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Special List 511
Sub-Saharan Africa

Author’s Signed and Dated Presentation Inscription in His First Book

FIRST EDITION of the author’s first book. A second edition appeared in Luanda, 1988. Born in Luanda, 1938, Abel, a bank employee in Luanda during Portuguese rule, was responsible for translations of works by Engels and Lenin, as well as another book of poems, *Nome de mulher*, published in Luanda, 1973. His poems have appeared in numerous anthologies published in Portugal and Angola. They have also been translated into Russian and English, appearing in anthologies published in London and in Moscow under the former Soviet Union. Along with Costa Andrade, Tomás Jorge, Henrique Abrantes, “Benúdia” (Mário Lopes Guerra), “Andiki” (Henrique Guerra), Arnaldo Santos, Aires de Almeida Santos, and António Jacinto, he was one of the principal contributors to two major Angolan literary reviews published prior to independence, the second phase of *Cultura* (1957-1961), and the *Jornal de Angola* (1953-1965). He was also a frequent contributor to newspapers.

Inocência Mata (*Biblos*, I, 5) comments: “A sua poesia, escrita nos anos conturbados da luta pela independência política, é marcada pela consciência de uma situação socio-política irreconciliável e releva da sua experiência vivencial de Luanda, gerando-se do seu ‘saber-sentir’ a natureza, a terra e o homem. A poesia de J.A. releva, assim, de um olhar sempre crítico, sobre a precariedade sociocultural, como naquele já emblemático poema *Bom Dia*. Numa visão cosmorâmica da cidade, o seu olhar caleidoscópico percorre os vários estratos sociais e profissionais da população, representando-os nas realidades miúdas do seu quotidiano.”

JOÃO ABEL

poemas

BOM DIA

Item 1
Important Angolan Author and Ethnographer Published While He Was Detained by the PIDE in Lisbon


Henrique Abranches (Lisbon, 1932-2004) was an ethnographer, poet, novelist, sculptor, and essayist. In 1947 he moved to Angola, and by the 1950s was publishing extensively on ethnology and folklore in *Cultura*. In 1961 he was captured by the PIDE (Polícia Internacional e de Defesa do Estado, the Portuguese security police). Detained in Lisbon, his *Diálogo* was published by the Casa dos Estudantes do Império, as was his *Manual de etnografia*. He also contributed to their periodicals *Cultura* and *Mensagem*. In 1962 he aligned himself with the MPLA (Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola), establishing with Pepetela the Centro de Estudos Angolanos in Argel, where he published a *Historia da Angola* to be read by the guerrilla fighters. By 1973 he had returned to Angola, taking an active role in MPLA actions. While Angola was still a colony, he published under the pseudonyms Mwene Kalungo and Mwene Kalungo Lungo.

After independence was declared, Abranches became the national director of museums and monuments, and later founded the Laboratório Nacional de Antropologia. *A Konkhava de Féti*, published eighteen years after it was written, earned him the Prémio Nacional de Literatura awarded by the União dos Escritores Angolanos in 1984; he earned another in 1988 for *O Clã de Novembrino*.

The Casa dos Estudantes do Império (C.E.I.) played an important role “na formação de uma consciência e de uma literatura nacionais” (*Biblos*). Created under the Salazar regime in an attempt to support and control foreign students, the C.E.I. became a hotbed of writers who argued and fought for the independence of Portuguese colonies in Africa. It was established in 1944 from the merger of separate homes for students from Angola, Moçambique, and Cabo Verde. From 1948 to 1964 the C.E.I. issued the monthly magazine *Mensagem*, in whose pages many writers first appeared who later became important figures in their respective national literatures. The Coleção de Autores Ultramarinos, launched in 1958, published many works by young Africans. Among the most prominent members of the C.E.I. were Amílcar Cabral (Guiné-Bissau and Cabo Verde), Lúcio Lara and Agostinho Neto (Angola), and Marcelino dos Santos (Moçambique).


A work of synthesis aimed at the fairly advanced general reader. $45.00


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The preface occupies pp. 7-20. It is followed by “Notas do Autor ao Préfacio …” pp. 21-7. The Posfácio, titled “Miraculosa memória” occupies pp. 261-300. José Luís Hopffer Cordeiro Almada, a native of Cabo Verde (b. 1960), holds a degree in law from the Karl Marx University, Leipzig, and has done post-graduate work at the Faculdade de Direito of the Universidade de Lisboa. $55.00

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**By a Native of São Tomé**

*With Author’s Signed and Dated Presentation Inscription*


FIRST EDITION. The title story only appeared in anthologies in 1969 and 1972; a second edition was printed in 2002. The subtitle on the front cover reads “Contos Africanos”. The printed dedication, on p. [3], reads “Á minha mãe que ficou em São Tomè Depois que abalei, á negra de alma meiga, resignada e dolorosa, de olhar suave como uma bênção, que me amparou os primeiros passos e me formou o caráter”.

The journalist Viana de Almeida was born in São Tomé in 1903, and lived in Lisbon from early childhood. He was a great-grandson of the first Barão de Água-Izé. He founded and directed the newspapers *A mocidade africana* (1931), *Humanidade* (1935), and co-edited the *Africa Magazine* (Lisbon 1932). A reporter for *O século*, he also contributed to the *Diário de Lisboa*, *Notícias*, and *Brado africano*. According to the Cape Verdean writer Manuel Lopes, these stories were actually written by António Aurélio Gonçalves based on notes furnished by Viana de Almeida.

* Moser & Ferreira, *New Bibliography of the Lusophone Literatures of Africa* 3105. See also Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, IV, 161. NUC: CTY. Porbase locates two copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one each at Casa do Alentejo, Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, Instituto Investigação Científica e Tropical, and Universidade do Porto.
Hero of a Pastoral Poem
Travels to Goa, Japan, China, Southeast Asia, and Ethiopia

6. ALVARES DO ORIENTE, Fernão d’. *Lusitania transformada composta* por ... dirigida ao Illustissimo e mui excelente Senhor D. Miguel de Menezes, Marquez de Villa Real, Conde de Alcoutim e de Valença, Senhor de Almeida, Capitão Mór e Governador de Ceita [sic]. Impressa em Lisboa por Luiz Estupiñan anno de 1607, e agora reimpressa, e revista com hum indice da sua lingoagem por hum Socio da Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1781. 8°, nineteenth century (ca. 1840) quarter sheep over marbled boards (some wear, especially at head of spine, corners; upper outer joint split at top third), flat spine with gilt lettering at center, romantic motif above and below, marbled endleaves (front free endleaf gone), Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Woodcut initial. Typographical head- and tailpieces. A bit of light dampstaining at lower outer margins. In good to very good condition. (8 ll.), 555, (1) pp., folding leaf titled “Laborinto”. The folding leaf meant to be bound after p. 180 has been misbound at the end. $700.00

Second edition of a work first published in 1607. Innocêncio states that while the first edition is esteemed for its rarity, the second is preferable because it is more correct and has editorial additions. This 1781 edition was edited by Father Joaquim de Foyos, who supplied an original and interesting preface, occupying the second through fifth preliminary leaves. The sixth through eighth preliminary leaves contain the preface to the original edition by Domingos Fernandes, including a longer poem in Portuguese on the seventh leaf and the eighth leaf recto. A curious sonnet on the eighth preliminary leaf verso has the first four lines in Latin, the next four in Italian, the next three in Spanish, and the final three in Portuguese.

*Lusitania transformada*, a work of pastoral literature, is written in both prose and verse. The narrative centers on the peripatetic travels of Olívio, who is on a quest to find a *locus amoenus*, or place of ideal beauty and perfection. He travels through Portugal’s colonies and other places where there was a Portuguese presence, including Goa, Japan, China, southeast Asia, and Ethiopia. The bucolic romance, a Hellenistic literary genre, was reinvigorated in the early sixteenth century with the publication of Sannazzaro’s *Arcádia* (1502-1504). Pastoralism’s sustained popularity, thanks to the *Diana* of Jorge de Montemôr, paved the way for this author, whose work can be classified as pastoral, but which also incorporates mannerist, baroque, and “cavalieresco” elements—similar to some works of Cervantes and Lope de Vega. Alvarez do Oriente employs a variety of literary devices that enhance the narrative, e.g., word plays, rhymes structured in dactyls, labyrinths, and polyglot sonnets composed in Latin, Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese. The book also includes 81 poems written in Italian meter. *Lusitania transformada* is divided into three books, which are then subdivided into prosas.

Alvarez do Oriente loosely follows the models provided by pastoral literature, but diverges from the Greco-Roman tradition in his replacement of a European Arcadia with a distinctively Asian one. He incorporates considerable botanical and anthropological detail, informed by his travels through North Africa, the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea,
UVSITANIA TRANSFORMADA

COMPOSTA POR
FERNÃO D'ALVARES DO ORIENTE,

DIRIGIDA AO ILLUSTRISSIMO
E MVI EXCELLENTE SENHOR
D. MIGUEL DE MENEZES,
Marquês de Villa Real, Conde de Alcoutim e de Valença, Senhor de Almeida, Capitão-Mor e Governador de Ceuta.

Impressa em Lisboa por Luiz Estupiñán anno de 1607 e agora reimpressa, e revista com hum indice da sua lingoaagem por hum Socio da Academia Real das Scienças de Lisboa.

LISBOA
Na REGIA OFFICINA TYPOGRAPHICA,
Anno M. DCC. LXXI.
Com Licença da Real Meza Censoria.

Item 6
India, Indonesia, China, and Japan. Aside from its literary merit, *Lusitania transformada* provides stunning descriptions of the flora and fauna of South and East Asia, as well as the customs and style of dress of its inhabitants. Also included are references to political corruption in Goa and incisive critiques of Portuguese society. *Lusitania Transformada* is a work of epic proportions, incorporating themes of morality, love, patriotism, and religion.

Alvarez do Oriente has been praised by critics for his fluid, imaginative writing style. But perhaps more importantly, this is among the earliest works after Camões’s *Os Lusíadas* (1572) that incorporated the early Portuguese encounters with Asia into a literary context. The author was a contemporary of Camões, and the two authors have much in common. There has been speculation that works attributed to Alvarez do Oriente are really by Camões, and vice versa.

In his preface to the present edition, Father Foyos cast aspersions on the literary reputation of Barbosa Machado, author of the monumental four-volume *Bibliotheca Lusitana*. Serra Xavier, godson of one of the Barbosas, set about rectifying the affront in his *Elisio e Serrano. Diálogo em que se defende e ilustra a Bibliotheca Lusitana contra a prefação da Lusitania transformada escrita por hum socio da Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa*, published by the same press the following year.

Fernão d’Alvarez do Oriente was a native of Goa; he was still alive in 1600, but died prior to the publication of this work in 1607. In 1550 he was created *armado cavaleiro* by D. Pedro de Meneses, whom he served zealously in peace and war. Since D. Pedro de Meneses was Captain of the city of Ceuta, it is plausible that Fernão Alvarez was there in his youth. In 1552 D. João III granted him the privileges of *cavaleiro* as recompense for services rendered, and toward the end of 1572 he participated, as a captain, in a naval expedition against the Mogores in India that was organized by the Viceroy D. António de Noronha. In 1577 he was named *cavaleiro fidalgo* by D. Sebastião, and was allowed two voyages between China and the Island of Sunda. In 1578 he accompanied the King to North Africa, where he was taken prisoner at the Battle of Alcácer Quibir. In 1587 D. Filipe I (Felipe II of Spain) granted him another two voyages on account of services rendered, and in 1591 he held the post of *vedor da Fazenda* in Ormuz. The last documentary evidence we have about Alvarez do Oriente is that on March 3, 1600, he was given the post of *escrivão do galeão* for a voyage to the Moluccas by virtue of twelve years service in India, military expeditions and defenses of forts against attacks by Moors. On one of these occasions he was wounded.

Item 6
Economic and Political Situation in South Africa, Including Railroads

7. [ANDRADE, Alfredo Augusto Freire d’]. Relatorio. Lisbon: n.pr. [on back cover: “Composto e impresso, Rua Eugénio dos Santos, 118, Lisboa”], (1922). Folio (28.3 x 20 cm.), original printed wrappers, with “Reservado” printed on front wrapper above the title. In very good to fine condition. 29 pp. $125.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Freire d’Andrade (1859-1929) headed a delegation sent to South Africa in 1921 to negotiate a trade agreement between Mozambique and the Union of South Africa; Portugal had had an agreement with the Transvaal, but the unification and the First World War had led to the need for a new one. He analyzes the economic and political situation of South Africa, summarizing his discussions with Prime Minister Jan Smuts (pp. 14-15) and giving an assessment of the government’s stability (pp. 4-5).

After four years as governor of Mozambique, Freire d’Andrade was uniquely qualified to evaluate the needs of that colony and how an agreement with South Africa might affect it, and he freely offers his opinions on such matters. He was particularly concerned with emigration and with making the railroads profitable, and more broadly, with what Portugal must do to maintain its empire. Cecil Rhodes (d. 1902) is mentioned briefly on p. 23.


Portuguese Conquests in Africa, India, China and Brazil


4 volumes. $800.00

Second edition; the first, printed in Lisbon, 1613, is very rare. This is the standard history of the reign of King John III of Portugal (1521-1557), the “strong-willed and weak-minded ascetic,” and has been called by Figueiredo one of the five best classical works in Portuguese. Like all Renaissance chronicles of Portugal, the history dwells more extensively on the recent Portuguese conquests in the East and in Brazil, leaving relatively little space for the internal events of the kingdom. The Inquisition discouraged any emphasis on home affairs, especially in works such as this, written in the vernacular.

Of the 413 chapters in the book, at least 291 deal partly or completely with Portuguese activities in the East, at Goa, Diu, Chaul, and Calicut in India, Ternate and Malacca,
CHRONICA
DO
MUYTO ALTO E MUYTO PODEROSO
REY
DESTES REYNOS DE PORTUGAL
DOM JOÃO
O III DESTE NOME,
DIRIGIDA
HA C.R. M. DEL REY DOM FILIPPE O JII,
COMPOSTA POR
FRANCISCO DANDRADA
do seu Conselho, e seu Chronista máo.
PARTE I.

COÍMBRA:
Na Real Oficina da Universidade.
Anno de MDCCCLXXXVI.
Com a Licença necessária.
CRÓNICA
DO MUYTO ALTO E MUITO PODERO
SO REY DESTES REYNOS DE
Portugal dom loão o III. deste nome.

DIRIGIDA HA (R. M. DEL
Rey dom Felipe o III. deste nome nosso Señor.
Composta por Francisco d’Andrada do seu Confe-
lhão, & seu Cronista mór.

Anno 1613.

COM PRIVILEGIO.

Impresa em Lisboa com as licenças necessárias por
Iórgue Rodriguez.
Na carta de Antero, Pedro que para uma em casa de Francisco
Lopex Haria.
Taxada na mesa do Paço a 5.00. reis em papel.

Item 9
Major Chronicle of Portuguese Conquests in Asia, Africa and Brazil (1521-1557)

9. ANDRADE, Francisco de. Cronica do muyto alto e muito poderoso Rey destes Reynos de Portugal dom João o III deste nome. 4 parts in 1 volume. Lisbon: Jorge Rodriguez, 1613. Thick folio (27 x 19.5 cm.), late twentieth-century crimson morocco, spine richly gilt in six compartments, short title lettered gilt in second compartment from head, date numbered gilt near foot, covers with gilt armorial super-libris of Miguel de Faria within gilt-tooled borders, inner dentelles gilt, marbled endleaves, edges of covers tooled gilt, text block edges sprinkled red, red silk ribbon place marker. Woodcut arms & border of type ornaments on title page, woodcut initials. Text in 2 columns. Small repair to lower blank margin of title page. In very good, almost fine condition. Armorial bookplate of Miguel [Braga Leite] de Faria. (19), 113; 134; 131; 155 ll.

4 parts in 1 volume. $20,000.00

FIRST EDITION, unanimously described as very rare. This is the standard history of the reign of King John III of Portugal (1521-1557), the “strong-willed and weak-minded ascetic,” ranked by Figueiredo one of the five best classical works in Portuguese. Like all Renaissance chronicles of Portugal, the history dwells extensively on the recent Portuguese conquests in the East and in Brazil, leaving relatively little space for the internal events of the kingdom. The Inquisition discouraged any emphasis on home affairs, especially in vernacular works such as this.

Of the 413 chapters in the book, at least 291 deal partly or completely with Portuguese activities in the East, at Goa, Diu, Chaul, and Calicut in India, Ternate and Malacca, Ceylon, and China. An additional 46 chapters are concerned with Africa and the Mideast, e.g., Mozambique, Zanzibar, Ethiopia, Ormuz, Suez, Alcacer Cequer, Tangiers, Ceuta and Arzila. There is also one chapter (IV, 32) on the foundation of Salvador in Brazil; as the author says in the introduction to this chapter, the King and his Council paid less attention to that area at the time, “avenosas por menos importantes, porque os proveitos dellas se esperavão mais da grangearia da terra, que do comercio da gente ….”

Francisco de Andrade (ca. 1535-1614), brother of the great mystic writer Frei Thomé de Jesus, wrote this chronicle and was the author of the celebrated epic poem on the first siege of Diu, O primeiro cerco … de Diu, which he regarded as a supplementary chapter to this history. Andrade was a Commander of the Order of Christ, a member of the State Council, Chief Keeper of the Archives and Chief Chronicler of the Kingdom.
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Although the Azevedo catalogue and Borba call for 20 preliminary leaves, a close inspection of copies at the Biblioteca Nacional of Lisbon, British Library, Harvard (Palha copy), and Florida indicates that 19 preliminary leaves is the norm. Copies also exist at the Newberry Library and New York Public Library which are missing several leaves, but whose preliminary leaves appear to conform to those in our copy.

*Provenance:* Miguel [Braga Leite] de Faria, distinguished collector and brother of the renowned bibliographer Francisco Leite de Faria. On the bookplate, see Avelar Duarte, *Ex-libris portugueses heráldicos* 1150, a “zincogravura” by A. Duarte; see also 1147-9 for other bookplates of Miguel de Faria; 1149 is similar to the super-libris.


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**Novel Set in an Angolan Hospital**


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this novella written in 1964 in Nambuangongo, and dedicated “a todos os que caíram no campo da honra, para não mais se levantarem, como heróis sacrificados a uma causa inquã, em proveito de sinistros e inconfessáveis propósitos.” It takes place in a hospital over the course of a week.

The author was a native of Angola, which gained its independence the year after this work was published. The date on printing is given as 16 September 1974.

CONTOS D'ÁFRICA
Important Anthology of Short Stories by Angolan Authors
Published by Imbondeiro, Inscribed by Cândido Velha


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this collection of short stories by Angolan authors: Leonel Cosme, Lília da Fonseca, Luís Ataída Banazol, Mário António, António Narino e Silva, Rebello de Andrade, Costa Andrade, Oscar Ribas, Cochat Osório, Eduardo Teófilo, and Garibaldino de Andrade. The cover design is by Fernando Marques. The introduction (*Propósito*) is signed by Garibaldino de Andrade and Leonel Cosme.

Imbondeiro was established by Garibaldino de Andrade and Leonel Cosme in January 1960 in Sá da Bandeira (now Lumbango). A monthly publication, *Colecção Imbondeiro*, aimed to disseminate the literature of Portugal’s colonies. Within a few months, its circulation reached two thousand. Imbondeiro also published multi-volume anthologies, including *Mákua* (poetry), *Dendela* (children’s literature), *Imbondeiro Gigante* (short stories), *Livro de Bolso Imbondeiro* (short stories, novellas, and dramas), *Contos d’África* and *Novos contos d’África*. In these and the 68 issues of the *Colecção Imbondeiro*, the Imbondeiro press introduced more than sixty authors who were significant in the literature of the Portuguese colonies.

Imbondeiro was the largest publisher of its time in Angola. Its rival in publishing authors in the Portuguese colonies was the Casa dos Estudantes do Império, based in Lisbon, whose *Colecção Autores Ultramarinos* tended to be more favorable to the Portuguese government. Imbondeiro was so influential that in 1965 the Portuguese authorities shut it down, based partly on the fact that some of Imbondeiro’s authors had expressed disaffection with the government.


CONTOS D’AFRICA
IMBONDEIRO

LEONEL COSME
LILIA DA FONSECA
LUIZ ATAIDE BANAZOL
MARIO ANTÔNIO
ANTÔNIO NARINO E SILVA
REBELLO DE ANDRADE
COSTA ANDRADE
OSCAR RIBAS
COCHAT OSÓRIO
EDUARDO TEODORO
CARILALDINO DE ANDRADE
Portuguese Missions in Angola, with Mention of Livingstone

12. [ANGOLA. Amado, José de Sousa]. Noticia do estado em que se acha o povo de Angola, destituído de mestres, parochos e egrejas, e considerações acerca da necessidade e facilidade de remediar tão grandes males. Lisbon: na Typ. de G.M. Martins, 1861. 8°, contemporary pink wrappers (foldline). Faintly browned. Mostly unopened. In very good condition. 24 pp. $250.00

FIRST EDITION. Begins with a brief history of Portuguese missionary activity in Angola, continues with an account of the journey through Angola in 1854 by the English missionary Dr. David Livingstone (pp. 11-14), and concludes with an appeal for donations to Angolan missions.

At this time the Portuguese were expanding their sphere of influence in West Africa. In 1855 they had occupied Ambriz (in the north of Angola), and in 1855-56 had intervened in a civil war in the Congo. Converting the indigenous population to Christianity had always been one of the justifications for the Portuguese conquest of lands in Africa, Asia, and South America. This short work fits in with Portuguese colonial policy during the Scramble for Africa.

The author was a priest, teacher and Catholic publicist, born near Coimbra in 1812 and still active in 1884. He is said to have died in 1890.

* Not in Innocência; for over 40 titles by the author, see V, 139 and 457; XIII, 221-3.

NUC: CSt. Porbase cites two copies plus a microfilm copy, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.

