

Trienio Liberal 1820-1823 Exhibition Handlist
Voltaire Room, Taylor Institution, 4 February to 3 March 2020

CASE 1. The Texts.

1.) Madrid 1820 reprint of 1812 Constitution

Constitucion politica de la monarquia española, promulgada en Cadiz a 19 de marzo de 1812.
Reimpresa en la Imprenta Nacional de Madrid Año de 1820.

2.) Barcelona 1820 reprint of 1812 Constitution

Constitucion politica de la monarquia Española. Promulgada en Cadiz a 19 de marzo de 1812.
Reimpresa en la Imprenta Nacional de Sierra y Martí. Barcelona, Año 1820.

3.) Italian translation, 'Londra' 1820

Costituzione politica della monarchia spagnuola promulgata in Cadice nel marzo del 1812. Tradotta in italiano. Collazionata e corretta sull'originale spagnuolo.
Londra, 1820 [but probably printed clandestinely in Italy].

4.) Italian translation, Palermo 1820.

Costituzione politica della monarchia spagnuola promulgata in Cadice nel marzo del 1812. Tradotta in italiano. collazionata e corretta sull'originale spagnuolo. Prima edizione siciliana.
Palermo 1820. A spese di Francesco Abbate qu. Dom.
Date manually altered to '1821' in this copy. This is not the first Sicilian edition; one was published there in 1813. The text of this version is the same as that of the (alleged) London edition.

5.) Italian translation, unassigned, Naples, 1820. (N1)

Costituzione politica della monarchia spagnuola promulgata in Cadice il 19 di marzo 1812. Tradotta nuovamente dallo spagnuolo.
Napoli. 1820.

6.) Italian translation, unassigned, Naples, 1820. (N2)

Costituzione politica della monarchia spagnuola promulgata in Cadice il 19 di marzo 1812. Tradotta nuovamente dallo spagnuolo.
Napoli. 1820.

N2 is a much cheaper printing of the same translation as N1: coarser paper, smaller format, less generous spacing (e.g. in article numbers and headings). Neither edition bears the name of a printer, testimony to the circulation of unauthorised editions as well as the government-approved translation.

7.) Italian translation, government-sponsored, Torino, 1821.

Costituzione politica della monarchia spagnuola promulgata in Cadice il 19 di marzo 1812.
Torino. Stamperia Reale. MDCCCXXI.

Prefaced by the Regent, Prince Carlo Alberto, and issued by the Stamperia Reale, the 1821 Turin edition is a larger format and more generous in its layout than the unofficial editions exhibited here.

CASE 2. Texts and Interpretations: Absolutism versus Constitutionalism.

8.) German translation, Berlin, 1819.

Spaniens Staats-Verfassung durch die Cortes aus der Urschrift ubertragen und herausgegeben von Friedrich Grunenthal und Karl Gustav Dengel.

Berlin 1819. Bei Ernst Heinrich Georg Christiani.

This edition attests to ongoing European interest in the Cadiz constitution between 1812 and 1820.

9.) German translation, Leipzig, 1820.

Die spanische Constitution der Cortes und die provisorische Constitution der Vereinigten Provinzen von Sudamerika.

Leipzig. F. A. Brockhaus. 1820.

Includes draft constitutional material from the South American colonies in revolt against Spanish rule.

10.) 1820 Portuguese translation of the *Discurso preliminar*
Discurso preliminar á Constituição politica da monarchia hespanhola...
traduzido do hespanhol por R.F.C.

Lisboa. Na Typografia Rollandiana. 1820.

Attests the reprinting of other primary documents as well as the 1812 Cadiz Constitution itself.

11.) De Pradt

De la Révolution actuelle de l'Espagne, et de ses suites; par M. de Pradt, ancien Archevêque de Malines.

Paris: Chez Béchét Ainé, Libraire-Editeur; Rouen: Chez Béchét Fils, Libraire, 1820.

12.) French Translation by Núñez de Taboada, 2nd edition.

Constitution politique de la monarchie espagnole, promulguée à Cadix le 19 mars 1812, et jurée à Madrid par le roi Ferdinand VII, le 7 mars 1820; précédée du Rapport de la Commission des Cortès chargée de présenter le projet de Constitution. Traduit de l'Espagnol en Français, par E. Núñez de Taboada, directeur de l'interprétation générale des langues. Seconde édition.

