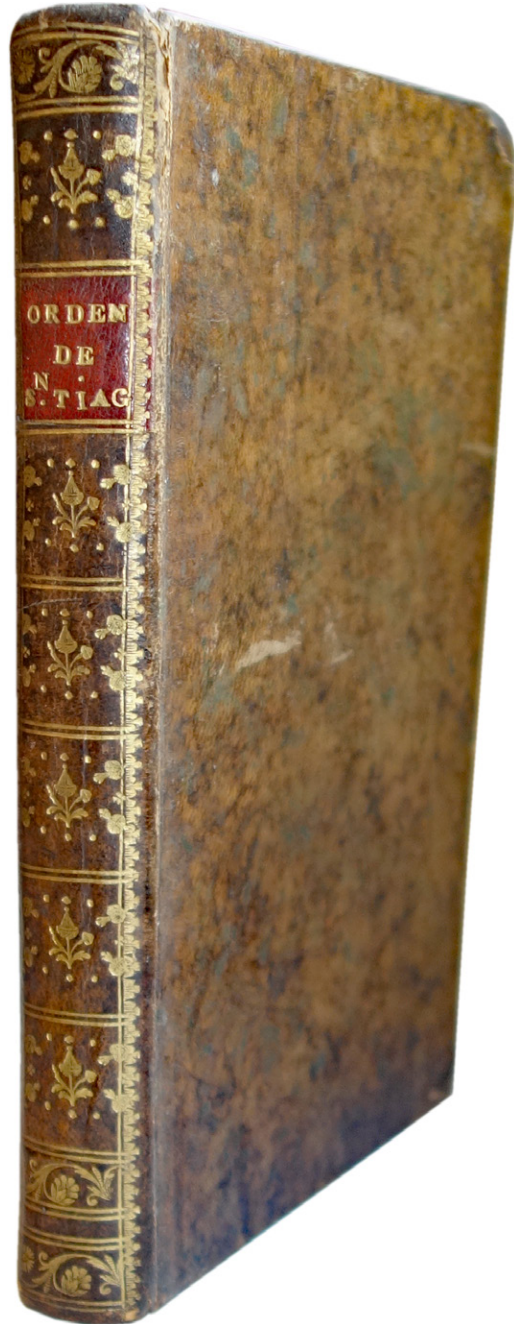


REGLA  
DE LA ÓRDEN DE LA CABALLERIA  
DE SANTIAGO,  
CON NOTAS  
SOBRE ALGUNOS DE SUS CAPÍTULOS,  
Y UN APÉNDICE  
DE VARIOS DOCUMENTOS,  
QUE CONDUCEN PARA SU INTELIGENCIA  
Y OBSERVANCIA, Y MAYOR ILUSTRACION  
SUYA, Y DE LAS ANTIGÜEDADES  
DE LA ÓRDEN.

*Mandada publicar por el Real Consejo de las Órdenes.*



EN MADRID  
EN LA IMPRENTA DE SANCHA.  
AÑO DE MDCCXCI.



*Item 19*

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. LIII), disparaging a fellow member (Cap. LV) or insulting him (Cap. LIX) or insulting his lineage (Cap. LXI), contradicting the grand master (Cap. LXVIII), and much more.

The notes are quite detailed and scholarly, e.g., n° 33 (pp. 77-9), which lists changes made to Capitulo 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 municipale 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); 613468420 (University of Haifa); 23642950 (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*

**20. MENESES Y BRAVO, Miguel.** *Pastoral del Sr. Frey Don Miguel Meneses y Bravo al clero del priorato de Alcántara*. Madrid: Imprenta de Sancha, 1825. 4°, contemporary marbled paper wrappers (minor wear). Small wood-engraved ornament on title page. Some brownstains. Overall in good condition. 23 pp. \$100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? of this nicely printed farewell to his flock from Fr. Miguel de Meneses 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).

\* Not located in Palau. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

### *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 Pias, 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.



☞ 1774

*A Lovely Monfort Edition of Cicero and Xenophon*

**21. CICERO, Marcus Tullius.** *Los libros de Marco Tulio Ciceron de los oficios, de la amicitia, de la Senectud; 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. 9<sup>4</sup>, 29<sup>2</sup>, A-Z<sup>4</sup>, 2A-2Z<sup>4</sup>, 3A-3N<sup>4</sup> \$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.

\* Ruiz Lasala 246. Palau 54348; cf. 54344 and 54346. Whitehead, *BL Eighteenth-Century Spanish STC* C704. Menéndez y Pelayo, *Bibliografía hispano-latina clásica*, CLXXXIX. Not in Whitehead "Benito Monfort ... Holdings in ... British Library" in *The British Library Journal*, X, 1 (Spring 1984). Cf. Beardsley p. 152; nos. 45 and 55. OCLC: 778685615 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 503964756 (British Library, Bibliothèque Municipale de Leon, Bibliothèque nationale de France); 630306031 (Biblioteca Nacional de España, Universidad de Valladolid); 807305043 (Biblioteca de Catalunya, Universidad de Girona, Universidad de Pompeu Fabra); 83630029 (no location given). CCPBE cites numerous copies. Jisc repeats British Library only.