Complete Run of the Most Comprehensive and Most Serious Periodical Publication Yet to Appear in the Portuguese Language Along with a Complete Run of its Extremely Rare Successor

*13. Annaes das sciencias, das artes, e das letras; por huma sociedade de portuguezes residentes em Paris. 16 volumes. Paris: A. Bobée, 1818-1822 1818. 8°, original printed wrappers (half somewhat defective at head, a few others with splits at outer joints, some light soiling). Occasional dampstains, light spotting, and limited foxing, but on the whole a clean, fresh, attractive set, in very good condition. A few other minor defects described with the collations. Including 6 lithograph plates and numerous tables (2 of them folding). 4 ll., 184 pp., 173 pp., 2 pp. errata, 12 pp. advertisement; 3 ll., 2 pp., 1 l. table of contents, 1 l., 186 pp., 1 l., 108 pp., 16 pp. advt.; 4 ll. (coming loose from the head of spine), 197 pp., 1 l.; 122 pp., 15 pp. advt.; 9 ll., 160 pp. (p. 102 wrongly numbered 200), 156 pp., 20 pp. advt.; 8 ll., 182 pp. (repair at inner margin of pp. 41-44, minor worming at inner margin of pp. 41-47 does not touch text), 1 folding plate (grape cultivation), 1 l., 1 folding plate (table, at
ANNAES
DAS
SCIENCIAS, DAS ARTES,
E DAS LETRAS;
POR RUMA SOCIEDADE DE PORTUGUESES RESIDENTES
EM PARIS.

Desta arte se esclarece o entendimento;
Que experiências dãoem repouso.

TOMO XV.
QUARTO ANO.
JANEIRO.

PARIS,
IMPRESSO POR A. SORÉ, RUE DE LA FAVRETOISE, Nº 11.
1832.

Item 13
Item 13
FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Sixteen volumes—A COMPLETE RUN—of this quarterly journal with research in the arts and sciences, reviews, correspondence and articles on the latest inventions, discoveries and theories. Included are pieces on medicine, anatomy, pharmacy, botany, chemistry, meteorology, mineralogy, education, etc., with some original poems, many reviews, and annotated lists of recent books and journals in related fields. The plates depict grape cultivation, a hydraulic lift, a map of Portugal, a machine for extracting iron ore, an apparatus for carbonating beverages and a cultivator.

In medicine the topics range from epidemic fevers and poison to hernias, cautery, smallpox and angina.

The scope of the Annaes is worldwide, ranging from the Arctic to the Caspian Sea, India and Amherst, Massachusetts. Several sections give information on Brazil, e.g., meteorological observations from S. Luiz do Maranhão (XVI, ii, 55-79), customs regulations for Portugal and Brazil (III, ii, 3-14) and new calculations of the latitude and longitude of various points on the coast (XIV, ii, 4-7). There are also sections on Africa, including a review of Bowdich’s Mission from Cape Coast to Ashantee, London 1819 (V, i, 157-65) and an account of Capt. J.K. Tuckey’s 1816 expedition to the Congo (IV, i, 38-52).

Ramos describes this work as “a publicação periodica mais completa e mais seria que então existe em lingua portuguesa. De caracter enciclopedico, pretendendo cobrir as actividades do espirito humano, desde a poesia a agricultura, e do romance a industria, esta publicação atinge um publico de qualidade, junto do qual exerce uma influencia que mereceria ser estudada” (pp. 37-8).

The Annaes was founded by José Diogo Mascarenhas Neto, Francisco Solano Constancio and Candido José Xavier, all of whom were editors and principal contributors. They were later joined by Luis da Silva Mousinho d’Albuquerque.

In 1827 four issues of a successor to the Annaes were published: Novos annaes das sciencias e das artes.

**Novos annaes das sciencias e das artes**; dedicados aos que fallam a lingua portugueza em ambos os hemispherios. Numbers 1-4 (all published). 4 issues bound in 1 vol. Paris: C. Farcy, 1827. 8°, original printed wrappers. Occasional light stains. In very good to fine condition. (3 ll.), vi, 196 pp.; (3 ll.), 206 pp.; (3 ll.), 175 pp.; (1 blank l., 3 ll.), 175, (1) pp.

4 issues.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION—Extremely rare successor to the *Annaes das sciencias, das artes, e das letras*, Paris 1818-1822—A COMPLETE RUN. Only these four issues (January, March, May and July 1827) were published. Like the *Annaes*, this periodical ranges world-wide, from Russia to the Pyrenees, from mines in Colombia to strange meteorological phenomena off the coast of Africa. Among the wealth of information on contemporary medicine and the physical sciences are sections on psychology, homicidal mania, forced injections, cancer of the lower jaw, rhinoplasty, syphilis and epilepsy. Other subjects include the penal and civil codes of Louisiana, railroads and canals, the status of the new nations in North and South America, including Brazil, and the tunnel being constructed under the River Thames in London. There is also some poetry as well as correspondence from readers.


Includes Essays on Fernando Pessoa, José Régio, Fernanda de Castro, Portuguese Modernists, Japanese Poetry, and More


FIRST and ONLY EDITION; it includes essays on Oliveira Salazar, Aquilino Ribeiro, Maeterlinck, Fernando Pessoa, Manuel Teixeira-Gomes, Fernanda de Castro, José Régio, Helen Grace Carlisle, Guilherme de Faria, Léon Chestov, Samuel Maia, Anrique Paço d’Arcos, Alfredo Cortez, Japanese poetry, and the Portuguese Modernists.

The ultra-conservative Catholic author Manuel [Gonçalves de Castro] Anselmo (Valdares, 1911-Lisbon, 1992), critic, essayist, and political activist. His best known work is perhaps *Os Cadernos de Manuel Anselmo*, published in 6 numbers, 1951-1961, which included fiction, poetry, literary criticism, political accounts, and polemics. Though a follower of Salazar who held various diplomatic and other posts under the Estado Novo, Manuel Anselmo was far from completely orthodox in his devotion to right-wing causes. For example, he dedicated his novel *O pecado original* to the Brazilian communist
author Jorge Amado, and his 1954 publication Para uma nova ressurreição de Cristo was seized by the P.L.D.E.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these poems by an important Angolan writer whose full name is Mário António Fernandes de Oliveira. It was awarded the Prémio Camilo Pessanha for 1961.

* Moser & Ferreira, Bibliografia das literaturas africanas de expressão portuguesa, p. 78.

One of Angola’s Best Modern Writers

16. ANTÓNIO, Mário. Mahezu: tradições angolanas. Capa e ilustrações de José Antunes. Lisbon: Serviço de Publicações Ultramarinas, Procuradoria dos Estudantes Ultramarinos, 1966. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers (slightly soiled). Front wrapper and illustrations by José Antunes. Title-page, section titles and illustrations in text printed in green and black. In very good condition. 70 pp., (3 ll.), 8 ll. color plates. $100.00

FIRST EDITION of a collection of traditional Angolan stories, freely retold. The author notes that he read Chatelain’s Contos populares de Angola, Ennis’ Umbundu Folk Tales from Angola, and other works, and “construí as histórias que aí ficam. Nelas, o folclore foi, sobretudo, sugestão” (p. 71).

Mário António (Mário António Fernandes de Oliveira, Maquila do Zombo, 1934-Lisbon, 1989), poet, essayist and short-story writer, was a native of Angola. In the 1950s he was one of a new generation of poets who advocated socialism and Angolan autonomy, and published in the short-lived but important journal Mensagem. He was also published in Távola Redonda (Lisbon, 1952), in the series edited by the Casa dos Estudantes do Império in Lisbon (1960-1963), in the Coleções Imbondeiro published at Sá da Bandeira (1960-1966), in the Edições Capricornio (1974), and by the Agência Geral de Colónias (1962-1968). Writing in 1969, Moser noted that after racial warfare erupted in northern Angola, terror silenced the poets for years: “Hesitatingly, some small voices of reconciliation made themselves heard again, above all the poet Mário António, who in prose and verse expressed the nostalgia, the anguish, but also the enduring hopes of the young mulattoes in the ‘Creole islands’ (as he aptly called the old cities of Luanda and Benguela)...” (p. 26). Moser and Ferreira describe him as “one of the few consciously African writers who have achieved artistic excellence in their Portuguese writings” (Bibliografia das literaturas africanas de expressão portuguesa, p. 56).

* Moser & Ferreira, Bibliografia das literaturas africanas de expressão portuguesa pp. 56, 66, 78: calling for only 73 pp.; see also 7, 17, 52, 62, 78, 100, 118, 233-43, 245, 247, 251-6,

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*Early Anthropological / Autobiographical Work, with Author’s Signed and Dated Presentation Inscription To an Important Portuguese Journalist*


FIRST (and only?) EDITION of this anthropological work with autobiographical overtones, one of the author’s earliest books. While various dates of publication are given, our guess is that all refer to the same edition. Maria Archer spent her childhood and young adult years in Moçambique (1910-1913 and 1921-1926), Guiné (1916-1918), and Angola (1930-1934). Her writing is marked by the courage with which she depicts women at a time when to do so was not politically correct. She was a fierce opponent of the Salazar regime, spending 1954-1974 in forced exile in Brazil, returning to Portugal in 1977 to die five years later, ignored and in misery.

*Provenance:* Acúrcio Pereira (1891-1977) was considered the dean of Portuguese journalists; he wrote for practically every daily newspaper published in Lisbon and Porto during the 1930s, 40s, and 50s, as well as for literary reviews and magazines. In 1911 he joined the *Diário de notícias*, then headed by Alfredo da Cunha, rising rapidly from reporter to important editorial positions and serving 27 years as editor-in-chief. In addition to several books on diverse subjects, he collaborated on a number of theatrical pieces. See *Grande enciclopédia XXI*, 110; *Atualização IX*, 187. Also *Diccionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, III, 431.

VARIÉTÉS
POLITICO-STATISTIQUES
sur
LA MONARCHIE PORTUGAISE :
DÉDIÉES A M. LE BARON
ALEXANDRE DE HUMBOLDT,
ASSOCIÉ ÉTRANGER DE L’INSTITUT ROYAL DE FRANCE, MEMBRE DE
L’ACADÉMIE ROYALE DES SCIENCES DE BERLIn, DE LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE
DE LONDRES, ETC., ETC., ETC.;
PAR ADELIEN BAlBI.

PARIS,
REY ET GRAVIER, LIBRAIRES, QUAI DES AUGUSTINS,
n° 55.
1822.

Item 18
Information on Portuguese Coinage & Portuguese Trade with Brazil

18. BALBI, Adrien. Variétés politico-statistiques sur la Monarchie Portugaise; dédiées a M. le Baron Alexandre de Humboldt .... Paris: Rey et Gravier, Libraires, 1822. Large 8°, contemporary tree calf (minor wear), smooth spine richly gilt with crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt-lettered author and short title; marbled endleaves, all text block edges marbled, edges of covers ruled in gilt. Title page has small wood engraving of a dock with bales and a barrel, an anchor, a caduceus, and a ship in the distance. A few minor spots. In very good to fine condition. xv, 232 pp., (1 l.), 7 folding sheets with 13 tables. $900.00

FIRST EDITION. Contains much information about Portuguese trade with Brazil, Africa, Asia, the Azores, Madeira, the United States, Morocco and various European nations. There are also sections on Mozambique and on Portuguese coinage since Roman times. A second edition appeared in 1900.

Adrien (i.e., Adriano) Balbi (Venice, 1782-Pádua, 1848) was an Italian Geographer and statistician. In 1820 he visited Portugal, collecting materials for this and other publications.


Portuguese Strongholds in Africa

19. BANDEIRA, Bernardo de Sá Nogueira de Figueiredo Sá da, 1º Barão and later Marquês de. Faits et considérations relatives aux droits du Portugal sur les territoires de Molembo, de Cabinde, et d’Ambriz et autres lieux de la côte occidentale d’Afrique située entre le 5e degré 12 minutes et le 8e degré de latitude australe. Lisbon: Imprimerie Nationale, 1855. Large 8°, recent navy half calf, gilt spine with raised bands in six compartments, front printed wrapper bound in. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Light browning. In very good condition. 71 pp., 5 folding lithographic maps and plans. $650.00

First Edition in French of a work written to supplement the Visconde de Santarem’s Demonstraçoão. Two of the folding plans show Portuguese forts in Angola, one shows the provinces of Mosullo and Bombe (1790-1791), and one is a topographical map of Ambriz. This French edition has two more plates than the Portuguese edition: one showing the coast of Angola, another a plan of the Fort of Cabinda. The captions and legends, and in some cases the place names, are in French rather than Portuguese.

❊ Cf. Innocêncio I, 384: the Portuguese edition (same printer and year), calling for only 3 “plantas.” NUC: DLC, InU, CiY, PHi. Porbase locates the work at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa (2 copies at each). JISC locates copies at British Library, Glasgow University, Manchester University, and Sheffield University.
FAITS ET CONSIDÉRATIONS
RELATIVES
AU
DROITS DU PORTUGAL
SUR LES TERRITOIRES
DE
MOLEMBO, DE CABINDE, ET D'AMBRIZ
ET AUTRES LIEUX
DE
LA CÔTE OCCIDENTALE D'AFRIQUE
SITUÉS ENTRE
LE 1ER DEGRÉ 12 MINUTES ET LE 2ÈME DEGRÉ DE L'ÉQUateur
PAR
LE MONTÉ DE SÁ DA RAMIRES.

LISBONNE
IMPRIMERIE NATIONALE.
1856

Born in Cidade da Praia in 1902 (he died in 1971), Barbosa worked as a customs and municipal official in Cabo Verde while simultaneously pursuing a distinguished literary career. With his first poetry collection, *Arquipélago* (Praia, 1935), he introduced a new and distinctive Cabo Verdean poetry, no longer imitative of European forms. The following year, Barbosa joined with the writers Manuel and João Lopes and Baltasar Lopes da Silva to found the pioneering Cabo Verdean literary journal *Claridade*: “It can truly be said that Cape Verdean literature is divided into two periods: before and after *Claridade*” (Moser & Ferreira). Barbosa’s later verse collection, *Caderno de um Ilhéu* (Lisbon, 1956), was awarded the first Prémio de Poesia Camilo PESSANHA by the Agência do Ultramar.


Jean Barbot was a commercial agent on French slave-trading voyages in 1678-79 and 1681-82. He began an account of the Guinea coast based on his own observations and on printed sources. The account was expanded for an English edition and continually revised to his death in 1712. This translation includes material from the French and English editions, focusing on Barbot’s eyewitness information.


**23. BERMUDES, Nuno.** *Casa da margem esquerda e outras histórias.* Lisbon: Sindicato dos Bancários do Sul e Ilhas, 1985. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. Front cover and 9 full-page illustrations in text by José Pádua. In very good condition. Author’s signed and dated (“Verão 1987”) seven-line ink presentation inscription on the half title to Luís Forjaz Trigueiros. 111, (1) pp. $40.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this collection of short stories, which was awarded the Grande Prémio Literario by the Sindicato dos Bancários do Sul e Ilhas.

Nuno [Fernandes Santana Mesquita Adães] Bermudes (Macequeque [Manica], Moçambique, 1921-1997), was a journalist, creative writer of poetry and fiction, and employee of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino. He lived in Portugal from 1924 to 1947, returning to Moçambique, where he resided in Beira, punctuated by a stay in Brazil from 1957 to 1963, until 1975, when he returned to Portugal.


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**Signed Presentation Copy of a Scarce Novella by a Native of Moçambique**

*24. BERMUDES, Nuno.** *Moisés (uma erva nascida à beira do rio).* Lisbon: Guimarães & C.ª Editores, 1981. 8°, original illustrated wrappers. In good to very good condition. Author’s signed and dated (“Inverno 1982”) seven-line ink presentation inscription on the half title to Maria Helena and Luís Forjaz Trigueiros. 176 pp., (2 ll.). $125.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this novela based on the life of Moses.

Nuno [Fernandes Santana Mesquita Adães] Bermudes (Macequeque [Manica], Moçambique, 1921-1997), was a journalist, creative writer of poetry and fiction, and employee of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino. He lived in Portugal from 1924 to 1947, returning to Moçambique, where he resided in Beira, punctuated by a stay in Brazil from 1957 to 1963, until 1975, when he returned to Portugal.


* Not in Moser & Ferreira, *Bibliografia das literaturas africanas de expressão portuguesa* (1983), but for references to Bermudes and other works by him see pp. 59, 178, 180, 187, 237, 238, 242, 245, 247, 280, 281, 284, 285, 310; see also Moser & Ferreira, *A New Bibliography of*
Collecção
de
Tratados e concertos de pazes
que o
Estado da Índia Portugueza
fez
com os Reis e Senhores com quem teve relações
nas partes
da Ásia e África Oriental
desde
o princípio da conquista até ao fim do século XVIII
por
Julio Firmino Judice Biker
Primeiro Oficial e Chefe de Repartição apresentado
da Secretaria d’Estado dos Negócios Estrangeiros, Socio correpondente
do Instituto de Geografia,
e da Real Academia deHistória de Madrid,
e Oficial da Academia em França.
*25. BIKER, Júlio Firmino Júdice. Collecção de tratados e concertos de pazes que o Estado da India Portugueza fez com os Reis e Senhores com quem teve relações nas partes da Asia e Africa Oriental desde o princípio da conquista até ao fim do século XVIII. 14 volumes in 7. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1881-1887. Large 8°, later half sheep over marbled boards (some wear), smooth spines gilt, each two dark red leather labels, one with gilt lettering, the other with roman numerals in gilt, with original printed wrappers bound in. A very good set. Bookplate of Fernando Alves Barata. 1 folding plate in volume I (a facsimile document), 1 map in volume III (of Bombay). $1,800.00

FIRST EDITION. Complete set of this important collection, which transcribes treaties between Portuguese India and nations in Asia and Africa. A second edition appeared at New Delhi, 1995.


26. BOCARRO, Antonio. Decada 13 da historia da India .... 2 volumes. Lisbon: Academia Real das Sciencias, 1876. Large 4° (28.2 x 23 cm.), mid-twentieth-century half calf over machine marbled boards (minor binding wear), spine with raised bands in five compartments, two crimson morocco lettering pieces per volume, gilt letter, remaining three compartments tooled in blind, decorated endleaves, original printed wrappers bound in. In very good condition, almost fine. xxiii, 374 pp., (1 blank l.); viii pp., [377]-805 pp., (1 l. errata). $400.00

FIRST EDITION. “It is needless to stress the value of Bocarro’s work for Orientalists and historians of European expansion in Asia,” wrote Boxer in “Three Historians of Portuguese Asia” (p. 26); and in Seventeenth-Century Macao (pp. 9-10) he stated that “Apart from his natural diligence, Bocarro clearly had a keen and inquiring mind, as is evident from the trouble he took to procure reliable information about countries like China and Japan.”

Nominally the work covers five years (1612-1617), but in fact it covers much more. There is a section on the state of Christianity in Japan and the persecutions taking place...
DÉCADA 15
DA
HISTÓRIA DA INDIA
COMPOSTA POR
ANTONIO BOCARRO
COMPLETADA NAQUELE ESTADO
PUBLICADA
DE
ORDEN DA CLASSE DE SCIENCIAS BORALES, POLITICAS E BELEAS-LETTRAS
DA
ACADEMIA REAL DAS SCIENCIAS DE LISBOA
E NAO I DIREÇAO
DE
Rodrigo José de Lima Feiner
SOBRA DA SEURA ACADEMIA
PARTE II

LISBOA
Tipografia da Academia Real das Sciencias
MDCCCLXXVI
there (pp. 737-53). A great deal of space is devoted to Macao and the development of Sino-
Portuguese relations. Bocarro’s exhaustive account of the Zambesi River Valley and its
surroundings, given when relating the travels there of Gaspar Bocarro and Diogo Simões
de Madeira, is important source material for the history of African exploration. There is
also much information on Portuguese diplomatic and commercial relations with Persia.
Boxer points out that this Decade has special interest for English readers “as it gives the
Portuguese side of the sea fights off ‘Swalley Hole,’ which were the decisive factors in
the founding of English power in India” (“Three Historians,” p. 25).

Bocarro (b. 1594 at Abrantes) was a christão-novo. Soon after his arrival in India in
1622 he was imprisoned by the Inquisition. He saved himself from the stake by denounc-
ing all his friends and relatives as crypto-Jews, and by at least claiming to return to the
Catholic fold. In 1629 he became the protégé of the Conde de Linhares, who appointed him
Guarda-mor of the royal archives of Goa and Chronicler of India. Bocarro’s masterpiece
was the Livro das plantas de todas as fortalezas, cidades e povoações do Estado de India Oriental.
The date of his death is uncertain. It is now thought to have been in Goa, 1642 or 1643.

*Bibliotheca Boxeriana 65. Fonseca, Aditamentos p. 29: giving the date of publication
as 1866. Boxer, “Three Historians of Portuguese Asia,” in Instituto Portugues de Hongkong,
entre Portugal e a Persia pp. 275-6: confirming the publication date as 1876.

*27. BOCARRO, Antonio. Decada 13 da historia da India . . . . 2 volumes.
Lisbon: Academia Real das Sciencias, 1876. Large 4° (28.5 x 22.5 cm.),
original printed wrappers. Occasional light foxing. Overall in fine con-
dition. xxiii, 374 pp., (1 blank l.); viii pp., [377]-805 pp., (1 l. errata).
2 volumes. $150.00

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was the Livro das plantas de todas as fortalezas, cidades e povoações do Estado de Índia Oriental. The date of his death is uncertain. It is now thought to have been in Goa, 1642 or 1643.


*28. [BOXER, Charles Ralph]. Vitorino Nemésio, ed. Miscelânea de estudos em honra do Prof. Hernâni Cidade. Lisbon: Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Lisboa, 1957. Large 8°, original printed wrappers (spine faded; slight splits at foot). Uncut. In good to very good condition overall. Internally very good to fine. Frontisportrait, xxxv, 424 pp., illustrations, tipped in errata slip. $75.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Includes the extremely important bibliographical essay by C.R. Boxer, “An Introduction to the História Trágico-Marítima” (pp. [48]-99; [410]). In addition, the volume contains a profile of Hernâni Cidade by Vitorino Nemésio (pp. [ix]-xx); and a bibliography of Cidade by Maria de Lourdes Belchior Pontes (pp [xxi]-xxxv). Authors of other essays are M. Batalillon, L. Bourdon, Fidelino de Figueiredo, José G. Herculano de Carvalho, Luís Filipe Lindley Cunha, Giacinto Manuppella (on Conestaggio), Gerald Moser, Jacinto do Prado Coelho, Robert Ricard, and Francis M. Rogers, among others. Of the twenty contributions, four are in French, two in English, one in Spanish, two in Italian, and eleven are in Portuguese.

* See West 142.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Deals mainly with West Africa, although there are interesting introductory chapters with background material on the Padroado Régio, the integration of Henry the Navigator’s discoveries and expansion into the Papal Cruzada geral, the cathedral at Ceuta, relations of the Roman Curia with the Emperor of Ethiopia in the age of Henry the Navigator, “As Missas do Infante,” and the Padroado of the Order of Christ on Madeira.

