



Painted quire and sheet numbers, II: Spanish examples

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the margin of six millimeters below the woodcut would seem wide enough to contain at least a trace of a sheet number but is blank.

A search among *rappresentazioni* at Harvard not published by Baleni, and a not very thorough check of holdings elsewhere, yielded no examples of printed sheet numbers. *La historia di Ginevra degli Almieri che fu seppellita per morta nella città di Firenze* (n. p., n. d.),⁴ which collates A⁶ and is numbered '1†' on the title-page, may safely be credited to Baleni, from the use of the dagger to indicate a half-sheet, and more particularly from the appearance within the work of one of the woodcuts found in Baleni's edition of *La rapresentatione di Santa Uliva* mentioned above.

The examples at Harvard clearly showing printed sheet numbers on their titles, all with colophons stating that they were published by Giovanni Baleni in Florence, and all in quartos, are:

La rappresentazione et festa di Rosana, 1584. Numbered '4'; A-B⁸ (the last, a blank, lacking). Sander No. 6346.

La rappresentazione del figliuol prodigo, 1584. Numbered '1†'; A⁶. Sander No. 6188.

La rappresentazione d' uno miracolo del corpo di Christo, 1589. Numbered '1†'; A⁶. Sander No. 6259.

La rappresentazione di S. Eufrasia. Composta per M. Castellano Castellani, 1592. Numbered '3†'; A⁸ B⁶. Sander No. 6175.

It is not impossible that other Italian publishers or printers used sheet num-

⁴Not found in Sander. A copy is in the British Museum (11426. c. 5).

bers in this fashion, but so far no example has come to my notice.

WILLIAM A. JACKSON

SPANISH EXAMPLES

A survey of the Iberian chapbook literature, undertaken during the course of my study of a work frequently reprinted in this form for more than three centuries, the *Historia del Infante Don Pedro de Portugal*, has enabled me to carry forward the history of the use of printed quire and sheet numbers in Spain. The latest date given by Professor Jackson in his first note on the subject is 1733,⁵ but my survey has shown that the practice was continued by publishers of chapbooks on down to at least the end of the nineteenth century.

Examples of printed sheet numbers may be found in the collections of *pliegos sueltos* or 'loose sheets,' as the Spaniards term their chapbooks, which are available in several different libraries. Thus, in the John Griswold White Collection of Folklore and Orientalia in the Cleveland Public Library are four bound volumes labeled *Historias populares*. They contain 103 chapbooks published by 'El despacho de la Viuda de Hernando y C.^a, Calle del Arenal, núm. 11, Madrid,' and are bound in decreasing order of size as follows:

Nos. 1-4, 5 sheets (40 pp.)

Nos. 5-42, 4 sheets (32 pp.)

Nos. 43-88, 3 sheets (24 pp.)

Nos. 89-101, 2 sheets (16 pp.)

Nos. 102-103, ½ sheet (4 pp.)⁶

⁵HLB, VIII, 99.

⁶Of these chapbooks all but the last two have the number of sheets at the top of the

There is a printed index bound at the beginning of Volume I; it appears to be the publisher's catalogue. The whole collection is of the end of the nineteenth century.

On 13 January 1952, in one of the *puestos* in the Feria de Libros, Calle de Claudio Moyano, Madrid, I purchased for 40 pesetas (about \$1.00) two bound volumes labeled *Novelas antiguas*. On the spines at the bottom are the letters L. N., above which are numbers, 856 for one volume, 857 for the other. The stall keeper stated that the letters stood for Luis Nájera, a 'famous scientist' from whose library he had acquired the volumes several years previously.⁷ There are sixteen chapbooks in Volume I and ten in Volume II, all of them with printed sheet numbers. One of the chapbooks consists of five sheets, ten consist of four, and fifteen of three. The first and last books of the first volume were issued by a Madrid publisher identified only as 'Despacho, calle de Juanelo, núm. 19.'⁸ All the others were published by the Hernando house at Arenal, 11. None of them is dated, although they are all of the late nineteenth century. The two volumes have now been presented to the Harvard College Library.

title-page. The four-page books bear only the designation 'núm. 101' and 'núm. 103' respectively.

⁷ Possibly Luis Nájera Angulo.

⁸ This 'Despacho' may be the successor of José María Marés. On the title-page of the 1847 edition of the *Historia del Infante Don Pedro* published by the latter, the address is given as 'Corredera Baja de S. Pablo, núm. 27' (copy in British Museum; see below). The 1873 edition, however, designates the publisher as 'Despacho de Marés y compañía, Juanelo [sic for Juanelo], 19' (see J. P. Oliveira Martins, *Os filhos de D. João I*, Lisbon, 1891, p. 369).

