

LEO CADOGAN RARE BOOKS

A SHORT MISCELLANY OF NEW ACQUISITIONS



MARIAN DEVOTIONAL

1. [Andries, Joos, S.J.] [Sallaert, Anthonis]: *La perpetua spada della Regina de' Martiri*, dall' Annuntiatione del Verbo fin' alla morte. Si spiegano li sette principali misterij della sudetta spada con sette immagini. Opera di un Padre della Compagnia di Giesu. Stampata in Anversa e trasportata dal latino nel volgare Italiano. In Roma, per Ignatio de' Lazzari 1652.

32mo. (12.2 cms. x 8.8 cms. in binding), pp. 144. Seven full-page engravings in text. Waterstaining, bound in contemporary vellum, some deterioration to binding, including mouse-nibbling to lower margin of back cover. Traces of contemporary inscriptions to title-page. Loosely laid-in, a woodcut Jesuit symbol cut out from a book.

A rare Italian-language edition of an illustrated work explaining the Seven Sorrows of the Virgin Mary, first printed in Latin, as "Perpetuus gladius reginae martyrum", in Antwerp, 1649. The work's title ("the perpetual sword of the Queen of Martyrs") refers to the traditional depiction of the sorrows in Marian iconography. The author, Josse Andries (1588-1658) was a teacher of Jesuit charism in Ghent, Mechelen and Brugge. His learned work includes (38-39, 121) discussion of ancient manuscripts in the Jesuit Order's libraries of Burgos and Bologna. Other sources include mystical writings by St. Bridget of Sweden (1303-1373), and Rupert of

FROM THE SHEEN ANGLORUM CHARTERHOUSE

2. **Commynes, Philippe de:** Les memoires de Messire Philippe de Commynes, Chevalier, Seigneur d'Argenton: sur les principaux faicts, & gestes de Louis onzième & de Charles huictième son filz, Roys de France, reveus & corrigés, pour la seconde fois, par Denis Sauvage de Fontenailles en Brie, Historiographe du tres-chrestien Roy Henry Ile de ce nom. A Lyon, par Ian[sic.] de Tournes 1559.

Folio, pp. [12], 264, [8]. Light or medium browning, occasional minor waterstains and a nick to title-page, occasional early inkstains. Bound in 18th-cent. mottled calf gilt, gilt armorials to spine, marbled pastedowns and endpapers, edges mottled red. Binding rubbed and slightly worn, spine relaid, f.f.e.p. possibly replaced at same time. Inscriptions to title-page of Shene Anglorum and (in a later hand) Shene Anglorum Neoportis, later inscriptions (see below). Underlinings and annotations (see below).

Second Denis Sauvage edition of the 'Memoirs' of Philippe de Commynes, the copy has ownership, and readers' marks and occasional marginalia, of the Sheen Anglorum Charterhouse, a community of English monks refounded at a Carthusian monastery in Sheen in 1555, under Queen Mary, and subsequently (1559-1783) found in the Low Countries, as its own community or absorbed into others, successively in Bruges, Namur, Leuven (Louvain), Antwerp, Mechelen (Malines) and Nieupoort. The book, being concerned with the same Low Countries, and their relations with France and England, is a topical one for the community. The Sauvage editions (first: 1552) were considered the best editions of Commynes until that of Denis Godefroy (1649).

The beginning of the book (Book I, chapters 1-12) contains many underlinings, and shows thus an attentive reading. Besides the underlinings, at bottom of p. 3, "osta" has been translated into English, in a contemporary or early hand, as "take away". At p. 17, the spellings of the titles of the Dukes of York and Warwick are corrected. Later on, underlinings become very occasional, but still, in five places, clarificatory words are added, either in addition to or replacing text (at p. 75, "tous les aultres", at p. 77, "oeuvre", at p. 84 "le", at p. 107, "marchandant et", at p. 128, "auteur"). This second group of interventions were probably made at a later time, but still quite likely in the later seventeenth century. I have compared these latter with the Godefroy edition on the chance that these were a product of the texts being collated, but the additions are broadly independent of Godefroy.