First edition, second printing. Organized by route, from Lourenço Marques to Johannesburg, then to the Cape, Port Elizabeth, Durban and eventually back to Lourenço Marques. Brito Camacho (1862-1934) was a politician, journalist and army physician. In 1921 he began a 2-year tenure as Alto Comissário of Mozambique.


First edition, third printing. Organized by route, from Lourenço Marques to Johannesburg, then to the Cape, Port Elizabeth, Durban and eventually back to Lourenço Marques. Brito Camacho (1862-1934) was a politician, journalist and army physician. In 1921 he began a 2-year tenure as Alto Comissário of Mozambique.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author, a native of Trápani, Sicily (b. 1939), went to Guiné-Bissau in 1968 as a Roman Catholic missionary priest. He eventually decided to join the fight for independence from Portugal, and was expelled in 1973. Returning in 1975 to an independent Guiné, he decided to know better the people for whom he had fought. While this book is a translation, we believe it was never published in any other language.

* OCLC: 800505561 (Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian-Paris, Ma5Dianthanique Mob-Paris [?]; 857244021 (Stanford University Library).

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Catalogue of an exhibition which took place in November 2002 at the Museu Nacional de Etnografia, Lisbon. Includes an essay by the editor, “A magia dos animais” / “La Magie des Animaux” (pp. 13-22); “Criação, Imaginação e Conhecimento nas máscaras e marionetas do Mali” / “Création, Imagination et Connaissance à travers les Masques e Marionettes du Mali” by Mary Jo Arnoldi (pp. 23-76); and “Viagens” / “Voyages” by Albert Loeb (pp. 77-90). The catalogue begins on p. 91 and continues to the end of the book.

OCLC: 84649173 (New York Public Library, Getty Research Institute, Smithsonian Institution); 959177413 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian); 716668646 (Musée d’Ethnographie-Geneva); 728157560 (Museum der Kulturen-Basel).

Leader of an Important Expedition Across Africa

34. **CARVALHO, Henrique Augusto Dias de.** *O Lubuco. Algumas observações sobre o livro do Sr. Latrobe Bateman intitulado The First Ascent of the Kasai … (with the English Translation).* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1889. Folio (30.2 x 20.4 cm.), recent crimson half Oasis morocco over marbled boards, spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt letter in second, fourth, and sixth compartments, original printed wrappers bound in (front wrapper repaired at upper inner corner; rear wrapper with waterstains at outer edge). Light browning. In very good condition overall. 57, 59 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The second part is an English translation of the first part, with the separate title page Lubuku, A Few Remarks on Mr. Latrobe Bateman’s Book entitled “The First Ascent of the Kasai.”

Henrique Augusto Dias de Carvalho (1843-1909), an army officer and African explorer, led the important Portuguese expedition across Angola from 1884 to 1888. The multi-volume report, *Expedição portuguesa ao Muatiânia* (Lisbon 1889-1894), constitutes one of the main sources for the history of Angola, particularly the land of the Lunda. Carvalho visited the Quimbundo, Cuango, and Cassai peoples. A city in Lunda was named after him.

NUC: CU, ICN, NN. Porbase locates six copies (calling for only 59 pp.): four at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, one each at Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian and Universidade do Porto. Jisc locates a copy each at British Library and SOAS-University of London.
O LUBUCO

ALGUMAS OBSERVAÇÕES
SOBRE A
LIVRO DO SR. LATROBE BATEMAN

REVISADO
THE FIRST ASCENT OF THE KASAI

POR
HENRIQUE AUGUSTO DIAS DE CARVALHO

VOLUME DU EXPLORATIONS E DISCOVERY A CASE DA EXPLORAÇÃO PORTUGUESA
DE UMA VIDA NA ÁFRICA CENTRAL (1857-1879)

COM A INGLÊS TRANSLATION

LISBOA
"EDITORA NACIONAL"
1883-19

Item 34
Fundamental Work on the Portuguese Discoveries


In the first edition, published in 1551, credit for the discovery of India is given to D. João II, while in the second Portuguese edition, published in 1554, it is given to D. Manuel. The second Portuguese edition also included minor additions that brought the number of chapters to 97 from the original 95. The present edition follows that of 1554.

Lopes de Castanheda (ca. 1500-1559) was recognized very early as an authoritative source; Diogo do Couto, another highly regarded historian of the Portuguese East, wrote, “This man (Castanheda) travelled about in India for nearly ten years, visiting most of the places there, and even reaching as far as the Moluccas. He described the things of that time very diligently ….” (translation from King Manuel 72). Aside from visiting the relevant sites, Lopes de Castanheda consulted documents and inscriptions, and interviewed many who took part in the Portuguese expansion. The *Historia*, originally published in 8 books (Coimbra, 1551-61), represents twenty years of painstaking labor after he returned to Portugal around 1538. Lach points out, “It is remarkable, when we recollect that no previous writer had prepared a comprehensive narrative of the genesis of the Portuguese empire, that Castanheda was able, largely through his personal enterprise, to provide his own generation and posterity with a factual record, if not a brilliant narrative, of the Asiatic activities of the Portuguese …. And more than this, he was able through his personal observations to give greater substance to his account by describing in some detail the peculiar customs and techniques followed in India and thereby to make more explicit the cultural problems of Europeans in the East” (I, 188-89).

The *Historia* was translated into more European languages than any other contemporary work on the subject, appearing in French, Spanish, English, Italian and German.

*Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 167 (without the xi preliminary pp. of volume II). JCB Portuguese and Brazilian Books, 797 / 3. Rodrigues 600 (giving the preliminary pp. in volume II as “aal”; surely a misprint). Innocêncio II, 413 (without collation). Pinto de Matos (1970) p. 151. See also Bell, Portuguese Literature pp. 190-1 and throughout; Cândido Beirante
HISTÓRIA
DO DESCUBRIMENTO;
E
CONQUISTA DA ÍNDIA
PELOS PORTUGUESES
FEITA
POR
FERNÃO LOPEZ DE CASTANHEDA;
FIELMENTE REIMPRESSA
POR
FRANCISCO JOSÉ DOS SANTOS
MARRÔCOS,
Professor Regio de Filosofia Racional
e Moral em Lisboa.

L. I. U. I. TOM. II.

LISBOA. M. DCC. XCVII.

Na Offic. de Simao Thaddeo Ferreiras
Com Licença da Mesa do Desembargo do Paço.
special list 511

in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, p. 111; Saraiva & Lopes *História da literatura portuguesa* (16th ed.), pp. 286, 293 and throughout; and Lach, *Asia in the Making of Europe* I, 187-90. OCLC: 7559006 (Cornell University, Harvard College Library, Houghton Library–Harvard University, Cleveland Public Library, John Carter Brown Library, University of Newcastle); 61973263-4 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, ULB Sachsen Anhalt Zentrale, Universitätsoettingen); 63312933-633129385 (Universitätsbibliothek der LMU München); 954623370 (Universidad de Navarra). Porbase locates four copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one in “mau estado”). Jisc repeats the Newcastle location.

*Treaties 1640–1841 Involving Africa, India, the Americas, and Macau*

36. [CASTRO, José Ferreira Borges de, and Júlio Firmino Júdice Biker, compilers and editors]. *Collecção dos tratados, convenções, contratos e actos públicos celebrados entre a Coroa de Portugal e as mais potencias desde 1640 ate ao presente.* 30 volumes. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1856-1879. Large 8°, contemporary black quarter sheep over marbled boards (slight wear), smooth spines with gilt bands, short author and title gilt; text block edges sprinkled. Map and folding manuscript facsimile. Minor foxing. In fine condition.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This work, published with care and at government expense, was begun by Ferreira Borges de Castro, who completed 8 volumes. While working at the Foreign Ministry, he had access to all the documents (printed and manuscript) concerning treaty negotiations, which are published here in their entirety. The supplements were done by Biker, who also worked at the Foreign Ministry for some time. Because many of the documents were transcribed from original manuscripts, the collection is an invaluable tool for the study of Portuguese relations in India, Africa, and North and South America from 1640 to 1841. Volumes XV and XVII include substantial material on Macau (a total of 54 documents).

* Innocêncio IV, 331; XII, 327; XIII, 259: “muito interessante e util.” NUC locates complete sets at DLC, MH, FU, MB.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. “Belo e útil regalo .... É uma valiosa aquisição para a minha biblioteca de africanista.”—Gerald M. Moser (as per publisher’s blurb).

COLLECÇÃO
DOS
TRATADOS, CONVENÇÕES, CONTRATOS
E ACTOS PÚBLICOS
CELEBRADOS
ENTRE
A COROA DE PORTUGAL
E
AS MAIS POTENCIAS
DESDE 1640 ATÉ AO PRESENTE
COMILHADAS, COORDENADAS E ANOTADAS
POR
JOSE FERREIRA BORGES DE CASTRO,
SECRETÁRIO DA LEGAÇÃO DE S.E. HAGENSTEIN NA COIT DE MADRID, ASSOCIADO
PROVINCIAL DA ACADEMIA REAL DAS CIÊNCIAS DE LISBOA.

TOMO I.

LISBOA
IMPRESSA NACIONAL
1856.

Item 36
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Richard C. Ramer


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

Tragic Shipwreck & March Through Africa—
One of the Greatest Epic Poems in Portuguese

39. CORTE-REAL, Jeronymo. Naufrágio e lastimoso sucesso da perdiçam de Manoel de Sousa de Sepulveda, & Dona Lianor de Sá sua mulher, e filhos, Vindo da India para este Reyno na Náo chamada o Galião grande S. João, que se perdeo no cabo de Boa-Esperança, na terra do Natal .... [Lisbon]: Na Oficina de Simão Lopez, 1594. 4°, modern (early twentieth-century?) green quarter morocco over pebbled paper boards (corners worn; some other minor binding wear), smooth spine with fillets in gilt and blind, short author-title and date in gilt, pink endleaves. Title-page in red and black. Woodcut initials. Small repair to license leaf, affecting a few letters of privilege on verso; minor paper flaw touching 1 letter of catchword. Final 18 leaves with outer margins slightly shorter, possibly supplied from another copy. Some light browning. In good condition. Early monogram (?) in ink in lower blank margin of title page, scored. (4), 206 ll. $19,000.00

FIRST EDITION of one of the most important epic poems in the Portuguese language, generally acknowledged to be second only to the Lusiadas of Camões. Contemporaries of the two poets were far from unanimous in ranking Camões above Corte Real.

The poem’s subject is one of the most celebrated events in Portuguese history: the shipwreck of the São João off the coast of Natal in 1552, which was followed by a trek through the wilderness of southeast Africa. The Naufrágio was and continues to be by far the most popular of several peculiarly Portuguese contemporary accounts of maritime disasters, later collected under the title Historia tragico-maritima. This tragic, romantic drama is simply told, yet omits none of the more tawdry aspects of the journey. It is also of crucial importance as a source for the ethno-history of the tribes of southeastern Africa, giving a wealth of information concerning the Bantu and the Hottentots prior to their extensive contacts with Europeans.

Corte Real was perhaps born in the Azores in 1533. He was not only a poet but a painter, and possibly also a musician; he may have accompanied D. Sebastião to Alcácer Kebir and been captured there. The Naufrágio and his other major work, Sucesso do segundo cerco de Diu, 1574, were written after he retired to an estate near Évora. He died sometime before May 12, 1590.

NAVFRAGIO
ELASTÍMOSO SUCESSO
DA PERDICAM DE MANOEL DE SOUSA DE SEPULED, & DONA LIA
OR DE SÁ SUA MOTHER, & FILHOS, VINDO DA INDI
DIA PARA ESTE REYNOM NA NAO CHAMADA OGA
LIÃO GRANDE S.JOÃO QUE SE PERDEO NO CABO
DE BOA ESPERANÇA, NA TERRA DO NATAL.

E A PERIGRINAÇÃO QUE TIVERÃO ROEANDO TERRAS DE CA
FRES MAIS DE 300, LEGOAS TE SUA MORT.

COMPÔSO EM VERSO HEROICO, O OCTAVA RIMA
MA POR JERÓNIMO CORTE REAL.

DIRIGIDO AO EXCELLENTÍSSIMO PRÍNCIPE D. THEODÓSIO
DUQUE DE BRAGANÇA, & BARCELLOS, MARQUES DE VI
LÁIÇO, CONDE DE OUREM, SEÑOR DAS VILLAS D'AR
RAYALOS, & PORTEL. SUMMA FELICIDADE.

COM LICENÇA DA SANTA INQUISSÃO, CO DO ORDINÁRIO,
CO DE SUA MAGNÍFICANDA.

NA OFICINA DE SIMÃO LOPES.
COM PRIVILEGIO REAL POR DEZ ANOS.
M. D. XCIII.

Item 39

With Author’s Signed and Dated Presentation Inscription

40. CORTESÃO, Armando, and Avelino Teixeira da Mota. Tabularum Geographicarum Lusitanorum: Specimen. Lisbon: [Comissão Executiva das Comemorações do V Centenário da Morte do Infante D. Henrique], 1960. Large folio (61 x 47 cm.), original crimson quarter cloth, gilt, in cardboard slipcase (some wear to slipcase). Book in fine condition; slipcase good; overall very good. Author’s signed and dated four-line presentation inscription in upper outer corner of recto of front free endleaf: “Ao caro Michael Teague, com o // testemunho do melhor amicade // A. Teixeira da Mota // Lisboa, Outubro de 1962”. 65 pp., (1 l.), 39 color plates [1 double page]. $900.00

Specimen of a magnificent publication, the Portugaliae Monumenta Cartographica. The present volume was produced in the same monumental format. Cortesão (1891-1977) has written extensively on the Portuguese discoveries.

Provenance: Michael Teague, distinguished photographer and art historian, author of In the Wake of the Portuguese Navigators.


Missions Along the Zambezi

41. COURTOIS, Victor José, S.J. Notes chronologiques sur les anciennes missions catholiques au Zambeze. Lisbon: Imprimerie Franco-Portugaise, 1889. 8°, contemporary quarter pebbled cloth (scuffed), spine smooth and blank. Some browning. In good condition. Early ownership inscription (illegible) across title page. 76 pp. $150.00

First Edition of these notes from archival sources on Catholic missionaries who worked in the Zambezi region (Tete), covering the period 1560 to 1888. The chronologically
Item 40
Item 40

Ao seno Michael Peague, com o
testamento de melhor amizade.

A. Veixaria de Mota
Item 40
organized comments include not only who was in charge of which mission and who was in charge of military affairs, but notes on the interactions of the missionaries with Portuguese and with the indigenous population. For example, in 1652, P. Frei Aleixo do Rosario baptized a ruler of the Monomotapa, one of whose sons took orders as a Dominican and travelled to Goa. On October 3, 1787, surgeon-in-chief Francisco de Sousa Macedo was accused of having profaned the sacrament of marriage for marrying a woman in Tete while his first wife was alive and well in Portugal. In 1849, lightning struck the home of the curate of Tete and destroyed all the parochial registers.

The work is dedicated to, and was compiled at the request of, Governor-General of Mozambique Auguste de Castilho. French-born Courtois, a Jesuit missionary, arrived in the Zambezi region in 1883 and founded missions at Boroma and São José de Mongue. He also wrote Elementos de gramática tetense, Mozambique, 1888, and Dicionario portuguez-cafre-tetense, Coimbra, 1899.

**: NUC: WU, ICN, IEN, DLC-P4, CtY-D. Porbase locates six copies: two at the Biblioteca Central da Marinha and four at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.

Exploits in the Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea, Ormuz, Goa, Chaul, Malabar, Magalor, Cananor, Damão, Malacca, Achem, Cotabato, and the Straits of Singapore

*42. COUTO, Diogo do. Vida de D. Paulo de Lima Pereira, Capitam Mór de Armadas do Estado da India, onde por seu valor, e esforço nas batalhas de mar, e terra, de que sempre conseguiu gloriosas vitorias, foy chamado o Hercules Portuguez. Lisbon: Na Officina de Jozé Filippe, 1765. 8°, contemporary sheep (some rubbing), spine with gilt fillets and raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, short title gilt, text block edges sprinkled red. Lacks front free endleaf. Woodcut headpiece and small woodcut initial on p. 1. A few leaves with significant browning. Overall in good to very good condition. Pictorial bookplate of Fernando de Abreu. His paper label (with shelf location?) near foot of spine. (8 ll.), 426 pp., (3 ll.). $2,200.00

FIRST EDITION, with a forward by the celebrated Portuguese bibliographer and biblioclast Diogo Barbosa Machado. Written at the request of the subject’s half-sister, it is highly probable that all, or a good portion of this biographical compendium about Couto’s late friend was taken from the author’s lost eleventh Decada. The volume begins with D. Paulo de Lima Pereira’s embarkation for India at age 18 on May 15, 1557, in the fleet of D. Luís Fernandes de Vasconcelos. After describing the departure from Lisbon and voyage to Goa (chapters I-II; pp. 1-16), the rest of the volume deals entirely with the Portuguese “Estado de India”, which encompassed not only the territory in India and points East, but also Portuguese outposts in East Africa, the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea. Chapters III-XII (pp. 17-117) deal with events in various parts of India, including Goa, Malabar, Magalor, Cananor, and Damão. Chapter XIII (pp. 118-24) deals with Ormuz. Chapters XIV and XV (pp. 125-45) are concerned with the sending of ships North from Goa and the entrance of D. Paulo to the fortress of Chaul, where he served three years as captain general. In 1587 D. Paulo was sent by D. Duarte de Meneses, Viceroy of India,
VIDA
DE
D. PAULO
DE LIMA PEREIRA
CAPITAM MOR DE ARMADAS
do Estado da India, onde por seu valor, e esforço nas batalhas de mar, e terra, de que sempre conseguiu gloriííssimas vitórias, foi chamado O HERCULES PORTUGUEZ.
AUTHOR
DIOGO DO COUTO
Chronista, e Guarda mor da Torre do Tombo do Estado da India, bem conhecido por suas Décadas.
COM HUMA DESCRIPCAO, que de novo deixou feita o mesmo Author desde a Terra dos Furos até o Cabo das Correntes, para muitos útil, e para todos grata.
LISBOA:
Na Officina de Joá Filipe, 1765.
Com as licencias necessarias.
to the relief of Malacca, which had been attacked by the King of Ujantana. Chapters XVI through XXXI (pp. 146-304) relate to this expedition and deal entirely with Southeast Asia: Malacca (pp. 146-65; pp. 175-97; 276-90; 305); Achem (pp. 166-75); Jor (pp. 204-55); Cotabato (pp. 256-89); the straits of Singapore (pp. 290-304). Chapters XXXII-XXXIV (pp. 305-41) are mostly concerned with matters in Goa. D. Paulo set sail for Portugal aboard the _São Tomé_ in 1589, but was soon shipwrecked on the coast of Natal. The rest of the book (chapters XXXV-XXXXI [sic]; pp. 342-426) deals with his efforts to survive in East Africa, particularly from present-day Moçambique North to Sofala. D. Paulo died in Africa, and his body was returned to Goa. These final chapters had appeared in almost identical form in 1736 in volume II, pp. 153-213 of the _História trágico-marítima_.

Our copy contains two final leaves not mentioned by either Innocência or Fernandes Thomaz. They contain a _Catalogo de Livros que se vendem em casa de Luiz de Moraes mercador de livros, na travessa do Moinho de vento_. The preceding leaf, unnumbered and with its verso blank (i.e., the “p. 427” of Innocência and the final page of Fernandes Thomaz), contains the catchword “CA”; therefor the final two leaves with the _Catalogo_, present in our copy, should be required to be present for the work to be absolutely complete.


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FIRST EDITION. Subsequent editions appeared in 2009, 2012 and 2015; a French translation was published in 2014. Born in Beira, Moçambique, in 1955, Mia Couto was editor of the review _Tempo_ and of the newspaper _Notícias de Maputo_. His first novel, _Terra sonambula_, appeared in 1991; a second, _Estórias abensonhadas_, followed in 1994 (9th edition, 2009). _A Varanda do Frangipani_ (1996, 8th [i.e., 9th] edition, 2010), has achieved both critical and commercial success. He has published several collections of short stories, at least one of which— _Vozes anoitecidas_—was translated into English and published by Heinemann; his books have been translated as well into Spanish, French, Italian, German, Swedish, Norwegian, and Dutch. He has also published a book of poetry. The Prémio Vergílio Ferreira was awarded to Mia Couto in 1999 for his work as a whole. Danuta Wojciechowska, born in Quebec, 1960, has lived in Lisbon since 1984. In 2003 she received the Prémio Nacional de Ilustração; she was the Portuguese candidate for the Hans Christian Andersen prize in 2004. This book had an initial printing of 15,000 copies.

*44. COUTO, Mia. _A varanda do Frangipani, romance_. Lisbon: Editorial Caminho, 1996. Uma Terra Sem Amos, 76. 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 154 pp., (3 ll. advt.). ISBN: 972-21-1050-0. $50.00

FIRST EDITION. A seventh edition appeared in 2003. This novella has achieved both critical and commercial success.

Born in Beira, Moçambique, in 1955, the biologist António Emílio Leite Couto, better known as Mia Couto, was editor of the review _Tempo_ and of the newspaper _Notícias_...
de Maputo. His first longer work of fiction, Terra sonâmbula, appeared in 1992; a second, Estórias abensonhadas, followed in 1994. He has published two books of poems, six collections of short stories, at least one of which—Vozes anotecidas—was translated into English and published by Heinemann, four books of “Crónicas” and eighteen novels or novellas; many of his books have appeared in multiple editions, while they have been translated as well into Spanish, French, Italian, Catalan, German, Czech, Swedish, Norwegian, Serbian, Estonian, Dutch and Chinese. The Prémio Vergílio Ferreira was awarded to Mia Couto in 1999 for his work as a whole, and he was awarded the Prémio Camões, the most important literary award in the Portuguese language, in 2013, among other prestigious literary prizes. In 1998, Couto was elected into the Brazilian Academy of Letters, the first African writer to receive such an honor.


The preface occupies pp. 7-24. The author, born in Constância, Ribatejo, Portugal, spent most of his adult life in Angola. His poetry is filled with African themes.

❊ See Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, IV, 58-9; also Mário António de Oliveira, A formação da literatura angolana.

