

April 2015

Against Babel





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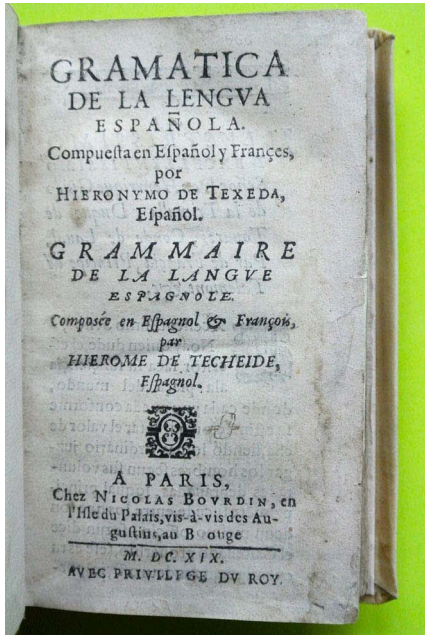
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Language differences were expressed in ancient times with a biblical curse against the understanding of people. This dossier brings together a small but varied sample of valiant work *against Babel*.

1619 Jerónimo de Texeda



The very unusual lack of copies of this manual on grammar, unknown to Brunet, Graesse, etc., which had been prepared by Texeda to teach the Spanish language to young French students, prompted Juan Manuel Lope Blanch (1927-2002), -a philologist settled in Mexico who had bought the copy in Oxford from an auction in 1936 of the library of the Hispanist Foulché-Delbosc, founder of the *Revue Hispani-*

Grammatica de la lengua española. Compuesta en español y françes, por Hieronymo de Texeda, español. *Grammaire de la langve espagnole*. Composée en espagnol & françois, par Hierome de Techeide, espagnol.- A Paris: Chez Nicolas Bourdin, en l'isle du Palais, vis-à-vis des Augustins, au B [Jouge, 1619, avec privilege du Roy.

8°, (141x82mm.); [12], 331, [5] p.; sign.: ã6, A-Dd8, Ee4.

Binding in vellum from the second half of the 20th century (Ateliers Lauren-chet, Paris). Some handwritten notes and small repairs to upper corner of pages from 309, and one, minimal, on the side of the cover; scrubbing to verso EE2 and slight traces of watermarks; two last pages (Ee3-4) missing, at the end of the index. Even then, a very good copy.

Prov.: Ex-libris Dominique Goytino.
Refs.: BICRES, II, 315; Palau, 331181; Seris, 11453.



que in 1894-, to prepare a critical edition, published in 1979, which included its facsimile.

Texeda was one of those who, some Protestants, others Jews, had to make their living by teaching the Spanish language in France, such as Ambrosio de Salazar, Juan de Luna and Marcos Fernandez. Texeda was also the author of the equally rare *Méthode pour entendre facilement les phrases et difficultez de la langue espagnolle*, pr-

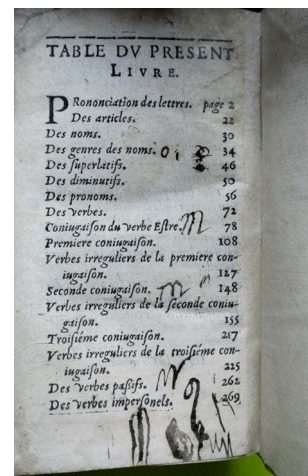
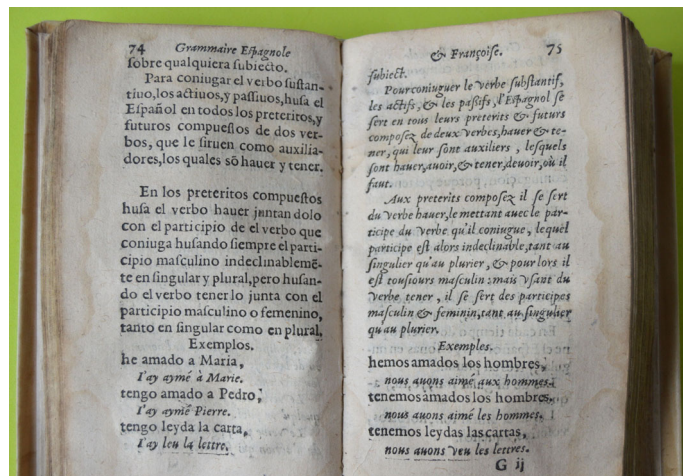
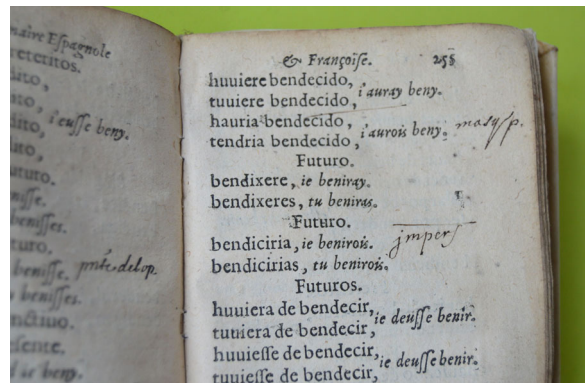


inted in Paris in 1629,¹ which preceded the publication of the also scarce, albeit less so, third part of *La Diana de Montemayor*, Paris, 1627.

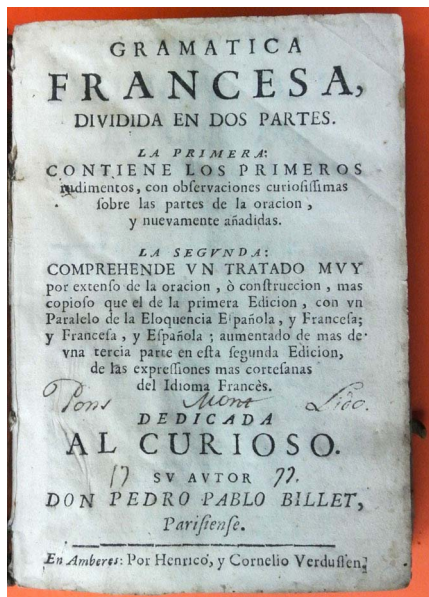
And with regard to *Gramática*, we have failed to locate any copies in any library in Spain. Abroad, besides the private copy of Professor Blanch, we could only find three copies, one at the Universitätsbibliothek Augsburg (Bavaria, Germany), another at the Nazionale Marciana Library (Venice, Italy) and a last copy at the Stanislas Library (Nancy, France).



¹ About this work, see Sabina Collet Sedola: "Las frases de hablar difíciles de la lengua española de Jeronimo de Texeda", *Críticon*, 26 (1984) 26: 81-142.



1687 Pierre Paul Billet (ca. 1640 – ca. 1715)



Gramatica francesa, dividida en dos partes. La primera: contiene los primeros rudimentos con observaciones curiosísimas sobre las partes de la oracion, y nuevamente añadidas. La segvnda: comprehende vn tratado muy por extenso de la oracion, ò construccion, mas copioso que el de la primera Edicion, con vn Paralelo de la Eloquencia Española, y Francesa; y Francesa y Española; aumentado de mas de vna tercera parte en esta segunda Edicion, de las expresiones mas cortesanias del idioma Francès. Dedicada al curioso. Sv avtor Don Pedro Pablo Billet, Parisiense.- En Amberes: Por Henrico y Cornelio Verdussen, [1687].

8º, (141x98mm.); [16], 269 p., [2] white leaves; sign.: ƒ-ƒ8, A-R8.

Contemporary vellum binding, with tear to upper of spine label; pen annotation to title page erroneously dating the work as 1777; worm trace concentrated in gutter margin of pp. 13-18, affecting one letter on each page; moisture to right margin from pp. 255 to the end and short gallery, also in the right margin, at pp. 267-269.

Prov.: Ex-libris contemporary handwritten in cover, in ink, 'Pons'
Refs.: CCPB, 000035054-0; BICRES, II, 1044; Palau, 29758; Seris, 11473.



About Pierre Paul Billet, Pedro Pablo Billet, as this Madrid-based Parisian named himself, barely anything is known, other than what this sentence states. However, following the different editions successively modified of his grammar manual, we can deduce some additional information.

In the first of them *Arte para aprender facilmente a leer, escribir y en poco tiempo hablar la lengua francesa*, where he hid his name under his initials P.B.,

which was printed in Lyon in 1672,¹ he said in the preface that he had been in Madrid for 8 years, so he must have arrived in Madrid in about 1664.

However, in 1672, or perhaps the following year, he had to move to Zaragoza to publish this *Arte*, because in 1673 he published a new book there, already conceptualized and exposed as 'Gramática' (the 'Grammar' manual) and not as 'Arte', with no

¹ Por D. P. B. Maestro de Lengvas.- En Leon de Francia, a costa de Pedro Bvrgea, mercader de libros en Madrid, año de 1672.

mention of having published *Arte* in Lyon.² It is not possible to have any doubts about the authorship of both being the same, because in a eulogy to the author contained in the edition of Lyon, he is called Pedro, and because the structure and textual content of the first chapters of both works are by the same hand.

In Zaragoza he was probably maintained or helped by Pedro de Guzmán, III Marquis of Montealegre, or by his wife, the III Countess of Villaumbrosa, not only because he dedicated to her both that 1673 edition of the *Grammar* and the translation of some memoirs, also printed in Zaragoza in 1677³ but because Billet reappeared in Madrid in 1678, exactly the same year as the Marquis death. To support this hypothesis of his return we can also add that in 1708, in a *Disertación sobre las gramáticas de*

2 *Gramatica francesa, dividida en dos partes. La primera contiene los primeros rudimentos con observaciones curiosísimas sobre las partes de la oracion. La segunda comprehende vn tratado muy por extenso de la oracion, o construcion, con vn paralelo de la eloquencia española, y francesa, y francesa y española: con vn arte poetica, o breve compendio de la poesia francesa.*- En Zaragoza: [s.n.], 1673.

3 *La verdad en su luz o Las verdaderas memorias de madama Maria Manchini, Condestabla de Colona.*



Maunory y de Sobrino, included as an introduction to his *Nouvelle grammaire espagnolle*, Jean de Varyrac, critic of Maunory's and admirer of Billet, said about him (f. eii r), "he has been teaching French to the gentlemen of the Madrid court amid general applause for 40 years"

Also, just before his reappearance in Madrid in 1678, he published what he called the second edition of *Grammar* in Brussels in 1677, the work we are offering here, for which he had completely reformed the second part of what had been published in Zaragoza –on the construction of sentences in French– and increasing notably the repertoire of proverbs and usual educational formulae.

Not satisfied, repeating the rapid succession that the editions of Lyon and Zaragoza experienced, in 1678 he published *Grammar* again, this time in Madrid,⁴ keeping the text contained in the edition of Brussels unchanged, but preceding it with a *Disertación crítica contra el Arte de la lengua francesa*

4 *Gramatica francesa, dividida en tres partes...La tercera contiene vn arte poetica, o breve compendio de la poesia francesa, ... Con vna disertacion critica, sobre vna cartilla, que con nombre de arte, sacó a luz el señor Iuan Pedro Jarón. Su autor D. Pedro Pablo Billet, Parisiense.- En la imprenta de Bernardo de Villadiego, a costa de Florian Anisson ..., 1688*

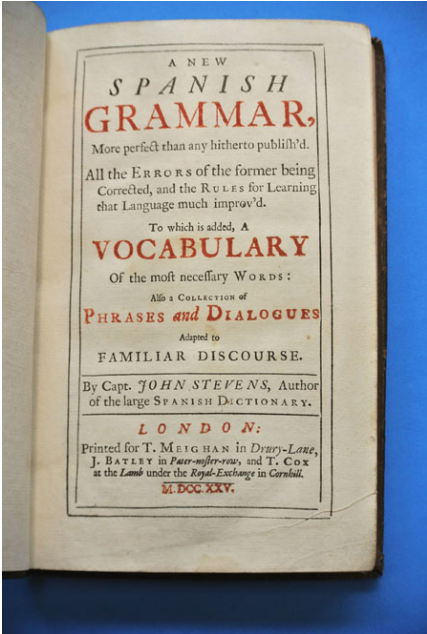


publicado por Juan Pedro Jarón and adding a novel third part dedicated to poetic art. Curiously the *Dissertation* begins with a critique of the use of the word 'Arte' ('Art'), which he had used at the beginning of his career. Finally, the Madrid edition was reprinted in 1708, with no content changes other than the suppression of the criticism of Jarón.

