RICHARD C. RAMER

Special List 285

The Basque Country &

Navarre
November 28, 2017

Special List 285

The Basque Country & Navarre

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
**Special List 285**

**The Basque Country & Navarre**

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**Genealogical Documentation of Two Spanish Families:**

Duran from Extremadura and Torres from Navarre

1. **[DURAN and TORRES FAMILIES].** Genealogical documents for the Duran and Torres families. Manuscripts on paper, in Spanish. Circa 1638-1758. Folio (32 x 22.5 cm.), two manuscripts stitched together, with a nearly contemporary wrapper formed by 2 leaves. Written in ink, in tidy chancery hands of the seventeenth century, with a different hand (also early) for the title on the first leaf. The first leaf of the first section of the manuscript is on papel sellado with a 68-maravedi stamp bearing the date 1638. The second manuscript is written throughout on papel sellado with a 10-maravedi stamp, also bearing the date 1638. Laid into the second work, after the fourth leaf, is an engraving (28.4 x 19.5 cm.) bearing an elaborate coat of arms (see below). Uncut. A few stains on the upper wrapper; minor darkening at edges. In very good condition. Contemporary signatures of witnesses, etc., on final leaf of each document. Octavo-size leaf laid in with table of contents, dated 9 September 1758. (1 l. with title, 1 blank l.), (26 ll. on Duran family), (26 ll. on Torres family), (2 blank ll.), engraved coat of arms of the Torres family laid in. $1,600.00

Genealogical documentation of the Duran family from Extremadura and the Torres family from Navarre. The title on the upper wrapper reads, “Lhs. Mª Joseph [Jesus Maria Joseph], // Testimonios // e unas informaciones e outros instrumentos // de nobleça de la familia y linaxe de // los Duranes de la Burra [?]”. Each document begins with “Francisco de Nogales en nombre del lisensiado Juan Duran de Torres abogado de la Real Audiencia ....”

Names mentioned in the text include Francisco Duran de Torres, father of Juan Duran de Torres, and Fuente de Cantos and Mérida (Extremadura).

The engraving laid into the second work is a dark, clear impression of a plate probably executed in the eighteenth century. It includes the arms of Navarre, a double-headed eagle, two lions rampant, a crown, the motto “Nomen sempiternum dabo eis / quod non peribit, Esiae 56” (“I will give them an everlasting name, that shall not be cut off, Isaiah 56.5”). In the cartouche are the words, “Insignia Sive Stemnata Genearchae Palatij Familiaeque de Torres ex Regia Stirpo & Prosapia Navarrense Oriundi” (“Insignia or pedigree of the Torres palace [...] and family, of royal stock and Navarran ancestry”).
Biography of Navarre Native Who Fought in the Peninsular War


Second edition in Portuguese, second issue [?], following an edition of Lisbon?, 1819, and another, with the same collation and by the same printer as the present work, dated 1826, of this abridgment of Mina’s autobiography. An edition (labeled as the third) was printed by A.L. de Oliveira in 1827, and another (labeled as the fourth) by Nova Impressão Silviana in 1827.

Mina, a native of Navarre, served in the Spanish military during the Peninsular War. The complete memoirs were first published in five volumes, Madrid 1851-52.


Epic Set in the Basque Country, with Author’s Presentation Inscription


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this narrative poem in five cantos, set in the years 908 (Cantos 1-3) and 918 (Cantos 4-5), dedicated to Lady Augustus Loftus. The action takes place in the Basque country, the story being based on a tradition which attributes the first establishment of an hereditary lordship in Biscay to a certain Prince Fron, related to the Saxon Kings of England. In the preface, the author draws the reader’s attention to newspaper reports of the Carlist war being fought in the same region.

The author (1827-1908) was born in New York, son of Joaquim Cesar de Figanière e Morão, Portuguese minister to Washington, and his second wife, Catarina (Catherine?) Stuart Gifillan, a United States citizen. The Viscount Figanière was married in 1848 to Miss Josephine Hunt, daughter of General James Hunt of the United States Army and his wife Elizabeth Innis Vail. The author had served as principal aide to the Visconde de Lavradio when Lavradio was minister to Great Britain. The Visconde de Lavradio was absent for long periods, during which Figanière took charge of the Ministry. He followed his father in the diplomatic service, later representing Portugal as minister to
Russia and England. He was the author of various works of fiction, poetry, essays and historical works, and his *Catálogo dos manuscritos portugueses existentes no Museu Britânico* is still considered a useful guide. He wrote in English, French and Portuguese. The title of Visconde de Figanha was granted by D. Luís I in 1870.

**Provenance:** Antonio Maria do Couto Monteiro (Coimbra, 1821-1896), a politician, member of the king’s council, and commendador of the Ordem de N.S. da Conceição, published numerous poems and satires in periodicals, as well as several works on government administration. See Innocêncio I, 200; VIII, 244-5; XX, 379. J.[osé] C.[aetano] Mazzotti Salema Garção (1886-1961) of Porto was a noted collector and wolfram magnate.