*46. DEUS, Jacinto de, O.F.M. Caminho dos frades menores para a vida eterna. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Deslandes, 1689. 4°, contemporary stiff vellum, fore-edge cover extensions, spine with vertical title in manuscript, textblock edges rouged. Small woodcut floral vignette on title-page. Woodcut initials. Woodcut headpiece on recto of second preliminary leaf; typographical headpiece on recto of following leaf. Large woodcut tailpiece on p. 386. Very small blank piece torn away in upper corner of title-page; neat repairs to upper blank margins of a few leaves; occasional slight marginal stains. In very good to fine condition. Remains of small paper tag (nineteenth-century?) near foot of spine. (4 ll.), 389 [i.e., 387] pp. Page 387 wrongly numbered 389. $4,000.00

FIRST EDITION of this tribute to the Franciscan order. A second edition appeared at Coimbra, 1721 (with another issue in 1722).

In the course of his treatise the author frequently refers to specific situations in the “Estado da Índia” (i.e., all areas of Portuguese influence in East Africa and Asia), missionary activities, and monks who worked primarily in the East, many of whom were known to the author personally. He also discusses who can become a novice of the order—descendants of Jews, Moors and heretics are excluded, but there is mention of
Caminho
dos
Frades Menores
para a Vida Eterna,
Composto
pelo P. Fr. Jacinto de Deus:
Primeiro Padre da Provincia da
Madre de Deus dos Capuchos, & Comissário Geral dos
Frades Menores, Deputado do Santo Ofício da In-
quisição de Goa em a Índia Oriental, & natural
de Macau:
Dedicado
ao Eminentíssimo Cardeal Senhor
Dom Veríssimo
de Alencastre,
Inquisidor Geral destes Re-
nos, & Senhórios de Portugal,
Por seu menor servo, & Orador
Fr. Amaro de S. Antonio,
Ministro Provincial, e Primeiro
Padre da sua Provincia da Madre de Deos de Goa,
Em Lisboa,
Na Officina de Miguel Deslandes,
Imprevisor de Sua Magestade.
Com todas as licenças necessárias, Anno 1689.
special conditions existing in India, and of exceptions that can be made there for those with some native ancestry (pp. 168-78).

According to Porbase, there is a variant issue, in which the final license is dated 18 May 1689. In our copy, there is indeed a license of this date on the verso of the final preliminary leaf, followed by:

Visto estar conforme com seu Original, pôde correr. Lisboa 24 Janeiro de 1690.
Pôde correr. Lisboa 27 de Janeiro de 1690.
Serraõ.
Lamprea. Ribeiro.

The Franciscan Fr. Jacinto de Deus, born in Macao in 1612, worked in the province of Madre de Deus in Goa where he was provincial and a deputy of the Inquisition. He died in Goa in 1681.

First and Only Collection by One of the Most Highly Regarded of the First Generation of Prose Writers from Mozambique


FIRST EDITION of the first and only collection by one of the most highly regarded of the first generation of prose writers from Mozambique, who died at the age of twenty-two; it was published posthumously.

The short piece “Quenguelequezée,” which first appeared in A Ilha, was issued separately as Godido in 1950, with 15 pages. Publication of Godinho e outros contos, sixteen pieces plus two introductory pieces, was funded after Dias’s death by the Angolan Alda Lara and Dias’s fellow Mozambicans, Orlando de Albuquerque and Vítor Evaristo. The volume was published as the first in the África Nova series issued by the Secção de Moçambique of the C.E.I. (Casa dos Estudantes do Império), with a biography of Dias on the wrapper. The collection was published again in 1988, 1989, and 2014. Dias’s friends intended to publish his other writings, but were prevented by Portuguese censors. The manuscripts were lost in transit on their way back to Mozambique.

The hero of this volume’s title story, Godido, is taken from Rui de Noronha’s poem of the same name, and refers to the son and heir of Gungunhana, last emperor of Gaza
special list 511

(southern Mozambique and southeastern Zimbabwe). Gungunhana was defeated by the Portuguese in 1895 and sent into exile in Lisbon, along with his son. The other stories in the collection are autobiographical.

João Bernardo Dias (Maputo, 1926-Lisbon, 1949) was the son of one of the directors of Brado Africano. For three years he attended Coimbra to study law, where he was shunned not only by Portuguese but by whites from Moçambique. He did find some fellow spirits, and contributed articles to periodicals such as Meridiano and A Ilha (from the Azores). Having fallen ill with tuberculosis he moved to Lisbon, but had difficulty finding a physician who would treat him, and died. His name became a symbol for young intellectuals from Mozambique, who created the “Brigada João Dias.”

Writing in 1969, Moser commented, “So far, little good prose has come out of Mozambique from Negro writers. João Dias opened the way perhaps with his sad tales of color prejudice (Godido e outros contos, posthumously published, 1952).” Forty years later, in the authoritative reference work Bíblos, Enciclopédia Verbo das literaturas de língua portuguesa, Godinho e outros contos and its author are each given their own articles. The Dicionário cronológico describes these stories as “os primeiros, cronologicamente falando, de uma verdadeira literatura moçambicana de língua portuguesa.”

The cover design (reminiscent of Picasso’s Guernica) is by António Aires, who died in 1951; a brief biography of him, with a photograph, is reprinted at the end of the volume.

The Casa dos Estudantes do Império (C.E.I.) played an important role “na formação de uma consciência e de uma literatura nacionais” (Bíblos). Created under the Salazar regime in an attempt to support and control foreign students, the C.E.I. became a hotbed of writers who argued and fought for the independence of Portuguese colonies in Africa. It was established in 1944 from the merger of separate homes for students from Angola, Moçambique, and Cabo Verde. From 1948 to 1964 the C.E.I. issued the monthly magazine Mensagem, in whose pages many writers first appeared who later became important figures in their respective national literatures. The Colecção de Autores Ultramarinos, launched in 1958, published many works by young Africans. Among the most prominent members of the C.E.I. were Amílcar Cabral (Guiné-Bissau and Cabo Verde), Lúcio Lara and Agostinho Neto (Angola), and Marcelino dos Santos (Moçambique).


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author is a native of the island of São Tomé (born 1952). He holds a doctorate in modern languages from the Universidade do Porto, and has occupied important political as well as academic positions in São Tomé e Príncipe. He has published more than a dozen books, ranging from literary history, history, politics and architectural history, mostly focusing on the country of his birth.
Portuguese Coinage from Roman Times to the Late Eighteenth Century—
Along with Discourses on Population Growth, Military Organization,
Portuguese Nobility, Higher Education in Iberia,
Preventing Shipwrecks on the Way Home from India, and Benefits of Travel

49. FARIA, Manoel Severim de. Noticias de Portugal escritas por … em
que se declarão as grandes commodidades, que tem para crescer em gente,
industria, commercio, riquezas, e forças militares por mar, e terra, as origens
de todos os appelidos, e armas das familias nobres do Reyno, as moedas que
correrão nesta provincia do tempo dos Romanos até o presente, e se referem
varios elogios de principes, e varoens illustres portuguezes. Acrescentadas pelo
P.D. Jozé Barbosa ... Terceira edição augmentada por Joaquim Francisco Mon-
teiro de Campos Coelho, e Soiza. 2 volumes. Lisbon: Na Offic. de Antonio
Gomes, 1791. 8°, contemporary mottled calf (worn, defective for less
than 1 cm. at head and foot of spine of first volume, short tear at head
of spine on second volume), smooth spines with gilt bands, crimson
morocco lettering pieces with short title gilt, citron label with gilt vol-
ume numbers within a wreath; first volume recased with later marbled
endleaves; second volume has contemporary marbled endleaves; all text
block edges marbled. Small typographical headpiece at beginning of
text in each volume. A few stains. In good condition. Old ink signature
(“Torres”) on front flyleaf verso of first volume. Armorial bookplate
on front pastedown in each volume of the Condessa dos Arcos, Dona
Maria Margarida (see below). (8 ll.), 319 pp.; (4 ll.), 297 pp., 4 engraved
plates of coins from ancient times to the eighteenth century.

2 volumes. $600.00

Third edition of the author’s most important work, which first appeared in Lisbon,
1655, with a second edition of Lisbon, 1740.

The Noticias includes eight discourses: (1) on increasing the population of Portugal,
(2) on improving the military organization of the kingdom, (3) the origins and coats-of-
arms of Portuguese nobility, (4) Portuguese coinage, (5) the development of universities
in the Iberian Peninsula in general, and Portugal in particular, (6) the evangelization of
Guiné, (7) the causes of shipwrecks on the carreira da India, and (8) travel. A final section
includes eulogies of Portuguese cardinals.

The first discourse (1, 1-69) is an appeal for increasing the population of Portugal.
Severim de Faria argues that a large population will promote industry and agriculture,
and provide men for the army, navy and merchant marine. He cites China, whose large
population provides manpower for industry and agriculture. Germany, Flanders, England
and Italy are also cited as positive examples. As a counter-example he cites the kingdom
of Granada, which declined after its Moorish population was expelled. In this discourse,
Severim de Faria also mentions the Azores, Madeira, Angola, Mozambique, Brazil, Cabo
Verde, São Tomé, Goa, Diu, Cochim, Colombo, the Malucas, Ormuz, Malaca and Mascate.

The second discourse (L, 70-177) is a sweeping analysis of the military organization
of Portugal from historical and contemporary points of view. Severim de Faria’s topics
include the role of the king, constable, and other officers, the composition of the army,
military law, and the traditional hostility between Portugal and Castile. In discussing
NOTÍCIAS
DE
PORTUGAL
ESCRITAS POR
MANOEL SEVERIM
DE FARIA
Chantre, e Conego da Sé de Evora.
EM QUE SE DECLARAÃO AS GRANDES
commodidades, que tem para crescer em
Gente, Indústria, Comércio, Riquezas,
e Forças Militares por Mar, e Terra, as Orí-
gens de todos os Appelidos, e Armas das
Familias Nobres do Reyno, as Mocdas,
que correrão nesta Provincia, do tempo dos
Romanos até o presente, e se referem vari-
os Elogios de Príncipes, e Varos Illus-
trres Portuguezes.
ACRESCENTADAS
PELO P. D. JOZÉ BARBOSA
CLER. REG., ACAD. DO N. DA AC. R.
Terceira Edição augmentada por
JOAQUIM FRANCISCO MONTEIRO
DE CAMPOS COELHO, E SOZA.
TOMO I.

LISBOA
NA OFFIC. DE ANTONIO GOMES.
ANO M. DCC. XCI.
Com lic. da R. Meza da Com. Ger. sobre Exa-
me, e Censura dos Livros.

Item 49
ordinance and armaments, he considers problems of supply in continental Portugal, Funchal, Ponta Delgada, Angra, Ribeira Grande in Cabo Verde, São Tomé, Salvador da Bahia, Olinda, and Rio de Janeiro. Also discussed are fortresses and the defense of the frontiers, the navy, the office of admiral, and composition of the fleets, including their deployment in Africa, India and Brazil and the problems of North African and French pirates. A section on the arming of merchant ships mentions São Tomé, Brazil, Flanders, and the Companhia da Bolsa do Brasil. The final part of this discourse (I, 163-177) deals with the military orders of Avis, Santiago, Christ (successor to the Templars in Portugal), and the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

The third discourse (I, 178-318) deals with the noble families of Portugal: their antiquity, and the origin of their names, titles, and coats of arms.

The fourth discourse (II, 1-106) is on coinage, beginning with Roman coins that circulated in the province of Lusitania and continuing with the coinage of Visigothic kings and Arabs. The coinage of the kings of Portugal is covered from Dom Sancho I (the first king known with certainty to have operated a mint) to Dom João IV. Notably absent is the coinage of the Spanish monarchs D. Filipe II, III, and IV, who ruled Portugal as D. Filipe I, II, and III. Subsequent editors added comments on the coinage of D. João IV's successors through D. Maria I.

Illustrations for the discourse on coinage vary from edition to edition. The 1655 edition of the Noticias has engravings within the text (pp. 151-191) that illustrate the recto and verso of 15 coins. The latest is a coin issued under D. João IV (r. 1640-1656) whose verso bears an image of N. Senhora da Conceição and the inscription “Tutelaris Regni”. The 1741 edition has 18 images of coins within the text (pp. 146-186): the three additions date to 1695, 1726, and 1733. In our 1791 edition, the 18 illustrations have been shifted to four engraved plates. Although text was added to cover coins minted under D. José I and D. Maria I, the text makes no references to additional illustrations. Hence we assume Innocência's call for five engraved plates in this edition is in error.

The fifth discourse (II, 106-143) begins with an essay on the universities of Spain, then discusses the study of science in Portugal and goes on to brief mentions of the universities at Coimbra, Évora, Salamanca, Toledo, Sigüenza, Alcalá de Henares, Osma, Ávila, Valladolid, Oropesa, Ossuna, Sevilla, Granada, Baeça, Murcia, Santiago de Compostela, Onhate, Oviedo, Huesca, Zaragoza, Lerida, Perpignan, Barcelona, Tarragona, Girona, Valencia, Luchente, Onguela, Gandia, Hirache, Estella, and Pamplona. Some of these became highly respected institutions; others were established but achieved little.

The sixth discourse (II, 143-177) is titled “Sobre a propagação do evangelho nas Províncias de Guiné”. Severim de Faria mentions not only Guiné but Cabo Verde, Goa, the Congo, Luanda, Cacheu, Mina, São Tomé, and Sierra Leão. Also included are brief references to martyrs in Japan, China, Siam, India, “Cafraria” (i.e., Southeast Africa), and Brazil.

The seventh discourse (II, 178-193) considers why so many ships returning to Portugal from India were wrecked, mentioning the famous account of João Baptista Lavanha on the São Alberto. Severim de Faria points out the superiority of English and Dutch vessels, noting that at this time, the Dutch were waging war against Portugal in India and Brazil.

The eighth discourse (II, 193-215) discusses when and where travel can be beneficial. The Noticias ends with eulogies of twenty Portuguese who achieved the rank of cardinal in the Catholic Church (II, 215-296).

Severim de Faria (1583-1655), a native of Lisbon, is best known for this work and his Discursos varios políticos, Évora 1624. His Relação universal do que succedeu em Portugal ... Lisbon 1626, is considered the first periodical published in Portugal, and includes a famous account of the loss and reconquest of Bahia. Severim de Faria was Resende's successor in archeology, and his fame came to rival that of his uncle; he also collected a choice library of rare books. Innocência describes Severim de Faria as "um escritor
Item 49
geralmente respeitável, e que nas suas obras deixou muito bons subsídios para a historia civil, não menos que para a da litteratura, da linguá, e da critica litteraria em Portugal. A sua dicção e geralmente pura e fluente ...."

Provenance: D. Maria Margarida José de Jesus Maria Francisco Xavier de Mendonça (1897-1982) was 12.ª Condessa dos Arcos de Valdevez, married to D. José Manuel de Noronha e Brito de Meneses de Alarcão. She was of the family of the Condes de Azambuja, the Duques de Loulé, and the Condes de Mossámedes. See Grande enciclopédia III, 149.

* Innocêncio VI, 107-8: calling for 5 plates, apparently in error (see above). Barbosa Machado III, 369-72. Goldsmiths’-Kress no. 14609 (at University of London). Kress, Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850, p. 5. Martins de Carvalho, Dicionário bibliográfico militar português (1979) II, 137. For the bookplate, see Avelar Duarte, Ex-libris portugueses heraldicos (1990) 1108. OCLC: 94015873 (Senate House Libraries-University of London), the digitized copies are all from that copy. Porbase locates copies at only two institutions: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (10 copies) and Universidade Católica Portuguesa (4 copies). Jisc repeats University of London and adds Manchester University (but according to their catalogue, they hold a digitized copy).

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FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author of this novel was born in the village of Tomessa, Uíge, Angola, 1961. He has published at least two other novels and a collection of essays.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Inventory-guide to seventeenth- and eighteenth-century manuscripts about Moçambique in the Arquivo Histórico Ultramarino.


First published 1977.
Stories of Cabo Verde by an Important Native Author

*53. FERREIRA, Manuel. *Morna, contos de Cabo Verde.* Leiria: Printed by Tipografia Leiriense, for The Author, 1948. 8°, later three quarters crimson sheep over marbled boards, gilt rule between leather and boards, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments (slight wear), green leather lettering pieces with author and short title gilt in second and fourth compartments from head, “FERSIL-PORTO” stamped in gilt to inner dentelle of front cover, marbled endleaves, top edges rouged, other edges uncut, red silk ribbon place marker, original illustrated wrappers bound in. Browned, as usual, but not brittle. In good condition. Author’s five-line signed and dated presentation inscription across title page. 161 pp., (1 l.). $350.00

FIRST EDITION of these stories of Cabo Verde, the author’s second book, one of his principal works of fiction. A second, revised edition appeared in 1967.

Manuel Ferreira (Leiria, 1917-Linda-a-Velha, 1992), author fiction, essayist, investigator, and university professor, served time in prison for political activities from 1938 to 1939. In 1941 he became an army officer. Serving in various colonial posts, first in Cabo Verde, where he remained until 1947, he married there the writer Orlanda Amarílis. He also spent time in India, Angola, as well as visiting Nigeria and Guiné-Bissau, eventually rising to the rank of Captain. Through his wife he became familiar with most of the more important literary figures of Cabo Verde, as well as familiarizing himself with the local culture and language, which was reflected in his fiction. He also developed a passion for Lusophone African literature, which marked the rest of his life. After the April 25, 1974 Portuguese revolution, he held the first chair in Lusophone African literature at the Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Lisboa, a position he maintained for the rest of his life. At the same university he was co-director of the Instituto de Estudos Africanos.


Author’s First Novel, Set in Angola

With His Signed and Dated Presentation Inscription

54. FRANÇA, José Augusto. *Natureza morta, romance.* Lisbon: Livraria Editora da Casa do Estudante do Brasil; [colophon], Este livro acabou de se compor aqos 24 de Dezembro de 1949, nas “Oficinas Gráficas”, Rua da Rosa, 29, em Lisboa, e foi impresso nas oficinas de Estevão de Carvalho, Rua do Século, 150 .... 8°, original black wrappers, printed in red and white (some wear, detached). Paper somewhat “toasted” though not brittle; wrappers becoming detached. In good to very good
condition. Author’s signed and dated three-line presentation inscription on half-title to the journalist José Ribeiro dos Santos: “Ao José Ribeiro dos Santos, // com muito gosto, // Dez 1949 José Augusto França”. 277, (1) pp., (1 l. advertisement).


José-Augusto França (Tomar, 1922-Jarzé-Villages, 2021) was one of Portugal’s most distinguished art and cultural historians, as well as an important critic, literary figure, and intellectual. He was a leader in the introduction of surrealism to Portugal. After a long absence, he returned to writing fiction; between 2002 and 2010 he produced eight new novels or novellas and three collections of stories.

Defending D. Henrique the Navigator


$125.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this overview of the life and times of the Infante D. Henrique the Navigator (1394-1460), with substantive footnotes. On pp. 10-36, Fr. Francisco takes to task writers who, since the eighteenth century, have tried to claim that D. Henrique should not be given credit for the Portuguese discoveries. The final ten pages are an addendum, criticizing two more works on the discoveries.

Frei Francisco de São Luís (secular name: Francisco Justiniano Saraiva; Ponte de Lima, Minho, 1766-1845, Lisbon) was one of the most important political, religious and
literary figures of nineteenth-century Portugal. Having become a Benedictine in 1782, he attended Coimbra to study theology. By 1807 he was teaching philosophy at the Real Collegio das Artes. In 1820 he was named to the Junta Provisional do Governo Supremo do Reino at Porto, and subsequently was a member of the regency council, rector of the Universidade de Coimbra, bishop of Coimbra, deputy to the Côrtes in 1823, president of the Camara dos Deputados (1826, 1834), guarda-mór of the Archivo Nacional, a minister and peer of the realm, Grão-Cruz da Ordem de Christo, and finally Cardinal Archbishop Patriarch of Lisbon. He wrote prolifically on Portuguese political and ecclesiastical history, archeology, linguistics, linguistics, and discoveries.


### Key Eyewitness Account by a Native of Luanda

56. FURTADO, Euzebio Candido Cordeiro Pinheiro. *Memoria historica de todo o acontecido no dia eternamente fausto 11 de Agosto de 1829, em que se ganhou a victoria da Villa da Praia, para servir de refutação e resposta á Carta do Chronista mor do Reino, João Bernardo da Rocha, escripta de Londres e inserta no Nacional n. 210 ….* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1835. 8°, early blue stamped floral boards (rubbed, wear to corners, small defect to spine at head, larger defect at foot), marbled endleaves, text block edges tinted yellow. In very good condition. Fine internally. Inscribed by the author to the Barão de Cacilhas on title page 74 pp., (1 l. errata), 5 fldg. tables.

**FIRST and ONLY EDITION.** The author was an eyewitness to the unsuccessful attack on Terceira by the Miguelistas: he was, in fact, in charge of the island’s fortifications. This is an important account.

Euzebio Candido Cordeiro Pinheiro Furtado (Luanda, 1777-Lisbon, 1861) was a Portuguese army officer, eventually rising to the rank of Brigadier, exercising the functions of commander-in-chief of the army’s engineers. He fought on the liberal side during the 1828-1834 Portuguese civil war.

**Provenance:** Romão José Soares, 1.º Barão de Cacilhas (Évora, 1787-Lisbon, 1844), army officer who fought in the Peninsular War. He rose from lieutenant in 1809 to captain, promoted for bravery during the battle of Pamplona in 1813. By 1820 he was a major. In 1828 he took part in the revolt against D. Miguel,commanding a battalion which was defeated, retreating to Galicia with his soldiers. Emigrating to England, he took part in the initial unsuccessful attempt to invade the Island of Terceira under general Saldanha, after which he sought refuge in France. For his part in the battle of Ponte Ferreira he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and decorated with the Order of the Torre-e-Espada. Shortly afterwards promoted to full colonel, he took part in the expedition under the Duque de Terceira which invaded the Algarve, marching on Lisbon from the South. He took part in the defense of Lisbon in July 1833, and fought under Marshall Saldanha in the battles of Pernes and Almotser. Already a general in 1835 he was governor of Elvas, later governor of arms for the Alentejo. See *Nobreza de Portugal e do Brasil*, II, 457.

MEMORIA HISTORICA
DE TODO O ACONTECIDO
NO
DIA ETERNAMENTE FAUSTO
11 DE AGOSTO DE 1829,
EM QUE SE GANHOU
A VICTORIA DA VILLA DA PRAIA.
PARA SERVIR DE REPUTAÇAO E RESPOSTA
À CARTA
DO CHRONISTA MOR DO REINO.
JOAO BERNARDO DA ROCHA.
PELO CORONEL DE ENGENHEIROS,
EUZEBIO CANDIDO CORDEIRO PINHEIRO FURTADO,
TESTEMUNHA OCULAR.

