Satisfaction Guaranteed:
All items are understood to be on approval, and may be returned within a reasonable time for any reason whatsoever.

Visitors by Appointment
How a Gentleman Should Not Behave

1. ALDANA, Cosme de. Discorso contro il volgo in cui con buone ragioni si reprovano molte sue false opinioni .... Florence: Giorgio Marescotti, 1578. 8°, eighteenth-century sheep (minor worm damage to front cover), spine with raised bands in four compartments, minimal gilt decoration, citron leather lettering piece in second compartment from head (slight defects), gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut devices of Marescotti on title-page and colophon leaf. Text in italic. Woodcut initials, headpieces, and tailpieces. Typographical headpiece. Italic type. Minor stains on title and in preliminary leaves. Final line on title page cropped. Overall in very good condition. Contemporary or early ink inscription at top of **1 (the beginning of the table of contents): “Conceptus sacados de la obra y tabla.” Old ink inscription in lower blank margin of title page shaved. (31, 1 blank ll.), 442 pp., (2 ll.).

FIRST EDITION of this extended diatribe against ill-mannered and ill-bred common folk, demonstrating by reverse example the qualities that gentlemen should display. Aldana later revised this work and translated it into Spanish, publishing it in 1591 under the title Invectiva contra el vulgo y su maledicencia.

Born in Valencia, Aldana first entered the service of the Medici family, later moving to Milan to serve the Grand Constable Velasco. Although Aldana published two volumes of his own sonnets, he is perhaps better known for posthumously editing the poems of his brother, Francisco de Aldana.

635970339 (Sistema Bibliotecario Ticinese), 886429976 (Kunsthistorisches Institut in Florenz), 557321929 (British Library). KVK (44 databases searched) locates copies at Bibliothek des Kunsthistorischen Instituts in Florenz, Universitätsbibliothek Würzburg, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Biblioteca Cantonale Lugano, Wolfenbüttel, Herzog-August-Bibliothek, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Mannheim Universitätsbibliothek, Bibliothèque nationale de France, Biblioteca Nacional de España.
Defending Primacy of Vespucci’s Voyages


$900.00

FIRST EDITION of the author’s first book. Father Canovai argues that Vespucci landed in America before Columbus and that he discovered Brazil before Cabral. His theory came under heavy attack and gave rise to a spate of scholarly research on the early Spanish explorers. It remains useful for its details of Vespucci’s life. Later editions were published in Cortona, 1789; Modena, 1790 and Florence, 1798. Canovai later restated and expanded his argument in his *Viaggi d’Amerigo Vespucci* (Florence, 1817).


First Appearance in Print of Vespucci’s 1502 Letter From Lisbon to the Medici About His Third Voyage

3. BARTOLOZZI, Francesco. *Ricerche istorico-critiche circa alle scoperte d’Amerigo Vespucci con l’aggiunta di una relazione del medesimo fin ora inedita compilate da …. 2 works in 1 volume.* Florence: per Gaetano Cambiagi Stamp. Granducale, 1789. Large 8°, contemporary tree calf (some wear at front joint, minor worming to rear cover), flat spine with crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, marbled edges matching the endleaves. Small woodcut vignette of putti with grapes on title page. Overall in very good to fine condition. 182 pp., (1 l. errata).  

2 works in 1 volume. $1,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, important because it includes the first printing of Vespucci’s letter of 1502 to the Medici from Lisbon about his third voyage. It contains essays on the histories of Peter Martyr, Ferdinand Columbus, Oviedo, las Casas, Lopez de Gomarra, Antonio Herrera, Girolamo Benzone, Charlevoix, and Robertson, especially as they relate to accounts of Vespucci, as well as critiques of Canovai and Bandini. There is an essay on Vespucci’s method of finding longitude.


BOUND WITH:

**FIRST AND ONLY EDITION,** written to point out the errors in Canovai’s *Elogio di Amerigo Vespucci,* where it was stated that Vespucci reached America before Columbus and landed in Brazil before Cabral.

† OCLC: 4285118 and others.

*Argues that Vespucci Landed in America Before Columbus and Discovered Brazil Before Cabral*


Fourth and last edition, preceded by the first edition, Florence 1788, and editions of Cortona, 1789 and Modena, 1790. Canovai here argues that Vespucci landed in America before Columbus and discovered Brazil before Cabral. His theory came under heavy attack and gave rise to a spate of scholarly research on the early explorers. Canovai later restated and expanded his argument in his *Viaggi d’Amerigo Vespucci* (Florence, 1817).

† Borba de Moraes (1983), 149; calling it “a classic and sought after work on Vespucci,” and not noting the second or third editions. Sabin 10704. Leclerc 102. JCB II, ii, 3943.

*From Sá de Miranda to Mussolini*


$75.00

**FIRST and ONLY EDITION.** The introduction, “Duas palavras” by Nemésio is in Portuguese; the rest of the essays are in Italian. They are “Sá de Miranda e l’Italia” by Petrone; “Considerazioni su Sá de Miranda” by Manuppella; “Spigolature su una traduzione portoghese delle ‘Notti Clementine’ dell’abate A. Bertola” by Luigi Panarese;
“Romanticismo portoghese, ecc.” by Lorenzo Di Poppa; “Italia, dolce terra d’estilio” by Leo Pessina; “Maria Fia di Savoia nei poeti portoghesi” by G. C. Rossi; “La lettera di un suocero al genero” by Gino Saviotti; and “D’Annunzio e Mussolini visti da A. Ferro” by Dante Severin.
With Author’s Signed and Dated Presentation Inscription


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these verses in Italian, written under a pseudonym by a Pina Martins (Penalva de Alva, 1920-Lisbon, 2010), who was for many years a leading figure in Portuguese culture, education, and intellectual life. He was president of the Academy of Sciences in Lisbon, head of the Education Department at the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, chief of Gulbenkian’s Portuguese Cultural Center in Paris, and professor jubilado at the University of Lisbon. The academic writings of Pina Martins constitute a huge and impressive mass: he was Portugal’s leading authority on humanism.