The Marian foundation of Sheen was led by Maurice Chauncy (c.1509-1581), a Henrician monk who had fled to the Charterhouse of Bruges in 1547 but came back to England with Mary's accession. With Elizabeth's accession in 1559 he returned to Bruges, and was from 1561, prior of the city's Charterhouse. In 1568, the English in Bruges were allowed to set up their own (Sheen Anglorum) community, with Chauncy again as prior. The monks were driven from Bruges in 1578 and went to Louvain, initially joining Louvain's Charterhouse.

Chauncy was returning from Spain, where he had been raising money for his English community, when he died in Paris.

Our volume is a very interesting one, also because it contains clues as to the dispersal of Sheen Anglorum's library in 1783. It has armorial crests to spine, possibly Northern European, and quite likely showing the book's first owner after the monks. It was subsequently discovered by English Anglican antiquaries (presumably via the book trade), being a gift (1839) from Francis Hessey (possibly the northern churchman, sermon-writer and schoolmaster (1815/16-1882)), to Eleonora Adelaide, wife of the writer the Revd. Francis Kilvert (1793-1863, his bookplate to front pastedown). An owner J. Earle has added his name to Kilvert's bookplate, and this may be the Reverend J. Earle of Swanswick Rectory, Bath, who was a subscriber to a memorial volume of Kilvert's verse (1866). The 19th-century provenance of the book shows us probably the romantic curiosity for England's Catholic past, that was a feature of the Victorian period.

Via, it appears, Blackwell's in Oxford, the book was later in the possession (1940) of the Renaissance historian Denys Hay (1915-1994).

Adams C 2452. Gültlingen (Lyon) IX 455. Ind. Aurel. 143.354. USTC 6441.

[ref: 3118] **£2,850**



MUSIC AND ANCIENT MATHEMATICS

3. **Dall' Olio, Giambattista:** Sull' applicazione della matematica alla musica, memoria di Giambattista dall' Olio [Sul preteso moderno ripristinamento del genere enarmonico de'

Greci, memoria di Giambatista dall' Olio]. [Modena] [presso la Società Typographica] [c. 1803].

Two articles apparently issued together, pp. 19 [1] + 2 fold-outs (one letterpress, one engraved); 8. First article with woodcut headpiece decoration to p. 3 featuring at centre a small image of Justice. Second with woodcut decoration featuring a recorder and putti, and small engraved musical diagram in text. Light browning, very good, in contemporary paper wrappers, foxed. Contemporary inscription "No. 362", stamped number 1528, and pencil-note "a. 1811".

Offprints or reprints of two articles on music, mathematics, and the ancient Greeks, from the journal 'Memorie di matematica e di fisica della Società Italiana delle Scienze', the texts were originally in vols. IX (1802) (609-625), and X/2 (1803) (634-639). The issues are given half-titles, repaginated, given new signatures, and a headpiece added to each in place of drop-head title. The last lines of the first article are also changed. Otherwise, the settings (certainly the guide-words) are identical, as are the fold-outs in the first article, and this pamphlet must have come from the same press in Modena, perhaps printed soon after the journals themselves (before the formes were dismantled). The author (1739-1823) was a Modenese music historian and accountant - later indeed a music librarian at the Biblioteca Estense, whose principal agent, the Jewish bookseller Mosè Beniamino Foà (1729-1821), was the journal's publisher.

In the first article the author examines a proposition of the Spanish musicologist Antonio Eximeno (1729-1808) that the Pythagorean theory of harmonic numbers is a fallacy. In the second, the author refutes a claim written in a letter by the Count Giordano Riccati to his pupil Giambattista Bortolani, that a passage in an air by the composer Niccolò Jommelli (1714-1774) could be explained by his discovery of the ancient Greek enharmonic genus.

In the journal itself, prior to the last leaf of the second article, a sheet of mathematical diagrams is bound that has no bearing on the article. It is omitted both here and in the four other copies discovered of this pair.