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**Treatment of Wounds Caused by Firearms,**

*Drawing on the Author’s Experience in Guipuzcoa and Navarre*

4. IBARROLA, Paulo Antonio. *Memoria em que se prova que as feridas de pelouro, ou de armas de fogo são por si innocentes, e simples a sua cura … tirada de Castelhano em linguagem, e augmentada com algumas notas por Manoel Joaquim Henriques de Paiva.* Lisbon: Na Offic. de João Procopio Correa da Silva, 1800. 8º, later rear wrapper (front wrapper missing). Uncut and unopened. Slight staining to first and last few leaves. In good condition. (4 ll.), 78 pp., (1 blank l.). $250.00

First Edition in Portuguese of this work on the treatment of wounds caused by firearms, first published in Madrid, 1796. Ibarrola drew extensively on his experiences in Guipuzcoa and Navarre, in the Basque region.

This Portuguese edition was translated and annotated by Manoel Joaquim Henriques de Paiva, a naturalized Brazilian (Castello Branco, Portugal, 1752-Bahia, 1829) and one of the foremost physicians of his time. He exercised considerable influence on Brazilian and Portuguese medicine, particularly by his activities as a promulgator of foreign medical doctrines. He translated numerous medical works into Portuguese and was one of the first to introduce the ideas of John Brown to Portugal and Brazil, mainly through this translations of Brera and Weikard. Exiled from Portugal for being sympathetic to Junot, he spent most of the last 20 years of his life in Bahia, as a professor at the Academia Médico-Cirúrgica. A second edition of this *Memoria* appeared in Lisbon, 1820.

Military Man Tours the Basque Region and Elsewhere in Spain; Influenced Wollstonecraft

*5. [JARDINE, Alexander]. Letters from Barbary, France, Spain, Portugal, &c. By an English Officer. London: Printed for T. Cadell, in the Strand, 1788. Large 8°, early nineteenth-century half calf over marbled boards (joints weak; head and foot of volume II spine defective; other binding wear), spines gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson and dark green lettering pieces in second and third compartments from head, gilt lettering, marbled endleaves, all text-block edges marbled. Some very light browning and occasional mild foxing. Minor worming in blank lower margin of 74 leaves of volume I, never affecting text. In good condition. xv, 496; vii, 528 pp. $300.00

FIRST EDITION. The work appeared again printed in Dublin, 1789. A “second, corrected” edition appeared in London, 1790, by the same publisher as the present work, with xv, 487; vii, 528 pp. There are as well editions of London, 1793 and London, 1794. The text was also translated into German and published in Leipzig, 1790.

Alexander Jardine, army officer and author, was the illegitimate son of Sir Alexander Jardin, fourth baronet (1712-1790), also an army officer. He eventually rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel, served as counsel in La Coruña from 1779 to 1795, and died in Portugal in 1799. Stationed in Gibraltar, in 1771 Jardine was appointed as a representative of the English government to Sultan Mohammed Ibn Abdallah. The letters touch on his time in Morocco (volume I, pp. 1-189), where he visited Tetuan, Larache, Meknes, and traveled into the Atlas Mountains.

The rest of the first volume deals with France, mostly with Paris, and with general observations on the French character, language, literature, the arts, government, education, the military, religion, industry, agriculture, etc. There are brief passages relating to Orleans, Tours, Angoulême, Bordeaux, and some places in between. Jardin’s active military career ended in 1776, when he became a British agent in Spain, gathering intelligence for four years in sometimes dangerous conditions. His time in Spain is dealt with in volume II, pp. 1-400; the principle theme of these pages is Spanish government and society, there is also a defense of sexual equality and advocacy of greater similarity in education and dress between the sexes. He traveled to Fuenterabia, then from San Sebastián, Vergara, Bilbao, Ribadeo, El Ferrol, Santiago de Compostela to La Coruña. Also visited and commented on are Santander, Cádiz, the Sierra Morena, Cordoba, Aranjuez, El Escorial, and Madrid. Portugal is treated on pp. 401-504 of the second volume, while Jersey is dealt with in the final pages. Having entered Portugal from Galicia, Jardine draws a favorable comparison with Spain. He traveled to Braga and Porto, then went on to Lisbon. As with the other sections, the pages on Portugal deal mainly with the author’s observations on just about every possible aspect of Portuguese life.

The Oxford Dictionary of National Biography notes, “[The book’s] larger theme is government and society, but it is notable for its defence of sexual equality and advocacy of greater similarity in education and dress between the sexes.” The Letters were read by Mary Wollstonecraft, who reviewed the book in the Analytical in 1789. The influence of Jardine’s ideas on sexual equality can be seen in Wollstonecraft’s Vindication of the Rights of Women, 1792. See Chernock, Men and the Making of Modern British Feminism, p. 21.

