

Review Article

THE BRITISH LIBRARY'S CATALOGUE OF EARLY SPANISH BOOKS*

Daniel Eisenberg

OF the British Library's printed books in foreign languages, the Spanish collection was the first to receive its own catalogue. This was the familiar *Short-title Catalogue* by one of the most distinguished keepers of the Department of Printed Books, the Hispanist Sir Henry Thomas, published in 1921 and reprinted in 1966. Almost seventy years later we have an update of this classic work. Dennis Rhodes, author of various studies of early Spanish printing, prepared the present volume.

With a collection of such wealth it is hard to know where to begin: with the collection itself, with the changes since 1921, or with the many virtues and few shortcomings of this catalogue. The British Library owns one of the two great collections of Spanish imprints outside Spain, the other being that of the Hispanic Society in New York. It has the most complete set of the parts of *Amadís de Gaula* in existence, and most of them are, furthermore, together on a shelf in view of anyone who wanders in. There are many unique items, such as the earliest known edition of *Amadís de Gaula* (1508), the *princeps* of *Amadís* book 6 (1510), and the famous *Cancionero de obras de burlas*. The proportion of works of interest to Hispanists is high: there are few publications in Latin, while Spanish books published outside Spain are well represented. This makes it very different from Spanish libraries. It also is distinguished from Spanish libraries in that it is completely and properly catalogued, and the catalogue is published.

The present catalogue is almost three times longer than the original volume. Three factors account for this increase. The collection itself has grown by some ten to twenty percent. Among the additions are the earliest dated books printed in Seville, Valencia, and Zaragoza (p. vii), and one copy each of the two editions of book 12 of *Amadís* (*Silves de la Selva*). This is no longer a short-title but a full title catalogue, so such abbreviated entries as

* [D. E. Rhodes.] *Catalogue of Books Printed in Spain and of Spanish Books Printed Elsewhere in Europe before 1601 now in the British Library*. Second edition. London: British Library, 1989. viii + 294 pp. ISBN: 0-7123-0150-X. £50.

Albertus Magnus's *Paraíso del alma* are now listed under their full titles, in this case *Tratado de las virtudes, intitulado Paraíso del alma*. (Throughout this review I have modernized i/j, i/y, u/v, word division, many capitals, tacitly resolved abbreviations, and added accents.) Brief annotations have been added to many of the entries, indicating which items are unique, what their condition is, giving bibliographical references and discussing typographical evidence for identifying printers. One wishes that provenances were specified when known, as in the Hispanic Society catalogue, as well as superseded shelfmarks. Finally, printer, publisher, and place indexes have been added. These are extraordinarily useful, providing, for example, additional information on Juan de la Cuesta and on the Robles family. Unfortunately non-Spanish printers are not indexed, so one cannot readily identify the books that were printed outside of Spain. There is also a sad appendix of twenty-two books "Destroyed in the War of 1939-45."

In sum, this is one of the most revised "second editions" with which this reviewer is familiar. Indeed the label "second edition," when we have moved from a short- to a full-title catalogue and tripled in length, would seem overly modest, as is the omission of the compiler's name from the title page. It is an indispensable item in any collection used for bibliographical information on early Spanish imprints.

Considering the richness of the collection, it would be most helpful if an index or (better) cross-references to translators and editors were added to the next edition. As it stands, for instance, there is no reference under Herrera to his influential edition of Garcilaso, in which his comments are far more extensive than Garcilaso's text. A more accurate intellectual landscape would be perceived were there references from Luis de Granada to his translation of John Climacus's *Escala spiritual*, from Antonio de Nebrija to his edition of the *Libri menores*, from Ambrosio Montesino to his translation of Ludolphus de Saxonia, from Alfonso de Palencia to his translation of the *Specchio di croce*.

An index of subjects to such an extensive, multinational collection is also desirable. At present one must page through the entire volume. The discoveries in doing so have been the most pleasant part of writing this review. The following are books which may be well known to some, but were not to me:

Philographía universal de todo el mundo, by León Hebreo, Zaragoza, 1584.