Dedicate
AO GRANDE EXMO. SENHOR

Barão de Bacalhau

LISBOA.
NA IMPRENSA NACIONAL.

1835.

Item 56
FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

58. GALVÃO, Henrique. *O poeta Lopes Vieira em Africa e o seu relatório.* (Lisbon): Edição do Autor, 1932. 8°, original pale green illustrated wrappers, stapled (slight soiling and fading). Slight browning. Uncut and unopened. In very good condition. 30 pp., (1 l.). $100.00
FIRST and ONLY EDITION.
*Not in Santos, Exposição bibliográfica de Afonso Lopes Vieira.*

59. GOFAS, S., J. Pinto Afonso, and M. Brandão. *Conchas e moluscos de Angola.* / *Coquillages et mollusques d’Angola.* [Luanda]: Universidade Agostinho Neto / Elf Aquitaine Angola, [1981]. Folio (27.8 x 21.8 cm.), publisher’s cloth with dust jacket. As new. 139 p., (2 l.), text in Portuguese and French, diagrams and photographs in color and black and white. ISBN: none. $50.00

*First Book by a Native of Portuguese India
In Light of the American Civil War
Suggests Portuguese Africa as an Alternative Source for Cotton*

60. GOMES, Francisco Luís. *De la question du coton en Angleterre et dans les possessions portugaises de l’Afrique Occidentale.* Lisbon: Société Typographique Franco-Portugaise, 1861. 8°, original beige printed wrappers (head of spine defective; small nick to front wrapper near head of spine; some sun discoloration in upper portion of front cover;
FIRST and apparently the ONLY EDITION of the author’s first book. The British, who had long relied on cotton from India to keep their textile factories supplied, turned in the mid-nineteenth century to American cotton: since it was produced by slave labor, it was notably cheaper. When the American Civil War broke out and the South was prevented from exporting cotton, British factories faced a severe shortage. Gomes opens by describing the American situation in 1861, then methodically discusses producers of cotton worldwide and suggests that Portuguese Africa might be a source of supply.

Gomes (1829-1869), a native of Navelim in Salsete, Portuguese India, was a highly respected military physician, politician, historian, economist, and writer. He is one of the most prominent natives of Goa, and was hailed during his brief lifetime as “the prince of intellectuals.” This work, printed the year Gomes was elected to the Portuguese Parliament, earned him the reputation of a serious economist, which he solidified in 1867 with the publication of *Essai sur la théorie de l’économique politique et de ses rapports avec la morale et le droit.*


Posthumously published novella by this important Cabo Verdian author. The novella previously appeared, in somewhat different form, in *Claridade*.


Colonisação do Sul d’Angola.

* OCLC: 48935203 (Columbia University, University of Southern California, University of Florida, Northwestern University, University of Wisconsin-Madison); 458038995 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Porbase locates two copies: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase, but should also cite Bibliothèque nationale de France.

$15.00

FIRST EDITION. There is a second edition, Alfragide: Oficina do Livro, 2009.


$35.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

Battling Over Bolama


$150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In a speech delivered in the Portuguese parliament, Casal Ribeiro addresses the dispute with Great Britain over Bolama, an island off the shore of Portuguese Guinea (now Guinea-Bissau). The Portuguese had claimed Bolama in 1830, following failed British attempts at colonization in 1792 and 1814. In 1860, the British annexed Bolama to Sierra Leone. The dispute over the island lasted ten years, with President Ulysses S. Grant finally arbitrating the dispute in favor of Portugal. Speaking while the dispute was still in progress, the author took the opportunity to discuss what Portugal would have to do to retain her colonies and alliances. The Bolama dispute is an early episode in the Scramble for Africa, which was at its most intense in the 1880s and 1890s.

Casal Ribeiro (1825-1896) was a deputy to the Cortes and in the 1860s, served as minister of the Treasury, of Foreign Affairs, and of Public Works.


From the Casa da Anunciada Library of the Counts and Marquises of Rio Maior

Correio da Terceira, 1880. 8°, original blue-green printed wrappers, (spine partly defective; small hole in rear wrapper; a few nicks). In very good condition. Six-line early ink inscription to the Conde de Río Maior at top of p. iii. xv, 25 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author was auxiliary conductor of public works in the district of Angra. He had been Secretário do Governo de Benguella. This work deals with Angola, presenting documents relating to Silva Heitor’s service in Benguela from 1851 to 1862.

Provenance: António José de Saldanha Oliveira e Sousa, 4.º Conde, later 1.º Marquês de Río Maior (1836-1891). The Casa da Anunciada library of the counts and marqueses of Río Maior was one of the best private libraries ever formed in Portugal. It was dispersed for the most part not long after the April 1974 Portuguese revolution.


FIRST EDITION. First volume of this massive, extremely useful publication, filling what had been a reference lacuna. It contains 2,327 articles in 1.2 million words, with 4,000 cross-references. There are indexes of ships and persons (7,500 entries), as well as bibliographies (about 20,000 citations).


FIRST EDITION. Second volume of this massive, extremely useful publication, filling what had been a reference lacuna. It contains 732 articles in about 700,000 words, with numerous cross-references. There are indexes of ships and persons, as well as bibliographies.
"69. [INDIA FLEETS]. Memória das armadas que de Portugal passaram à Índia. Esta primeira e a com que Vasco Da Gama partiu ao descobrimento dela por mandado de El Rei Dom Manuel no segundo ano de seu reinado e no de nascimento de Cristo de 1497. Lisbon: Academia das Ciências, 1979. Folio (42 x 27.8 cm.), publisher’s illustrated boards in original gilt-stamped slipcase. Book in very good to fine condition. Slipcase a bit soiled, but solid, and still in very good condition. 25 pp. [pp. 1-2 blank], (1), 44 [i.e., 40 ll.—leaves 1-5 numbered as pp. 1-10, followed by leaves numbered 11-44; some pages and leaves misnumbered], (1 l. blank), profusely illustrated in color. ISBN: none. $375.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this excellent facsimile of a most valuable manuscript of the Portuguese discoveries, the original of which is housed in the library of the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa. The facsimile of the manuscript is preceded by an introduction by Luís de Albuquerque, in which he provides a useful list of all related manuscripts, followed by a comparison of the information provided about each fleet in this manuscript and in the Livro de Lisuarte de Abreu, the only similar work known. Pages 15-25 contain a transcription of all text in the manuscript, organized, as is the manuscript itself, chronologically by the years of the fleets. The main text contains color representations of the ships that made up the various fleets, often with the names of the captains. Several of the fleets stopped in Brazil on the outward voyage, beginning with that of Pedro Alvares Cabral in 1500, making this a crucial document for the early history of that country.


Jobson, traveling up the River Gambia some 460 miles in an attempt to make contact with the gold trade of the West African interior, left the earliest detailed description of the area’s commerce, natural history, peoples, religions, and politics.

Prominent Angolan Poet and Activist


FIRST EDITION of this collection of poems; they were later included in O Canto do Martrindinde, 1974.

Ernesto Lara Filho (Benguela, 1932-Huambo, 1977) was a poet and journalist. After studying at Coimbra and working briefly in Mozambique, he returned to his native Angola.
Item 69
Richard C. Ramer

to take up a career as a journalist. He collaborated on Comércio e Diário de Luanda, ABC, and the Jornal de Angola. In 1961 he published his first book of poetry, Picada de Marimbondo. The following year, traveling in Paris, he became active in the Angolan independence movement. Back in Angola in 1964, his O Canto de Martrindinde e outros poemas feitos no Puto was withdrawn from circulation by the colonial authorities. His 1972-73 essays in the “Artes e Letras” supplement of the daily Província de Angola brought him fame in Angola and elsewhere.


The First Important Novel Set in the the Angolan War of Independence


FIRST EDITION; a second was published in Porto, 1989, and a third in Luanda, 2004. Many consider this novel (narrated by a guerrilla who had deserted from the Portuguese army) “um dos melhores romances da guerra colonial portuguesa” (Dicionário cronológico). Biblos describes it as “a primeira grande narrativa a ficcionalizar a guerra de libertação de Angola. Transitando entre o ficcional e o memorialístico, mostra, de um lado, a vivência do exército português e, de outro, a resistência dos guerreiros angolanos, ao mesmo tempo em que significa um pacto com os despossuídos da história e um gesto do apoio aos líderes revolucionários.” The work remained unpublished until Angola achieved independence.

The cover of this edition, by Edmundo Tenreiro, was based on a woodcut created by Altino Maia in 1961, “em homenagem aos guerreiros mortos, após a eclosão da luta pela independência.”

Manuel Guedes dos Santos Lima (a.k.a. Manuel Lima or Santos Lima, was born at Silva Porto [now Cuito, Bié], Angola, 1935). Poet, novelist, playwright and a political activist: “É pois, simultaneamente, uma referência política e cultural incontornável no estudo da história angolana” (Dicionário cronológico), his first novel, As Sementes da liberdade, was based on his childhood in Silva Porto. After attending secondary school in Lisbon he studied at the Universidade de Lisboa and received his doctorate from the University of Lausanne. He was a member of the Casa dos Estudantes do Império and contributed to its periodical, Mensagem. His attendance at several international congresses drew the attention of the PIDE (Policia Internacional e de Defesa do Estado), which forbade him to leave Portugal from 1958 to 1961. In 1961 he deserted the Portuguese army and began to fight for Angolan independence, founding and leading the Exército Popular de Libertação de Angola (EPLA) and becoming the head of the Departamento de Guerra of the MPLA (Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola). As Lágrimas e o vento is based on his experiences at this time. His other major works are Kissange, 1961, Os Anões e os
Manual dos Santos Lima

AS LÁGRIMAS E O VENTO

romance

Con as saudações,

[Signature]

31. XII. 84

Africa Editora

- 1975 -
As lágrimas e o vento

Manuel dos Santos Lima

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Illustrations of the India Fleets, 1497-1563
Special Issue in Publisher’s Leather Binding

*73. Livro de Lisuarte de Abreu. Lisbon: Comissão Nacional para as Comemorações dos Descobrimentos Portugueses, 1992. Folio (30.5 x 21.3 cm.), publisher’s tan sheep, spine with raised bands in five compartments, decorated in blind, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt short-title and date, covers also decorated in blind, pictorial endleaves. Profusely illustrated in color. As new. 55 pp., (1), 19, 92, 1 blank, (1) ll. ISBN: none. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, one of a small but unspecified number of special copies in a publisher’s leather binding. Magnificently produced full-color facsimile of the original manuscript in the Pierpont Morgan Library. Besides much other data, it includes an illustrated relation of the India fleets, from that of Vasco da Gama (1497-1499) until the voyage of D. Jorge de Sousa (1563). Only two manuscripts with this sort of illustration are known to exist: the other one, the “Livro das Armadas” in the Academia de Ciências, Lisbon, covers the period 1497 to 1567, but lacks the fleet of 1517.

The Morgan manuscript consists, effectively, of three parts. Part I contains a group of texts, copied no doubt by order of Lisuarte de Abreu, including a diary of the voyage of the nau Rainha from Lisbon to Goa in the fleet commanded by D. Constantino de Bragança in 1558. D. Constantino paused for 18 days in Mozambique, during which time he sent a messenger-ship to Sofala, mainly to obtain information about Turkish movements. Lisuarte de Abreu was a member of this mission. In the same part of the manuscript is another description of the same voyage, this time in the form of a “relation.” There are also copies of various letters and documents of the period.

Part II is a list of the governors and viceroys of India to 1558, with unusually bold and striking full-page color portraits of these officials.

Part III, perhaps the best-known part, contains color representations of the ships that made up the various fleets, with the names of the captains in almost every case. There are also illustrations of naval battles. This part of the manuscript was made by order of the governor Jorge Cabral, in 1550, but the illustrator continued his work up to the 1563 fleet, and included naval engagements, especially those led by D. Fernando de Monroy and D. Diogo de Noronha against Turkish galleys. Several of the fleets stopped in Brazil on the outward voyage, beginning with that of Pedro Alvares Cabral in 1500, making this a crucial document for the early history of that country.

The late Professor Luís de Albuquerque provided an introduction (pp. 11-31), which is followed by Maria Luísa Esteves’ transcription of the text (pp. 33-55).
74. **Livro de Lisuarte de Abreu.** Lisbon: Comissão Nacional para as Comemorações dos Descobrimentos Portugueses, 1992. Folio (30.5 x 21.3 cm.), publisher’s leatherette, spine and front cover gilt. Profusely illustrated in color. As new. 55 pp., (1), 19, 92, 1 blank, (1) ll. ISBN: none. $350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Magnificently produced full-color facsimile of the original manuscript in the Pierpont Morgan Library. Besides much other data, it includes an illustrated relation of the India fleets, from that of Vasco da Gama (1497-1499) until the voyage of D. Jorge de Sousa (1563). Only two manuscripts with this sort of illustration are known to exist: the other one, the “Livro das Armadas” in the Academia de Ciências, Lisbon, covers the period 1497 to 1567, but lacks the fleet of 1517.

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The late Professor Luís de Albuquerque provided an introduction (pp. 11-31), which is followed by Maria Luísa Esteves’ transcription of the text (pp. 33-55).

75. **LOPES, Manuel.** *Chuva braba (novela cabo-verdiana).* Lisbon: Instituto de Cultura e Fomento de Cabo Verde, 1956. 8°, original illustrated wrappers (very slight foxing and soiling to covers). Illustrations by the author in text and on front cover. Very light browning. Overall in very good to fine, uncut, mostly unopened condition. Illustrated lithograph bookplate of A.[lfredo] Ribeiro dos Santos (larger version). 310 pp., (1 blank 1., 2 ll.). $90.00

FIRST EDITION of the author’s first novel, which was awarded the Prémio Fernão Mendes Pinto, a prize he won a second time for his volume of short stories, *O Galo que Cantou na Baía* (1959). His novel *Os Flagelados do Vento Leste* (1960), was awarded the
Prémio Meio Milénio do Achamento de Cabo Verde, and was made into a rather successful film, directed by António Faria (1987).

Manuel [António dos Santos] Lopes (Island of São Vicente [or, according to some, the Island of Santiago; others say the Island of São Nicolau], Cabo Verde 1907-Lisbon 2005), was an African poet, novelist, short story writer and essayist who portrayed the struggle of his people to live in a land besieged by drought, famine, and unemployment. Lopes studied at Coimbra University, then returned to Cabo Verde. In 1944 he was employed by Western Telegraph, and in 1951 was transferred to the Açores. Subsequently he worked in Portugal, where he continued to live after retirement. He was one of the founders, along with Baltasar Lopes da Silva and Jorge Barbosa, and the first editor of the journal Claridade, which in 1936 gave birth to modern Cape Verdean literature.


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**Epic Poem on Vasco da Gama**

76. MACEDO, José Agostinho de. *Gama, poema narrativo*. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1811. 8°, contemporary tree sheep (some minor binding wear), smooth spine with gilt fillets and crimson morocco lettering piece with short author-title in gilt, marbled endleaves. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Minor soiling to title page. Some ink doodles on pp. 48, 190. Short annotation scored on p. 51. In good to very good condition. Old oval white paper label with gold border and “196” in ink manuscript tipped on near head of spine. xv, (1), 266 pp., (1 blank l.). $400.00

FIRST EDITION, very different from subsequent ones, of this epic poem of ten cantos in oitava rima about Vasco da Gama’s discovery of the sea route to India. Similar in theme to Camões *Lusíadas*, this was Macedo’s attempt to supersede Camões as Portugal’s greatest poet. He believed his present epic (reworked and published as *O Oriente*, 1814, with twelve cantos, and significantly revised again when it appeared in 1827), could have taught Camões how *Os Lusíadas* should have been written. When the public reception for *O Oriente* was less than enthusiastic, he published *Censura dos Lusíadas*, a detailed and virulent critique of Camões.

José Agostinho de Macedo (1761-1831) was a prolific writer of prose and verse, best known for his aggressive pamphleteering on behalf of the absolutists: “Ponderous and angry like a lesser Samuel Johnson, he bullies and crushes his opponents in the raciest vernacular... his idiomatic and vigorous prose will always be read with pleasure” (Bell, *Portuguese Literature* p. 282). Along with Bocage (who became a bitter enemy), Macedo founded the Nova Arcádia. He was also a member of the Arcádia de Roma, using the name Elmiro Tagideu. His high literary reputation among contemporaries proved ephemeral.

As a young man, Macedo caused so much trouble within the Augustinian Order that he was unfrocked in 1792, but an influential friend helped him retain his ecclesiastical status by obtaining a brief of secularization. Soon becoming a leading pulpit orator, he was named royal preacher in 1802.

Macedo is notorious for his arrogance in literary matters: in addition to his opinions about Camões, he condemned as worthless Homer’s poems, which he had never read
GAMA,

POEMA NARRATIVO,

AUTHOR

JOSE AGOSTINHO DE MACEDO.

LISBOA,
NA IMPRESSÃO REGIA.
1811.
Com Licenca da Mesa do Desembargo do Paço.

Vende-se na Loja de Desiderio Marques Leão no largo do Calhariz, N.º 12.
in the original. In Os Burros, a satirical poem published 1812-1814, Macedo skewered a host of men and women, living and dead. Barbosa du Bocage’s satirical poem Pena de Talhão was provoked by Macedo: “Expõe no tribunal da eternidade / Monumentos de audacia, e não de engenho ....”


**Epic Poem on Vasco da Gama**

77. MACEDO, José Agostinho de. Gama, poema narrativo. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1811. 8°, contemporary tree sheep (recased, relatively recent endleaves; small defect to rear cover at joint near foot of spine; small hole near head of spine; other minor binding wear), smooth spine with gilt fillets and maroon leather lettering piece with short author, title in gilt, covers with gilt-tooled borders, edges of covers milled, marbled endleaves, text-block edges tinted green. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Minor soiling to title page. Some ink doodles on pp. 48, 190. Short annotation scored on p. 51. In good to very good condition. xv, (1), 266 pp. $200.00

FIRST EDITION, very different from subsequent ones, of this epic poem of ten cantos in oitava rima about Vasco da Gama’s discovery of the sea route to India. Similar in theme to Camões Lusíadas, this was Macedo’s attempt to supercede Camões as Portugal’s greatest poet. He believed his present epic (reworked and published as O Oriente, 1814, with twelve cantos, and significantly revised again when it appeared in 1827), could have taught Camões how Os Lusíadas should have been written. When the public reception for O Oriente was less than enthusiastic, he published Censura dos Lusíadas, a detailed and virulent critique of Camões.

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79. MARTINS, Ana Maria Almeida. Antero de Quental e a viagem à América: remando contra a maré. Lisbon: Tinta da China, 2011. Large 8°, publisher’s illustrated boards, with cloth ribbon place marker. As new. 152 pp., (2 ll.), with illustrations in text, footnotes, and an index of names. One of 1,000 copies. ISBN: 978-972-671-054-5. $45.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. José Henrique Borges Martins (1947-2014), author of a dozen books, was a poet from the Açores, associated with Álamo Oliveira.


FIRST EDITION. A second edition appeared in 1910. Except for the title page, the work is apparently entirely in Nyanja, also known as Chewa, a Bantu language spoken in Southern, Southeast and East Africa. It is presently the official language of Malawi and Zambia, and a minority language of Zimbabwe and Mozambique. The language is native to Zambia. (Text begins: “Kun’ eiatchiku, ova ke vakele kolo ko, o Nzambi kuandi aka ukala.”) Alves Martins (b. 1874) began working in the Congo in 1898; in 1909 he was named bishop of Cabo Verde. During the 25 years he held that position, he visited all the islands of the archipelago and reorganized religious life there, particularly in the missions.


FIRST EDITION. There was a reprint, 2008.


*84. MEDEIROS, Isabel. *Dinâmicas socioeconómicas e governanças no litoral norte de Moçambique (Província de Cabo Delgado); como conciliar pesca artesanal, medidas de conservação ambiental e turismo na perspectiva da luta contra a pobreza?* Preface by Mia Couto. Lisbon: Colibri / Centro de Estudos Geográficos [Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Lisboa?], 2011. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 163 pp., (1 l.), footnotes, bibliography, maps, illustrations, tables, graphs and charts in text. ISBN: 978-989-689-178-7. $28.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.
CATÁLOGO

CRONOLÓGICO E HISTÓRICO

DOS

CAPITÃES-GEREARES

E

GOVERNADORES

NA

PROVÍNCIA DE MOCAMBIQUE

Desde 1755, época da sua separação do Governo de Goa,

até 1843

FRANCISCO DA COSTA MENDES

Supervisor do governo em 1843

MOCAMBIQUE

IMPRESSÁ NACIONAL

1943

Item 85
One of 160 Copies Printed
Published at the Imprensa Nacional on the Island of Moçambique

*85. MENDES, Francisco da Costa. Catalogo chronologico e historico dos capitães-generais e governadores da Provincia de Moçambique desde 1752, epoca da sua separação do Governo de Goa, até 1849. Preface by Joaquin José Lapa. Moçambique: Imprensa Nacional, 1892. Folio (31.7 x 22.4 cm.), contemporary quarter sheep over marbled boards (minor wear to corners), smooth spine with gilt fillets and short title lettered in gilt (crack of about 2.5 cm. to rear outer joint at foot, with some slight wear to foot; small worm damage to leather of rear cover). Wood engraved Portuguese royal arms on title page. Many wood engraved initials, headpieces, and tailpieces. Overall in very good condition. (5 ll.), 105, (1 colophon) pp. $1,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION—Limited to 160 copies. Nicely printed.

Francisco da Costa Mendes was an official in the Estado da Índia. He appears to have written the present work between 1847 and 1849, but remained in manuscript until being published in 1892.

Printing began at the Imprensa Nacional on the Island of Moçambique in 1854, with the Boletim do governo da Província de Moçambique. The first non-periodical imprint was a pamphlet published the same year, Regulamento geral das alfândegas a’[sic] Província de Moçambique. The present work is considered the first book published there. Little is known about other works published in the colony before the early 1860s. All examples of nineteenth-century printing from Mozambique are rare.

❊ Not in Innocêncio; see Aditamentos, p. 137 for another work by the author. OCLC: 866896728 (Internet resource: available via Google Books and HathiTrust Digital Library); 12175991 (Northwestern University, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Hispanic & Luso Brazilian Council-London); 8130244 (no location given). Porbase locates three copies: one in the Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo, and two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the hard copies cited by Porbase, and a digitalized copy in a German-language library (which we were not able to determine).