* ESTC T87008. Foulché-Delbosc 181A. Palau 123184. See Robertson, Los curiosos impertinentes, pp. 118-127, 157, 251, et passim. See also Polt, Jovellanos and His English Sources, pp. 11-13, et passim. For more on Jardine and this book, see the article on him in DNB. Not in Duarte de Sousa.
IVIZO HISTÓRICO, IVRIDICO, POLÍTICO.

SOBRE A PAZ CELEBRADA
entre as Coroas de França e Castella, no anno de 1660.

Que escreve & oferece
a
D. RODRIGO DE MENEZES,

Duante Ribeiro de Macedo
Desembargador dos Agraus da Rea-
ção do Porto.

EM LISBOA,
Na Oficina de I. A. M. Da Costa,

Anno M. DC. LXVI.

Com todas as licenças necessárias,

Domigoo Weickeljo, fam de 1756.

Item 7
Archbishop of Mexico: How to Behave During Lent

6. LIZANA Y BEAUMONT, Francisco Xavier. Carta pastoral que el Ilustrisimo Señor don Francisco Xavier de Lizana y Beaumont, del Consejo de S. M. Arzobispo de Mexico, dirige a sus Diocesanos sobre el modo de santificar el tiempo de Quaresma. [Mexico]: En la Oficina de Doña Maria Fernandez de Jauregui, issued February 2, 1809. 4°, disbound. Clean and crisp. In very good condition. 27 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The Archbishop of Mexico advises his flock on how to behave during Lent, with particular attention to fasting, penitence, and holy works.

Francisco Xavier Lizana y Beaumont (La Rioja, 1750-Mexico City, 1815) was appointed bishop of Teruel (Aragon) in 1801 and soon afterwards was named archbishop of Mexico. He arrived there in early 1803 and held the position until his death.

This pastoral letter was issued on February 2, 1809. Later that month, the Junta de Aranjuez named him interim viceroy of Mexico. He recruited provincial militia and imported arms from Great Britain, as well as making a substantial contribution to the war against Napoleon in Spain. Although he was not pro-independence, he did not take vigorous action against those who were. In May 1810, the Junta replaced him as viceroy on pretense of his advanced age. His works include Carta pastoral que el Exmo. e. Illmo. Señor Dr. D. Francisco Xavier de Lizana y Beaumont, dirige a sus fieles súbditos sobre la falsedad de las promesas de napoleon y su hermano Josef, Mexico, 1810.

Portuguese Diplomat Assesses the Peace of the Pyrenees


FIRST EDITION of this interesting contemporary analysis of the likelihood for lasting peace between France and Spain following the 1659 Peace of the Pyrenees, which
ceded Roussillon to France, a symptom of the shift of European power from Spain to France. Giving a history of the long-standing enmity between France and Spain, Ribeiro de Macedo mentions French claims to Spanish territories in the Peninsula and outside it (including Roussillon and Cerdeña, pp. 54-8, and Navarre, pp. 58-66), as well as Spanish claims to French territory. A lasting peace with France would have meant that Spain could devote more effort to subduing Portugal.

Ribeiro de Macedo (1618?-1680), advisor to D. Pedro II and ambassador to France and Spain, is best known for his efforts to end the economic crisis in Portugal during the second half of the seventeenth century. Defending the importance of industry to Portugal’s future, Macedo outlined a plan for industrial growth and advised stimulating private initiative. He favored the development of national crafts for export as a way of achieving a favorable balance of trade. Along with Father António Vieira and Dom Francisco Manuel de Mello, Macedo is considered one of the best writers of Portuguese prose during the seventeenth century.

* Arouca M27. Innocêncio II, 215: without collation. Barbosa Machado I, 743. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 538. Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, Exposição Bibliográfica da Restauração 1295. Palha 2730. Monteverde 4573. Not in Ameal, Avila-Perez or Azevedo-Samodães. NUC: CST, MH. OCLC: 780155515 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 83429342 (Houghton Library); 458697499 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 727388036 (internet resource: Universidad de Salamanca); 433632950 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 644985090 (Universidad de Salamanca). Porbase locates four copies: one at the Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo, and three at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one missing the final license leaf and the binding in “mau estado”; another with the final three leaves mutilated and the binding in “mau estado”). Not located in Copac.

** Railroads in the Basque Region

8. MARTÍN Y GIMÉNEZ, Joaquín. Tramvias necesarios en Navarra. Lineas de Pamplona á Irun y á Sangüesa. Concesion por Decreto de 25 de Mayo de 1880. Memoria descriptiva, facultativa y económica. Barcelona: Establecimiento Tipográfico de los Sucesores de Ramirez y C.a, 1880. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers (minor foxing, slight fraying, mostly to spine). In good to very good condition. 51 pp., 1 folding map. $260.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Concerns railroads in the Basque region of Spain.