Bruxelles, de l'imprimerie de J. Maubach, 1820.

A slightly expanded third edition followed:

13.) French Translation by Núñez de Taboada, 3rd edition.

Constitution politique de la monarchie espagnole, promulguée à Cadix le 19 mars 1812, et acceptée par le roi le 8 mars 1820; précédée du Rapport de la Commission des Cortès chargée de présenter le projet de Constitution. Traduit de l'Espagnol en Français, par E. Núñez de Taboada, directeur de l'interprétation générale des langues. Troisième édition, revue par plusieurs Cortès, et augmentée de la liste générale des membres des Cortès et des actes du Gouvernement espagnol jusqu'au 10 mars 1820.

A Paris, Chez Ladvocat, Libraire. 1820.

14.) *Catecismo politico*: A Spanish introduction to the Constitution

F[ernando] C[orradí]

Catecismo político, arreglado a la Constitución de la monarquía española, para ilustración del pueblo, instrucción de la juventud, y uso de las escuelas de primeras letras.

2nd edn. Madrid: Imprenta de Doña Rosa Sanz, calle del Baño, 1820. Se hallará en la librería de Arribas, calle de las Carretas. 86 pp.

A popular explanation of the terms of the constitution in question-and-answer catechism form.

15.) Réflexions

*Réflexions sur la révolution d'Espagne, avec un commentaire politique, historique et critique de la constitution des Cortès. Par J.A.A ****

Paris: A. Egron, imprimeur; Pichard, Libraire. Avril 1820.

16.) Von Haller in German

Karl [Ludwig] von Haller

Ueber die Constitution der Spanischen Cortes.

([Winterthur: s.i.,] 1820). 87 pp.

Reaction by a conservative commentator, widely translated and printed across Europe. See next item.

17.) Von Haller in Italian.

Karl Ludwig von Haller

Analisi della costituzione delle Cortès di Spagna, opera del Signor Carlo Luigi de Haller tradotta dal tedesco in francese da lui medesimo e dal francese in italiano trasportata dal Conte Francesco Grillenzoni Corradi d'Austria, dottore in ambe le leggi e caudidico nella curia modenese
Modena: Società Tipografica, 1821.

The titlepage attests the serial translation of this work, first by the author himself from German into French, and then by a second translator from French into Italian

CASE 3. Absolutism versus Constitutionalism continued

18.) Flores Estrada, Alvaro

Representation to H. C. M. Ferdinand VII. King of Spain, in Defence of the Cortes.

Translated from the Manuscript of the Author, by Charles Toplis, Esq.

London, 1819.

Paginated [305]-380; from *The Pamphleteer*, vol. XIV, pamphlet xxvii.

19.) [Sir Howard Douglas], *Crise de l'Espagne*

La Crise de l'Espagne. Traduit de l'anglais par le C^{te} Donatien de Sesmaisons.

A Paris, Chez Le Normant, Imprimeur-Libraire, Rue de Seine, N^o 8, Près du Pont des Arts,

MDCCCXXIII. The English original is exhibited as item 24.

20.) *Short Discussion*

A Short Discussion of the Spanish Question. Original.

London, 1823.

The Pamphleteer, XXI (January 1823). Paginated [ii], [351]-363, and [1]-15. Disbound copy.

Dated 1 January 1823, this blast against the policies of the Holy Alliance and the Congress of Verona embodies a forceful appeal to British public opinion to motivate the government to use British diplomacy on behalf of the country's Spanish ally, as a counterweight to the interventionist policies of absolutist regimes in Europe

21.) *Unchristian perfidies*

Unchristian Perfidies of the Most Christian Cabinet of France towards Free Spain ; Being An Appeal to the Public Opinion of Europe. By a British Traveller in the Peninsula.

London : 1823.

The Pamphleteer, XXII (September 1823). Paginated [i-ii], [553]-'224' [sic]-549, and [1]-29. A 'Preface' (pp. [3]-7 and [553]-527) is followed by an 'Appeal'

22.) *Dictamen 1823: A negative Spanish view of the Constitution*

Dictamen sobre la constitucion politica de la monarquia española, hecha en Cadiz a principios del año de 1812.