ICCU shows the two in Lovere and Bologna, OCLC adding SUNY Buffalo and Newberry.

[ref: 3141] £375

PORTUGUESE POET-NUN

4. Gil da Gama, Leonarda [i.e. Magdalena da Gloria (1672-c.1760), Sister]: Orbe Celeste adornado de brilhantes estrelas, e dois ramilhetes: hum colhido pela consideração, outro pelo divertimento. Dedicada a' ilustrisima senhora D. Joana Tereza de Noronha e Napoles. Lisboa, na oficina de Pedro Ferreira, impresor da Rainha N.S. e à sua custa. 1742.

8vo., pp. [40] 319 [1]. Title in red and black, some woodcut decoration. Some very minor worming at gutter, a very good copy in contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt, red morocco gilt label.

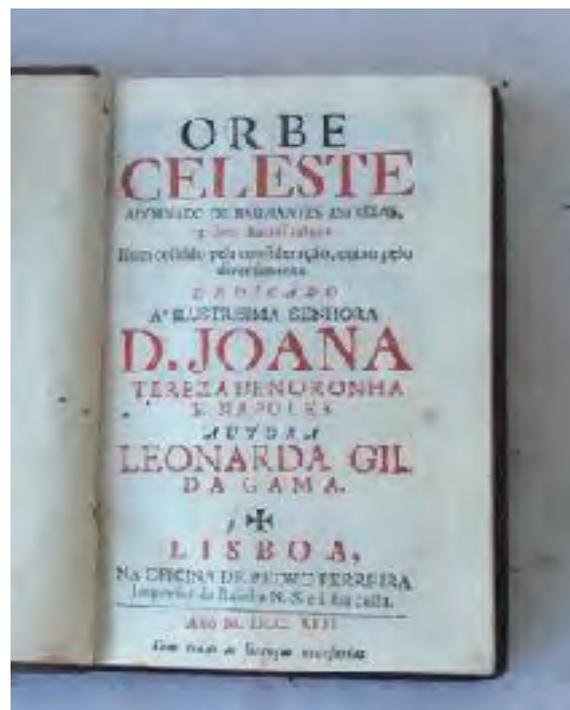
The poet and author Magdalena da Gloria (1672-c.1760) was a Franciscan nun of the convent of Nossa Senhora de Esperança in Lisbon, who, perhaps for reasons of decorum, wrote poetry under the anagrammatical pseudonym "Leonarda Gil da Gama". Her present work consists firstly of meditations on saints' days followed by poems for each. The saints are male and female, and the days treated in this way are for Saints Augustine, Francis, Paul, Peter, Anthony, John the Baptist, John the Evangelist, Vincent; Maxima, Julia and Verissimo, Joseph; Our Lady of the Conception, Clare, Anne, Rose of Lima, Pelagia of Antioch, Rosalia of Palermo, Mary Magdalen, and Barbara.

Following is a long poem, written in 159 cantos and on the subject of Jacob and Rachel. Subjects of further poems include (264-5) on the painted portrait of a skull on a panel, (270) to Mary Magdalen, (271) on the Biblical Judith, (272) Saint Rose of Viterbo, (275-6) a lament of the Jewish captives on the rivers of Babylon. Some particularly interesting poetical content is found at end, on subjects including time, melancholy, and love.

The volume is dedicated to the noblewoman Joana Tereza de Noronha e Napoles.

Inocencio V 344-5 and #5. Not in Palau. OCLC shows copies at Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Brigham Young, and Seville.

[ref: 3003] £750





MATHEMATICS CLASS AT ART SCHOOL

5. **Roblejo y Caballero, Francisco:** Disertacion sobre la influencia de las matemáticas en las artes, con especialidad en aquellas que constituyen lo que communmente se llama bella literatura ó bellas letras, leida en la clase de matematicas de la Real Academia de S. Fernando, el dia 29 de Junio del año de 1800, por su autor D. Francesco Roblejo y Caballero, discípulo de la misma Real Academia en la expresada clase. Madrid, en la imprenta de la viuda de Ibarra 1802.