The grammatical contents of this edition have been studied in Denise Fischer: "*La Gramática francesa de Pierre Paul Billet: contenus et méthode*", en *Documents pour l'histoire du français langue étrangère ou seconde* 18 (1996): 213-223.



1725 John Stevens (ca. 1666–1726)



A new Spanish Grammar, More perfect than any hitherto publish'd. All the errors of the former being Corrected, and the Rules for Learning that Language much improv'd. To which is added, A Vocabulary Of the most necessary Words: Also a Collection of Phrases and Dialogues Adapted to familiar discourse. By Capt. John Stevens, Author of the large Spanish Dictionary.– London: Printed for T. Meighan in Drury-Lane, J. Batley in Pater-noster-row, and T. Cox at the Lamb under the Royal-Exchange in Cornhill, MDCCXXV [1725].

4° minor, (195x120mm.); [6], 336 p.; sign.: A2, B-Uu4.

Leather binding with raised bands and gilt fillets decoration, without spine label (and with no sign of ever having had one); plates with double gilt fillet border, board edges dentelle decorated with floral motifs in black, marbled fore-edges.

Prov.: No data.

Refs.: BICRES, III, 303; Palau, 322435.



The son of a member of the entourage of the British ambassador in Madrid (where apparently he was either born nor spent his early years), John Stevens joined the military, and was put in charge of the fate of the Stuarts, even emigrating to France when James II had to flee.

Dedicated to languages and translations from 1691, in 1706 he published his *A New Spanish and*

English Dictionary, London: G. Sawbridge, 1705–1706, 2 vols.,¹ in a folio edition in which appeared,

¹ It's full brief title was: *A new Spanish and English dictionary : collected from the best Spanish authors, both ancient and modern. Containing several thousand words more than any other dictionary ; with their etymology ; their proper, figurative, burlesque and cant significations ; the common terms of arts and sciences ; the proper names of men ; the surnames of families, and account of them; the titles of the nobility of Spain ; together with its geography, and that of the West Indies ; with the names of such provinces, towns and*

at the end and with its own cover, *A new Spanish*

rivers in other parts which differ in Spanish from the English. Also above two thousand proverbs literally translated, with their equivalents, where any could be found ; and many thousands of phrases and difficult expressions explain'd. All the words throughout the dictionary accented, for the ascertaining of the pronunciation. To which is added, a copious English and Spanish dictionary. Likewise a Spanish grammar, more complete and easy than any hitherto extant: wherein the Spanish dialogues that have been publish'd are put into proper English. The whole by Captain John Stevens.

grammar, with some remarks upon syntax. It was strictly a grammar manual to explain to English speakers how the Spanish language worked.

In 1725-1726, after reviewing the entire body of work, he published a new version, but he sent these to print as two separate works: on the one hand the work containing the grammar, together with all the examples of the use of proverbs, phrases and dialogue, in 1725, and in 1726 the dictionary, clean of extra-terminological annexes.

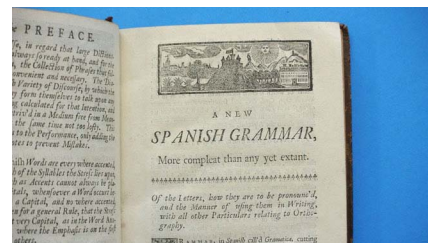
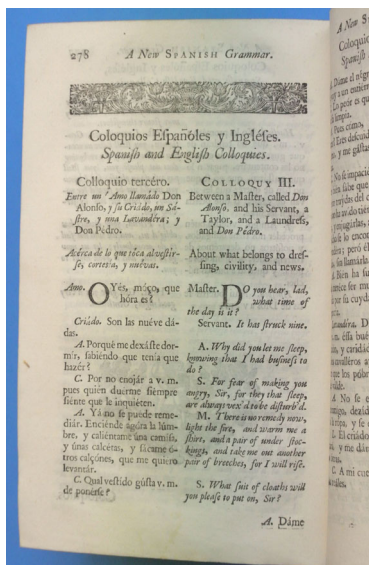
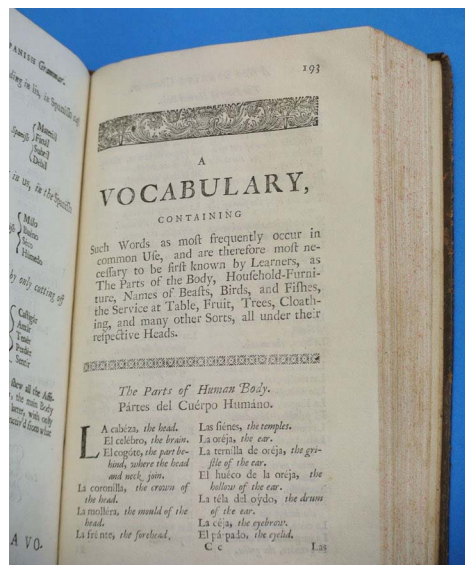
In regard to Gramática (Grammar), within the work we offer, he corrects and extends both the

grammatical text of 1705, and the collection of sayings in Spanish and English (pp. 232-245) and any colloquiums (pp. 256-336), all this supplemented with a nomenclature: a brief dictionary of most common terms (193-231) organized by topic.¹

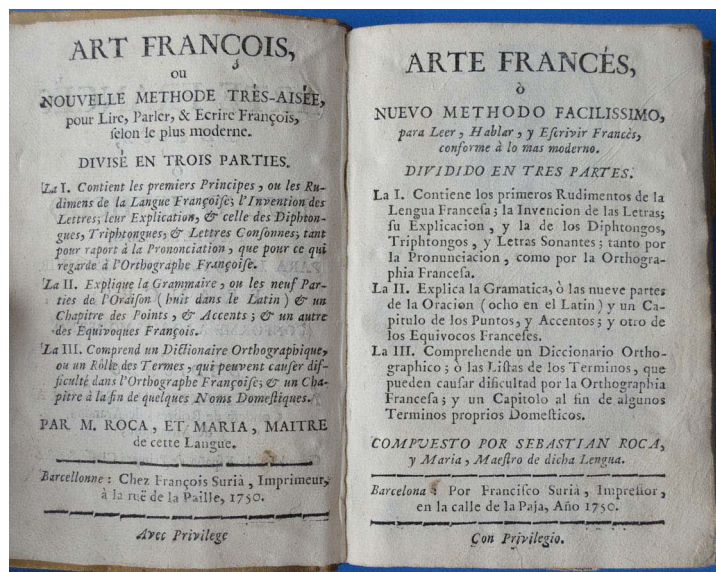
The colloquiums, in the tradition of the *Treasures of the three languages*, common from the beginnings of the 17th c. (fictitious conversations in

different circumstances to present the necessary vocabulary of each, presented in three languages in parallel), feature hypothetical conversations in different scenarios, such as arrival at an inn, or conversations between two travellers on their way to Seville, conversations between a master, a servant, a tailor and a laundry lady, among four friends (on drinking), or between two ladies, two gentlemen and two servants, on the one hand, and two captains and two courtiers, about lawsuits, judges, crime, doctors and civil servants, on the other.

¹ About this point in this grammar, see Manuel Alvar Ezquerra: *Las nomenclaturas del español*.- Madrid: Liceus, 2013, p. 281-286.



1750 Sebastián Roca y María



Arte francés ó Nuevo methodo facilissimo para Leer, Hablar, y Escribir Francés, conforme à lo mas moderno. Dividido en tres partes ... Compuesto por Sebastian Roca y Maria, Maestro de dicha Lengua.- Barcelona: Por Francisco Surià, Impresor, Año 1750

8º, (146x100mm.); [32], 400 p.; half title: *Arte francés de Roca, ó Nuevo methodo facilissimo para leer, hablar, y escribir francés, conforme a lo más moderno. Dedicado...*; parallel confronted title pages; initials and woodcut ornaments; sign.: []8, §§8, A-Bb8.

Contemporary vellum binding, with the spine labelled and twine fasteners. Missing closing buttons; back board (worn down on its left side, surprisingly without affecting neither the body nor the front paper at all). Broken corner of a page, and half (3mm) a centennial tenant metamorphosed on another.

Prov.: Glued ex-libris at last page: 'Del Dr. Dⁿ Vicente Bas de Tejada'.

Refs.: Aguilar Piñal, 7, 162; CCPB 000671450-1; BICRES, III, 583; Palau, 271432; Supiot (1996), 320.



The first of the French Grammar Manuals explained in Spanish of those published in Barcelona in the 18th c., it had to appear to compete with some forms of teaching French in those days. In this regard, the commentary of the censor and academician of the Buenas letras of Barcelona, Antonio Andreu y Massó is instructive, "I can neither approve the method, which is used in practice by some, to teach the French language writing it as it is pronounced; because besides being impossible, as I pointed out, it is true that, taking away the care of writing and of the ever punished orthography, the origin of many words becomes confused, as only in

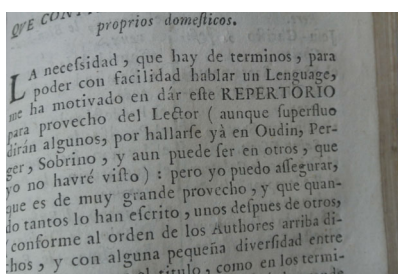
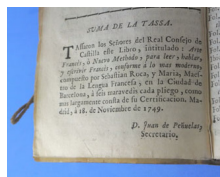
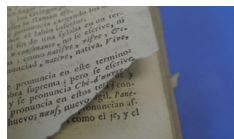
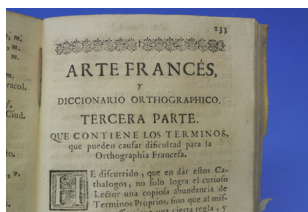
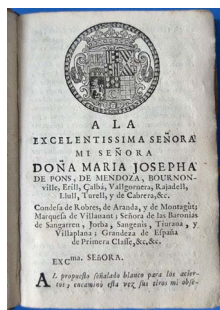
their writing can they be distinguished; and in my opinion this may be a good method to teach parrots, but not to those who want to know the language with the care with which it is taught in this book”.