In the Ticknor Collection in the Boston Public Library is a four-volume collection of chapbooks. The first two volumes are labeled *Relaciones populares* [sic] *en prosa*, the third *Nouvellas* [sic] *varias*, and the fourth *Historia del deluvio universal*, from the first tract in it. The first two volumes belonged to Ticknor himself and are indexed in Whitney's catalogue.⁹ The other two volumes, acquired later, are shelved with them. The entire collection consists of 44 tracts, with sheets indicated as follows: one of eleven sheets, four of six, four of five, ten of four, nineteen of three, one of two, and five with the number of sheets not indicated. Two of the latter five represent two different printings of a *Carta aparecida en Roma a su Santidad* of two pages (Madrid, José María Marés, 1843). The publishers appearing in the first two volumes are Dámaso Santarén of Valladolid (one tract each for 1843, 1844, and 1845, and five undated), Fernando Santarén of Valladolid (one undated, with no sheet number), Santarén [sic] of Valladolid (one of 1843, and one undated), José María Marés of Madrid (a total of seventeen, all dated, the years ranging from 1843 to 1849), and Manuel Martín of Madrid¹⁰ (two of 1781, neither of which

⁹ James L. Whitney, *Catalogue of the Spanish Library and of the Portuguese Books Bequeathed by George Ticknor to the Boston Public Library Together with the Collection of Spanish and Portuguese Literature in the General Library* (Boston, 1879), p. 298. Unfortunately, Whitney's index is valueless for the present purpose, since it lists neither the publisher nor the number of sheets.

¹⁰ This publisher may well be the Manuel José Martín who authored many chapbooks (see note 12 below). The two in the Boston Public Library published by Manuel José Martín also bear the printed statement 'Su

indicates the number of sheets). The eleven chapbooks in Volume III, all undated, were issued by Rafael García Rodríguez y Cuenca of Cordova,¹¹ and the three in Volume IV were published by José María Moreno of Carmona, two of them being dated 1861 and the third 1863.

The Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, has a collection of chapbooks bound in three volumes and labeled *Novellas varias*.¹² It contains 37 tracts, all undated. Two were published by Juan García Rodríguez de la Torre; the remaining 35 were published by his son. All have printed sheet numbers. The distribution by size is as follows: one each of twelve, eleven, nine, eight, and seven sheets; three of ten; seven

autor D. Manuel Joseph Martin' on the title-page. All five of the remaining chapbooks in the same library that indicate Manuel José Martín as author were published by the Santarén house in Valladolid.

¹¹Rafael García Rodríguez y Cuenca, the son of Juan García Rodríguez de la Torre, was active in Cordova from about 1805 until his death in 1844; see José María de Valdenegro y Cisneros, *La imprenta en Córdoba: ensayo bibliográfico* (Madrid, 1900), p. xxviii. One of the chapbooks in this third volume is the *Historia del esforzado caballero Clamades, y de la hermosa Clarmonda*. Another copy is in the Harvard College Library. In his first note on sheet numbers Professor Jackson takes cognizance of this latter copy but dates it about 1700 (HLB, VIII, 100, n. 12).

¹²The *Catalogue général des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque Nationale*, being an author catalogue, does not list and index this collection. The individual works that contain a designation of the author may be found under the author's name: Aldana (Gaspar), Cabra (Teodoro Josef de), Gomes de Sancto Estevam, Martín (Manuel José), and Santos Alonso (Hilario). Indeed, under the latter's name are 25 entries, only 2 of which are bound in the *Novellas varias* (Rév. Y²). The catalogue descriptions never give the number of *pliegos*; occasionally they give the number of pages.

of six; seven of five; nine of four; and six of three.

The British Museum also has several bound volumes of Spanish chapbooks variously labeled. The following nineteenth-century copies of the Infante Don Pedro narrative are cited as examples of what may be found in them:

Madrid: Isidra Ocaña, Calle de Juanelo, n. d. [ca. 1815]. No printed sheet number. Bound in *Tracts*. 1813-21.

Madrid: José María Marés, 1847. 3 sheets. Bound in *Spanish Chap Books. Biographies, etc.* 1846-59.

Cordova: Fausto García Tena, Calle de la Librería, núm. 2, n. d. [ca. 1850]. 5 sheets.¹³ Bound in *Spanish Chap Books*. 1810-1846. *Tracts*.

Madrid: 'Se hallará de venta en la Plazuela de la Cebada, núm. 96,' 1858. 3 sheets. Bound in the same volume as the 1847 edition.

[Madrid]: 'Despacho, Calle de Juanelo, núm. 19,' n. d. [ca. 1880]. 3 sheets. Bound in *Broadside Romances Spanish, Historias, Vol. III*.¹⁴

Many other collections of *pliegos sueltos* must exist, as for instance the

¹³Fausto García Tena, the son of Rafael García Rodríguez y Cuenca, thus carried on the family tradition of printing the number of sheets. He was active from 1844 until his death in 1874, and in 1861 moved the establishment from Calle de la Librería, no. 2, to Calle de San Fernando, no. 34. See Valdenegro y Cisneros, *Imprenta en Córdoba*, p. xxix.