CONCORDIA

Et nova réductio antinomiarú iuris communis ac regni Hispaniarum: in qua verò horum iurum differentiæ, & consequentium legum regium, communique intellectus, & recepta praxis causarum fornicatum explicantur.

Et addite, ejus differentiæ, in concordia inter regias, & regni Neapole.

ET SUPERADDITVS EST PERVITVS EPILOGVS LEGUM LATINARUM, quæ pereat, ipse legis per cæteros, & quæ defunctum est, aut convertimus viam, in toio, vel partem corrigere, arque abrogationem nuncius, per ordinem ipsius partitum, & titulos suos de his in gratiam superius hodiecum, & edictatorum totius Hispaniae.


celære loius Maximus, de Olmo, in supræ senatus & curis Catholicae Advocata.

Ad illustriunum dominum Désacum Cuarusia & Lezsa Episcopum regiæ.

Cum licentia regis.

BURGIS,
Apu Philippum Iuntam.
1575.
Spanish Law Handbook with Concordance to Laws of Navarre

9. MARTÍNEZ DE OLANO, Juan. *Concordia et nova reductio antinomiarum iuris comuni, ac regij Hispaniarum in qua veræ horum iurium differentiæ, & quàmplurium legum regiarum, communiuque intellectus, & recepta praxis causarum forensium explicantur. Cui additæ sunt differentiæ, ac concordiæ inter ius regium & regni Nauarræ. Et superadditvs est pervtilis epilogvs legum setem partitarum, quæ per alias leges posteriores, & per desuetudinem, aut contrarium vsum, in totum, vel partem correctæ, atque abrogatæ inueniuntur: per ordinem ipsarum partitarum, & titulorum digestus:* in gratiam studiosorum iudicum, & aduocatorum totius Hispaniæ. Burgos: Apud Philippum Jun-tam [i.e., Felipe Junta], 1575. Folio (28 x 19.7 cm.), old red cloth loosely attached to leather-covered boards; attached to the upper cover, cut from a separate piece of cloth, is an armorial design (?) that includes a crown densely embroidered in yellow, red, and orange, against a pale blue background, all within an oval cartouche. Large woodcut coat of arms of dedicatee, Diego COVARRUBIAS Y LEYVA, Bishop of Segovia on title-page (Bishop’s arms are oval, set in a cartouche, with bishop’s cap over the shield within an almost square [12 x 11 cm.] double-ruled border). Woodcut initials, several rather large and elegant. Index and main text in 2 columns. Some browning and waterstains; title-page almost detached; a few running heads and page numbers slightly shaved. In good condition. Five contemporary and later ink inscriptions in margins of title-page, four of them scored. Early ink inscription on â5r (“De la Biblioteca del Lizdº [Licenciado?] Maximo”). Early ink inscriptions in lower blank margin of verso of final leaf (“Francisco de Castro” and trial signatures). (8 ll.), cclxiiij [i.e., cclxxiiij] pp., (1 blank l., 12 ll.), signed â8, A-Q8, R10, S-T8. ~ $2,500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this handbook for Spanish law, with a concordance of Castilian law to the laws of Navarre—an early example in Spain of comparative legal studies. An appendix on the Siete Partidas states which of these thirteenth-century laws have fallen out of use or been superseded by other laws. The “Praefationes eiusdem authoris” (â5v-â8v) includes a discussion of whether canon law or royal laws take precedence in Spain.

Juan Martínez de Olano was a native of Estella (Lizarra), in Navarre, in the Basque region.

Item 11
10. [SPAIN. Laws. Fernando and Isabela, King and Queen of Spain; Juana I, Queen of Spain; printed in the reign of Carlos I, King of Spain 1516-1556 (and Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor 1519-1556)]. 

Hecho en la vega de Granada: por el qual el rey y la reyna nuestros señores reuocan todas las otras leyes delos otros qu[ual]dernos fechos de antes. MDxlv. 

[Colophon, f. xxvi verso] Seville: En las casas de Juan Cromberger que Dios aya en gloria, acabose a ij. de enero … M.D. [y] xlv años (2 January 1545). Folio (28.2 x 20 cm.), twentieth-century beige cloth over boards with earlier pastedowns and flyleaves of laid paper; crimson morocco lettering piece on spine with gilt-lettered short title and date; text-block edges with old marbling. Title page has woodcut arms of Emperor Carlos V, a good impression but printed in reverse (with the arms of Spain at the upper right and lower left), in front of a double-headed eagle surmounted by a crown, within a double-rule border (11.6 x 10.2 cm.); the whole set within an ornamental woodcut border incorporating dragons and floral ornaments. Woodcut initials (7- and 6-line) on verso of first leaf. Gothic redonda type, 56 lines. Printed marginal summaries. Tabla (f. xxvii verso-xxviii recto) in 2 columns. Two small brownstains, faint dampstain, and a few flyspecks on title page. Very minor marginal soiling in rest of text. In good to very good condition. xxviii leaves, signed a28.