In its first part, *Primera parte, que contiene los primeros rudimientos de la lengua francesa, la invencion de las letras, la explicacion de ellas* it offers, for each letter, of each type of diphthong and triphthong, first its origin, then its pronunciation and finally its spelling. The second part, *Segunda parte, que contiene la gramatica ó las nueve partes de la oracion*, is specifically on grammar,

where, to give an example, the words used are those that also allow you to highlight the common pronunciation and spelling mistakes that are committed in the use of them. Next, the third part, *Tercera parte que contiene los terminos que pueden causar dificultad para la orthographia francesa*, is in reality a dictionary of idioms of more than 100 pages (pp. 232-344) of words whose orthography may lead to confusion, grouped according to the orthographic problems they present, with an entry in French, followed by its equivalent in Spanish. The book ends with a *Repertorio del Arte francés (Repertoire of French*

Grammar) (p. 345-400), , again a dictionary, a nomenclature in this case, where common names in Spanish are grouped by the professions and activities that they are generally used in, from home life to astronomy, from the courts to farm work, from clothing to dignities..., together with their expression in French.¹

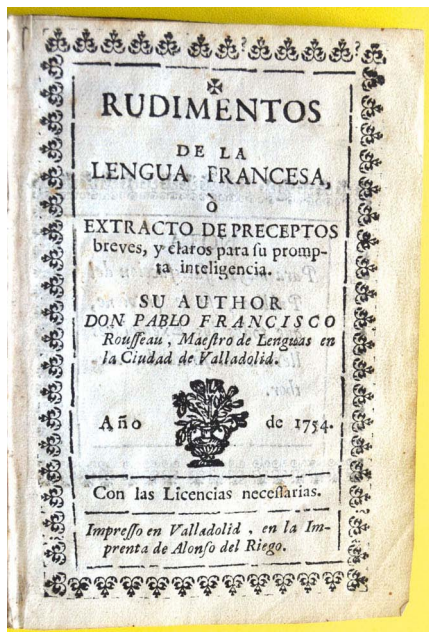
¹ Those interested in the nomenclature can check Manuel Alvar Ezquerro: *Las nomenclaturas del español*. Madrid: Liceus, 2013. About this work, see p. 313-317.



PARA LEER, HABLAR, Y ESCRIVIR



1754 Pablo Francisco Rousseau



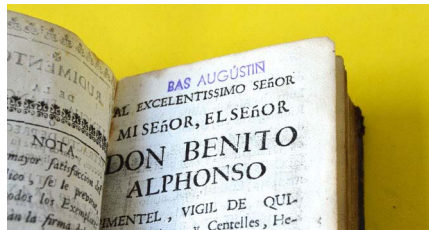
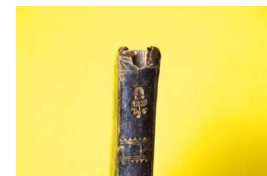
Rudimentos de la lengua francesa ò Extracto de preceptos breves y claros para su prompta inteligencia. Su author Don Pablo Francisco Rousseau, Maestro de Lenguas en la Ciudad de Valladolid.- Impreso en Valladolid: en la Imprenta de Alfonso del Riego, Año de 1754.

8°, (140x97mm.); [20], 126, [7] p.; fringed title page; sign.: [1]2, *4, ¶4, A-H8, I4.

Bound in full leather with the spine decorated with two raised bands on the margins with golden acorns. Battered binding with the headcap and spine base missing, some drill points in backboard and split ends; some pages a little darkened, with foxing; ink traces p. 119; drill point on top of the last four pages of the index and backboard.

Prov.: Ex-libris de tampón en pág. 1, Bas Agustín.

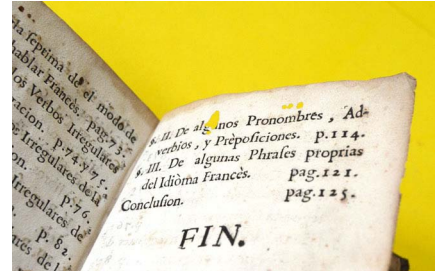
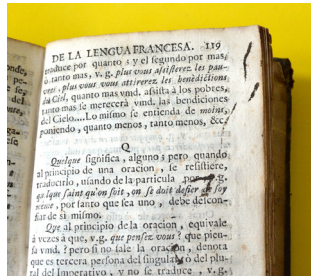
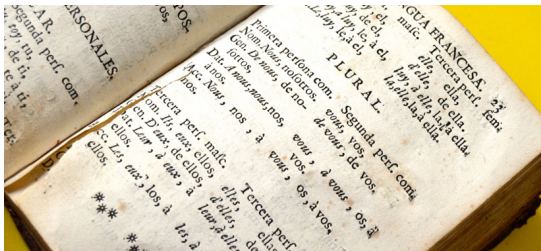
Refs.: Aguilar Piñal, 7, 2159; CCPB 000758584-5; BICRES, III, 661; Palau, 279569.



French instruction manual that, by its humble origins and ambitions, is very rare on the market and that, apparently, in the past has been seen as unattractive to preserve, as we only found copies in Spain and only in the Universities of Valladolid and Santiago de Compostela,¹ and in the Monastery of Guadalupe.

It is because of this work that Rousseau is considered to be a follower of the grammatical model that Joseph Nunez de Prado had exposed a few years earlier in his work entitled *Gramática de la lengua francesa para uso del Seminario de Nobles* (Madrid, Pantaleón Aznar, 1728).

¹ Where it must have been acquired within the last sixty years, as it is not in the catalogue that Bustamente devised.



1759 Joseph Insaurralde (1663-1730)



Ara Poru Aguiyey Haba: Conico, quatia porombœ ha marângâtu. Pay Joseph Insaurralde, ang ramò mbia reta mêmêngatu Parana hae Uruguai igua upe yquabeê mbi...- Tabuçû Madrid: è hape Joachin Ibarra, 1759. [Junto a parte II:] Ara Poru Aguiyey Haba Yaoca Ymomocinda: conico, quatia ambuae porombœ marangatu ha p. Joseph Insaurralde ... ; rembiqatua cuera cunumbuçu reta upe guarâma; ang ramò mbia reta mêmêngatu Parana hae Uruguai igua upe yquaa-beê mbi...- Madrid: Joachin Ibarra, 1760.

8°, (136x90mm.)- Vol.1: [24], 464, p.; sign.: a12, A-Ff8.- Vol. 2: 8°; [7] h., 368 p.; sign.: a8, A-z8.- Because of the delay between the printing of two volumes, the second warns (a3) that “Religious and Ordinary licenses will be found in Volume 1”.

Binding in vellum with cardboard backing, slightly warped; uniform paper, some booklets very slightly darkened; old repairs to the cover of both volumes; it retails, detached, the registration of volume 1.



Proc.: From the library of Michael Mathes; Manuscript note from XIX c. at the end of volume two: “Obsequio de mi amigo D. L. V.”.

Refs.: Medina, *BHA*, 3897; Leclerc, *BA*, 759; Leclerc, *HG*, 2245; Palau, 119890; Sabin, 34818; Uriarte, II, 3483; Valle Cabral (*Bibliog. da lingua tupi ou guarani*), 53; Viñaza, *BELIA*, 357.

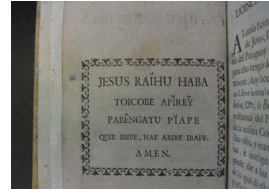
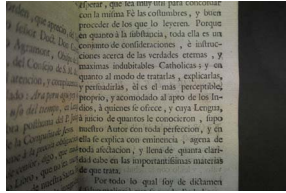
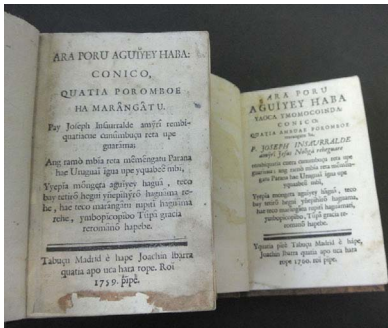
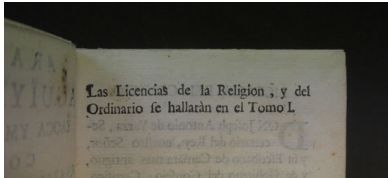
Booklet by Ibarra in Guarani language, in two parts.

Famous for being the largest text written in Guarani (and still unpublished in any other language), for a long time his edition was attributed to the Jesuit Luis de Luque. However, Uriarte, in

his *Catálogo razonado de obras anónimas y seudónimas de autores de la Compañía de Jesús...*, accredited Luque's sole role being the obtainment of the license, and that the real editor was Father Juan de Escandón, who managed to publish it during one of his trips to Madrid, as a Member of Parliament of the, at the time, province of Pa-

raguay. Apparently, Ibarra combined new types with Greek types to represent the Guarani language.¹ It is repeated in the bibliography, and so figures in the licenses, that it is a treatise on

¹ Marina Garone Gravier: “Tipografía e identidade linguística”, en Cecilia Consolo, ed., *Tipografía en Latinoamérica : orígenes e identidad*.- Sao Paulo: Blucher, 2014, p. 77.

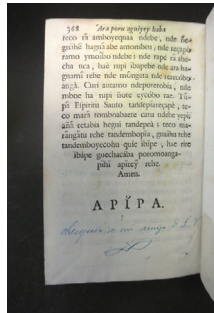
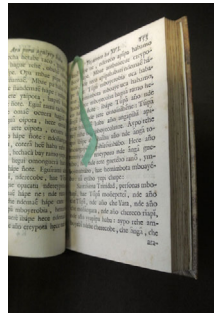
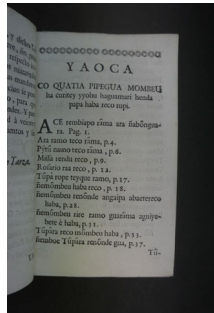
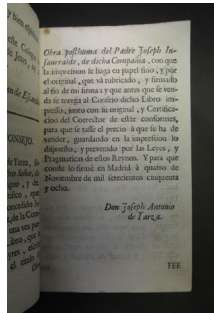


“the good use of time”, defining it as a work of theology. However, it seems that it is also a tale of the daily lives of the indigenous, where he suggests how and when Christian practices may start to be introduced, so the exercise of the new religion could concur in harmony with the habits of the Guarani people.

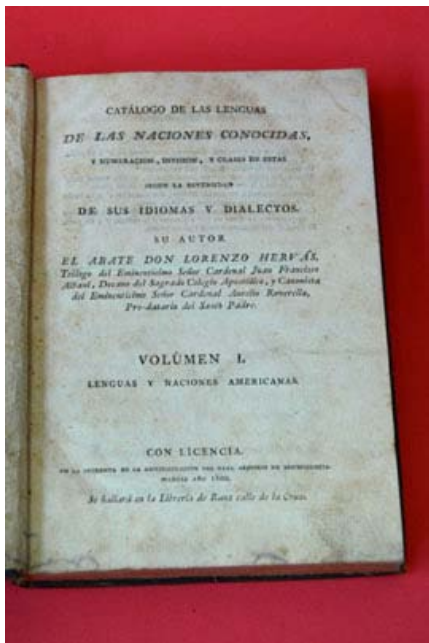
José Insaurralde, born in Paraguay, was a Jesuit superior and was so famous for his command of the Guarani language that several dictionaries in the 16th and 17th centuries required his collaboration to establish the correct forms of expressions, taking as example the way in which he used them. Although there are usually mismat-

ched copies floating around libraries in different countries,¹ for the appearance of the two parts to be available on the market has become very rare for over a century. In 1861 Techener auctioned a complete set; in 1862, the British bookseller William Boone purchased another in the “partie réservée et la plus précieuse da la collection Libri” at Sotheby’s; and another copy was auctioned in 1863, in Ghent, as part of the Leopold van Alstein Library. In the end, the National Library of Brazil paid 800 francs for his exemplary work in 1878.

1 En España solo localizamos 4 ejes. del T. 1 y 2 del T. 2



1800–1805 Lorenzo Hervás y Panduro (1735–1809)



Catálogo de las lenguas de las naciones conocidas, y numeracion, division, y clases de estas segun la diversidad de sus idiomas y dialectos. Su autor el abate Don Lorenzo Hervás, Teólogo del Eminentísimo Señor Cardenal Juan Francisco Albani, Decano del Sagrado Colegio Apostólico, y Canonista del Eminentísimo Señor Cardenal Aurelio Reverella, Pro-datario del Santo Padre.– Madrid: en la imprenta de la Administración del Real Arbitrio de Beneficiencia, año 1800 [-1805]. Se hallará en la Librería de Ranz calle de la Cruz.

