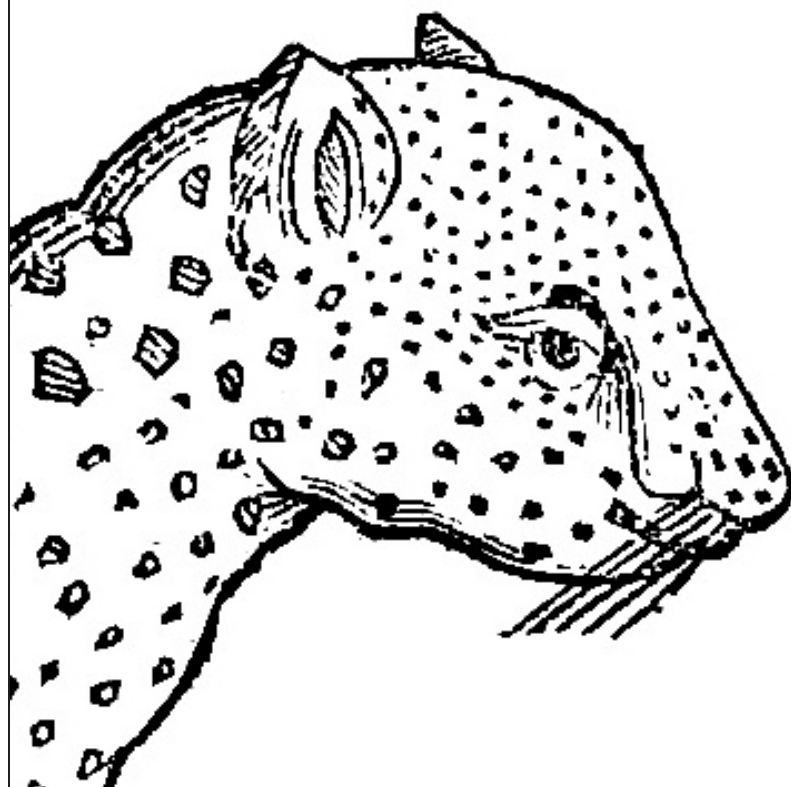


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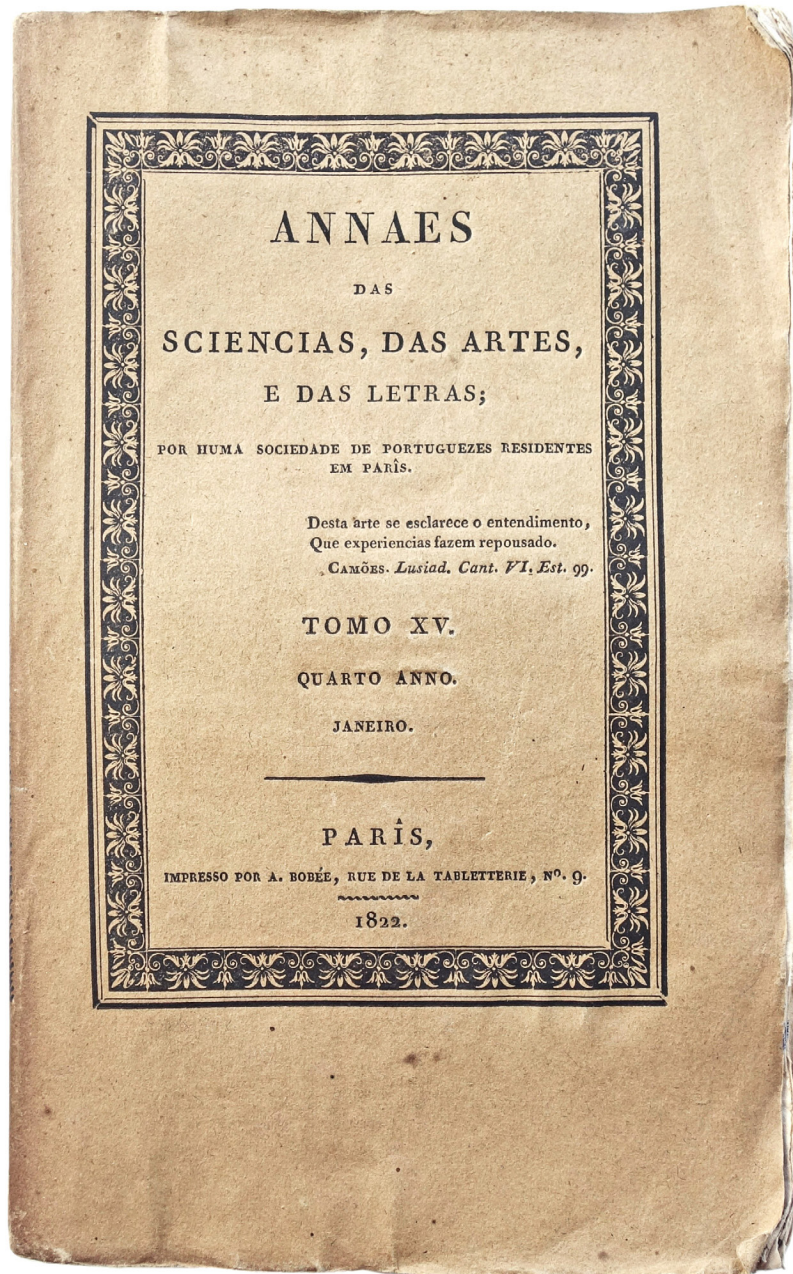
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*Complete Run of the Most Complete and Most Serious
Periodical Publication Yet to Appear in the Portuguese Language
Along with a Complete Run of its Extremely Rare Successor
Includes an Account of Capt. J.K. Tuckey's 1816 Expedition to the Congo*