$5,000.00

One of many editions of these laws setting out who pays taxes in Spain and how much. The earliest edition of the Quaderno listed in Palau is Burgos, 1486; the latest is Alcalá, 1560. This is the last of the numerous editions by the Crombergers: it appeared the year Juan died. Palau lists Cromberger editions of 1510, 1514, 1520, 1529, 1535, and 1540.

The 146 laws were issued by Los reyes Católicos (D. Fernando and D. Isabel) and by “Juana la Loca,” nominally queen of Castile and Aragon 1504-1555, who was imprisoned after 1509 on orders of her father D. Fernando and kept imprisoned by her son, D. Carlos (later D. Carlos I of Spain and Emperor Charles V).

In Spain in the early sixteenth century, the crown’s main source of revenue was the alcabala, a flat 10% sales tax that was supposed to be collected on every mercantile transaction. The laws reprinted here make it startlingly clear how many exemptions and changes were accepted into the seemingly simple flat-tax code. There are special laws applying to goods used on Crusades, goods captured from Moors in time of war, and fairs held in various towns. (Such fairs, especially the one at Medina del Campo, had become the financial markets of the sixteenth century.) There are rules for tailors, spinners, and rag collectors. Dozens of laws regulate landlords and tenants. One restricts Jews and Moors: “Que los judíos y mores no sean arrendadores menores salvo en lugar que tenga jurisdicion y sea de dozientes vezinos arriba” (Law 58). One can also see the
trend toward taxing basic foodstuffs rather than all sales. The *Quaderno* includes dozens of taxes relating to those who sell oil, meat, wine, and bread.

Although the title page states that these laws were issued in the *vega de Granada*, the laws themselves mention Seville, Cordoba, Cadiz, the Basque town of Fuenterrabia (in Guipúzcoa), Guadalupe (Extremadura), Val de Palacios (near Madrid?), Villa Franca del Arzopisbado, Santa María la Nieva (Segovia), Valladolid, Madrid, Toledo, Cordoba, Jaen, Badajoz, and Ubeda (Andalusia).

Revenues from the *alcabala* far outstripped even the income from the gold and silver being mined in Spain’s American colonies. Wars of Holy Roman Emperor Charles V were still funded mainly by taxes such as the *alcabala*, levied in Spain. When he could not raise adequate funds by such taxes, he had to borrow at rates as high as 43%. Collection of taxes was therefore a matter of great urgency. However, the income from the *alcabala* was problematic. Many towns had set a fixed sum that had not kept up with inflation, receipts often went to local nobles rather than the king’s coffers, and, as is clear from this collection of laws, exemptions were frequent.

The Crombergers were a publishing dynasty founded by Jacobo Cromberger, a German immigrant who was active in Seville from 1503 to 1528. At the invitation of D. Manuel I of Portugal, he printed in Évora and Lisbon from 1521 to 1528 (or perhaps printed in Seville using the Portuguese imprints), while still maintaining his print shop in Seville. In 1525 he handed management of the Seville office to his son Juan Cromberger, who ran it until 1528 using his and his father’s name, and from then to 1540 under his own name. One of Juan’s claims to fame is the introduction of printing to America: he sent Juan Pablos (Giovanni Paoli) to Mexico in 1539, with types from the Cromberger stock. Juan’s widow took over the Cromberger press from 1541 to 1545, when it was transferred to his eldest son, Jacome Cromberger, who remained active until 1553. This work was published at the Cromberger press the same year as the first edition of Medina’s *Arte de navegar*.


**Taxes and Loopholes in Spain, 1550:**

**Including Fuenterrabia in Guipúzcoa**

11. *SPAIN. Laws. Fernando and Isabella, King and Queen of Spain; Juana I, Queen of Spain; printed in the reign of Carlos I, King of Spain 1516-1556 (and Carlos V, Holy Roman Emperor 1519-1556).* *Quaderno de Alcaualas. Leyes del Quaderno nuevo de las rentas de las alcaualas y franquezas hecho en la vega de Granada: por el qual el Rey [y] la Reyna [nuest]ros señores reuocan todas las otras leyes de los otros quadernos hechos de antes. Y añadido el privilegio de las ferias de Medina de Rio seco, Nueuamente con*
Excelencias de S. José,
Varón Divino, Patriarcha Grande,
Espeso Progenito de la Madre de Dios,
Y Aléctico Padre Adoptivo del Hijo de Dios.
Que en Methodo Peneyrico ilustra
El P. Pedro de Torres,
De la Compañía de Jesús,
Natural del Reyno de Chile, en las
Indias Occidentales,
Y Consagra en el Cielo,
A la Seráfica Madre
Santa Teresa de Jesús,
Doctora Mystica de la Iglesia,
y fundadora de la Orden de
Carmelitas Descalzas,
Y dedica en la Tierra,
A la Ilustrísima Señora
Dña. Juana de Vrdanegvi
Luyan y Recalde,
Presidenta, y Gobernadora
del Reyno de Chile,
Sacalo a Lys
El P. Ignacio Alemán
Natural de la Ciudad de la Concepción
del Reyno de Chile, Procurador en Roma por su virtud y al presente
Procurador General de las Provincias de Indias, de la
Compañía del ESVS, en Sevilla.