4º, (208x144mm).– Vol. I: *Lenguas y naciones americanas* (1800); XVI, 396 p., 3 folded tables.; sign.: *.*4, A-Ccc4, Ddd2.– Vol. II: *Lenguas y naciones de las islas de los mares Pacífico é Indiano Austral y Oriental, y del Continente del Asia*, (1801); 480 p., 2 folded tables; sign.: A-Ooo4.– Vol. III: *Lenguas y naciones europeas: pt. I, Naciones europeas advenedizas, y sus lenguas* (1802); 359 p.; sign.: A-Yy4.– Vol. IV: *Lenguas y naciones europeas: pt. II, Naciones europeas primitivas, sus lenguas matrices, y dialectos de éstas* (1804); 343 p.; sign.: A-Vv4.– Vol. V: *Continuación del tratado III, lenguas y naciones europeas: y de la parte II, naciones primitivas: sus lenguas matrices y dialectos de estas* (1804); 315 p.; sign.: A-Qq4, Rr2.– Vol. VI: *Continuación del tratado III, lenguas y naciones europeas: y de la parte II, naciones primitivas: sus lenguas matrices, y dialectos de estas* (1805); 379 p. [1] plate, 1 folded table; sign. A-Aaa4, Bbb2.

Contemporary binding in Spanish 'pasta' (calf leather), spine with gilded decoration and spine labels. Slight rubbing to board edges; rubbing to headcap of Volume 1 and is missing in Volume 5; four corners of volumes 3 to 5 slightly split; back board of Volume 4 with cauterized tear; Volume 5 title page torn without loss. Beginning of darkening to paper. Even with all this, a superb copy.

Prov.: No data.

Refs.: Aguilar Piñal, 4, 3168; CCPB, 000067142-8; Medina, BHA, 5891; Palau, 114453; Pilling, 1755; Sabin, VIII, 31600.

We will not try to comment on this marvel of rigor and scholarship (with respect to the knowledge available at the time), of this Jesuit who cannot but be defined as wise.

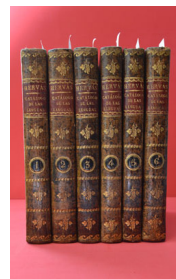
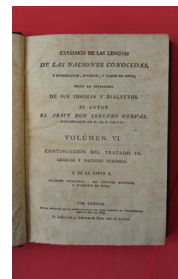
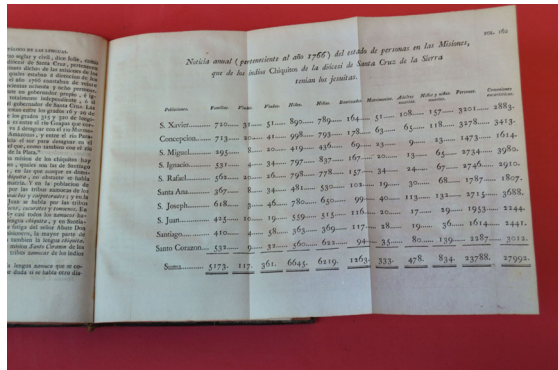
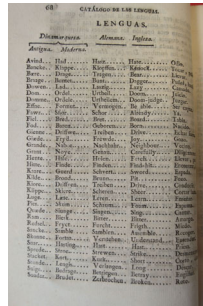
Appreciated by bibliophiles, by some becau-

se of Volume I on the American languages, by others because of its claims about the 'Basque' language -in Volume IV's homage and in the treatment that this language is given in Volume V-, and by all for such a remarkable effort of

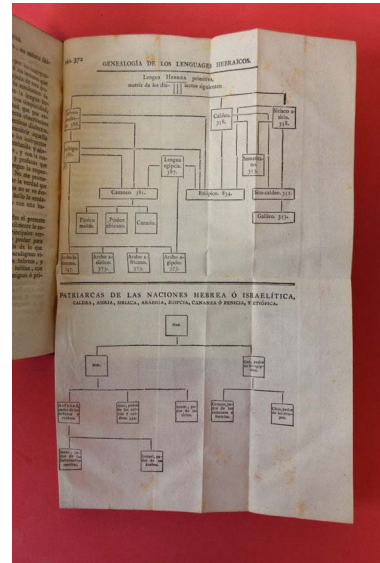


linguistic genealogy and comparative philology of all the languages of the world, and even more impressive, if this was possible, is that it is the work of just one person, and it was started, stopped, lost, rewritten, and finished within a few years in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

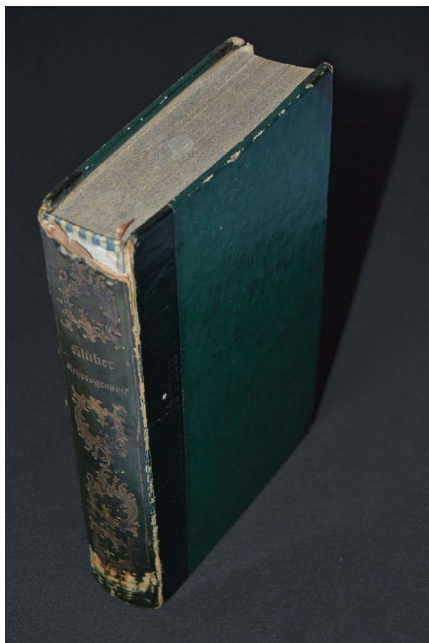
Rigorously complete copy, of which it could be said is intact except for the mentioned flaws as a result of the characteristics of the poor paper used in printing and the address changes it has accumulated over time.



Idiomas	Húngara	Finnlandica	Permana
Noche	Ej	Io	Oh
Arbol	Ph	Pa	Pu
Manteca	Vai	Woi	Wi
Pieles	Njl	Nuoli	Niol
Pez (peces)	Hal	Kala	Tscheri
Agua	Viz	Westi	Wa
Huevo	Mon	Muid	Karnochi
Piedra	Ko	Kivi	Oa
Ojo	Srem	Filma	Szin
Fuego	Tuz	Tulla	Di



1809 Johann Ludwig Klüber (1762–1837)



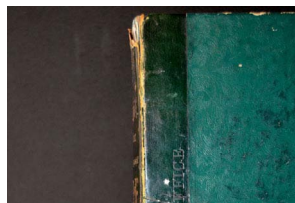
Kryptographik. Lehrbuch der Geheimschreibekunst (Chiffrir- und Dechiffrikunst) in Staats- und Privatgeschäften. Von D. Joh. Ludw. Klüber. With vier tabellen und sechs kupfertafeln.– Tübingen: in der J. G. Cotta'schen buchhandlung, 1809.

8°, (187x114mm.); [2], XVI, 30, 472 p., 3 tablas plegadas, 6 láminas plegadas, numerosas matrices y diagramas alfanuméricos a lo largo del texto; sign.: [1], (8), (1)15, (1)-(29)8, (30)2. La segunda secuencia de paginación corresponde a la bibliografía inserta, *Literatur der Kryptographik*, a la que se añade el índice del conjunto del volumen.

Contemporary binding in half green vellum, with corners and paper; spine with romantic decoration framed in gilt fillet border; green marbled fore-edges; original registry. Binding damaged by rubbing on board edges and top of the joints, with tears of 5 cm. to the top of spine and a 1cm-loss of the upper spine. Body in perfect condition, with only natural spots and a small loss of paper to lower tip of p. 291.

Proc.: Dry label 'Foreign Office' on half binding, and glued exíbris in back frontboard 'Foreign Office Library'; from the personal library of the linguistics Derrick J. Langford.

Refs.:



Klüber's work brings together a review of the methods for the encryption and masking of texts that had been proposed until then, and a number of new proposals both for invisible writing and for message encryption. It should be noted that among the methods of invisible

writing was a proposal of one that significantly resembles (and some decades in advance) the daguerreotype photographic print.¹

¹ See Nadja Lenz: "The Hidden Image: Latency in Photography and Cryptography in the 19th Century", in *PhotoResearcher* 17 (2012): 3–13, p. 11.

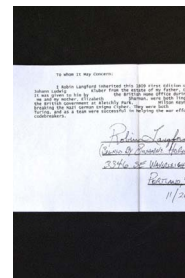
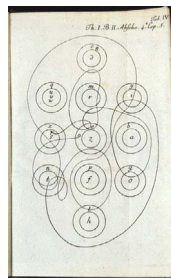
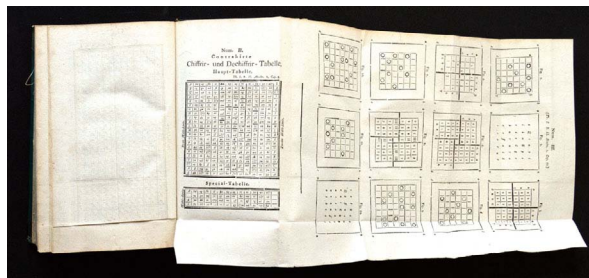
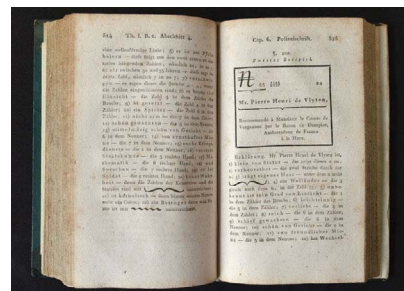
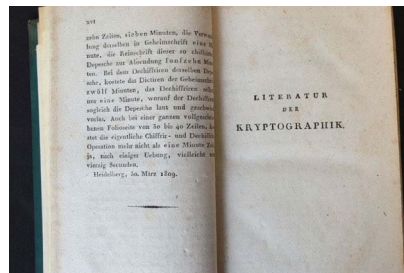
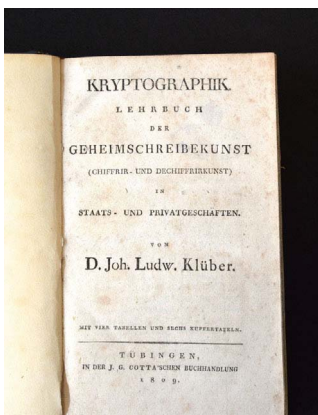
his copy comes together with a legitimacy of origin, signed and dated 'to whom it may concern', explaining that it was given to Derrick James Langford by the British Foreign Office during the time of World War II, when he and his wife, both linguists, worked alongside none

other than the mathematician Alan Turing in deciphering the messages sent with the famous Enigma machine that the Nazi regime used for encoding

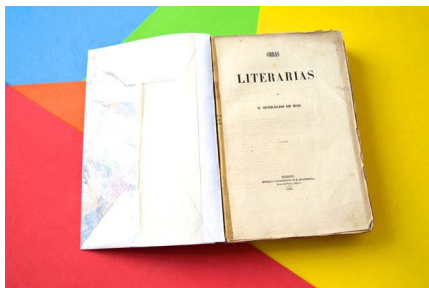
Klüber's work was considered during the Second World War on both sides of the trenches. When the British and American governments, before the end of the war, created a committee to go out collecting any instruments and documentation on encryption that they could find in the advance towards Berlin, they found a document in which, in addition to the cover and part of the contents of Klüber's book, there were several trials of the application of his model, which still today have not been deciphered, as the original text that served as the key is still unknown. This story can be read in a document declassified by the North-American government, available at https://www.nsa.gov/about/commitment/_files/TICOM-Final.pdf.

Finally, for those interested in the bibliography, Klüber's work includes one, specialized in cryptography, hieroglyphics, stenography and

related tools that includes 140 editions of 97 works from before 1808.



1852 Sinibaldo de Mas y Sanz (1809-1868)



Obras literarias de D. Sinibaldo de Mas.- Madrid: Imprenta y Estereotipia de M. Rivadeneyra, 1852.

4°, (234x156mm.); part I: [6], 249, 8, 8, [8], [4] p.; part II: 175, [3]-135, [1] p.