1. *Annaes das sciencias, das artes, e das letras; por huma sociedade de portuguezes residentes em Paris. 16 volumes. Paris: A. Bobée, 1818-1822. 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 p. 72), 139 pp., 15 pp. advt.; 8 ll., 107 pp., 192 pp., 16 pp. advt.; 8 ll., 160 pp., 156 pp., 8 pp. advt.; 6 ll., 144 pp., 150 pp., 10 pp. advt.; 6 ll., 1 folding plate (hydraulic lift at p. 132), 132 pp., 160 pp., 14 pp. advt.; 6 ll., 168 pp., 1 folding map of Portugal in black, white and red tones, (2 ll. tables), 162 pp., 8 pp. advt.; 35 pp., 154 pp., 140 pp., 11 pp. advt. (small tear at foot of p. 3 does not affect text); 26 pp., 165 pp., 114 pp., 6 pp. advt.; 8 pp., 132 pp., 178 pp., 18 pp. advt.; 8 pp., 144 pp., 178 pp., 1 folding plate (machine for extracting iron ore), at p. 138), 14 pp. advt.; 8 pp., 175 pp., folding plate (machine for carbonated beverages at p. 42), 159 pp., 17 pp. advt.; 8 pp., 159 pp., folding table (at p. 80), folding plate (cultivator at p. 126 with slight tear at inner margin not affecting text), 156 pp., 10 pp. advt. 16 volumes. \$2,600.00

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



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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 Constandio 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*.

* Innocência I, 73. Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, Catálogo II, 453. Ramos, A edição da lingua portuguesa em França (1800-1850) 533-49. Cunha, Elementos para a história da imprensa periódica portuguesa 143. Silva Pereira, O jornalismo português, p. 11; Os jornaes portugueses, p. 7. Publicações periódicas portuguesas existentes na Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra 175. Rafael & Santos, Jornais e revistas portugueses do século XIX 247 (recording one complete run of the *Annaes* and three incomplete runs at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal). Rodrigues 193. Welsh 5323.

WITH:

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.

* Innocência I, 73. Ramos, A edição da lingua portuguesa em França (1800-1850) 551-4. Silva Pereira, O jornalismo português, p. 23; Os jornaes portugueses, p. 10 7. Conefrey, Jornais, séries e periódicos portugueses, 1826-1834, 137. Cunha, Elementos para a história da imprensa periódica portuguesa 143. Rafael & Santos, Jornais e revistas

COLLECCÃO
DE
OBSERVAÇÕES GRAMMATICAE
SOBRE
A
LINGUA BUNDA,
OU
ANGOLENSE,
COMPOSTAS
POR

FR. BERNARDO MARIA DE CANNECATTIM,

*Capuchinho Italiano da Provincia de Palermo, Missionario
Apostolico, Ex-Prefeito das Missões de Angola, e Congo,
e Superior actual do Hospicio dos Missionarios Ca-
puchinhos Italianos de Lisboa.*



LISBOA,
NA IMPRESSÃO REGIA.

ANNO M. DCCC. V.