GENOA

History of Genoa at the Height of Its Maritime & Commercial Power
References to Christopher Columbus

7. GIUSTINIANO, Agostino. Castigatissimi annali con la loro copiosa tavola della Eccelsa & Illustrissima Republi. di Genoa, da fidelì & approvati Scritori … accuratamente racolti …. Genoa: [colophon] con diligencia, & opera del nobile Laurentio Lomellino … per Antonio Bellono Taurinense, 1537. Folio (31.5 x 21.5 cm.), contemporary vellum over boards, with old manuscript in 2 columns facing boards; spine with raised bands in four compartments, early ink manuscript title vertically in second and third compartments (defective at head and foot and on bands; some worming on spine; joints going); stubs of leather ties. Title in red and black, woodcuts on title (angels supporting the arms of Genoa) and on verso (St. George killing the dragon). Light foxing on title page; very slight worming in margin of first 4 leaves; faint dampstains at end. Internally very good. Overall in good to very good condition. Signature “Fletcher” in upper blank margin of title page. A few other contemporary and early inscriptions. (14), 282 ll. $4,500.00

FIRST EDITION. A history of Genoa through the period of its major importance as a Mediterranean maritime power and commercial center. The author edited a polyglot
Psalter (see Harrisse, Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima 88 bis). On leaf ccxlix appears “an interesting account of Columbus, and a mention of the bequest supposed to have been made by the Admiral ‘all’ufficio di S. Georgio la decima parte,’ of what he owned, for the erection of an hospital, we believe. The passage is sometimes cited to impart an air of authenticity to the codicil, made according to military usage, and written on a blank leaf of a breviary, said to have been presented to Columbus by Alexander VI … “ (Harrisse).

Provenance: “Fletcher” is Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun (1655-1716), Scottish writer, politician and bibliophile.


eshire
Turkish Naval Victory Maintains Control of the Peloponnesus
For the Ottoman Empire

8. [CASTELO BRANCO, Pedro de Sousa, writing under the pseudonym D. Inofre Chirino]. Relícase do sucessq que teve a Armada de Veneza onida com as esquadras auxiliares de Portugal e outros principes cíthlicos na costa da Morea contra o poder othomano oferecida ao Illustrissimo Senhor D. Felipe Tana Marques de Entreives … Comandante por S.M. na Cidade de Messina, e seu repartimento. Messina: Na Officina de D. Vittorino Maffei, 1717. 4º, disbound. Typographical ornament on title page. Elaborate typographical tailpiece on p. 19. Overall good to very good condition. Old ink number (trimmed) in upper outer corner of title page. Author’s name added in contemporary ink manuscript in blank portion of title page above imprint. 19 pp. $900.00

FIRST and ONLy EDITION of this eyewitness account of a naval action off the coast of Morea, in the Peloponnesus, Greece, during the Seventh Ottoman-Venetian War (1714-1718). Venice had lost the Peloponnesus to the Ottomans in 1715, but while she was unable to fight the Turks on land, she was still a power at sea. By 1717 Venice had gained the financial support of Pope Clement XI, and several Catholic rulers sent ships to Venice’s aid. The Portuguese sent a small fleet, which arrived at Corfu on June 10 to rendezvous with the Venetians and the Knights of Malta. The author focuses on the preparation of the Portuguese fleet, its commanders, the strategy of the combined fleet, confusion in the Venetian command, and the damages to the Portuguese ships at the Battle of Matapan, on the southern coast of Greece. The battle was a strategically decisive Ottoman victory, since it totally frustrated the Venetian efforts to regain the
Peloponnesus. The Ottomans lost no ships compared to three Venetian and allied ships sunk, and much damage done to others.

Pedro de Sousa de Castelo Branco (Lisbon, 1678-1755), present at the action described here, is listed as the author by Inocêncio. He signed (in print) the dedication (leaf A2 recto) with the pseudonym D. Inofre Chirino. Castello Branco was a Comendador da Ordem de Christo and served in the army and navy, reaching the rank of general and of governor of Setubal. He was the translator of the Abbé de Vallemont’s *Elementos da historia*, in 5 volumes, 1734-1751.


Publisher’s Catalogue, Circa 1820


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Offers for sale works recently published in Germany, England, France and Italy, with brief comments on each work. Among the books listed are Pike’s *Exploratory Travels*, an Italian edition of Cook, Maria Graham’s *Letters on India*, and John Mawe’s *Treatise on Diamans* [sic].

Scientific Expedition by a Royal in Brazil, 1815-1817: “The first truly scientific study of a native Brazilian people” (Howgego)

10. MAXIMILIAN, Prinz zu Wied-Neuwied. *Viaggio al Brasile negli anni 1815, 1816, e 1817 del principe Massimillano di Wied-Neuwied …* 4 volumes. Milan: Dalla Tipografia di Gimabattista Sonzogno (volume I) and Tipografia de’ Fratelli Sonzogno (volumes II, III and IV), 1821-1823. 12°, contemporary half dark green sheep over marbled boards (very slight wear, corners neatly repaired), flat spines gilt, crimson leather lettering pieces and black leather numbering pieces, gilt letter and numbers (1-4 and 97-100), text block edges tinted yellow and sprinkled green. Seventeen engraved plates (14 delicately hand colored) Occasional foxing, mostly light foxing, but heavier in a few leaves. Overall a very
good to fine set. Armorial bookplates of Clado Ribeiro de Lessa. (4 ll.), 287, (1) pp., 5 color plates; (2 ll.), 311, (1) pp., 4 color plates; 262 pp., (1 l.), 4 plates [2 in color]; 294 pp., 4 plates [3 in color].

4 volumes. $2,500.00

First Edition in Italian of *Reise nach Brasilien in den Jahren 1815 bis 1817*, Frankfurt, 1820-1821. All but a few of the 14 hand-colored images are of Brazilian Indians in their territories, hunting, relaxing, cooking, dancing, etc. Three plates without color show weapons, musical instruments, and a Botecudo skull. In volume IV, a substantial section (pp. 234-290) is devoted to vocabulary lists and grammatical comments on the language of the Botecudo, Maconi, and Mascharcarí Indians.

Prince Maximilian (1782-1867) was one of the most prominent early followers the great naturalist Alexander von Humboldt, who encouraged him to pursue his interests in geography, ethnography, and the natural sciences. From Rio de Janeiro, Prince Maximilian set out in July 1815, accompanied by the naturalists Georg Freyreiss and Friedrich Sellow, on an expedition that lasted nearly two years. From Rio de Janeiro they journeyed to Cabo Frio, along the coast of Ilheus, and from there sailed up the Jequitinhonha to the borders of Minas Geraes, finally reaching Bahia. The Prince was particularly interested in exploring the tropical rain forests and studying the Indian tribes, notably the Botecudo.