First part contents: [p. 9-116:] *Sistema musical de la lengua castellana. Cuarta edicion, aumentada, corregida y simplificada*; [p. 117-131:] *Memoria sobre la empolladura artificial de huevos de gallina en Egipto* (first published in *Diario de la Sociedad Asiática de Bengala*, January 1839, nº 85, art. IV., in English, with [1] folded sheet showing the plane of a chicken coop); [p. 133-240:] *L'Idéographie: Mémoire sur la possibilité et la facilité de former une écriture générale au moyen de laquelle tous les peuples puissent s'entendre mutuellement sans que les uns connaissent la langue des autres. 2e. éd. corr. et augm.*; [8 p.:] *Spécimen de vocabulaire ideographique-français. Français-ideographique*; [8 p.:] *Spécimen de vocabulaire ideographique*; [8 p.:] [etchings with the with the musicality of the ideograms].

Second part contents: [[4], 175 p.:] *La Eneida de Virgilio. Traducida al castellano*; [p. 1-39:] *Aristodemo, tragedia. Segunda edición (precedida de unas breves observaciones sobre esa tragedia y sobre el drama en general)*; [p. 41-61:] *Nicea, tragedia*; [p. 63-89:] *Poesías líricas. Segunda edicion, limada y disminuida*; [p. 91- 155:] *Despachos. Memoria sobre el estado del reino de Grecia remitida á fines de 1834 al Excmo. Sr. primer Secretario de Estado del Despacho*.

Glued copy with marbled paper blank boards protected by a lining of vegetable paper. Without deburring. Small tear to title page, repaired with cello tape. Waters-tains to the lower quarter of the last fifty pages of the second part.

Prov.: No data.
Refs.: Palau, 156924.

The work by Sinibaldo More is as unclassifiable as Sinibaldo himself was: such an advanced student of languages that caused even the admiration of Felix Torres Amat, all before he turned 20 years old. He became fluent in dozens of languages, proposing a new metric for poetry in Spanish from a theory based on the music of the language (drafted at age 20, see volume I, pp.

9-116) later showing its efficacy by using it to translate the Aeneid (volume II, pp. 1-175) and the *Ars poetica* of Virgil. A traveller to Greece, Egypt, Arabia, India, China and the Philippines, he served, first by vocation and then later was entrusted as an informant for the government on the socioeconomic situation of the countries he travelled through (his friendship with Torres

Amat made him approach Martinez de la Rosa, a good linguist, who would entrust him (cfr. I, pp. 6-8) to use his passage through India to learn as much as possible about Sanskrit, as well as to keep in mind what he reflected on the travels of Niebuhr and Bruce when passing through Egypt and Arabia¹). From Greece, Sinibaldo de

¹ Véase nuestras refs. C - 0176 y C - 0177.

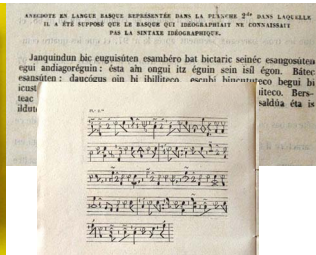
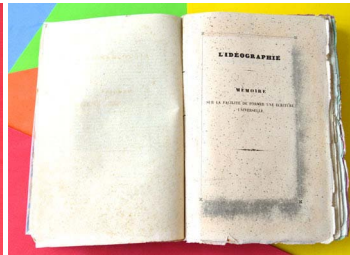
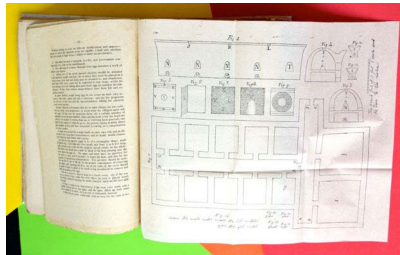
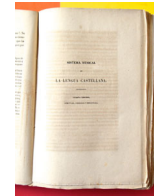
Mas sent a report on the country's situation, still now praised for its quality (II, pp. 93-111), published in a magazine from Calcutta a detailed report in English of the system that he had seen in Egypt on the brooding of hen eggs (which led to a multiplication of the production, see I, pp. 117-131), and kept the government up to date (until being appointed consul) on the situation in Shanghai and of problems in the Philippines (II, pp. 113-135). In a number of years he returned to China, this time as an Ambassador. From his experience with Chinese pictographic writing, he published in French from Macao, a memoir proposing a valid common ideographic script (writing system) for all languages, proving its effectiveness with the transcription of texts of languages like English, German, Euskera, (h)Indi, Tagalog, Turkish, Japanese and Latin among others to ideograms (see I, pp. 133-240, plus appendices). The corresponding reprints of all of the above-mentioned are in this volume, except for the translation of the *Ars poetica*.

The collection of works presented here had a first version titled *Pout-pourri* literario, divided

into two parts, the first one printed in Manila, in 1845, and the second in Madrid, Ribadeneyra, in 1846. This shift in the location for the place of printing, caused by Mas' return to Spain, has resulted in talk of two editions, one Filipino and one Spanish, without this actually being so. And it is this collection that Ribadeneyra again published in 1852, also in two parts (collected in one single volume in this copy), in a curious way, as he incorporated copies of remains of editions of some of the texts compiled into the body of the second part.

To all these hobbies Mas added dramatic poetry (having published some compositions when he was younger: see part II, second numbering, pp. I-89) and calligraphy, on which he published two grammar manuals in the Spanish and English languages in 1860, after devoting great efforts to promote the "Iberism", the 'legal and peaceful union' of Spain and Portugal, with a work that had three editions in Portuguese (including the original edition: *A Iberia: memoria escripta em lingua hespanhola por um philo-Portuguez, e traduzida em lingua portuguesa por um*

philo-Iberico.- Lisboa, Castro & Irmão, 1852) and five in Spanish, the last one in 1868: *La Iberia: memoria sobre la conveniencia de la union pacífica y legal de Portugal y España*.- Madrid: Imp. de M. Ribadeneyra.



1859-1867 Bonifacio Sotos Ochando (1785-1869)

[Set of ephemerals of the last great project of artificial universal language from Spanish authorship]

Two pieces set: an editorial factitious volume, with original paper wraps, collecting several individual texts, separately pagination, each one with its title page, and other booklet.

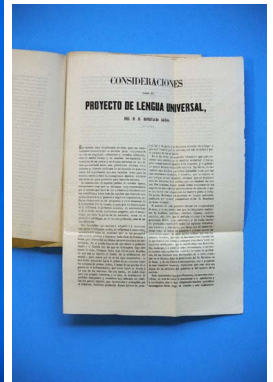
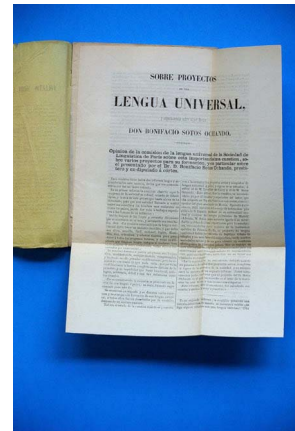
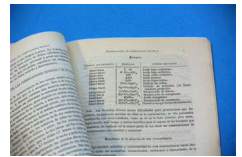
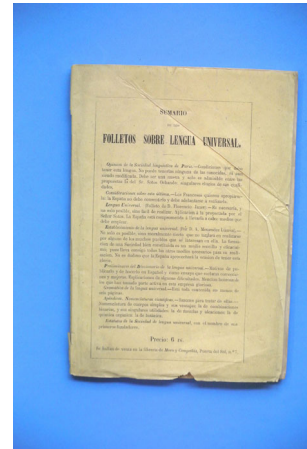
Factitious volume: *Sobre proyectos de una lengua universal y especialmente sobre el Doctor Don Bonifacio Sotos Ochando. Opinion de la comision de la lengua universal de la Sociedad de Liguística de Paris sobre esta importantísima cuestion, sobre varios proyectos para su formación, y en particular sobre el presentado por el Dr. Don Bonifacio Sotos Ochando, presbítero y ex-diputado á córtes.*- Madrid: Imprenta de Luis García, 1859.- [2] h. pleg. (299x216mm.).- [Follows:] *Consideraciones sobre el proyecto de lengua universal, del Dr. D. Bonifacio Sotos.*- Madrid: Imprenta de D. A. Aoiz, 1859.- [2] h. pleg. (281x194mm.).- [Follows:] *La lengua universal: cuestion internacional.*- Madrid: A. Durán, librero; París: A. Durand, libraire, 1860 (Madrid: Imprenta de Fortanet).- 14 p. (212x145mm.).- [Follows:] *Establecimiento de la Lengua Universal cuestion práctica por A. Menendez de Larrea.*- Madrid: Imprenta de T. Fontanet, 1860.- 14 p. (212x145mm.).- [Follows:] *Sotos Ochando, Bonifacio: Preliminares del diccionario de la lengua universal. Por el doctor Don Bonifacio Sotos Ochando.*- Madrid: Imprenta de J. Martín Alegria, 1860.- 15, [1] p. (212x145mm.).- [Follows:] *Gramática de lengua universal, su autor el Dr. Don Bonifacio Sotos Ochando. Ex-diputado á córtes, antiguo individuo del Consejo de instruccion Pública, Catedrático jubilado de la Universidad Central, autor de varias obras para enseñar el castellano á los franceses y el francés á los españoles, miembro de varias sociedades científicas nacionales y extranjeras, etc., etc.*- [Follows:] *Apéndice sobre nomenclaturas científicas.*- Madrid: Imprenta de J. Martin Alegria.- 8, 16 p. (212x145mm.).

[Separate:] *Estatutos de la Academia de Lengua universal, que está bajo la protección de S. M. la Reina.*- Madrid: Imprenta de José Cruzado, 1867.- 8º, 8p. (224x151mm.).

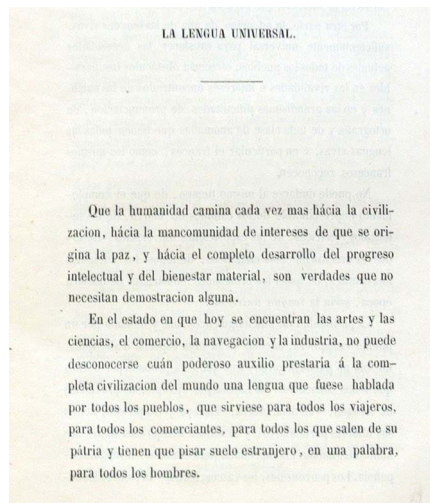
Original paper covers. Perfect condition.

Prov.: Folleto de Estatutos signed 'Forn' on cover.

Refs.: CCPB 000306396-8, 000307301-7, 000212405-X, 000103231-3, 000306438-7, 000576574-9, 000089484-2; Palau, 320598 (only for *Preliminares del diccionario...*, 1860)



Possibly the main scientific change that preceded the Revolution of 1789 in France was the idea that the knowledge of the world perceived by the senses (Condillac) was reached through an analytical method (Lavoissier, Cabanis, Des-tutt de Tracy ...). A physical world governed by natural laws should have its correspondence with general grammar, with rules that were common and implicit to all languages, which was responsible for the generation of ideas, taking as basis the relationship between the signs used to express the concepts on which the perceived sensations translated into. Mastering general grammar would facilitate the dizzying advance of scientific knowledge.