*86. MONOD, Théodore. L’Ile d’Arguin (Mauritanie): essai historique. Lisbon: Junta de Investigações Científica Tropical / Centro de Estudos de Cartografia Antiga, 1983. Centro de Estudos de Cartografia Antiga, Série de Memórias, 23. Folio (28.8 x 20.8 cm.), publisher’s gilt-stamped boards with dust jacket (some minor soiling to dust jacket; otherwise in fine condition). Overall in very good condition. 331, (1) pp., 23 ll. plates, most printed on both sides, with many images of maps and plans, 5 large folding plates, footnotes, extensive bibliography, index. ISBN: none. $50.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.
87. MONTALBODDO, Fracan, or Fracanzano. Itinerarium portugallensium. Estudo introdutório por Luís de Matos. Lisbon: Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, 1992. Série Descobrimentos Portugueses e Ciência Moderna. Sm. folio (27.5 x 20 cm.), publisher’s cloth with dust jacket. As new. lxxvii pp., (1 l.), 197 pp., (1 l.), 2 color plates. $45.00

Facsimile edition of the first Latin translation—a rather free translation—(Milan?), 1508, of this early collection of voyages, the Paesi nouamente retrouati of 1507. It is one of the most important sources concerning the voyages of discovery to America, Africa and Asia. The Church catalogue (nº 27) calls it “after Columbus’s Letters, one of the most important contributions to the early history of America.” Luís de Matos’ introductory study occupies pp. xi-lxxviii.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these essays by the noted historian of cartography, exploration, and navigation, dealing mainly with the discoveries of the Portuguese on the west coast of Africa during the middle of the fifteenth century.

89. [MOZAMBIQUE]. A Ilha de Moçambique em perigo de desaparecimento. Uma perspectiva histórica, um olhar para o futuro. Lisbon: Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, 1983. 4° (20.5 x 20.5 cm.), original plain wrappers with dust jacket (a few nicks to jacket). Very good condition overall; aside from the dust jacket, fine. 77, (1) pp., (34 ll.), profusely illustrated with color and black-and-white photographs, reproductions of maps, etc. Resumes in French and English. ISBN: none. $40.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Catalogue for an exhibition of the same title held at the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, Lisbon.

90. [MOZAMBIQUE]. Teses Apresentadas ao II Congresso realizado de 4 a 11 de Setembro de 1960. 2º volume. Boletim da Sociedade de Estudos de Moçambique. Ano XXIX, N.º 125, Novembro a Dezembro. Lourenço Marques:
FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The volume contains four brief essays in the social sciences, six on economics, eight on “Fuana e Biologia” and five in the humanities. The final one is Charles Ralph Boxer’s “A Dominican account of Zambezia in 1744”. Other authors included are Joaquim Alberto Iria, José Blanc de Portugal and Alexandre Lobato, all in the humanities section. Three of the essays in the section on social sciences were by Manuel Simões Alberto, on demography and ethnography in Moçambique, professional tendencies among the mestiços of Moçambique, and social problems of young students in Moçambique.

See West 167 for the article by Boxer.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this report on Inhambane, the province of Mozambique lying north of Lourenço Marques (Maputo) where the Matamba flows into the Indian Ocean. Cardoso, who signed this report on p. 84, confronts the thorniest issue in his district: the “hut tax” collected from the indigenous population. He discusses at length how this tax affects different parts of the population and how it is affected by money brought in by workers acting as migrant labor in the mines of the Transvaal. Elsewhere Cardoso pays particular attention to agriculture, including peanuts, jikungo, and rubber. He mentions briefly measures taken against illegal stills and the honors paid to D. Luiz de Bragança, who visited Inhambane in 1907 (pp. 82-84).

The Portuguese government passed a law in 1907 that required colonial administrators to report in detail on the economic and social status of their territory and to suggest improvements in administration, infrastructure and public works. Reports such as this provide valuable sociological and ethnographic information on the state of the Portuguese colonies following the Scramble for Africa. The reports seem to have been intended only for circulation within the government—some even have “confidencial” printed on the title page—and all are rare.

* OCLC: 86012899, at University of Cape Town. Porbase locates two copies, at the Biblioteca Central da Marinha.
92. [MOZAMBIQUE. Granger, J.]. Boletim da Sociedade de Estudos da Colônia de Moçambique. Ano II, nº 10. Lourenço Marques: Tipografia “Popular” de Roque Ferreira, Agosto de 1933. Large 8°, original printed wrappers (faded, short tears to spine and edges). Slightly browned, dog-eared at front. In good condition. 64 pp., (3 ll. advt., 1 blank l.), 4 charts, 1 map, errata rubber-stamped on verso of first leaf. $35.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The sole article, “A Convenção" by J. Granger, discusses the treaties that set the terms for building railroads and for regulating emigration and trade between Lourenço Marques and the Transvaal. After a historical survey that begins in the 1880s and includes the conventions of 1909 and 1928, Granger provides a summary of the situation in 1928 and an analysis of the convention signed that year, then considers the current situation (1933) and possibilities for the future. He provides a wealth of statistical data on the type and amount of goods shipped and on population movements. The map shows the Transvaal’s railway lines.


93. [MOZAMBIQUE. Lupi, Eduardo do Couto]. Districto de Quelimane. Relatório do Governador, 1906-1907. Lourenço Marques: Imprensa Nacional, 1907. 8°, original upper printed wrapper (chipped, faded, missing small piece; lower wrapper missing, spine chipped off and loosening). Two cellophane tape repairs to blank portions of title page. Light browning. In somewhat less than good condition. Signature across upper wrapper of Francisco Ferrão (see below). Book tag on verso of title page. 109 pp., (1 l.). $50.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Couto Lupi (who signed the report on p. 95) devotes a lengthy section to the institution of the prazos, through which the Portuguese crown had, over the centuries, given certain settlers large land grants and almost total control over the indigenous population living therein (pp. 57-78). The lengthy discussion here reflects the friction that frequently occurred between the Portuguese bureaucracy and the prazo-holders regarding taxes, labor, and production.

Couto Lupi also gives special attention to the ports and canals of the district. Quelimane is a seaport toward the northern border of Mozambique, now the administrative capital of the Zambezia province.

The Portuguese government passed a law in 1907 that required colonial administrators to report in detail on the economic and social status of their territory and to suggest improvements in administration, infrastructure and public works, with particular attention to income, expenses, public works, agriculture, industry, transportation, missions, schools, ports, prisons, hospitals, and almshouses. This report is among the earliest in the series, and like all such reports, provides valuable sociological and ethnographic information on the state of the Portuguese colonies following the Scramble for Africa. The
reports seem to have been intended only for circulation within the government—some even have "confidencial" printed on the title page—and all are rare.

Provenance: Francisco Ferrão (Francisco Xavier Ferrão de Castello Branco) was the first secretary of Indigenous Affairs in Mozambique, appointed in 1907. His duties included organizing a justice system for the indigenous population, regulating the duties of chiefs, codifying African law, organizing a civil register, controlling migration, and organizing labor and recruitment for the government and for private employers.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Anibal Machado, interim governor, gives a comprehensive and unusually frank report on the situation in the district of Moçambique, including recommendations for improving the city and port of Moçambique. His notes on the military occupation refer to specific towns and indigenous tribes, and begin with a wistful overview that surely resonated with many of his countrymen as the Portuguese struggled to hold their colonial territories against other European powers: "Não sendo os indígenas do interior de instintos guerreiros e muito turbulentos ... creio eu ter-se suposto que, uma vez instalados no interior, a nossa influência se expandiria com a rapidez precisa para que a ocupação fosse de domínio real e d’ella adviessem proventos correspondentes aos sacrifícios feitos para a implantar. Infelizmente assim não tem succedido. A nossa ocupação pouco mais além vae da area dos postos militares ... e dos caminhos carroçáveis..." (p. 5). The text is illustrated with numerous black and white photos of Portuguese military posts. Part II includes the standard information for this type of report: statistics on income and expenditures plus information on public works, missions, schools, ports, agriculture (notably rubber and cotton), mines, prisons, hospitals, and almshouses.

A 1907 Portuguese law that required colonial administrators to report in detail on the economic and social status of their territory and to suggest improvements in administration, infrastructure and public works. Like all these reports, this one provides valuable sociological and ethnographic information on the state of the Portuguese colonies following the Scramble for Africa. The reports seem to have been intended only for circulation within the government. Some even have “confidencial” printed on the title page; all are rare.

* OCLC: 145358161, listed as part of a series (1907-1916) at Stanford and University of Florida; and 183200819, part of a series with 1906-7 and 1908-9 at Universitat Senckenberg. Porbase locates 2 copies at the Biblioteca Central da Marinha (without mention of the 3 plates).
95. NEVES, José Accursio das. Considerações políticas e comerciais sobre os descobrimentos, e possesões dos Portuguezes na Africa, e na Asia. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1830. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (some minor worming to joints, 2 cm. tear at head of spine and front cover), flat spine with gilt bands and red morocco lettering piece, short title gilt, text block edges speckled red. Woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title page. Internally fine, overall condition very good. Early signature in blank portion of title page (“J. Leite R. Freire”?). 420 pp. $500.00

FIRST EDITION. Focuses with historical perspective on the commerce and politics of the Cape Verde Islands, São Thomé and Príncipe, Angola, Moçambique and Goa.

José Accursio das Neves (1766-1834), a noted economist, held various government posts; his writing was primarily concerned with the political implications of commerce. Elected a member of the Real Academia das Ciências de Lisboa in 1810, he was a defender of absolutism, being one of the principle supporters of D. Miguel in the Côrtes of 1828. As an absolutist, he had been opposed to the liberal ideology behind the revolution of 1820, and the 1822 constitution. On May 14, 1821 he lost his government offices, only to be reinstated in June 1823. Nevertheless, Neves was elected deputy to the Côrtes of 1822. The years 1821-1828 saw the maturing of his political-economic development. Despite the ultra conservative approach to politics, Neves favored industrialization and free trade (while defending a moderate protectionism). As a result of his support for Miguelismo, Neves became an obscure figure after the liberals triumphed toward the end of his life. Today he is regarded as one of the most brilliant Portuguese thinkers and most lucid prose writers of his age—a precursor of modern economic theory in Portugal.


Novellas from the Imbondeiro Press

96. NOGUEIRA, [António] Horácio [Alves]. A vida recomeça hoje. Sá da Bandeira, Angola: Publicações Imbondeiro, 1962. 8°, original illustrated wrappers (minor wear at edges, text block block loose). Printer’s device on title page; a larger version of the device, in black and white, is on the front wrapper. Unopened. Light browning. In good to very good condition. 150 pp., (1 l.). $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this collection of three novellas: “A vida recomeça hoje,” “Natal em S. Tomé,” and “O velho plano”.

Horácio Nogueira (António Horácio Alves Nogueira, b. Góis, Coimbra, 1925), a Catholic priest and educator, went as a missionary to Africa, settling in Malanje, Angola, in 1958. He published his first book of poetry in 1960 (Cabo Verde), and soon became tied
CONSIDERAÇÕES
POLÍTICAS, E COMERCIAES
SOBRE
OS DESCOBRIMENTOS, E POSSESSÕES
DOS
PORTUGUEZES
NA ÁFRICA, E NA ÁSIA.
POR
JOSÉ ACCURSIO DAS NEVES.

LISBOA,
NA IMPRESSÃO REGIA. ANNO 1830.
Com licença.
to the Imbondeiro publishing house. His work was included in Imbondeiro's *Novos contos d’Africa*, 1962.

Imbondeiro was established by Garibaldino de Andrade and Leonel Cosme in January 1960 in Sá da Bandeira (now Lumbango). A monthly publication, Coleção Imbondeiro, aimed to disseminate the literature of Portugal’s colonies. Within a few months, its circulation had reached two thousand. Imbondeiro also published multi-volume anthologies, including *Mákua* (poetry), *Dendela* (children’s literature), *Imbondeiro Gigante* (short stories), *Livro de Bolso Imbondeiro* (short stories, novellas, and dramas), *Contos d’Africa* and *Novos contos d’Africa*. In these and the 68 issues of the Coleção Imbondeiro, the Imbondeiro press introduced more than sixty authors who were significant in the literature of the Portuguese colonies. Imbondeiro was the largest publisher of its time in Angola. Its rival in publishing authors in the Portuguese colonies was the Casa dos Estudantes do Império, based in Lisbon, whose Coleção Autores Ultramarinos tended to be more favorable to the Portuguese government. Imbondeiro was so influential that in 1965 the Portuguese authorities shut it down, based partly on the fact that some of Imbondeiro’s authors had expressed disaffection with the government.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this interesting and important work.


99. PARKER, George Williams. *A Concise Grammar of the Malagasy Language.* London: Trübner & Co., 1883. 8°, publisher’s cloth. In very good condition. 66 pp., 1 folding table, 24 pp. advertisement. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Malagasy is the principal language spoken on the island of Madagascar. Along with French, it is one of Madagascar’s two official languages. The Malagasy language is the westernmost member of the Malayo-Polynesian branch of the Austronesian language family.

100. PINTO, Manuel de Jesus. *Sertão florido.* Sá da Bandeira, Angola, 1934. 4° (22.3 x 16.7 cm.), stitched; front cover typed in red. Typescript, in red ink. In good condition. (36 ll.). $300.00

UNPUBLISHED TYPESCRIPT, mostly in verse. The third leaf, recto and verso, contains a copy of a long letter to the author from Gastão Sousa Dias, dated 1 September 1933. Another text by Sousa Dias appears on the 14th leaf recto, following the beginning of a section titled “Huila”. On the 34th and 35th leaves, recto and verso, appears a prose text by the author “Ao leitor”, with his ink manuscript signature on the verso of leaf 35. The final leaf recto contains a table of contents.

The author’s other works are given in manuscript verso of the half-title as: *No país das fragas* (fora do mercado), 1929; *Ramo de cantigas*, 1932; and *Nimbos da serra*, 1932. Manuel de Jesus Pinto (Lousa, Moncorvo, Portugal, 1896-Sá de Bandeira, Angola, 1968), landowner, journalist, “chronista”, poet and author of fiction, lived in Angola from 1924, was of humble origins. He also wrote under the pseudonym “João da Chela”.

❊ Moser & Ferreira, *A New Bibliography of the Lusophone literatures of Africa* 1207 (describing a typewritten copy sold in Lisbon, 1971—possibly the present copy); for the author, see also 274, 1200-1206, 1655, 1696; as well as Gomes & Cavacas, *Dicionário de autores de literaturas Africanas de língua portuguesa*, p. 237; and *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugues*, III, 494-5. Not located in NUC.

*101. PINTO, Manuel do Rosário (São Tomé, 1669 [?]-ca. 1740). Relação do descobrimento da Ilha de São Tomé. Fixação do texto, introdução e notas de Arlindo Manuel Caldeira.* Lisbon: Centro de História de Além-Mar, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, 2006. Estudos & Documentos, 3. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 315 pp., extensively annotated, bibliography, analytical index. One of 1,000 copies. ISBN: 972-98672-9-1. $50.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.
REGIMENTO
DOS
CONTOS DO REYNO,
E CASA,
NESTA NOVA IMPRESSAM A CRESCENTADO
com hum Alphabeto para nelle se achar com muita fa-
cilidade o que contem todos os capitulos.

EM LISBOA.

Na Oficina de VALENTIM DA COSTA DESLANDES,
Impressor de Sua Magestade.
Com todas as licencas necessarias. Anno de M. DCCVIII.

Item 102
Accounting for Brazil, Azores, Madeira, Africa, India

102. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João V, King of Portugal 1706-1750].
Regimento dos contos do Reyno, e Casa, nesta nova impressam acrescentado com hum Alphabeto para nelle se achar com muita facilidade o que contem todos os capitulos. Lisbon: Na Officina de Valentim da Costa Deslandes, 1708. Folio (29 x 20.7 cm.), remarkable contemporary crimson morocco binding (some wear; later endleaves), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, short title lettered gilt in second compartment from head, multiple ornamental borders, large gilt Portuguese royal arms within central gilt rectangle on both covers, all text block edges gilt. Large engraved copperplate Portuguese royal arms on title page. Woodcut initials, several rather large. Typographical headpieces. Woodcut headpiece. Several large woodcut tailpieces and smaller vignettes. Clean and crisp, in very good condition. Fine internally. (8 ll.), 177 pp. Pages 83-4 misnumbered 81-2. $4,000.00

FIRST EDITION thus; significantly different from the published Regimentos dos Contos of 1628 and 1669. The Casa dos Contos was the primary organ for regulation and fiscalization of state receipts and expenses. This document, with 127 chapters, provides insights into trading patterns, such as the importation of wheat to continental Portugal from the Azores, Madeira, Flanders and Brittany. Much attention is also paid to Portugal’s overseas affairs, including considerable information concerning Africa, India and Brazil. Chapter 18 (p. 24) deals with Brazil. Chapters 39 (pp. 48-9), 40 (pp. 49-50), and 67 (pp. 81-2) deal with Africa. Chapter 8 (pp. 8-9) refers to the Azores, Madeira, and Africa. Chapter 94 (pp. 110-1) is about Cartas Geraes da India. Chapter 22 (pp. 28-9) contains references to the Casa da India and the Casa de Ceuta, while Chapter 46 (pp. 57-8) refers to the Casa da India. Chapter 41 (pp. 50-1) deals with the importation of wheat to Lisbon from the Azores and Madeira; Angra on the island of Terceira is mentioned specifically, as are the islands of Madeira and Porto Santo. Chapter 14 (pp. 19-20), “Do tempo em que os Officiaes de recebimento ham de vir dar conta aos Contos depois de terem acabado o porque foram providos,” includes references to the Azores, Madeira, Porto Santo, Angola, Mina, Cabo Verde, and São Thomé.

* Cunha, Impressões Deslandesianas, I, 626-7. JFB (1994) P385. Monteverde 4398 lists a Regimento das Contas of 1708 which in all other respects appears to be the same as the present work and the one listed by Porbase for that year; probably a mistaken transcription of the title. Not in Alden & Landis. No Regimento dos contos in Innocência. No Regimento dos contos in Borba de Moraes. No Regimentos dos contos in JCB Portuguese and Brazilian Books [but we sold another copy of the present edition to JCB in 2016]. No Regimento dos contos in Azevedo Samodães, Ameal, Nepomuceno, Fernandes Tomaz, Ávila Perez or Afonso Lucas. See Virgínia Rau, A Casa dos Contos. OCLC: 29069074 (Indiana University, University of Minnesota). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. No Regimento dos contos located in Hollis, Orbis or Melvyl.
Military Service in Angola

103. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João V, King of Portugal 1706-1750]. Dom João por graça de Deos Rey de Portugal … Eu ElRey faço saber aos que este meu Alvarà em forma de Ley virem que por se reconhecer que a causa principal porque não ha muitas pessoas que queirão hir servirme voluntariamente ao Reyno de Angola …. N.p.: n.pr., dated in Lisbon, 9 October 1716. Folio (29 x 19.8 cm.), disbound. Woodcut initial. The two leaves detached. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.). $500.00

In an attempt to persuade more soldiers to volunteer for service in Angola, the King promises that anyone serving there may return after 6 years, providing he has not married a native.

*m* Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc.

Massive Compendium Devoted to Portuguese India, Moçambique, Angola, Guinea, Cabo Verde, etc.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION, complete with the exception of the title page for Series II. Series I, Fevereiro de 1854 a Dezembro de 1858 has a separate title page dated 1867. Lacks the separate title page with table of contents on verso, dated 1867, for Series II, Janeiro de 1859 a Dezembro de 1861; the text of 211 pp. is complete.
Series III-IV-V-VI, Janeiro de 1862 a Dezembro de 1865 has a separate title page dated 1868.
Series VII-VIII, Janeiro de 1866 a Maio de 1867 has a separate title page dated 1869.

*m* Porbase locates five sets: two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one each at the Biblioteca Municipal do Porto, Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra, and Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa; none of these runs appear to be complete.

105. [POSTAL TREATY]. Convenção postal entre Sua Magestade El-Rei de Portugal e dos Algarves e Sua Magestade a Rainha do Reino Unido da Gran-Bretanha e Irlanda, assignada em Lisboa pelos respectivos plenipotenciarios aos 28 de Maio de 1859. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1859. Folio (30.3 x 22 cm.), recent brown wrappers. Woodcut royal Portuguese arms on
DOM JOAM

POR GRÂÇA DE DEOS REY DE PORTUGAL,
Se dos Algarves cáqueem, & cêlem em Africa Senhor de Gui-
me, Acla Guarnição, Navegação, Comercio de Ethiopla, Aria-
bia, Portuga, de India, &c. &c.

que em paixão ora huma Ley por mim a sìlada, & passada por minha
Chancelaria, da qual o teria o seo seguinte.

UEI REY seja saber aos que elle me Alvarat
em lete de Ley virem que por se reconhecer que a
casta principal pôde não ha muitos poucos que
queira ter visto voluntariamente ao Reyno de
Angola, ehepor sero Perzidas delle fêchados em tal
forma que os que fessão paixão de Soldados abri-
ção pricipalmente, &c. fes esperança de voltarem
para as terras donde nacerão, & o não possa algum
configurem que especial graxa minha que a muitos
poucos se promette, tendo com muitos muito urgens,
& por ella consideração fera muito conveniente que se lhe remora elle
obedecido, abrindo dêla tempo certo para que ella esperança anima a mui-
tos que vão para a detta Conquista a se emprender no mesmos anno vendo
que se lhe não fêcha a parte a virsem para ellas partes. Hey por bem man-
dem declarar que os que fessão paixão de Soldados, & forem voluntaria-
mente para o dicho Reyno de Angola, feito obrigados a se empreender
sens anno nesse, & acabando o dito tempo fôr podêre recollir para as duas
 terras portão que se fôr entendendo com os Soldados que cassarem na
detta Conquista que como por doravante, & mandarem nella hon não facil Il-
ciôs façahem para elle Reyno se licenciam minha. Pelo que mando ao Go-
vernador & Capitão geral de Angola, faga publicar ella minha Ley nos lu-
garos públicos da detta Conquilla, & regalar as partes eccellíssimo para
que venda a noticia de todos o que por ella tênhem referência. E aos mais Mi-
lmentos a que tornando escravem elles minha Ley, & a feio cumprir, &
guardar inteiramente como nella se contêm sem duvida alguma, & valerá
como carta fom embarço da Ordamação do livro 2, título 40 em contras-
tiao, a qual se publicará, & regirá em Chancelaria, mais do Reyno, & se
pôr em patrões vias. Tencionai Pereya de Gaffitos a fes em Lisboa a noite
de 20 de Abril de mil e cênto e dezassés. O Secretario André Lopes
de Loure a escrever.