8vo. (18.2 cms. x 11.9 cms. in binding), pp. [6] 96 + pp. [2] errata. A very good copy bound in contemporary marbled calf, double gilt zigzag pattern border to covers with gilt stamping from a circular tool in the free spaces, same pattern to sides, spine separated into compartments with a Grecian border, tooling to each compartment, the border and spine areas stained a darker colour, marbled pastedowns and endpapers, pink placemaker ribbon, all edges gilt (rubbed, very slight wear and loss at head of spine, very good). Early 20th-cent. bookseller's label of "El Libro Barato", Cordoba 1877, Buenos Aires [Argentina]. Contemporary inscription to title-page verso of M.S. de B.

Smartly-bound dissertation by a student in the mathematics class of Madrid's fine arts academy the Real Academia de Bellas Artes de San Fernando, on the influence of mathematics on the arts. In a work rich in citation, with artists mentioned ranging from Albrecht Dürer to Anton Raphael Mengs, the student treats eloquence, poetry, painting, sculpture, architecture and music.

The study of mathematics at the royal art academy was begun in 1768 by the Enlightenment scholar Benito Bails (1730-1797). Taking over from him was Antonio Varas, whom the present student acknowledges as his director of studies, as well as one Magin Vallespinosa. The academy itself was set up in 1744, and Francisco Goya was its director in 1785 and again in 1795-7. The present student discusses past mathematics students' theses, and on pp. 94-96 of the work there is a list of ten other dissertation titles, by fellow-students of his mathematics class. Subjects of these include trigonometry, algebra, the work of Leibnitz, and acceleration.

CCPB000330549-X, 000688763-5 (two entries with no clear difference). Palau 271121. OCLC shows copies outside Spain at Universities of Oklahoma and Madison-Wisconsin.

[ref: 3008] **£480**



SAINT CLARE - ILLUSTRATED LIFE

6. Sedulius, Henricus [Collaert, Adriaen] [Noort, Adam van]: Icones Sanctae Clarae, B. Francisci Assisiatis primigeniae discipulae vitam, miracula, mortem repraesentates. Serenissimae Isabellae Clarae Eugeniae, Philippi II Hispaniar. Regis filiae, Alberti Archiducis Austriae, Ducis Brab. &c. lectissimae coniugi, F. Henricus Sedulius DD. [S. Clarae van Assisie leven, miraculen en sterven]. Antverpiae, excudit Adr. Collaert [early 17th cent.]

4to., fols. [2] 32, pp. [2] 3-7 [1]. 34 engraved plates followed by letterpress appendix. Very good copy bound in 18th-cent. mottled tan calf, sides gilt, gilt lettering and decoration to spine, marbled pastedowns and endpapers, all edges red (slight rubbing, slight loss to head and tail of spine). Front pastedown with small shelf-label and modern bookplate (Robert J. Hayhurst). MS collector's note (poss. 19th-cent.) to f.f.e.p. verso, sliver at top of 2nd f.e.p.

removed (possibly to excise a signature as there are small traces of purple ink at top of title-page, which is facing).

A life in pictures of St. Francis's disciple the abbess St. Clare of Assisi (1194-1253), with text written by the Franciscan monk Henricus Sedulius (Hendrik Sedulius van Kleef) (1547-1621). This copy has a Dutch-language appendix, comprising a short life followed by a numbered guide to the contents of the plates. This last part carries at end imprimatur of L. Beyerlinck, described as archipresbyter and censor of books. Intended clearly to make the book more useful for the home market, we have not located it in other copies.

The illustrated life of this important female saint, the first female Franciscan and first female author of a monastic rule, features not only St. Clare, and indeed St. Francis, but also Clare's sister St. Agnes, and her mother Blessed Ortolana - both also nuns, of her order. Telling a well-known story, the text carries cross-references to a life of Clare, which will be the 'Legenda Sanctae Clarae' attributed to Thomas of Celano (d. 1257). Sedulius also uses as source material a commentary on this life, and her bull of canonization. Adrien Collaert (1560-1618), the engraver and publisher, was a notable artist and probably a pupil of the engraver Philip Galle, with whom he collaborated and whose daughter he married in 1586. He used drawings by Adam van Noort (1562-1641), the teacher of Peter Paul Rubens. A variant exists with publisher's name Maarten van den Enden.