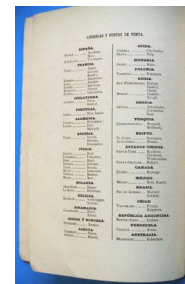


Heirs of this tradition, but turning over (these assumptions based on what is already known, the *Societé internationale de Lingüistique* was founded in Paris in 1854, one of whose goals was the creation and dissemination of a universal language that had to be scientific, logical, philosophical, harmonious... and expansible, to remain relevant in the future results of progress. To reach this goal he went on examining (and rejecting) both the value of known languages and the various projects that had historically taken place with that purpose, more abundant over the preceding decades given the generalisation of that positivist vision of which the *Societé* itself was an example. After rejecting even projects developed for this purpose by some members of the *Societé*, in 1858 they came to know of and examined the project that Bonifacio Sotos Ochando had been preparing since 1845 and which had already been accepted at the Madrid Ateneo, defended and promoted by personalities such as Martínez de la Rosa and Pedro Mata. That reception had encouraged Sotos to publish in 1855 the *Proyecto de una Lengua Universal* in 1851 that was extended, and was translated into French as *Projet d'une langue universelle*.

The *Proyecto* received from the Spanish Parliament, on a proposal from a committee chaired by Rios Rosas, the declaration that it was worthy of the 'Government's attention and the appreciation of the nation', including financing for its development. And the French edition, studied by the *Societé internationale de Linguistique* in 1858, received the verdict that it was "a project superior in every respect to all the others we have

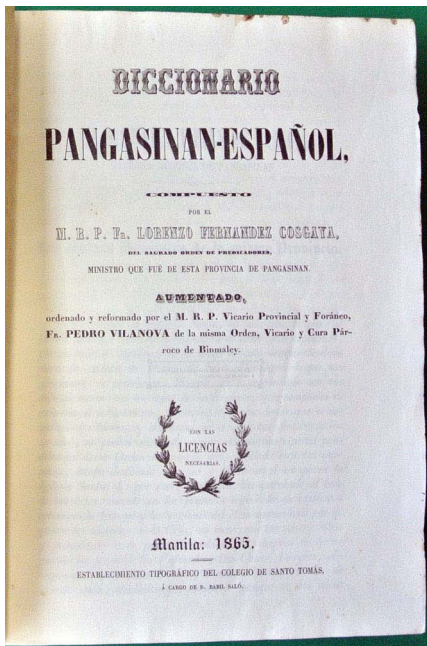
examined; that is executed in accordance to the Commissions' ideas; that without changing its foundation and principles it could be improved and could include convenient modifications, as desired by the author himself. We are far from finding it perfect, and we have already made some criticisms, maybe another better work will appear; but in the meantime the Commission takes the view that as of today the project by Mr Sotos Ochando should be taken into great consideration, excluding those known here, and that work is carried out to effectively improve it, and popularize it and promote its adoption."¹ A Society of the Universal Language was constituted, which had its own bulletin, directed by Lope Gisbert, who became the assistant and substitute of Bonifacio Sotos, disabled due to the stroke he suffered in 1861.

The very rare brochures that we present are an extraordinary sample of these vicissitudes.



¹ Para las peculiaridades del proyecto de Sotos y de otros proyectos de lengua universal de origen español, véase Julián Velarde Lombraña: "Proyectos de Lengua universal ideados por españoles", en *Taula. Quaderns de Pensament* 7-8 (1987): 7-78, a quien debemos lo aquí relatado.

1865 Lorenzo Fernández Cosgaya (1661-1731), Pedro Vilanova (1818-1873)



Diccionario pangasinan-español, compuesto por el M.R.P. Fr. Lorenzo Fernández Cosgaya, del sagrado Orden de Predicadores, ministro que fué de esta provincia de Pangasinan. Aumentado, ordenado y reformado por el M.R.P. Vicario Provincial y Foráneo, Fr. Pedro Vilanova de la misma Orden, Vicario y Cura Párroco de Binmaley.- Manila: Establecimiento tipográfico del Colegio de Santo Tomás, á cargo de D. Babil Saló, 1865.

Folio, (290x208mm.); [8], 330, 121 p.; the first sequence, for the Pangasinan-Spanish dictionary; second one, for a vocabulary Spanish-Pangasinan; sign.: [A]-B2, [1]-832,1-512 (832 y 512, en blanco).

Binding in vellum on cardboard, hand decorated spine with artistic black fretwork. Marbled fore-edges. Very white paper. Both the binding and body are in a perfect, almost pristine condition

Prov.: No data

Refs.: Palau, 88322; Pardo de Tavera, 2795.



Arte de la lengua Pangasinan (Pangasinan language Art) was printed in Manila in 1690, the work of the Dominican Andrés López. About that *Arte*, when nearly 200 years later it was edited in a renovated version, the person responsible- the also Dominican Mariano Pellicer- said that because the paper used had been of so bad a quality, the few copies that remained were in such bad condition that instead there were

manuscript copies in circulation, where in each copy there were more errors than in the earlier, which added to the errors that in his opinion, the work originally suffered because, he said, of the haste with which it had been elaborated.

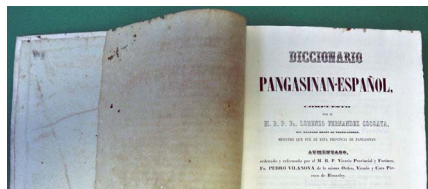
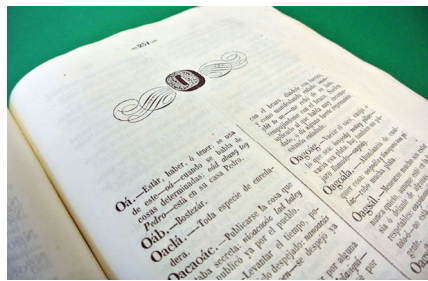
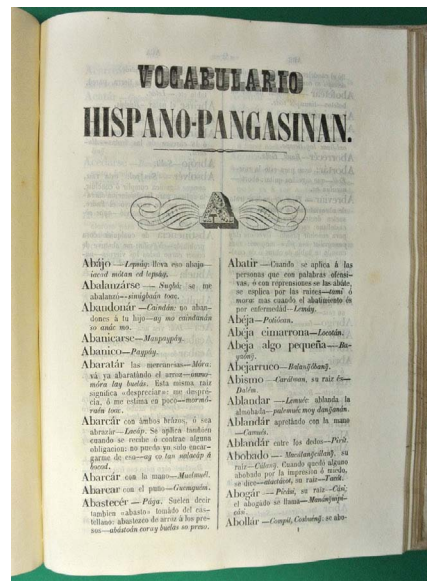
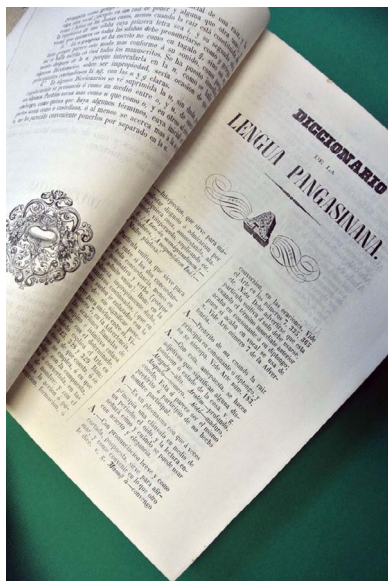
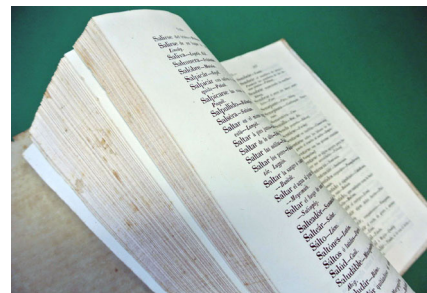
What the prologue of this 1840 reissue (reprinted in 1860 and 1904) didn't explain is that many of the manuscript copies were not copies of the original *Arte* of Andres Lopez, but an ela-

borate reworking from the early 18th century, attributed to another Dominican, Lorenzo Fernández de Cosgaya.

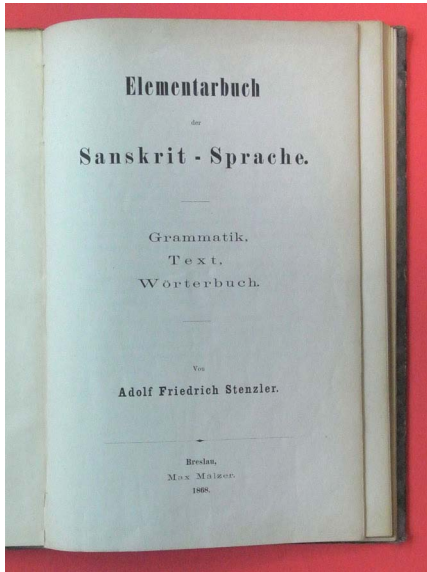
Indeed, a few years after the printing of *Arte de la lengua Pangasinan*, (The grammar of the Pangasinan language), Fernandez Cosgaya undertook the double effort to review it and create a dictionary of the Pangasinan language, so that they would complement each other, omit-

ting the Art references to vocabulary and the Dictionary regarding grammar. His revised *Art* never made it to press, and can only be found in manuscript versions (i.e. the 7858 ms that is in the National Library in Madrid); and the *Dictionary*, the work we have on offer, was not published until 1865, when the Dominican Pedro Vilanova also undertook the task of reviewing and adding to it. It was the first time that a Pangasinan dictionary was printed.

The main body of the volume is a dictionary of Pangasinan words and locutions explained in Spanish, followed by a shorter version of Spanish to Pangasinan to facilitate the learning of their words.



1868 Adolf Friedrich Stenzler (1807–1887)

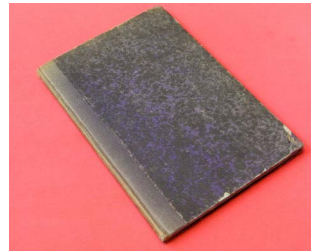


Elementarbuch der Sanskrit – Sprache. Grammatik, Text, Wörterbuch, von Adolf Friedrich Stenzler.– Breslau: Max Mälzer, 1868

4°, (235x153mm.); [4], 84 p.

Half cloth binding with corners and marbled paper.

Prov.: Two mss. ex-libris 'H. Neumann, Heidelberg, 1922', and 'H. Rothpletz'.



First edition of this grammar manual, 'the Stenzler', a true classic of Sanskrit studies which, in the nearly one hundred and fifty years that have since passed from its first publication, has never ceased to be republished.¹

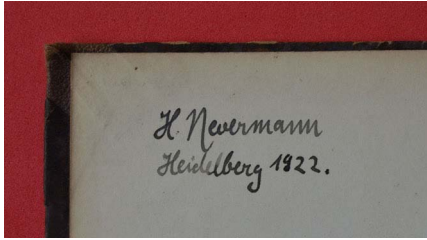
Its author, Adolf Stenzler, was professor of

¹ By Walter de Gruyter; in the last hundred years; last edition, 19th, 2003.

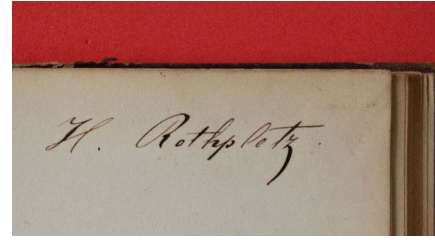
Oriental Languages and Culture at the University of Breslau from 1833. He had been a student of Schlegel, who was an avid defender of the ideology of romantic historicism and of the existence of a soul of the people - of the idea of people as a support of the nation that obtained a big rise in Germany in the middle of the century- and who introduced, in the early 19th cen-

tury, comparative Linguistics. This boom was aided by Humboldt's decision to create Sanskrit chairs when establishing the new model of university in Germany -the model still being used throughout Europe-.