Libro de las costumbres de todas las gentes del mundo, by Francisco Támara, Antwerp, 1556.

Theatro de varios y maravillosos acaecimientos de la mudable fortuna, of Girolamo Garimberto, Salamanca, 1572.

Libro de relojes solares, by Pedro Roiz, Valencia, 1576.

Teórica y práctica de fortificación, by Cristóbal de Rojas, Madrid, 1598.

La renunciación quel Emperador [Carlos V] ha hecho de todos los Reinos de Castilla y Aragón y quanto tenía. Valencia, 1556. Not in Benito Sánchez Alonso, *Fuentes de la historia española e hispano-americana*, 3rd edition, II (Madrid: Revista de Filología Española, 1952). On the suggestion by R.O. Jones that Carlos was inspired by the abdication of Lisuarte in the *Sergas de Esplandián*, see my *A Study of Don Quixote*, p. 21 n. 53. Can any reader help find Jones' missing lecture on the topic?

Aguilón, Pedro de. *Historia del duque Carlos de Borgoña, bisabuelo del emperador Carlos Quinto*. Pamplona, por Tomás Porrallis, 1586. Porrallis published in 1591 an edition of the *Crónica de Juan II*, a historical substitute for chivalric fiction.

El grande y muy sumptuoso recibimiento que hizieron en...París al Invictissimo Emperador y rey nuestro señor [Carlos V], Valladolid, 1540.

Respuesta y desengaño contra las falsedades publicadas e impresas en España en bituperio de la Armada inglesa, by "D.F.R. de M.," London, 1589.

Pedaços de historia, by "Raphael Peregrino," pseudonym of Antonio Pérez, "León" (actually London), 1594.

Reglas gramaticales para aprender la lengua española y francesa, by Antonio del Corro, Oxford, 1586.

Diccionario, coloquios, o diálogos en quatro lenguas, flamengo, francés, español y italiano, Antwerp, 1569.

Libro de alabaças de las lenguas hebreá, griega, latina, castellana y valenciana, by Martín de Vicianá, Valencia, 1574.

Heroicos hechos, y vidas de varones illustres, así Griegos, como Romanos, by Thomás de Espinosa de los Monteros, Paris 1576.

Compilación de los establecimientos de la orden de Santiago del espada, ed. Juan Fernández de la Gama, Sevilla, 1503.

Origen de la sagrada orden de cavallería, que llaman Constantiniana, by Juan de Turiel de Rojas Ángelo Flavio, Roma, 1597.

Diffiniciones de la sagrada religión y cavallería de sancta María de Montesa, y sanct Jorge, by Frey Álvaro de Luna y Mendoza and Frey Francisco Rades de Andrada, Valencia, 1573.

Vergel de plantas divinas, by Arcángel de Alarcón, Barcelona, 1598.

Camino del cielo, by Luis de Alarcón, Alcalá, 1547

Thesoro de los soberanos misterios y excelencias Divinas, que se hallan en las tres letras consonantes del Sacrosanto e Inefable nombre de Jesús, by Domingo García, Zaragoza, 1598.

Libro intitulado Luz y claridad del entendimiento, by Hierónimo Calvo, Valencia, 1594.

La scala de Paradis, by Antonio Boteler, Barcelona, 1495.

Sphera del universo, by Ginés Rocamora y Torrano, Madrid, 1599.

Historia de Sevilla, by Alonso Morgado, Seville, 1587.

La torre de David, moralizada por vía de diálogos, by Hierónimo de Lemos, Medina del Campo, en casa de Francisco del Canto, a costa de Juan Boyer, 1584. What was David's tower, and why was this issued by Boyer, one of the more secular publishers?