Sevilla: Viuda de Vazquez y compañía, 1823.

23.) Ceán Bermúdez tries to persuade the Russians: MS copy of diplomatic notes.

Note adressée au Ministère Imperial de Russie Par M. le Chevalier de Zeá Bermundez Ministre de S.M. Catholique auprès de S.M. l'Empereur de Toutes Les Russies.

Contemporary manuscript copy of diplomatic correspondence in French between the Spanish Minister Ceán Bermúdez and the Russian Minister, March/April 1820.

(1) Statement of the Spanish position on the revolt of 1820 and the status of the Cortes;

(2) Reply from the Russian Minister detailing the reaction of the Tsar to events in Spain and to the Spanish statement, dated 18/30 April;

(3) Statement of the Russian position sent to Russian diplomatic missions across Europe.

Unwatermarked, unlined paper; 12pp. Unbound.

Unsurprisingly, the Russian statements support the absolute rights of the monarch against any encroachments. The attitudes which both inspired and emanated from the Congress of Verona are already clearly articulated here.

24.) Sir Howard Douglas, in English

The Crisis of Spain

3rd ed., London: John Murray, 1823.

Exhibited, pp. 40-41 (as in the French translation above).

25.) José María Queipo de Llano y Ruiz de Saravia, Count Toreno, on the background to 1820.

Information on the Principal Events which took place in the Government of Spain, from the Commencement of the Insurrection, in 1808, to the Dissolution of the Ordinary Cortes in 1814; intended to explain the causes which led to the Late Revolution, and more particularly to repel the calumnies of the French Press, respecting that glorious and memorable occurrence. By Count Toreno, the leader of the present Cortes, and late an exile in England and France. Translated from the Original Spanish. By William Walton, Esq. Exclusively for *The Pamphleteer*.

London: 1820.

Paginated 1-43; from *The Pamphleteer*, vol. XVII, pamphlet xxxiii.

26.) Jeremy Bentham: Political Comment from England

Jeremy Bentham,

Essais de Jérémie Bentham, sur la situation politique de l'Espagne [...] traduits de l'Anglais

Paris: Librairie de Brissot-Thivars; Bossange Frères, Libraires; Aillaud, 1823.

27.) J. Fiévée anticipates problems...

De l'Espagne, et des conséquences de l'intervention armée;

Troisième édition. A Paris, Chez Le Normant, Libraire, Rue de Seine, N^o. 8. MDCCCXXIII

Written before the French invasion of Spain, after a consideration of historical circumstances and the current political context this work reaches the conclusion that French and British interests alike should align these two powers against the reimposition of an absolutist régime in Spain. An interesting example of the opposition to intervention within France itself. Exhibit pp.40-41.

CASE 4. Intervention and its Aftermath.

28.) The French army preens itself on victory in Spain in 1823

Faits d'armes de l'Armée française en Espagne; dédiées à l'Armée des Pyrénées sous les Ordres de Son Altesse Royale Mgr. Duc d'Angoulême

A Paris: Imprimerie de L. Cordelier, 1824.

Half-title: *Campagne des français en Espagne, 1823.*

29.) Comité español MS reproductions

Bodleian Library, MS Phillipps-Robinson b.84, fols. 1-2.

The Comité Español in London assisted Liberal refugees who had fled to Britain long after the Trienio and well into its aftermath (into the 1830s). An interesting witness to its activities (exhibited in reproduction because of the fragility of the original) is this handwritten list of its beneficiaries, preserved among the papers of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bt., at the Bodleian.

30.) *Colección poética* by Canon Riego

In Taylorian VET.SPAN.C.III.3.

A textual manifestation of the cult of General Riego is found in the poetic appendices oddly coupled to his relative Canon Riego's edition of a late medieval work, the *Doze triunfos* by Juan de Padilla, an unexpected context for such contemporary political hagiography as the *Romancero de Riego*. Several small portraits adorn this section of the privately-published volume.

31.) Lithographic Portrait of General Riego by Villain

Riego rapidly became a martial pin-up for Spanish liberalism, particularly after his execution; idealised portraits large and small of Riego proliferated across Europe. This specimen was produced in France, where opinion remained divided long after the intervention in Spain.