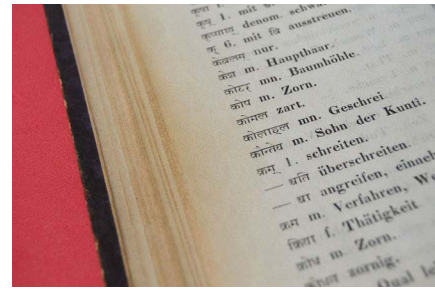
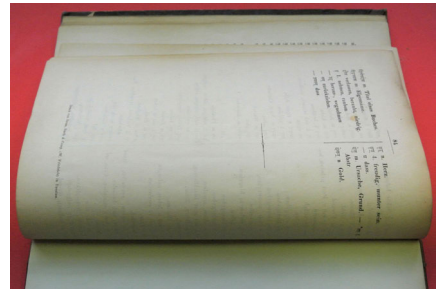
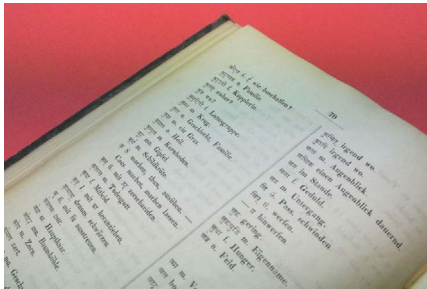
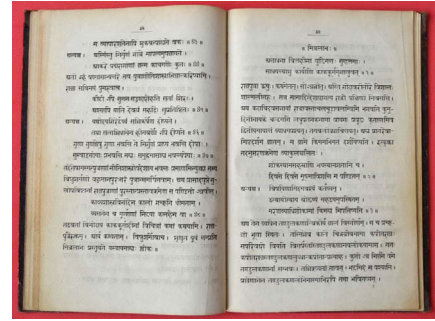
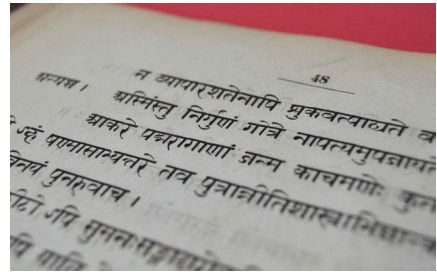
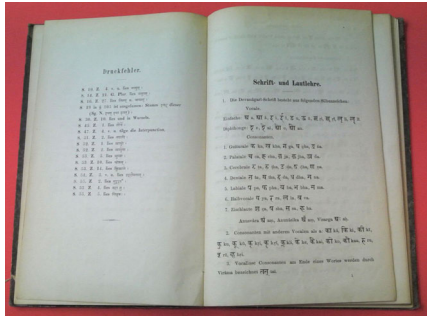
Comparative linguistics was so insistent on using this language as its fundamental tool, that the Orientalist Max Muller, promoter of compa-



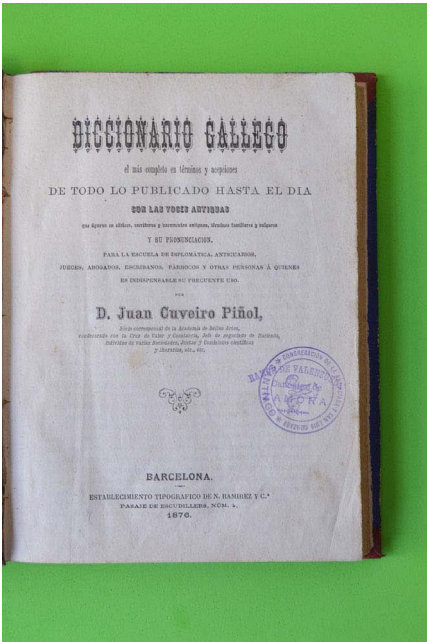
rative mythology, in the 1860s went so far as to claim that “a philologist with no knowledge of Sanskrit is like an astronomer without knowledge of mathematics”.¹



¹ See J. A. Collado: *Historia de la lingüística*. - Madrid: Gredos, 1973, p. 82.



1876 Juan Cuveiro Piñol (1821–1906)



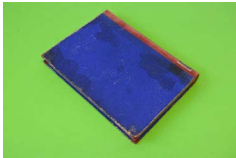
Diccionario gallego el más completo en términos y acepciones de todo lo publicado hasta el día con las voces antiguas que figuran en códices, escrituras y documentos antiguos, términos familiares y vulgares y su pronunciación. Para la Escuela de Diplomática, anticuarios, jueces, abogados, escribanos, párrocos y otras personas á quienes es indispensable su frecuente uso. Por Juan Cuveiro Piñol, socio corresponsal de la Academia de Bellas Artes, condecorado con la Cruz del Valor y Constancia, Jefe de negociado de Hacienda, individuo de varias sociedades, Juntas y Comisiones científicas y literarias, etc., etc.- Barcelona: Establecimiento Tipográfico de N. Ramirez y Cª, 1876.

4º, (210x157mm.); [4], 334, [1] p.

Autograph dedication by the author to Ramon de Valenzuela. Half leather binding and hardcover. Dirty plates; library spine label.

Proc.: Inked Ex-libris, Ramón de Valenzuela, chanon of Zamora. Overlapped, inked ex-libris again, from the Congregación de la Anunciada and San Luis Gonzaga of Santiago.

Refs.: Palau, 66617.



Although the dictionary prepared by Juan Cuveiro is listed as the second in chronological order of those published of the Galician language, the first one was just the posthumous print, in 1863, of the notes, up to the point he had drawn them out, of the Presbyterian priest Francisco Javier Rodriguez, librarian at the University of Santiago. In that first dictionary, Juan Cuveiro

the author of this one, points out how “we heard him say [Don Francisco] that these were no more than ‘a few notes that would progressively take shape; that would eventually cease to be (notes), and he would seek, through other works, to contribute to the discovery of the origin and etymology of the words, the names of Galician places, towns and surnames, with

other curiosities that would serve very useful to our country’. And he then adds: “If we examine them as notes, as data or as research, we cannot but confess that they are extremely curious and important, and worthwhile appearing in any bookstore or private library, persuading us that publishers, by giving it the form of a dictionary, wanted to pay tribute to the consideration and

respect of the author's ashes, and establish an incentive or form a basis so that other authors appear to serve as a monument to our country's literature, with the same enthusiasm with which Mr Rodriguez (...) and many others have enriched it.

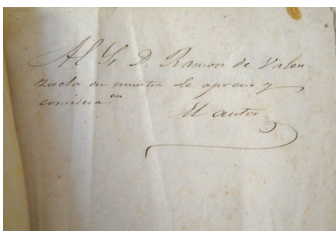
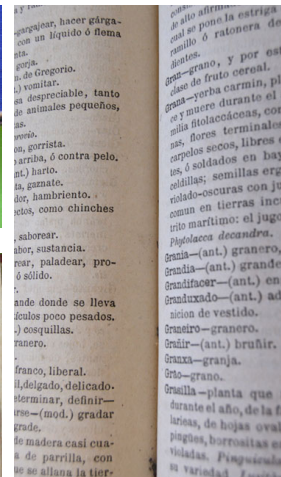
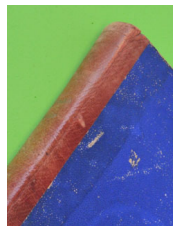
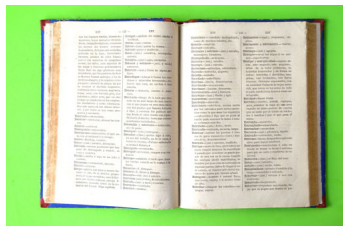
We (...) have tried to follow Mr Rodriguez in his method, although recognise that our merit is very small for such a colossal enterprise; but as a lack of knowledge is supplied alongside the good will, and, above all, by the desire to be useful to our beloved country, on which we have provided so much evidence, we have undertaken the business of publishing, in this GALICIAN DICTIONARY, not only the words and ex-

pressions that those distinguished compatriots and others have made known, but even the most vulgar terms and familiar and trivial words, that we were mustering up across a period of twelve years in each of the four provinces of Galicia, where we have lived. Another reason that has prompted us to present the ancient words with such concise meaning, has been to not tire the reader's imagination, only trying to make them understand, with just a quick glance, the origin of the name of many towns and surnames that exist in Galicia, such as *Albedro* (village), which is strawberry tree...".

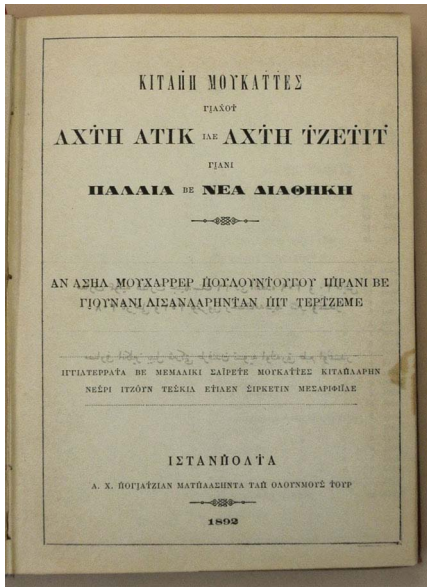
Cuveiro Piñol, a civil servant at the Treasury when the moderate governments didn't prevent

him being so, served in Valladolid and Pontevedra, where he opened a bookstore when the tides turned against him. An active publicist, he founded and directed several newspapers and magazines -beginning with *Las Musas del Lérez-*, took active part in the regionalist movement and emigrated to Cuba during the Restoration. In 1868, years before the dictionary, he had published *El habla Gallega* in Pontevedra, also one of the first attempts to establish a manual of the grammar of Galician, though apparently with little philological foundation¹

1 Xosé Manuel Sánchez Rei: "Trazos xerais da tradición gramatical galega", en *Revista Galega de Filoloxía* (2005) 6: 93-121



1892 [Biblia karamanlidka]

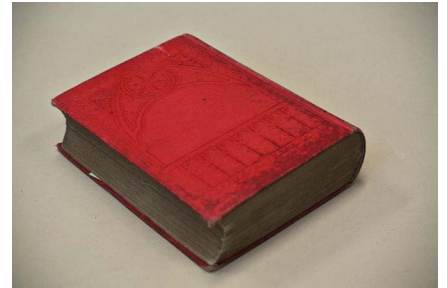


Kitab-i mükaddes yahod ahd-i atik ile ahd-i cedid yanõ Palea ve Nea Diathiki. - Istanbul'da: A.H. Boyacıyan Matbaasın'da tab olunmu dur, 1892

(145x107mm.); [4], 334, [1] p.

Editorial cloth binding. Some stains to back cover; slight rubbing to headcap and board edges; minimal stain on flyleaf. Very good condition.

Prov.: Label in front backboard, Lieselott Nevermann.



In the Ottoman Empire, which in one way or another survived between 1453 and 1922, dates in which the sultanate was abolished to constitute the Turkish Republic in 1923, there was never a radical language imposition. The official language, Ottoman Turkish, with terms from Turkish, Persian and Arabic languages, differed from the more widespread popular Turkish from Anatolia, the origin of today's official Tur-

kish. But, also, the different people and communities in the Empire wrote Turkish using different systems of characters, - Armenian, Persian, Greeks or Arab characters-, depending on their ancestry, their mother tongue or the majority population of the region where they lived. This happened especially with those communities that having lost their language, the Greeks and the Armenians, for example, kept their writing

systems. So the situation in the Empire in the late 19th century was that texts in Turkish could appear in different written dialects, in the different writing systems of Persian, Armenian, Arabic, Greek...

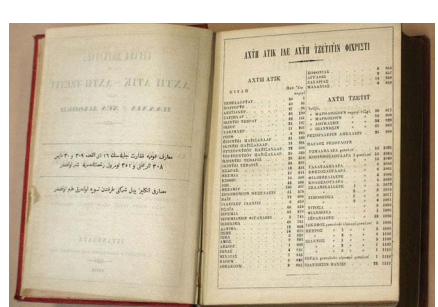
One of these, the Karamanli, was and remains to be, both the Turkish written in Greek characters and a dialect of Turkish spoken by the Karamanlides, an Orthodox Christian com-

munity, from the Anatolia regions of Karaman and Cappadocia, and extended due to emigration, to territories that are now part of Greece, Macedonia, Bulgaria and Romania.