La poncella de Francia y de sus grandes fechos en armas, anonymous (under "Joan d'Arc"), Seville, 1533. In the 1562 edition the title has been embellished with "sacados de la chrónica real por un cavallero discreto, imbiado por embaxador de Castilla a Francia."

"Romance del moro Calainos de como requería de amores a la infanta Sebilla y ella le demandó en arras tres cabeças de los doze pares," Seville, 1511-15 (under "Calaynos").

La institución para Rescate de captivos Christianos españoles que hizo Pero García Orense, alcalde mayor de Burgos? 1569 or later.

Breve historia de la orden de nuestra Señora de la Merced de Redempción de cautivos, Christianos, y de algunos santos, by Felipe de Guimerán, Valencia, 1591.

Libro intitulado Palinodia, de la nephanda y fiera nación de los Turcos, y de su engañoso arte y cruel modo de guerrear, by Vasco Díaz Tanco de Fregenal, Orense, 1547, printed by the author.

Historia en la qual se trata de la origen y guerras que han tenido los Turcos, by Vicente Rocca, Valencia, 1556.

Sumario de la vida del primer Arçobispo de Granada, Hernando de Talavera, by Alonso Fernández de Madrid, Granada, 1564.

Diálogo de las guerras de Orán, by Baltasar de Morales, Córdoba, 1593.

Epistolae magni Turci, found under "Muhammad II," Lérida, 1490. Why were these published? For whose use?

In the second edition of Roberto de Nola's *Libro de guisados manjares, y potajes intitulado Libro de cozina* (Logroño, 1529, "a expensas de[l]...alcaide") there is added "un regimiento de las casas de los cavalleros."

La vida del estudiante pobre, by Benito Carrasco, Barcelona, 1600.

Breve explicación de la bula de la suspensión de las indulgencias por este año del santo Jubileo de 1600, by Martín Carrillo, Zaragoza, 1600.

Aquí se contienen unos avisos y reglas para los confesores que oyeren confesiones de los Españoles que son, o han sido en cargo a los Indios, by Bartolomé de las Casas, Sevilla, 1552.

Tabla en declaración del Officio divino Góthico, o Muzárabe, de su antigüedad, y autoridad: y del orden deste rezado en general, by Francisco de Pisa, Toledo, 1593.

Libro y relación de las grandezas del Reyno de la China. Hecho por un Fraile descalço de la orden de Sant Francisco, de seis que fueron pressos en el dicho Reino, anonymous, Madrid, about 1590.

Historia de cosas del Oriente, by Amaro Centeno, Córdoba, 1595.

Libro llamado Antialcorano, by Bernardo Pérez de Chinchón, Valencia, 1532.

Confusión de la secta mahomática y del Alcorán, by Juan Andrés, "a moor," Valencia, 1515.

Institución de un rey christiano, colegida principalmente de la Santa Escritura, y de sagrados Doctores, by Felipe de la Torre, Antwerp, 1556.

Philosophía moral de príncipes, by the Jesuit Juan de Torres, Burgos, 1596.

Summa de casos de consciencia, by Manuel Rodríguez, Salamanca, 1595. The British Library also has six editions of Rodríguez's *Explicación de la Bulla de la Sancta Cruzada*.

Libro que trata de la enfermedad de las bubas, by Pedro de Torres, Madrid, 1600.

Documento e instrucción provechosa para las donzellas desposadas y recién casadas, anonymous, Burgos, 1552.

Libro intitulado Vida política de todos los estados de mugeres, by Juan de la Cerda, Alcalá, 1599.

Strangely, the British Library does not own León Hebreo's *Diálogos de amor*, and of the many published works of Santa Teresa, only a single edition of *Camino de perfección*.

Dr. Rhodes' typographical scholarship is visible on almost every page of the volume. There is no overview of or index to it, and for this reason it may be underappreciated. Paging through the catalogue is thus also the means to identify this contribution, and to locate the corrections made to the typographical reference work of F. J. Norton. Comparing the original with the second edition, one sees how many question marks have been removed after possible printers, and how many books are assigned to a known printer for the first time. The probable dates of many undated imprints are also specified or corrected. One per page would seem a conservative estimate of these improvements, which means the printers and dates of over 200 books are identified for the first time, or with more precision than before.