This was one of the most significant scientific expeditions of the nineteenth century; many regard it as “the first truly scientific study of a native Brazilian people” (Howgego). The enormous zoological collection assembled during these travels is today in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, having been purchased in 1870.

Volume I was published in 1821, the other 3 volumes in 1823. A second edition in Italian appeared in Naples, 1832.

RELLACAO
DO SUCESSO QUE TEVE
A ARMADA DE VENEZA
ONIDA COM AS ESQUADRAS AUXILIARES
DE PORTUGAL
E OUTROS PRINCIPE CATOLICOS
Na costa da Morca
CONTRA O PODER OTOMANO
Offerecida
Ao Iliustrissimo Senhor
D. FELIPE TANA
MARQUES DE ENTREIVES,
Cavalo, e Comendador da Religiao dos SS. Maus
ricio, e Lazaro, Coronel do Regimento de Pic-
monte, General, e Comandante por
S. M. na Cidade de Messina,
e fez repartimento.

Em Messina na Officina de D. Victorino Maffei 1717.
Com Licençã dos Superiores.

Item 8
Presentation Copy for a Prince


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

Provenance: The Infante D. Augusto, i.e. D. Augusto Maria Miguel Gabriel Rafael Agrícola Francisco de Assis Gonzaga Pedro de Alcântara Loiola of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Braganza (1847-1889), was the fifth son of Queen Maria II of Portugal and her King consort Ferdinand II. Augusto was created Duke of Coimbra and had the additional title Duke of Saxony through his father. In late 1861 three of his brothers the king Pedro V, Infante D. João, Duke of Beja and Infante D. Fernando all fell ill and died. Despite falling ill himself he survived and became heir presumptive to his brother the new king, D. Luís I on 27 December 1861 following the death of his brother D. João. He remained heir until 28 September 1863 and the birth of Infante D. Carlos the son of king Luis. D. Augusto went on to have a career in the Portuguese Army and would become general of a division. He died in Lisbon unmarried and without issue in 1889, and is buried at the royal pantheon in the Monastery of São Vicente de Fora, Lisbon. The extensive library of the Dukes of Palmela, formed mainly in the nineteenth century, was dispersed, for the most part, during the second quarter of the twentieth century through the 1960s. The first to hold the title was D. Pedro de Sousa Holstein (1781-1850), a Portuguese diplomat who served as prime minister at various times in the 1830s and 1840s. He wrote profusely on politics and economics. (See *Grande enciclopédia* XX, 123-8.)

12. **BELLINCINI, Giovanni, conte. Giunte all’opera intitolata Della scienza chiamata cavaleresca &c. …** Modena: Antonio Capponi, 1711. 4°, old (contemporary?) stiff vellum, short-author-title in manuscript at head of spine. Typographical monogram on title page. Woodcut initial on p. 3. Crisp and clean. In fine condition. Ex libris Jack Gorlin on front pastedown endleaf. 146 pp., (1 l. imprimatur). $650.00

FIRST EDITION of this work on duelling, commenting on the Marchese Francesco Scipione Maffei’s *Della scienza chiamata cavaleresca*. It was reprinted several times with later editions of Maffei’s work.


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13. **SÃO BOA VENTURA, Fr. Fortunato de, trans. Summario da vida, acções e gloriosa morte do Senhor D. Fernando, chamado assim dentro como fora de Portugal o Infante Santo, que de hum M.S. latino e inedito da Bibliotheca Vaticana trasladava em linguagem …** Modena: Impressão Regia Cameral, 1836. 8°, contemporary green embossed paper wrappers (some staining and creasing, spine chipped at bottom). Light foxing. Uncut. 61 pp., (1 l. blank l.), xxix, (3 blank) pp. $500.00

Rare FIRST & ONLY EDITION of this chronicle of the life and martyrdom of D. Fernando (1402-1443), Infante of Portugal. One of D. João I’s eight sons and brother of Prince Henry the Navigator, D. Fernando accompanied the Portuguese expedition against Tangiers in 1437. There he was taken captive and subjected to harsh treatment while feudal quarreling at home hampered, and eventually doomed, negotiations for his release. After his death in captivity in 1443 and the eventual return of his remains to Portugal, D. Fernando was termed the “Infante Santo” and venerated by some, though he was never beatified by the Church. The *Summario* is said to be a translation from a Latin manuscript in the Vatican Library, though the manuscript is neither precisely identified nor dated, nor is the author identified. It is supplemented with nearly 30 pages of extracts from other sixteenth- and seventeenth-century published accounts of D. Fernando, including an excerpt from *Os Lusiadas*. Innocéncio points out that, while many copies of the *Summario* were shipped to Portugal, most were lost en route; he himself had not seen a copy.

Frei Fortunato de São Boaventura (1777-1844) was born in Alcobaça, where his father was a bookseller. He took a Doctor of Theology degree at the Universidade de Coimbra and later taught there for many years. A distinguished historian, he is best known for
his chronicles of the Cistercian congregation at Alcobaça. During the 1820s he launched a career as a political polemicist on behalf of absolutism, gaining a reputation as a lesser P. José Agostinho de Macedo. In 1831 D. Miguel rewarded his loyalty by appointing him Reformador Geral dos Estudos, and the following year he was confirmed as Archbishop of Évora, only to seek refuge in Italy after the fall of D. Miguel in 1834. The preface to the *Summario*—indeed, the entire work—can be read as a wistful paean to the times when Portugal was unsullied by constitutional government, ruled instead by monarchs reputedly imbued with the purest sense of Christian duty.


PARMA

**Duelling Etiquette**


Third edition. The *Consigli cavallereschi* is bound with, as issued, the *Pareri in materia d’onor, e di paci of Alessandro Guarini* (first published Ferrara, 1611), with separate title-page bearing the imprint: In Ferrara, et in Parma: Per Giuseppe dall’ Oglio, & Ippolito Rosati, 1686. The first part of the *Consigli* appeared in Milan, 1623; both parts were printed together in 1637. It contains series of 30 counsels to various Italian noblemen on points of etiquette, advising when an honorable peace may be made and when they must resort to a duel for the sake of their honor. Pages 210-30 contain the “Apologia del Signor Francesco Birago a favor del Sig. Torquato Tasso contro il Sig. Gio. Battista Olevano.” Birago (b. 1562, d. 1640 or after 1647), a native of Milan, was greatly respected in his own time for his writings on the peaceful resolution of disputes among the quarreling Italian nobility. Manzoni, however, attacked him in *I promessi sposi* as the prototype of the idle and awkward negotiator of the “punto d’onore.”