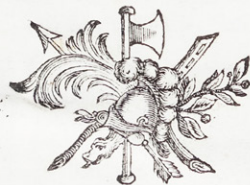
LOS LIBROS  
DE MARCO TULLIO  
CICERON

*DE LOS OFICIOS, DE LA AMICICIA,  
de la Senetud ; con la Economica  
de Genofon,*

TRADUCIDOS DE LATIN EN CASTELLANO

**POR FRANCISCO THAMARA,**  
*CATHEDRATICO EN CADIZ.*

AÑADIERONSE AGORA NUEVAMENTE  
LOS PARADOXOS , I EL SUEÑO DE ESCIPION,  
*TRADUCIDOS POR JUAN JARAVA*



EN VALENCIA:

—————  
EN LA IMPRENTA DE BENITO MONFORT.  
Año 1774.



*Item 21*

1828

*Advice on Irrigation*

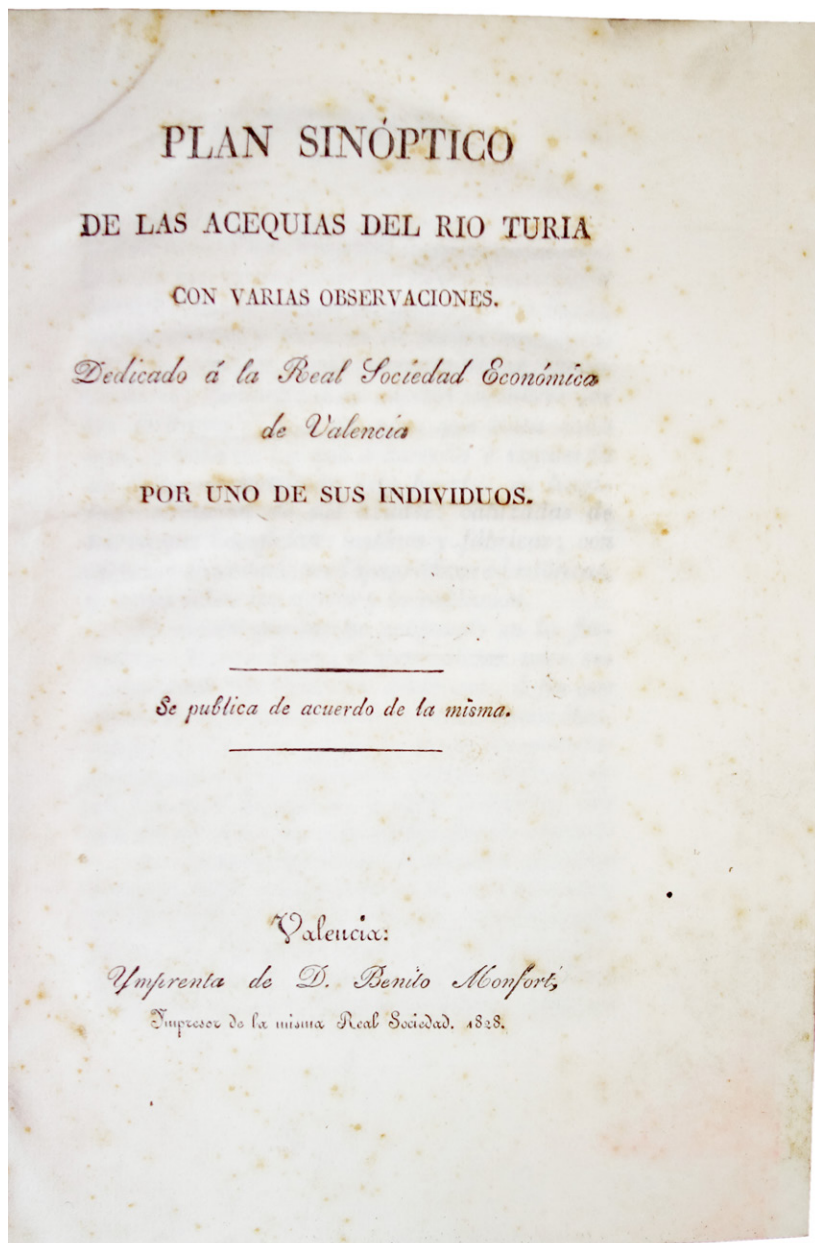
22. [ALGUER, Francisco de Paula]. *Plan sinóptico de las acequias [sic] del Rio Turia con varias observaciones. Dedicado á la Real Sociedad Económica de Valencia por uno de sus individuos*. Valencia: Imprenta de D. Benito Monfort, 1828. 4°, early quarter calf over marbled boards (slight wear), smooth spine with crimson lettering piece, short title lettered in gilt, decorated endleaves. Title-page lightly spotted, otherwise clean and crisp. In very good condition. (10 ll.), very large folding table.

\$650.00

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 *NUC*. OCLC: 920152400 (Universidad Valencia); 1057715639 (Biblioteca Valenciana Digital [BIVALDI]).







*Item 14*



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