Con licencia, en Sevilla, por los Herederos de Thomas
(Año) Lopez de Hiri en Calle de Gonzalez. (1710)
One of many editions of these laws setting out who pays taxes in Spain and how much. The earliest edition of the Quaderno listed in Palau is Burgos, 1486; the latest is Alcalá, 1560. The 147 laws were issued by Los Reyes Católicos (D. Fernando and D. Isabel) and by “Juana la Loca,” nominally queen of Castile and Aragon 1504-1555, who was imprisoned after 1509 on orders of her father D. Fernando and kept imprisoned by her son, D. Carlos (later D. Carlos I of Spain and Emperor Carlos V). The law on the final leaf of text was issued under Juana’s name and dated 1511, “por mandado del Rey su padre.”

In Spain in the early sixteenth century, the crown’s main source of revenue was the alcabala, a flat 10% sales tax that was supposed to be collected on every mercantile transaction. The laws reprinted here make it startlingly clear how many exemptions and changes were accepted into the seemingly simple flat-tax code. There are special laws applying to goods used on Crusades, goods captured from Moors in time of war, and fairs held in various towns. (Such fairs, especially the one at Medina del Campo, had become the financial markets of the sixteenth century; the final law in this collection, ff. xxxvi recto-xxxvii recto, deals specifically with the fair in Medina del Rioseco.) There are rules for tailors, spinners, and rag collectors. Dozens of laws regulate landlords and tenants. One restricts Jews and Moors: “Que los judíos y mores no sean arrendadores menores salvo en lugar que tenga jurisdiccion y sea de dozientes vezinos arriba” (ff. xiii r-v, Ley lviii). One can also see the trend toward taxing basic foodstuffs rather than all sales. The Quaderno includes dozens of taxes relating to those who sell oil, meat, wine, and bread.

Although the title page states that these laws were issued in the vega de Granada, the laws themselves mention Seville, Cordoba, Cadiz, the Basque town of Fuenterrabia (in Guipúzcoa), Guadalupe (Extremadura), Val de Palacios (near Madrid?), Villa Franca del Arzobisbado, Santa María la Nieva (Segovia), Valladolid, Madrid, Toledo, Cordoba, Jaen, Badajoz, and Ubeda (Andalusia).

Revenues from the alcabala far outstripped even the income from the gold and silver being mined in Spain’s American colonies. When Carlos wore his Holy Roman Emperor crown, his wars were still funded mainly by taxes such as the alcabala, levied in Spain. When he could not raise adequate funds by such taxes, he had to borrow at rates as high as 43%. Collection of taxes was therefore a matter of great urgency. However, the income from the alcabala was problematic. Many towns had set a fixed sum that had not kept up...
with inflation, receipts often went to local nobles rather than the king’s coffers, and, as is clear from this collection of laws, exemptions were frequent.

Juan de Junta, one of a family of Florentine printers, founded a printing dynasty in Spain that lasted until the early seventeenth century. He first printed in Burgos in 1527, and leaving the press in the hands of employees, established a press in Salamanca in 1532 that he operated for twenty years. He specialized in legal and liturgical works, but also printed many works by professors at the University of Salamanca, including Domingo de Soto, Diego de Covarrubias, and Herán Núñez de Guzmán. Junta’s business included not only printing but bookselling, binding, and editing.

Sanctificatus

With Plates Engraved by Herman Panels After Paintings by Velazquez;
Includes Portrait and Eulogy of Don Sancho IV, King of Navarre

12. TAPIA Y ROBLES, Juan Antonio de. Ilustracion del renombre de Grande. Principio, grandeza, y etimologia. Pontifices, santos, emperadores, reyes, i varones ilustres, que le merecieron en la voz publica de los hombres. Al Catolico D. Felipe Quarto, el Grande, Rei de las Españas, &c. Madrid: En la Imprenta de Francisco Martinez, 1638. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (inner front hinge weak, lacks ties and front free endleaf), pastedown endleaves taken from the text of an earlier work, vertical manuscript title on spine. Two finely engraved plates. Eighteen engraved half-length portraits in text at the beginning of eulogies II through XIX. Double-ruled woodcut border throughout. Woodcut initials. Nine woodcut tailpieces. Some light toning. In fine condition. Two plates with finely engraved portraits of the Conde Duque de Olivares [the dedicatee] and Philip IV of Spain, (6), 100 ll. [i.e., 102, with 96-97 bis]; quire Bb, of 2 ll., bound after quire Cc, which ends with the colophon. Leaf 87 incorrectly numbered 7. $9,000.00