* Levi & Gelli, p. 114. Not in Thimm, which lists only the Bologna, 1686 edition. NUC: CLSU.
Ancient Welfare Program


FIRST EDITION. Study of an inscription dated A.D. 109, containing the record of loans made in the area of Veleia (northern Italy, near Parma) under the “alimentary institutions” established by Trajan. In this system the imperial treasury lent money to farm owners, and the interest on the loans was paid into a municipal fund that was then used for the support of poor children in the area. The study contains a physical description of the bronze tablet, a discussion of earlier works about it and the author’s own opinion, a list of abbreviations used in the inscription and a full transcription.

The volume was printed in Parma soon after the death of Giambattista Bodoni (on whom see Updike, *Printing Types* II, 163-76). The type of printing, the high-quality paper and the layout all show his influence; Stamperia Carmignani may also have been using some of Bodoni’s type.

Laid into this copy is an autograph letter from the author in French, dated 6 March 1821 and addressed to “Excellence,” i.e. the Morgado de Mateus, D. José Maria de Sousa Botelho, a diplomat famous for his 1817 edition of the *Lusiadas* of Camões. In the letter Lama explains the delay in publication of the *Tavola alimentaria* and presents a copy of it to the Morgado de Mateus.

* On the inscription see N. Lewis and M. Reinhold, eds., *Roman Civilization Sourcebook II: The Empire* no. 89 and cf. *Corpus inscriptionum latinarum* XI, 1147. NUC: ICU, ICN, IU.

Roman Festivities

16. MONTALVO, Francisco Antonio de. *La esfera de los aplausos del excelentiss. Señor Marques del Carpio, Embaxador dela Magestad Catholica de Carlos Segundo, Rey de las Expañas, en al presentacion dela Acanea ala Santidad de Nuestro Señor Innocencio XI P.M. Dedicada ala excelentissima Señora la Señora D. Lorença dela Cerda, Princesa de Paliano*. Rome: En la Ymprenta de la Reu. Cam. Apost., 1682. Folio (30 x 20.8 cm.), disbound. Woodcut vignette on title-page of laurel wreath flanked by two facing putti with trumpets. Large woodcut diagram on recto of second leaf. Some minor foxing and dampstaining, but on the whole clean, crisp, and in very good condition, with wide margins. Leaves numbered in manuscript 306-309 in upper outer corners of rectos. [4 ll.]. $1,800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this rare tract describing the festivities marking the presentation of the Acenea (or Hacenea, in Spanish; Chinea in Italian) by the Marques del Carpio, Ambassador of the king of Spain D. Carlos II (in his capacity as king of Naples...
TAVOLA
ALIMENTARIA VELEJATE
DETTA TRAJANA
SUSTITUITA
ALLA SUA VERA LEZIONE
DA
D. PIETRO DE LAMA
PREFETTO
DEL DUCALE MUSEO
CON ALCUNI OSSERVAZIONI
DEL MEDESIMO

PARMA
DALLA STAMPERIA CARBIGNANI
M. DCCC XIX.
and the Two Sicilies) to Pope Innocent XI. The *Chinea* was a tribute in the form of a white mule with a golden harness.

* Not in Palau (which lists 11 titles by the author). Not in Toda y Güell, which lists 10 works by this author (7 in the main section; 3 in the appendix); see III, 144 for some brief biographical information. Not in Goldsmith (citing 3 titles by the author). Not in HSA (cites 3 works by the author). Not in Salvá or Heredia. Not in Gallardo. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 79040121 (Folger Shakespeare Library, with 8 pp.). Not located in CCPBE, which lists ten other works for the author. Not located in KVK (the Union Catalogue of Italy cites four other works by the author; British Library lists three other works; Copac cites four other works). Not in Hollis (which cites a *Concilia Limana* edited by Montalvo and published in Rome, 1684). Not in Orbis (which cites two other works by the author, and the *Concilia Limana* edited by him). Not in Melvyl (which cites three other titles by the author). Not in LC Online Catalog (which lists two other titles by this author). Not in the Biblioteca Nazionale online catalogue (they have 3 other titles by Montalvo). Their site is also linked to the “SBN” catalogue which searches other Italian libraries; the present work was not located there either. The Vatican Library online catalogue lists 5 titles by Montalvo, but not this one.

**Statutes of Portuguese Hospital in Rome**


FIRST EDITION of the statutes of the Portuguese church and hospital of Saint Anthony at Rome, difficult to obtain with the 4 leaves of index at the end. The hospital was founded in 1440 by D. Antão Martins de Chaves, Cardinal-Bishop of Porto (under the aegis of the Portuguese church in Rome) for the care of resident nationals and pilgrims.

Set out here are the administration, daily operation, staffing, finances and admission standards of the hospital. The *Estatutos* also specify the legal obligations and liabilities of the institution, wages, penalties for various employee abuses and the duties of the physicians, pharmacist, archivist, accountant, nurses, barber-surgeons and cook (with the kitchen’s opening and closing times). Pages 54-8 contain a chapter on “Couzas pertencentes á hospidalidade e enfermeria.” Book III (pp. 129-51) deals exclusively with the hospital, giving detailed information on its administration. The church, built by Martino Longhi, was completed in 1652.

This work is rare. Complete copies such as the present one, with the four unnumbered index leaves at the end, are even more difficult to obtain. A second edition appeared in Rome, 1863; a third was published in the same city in 1872.
Provenance: Aníbal Fernandes Thomáz [or Aníbal Fernandes Tomás], 1849-1911. Writer, government official, and distinguished bibliophile, he was also a collector of ex-libris, super-libris, rare books, and prints. Fernandes Thomaz was born in Figueira-da-Foz and served as a postal inspector in Lisbon, as well as in other government posts. Concurrently he formed an outstanding library of books and prints and published prolifically on bibliographical and historical topics. His writings include works on Camões, Portuguese bookplates, Portuguese super-libris, Portuguese engravers, and engraved and lithographic portraits. His library was sold at auction in 1912; the catalogue is one of the most important for Portuguese books.


*Statutes of Portuguese Hospital in Rome*

*A Less Expensive, Less Desirable Copy*


FIRST EDITION of the statutes of the Portuguese church and hospital of Saint Anthony at Rome, which was founded in 1440 by D. Antão Martins de Chaves, Cardinal-Bishop of Porto (under the aegis of the Portuguese church in Rome) for the care of resident nationals and pilgrims.