OCLC shows copies at Getty, Emory, St. Bonaventure (NY), Maastricht, BM Lyon, and UCL (variant) - COPAC adding Royal Academy of Arts (London).

[ref: 3143] **£1,950**



ITALIAN POPULAR BALLADS

7. [Shirley, Walter Augustus:] Italian ballad pamphlet collection of English churchman Walter Augustus Shirley (1797-1847). [Lucca, Todi, Foligno, Rome, Loreto] [c.1810-1824].

43 pamphlets, small formats (full list available). Mostly very good, in a contemporary binding of marbled paper over boards (16 cms. x 10.5 cms.), binding rubbed and slightly worn but good, inscription to f.f.e.p. recto of "W.A. Shirley, Rome 1827", MS volume label to spine ("19").

The churchman Walter Augustus Shirley (1797-1847), sometime bishop of Sodor and Man, took a sojourn in Italy in 1826-7, where he acted as English chaplain in Rome - an account of his travels in the peninsula later appearing in T. Hill ed., 'Letters and memoir of the late Walter Augustus Shirley' (London 1849) (74-122). Acquaintances made on his trip included the painter (and later first director of the National Gallery) Charles Eastlake (1793-1865), the Scottish theologian Thomas Erskine (1788-1870), and the scholar and diplomat Baron von Bunsen (1791-1860). The published account of the trip shows a traveller inquisitive, about subjects including art, religion and the Catholic church, and politics, and Italian society.

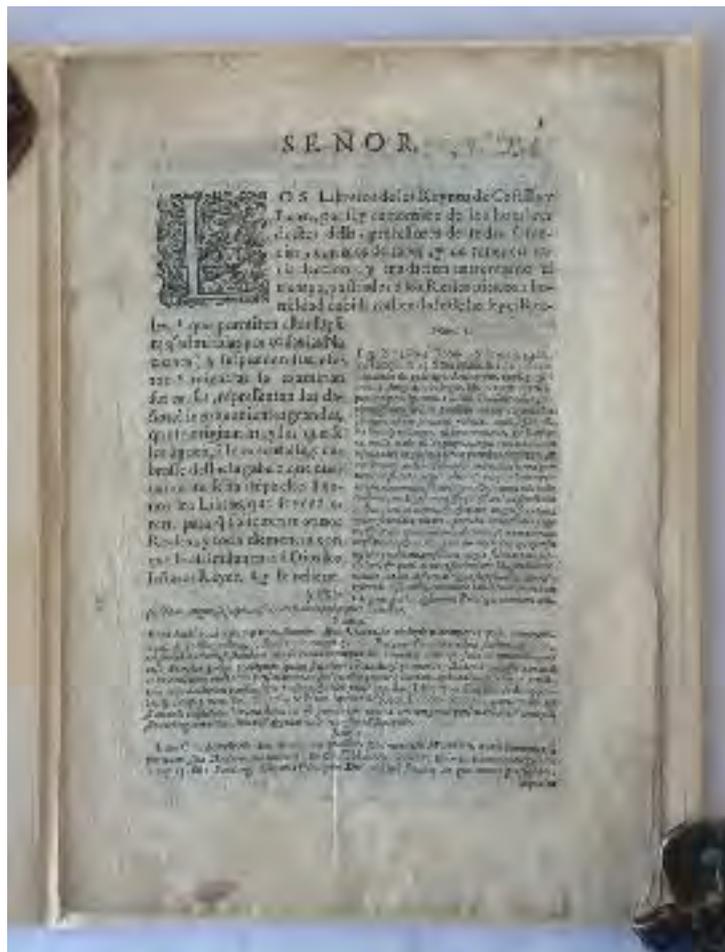
Some of that curiosity undoubtedly appears in the present, valuable, ballad pamphlet collection. It is a rich group, with religious items dwelling on fantastic miracles, the Virgin Mary, and the pains of Purgatory; medical items (encounter between Death and a herbalist, conversion of a magician of Salerno, a ballad on a hospital, and one on women's brains, and the Salerno doctor who gave up his wife and children for a prostitute); true crime items (bandits and assassins); items relating to women (the woman condemned to Hell for her vanity, the cruel mariticide Violante, the woman who gave milk intended for her grandson to a devilish serpent, the prostitute Marietta, the pleasures and pains of marriage, Angiola, who killed her parents for love); and encounters with foreign enemies (the slave who thanks to the intercession of the Virgin Mary escaped Algeria in a boat of animal hide, one Lucia, liberated from the Turks with again the Virgin's intercession). As stated, a list - with notes on rarity - is available. 21 of the pamphlets have illustrative woodcuts, usually to title-page (one has one also at colophon).