FIRST EDITION. The eighteen engraved half-length portraits are all dated 1637 and signed by Pedro Perete (or Perrete, d. 1639). Son and pupil of Pieter Perret (b. Antwerp
The portrait of the Conde Duque de Olivares, bearing the motto “Sicut oliva fructifera” instead of his name, is signed “Ex Archetypo Velazquez. Herman Panneels f. Matriti 1638”. The portrait of Philip IV was also executed in 1638 by Panneels, after a painting by Diego Velázquez. Panneels, born in Antwerp (fl. Madrid 1638-50), is considered one of the best engravers in seventeenth-century Spain.

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The first eulogy, much longer than the others (ll. 7-18), is about King Philip IV. The others are of popes and saints (Leo I, St. Gregory I, Nicolas I, St. Basil), a philosopher (Albertus Magnus), ancient Roman and Holy Roman Emperors (Constantine the Great, Theodosius I, Leo I, Charles I, Otto I), military heroes of antiquity (Alexander the Great, Pompey the Great), a king of France (Clovis), Spanish kings (Don Alonso III, King of Oviedo; Don Sancho IV, King of Navarre; Don Fernando I, King of Castile and Leon and Emperor of Spain; Don Pedro III, King of Aragon), and a modern military hero (Gonzalo Fernandez de Cordova, el Grande Capitan).

† Palau 327462: calling for only 7 preliminary leaves, including the 2 full-page portraits. Salvá 3520: calling for only one full-page portrait and (6), 100 leaves. Heredia 3510. Not located in García Melero, Bibliografía de la pintura española. On Pedro Perrete, see García Vega, El grabado del libro español I, 86, 89, 274, and II, 335-4: without mention of this work. NUC: CU, NNH. OCLC: 4548058 (University of Miami, Getty Research Institute, National Library of Scotland); 504469458 (British Library); 27832380 (University of Kansas, University of Arizona, National Art Library-Victoria and Albert Museum); 475075089 (Danish Union Catalogue and Danish National Bibliography); 254268814 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz); 5280370 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, appears to be incomplete, with only 5 preliminary leaves); 645012947 (Universidad de Salamanca); 459208941 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 434055850 (Biblioteca Nacional de España). CCPBE locates fourteen copies, two of which lack the plates. Rebiun repeats two locations and adds three others. Copac repeats British Library, Victoria & Albert, and National Library of Scotland, and adds Oxford University. Not located in Hollis or Orbis.

13. TORRES, Pedro de, S.J. Excelencias de S. Joseph, varon divino, patriarca grande .... Seville: Por los Herederos de Thomas Lopez de Haro, 1710. Folio (in 6s, 28.5 x 20.5 cm.), contemporary limp vellum (fore-edges repaired, some soiling, recased with new endpapers), title in early ink manuscript vertically on spine. Title printed in red and black within elaborate typographic border. Woodcut and typographical headpieces. Woodcut initials and tailpieces. Text in 2 columns. Scattered faint dampstains. In very good condition. (24 ll.), 1208 pp., (34 ll.). $1,200.00

Rare FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these mystical meditations on St. Joseph, husband of the Virgin Mary and Patron of the Church. The author was born in Chile in 1659, became a Jesuit in 1673, and died at Concepción in 1709. When the Excelencias was published, Torres was the Jesuit Procurador General de las Provincias de Indias. This work includes...
a dedication (dated at Santiago de Chile, 26 November 1700) to D. Juana de Urdanegui Luxan y Recalde, the Presidenta y Gobernadora del Reyno de Chile, wife of Don Tomás Marín de Pobeda, Presidente y Gobernador, with some information on the members of her illustrious family in Chile, Peru, and in their native Biscay (in the Basque region).


14. UNAMUNO, Miguel de. Por tierras de Portugal y de España. Madrid: Biblioteca Renacimiento, 1911. 8°, recent burgundy half morocco, spine lettered in gilt; original illustrated wrappers bound in. Browned; half-title detached but present; a few short marginal tears (without loss); final leaves detached but present. Uncut and partly unopened. In good to very good condition. 296 pp., (1 l. advertisement). $250.00

First edition of this “philosophical travelogue” which stands as one of Unamuno’s “most influential books” (Ward). A second edition appeared in Madrid, 1930, and a third in Buenos Aires, 1941. In a series of interconnected essays written from 1906 to 1909, based on his journeys through the Iberian Peninsula, Unamuno reflects on literature, history, politics and thought. Chapter headings include contemporary Portuguese literature and specific writers (e.g., Eugénio de Castro, Teixeira de Pascoaes, Guerra Junqueiro and Eça de Queirós), plus specific towns (Aveiro, Braga, Guarda, and Alcobaça). In Spain, he comments on Barcelona, Guadalupé, Yuste, Avila de los Caballeros, Aitzgorria, Galicia and Trujillo, as well as Gran Canaria and Tenerife.