Set out here are the administration, daily operation, staffing, finances and admission standards of the hospital. The *Estatutos* also specify the legal obligations and liabilities of the institution, wages, penalties for various employee abuses and the duties of the physicians, pharmacist, archivist, accountant, nurses, barber-surgeons and cook (with the kitchen’s opening and closing times). Pages 54-8 contain a chapter on “Couzas pertencentes á hospitalidade e enfermeria.” Book III (pp. 129-51) deals exclusively with the hospital, giving detailed information on its administration. The church, built by Martino
LA ESFERA DE LOS APLAUSOS
DE EL EXCELENTISS. SEÑOR
MARQUES DEL CARPIO
Embaxador dela Magestad Catholica
DE CARLOS SEGUNDO
REY DE LAS ESPAÑAS
En la presentacion dela Acanea ala Santidad
de Nuestro Señor
INNOCENCIO XI. P. M.
DEDICADA
ALA EXCELENTISSIMA SEÑORA
LA SEÑORA
D. LORENÇA DELA CERDA
PRINCESSA DE PALLIANO.
Por D. Francisco Antonio de Mendoza.

EN ROMA, En la Imprenta de la Rev. Cam. Apoll. MDCLXXXII.
Lunghi, was completed in 1652. A second edition appeared in Rome, 1863; a third was published in the same city in 1872.


**Jockeying for Ecclesiastical Positions**


FIRST and ONLY EDITION? All three are judgments regarding whether certain clergymen will be allowed to keep the benefices assigned to them.

* See *Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church* IV, 9. Not located in NUC.

WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Folio, unbound, deckle edges. Woodcut papal arms and woodcut initial on first leaf recto. Clean and crisp, very fine. (4 ll.).

AND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Folio, unbound, deckle edges. Woodcut papal arms and woodcut initial on first leaf recto. Clean and crisp, very fine. (2 ll.).
Illustrated Drama

20. [ERCOLANI, Giuseppe Maria]. *La Sulamitide. Boschereccia sagra di Neralco pastore arcade.* Rome: Antonio de’ Rossi, 1739. 4°, contemporary stiff vellum (stained, hole in vellum of lower cover), red leather spine lettering piece, gilt (slightly defective). Engraved initials and vignettes. Some soiling. Overall in good to very good condition. Signature at foot of title page scored. 140 pp., with 5 engraved plates (one of them paginated). $350.00

Third edition of this 5-act play, with an attractive full-page engraving facing the beginning of each act, and extensive notes at the end: “Allegoria ed esposizione della Cantica sopra l’Assunzione al cielo di Maria” (p. 101-40). NUC lists earlier editions of Rome 1732 at MH, MnU, CU, PU; Rome 1733 at NN.

Giuseppe Maria Ercolani (1672-1759) was a lawyer, architect, and poet who also pursued geography, theology, and mathematics: Sulamitide is a play about a son of the king of Egypt at the time of Solomon; it is followed by an allegory on the Assumption of the B.V.M.

* Not in Brunet (cf. IV, 40) or Praz. NUC: ICU, MH.

Verney on Philosophy

21. VERNEY, Luis Antonio. *Equitis Torquati Archidiaconi Eborensis Apparatus ad philosophiam et theologiam ad usum lusitanorum adolescentium libri sex.* Rome: Ex Typographia Palladis apud Nicolaum, et Marcum Palearinos, 1751. 4°, contemporary speckled sheep (some wear), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt short-title, text block edges speckled red. Engraved vignette on title-page (5 x 7.5 cm.), with a pair of putti supporting the royal arms of Portugal. Woodcut headpieces and initials. Some stains to first four leaves where inscriptions were removed through washing from blank portions of title-page. Overall in good to very good condition. Late eighteenth-century or early nineteenth-century ink manuscript ownership inscription on title-page verso of João de Azevedo Pacheco Sacadura Botte. (12 ll.), 536 pp. $600.00

FIRST EDITION. In Part I, Verney covers the history of philosophy and its usefulness, followed by comments on famous philosophers. Part II follows the same structure for theology.

Verney (Lisbon, 1713-Rome, 1792), born to French parents who had emigrated to Portugal, was a philosopher and critic as well as a pedagogue. Called the most important figure of the Portuguese enlightenment (*Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, I, 521; *Dicionário de história de Portugal*, VI, 271), he was educated by the Jesuits at their Colégio de Santo Antão and received a bachelor of arts degree from the University of Evora. Traveling to Rome in 1736, he earned his degree in civil jurisprudence, after which
ESTATUTOS
DA VENERAVEL IGREJA,
E HOSPITAL
DE SANTO ANTONIO
Da Nação Portuguesa
de Roma.

EN ROMA
Impressa na Rua Cam. Apost. MDCLXXXIII.
Con licença das Superiores.

Item 17
he was named by the Pope to be Archdeacon at Évora. There he conceived his plan to reform Portugal’s educational system, and began a lengthy work describing the necessary reforms in all branches of the system. As a prelude to it, he published the *Verdadeiro metodo* (Naples 1746; second issue Valensa, 1746) which sets out in summary form his criticism of the existing system and his proposals for changing it.

* See Antônio Alberto Banha de Andrade, *Verney e a cultura do seu tempo;* and the same author’s *Verney e a projecção da sua obra.* Also António Coimbra Martins in Joel Serrão, ed., *Dicionário de história de Portugal,* VI, 271-9. OCLC: 11250055 (University of Chicago, University of Wisconsin-Madison, National University of Ireland-Maynooth); 868853396 (Biblioteca Nacional de Espanha); 461069294 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 180053925 (Hochschul- und Landesbibliothek Fulda); 257242209 (without location); 165927891 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Porbase locates editions of Rome: Ex Typographia Palladis, apud Nicolaum et Marcum Palearinos, 1751, “editio altera retractatior & emendatior” (biblioteca Central da marinha); same imprint but ending in “Palerino,” and with no note on the edition (biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa); and Rome: Typ. Generosi Salomanum, 1757 (Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa). Not located in Copac. Not located in Melvyl.