Even aside from the question of indexes, the catalogue is somewhat more difficult to use than it could be. It is understandably based upon British cataloguing practice, but this will be unfamiliar to many users of the volume. The Anglicizing of many name entries compounds matters. There are cross-references from Juan Manuel to John Emmanuel and from *Enrique hijo d'Oliva* to Henry, but the user must know to look for Fernando under Ferdinand, Felipe under Philip, and, in the index of cities, Zaragoza under Saragossa. At the same time, old spelling of authors' names produces needless complications: for Alfonso el Sabio one must look under Alphonso, for Juan del Encina under Enzina, with no cross-references provided. Works published under pseudonyms are invariably filed under the pseudonym, even if such is obviously fictitious: Martín de Reina's translation of Jacobus de Cessolis's *Dechado de la vida humana*. *Moralmente sacado del Juego del Axedrez* is entered under "Xerxes." An introduction in Spanish explaining the organizational principles would be helpful. The system used for arranging multiple books under a single heading is unclear to me: under Jesuits, *Regulae* (1583) precedes *Copia de diversas cartas* (1556); under James, Order of, *Reformación* comes between *Regla y* and *Regla de*; under Jesus Christ, *Tractado* (1545) comes before *Passión* (1493).

There is in addition some inconsistency in entries and cross-references. There is no cross-reference under the author Raymundus Jordanus to *Contemplaciones del Idiota*, found only under "Idiota, pseud." Part I of *Morgante* is found under *Morgante*, but Part II is found under Luigi Pulci; under Pulci there is a reference to *Morgante* for Part I, but under *Morgante* there is no reference to Pulci for Part II. Book II of *Clarián de Landanís* is under the pseudonymous author Álvaro físico; Part III is found under the title. Under the title there is a reference to Álvaro for Book II, but under Álvaro there is no reference to Part III, nor is there a reference under the true author Jerónimo López, whose name is supplied in brackets. One edition of *Belianís de Grecia* is found under *Belianís*, with no cross-reference elsewhere; the same edition is found together with two others under the author Jerónimo Fernández. Book II of *Lepolemo* is found both under the pseudonymous author "Artidoro" and under the author Pedro

de Luján, with a discrepancy in capitalization between the two entries. Under neither is there a reference to the pseudonymous "Xarton," under whom Book I is entered. Torres Naharro's *Jacinta*, but not *Aquilana*, is entered under both the author and the title. The same copy of Castillejo's *Sermón de amores del maestro Buen Talante llamado fray Nidel de la orden del Fristel* is found under both the author and "Buen Talante." The entries are not identical, and there are no cross-references. Under "Rojas y Sandóval [sic], Bernardo de," there is a reference to "Sandoval y Rojas (Destroyed Books)." There is no such reference under Sandoval, nor are there other references in the main section to the appendix of destroyed books. Under Isabella of Valois there is a reference to Toledo, for the *Recebimiento que la ciudad de Toledo hizo a la reina doña Isabel*, but there is none to López de Hoyos' *Historia y relación verdadera de la enfermedad, felicísimo tránsito, y sumptuosas exequias fúnebres de la...Reina*.