The items were printed or published in Lucca (16 of 43), Todi (10), Foligno and Rome (each 6), and Loreto (1) - with a further four having no publication details. These places of publication would appear in most part to equate to, or to be near, stages on his journey in late 1826, which took him from arrival at the port of Genova, to Rome. He appears to have bought the pamphlets as he travelled, and to have bound them after arrival in the holy city. He travelled via Pietrasanta in the province of Lucca, through Tuscany, Perugia (Foligno and Todi are in this province), and on to Rome.

The phenomenon of an Anglican - by all accounts a Low Church one - buying pamphlets often so clearly of a popular religious Catholic bent, is undoubtedly an interesting one. In

some ways it speaks to the preoccupations of Anglican churchmen in a century which was to see profound crises of faith among leading figures. Probably buying souvenirs of a papalism he distrusted, this trip and even perhaps these purchases fed a more nuanced viewpoint, evinced in conversations he reports in the published account, and later on in a letter on Italy of 1844: “little would be gained, perhaps even something lost, by shaking the confidence of a devout Roman Catholic in the doctrines and practices of his church, unless we could present something better in their place. Therefore I am anxious to give the fullest circulation to the entire unadulterated word of God”.

[ref: 3142] £3,800



IMPORTANT TEXT IN SPANISH BOOK TRADE HISTORY

8. [Spain. Book trade] [Gonzalez de Ribero, Blas:] Señor. Los libreros de los reynos de Castilla y Leon, por si, en nombre de los hombres doctos della, professores de todas ciencias, curiosos de saber, y de tener en varia leccion, y erudicion entretenido el tiempo, postrados à los Reales pies, con humildad debida, valiendose de las leyes Reales [...] [\[n.pl.\]](#) [\[n.pr.\]](#) [c. 1636].

Folio, fols. 4. Woodcut first initial. Some spotting and soiling, especially to first page, a good copy, stab holes at gutter but no evidence of glue at spine, in modern vellum boards, MS note to p. 1, "No. 138".

Lawyer's plea on behalf of the booksellers of Castile and Leon, against the extension of a sales tax ('alcabala') to books. An interesting economic text, the author carefully sets out the parlous state of the contemporary trade. He states how booksellers were already paying more than fifty per cent of their outgoings in tax (tax on book and paper imports, sales tax on binding materials, fees for licences), how they had to give out books to officials to get their licences, and how they carried the risk, after purchasing the works of an author, that books be banned by the Inquisition and they lose everything. Religious institutions undermined their livelihood with the privileges that they had, and yet the booksellers were expected to be in business to do the comparatively marginal work of binding, or to buy the books from the institutions in order to bind them. The barter-trade was an important part of bookselling, and this would end with the 'alcabala'. Stock took a long time to sell, and was disposed of at knocked-down prices on the death of booksellers. Alongside discussion of the business, the plea - which contains examples of titles, values and privileges - has arguments for the importance of books, and for a functioning printing industry for the dissemination of new learning.