Resumption of Diplomatic Relations Between Rome and Portugal, After a Decade-Long Rift


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. After the Jesuits were expelled from Portugal in 1759, D. José I recalled his ambassador to Rome and expelled the papal nuncio. *De redintegrata concordia* (a lengthy dedication followed by a 10-page poem, both in Latin) celebrates the resumption of diplomatic relations between Portugal and Rome in 1770. It is one of the earliest works by Francesco Cancellieri (1751-1826), who later published nearly 300 essays and books whose subjects range from Christopher Columbus and Catholic liturgy to the topography of Rome and Napoleon’s coronation in 1804. Educated by the Jesuits, he lost his position as secretary to diplomats after the Jesuits were suppressed by Pope Clement XIV. Beginning in 1775 he was librarian for Cardinal Antonelli, a position he held until Antonelli’s death in 1811.

The bizarre collation of this work precisely matches that described in OCLC for the copy at the University of Texas at Austin: “an unsigned bifolium, within which is a gathering in-8, the first four leaves of which are signed ‘3’–‘6.’”

* OCLC: 31847674 (University of Texas-Austin); 457235876 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Italian online union catalogue locates six copies (giving the same collation as above, but adding an additional blank leaf at beginning and end). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by the Italian union catalogue.
23. ALTIERI, Girolamo. *In funere Petri III. Lusitaniae Regis Fidelissimi Oratio habita in sacello pontificio Quirinali com SS. D. N. Pio Sexto Pontifice Maximo.* Rome: Aloysius Perego Salvioni, 1786. Folio (35 x 24 cm.), contemporary wrappers of embossed greenish-gold “Dutch” paper (worn & stained, spine nearly gone). Title page in red and black, with engraved vignette of royal Portuguese arms (signed by G. Barberi and Piroli); large elegantly engraved vignettes on pp. iii, viii, ix and xxiv, and large, elegantly engraved initial on p. iii. Some marginal dampstains. Overall in good condition. xxiv p. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this nicely printed funeral oration for D. Pedro III of Portugal (reigned jointly, 1777-1786, with his niece and wife, D. Maria I). The illustrations throughout were engraved by Piroli after drawings by G. Barberi.


24. MILTON, John. *Il Paradiso perduto di Giovanni Milton, tradotto in verso italiano da Felice Mariottini col testo inglese a incontro.* 3 volumes. Rome: Nella Stamperia de Romanis, 1813-1814, 8°, contemporary boards, spines covered with blue paper and with printed labels (chipping at joints, darkened). Facing pages English and Italian. Uncut. Pinpoint wormhole in inner margin of about the first 70 leaves of volume I, never touching text; more serious worming to about the 60 final leaves of volume II, affecting 5-6 letters per page from p. 356 to end. Overall in good condition (if not for the worming, in fine condition). Contemporary signature on verso of front free endpaper of Roiz [i.e., Rodriguez?] da Silva. 447; 383; 480 pp. 3 volumes $250.00

First edition thus, with English and Italian on facing pages. Mariottini’s translation of the first book of *Paradise Lost* was published in London, 1794; to a critical review in *The British Critic* he retorted with *An Italian warning to the British Critic*, London, 1794. Mariottini’s translation of the entire *Paradise Lost* was printed in London, 1796, by G. Polidori.

Felice Mariottini (Città di Castello, 1756-Rome, 1827) took orders in 1769 and became a member of the Arcadian academy in 1779, as Aurisio Pierideo. In 1783, he was chosen to instruct the sons of Philippe d’Orléans in Italian, but had a falling out with their supervising teacher after two years. Working in Rome, Naples, and Città di Castello, he published several collections of poems. In 1792, hearing that teachers of Italian were in demand in England, he moved to London, where he published his translation of *Paradise Lost*.

Back in Rome by 1797, he published *I congressi del Monte Sacro*, 1799, in which he criticized the temporal power of the pope as a “sacra tirannide” and education in the Papal States as hopelessly behind the times. This made him persona non grata when Pius
VII was elected pope. His criticisms of the French made him unpopular when the French occupied the Papal States. Mariottini published this bilingual *Paradise Lost* in Rome, after the restoration of the papacy, but it was not a commercial success and led to legal battles. He passed the rest of his life in poverty and was buried in the Lateran.


*Lamenting the Death of the Queen of Portugal*

25. MATTEI, Mario. *In funere Mariae Primae Lusitaniae Brasiliae Algarbiae Reginae Fidelissimae Oratio habita coram sacro EE. ac RR. Cardinalium collegio in regali ecclesia Sancti Antonii dum ei regio nomine parentaretur a ....* Rome: [colophon]: Franciscus Burliaeus Officinator ad Collegium Urbanum de Propaganda Fide, 1820. Folio, contemporary crimson straight-grained morocco (dampstain of about 5 x 5 cm. on upper cover near foot of spine; minor rubbing and fading), gilt: in center panel, royal arms of Portugal against drapery flowing from a royal crown; around the edges, floral scrolls within a double-line and roll-tooled border. Spine richly gilt, inner dentelles gilt, all edges gilt, purple silk pastedowns and flyleaves. Wormhole of 2 cm. at top of inner margin; another, much smaller in bottom margin; neither affecting text. Overall in good to very good condition. vii, 36 pp., (1 l. with imprimaturs recto and verso, 1 blank l.).

Apparently the FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this funeral oration given in Rome after the death of D. Maria I of Portugal.

* Not located in NUC. OCLC: 78087658 (Sutro Library, Getty Research Institute); 955819690 (Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale Vittorio Emanuele II); 889848207 (digitalized from the copy at Getty, with collation conforming to ours). Forbase locates three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (without mention of the final blank leaf). Not located in Copac.
TURIN

*Lymphatic System, Rabid Dogs, and Poisonous Snakes,*
*By Napoleon’s Chief Surgeon*

*Avec les moyens de prévenir les effets des substances venimeuses, comme la salive du chien enragé, le venin de la vipere, le virus vénérien, &c. &c.*
Turin: Chez les Frères Reycends, and Milan: Chez les memes, 1787. 12°, contemporary mottled calf (considerable wear to extremities; a bit warped), smooth spine gilt (rubbed), citron leather lettering piece, gilt letter, edges of boards milled, text block edges tinted green. Woodcut headpieces and tailpieces. Faint dampstains. Fine internally; overall very good condition. (1 l.), 156 pp., (4 ll. index and catalogue).

$350.00

FIRST EDITION of this work on the function and possible malfunctions of the lymphatic system. It also includes advice on preventing the effects of bites from rabid dogs and poisonous snakes, and the effects of venereal disease.