Some surprises: Pedro del Corral's *Crónica del rey don Rodrigo* is found only under Roderick, with no cross-reference under Corral or Rodrigo. There is no cross-reference under Garcilaso to the entry used, "Lasso de la Vega, García." Antonio de Nebrija is entered under Antonio, with a cross-reference under Nebrissa, but there are no cross-references under Alcalá to Pedro de Alcalá's *Arte para saber la lengua arábica*, found only under Pedro, under Ginés de Sepúlveda to Genesius de Sepulveda, under Zamora or Alfonso to Alfonso de Zamora's *Loor de virtudes*, placed under Alphonsus Zamorensis. There is no reference from Paolo Giovio to the *Historia del capitán Hernando de Avalos*, rewritten by Pedro Vallés. Flores y Blancaflor is placed under *Florio*. The *Historia del Emperador Carlo Magno*, usually associated with the name of its translator, Nicolás de Piamonte, is found only as an instruction under Jean Baignon to "see Charles I." Under Charles I nothing is found. In short, if entries familiar to Hispanists cannot be followed, more and more consistent cross-references are a desideratum.

In personal name entries, accents have been added "only when such spelling of such names agrees with modern practice" (p. viii). Complete accentuation would have been preferable, since this principle produced such strange hybrids as López de Hoios, Cristoval de Virués, and Diego Ximenez Ayllón. Many accents are missing: Gonzalez de Bovadilla, Geronimo de Lomas Cantoral, Suarez de Chaves, Suarez de Paz, Gutiérrez de los Rios, Luis del Marmol Carvajal, López de Gomara, Jeronimo de Carranza, Sanlucar (p. 232); a few are incorrect: Iñiguez (pp. 100, 263). Latin forms of names are inconsistently accented: Melchior Peláez a Meres, but Ludovicus Lopez. It is a small disappointment that in a book so extraordinarily rich in typographic devices an accent could not be used on capital vowels: Íñigo, Lobera de Ávila.

The following misprints have been spotted, in addition to those noted above. Under Balbi de Correggio, Abinde Aracz and Rodrigo de Narbacz; under Fernández de Costantina, eloq̄ntes for eloq̄ntes. Under López de Santa Catalina, Reynos a for Reynosa; under M., D.F.R. de, Respuesta y desengano, which at least needs a *sic*; under López de Hoyos, Historia y relacio. P. 254, Enríques should be Enríquez. Under Antonio Aranda, "Ramerez" should be followed by *sic*. Juana Millán (p. 272) should be Millán; in the body two of her three books have Latin colophons, and the other gives her name as Milian, a misprint somewhere along the line. Considering the length and complexity of the volume, this is a small crop indeed.

One wishes one knew why the *Crónica de Juan segundo* is under Fernando Pérez de Guzmán (with no reference under "John" or "Juan"). *Florambel de Lucea* is indeed an original Spanish work, and Part II was published in 1532 and reprinted in 1548/1549 (Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid, R-34.803). The author "Enciso" should be mentioned. There was indeed no more of Gómez de Luque, *Celidón de Iberia*. "Juan de Enzinas," *Diálogo de amor intitulado Dórida*, is a pseudonym of Damasio de Frías; see Eugenio Asensio, "Damasio de Frías y su *Dórida*, diálogo de amor. El italianismo en Valladolid," *NRFH*, 24 (1975), 219-34. Pedro de Reinosa (entered under Reynosa) is not the author of a three-part *Orlando enamorado*. While the bibliographic problems of the book have yet to be fully clarified, Parts I and II are López de Santa Catalina's *Espejo de caballerías*. Light is probably brought to bear by Javier Gómez-Montero, "Literatura caballeresca en España e Italia (1483-1542): El *Espejo de caballerías* y sus relaciones intertextuales con el *Orlando Innamorato* y el *Amadís de Gaula*" (Ph.D. dissertation, Tréveris, 1988), not yet seen.

Increased use of the collection would be a fitting tribute to the labors of Dr. Rhodes. Even in sixteenth-century Europe, no one had access to such a multinational collection of Spanish books, much less properly catalogued. Today there are few Hispanic collections which approach the richness of that of the British Library, and none which is as easy to use. We are all in the debt of the many who contributed to the growth of the collection, to Sir Henry Thomas for its first published catalogue, and now to Dennis Rhodes for this much enlarged and improved second edition.

Department of Modern Languages and
Linguistics
Florida State University
Tallahassee, FL 32306 (USA)