Por Ordem Superior.

portugueses do século XIX 3751 (recording one complete run and three partial runs of the Novos Annaes at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal). ULS: citing complete runs of the Annaes and Novos annaes at DLC, MH, NN, PPAN, ICN. NUC: IU, MiU. Not in Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, Catálogo. Not in Publicações periódicas portuguesas existentes na Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra.

Angolan Grammar and Dictionary

2. CANNECATTIM [or Canecatim], Bernardo Maria de. *Collecção de observações grammaticas sobre a lingua Bunda ou Angolense* Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1805. 4°, nineteenth-century quarter calf with marbled sides, smooth spine heavily gilt with title (minor wear). Small woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. In fine condition. (2 ll.), xx, 218 pp.; quire Y of 2 leaves, but pagination follows. \$1,200.00

FIRST EDITION. In his preface to the reader, Canne cattim criticizes António do Couto's pioneering work on the Angolan language (pp. iv-vii) and describes the areas in Angola where Bantu and other languages are spoken. After a lengthy section on Bantu grammar (pp. 1-148), Canne cattim notes the differences between the languages of the Congo and the Bantu languages. This is followed by the dictionary, in parallel columns of Portuguese, Latin, Congo and Bantu (pp. 158-218). A second edition of this *Collecção* appeared in 1859.

The author was an Italian Capuchin, apostolic missionary and prefect of the Angolan and Congo missions. When this volume appeared, he was working in Lisbon as Superior of the Hospice of the Italian Capuchin Missionaries. The year before he had published a much longer *Diccionario da lingua Bunda ou Angolense*.

*Innocêncio I, 381. Almeida Santos, *Contribuição para a bibliografia das linguas "Bantu" de Angola* 133. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 136. Azevedo-Samodães 562. Palha 674. OCLC: 558605648 (British Library); 832168582 (ULB Sachsen Anhalt Zentrale, Universitätsbibliothek Greifswald); 457260394 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 433276372 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 474990076 (Danish National Library). Porbase locates two copies at Arquivo Nacional do Torre do Tombo and one each at the Biblioteca Central da Marinha and the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats the British Library and adds Oxford University, Cambridge University, and the School of Oriental and African Studies.

Leader of an Important Expedition Across Africa

3. 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."*

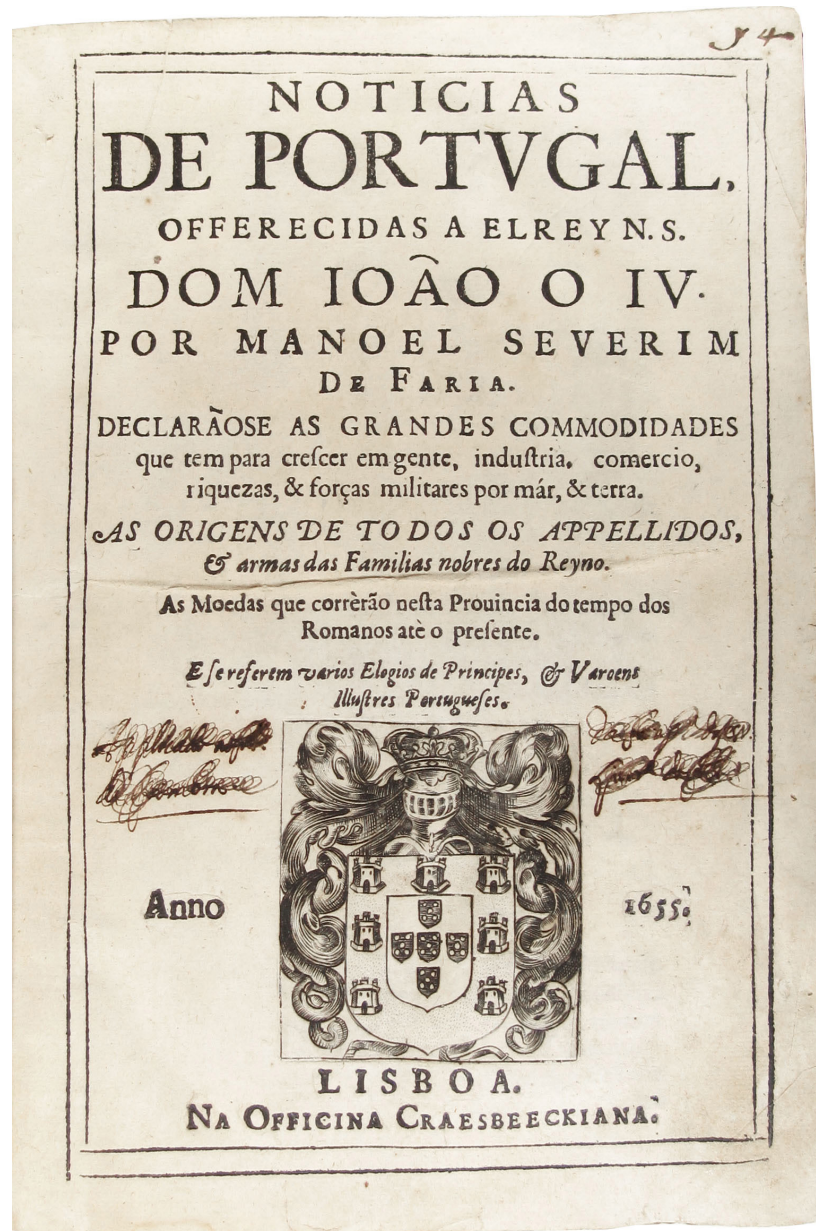
Henrique Augusto Dias de Carvalho (1843-1909), an army officer and African explorer, led the important Portuguese expedition across Angola from 1884 to 1888. The multi-volume report, *Expedição portuguesa ao Muatiânia* (Lisbon 1889-1894), constitutes one of the main sources for the history of Angola, 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.