Paolo Assalini (1759-1846) was Napoleon’s chief surgeon and a highly respected professor of surgery at the military hospital in Milan. He also wrote on ophthalmology and obstetrics and is famous for inventing an artery forceps.


NUC: NcD-H, DNLM, PPULC, PPJef, PPCP.

VENICE

*Important Contemporary Source for History of Venice, 1509-1516*

27. MOCENIGO, Andrea. *Bellum Cameracense.*
Venice: Bernardino dei Vitali, 1525. 8°, nineteenth-century marbled boards (spine and corners worn), burgundy leather lettering piece (slightly chipped), gilt letter. Woodcut initials. Italic type throughout, except for title page and headings. Very occasional light foxing. Small light dampstain in outer margins of 20 leaves. Internally very good to fine; overall in good to very good condition. A few contemporary or early manuscript ink annotations. Small, neat, old ink Jesuit college ownership inscription in upper outer corner of title page. (188 ll.).

$3,600.00

FIRST EDITION, with a reference to Hispaniola on leaf q8v, as well as a reference to the Portuguese in India under King Manuel I, which begins on q8v and continues on to leaf r1v. This work is the most important contemporary source for the history of Venetian territory in the period 1509-1516.

The *Bellum Cameracense* is a history of the Italian wars of 1508 to 1516, in which shifting alliances fought for control of Northern Italy. The League of the Cambrai, 1508-10,
Andreae Mocenici
P.V.D.
Bellvm Came
Racense.
was an alliance initially formed by Pope Julius II, together with Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I, King Louis XII of France, King Ferdinand II of Aragón, and several Italian city-states against the republic of Venice, with the aim of checking Venice’s territorial expansion. The Republic was soon on the verge of ruin. Its army was defeated by the French at Agnadello (1509); most of the territories it had occupied were lost; and Maximilian entered Venetia. The Republic had to make concessions to the pope and to Ferdinand. The Republic emerged from the war having suffered serious losses, but by no means crushed.

The League of the Cambrai gave way to the Holy League against the French. This was an alliance formed (1510-11) by Pope Julius II during the Italian Wars for the purpose of expelling Louis XII of France from Italy, thereby consolidating papal power. Venice, the Swiss cantons, Ferdinand II of Aragón, Henry VIII of England, and Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I were the chief members of the league. The Swiss, who did most of the fighting, routed the French at Novara (1513), but in the same year Julius II died and the league fell apart. The French victory (1515) at Marignano reestablished the French in Lombardy.

The work is dedicated to Andrea Gritti who had led a force of Venetians as provveditore and later served as commander of the Venetian forces. An Italian translation appeared in 1544.

One of the Most Famous Plays of the Sixteenth Century


FIRST EDITION? The same year saw the appearance of a Ferrara edition, in 12°.

Guarini’s *Il pastor fido*, a pastoral tragicomedy set in Arcadia, is one of the most famous plays of the sixteenth century. Written in honor of the nuptials of the Duke of...
Savoy and Catherine of Austria in 1585, it was first published in Venice, 1590, and revised by the author through 20 editions, the latest to be revised in the author’s lifetime being that of Venice, 1602. *Il pastor fido* inspired many composers of madrigals (including Claudio Monteverdi, Giaches de Wert, and Heinrich Schütz) as well as Handel’s opera of the same name, first performed in 1712.

* Brunet II, 1774: “Edition rare et regardée comme la première de cette Pastorale”.

** Dispatches from Parnassus Poking Fun at Spain **


FIRST EDITION (?) of this collection of 29 satirical political sketches, all of which poke fun at Spain with polished, venomous wit. Boccalini had begun to compose these sketches in the late sixteenth century, employing as his literary conceit the device of sending dispatches from Apollo’s court on Parnassus. By the time of his move to Venice in 1612, Boccalini had composed many such sketches, 200 of which he published in the two-part *Ragguagli di Parnaso* (Venice, 1612-1613). The 29 sketches included in the *Pietra* were presumably withheld as being too politically dangerous to publish. Boccalini’s death in 1613 removed that obstacle, but it was still felt necessary to publish the *Pietra* with a fictitious imprint. Immediately and immensely successful, the work was reprinted frequently throughout the seventeenth century. The *Ragguagli* proved nearly as popular, appearing in numerous seventeenth-century editions with a supplementary third volume of 50 additional ragguagli by Girolamo Briani. Perhaps to assert its authenticity, p. 3 of this edition of the *Pietra* bears the caption title: *De’i Ragguagli di Parnaso, parte terza*.

This is one of at least five editions bearing the imprint “Cosmopoli, 1615.” The British Library owns three such editions, all with “Cosmopoli” misprinted “Cormopoli”: one of 138 pp. printed by “Ambros Teler” (as here), one of 38 leaves printed by “Giorgio Teler,” and one of 32 leaves also printed by “Giorgio Teler.” Two other editions with the imprint Cosmopoli, Zorzi Teler, 1615—one of (111) pp. and the other of (102) pp.—are listed in NUC. Antonio Belloni’s *Le prime edizioni della Pietra del paragone* (Padua, 1899)—which we have not been able to consult—notes (per Robert H. Williams) no fewer than six editions or issues: five with the Cormopoli imprint, and one with the Cosmopoli imprint.
PIETRA
del paragone politico

Tratta
dal Monte Parnaso

doue si trocano i governo delle maggiori monarchie del universo.

DI
Troiano Boccacini.

Impreso in Cormopoli per Ambros Teler.:

MDCXV.
Nearly all of the many later seventeenth-century editions also bear a Cosmopolis imprint, which is clearly fictitious. Palau suggests Amsterdam as the place of publication, perhaps taking his cue from Brunet, who notes several editions published there by the Elzeviers. The British Library’s Catalogue of Seventeenth Century Italian Books, under the expert editorship of Dennis E. Rhodes, assigns its three 1615 editions to Venice, and most of the later editions to Amsterdam. The printer(s), however, has not been identified: Ambros, Giorgio, and Zorzi Teler are fictitious names, the first also used on the title-page of the first Elzevier edition (1640).

Boccalini (1556-1613) was born in Loreto and educated at Padua. It is said that his lifelong enmity against Spain was rooted in his forebears’ loss of affluence and expulsion from Carpi following its conquest by Charles V in 1525. After settling in Rome, an advantageous marriage brought Boccalini the patronage of Pope Gregory XIII and a series of secular offices, for none of which he was temperamentally suited. He found more success as a teacher and intellectual, eventually moving to Venice in 1612 where his political opinions could be vented more freely.