REY.

Alvara

Item 103
title-page. Some offsetting to title-page. Overall in very good condition. 15 pp. Portuguese and English texts in parallel columns. $300.00

FIRST EDITION. Specifies the terms and postal rates under which mail will be exchanged between Great Britain, continental Portugal, the Azores, Madeira Islands, and Cabo Verde and Portuguese colonies on the coast of Africa.

* OCLC: 504610120 (British Library); 84183216 (14 locations, including HathiTrust Digital Library; most appear to be digital copies). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca National de Portugal. Jisc repeats British Library only.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Catalogue of an important group of 2,077 manuscripts and printed books, with collations, bibliographical references and many illustrations. For the most part this was a collection assembled by a Portuguese collector, Jorge de Brito, but there were significant deletions, as well as additions from other sources prior to the sale.

*108. *Revista internacional de estudos africanos*. Jill R. Dias, ed. 17 numbers in 10 volumes. Lisbon: Printed by Santelmo, Cooperativa de Artes Gráficas, C.R.L.; the first 7 numbers without indication of a publisher; numbers 8 through 15 published by Instituto de Investigação Científica Tropical, Centro de Estudos Africanos e Asiáticos, 1984-1994. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 307; 227, (1); 263, (1); 378 pp., (1 l.); 331, (1); 351, (1); 299, (1) pp.; 526 pp., (1 l.); 394 pp., (1 l.); 367 pp. ISSN: none (numbers 1-7); 0871-2344 (numbers 8-17). $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITIONS.
109. RODRIGUES JUNIOR, José. *Angola, terra de Portugal*. Lourenço Marques: África Editora [printed Coimbra: Tip. da Atlântica], 1964. 8°, original illustrated wrappers. Light browning. Mostly unopened. In good to very good condition. Author’s signed and dated (“15/9/64”) ten-line ink presentation inscription on the half title to Luís Forjaz Trigueiros. 352 pp. $125.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this account of the author’s travels through most of Angola, with comparisons to Moçambique.

Rodrigues Júnior (Lisbon, 1902-Queluz, 1991), lived in Lourenço Marques from 1919 to 1976, when he returned to Portugal. His career in journalism began writing for the newspaper *Emancipador*, and as editor of the review *Miragem*, published in Lourenço Marques, 1930-1932. Eventually he produced some 50 volumes of fiction, essays, reporting, ethnography, and literary criticism.


110. RODRIGUES JUNIOR, José. *Calanga* (romance). Lourenço Marques: Tipografia Minerva Central, 1955. 8°, original illustrated wrappers (a few short tears, light soiling). Front wrapper illustration by the artist Anselmo Vieira. Partially unopened. occasional light spotting. In good to very good condition. Author’s 12-line dated (“4/4/57”) presentation inscription on half-title to Dr. Feliciano Fernandes. 283, (1) pp. $50.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this novel set in Moçambique.

Rodrigues Júnior (Lisbon, 1902-Queluz, 1991), lived in Lourenço Marques from 1919 to 1976, when he returned to Portugal. His career in journalism began writing for the newspaper *Emancipador*, and as editor of the review *Miragem*, published in Lourenço Marques, 1930-1932. Eventually he produced some 50 volumes of fiction, essays, reporting, ethnography, and literary criticism.

Provenance: Feliciano Fernandes (born Lisbon, 1900), was a publicist, lawyer, funcionary of the Supremo Tribunal de Justiça, and journalist. See Grande enciclopédia, XI, 103.

*111. RODRIGUES JÚNIOR, José. Colonização (contribuição par o seu estudo em Moçambique). Preface by Luiz Forjaz Trigueiros. Lourenço Marques: África Editora [printed Lisbon: Gráfica Santelmo, Lda.], 1959 (1958 on front cover and spine). 8°, original illustrated wrappers (small nick to lower edge of front cover). Browning. Mostly unopened. In good condition overall. Author’s signed and dated (“28/7/59”) thirteen-line ink presentation inscription on the half title to Luís Forjaz Trigueiros. $75.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The preface, by Luiz Forjaz Trigueiros, to whom the present copy is inscribed, occupies pp. 11-17.

Rodrigues Júnior (Lisbon, 1902-Queluz, 1991), lived in Lourenço Marques from 1919 to 1976, when he returned to Portugal. His career in journalism began writing for the newspaper Emancipador, and as editor of the review Miragem, published in Lourenço Marques, 1930-1932. Eventually he produced some 50 volumes of fiction, essays, reporting, ethnography, and literary criticism.


* For references to Rodrigues Júnior and other works by him see Moser & Ferreira, Bibliografia das literaturas africanas de expressão portuguesa (1983), pp. 7, 11, 194, 199, 202-6, 227, 231, 237-9, 241, 243, 246-7, 249, 252, 283-6, 301, 309; not in Moser & Ferreira, A New Bibliography of the Lusophone Literatures of Africa (1993), but see for other works items 109, 112, 139, 210, 230, 248-50, 2305, 2862, 2899-2900, 2929, 3042, 3064-71. See also Leonel Cosme in Bíblos, IV, 913-4; Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, IV, 152-6.

Author’s Presentation Copy to One of the Subjects of the Book

*112. RODRIGUES JÚNIOR, José. Depoimento. Lourenço Marques: África Editora [printed Coimbra: Tip. da Atlântica], 1964. 8°, original printed wrappers. Light browning. Mostly unopened. In good to very good condition. Author’s signed and dated (“21/1/64”) nine-line ink presentation inscription on the half title to Luís Forjaz Trigueiros. 204 pp., (1 l.). $175.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Includes various essays about Moçambique literature, commenting on the anthology Poetas moçambicanos, 1962, as well as the preface written by Alfredo Margarido for said anthology, and another anthology, Moçambique, edited by Luís Forjaz Trigueiros, 1963.

Rodrigues Júnior (Lisbon, 1902-Queluz, 1991), lived in Lourenço Marques from 1919 to 1976, when he returned to Portugal. His career in journalism began writing for the newspaper Emancipador, and as editor of the review Miragem, published in Lourenço
Rodrigues, 1930-1932. Eventually he produced some 50 volumes of fiction, essays, reporting, ethnography, and literary criticism.


$50.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Includes essays about José Redinha, Fernando Reis, Luís Cajão, Reis Ventura, Alcântara Guerreiro and Manuel Lopes.

Rodrigues Júnior (Lisbon, 1902-Queluz, 1991), lived in Lourenço Marques from 1919 to 1976, when he returned to Portugal. His career in journalism began writing for the newspaper *Emancipador*, and as editor of the review *Miragem*, published in Lourenço Marques, 1930-1932. Eventually he produced some 50 volumes of fiction, essays, reporting, ethnography, and literary criticism.


114. RODRIGUES JÚNIOR, José. *Para uma cultura africana de expressão portuguesa.* Braga: Editora Pax, 1978. Coleção Autores Lusíadas, 3. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. In very good condition. Author’s signed and dated (“27/7/78”) eighteen-line ink presentation inscription on the title page to Luís Forjaz Trigueiros. 310 pp., (1 l.). One of 1,000 copies. $100.00

FIRST EDITION of this collection of critical essays referring to literary works and works of art produced prior to decolonization, with emphasis on Moçambique. There are chapters on “Colóquios Cabo-Verdianos”, “A influência do Ultramar na arte”, “Romance”, “Poesia”, “Ensaio”, “Teatro” and “Artes plásticas”. The opinions are often polemical, attacking some authors and defending others. The section on poetry features prominently female poets: Marília do Céu, Maria José de Bulhões Maldonado, Noémia de Sousa and especially Anunciação Prudente.

Rodrigues Júnior (Lisbon, 1902-Queluz, 1991), lived in Lourenço Marques from 1919 to 1976, when he returned to Portugal. His career in journalism began writing for the newspaper *Emancipador*, and as editor of the review *Miragem*, published in Lourenço Marques, 1930-1932. Eventually he produced some 50 volumes of fiction, essays, reporting, ethnography, and literary criticism.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this account of the author’s travels from Lourenço Marques to Goa and back. Most of the book deals with Goa. Awarded the Prémio Afonso de Bragança.

Rodrigues Júnior (Lisbon, 1902-Queluz, 1991), lived in Lourenço Marques from 1919 to 1976, when he returned to Portugal. His career in journalism began writing for the newspaper *Emancipador*, and as editor of the review *Miragem*, published in Lourenço Marques, 1930-1932. Eventually he produced some 50 volumes of fiction, essays, reporting, ethnography, and literary criticism.

See Álvaro Manuel Machado, Dicionário de literatura portuguesa, pp. 480-1; also João Bigote Chorão in Biblios, V, 524-7; and Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, IV, 592-3.

For references to Rodrigues Júnior and other works by him see Moser & Ferreira, Bibliografia das literaturas africanas de expressão portuguesa (1983), pp. 7, 17, 194, 199, 202-6, 227, 231, 237-9, 241, 243, 246-7, 249, 252, 283-6, 301, 309; not in Moser & Ferreira, A New Bibliography of the Lusophone Literatures of Africa (1993), but see for other works items 109, 112, 139, 210, 230, 248-50, 2305, 2862, 2893-2900, 2929, 3042, 3064-71. See also Leonel Cosme in Biblios, IV, 913-4; Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, IV, 152-6.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Twenty papers, all in Portuguese. Authors are Isabel Castro Henriques, Rute Dias Gregório, Susana Serpa Silva, Manuela Borges, Ana Cristina Roque, Matieu Mogo Demaret, Carlos Almeida, Eugénia Rodrigues, Luís Frederico Dias Antunes, Eduardo Madeiros, João Paulo Borges Coelho, Casimiro Jorge Simões Rodrigues, Ana Margarida Santos Pereira, Alberto Pena, Ana Cristina Correia Gil, Sónia Miceli, Teresa Matos Pereira, Silvia Fonseca e Sousa, Leonor Sampaio da Silva, and José da Silva Horta. There is a brief introductory note by the editors.

Santarem Defends Portugal’s Rights to the West Coast of Africa

117. SANTARÉM, Manuel Francisco de Barros e Sousa de Mesquita de Macedo Leitão e Carvalhosa, 2º Visconde de. Demonstração dos direitos que tem a Coroa de Portugal sobre os territorios situados na Costa Occidental d’Afric entre o 5.° grau e 12 minutos e o 8.° de latitude meridional e por conseguinte aos territorios de Molembo, Cabinda e Ambriz. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1855. Large 8°, disbound. Slight browning, some pencil marks. In good condition. 40 pp. $250.00

FIRST EDITION of an important work defending Portugal’s historical rights to the western coast of Africa, written at the request of the Portuguese Foreign Office. A French translation was published the same year. The copious footnotes refer to numerous printed and manuscript sources, including the author’s earlier study, Memoria sobre a prioridade dos descobrimentos portuguezes na Costa d’Afric Occidental (Paris, 1841).

The second Visconde de Santarem (1791-1856) has been called “the greatest figure in the history of Portuguese cartography, indeed the creator of the systematic history of cartography” (Cortesão, History of Cartography 1, 23); in fact, it was Santarem who
coined the term “cartographia.” He held various diplomatic posts and was for many years Keeper of the Royal Archives at the Torre do Tombo.


Portuguese Discoveries in Africa

118. SANTARÉM, Manuel Francisco de Barros e Sousa de Mesquita de Macedo Leitão e Carvalhosa, 2º Visconde de. Memória sobre a prioridade dos descobrimentos portugueses na costa d’Africa Occidental, para servir de ilustração a Chronica da Conquista de Guiné por Azerara ….. Paris: Na Livraria Portugal de J.P. Aillaud, 1841. Large 8°, contemporary diced half calf over pebbled cloth boards (some wear at corners), spines with raised bands in five compartments, gilt-lettered short author and title (“Costa d’Africa”) in second and third compartments from head of spine; gilt fillets, text block edges marbled, green silk place marker. Woodcut vignette on title page. Scattered light spotting. In very good to fine condition. (2 ll.), 245 pp., (1 l. errata). $2,600.00

FIRST EDITION. Written at the request of the Portuguese government, the Memória defends Portugal’s claim to the territory of Casamance (Guinea), which France was then contesting. Following its initial success, Santarem was asked to translate the Memória into French so as to bolster Portugal’s diplomatic interests. The first edition of the French translation, considerably augmented with additional material, was published Paris, 1842 under the title Recherches sur la priorité de la découverte des pays situés sur la côte occidentale d’Afrique. This Portuguese edition is much rarer, since (according to Innocêncio) only 500 copies of it were printed, vs. 1,000 copies of the Recherches. The Memória was serialized in the Diário do Governo, 1842.

While writing the Memória, Santarém was concurrently ransacking European archives for early maps and charts that documented the course of European, and particularly Portuguese, exploration. Although not ready for publication with the Memória, twenty-one maps relating particularly to the Casamance dispute were reproduced in fine lithographic reproduction and published in 1842, under the title Atlas composé de cartes des XIVᵉ, XVᵉ, XVIᵉ et XVIIᵉ siècles, as a supplement to the Recherches. Santarem’s famous Atlas was later greatly expanded in Paris editions of 1842-1844 and 1849.

The second Visconde de Santarém (1791-1856) has been called “the greatest figure in the history of Portuguese cartography” (Cortesão, History of Portuguese Cartography I, 23); in fact, it was Santarem who coined the term “cartographia.” He travelled to Brazil with the royal family in 1807 and held various diplomatic posts; he also served as Keeper of the Royal Archives at Torre do Tombo from 1824 until 1833, when he was dismissed for political reasons. Although he spent the rest of his life in Paris, his standing with the Portuguese government later improved to the point that the government funded many of his publications, and appointed him Keeper of the Torre do Tombo without requiring him to return to Portugal.

* Innocêncio V, 436: giving the imprint as Paris, Offic. de Fain & Thunot, 1841 (i.e. taking information from the printer’s colophon, not the title page), and calling for 245 pp. + 1 p. errata. Ramos, A edição de língua Portuguesa em França 402 (giving a misleading
MEMORIA
SOBRE
A PRIORIDADE DOS DESCOBIMENTOS PORTUGUESES
NA COSTA D'AFRICA OCCIDENTAL,
PARA SERVE DE ILLUSTRACAO
À CHRONICA DA CONQUISTA DE GUINE POR AZURABA,
PELO
VISCONDE DE SANTAREM,
Da Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa, e de um grande numero
de Academias e Sociiedades sabias estrangeiras.

PARIZ.
NA LIVRARIA PORTUGUEZA DE J.-P. AILLAUD,
QUAI VOLTAIRE, n° 11.
1841.

Item 118
expression of the collation as viii, 247 pp.; there are actually two unnumbered leaves, the half title and title page, followed by viii preliminary leaves, followed by the main body of text which begins with p. [9]). Azevedo-Samodães 3039: iv, 245 pp., 1 blank, 1 errata, 1 blank. Cortesão, History of Portuguese Cartography I, 14-5. NUC: GU.

119. [SANTAREM, Manuel Francisco de Barros e Sousa de Mesquita de Macedo Leitão e Carvalhosa, 2º Visconde de]. Jean-Pierre Aillaud. Notice sur l’état actuel de la publication de l’Atlas de M. de Vte. de Santarem … Paris: Imprimerie Maulde et Renou, 1846. 8°, recent antique calf, spine gilt with raised bands in 6 compartments, red morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, top edge rouged. Slightly browned, a few small stains. 56 pp. $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

* NUC: MH.

First Book in Prose by a Prominent Angolan Writer, About the Bairro in Luanda Where He Grew Up


FIRST EDITION of these short stories by an Angolan author; a second edition appeared in 2015. The stories focus on customs and types of the Quinaxixe, the bairro in Luanda where Santos grew up.

Santos was born in Luanda in 1935. While working as a public functionary, he began publishing in periodicals such as Cultura, Jornal de Angola, ABC, and Mensagem. Moser identifies Santos as the most important poet to emerge from Cultura.

His first book was a collection of poetry, Fuga, 1960, but with Quinaxixe (or Kinaxixe), 1965, he switched most of his efforts to prose. Santos continued to publish numerous works of prose and poetry and became a founding member of the União dos Escritores Angolanos and director of the Editora of the MPLA (Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola—Partido do Trabalho), which defeated the Portuguese army in the Angolan War of Independence (1961-1974) and currently rules Angola.

The Casa dos Estudantes do Império (C.E.I.) played an important role “na formação de uma consciência e de uma literatura nacionais” (Biblos). Created under the Salazar regime in an attempt to support and control foreign students, the C.E.I. became a hotbed of writers who argued and fought for the independence of Portuguese colonies in Africa. It was established in 1944 from the merger of separate homes for students from Angola, Moçambique, and Cabo Verde. From 1948 to 1964 the C.E.I. issued the monthly magazine Mensagem, in whose pages many writers first appeared who later became important figures in their respective national literatures. The Colecção de Autores Ultramarinos,
launched in 1958, published many works by young Africans. Among the most prominent members of the C.E.I were Amílcar Cabral (Guiné-Bissau and Cabo Verde), Lúcio Lara and Agostinho Neto (Angola), and Marcelino dos Santos (Moçambique).


121. SANTOS, Maria Emília Madeira. *Viagens de exploração terrestre dos Portugueses em África*. Lisbon: Centro de Estudos de História e Cartografia Antiga / Instituto de Investigação Científica Tropical, 1988. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers As new. 422 pp., (1 l.), 3 large folding maps, 8 ll. plates with maps and other images on both sides, some images in color, many maps and other illustrations in text, some images in color, bibliography, index of maps, index of illus., index of names. ISBN: none. $40.00

First published 1978. This second edition contains a brief introductory note by Luís de Albuquerque (p. 3), a “Nota prévia para a 2.ª edição” by the author (pp. 4-5), and an “Addenda e Corrigenda” (pp. 413-9).


FIRST EDITION of this collection of stories. There is a Lisbon, 1999 edition. The author, born in Maputo, 1967, has worked for the *Jornal de Letras* in Lisbon, and in radio and television in Moçambique. He has been involved with several anthologies of Moçambican poetry, literary reviews in his country, and has had several books published in Portugal. Residing in Maputo when this book appeared, he has a program devoted to books on Moçambique television, and also broadcasts political commentary. He has been involved with several anthologies of Moçambican poetry, literary reviews in his country, and has had several books published there and in Portugal.

123. SILVA, Joaquim Duarte. *Pedro Alexandrino da Cunha (Esborço Biográfico)*. Lisbon: Divisão de Publicações e Biblioteca, Agência Geral das Colónias, 1939. Colecção Pelo Império, N.º 49. 4°, original beige
Pedro Aleandrino da Cunha (Lisbon, 1801-Macau, 1850), naval officer and colonial administrator, was governor general of Angola from 1845 to 1848, where he enacted important reforms and improvements. In 1839 he engaged in geographical exploration of the West coast of Africa. He fought on the side of D. Pedro in the “Lutas Liberais”, was elected deputy to the Cântores for São Tomé e Príncipe in 1843, and for Angola in 1849. Nominated governor of Macau in 1850, he died soon after taking up that post.

* See *Grande enciclopédia*, VIII, 267-8.


* Moser & Ferreira, Bibliografia das literaturas africanas de expressão portuguesa, p. 115.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Deals mostly with various aspects of multi-cultural education of ethnic minorities from several different parts of Lusophone Africa. The title on the front cover and spine reads *Documentos do encontro “A comunidade africana em Portugal”*.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this important, well-written and interesting work.
127. [SLAVE TRADE]. *Documentos relativos ao apresamento, julgamento e entrega da barca franceza Charles et Georges e em geral ao engajamento de negros, debaixo da denominação de trabalhadores livres nas possesções da Coroa de Portugal na costa oriental e occidental de Africa para as colonias francezas, apresentados ás Cortes na sessão legislativa de 1858*. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1858. Folio (33.4 x 22.1 cm.), contemporary half calf over marbled boards (worn, joints partly split and cracking), flat spine gilt with gilt-lettered title. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Documents in French and English are printed with parallel columns beside Portuguese translations. Title page browned. Occasional light foxing, browning & soiling. Uncut. (2 ll.), 249, 16, xviii pp., (1 l. errata), lacking pp. 237-49, final leaf of the index and errata leaf. Documents in French and English are printed with parallel Portuguese translations. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this important collection of documents concerning the African slave trade. The French ship Charles et Georges was confiscated in 1857 by Portuguese authorities while carrying slaves from Mozambique to the island of Réunion. France demanded that the captain be freed, the ship released, and an indemnity paid; after extensive diplomatic negotiations, in which England declined to support the Portuguese position, Portugal was forced to capitulate. Over 200 diplomatic dispatches, reports, and memoranda from Portuguese and Mozambican archives are printed here, forming a full documentary record of the incident. Innocêncio remarks: “Esta collecção não foi exposta á venda; os exemplares que d’ella se tiraram foram todos distribuidos pelo Ministerio dos Negocios Estrangeiros as Camaras Legislativas, ao Corpo Diplomatico e Consular, a funcionarios de elevada hyerarchia, e a outros individuos particulares.” Bound in at the end are 30 ll. of manuscript, comprising a rough transcript and fair copy of the proceedings of the Conselho do Estado held October 21, 1858, in which Portugal’s predicament and diplomatic options are discussed at length. The 16-page section toward the end has the divisional title *Documentos relativos a detenção, no porto do Ibo, da barca franceza Alfred.*


FIRST EDITION. There were at least three later editions, all by different Lisbon publishers, from 1943 to 1965. Journalist, ethnologist, and author of fiction, the author was born at Chinde, Mozambique, 1910, son of a Portuguese colonial official (he served as governor of Luanda), and a Cabo-Verdian mother. He spent his youth in Angola, and died at São Paulo, 1968. Castro Soromenho is considered a member of the neo-realist school, and is usually counted among Angolan writers of fiction.


FIRST and ONLY collected EDITION, combining verses from author’s first three books of poems. According to Lacerda, Luís Amorim de Sousa, a native of Angola, is one of the best living Portuguese-language poets. He lived in Lisbon, Maputo and London, where he worked for the BBC. From 1976 to 1995 he worked as the press officer at the Portuguese embassy in Washington, later transferring to Brasília.