This is one of two editions, this printed with learned side-notes, which are themselves of some interest (the other does not have these). Gonzalez de Ribero was a high-standing lawyer of the Royal Council and consultant to the Inquisition. The booksellers' sales tax, promulgated on 14 December 1635, was remitted by royal decree on 27 June 1636.

The copy's absence of glue to spine, its soiling, and the lack of the MS re-pagination that is often found in sammelbands makes one wonder if, rather than being removed from a sammelband, it was previously a loose item in an archive.

CCPB000120469-5. OCLC shows only one location outside Spain (BL) - although M. Christian Péligré (see below) used a copy at BNF. This title not in Palau but see under author for others.

The document is the chief source for M.C. Péligré, 'Les difficultés de l'édition Castellane au XVII siècle à travers un document de l'époque' (Mélanges de la Casa de Velázquez, 13 (1977), 257-284). That article has reference to a modern edition by A. Sierra Corella, in 'Bibliografía Hispanica', May 1944, 336-341. D.W. Cruickshank ("Literature" and the book trade in Golden-Age Spain', The Modern Language Review, 73/4 (Oct., 1978), 799-824) references (813 n. 3) an edition of a manuscript version, in Jose Manuel Blecua, 'Dos memoriales de libreros a Felipe IV' in R.P. Sigle and G. Sobejano eds., 'Homenaje a Casaldueiro' (Madrid 1972) 95-104. Blecua used a manuscript in the University of Barcelona.

[ref: 3004] **£1,100**



MILITARY NOVEL

9. Varo Miraval y Santistevan, Felix: Exemplar de cavalleros cristianos, y ociosidad divertida: historia aparente, exornada de casos y noticias. Con licencia, en Madrid: en la imprenta, y libreria de Manuel Fernandez, frente de la Cruz de Puerta Cerrada 1738.

4to., pp. [38] 408 [12]. Typographical decoration and circular engraved armorial to second leaf recto, woodcut initials, woodcut head-piece to p. 1. Bound in light brown smooth-grained morocco, spine decorated in gilt with title also stamped in gilt, covers panelled in gilt with armorial of Spanish king Philip V at centre, edges gilt with some gauffering, the spine-title and armorials stamped upside-down (some rubbing and wear, some slight loosening at tail-piece, but binding very good). Contemporary MS shelfmarks to front pastedown, a small 19th-cent. numerical shelf-label, a small bookplate neatly removed.

Finely-bound copy of the only edition of this military novel, written in prose and verse by a Latin teacher in the town of Gaucín in Andalucia. An “exemplar of Christian knighthood, and amusing entertainment, apparent history, adorned with cases and notices” it tells the story of one Alexandro Carrillo, a soldier who travels to Venice, to a siege of Buda, and to the court of the Ottoman Sultan - the last which the author imaginatively describes in its splendour. The hero rescues damsels including a Princess Aurora.

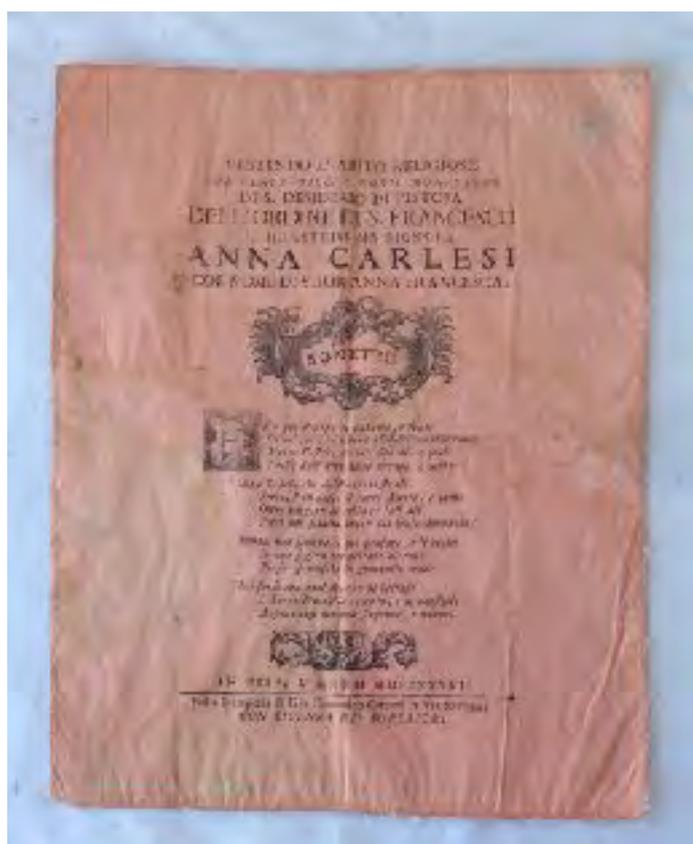
Older literary traditions found in the novel include that of presenting fiction as history: this appears in Spain as early as the 14th-century chivalric romance ‘Amadis de Gaula’. The subject-matter of “cavalleros Christianos” (Christian knights) was also popular. Literature featuring such knights drew inter alia on the ideas of Erasmus, whose influence in Spain