Many of the Bibles published throughout the 19th century worldwide are the consequence of an evangelistic effort successively undertaken by Biblical Societies, the Evangelical Alliance and the American Presbyterian Church which, from the beginning of the century, strove to extend Protestantism through a publicity campaign with different origins, as were those campaigns from London, Lausanne and New York.

Funded by their home communities, pastors were being sent around the world who, wherever they settled, when not able to directly do it themselves, used to favour the publication of Protestant Bibles in the autochthonous languages.

We have no knowledge to determine to which original version this Bible in Karamanli corresponds¹ although it is most likely that it is a re-



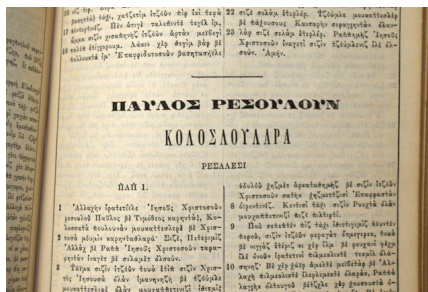
print or an evolution of that prepared by Elias Riggs, printed in Istanbul between 1869 and 1871, and reviewed by himself in 1884 together with Alexander Thompson, George Kazakhs and Avedis As-sadourian.²

We only managed to find one copy, at the University of Leiden, received in the legacy of books in Karamanli donated by Robert Anhegger.³ his may be due, in part, to the many different ways of translating the title.

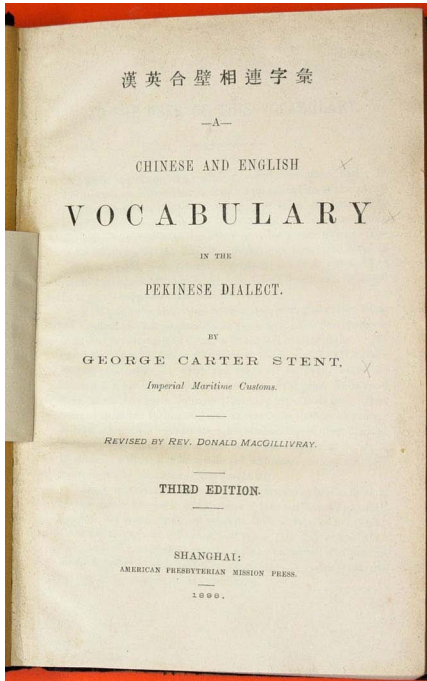
¹ Privratsky: *A History of Turkish Bible Translations*, en <http://historyofturkishbible.wordpress.com/>

² Riggs was also the factor for the edition of the Bible in modern Bulgarian at the end of the century. On Elias Riggs, see Mehmet Ali Dogan: *American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (ABCFM) and "nominal Christians": Elias Riggs (1810-1901) and American missionary activities in the Ottoman Empire.*- Tesis doctoral, University of Utah, 2013.

³ See Jan Schmidt: "Robert Anhegger and his Bequest in the Leiden University Library", en Evangelia Balta y Mehmet Ölmez (eds.): *Between Religion and Language. Turkish-Speaking Christians, Jews and Greek-Speaking Muslims and Catholics in the Ottoman Empire.*- Istanbul: Eren, 2011, p. 304, confirmed as part of the catalogue of the library of the University of Leiden.



1898 George Carter Stent (1833–1884)



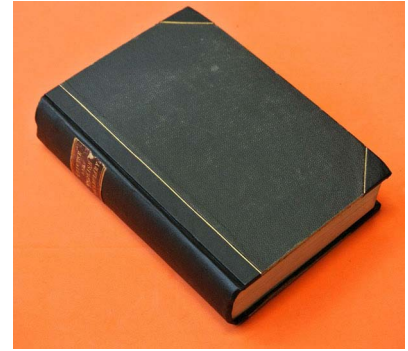
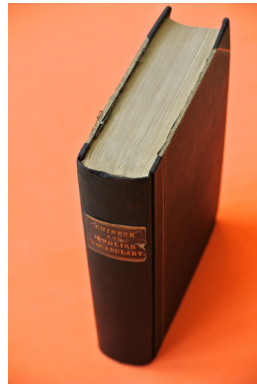
A Chinese and English vocabulary in the Pekinese dialect. By George Carter Stent, Imperial Maritime Customs. Revised by Rev. Donald MacGillivray. Third Edition.– Shanghai: American Presbyterian Mission Press, 1898.

(209x137mm.); 1 h., [V]-VII, 788 p.

Half leather cloth binding with corners; gilt fillet edge of spine and corners. Rubbing to board edges and foot with loss of cloth. Spotless interior without signatures, annotations or any underlining.

Prov.: No data.

Refs.: Cordier, *Sinica*, 2^e ed., III, c. 1610.



If the elaboration of dictionaries was part of the activities undertaken by Catholic missionaries in America, by both Jesuits and Franciscans, and in Asia by the Jesuits in the 16th and 17th centuries, it also became, from the decade of 1820s, a task for the Protestant evangelists and

Biblical societies when they began the last great wave of the spreading of Christianity, in this case Protestant, outside of Europe.

Continuing with this global work, the American Presbyterian mission in Shanghai reprinted the third edition of this vocabulary in 1898,

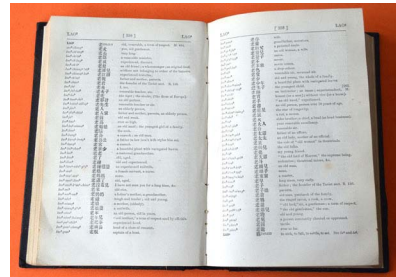
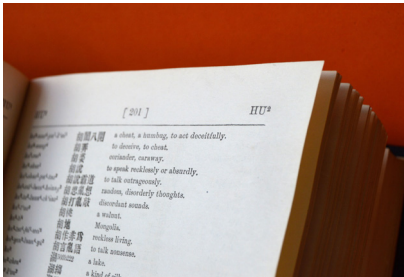
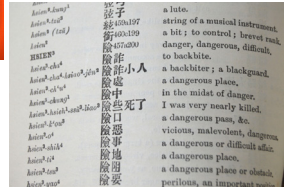
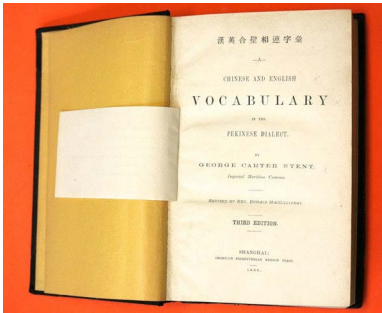
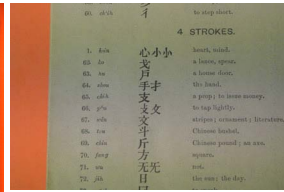
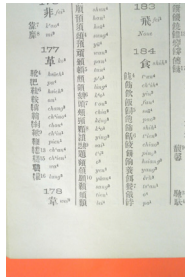
the work of maritime customs inspector George Stent. The first edition of Stent's work had been printed in November 1871 by the British customs service in Shanghai, which also published the third and final version in 1877.

More than vocabulary, this demonstration of

patience includes a long list of phrases, or 'narrated concepts', placed in alphabetical order of the transliteration of their pronunciation in the Peking dialect into Latin characters. So that, as the author notes in the brief preface, it is a vocabulary that takes its starting point from any expression that has previously been heard and, by its sound, provides information about how it is written in pictograms, what the meaning of the basic concept that comes into play is, and the major 'ideas' that can be built from it, as well as the writing of these related 'ideas' in pictograms.

And as if that was not complicated enough, the author, so he indicated in the preface of the first edition, absent in this edition, set for himself the limit of not taking but one line per entry to simultaneously facilitate the organization of the information in columns and made it easier to search for the vocabulary.

91. *wei* 誠 *ch'eng* 2 1000 honesty, truthfulness, propriety, knowledge, and truth.
 98. *wei* 戒 *ch'ieh* 5 1000 The five cautions of Buddha, "殺生偷盜邪淫妄言; 飲酒" do not kill, steal, lust, lie, or drink wine.
 99. *wei* 福 *fu* 8 1000 All blessings, every blessing. The five blessings in the 書經 are 壽富康寧攸好德 and 考終命. Long life, wealth, tranquillity, desirous of virtue, and a natural death. See 書經洪範. Others say longevity, riches, honour, posterity, and a natural death. In fact if one asks half-a-dozen Chinese what the "five blessings" are, each one will probably give a different list, perhaps the particular blessings he himself wishes for.
 100. *wei* 五刑 *wu* 5 1000 The "古五刑" ancient five punishments were, to brand the face, cut off the nose, cut off the feet, castration, and death. The 今五刑 modern five punishments are 斬殺流徙 and 笞 beheading, strangling, transportation, banishment, and flogging.
 101. *wei* 五官 *wu* 5 1000 These are 耳, 目, 口, 鼻 and 眉, ears, eyes, mouth, nose, and eyebrows. Some Chinese, however, assert that the heart is the fifth sense. Also a title of the official who superintends the imperial almanack.
 102. *wei* 五倫 *wu* 5 1000 These are 君臣, 父子, 夫婦, 昆弟 and 朋友, prince and minister, father and son, husband and wife, elder and younger brothers, and friends.
 103. *wei* 五代 *wu* 5 1000 Grandfather, father, one's self, son, and grandson.
 104. *wei* 五牛 *wu* 5 1000 At the "welcoming spring" all the local magistrates with their escorts go in procession carrying a gaily painted image of a cow—each color is symbolical; if yellow predominates, the crops will be plentiful; red, a drought will be severe; white, floods; black, sickness; and blue, war.





Date	Ref.	Item	Price €
1619	C-0425	Jerónimo de Texeda, Paris	1.860,00
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1754	C-0423	Pablo Francisco Rousseau	280,00
1759	C-0164*	Joseph Insaurralde, Madrid	14.880,00
1800	C-0163*	Lorenzo Hervás, Madrid	6.040,00
1809	C-0422*	Johann Ludwig Klüber, Tübingen	2.790,00
1852	C-0014	Sinibaldo de Mas, Madrid	650,00
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1868	C-0396*	Adolf Friedrich Stenzler, Breslau	280,00
1876	C-0053	Juan Cuveiro Piñol, Barcelona	560,00
1892	C-0397*	Biblia karamdlika, Istanbul	370,00
1898	C-0229*	George Carter Stent, Shangai	600,00

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- For references with an asterisk (*), a delay of ten days must be provided for the shipment.
- For the rest of the items, the administrative procedure we have to follow until receiving the export permit causes delays up to 45/60 days. Due to this circumstance beyond our control, we do not issue invoices nor request payments of any item until we receive its export permit.

Reference works quoted in records:

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- [BICRES, III] Niederehe, Hans-Josef (2005): *Bibliografía cronológica de la lingüística, la gramática y la lexicografía del español. Desde el año 1701 hasta el año 1800*.- Amsterdam: John Benjamin Publishings.
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- do Valle Cabral, Alfredo (1881), “Bibliographia das obras tanto impressas como manuscritas relativas á lingua tupi ou guarani tambem chamada lingua geral do Brazil”, en *Annaes da Bibliotheca Nacional do Rio de Janeiro* VIII (1880-1881): 143-214.
- [Viñaza, BELIA] Muñoz y Manzano, Cipriano, conde de la Viñaza (1892), *Bibliografía española de lenguas indígenas de America*.- Madrid : Suc. de Rivadeneyra.