Greatly Expanded Edition of the First Bibliography to Concentrate on Portugal’s Overseas Expansion and Possessions

130. [SOUSA, José Carlos Pinto de]. *Bibliotheca historica de Portugal, e seus dominios ultramarinos …* Nova edição. Lisbon: Na Typographia Chalcographica, Typoplastica, e Litteraria do Arco do Cego, 1801. 4°, contemporary tree sheep (slight wear), smooth spine (a few pinpoint round wormholes) with gilt fillets and crimson leather lettering piece with short title gilt. Three small woodcut vignettes on title page. Several woodcut tailpieces. In good to very good condition overall. Old (contemporary?) ink manuscript inscription on verso of half title stating the cost of the book. (13 ll.), xiii, 408, 100 pp. -5, 4, A-Z4, 2A-2Z4, 3A-3E4, A-M4, N2. $400.00

Second, greatly expanded edition of the first Portuguese bibliography to concentrate on material concerning Portuguese possessions overseas, including America. The first edition—a slim octavo of 151 pages, published Lisbon, 1797—described several hundred printed and manuscript works chronicling the history of Portugal and its possessions in Asia, Africa, America and the Atlantic. The second edition—a quarto of over 500 pages—is greatly improved, with many corrections as well as additions. Innocêncio found this work still useful when compiling his own Portuguese bibliography more than half a century later. The *Bibliotheca historica* remains of considerable use for its comments on manuscript accounts—most still unpublished—of the Portuguese settlements in Brazil, Angola, Mozambique and the Moluccas. Also included are content descriptions, brief biographical notes on authors, and author and subject indexes. Pinto de Sousa studied at the University of Coimbra and is believed to have served as a magistrate in one of Portugal’s overseas colonies.

The Arco do Cego press (officially the Tipografia Chalcografica, Typoplastica e Literaria, located in Lisbon at the Arco do Cego), was established in 1800 at the insistence
BIBLIOTHECA HISTÓRICA
DE PORTUGAL,
E SEUS DOMÍNIOS ULTRAMARINOS:
Na qual se contêm varias Historias daquelle, e destes Reis,
e impressas em prosa, e em verso, só, e juntas,
com às de outros Estados;
ESCITAS POR
AUTHORES PORTUGUESES, E ESTRANGEIROS;
Com hum Resumo das suas Vidas, e das opiniões que lhe
sobre o que alguns escreverão:
DIVIDIDA EM QUATRO PARTES:
A. I. Comta de Historias deste Reino, e do Ultramar em
prosa, e em verso por Autores Portuguezes.
A. II. De Historias deste Reino, e do Ultramar em prosa,
e em verso por AA. Portuguezes impressas.
A. III. De Historias deste Reino, unicamente relativas às Vi-
das, positivamente escritas por AA. Portuguezes, de
certos Soberanos de Portugal, de algumas de suas
Impostas Esposas, e de varios dos seus Se-
renalimentos Descendentes só em prosa,
A. IV. De Historias deste Reino, e do Ultramar por AA.
Estrangeiros, também só em prosa, Impressas.
DEDICADA
AO PRÍNCIPE NOSO SENHOR
REGENTE DO REIÍNHO
DOM JOÃO MARIA JOSE'
FRANCISCO XAVIER DE PAULA LUIZ
ANTONIO DOMINGOS RAFAEL.
Nova Edição, corrigida, e amplamente augmentada
como no 5.º da Prólogo se especifica.

LISBOA,
NA TYPOGRAPHIA CHALCOGRAPHICA, TYPOGRÁFICA,
E LITTEBÁRIA DO SECO DO CEGO.
ANO MDCCLXVII.
of D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho, Minister of State, who realized the need to spread information on new techniques in the arts, industry and agriculture in Portugal and Brazil. He proposed to do this by publishing both original works and Portuguese translations of recent foreign works on those subjects. The director of the press (and author of the Relação) was José Mariano da Conceição Veloso (1742-1811), a native of Minas Gerais and a noted botanist; he was assisted by many young Brazilians living in Lisbon. The Arco do Cego was well equipped, with its own foundry for making type, its own presses and its own designers and engravers, two of whom—Romão Eloy and Ferreira Souto—later introduced the art of engraving to Brazil. The press produced a relatively large number of works, but in 1801 it was incorporated into the Regia Oficina Typografica, also known as the Impressão Regia and later as the Imprensa Nacional.


Greatly Expanded Edition of the First Bibliography to Concentrate on Portugal’s Overseas Expansion and Possessions
Arco do Cego Imprint

*131. [SOUSA, José Carlos Pinto de]. Bibliotheca historica de Portugal, e seus dominios ultramarinos .... Nova edição. Lisbon: Na Typographia Chalcographica, Typoplasticca, e Litteraria do Arco do Cego, 1801. 4°, contemporary tree sheep (slight wear to one corner), flat spine (somewhat chaffed), with gilt fillets and citron leather lettering piece with short title gilt. Three small woodcut vignettes on title page. Several woodcut tailpieces. Preliminary leaves and final 17 leaves with various degrees of browning and dampstains. In good condition overall. (13 ll.), xiii, 408, 100 pp. -5,4, A-Z4, 2A-2Z4, 3A-3E4, A-M4, N2. $300.00

Second, greatly expanded edition of the first Portuguese bibliography to concentrate on material concerning Portuguese possessions overseas, including America. The first edition—a slim octavo of 151 pages, published Lisbon, 1797—described several hundred printed and manuscript works chronicking the history of Portugal and its possessions in Asia, Africa, America and the Atlantic. The second edition—a quarto of over 500 pages—is greatly improved, with many corrections as well as additions. Innocêncio found this work still useful when compiling his own Portuguese bibliography more than half a century later. The Bibliotheca historica remains of considerable use for its comments on manuscript accounts—most still unpublished—of the Portuguese settlements in Brazil, Angola, Mozambique and the Moluccas. Also included are content descriptions, brief biographical notes on authors, and author and subject indexes. Pinto de Sousa studied at the University of Coimbra and is believed to have served as a magistrate in one of Portugal’s overseas colonies.

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Greatly Expanded Edition of the First Bibliography to Concentrate on Portugal’s Overseas Expansion and Possessions

Arco do Cego Imprint

*132. [SOUSA, José Carlos Pinto de]. Bibliotheca historia de Portugal, e seus dominios ultramarinos .... Nova edição. Lisbon: Na Typographia Chalcografica, Typoplastica, e Litteraria do Arco do Cego, 1801. 4°, later half crimson morocco (spine and front cover becoming detached, spine defective at head) Three small woodcut vignettes on title page. Several woodcut tailpieces. In less than good condition. Considerable foxing and browning. Stamp of Dr. Solidonio Leite on half title verso. (13 ll.), xiii, 408, 100 pp. $150.00

Second, greatly expanded edition of the first Portuguese bibliography to concentrate on material concerning Portuguese possessions overseas, including America. The first edition—a slim octavo of 151 pages, published Lisbon, 1797—described several hundred printed and manuscript works chronicling the history of Portugal and its possessions in Asia, Africa, America and the Atlantic. The second edition—a quarto of over 500 pages—is greatly improved, with many corrections as well as additions. Inocêncio found this work still useful when compiling his own Portuguese bibliography more than half a century later. The Bibliotheca historia remains of considerable use for its comments on manuscript accounts—most still unpublished—of the Portuguese settlements in Brazil, Angola, Mozambique and the Moluccas. Also included are content descriptions, brief biographical notes on authors, and author and subject indexes. Pinto de Sousa studied at the University of Coimbra and is believed to have served as a magistrate in one of Portugal’s overseas colonies.

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of works, but in 1801 it was incorporated into the Regia Oficina Typografica, also known as the Impressão Regia, or Regia Oficina Typografica and later as the Imprensa Nacional.


Negotiations Between South Africa and Mozambique, Including Railroads and Emigrant Workers

133. [SOUTH AFRICA. Andrade, Alfredo Augusto Freire de, and others]. Documentos. N.p.: n.pr., 1923. Folio (29 x 19.7 cm.), original printed wrappers with “Confidencial” printed on upper wrapper (chipping, minor stains). In good condition. 97 pp., (1 l. errata). $65.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this collection of documents relating to the negotiations for an agreement regarding railroads between South Africa and Mozambique. They include telegraphs, memoranda, letters, negotiating points, and meeting reports, many to and from the main negotiators: Alfredo Augusto Freire d’Andrade, governor-general of Moçambique from 1906 to 1910, and General Jan Smuts, then prime minister of the Union of South Africa.

Railroads were pivotal in the relationship between Portugal and Great Britain in southern Africa. Britain’s desire for a railroad from Cairo to Cape Town had provoked the British Ultimatum in 1890, and had thereby disrupted Portugal’s long-standing alliance with Great Britain. The British development of the mines in the Transvaal required greatly increased railroad access to seaports via Mozambique. In the early 1920s, the question of expanding railroad lines was still inextricably linked with the question of indigenous workers from Mozambique emigrating to work in the mines of the Transvaal (see, for example, pp. 12-19, 23-27, 67-69, 95-96), but trade restrictions and problems with currency were also frequently raised in the negotiations.

OCLC: 25016146 (Harvard); 49360648 (Centre d’Etude d’Afrique Noire-Bordeaux); 123242403 (Hoover Institution); 38773597 (without location). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy at the Centre d’Etude d’Afrique Noire.

134. [SOUTH AFRICA. Andrade, Alfredo Augusto Freire d’]. Relatorio. Lisbon: n.pr. [“Composto e impresso, Rua Eugenio dos Santos, 118, Lisboa” appears on back cover], (1922). Folio (28.3 x 20 cm.), original printed wrappers, with “Reservado” printed on upper wrapper above the title. In very good to fine condition. 29 pp. $75.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Freire d’Andrade (1859-1929) headed a delegation sent to South Africa in 1921 to negotiate a trade agreement between Mozambique and the Union of South Africa; Portugal had had an agreement with the Transvaal, but the unification and the Great War had led to the need for a new one. He analyzes the economic
and political situation of South Africa, summarizing his discussions with Prime Minister Jan Smuts (pp. 14-15) and giving an assessment of the government’s stability (pp. 4-5).

After four years as governor of Mozambique, Freire d’Andrade was uniquely qualified to evaluate the needs of that colony and how an agreement with South Africa might affect it, and he freely offers his opinions on such matters. He was particularly concerned with emigration and with making the railroads profitable, and more broadly, with what Portugal should do to maintain its empire. Cecil Rhodes (d. 1902) is mentioned briefly on p. 23.

OCLC: 25016148 (Harvard University, New York Academy of Medicine Library); 493652502 (Bordeaux-Cean-Afrique Noire-Scpo, Bordeaux-SCIS PO-IEP) Not located in Porbase, WorldCat, or KVK.

Survey of Railways in South Africa and Its Neighbors

135. [SOUTH AFRICA. Conacher, (John?)]. Report by J. Conacher upon the Distribution of Oversea Traffic Between the South African Railways and Upon Certain Other Matters Relating Thereto. Pretoria: Government Printing and Stationery Office, 1908. Folio (33.3 x 21 cm.), original blue printed wrappers (faded, chipping). Scattered light spotting. In good to very good condition. 36, 138 pp., with numerous tables, including 5 folding tables paginated with the text. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. On his visit to South Africa in February and March, 1908, Conacher was charged by the Cape Government, the Natal Government, and the Railway Committee of the C.S.A.R. to gather and analyze information on railway traffic to the interior from ports in Cape Colony, Natal and Lourenço Marques to the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. He was to study how it was affected by port and harbor facilities, whether the railways would function more efficiently under a single administration, whether rates were in line with expenses, and how statistics on the railways could most efficiently be compiled. For that purpose, he was given full access to all railway records and officials, and he traveled on nearly all the lines as well as meeting many of those in charge of shipping goods. The numerous tables contain statistics on goods shipped, costs, income and expenses.

This work was printed the year before an important convention was signed between Mozambique and the Transvaal. It was presumably intended to assist the British in their negotiations. Conacher was told not to concern himself with political affairs.

The author is probably the same John Conacher who figured prominently among British railway men. In 1891 he was appointed General Manager on the National British Railway, but was eventually forced to resign due to the Machiavellian manoeuvres of the N.B.R. Board.

NUC: DLC, NN, ICJ.
Survey of Railways in South Africa and Its Neighbors

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* NUC: DLC, NN, ICJ.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the first of an important new facsimile series of illuminated Portuguese manuscripts in the Hispanic Society of America. Printed here in fine full-size, color facsimile are 15 manuscript charts from Atlas K3 in the Hispanic Society collections. The charts, attributed to the school of the Portuguese cartographer Luís Teixeira, depict in great detail the coastlines of western Africa and the Americas. An accompanying booklet includes two lengthy essays: one by Sandra Sider on Atlas K3 and the School of Luís Teixeira, and another by Daniel Boorstin (reprinted from his *The Discoverers*) on Portugal’s fifteenth-century maritime explorers.

139. TEIXEIRA, André Pinto de Sousa Dias. *A Ilha de São Nicolau de Cabo Verde nos séculos XV a XVIII.* Lisbon: Centro de História de Além-Mar, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, 2004. Teses, 3. Very large 8°, original printed wrappers. As new. 230 pp., tables and graphs in text (some in color). One of 1,000 copies. ISBN: 972-98672-6-7. $45.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

140. TEIXEIRA FEO [or Feio; or Feyo], Bento. *Relação do naufragio que fizeram as naos: Sacramento, & Nossa Senhora de Atalaya, vindo da Índia para o Reyno, no Cabo de Boa Esperança, de que era capitão mór Luís de Miranda Henriques no anno de 1647….* Lisbon: Na Officina Craesbeeckiana, 1650. Small 4°, disbound in a folding case of antique quarter calf over marbled boards, flat spine with crimson morocco lettering-piece, gilt letter. Woodcut initials. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.), 52 pp. $35,000.00

ORIGINAL EDITION of one of the narratives that later comprised the *História trágico-maritima*; extremely rare. As with all of these Portuguese shipwreck accounts from the mid-sixteenth to the mid-seventeenth century, it was later produced in a counterfeit eighteenth-century edition. Boxer noted, “I have never seen a copy of this first edition and have taken the description from the *História da literatura portuguesa ilustrada, III, 214*” (“An Introduction to the *História trágico-maritima,*” in *Miscelânea de estudos em honra do Prof. Hernani Cidade,* p. 86, no. 17A). In some corrections and clarifications to his previous article, Boxer refers to a copy in the Torre do Tombo, gives the collation (which agrees with ours) and calls it “excessively rare” (*Quaderni portoghesi* V [Pisa 1979], 107). Innocêncio and Figanière also knew only of the Torre do Tombo copy. The Visconde de Azevedo, mistaking the counterfeit edition for the original, reprinted the former on his private press in a limited edition of four copies at Porto in 1865.

The Portuguese vessels *Sacramento* and *Nossa Senhora de Atalaya* set sail from Goa together in February 1647. Neither was in good repair, and both were wrecked off the
RELACÃO
DO NAVFRAGIO.
QUE FIZERAM AS NAOS:
Sacramento, & nossa Senhora da Atalaya,
vindo da India para o Reyno, no Cabo de
Boa esperança, de que era Capitão
mór Luis de Miranda Henri-
ques, no anno de 1647.
OFFERECE A MAGESTADE
DEL REI DOM JOÃO IV.
nosso Senhor.
BENTO TEIXEIRA FEO.

EM LISBOA.
Com todas as licenças necessarias.
Na Officina Craesbeeckiana, Anno 1650.
coast of Natal, 30 June and 4 July 1647. Each ship’s survivors were unaware of the other’s misfortune until the company from the Sacramento discovered the wreckage of Nossa Senhora de Atalaya. They finally caught up with their countrymen and together continued the arduous overland march toward Moçambique. Of 72 persons who reached shore after the wreck of the Sacramento, only five Portuguese and four slaves lived through the rigors of the journey. Authorities in Sofala held the survivors incommunicado for a month while investigating the whereabouts of jewels salvaged from both ships.

News of the loss of the ships took a long time to reach Lisbon: the first notice was apparently received in August 1649. Further details were supplied by Bento Teixeira Feo (or Feio, or Feyo), a treasury official in India who later served as tesoureiro-môr in Lisbon. He had been aboard Nossa Senhora de Atalaya, and after being interviewed by the Overseas Councilors began to write this report of the shipwreck at the King’s command. Teixeira Feo’s moving narrative gives details of the shipwrecks and the dangers the survivors underwent as they made their way north. It is rich in description of the terrain, animals, vegetation, and the indigenous population, which makes it not only an affecting piece of literature, but a crucial source for the ethno-history of Southeast Africa.

Published Early in the Author’s Twenty-Year Sojourn in Angola
With His Signed and Dated Presentation Inscription
To Friend and Comrade Cesto Lobo


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this collection of short stories. The cover design by Fernando Marques is based on a concept of the author.

cronológico, “O cenário da sua poesia e dos seus contos é muito mais frequentemente o europeu do que o africano, posto que as suas intervenções de temática negra e angolana demonstram sensibilidade àquele meio e àqueles gentes que, no entanto, nunca deixaria de ver na qualidade de observador europeu. E esta sinceridade não será um dos menores méritos, não sendo o único, da sua obra.” His works appeared in Contos d’Africa, 1961, Imbondeiro Gigante I, 1963, and Contos portugueses do Ultramar, 1969. His works were among those published in the important Coleção Imbondeiro.

Imbondeiro was established by Garibaldino de Andrade and Leonel Cosme in January 1960 in Sá da Bandeira (now Lumbango). A monthly publication, Coleção Imbondeiro, aimed to disseminate the literature of Portugal’s colonies. Within a few months, its circulation had reached two thousand. Imbondeiro also published multi-volume anthologies, including Mákua (poetry), Dendela (children’s literature), Imbondeiro Gigante (short stories), Livro de Bolso Imbondeiro (short stories, novellas, and dramas), Contos d’Africa and Novos contos d’Africa. In these and the 68 issues of the Coleção Imbondeiro, the Imbondeiro press introduced more than sixty authors who were significant in the literature of the Portuguese colonies. Imbondeiro was the largest publisher of its time in Angola. Its rival in publishing authors in the Portuguese colonies was the Casa dos Estudantes do Império, based in Lisbon, whose Coleção Autores Ultramarinos tended to be more favorable to the Portuguese government. Imbondeiro was so influential that in 1965 the Portuguese authorities shut it down, based partly on the fact that some of Imbondeiro’s authors had expressed disaffection with the government.


### Corruption in Angola

**142. TORRES, Joaquim Dias. Refutação às aleivosias com que na memoria justificativa do ex-governador de Benguella, Francisco Tavares d’Almeida uses deprime Joaqm Dias Torres.** Lisbon: Na Officina de Manoel de J. Coelho, 1852. 8°, original yellow printed wrappers (foxed; small defect at head of spine). Printing on front wrapper within typographical border. Small wood engraved tailpiece on p. 66. In very good condition overall.; internally very good to fine. Old ink inscription in upper blank margin of front wrapper. Old ink numbering in upper blank margin of title page. 66 pp., (1 blank l.).

**FIRST and ONLY EDITION.** This is a reply to Francisco Tavares de Almeida, *Memoria justificativa do ex-Governador de Benguela …*, Lisbon: Typ. da Revista Universal, 1852. Tavares de Almeida had accused Dias Torres of corruption in causing his dismissal and in the appointment of his successor in Benguela (Angola). In the present pamphlet, Dias Torres refutes these claims, providing much documentary evidence. Tavares de Almeida replied to the present work in *Analyse da institulada “Refutação” …*, Lisbon: Typ. da Revista Universal, 1852.

* Not located in Innocência; for the original work by Tavares de Almeida, see IX, 383; for Tavares de Almeida’s reply to the present work, see *Aditamentos*, p. 159. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.
143. VALENTE, José Francisco, C.S.Sp. Gramática umbundu, a língua do centro de Angola. [Colophon] Porto: Imprensa Portuguesa, 1964. Large 8°, publisher’s blue cloth with dust jacket. In very good to fine condition. 430 pp., (1 l.) $50.00
FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

144. VALENTE, José Francisco, C.S.Sp. Gramática umbundu, a língua do centro de Angola. [Colophon] Porto: Imprensa Portuguesa, 1964. Large 8°, publisher’s blue cloth with dust jacket (torn at spine). In good condition. Aside from the torn dust jacket, very good to fine. 430 pp., (1 l.) $20.00
FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

Woman Poet and Professor Working in Angola

145. VEIGA [da Silva], Amélia [Maria Ramos]. Libertação. Poemas. Sá da Bandeira, Angola: [colophon] composto e impresso na Imprex, Sá da Bandeira; distribuição exclusiva para todo o espaço Português da Livraria Lello, SARL-Angola, 1974. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers (light soiling, minor wear at head and foot of spine, 3-cm. tear to rear wrapper near spine). Cover design by Isabel Portugal and Sérgia Veiga. Small (2.5 cm.) gray smudge on half title; otherwise internally fine. Overall in good to very good condition. 178 pp., (3 ll.) ISBN: none. $200.00
FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this collection of poetry, one of the author’s principal works. The dedication leaf includes the statement, “Para Angola, com o amor de vinte e quatro anos de permanência.” The cover design (a woman next to barbed wire) is by Isabel Portugal and Sérgia Veiga. The flaps of the front and back wrappers have excerpts of reviews of the author’s Poemas (winner of the Prémio Fernando Pessoa da Câmara Municipal de Sá da Bandeira, 1962) that appeared in Notícias de Imbondeiro, O Comércio, O Século, and República, all in 1963.

Amélia Veiga (Amélia Maria Ramos Veiga da Silva, b. Silves, 1931) was educated in Lisbon; in 1951 she left for Angola, where she lived until 1975. For some twenty years she taught at the technical school in Sá da Bandeira (today Lubango). Her book Destinos was published in Sá da Bandeira by Imbondeiro in 1962.

She contributed to journals in Portugal, Moçambique, Brazil and Angola, including Cultura II, Notícias do Imbondeiro, and A Província de Angola. Her works also appeared in a number of anthologies, including Antologia poética angolana, 1963; Poesia angolana de revolta, 1975; and Antologia de poesia feminina dos PALOP, 1998.

* Moser and Ferreira, A New Bibliography of the Lusophone Literatures of Africa, n° 1440; also lists nine other works by the author. Soares, Notícia da literatura angolana p. 335. Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses VI, 100. The author is mentioned in Leonel Cosme, “Notícias de Imbondeiro” (Biblos III, 1181), as one of a handful of authors “oriundos de ou radicados em Portugal, Brasil e territórios ultramarinos” who appeared in the periodical. Not located in Porbase. Jisc locates a single copy, at Manchester University.
A Catalog of
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of Portuguese History and Literature and the Portuguese materials in
THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY

compiled by
DORIS VARNER WELSH

To Dr. António Frota Lamarga from
William B. Greenlee

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY
Chicago, Illinois
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