began particularly with the translation of the 'Enchiridion' ('Manual del caballero christiano', 1526).

Our novel is dedicated to the military leader, and ex-Viceroy of Sicily, José Carrillo de Albornoz, Duque de Montemar (1671-1748). The book's hero shares a surname with the dedicatee, and to add to the reference the book includes description of an ancient feud, similar to that between the Guelfs and Ghibellines, between the houses of Carrillo and Albornoz (the dedicatee's two surnames). The copy bears the gilt supralibros of the Spanish King Felipe V. This suggests that the book circulated amongst royal officials. Considering the military subject matter and the dedicatee, a very possible recipient would be an army officer, and one sees Spanish practical military handbooks similarly with royal supralibros.

CCPB000266206-X. Palau 352882. Aguilar Piñal VIII 2484 (possibly erroneously giving author as Fray Tomas Varo). OCLC shows copies outside Spain at UCB, Universidad Iberoamericana (MX), and BL.

[ref: 3130] **£1,500**



CONVENTUAL BROADSIDE FROM SILK WORKERS' STREET

10. [Vestendo l'abito religioso] Vestendo l'abito religioso nel venerabile, e nobile monastero di S. Desiderio di Pistoja dell' Ordine di S. Francesco, l'illustrissima signora Anna

Carlesi col nome di Suor Anna Francesca. In Pisa, nella Stamperia di Gio: Domenico Carotti in Via Setajoli 1737.

Broadside on pink silk, 48.6 x 38.7 cms., title, 14 line sonnet, imprint at foot. Letterpress, woodcut decoration and initial. Sewing to sides. Stained and faded, a few small holes and a tear in title, good.

Celebratory sonnet for the investiture of one Anna Carlesi in the Franciscan convent of San Desiderio in Pistoia. The woman took the religious name Anna Francesca. An interesting example of a conventual item on silk, it appeared at the same time as a collection of eighteen sonnets and an anacreontic poem, celebrating the same event, edited by one Filippo Maria Rossi, and printed in Pistoia. We have examined that work (copy in British Library) to see if it might contain our sonnet, but our poem does not feature in the collection. That pamphlet is dedicated to Pietro Maria Cardinal Pieri (1676-1743), a Servite friar born in Siena who was Anna's uncle.

There is no record of a conventual broadside on silk - or even a conventual broadside - in the located output of Giovanni Battista Carotti (cf. ICCU and OCLC). This well-established printer, who became printer to the archbishop of Pisa, had his press in the city's Via dei Setaioli, lit. "silk workers' street", which suggests he may have had easy access to silk for printing. The fact that the other material for Anna's investiture was printed in Pistoia, which was not only the place of her monastery but her hometown (cf. entry at heraldrysinstitute.com, which names Anna's parents), suggests that not every printer - or town - had the ability to offer printing on silk.

Not in OCLC or ICCU.

[ref: 3139] **£950**

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