¹⁴See *The British Museum, Catalogue of Printed Books 1881-1900*, LI (Ann Arbor, Mich., 1946), cols. 364-365, for additional collections of Spanish chapbooks. The individual volumes are not inventoried. See also *Supplement 1900-1905*, IX (Ann Arbor, 1950), col. 323.

three volumes known to have been in the Hispanic library of Foulché-Delbosc.¹⁵ Examination of them might lengthen the list of Spanish publishers who designated the number of sheets on the title-page.¹⁶

A long search has failed to reveal a printed quire or sheet number on any Portuguese chapbook (*folhas volantes*), whether of the seventeenth or the twentieth century, whether printed in Portugal or Brazil. The sampling has been fairly extensive, for the Infante Don Pedro tale has been studied in Portuguese translation in the following collections of Portuguese chapbooks: three volumes in the Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid, labeled *Entremeses portugueses*, Lisbon, 1768-97; two volumes, each labeled *Literatura de cordel*,¹⁷ in the Biblioteca Nacional, Lisbon; and four boxes of unbound books in the White Collection in Cleveland.¹⁸

The Spanish chapbooks of the

eighteenth and nineteenth centuries that bear printed sheet numbers seem to confirm Professor Jackson in his belief that the numbers are related to the sales price, and possibly to the tax due on the individual copies. The numbers are obviously an instant key to the size. The fact that they are found in advertisements where one would normally expect prices seems conclusive proof that they are also a key to the retail price. Such advertisements are often included within the chapbooks themselves, to fill out space at the end. Thus on the last page of the first chapbook in the first volume of the *Novelas antigüas* in the Harvard College Library, under the heading 'Historias que se hallan en el mismo despacho,' is a list of 75 items. They are set down by size. The first, *Oliveros de Castilla y Artus de Algarve*, has five sheets. Then come twenty items of four sheets, forty-two of three, and twelve of two.¹⁹

FRANCIS M. ROGERS

AMERICAN EXAMPLES

During the course of work on the 'Bibliography of American Literature' now in process of compilation under the auspices of the Bibliographical Society of America, I have been in a position to observe the use of printed sheet numbers in the United States, and accordingly offer the following data as a further contribution to the study of the general subject.

The explanation for the use of sheet numbers in the United States is found in the federal postal laws of the period

¹⁹ Professor Jackson states (HLB, VIII, 99) that in no case where the quire number differs from the sheet number in a Spanish book is the former given. My own observations completely confirm this statement.

¹⁵ See *Catalogue de la bibliothèque hispanique de R. Foulché-Delbosc* (Abbeville, 1920), cols. 429-430. 'Recueil factice AF,' *Historias*, 2 vols., contains 32 items, and 'Recueil factice AG,' *Libros de caballerias*, 1 vol., contains 9 items.

¹⁶ The following editions of the *Infante Don Pedro* add two publishers to the list of those designating sheet numbers:

Reus: 'Se halla en casa Vidal, arrabal alto de Jesús núm. 5,' n. d. [ca. 1873]. 3 sheets. I own a copy.

Seville: Viuda de Vazquez y Compañía, 1815. 5 sheets. Copy in Hispanic Society of America, New York. Professor Jean Seznec informs me that there is also a copy in the 'Taylorian Library,' Oxford.

¹⁷ This term apparently means 'string literature,' possibly because the chapbooks were suspended in printshops or booksellers' stalls either by or on a piece of string. The significance of the term needs further study.

¹⁸ These boxes contain a total of 90 chapbooks of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. One of the boxes contains 12 late nineteenth-century chapbooks printed in Rio de Janeiro.

Linnaean books from the Arboretum and the Gray Herbarium continue on deposit in the stacks of the Houghton Library, whence they may be drawn for consultation in the new Herbarium.

Mrs Lazella Schwarten, formerly Librarian of the Arnold Arboretum, is now Librarian of both the Arnold

Arboretum and the Gray Herbarium and is in charge of both libraries in the new building. She is assisted by Mrs Patricia Lewicki and Mrs Yvonne Meigs. Dr Richard Schultes has recently been appointed Curator of the Orchid Herbarium of Oakes Ames and is in charge of the Orchid Library.

List of Contributors

FRANKLIN M. WRIGHT, Department of History, Brown University

DOROTHY ROUNDS, Head of the Latin Department, Arlington High School

STERLING DOW, John E. Hudson Professor of Archaeology, Harvard University

KIMBALL C. ELKINS, Senior Assistant in the University Archives, Harvard University

KEYES D. METCALF, Professor of Bibliography, Director of the Harvard University Library, and Librarian of Harvard College

PHILIP HOFER, Lecturer on Fine Arts, Curator of Printing and Graphic Arts in the Harvard College Library, and Secretary of the William Hayes Fogg Art Museum

G. W. COTTRELL, JR, Editor in the Harvard University Library

RUTH MULHAUSER, Associate Professor of Romance Languages, Western Reserve University

WILLIAM A. JACKSON, Professor of Bibliography and Assistant Librarian of the College Library in charge of the Houghton Library, Harvard University

FRANCIS M. ROGERS, Professor of Romance Languages and Literatures and Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Harvard University

EARLE E. COLEMAN, Assistant to the Editor, Bibliography of American Literature

DMITRY CIZEVSKY, Lecturer on Slavic, Harvard University

MARGARET S. IRWIN, Curator of the Transportation Room, Baker Library, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University

JAMES E. WALSH, Head of the Division of Rare Book Cataloguing in the Harvard College Library

CHARLES KAPLAN, Assistant Professor of English, Roosevelt College