30. VINCENZO MARIA di S. Caterina da Siena (a.k.a. Antonio Murchio). Il viaggio all’Indie Orientali .... Venice: Appresso Giacomo Zattoni, 1678. 4°, contemporary quarter vellum over decorated paper boards (worn, joints repaired with cellophane tape). Woodcut vignette on title page. Numerous woodcut head- and tailpieces, some rather elaborate. Woodcut initials. Woodcut factotum initial. Repair to the upper outer corner of the title page, with 4 letters in manuscript facsimile. The title page is also backed, and the outer margin of the following leaf is reinforced. Occasional small minor stains. Overall in somewhat less than good condition. One-line manuscript ink inscription dated 1780 of Angelo Gozzi at top of front pastedown endleaf, and large manuscript ink “A.G.” on front cover, with illegible two-line inscription below. Old ink signature of Carlo Latelli in upper blank margin of title page. Later ink scribbles on front pastedown endleaf. (12 ll.), 516 pp., (5 [of 10] ll.). Lacking the final 5 unnumbered leaves of the index. Leaf B2 incorrectly signed B3. Leaf S4 incorrectly signed R4. $350.00

Second edition of “perhaps the most important of the 17th century Italian travellers” (Atabey), first published in Venice by Zattoni, 1672. The Carmelite missionary Father Vincenzo Maria di S. Caterina da Siena, known in the secular life at Antonio Muchio, traveled to India by way of Turkey, Lebanon, Syria, and Persia, returning via Goa and Muscat (to which more than a chapter is devoted). He provides interesting details concerning the places through which he passed, including notes on flora and fauna.

In 1656, Pope Alexander VII, the Propaganda Fide, and the Carmelites dispatched Fr. Vincenzo and Fr. Giuseppe di Santa Maria Sebastiani to sort out problems facing the Jesuits in India, which included Dutch incursions in Malabar and the rebellion of the St. Thomas Christians. Fr. Vincenzo’s account includes much information about
Medicinal Drugs and Their Proper Uses, 1799

31. MARABELLI, Francesco. *Francisci Marabelli Ticinensis ... Apparatus medicaminum, mosocomii, ac generatim curationi aegrotorum pauperum maxime accommodus ...*. Venice: N.pr., 1799. Large 8°, contemporary half calf, smooth spine gilt (chafed; some other minor binding wear). Occasional light stains, a few small marginal tears. In very good condition. 336 pp. $200.00

Third edition of this materia medica, which discusses medicinal drugs and their proper uses. The first edition was printed at Brescia in 1797-98, and a second edition was printed there the same year. Appendices contain recipes for various remedies and preparations, a listing of recommended reference works, and a glossary of herbs, spices and medicinal plants. The glossary refers to works in which a fuller description of each plant’s properties may be found. Marabelli (1761-1846) was a pupil of Johan Peter Frank and apothecary at the hospital at Pavia.

Sonnets by a Native of Moçambique


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Consists of 147 sonnets.

[Carlos] Alberto [Portugal Correia] de Lacerda was considered one of the best poets of his generation by critics such as João Gaspar Simões, Adolfo Casais Monteiro and Jorge de Sena. He was born on the Island of Moçambique, 1928, and lived in Lisbon, London and later in the United States, where he lectured at Boston University. He died in London, 2007.

Relations Between Spain and Portugal

33. RIBEIRO, João Pinto. *Anatomia dell Regni di Spagna nella quale si dimostra l’origine del dominio. La dilatazione deli stati. La successione delle linee de suoi Re. Con la distinzione della Corona di Portogallo da quelle di Leone, e di Castiglia*. 2 works in 1 volume. Lisbon [i.e., Italy?]: Sancio Beltrando, 1646. 4°, contemporary Italian vellum over thin pasteboard, spine and top edge of text block lettered in ink, edges sprinkled red (light wear and soiling). Minor worming on last 4 leaves, affecting 3-4 letters on 4 pages. Old signature in blank portion of title-page, old owner’s stamp on recto of second leaf. Bookplate on front pastedown of Franz Pollack Parnau. (6 ll.), 85 pp., (1 blank l.). 2 works in 1 volume. $600.00

First and only editions in Italian of two works originally published in Portuguese. The first appeared in Lisbon, 1642 as *Injustas successões dos reis de Castella e de Leão*; it discusses relations between Spain and Portugal and Spain’s claim to the Portuguese throne. The second work, a translation of *Uzurpação, retenção, restauração de Portugal* deals more specifically with the way Portugal was treated by the three King Philips, and the proclamation of D. João de Bragança as King of Portugal.

In the dedication to the first work, Sancio Beltrando identifies himself as the translator; presumably he translated the second work as well. Although signed separately, both works are printed in the same format and with identical types; the two works are occasionally found bound together. The Lisbon imprint is almost certainly fictitious, both works probably being Italian imprints: the text type contains certain swash letters not, to our knowledge, found in mid-seventeenth-century Portuguese printing, and we have traced no other works printed or published by Beltrando. At the top of the title-page and verso of the second leaf of the *Anatomia*, the binder has failed to trim away two solid printed bars, which presumably served to indicate where to cut a sheet printed by work-and-turn.

Pinto Ribeiro (d. 1649), who held a doctorate of laws from the Universidade de Coimbra, was a magistrate and confidential advisor to D. Luiza, the wife of the Duke of Bragança. He played a notable part in the Restauração, helping to persuade the Duque de Bragança to claim the throne. Along with many others, he had been suggested, in error, as a possible author of the classic *Arte de furtar.*


BOUND WITH:
RIBEIRO, João Pinto. Discorso dell’usurpatione retentione e ristoratione del Regno di Portogallo. Lisbon [i.e., Italy?]: Sancio Beltrandi, 1646. 4°, minor worming to last 3 leaves, with loss of 5 letters; page numerals on last 3 pp. just touched by the binder; a few minor stains. (2 ll.), 83 pp.


Item 12
IL PASTOR FIDO
TRAGICOMEDIA PASTORALE
DI BATTISTA GVARINI.
Dedicata
AL SER. D. CARLO EMANUELE
DUCA DI SAVOIA, &c.
Nelle Reali Nozze di S. A. con la Ser. Infante
D. CATERINA D’AVSTRIA.
CON PRIVILEGI.

IN VENETIA, PRESSO GIUN. BATTISTA BOSSADOINO.
MDXC.