Miguel de Unamuno y Jugo (Bilbao, 1846-Salamanca, 1936), philosopher, essayist, novelist, poet, and playwright, is one of the leading figures in Spanish literature of the twentieth century. He was also a Lusophile—probably the leading Spanish connoisseur in his time of Portuguese literature, culture, and history.


Pediatrics and Pedagogy in a Royal Binding:
Saving Orphans in the Basque Country

15. URIZ, Joaquin Xavier de. Causas prácticas de la muerte de los niños expósitos en sus primeros años: remedio en su origen de un tan grave mal: y modo de formarlos utiles a la religion, y al estado, con notable aumento de la poblacion, fuerzas, y riqueza de España. 2 volumes. Pamplona: En la Imprenta de Josef de Rada, 1801. 4°, contemporary full crimson morocco with the binder’s tag on the front pastedown of Pasqual Carsi y Vidal, Madrid (see below). Gilt fillet border, smooth spine gilt, all edges gilt (slight rubbing at extremities); silk ribbon place marker. Clean and crisp. In very fine condition. Bookplate of D. María Cristina, Queen of Spain. (1
FIRST and ONLY EDITION of an extremely rare work with substantial sections on pediatric medicine, the transmission of disease, and education. When the book appeared in 1801, large numbers of infants in Catholic Spain were abandoned because of the stigma of giving birth illegitimately or because parents could not afford to support more children. At the same time, Spain was suffering a drop in population due to the Napoleonic Wars and the ravages of yellow fever and other epidemics. The author of this work seeks ways to help abandoned children live longer and grow up to be good Catholics and useful citizens.

Uriz begins by discussing the reasons for the high mortality rate among abandoned children, who at this time were being sent to the general hospital in Pamplona for care. He includes chapters on diseases that the infants get from each other, from their wet nurses, and from others in the hospital, as well as deaths caused by malnutrition. Then he discusses at length ways to improve the survival rate, such as separating the healthy children from those who are sick and improving food, cleanliness, and ventilation. In the third part (bound here as volume 2) he proposes ways to educate these children, including the best class size, the requirements of teachers, and the need for hospicios de corrección. Uriz also considers how all these improvements might be funded.

From 1815 to 1829, Joaquín Javier Uriz y Lasaga (b. 1747 in Sada, diocese of Pamplona) was Bishop of Pamplona. When he wrote this book he was a mere archdeacon at the Cathedral of Pamplona, but he was already known for his concern with abandoned children. In 1804 he founded the Casa de Maternidad e Inclusa de Navarra for the children who had, until then, been housed at the local hospital. This work is presumably the “blueprint” for the Casa de Maternidad e Inclusa.

The binder Pasqual Carsí y Vidal, who was active in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, worked in Madrid under D. Carlos III, D. Carlos IV and D. Fernando VII and was among the most noted binders of that period. He developed a neoclassical style influenced by his trip to England at D. Carlos III’s expense. From 1803 he led an atelier whose students included Manuel Cobo. Carsí y Vidal was Encuadernador de Cámara from 1799, Libro de Cámara in 1806, and principal binder for Príncipe D. Fernando beginning in 1807. After D. Fernando VII returned to Madrid following the Napoleonic invasion, Carsí was also Jefe del Obrador de Encuadernaciones de la Imprenta Real. The binder’s tag appears to be the same as the one illustrated in Blas Benito, p. 44, although all but the first line is covered by D. María Christina’s bookplate.

Provenance: D. María Christina (1806-1878), whose bookplate is on the pastedown, was the fourth and final wife of D. Fernando VII, and his niece. She is also known as María Christina Bourbon of the Two Sicilies, and was queen consort of Spain from 1829 until her husband’s death in 1833. Then she acted as queen regent until 1840, successfully holding the throne during the Carlist Wars for her daughter, the future Isabella II.

CAUSAS PRACTICAS
DE LA MUERTE
DE LOS NIÑOS EXPÓSITOS
EN SUS PRIMEROS AÑOS:
REMEDIO EN SU ORIGEN
DE UN TAN GRAVE MAL:
Y MODO DE FORMARLOS UTILES
A LA RELIGION, Y AL ESTADO,
con notable aumento de la Poblacion,
fuerzas, y riqueza de España.

POR D. JOAQUIN XAVIER DE URIZ,
Arcediano de Tabla de la Catedral
de Pamplona.

TOMO PRIMERO.

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