Discourses on Spreading the Gospel in Africa including in the Congo, Population Growth, Military Organization, Preventing Shipwrecks on the Way Home from India, Portuguese Nobility, and Higher Education in Iberia

4. FARIA, Manoel Severim de. *Noticias de Portugal, offerecidas a ElRey N.S. Dom João o IV. Por Manoel Severim de Faria. Declaração das grandes commodidades que tem para crescer em gente, industria, comercio, riquezas, & forças militares por mar, & terra. As origens de todos os appellidos, & armas das familias nobres do Reyno. As Moedas que corrêrão nesta Provincia do tempo dos Romanos até o presente. E se referem varios Elogios de Principes, & Varoens illustres Portugueses.* Lisbon: Na Officina Craesbeeckiana, 1655. Folio (27.5 x 19.6 cm.), eighteenth-century speckled sheep (slight wear; neatly recased), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, citron leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter. Large engraved Portuguese royal arms on title-page (7.2 x 6.5 cm.). Several large, elegant woodcut initials. Large woodcut headpiece and tailpieces. Fifteen engravings depicting coins in text. Small burn holes on leaves B4 and X4, affecting a few letters of text. Another hole, slightly larger, apparently due to a paper flaw, on leaf G4, also affecting a few letters. Small repair to lower blank margin of leaf Ff1, just touching a letter, but never affecting text. Occasional minor waterstains. In very good condition. Later ink marginalia on leaf Ff2 recto. (6 ll.), 342 pp., (7 ll.). Page 256 incorrectly numbered 25 (followed by upside-down "4"). \$2,800.00

FIRST EDITION. A second edition appeared in 1740, and a third in 1791. The main part of the book is made up of eight discourses: (1) on the population of Portugal, (2) the military organization of the kingdom, (3) the nobility, (4) a history of its coinage, going back to the Roman times, (5) the universities and sciences in the Iberian Peninsula in





Item 4

general, and in Portugal in particular, (6) the evangelization of Guiné, (7) the causes of shipwrecks, and (8) a miscellaneous section on travel, Portuguese cardinals, eulogies, etc.

The first discourse (pp. 1-33) is an appeal for increasing the population of Portugal. It is argued that a large population is needed to promote industry and agriculture, as well as to man the army, navy and merchant marine. Comparisons are made to China, which is said to be able to sustain a large population, and to use the manpower to increase industry and agriculture. Germany, Flanders, England and Italy are also cited as positive examples. The kingdom of Grenada is given as a bad example, having declined after the expulsion of its Moorish population. There are references to the Azores, Madeira, Angola, Mozambique, Brazil, Cabo Verde, São Tomé, Goa, Diu, Cochim, Colombo, the Malucas, Ormuz, Malaca and Mascate.

The second discourse (pp. 34-84) is a sweeping analysis of the military organization of Portugal. It deals with the role of the king, of the constable, and of other officers, both from an historical perspective as well as the practices of the day. Composition of the army is discussed, as is military law, and the traditional hostility between Portugal and Castile. Ordinance and armaments are described, including the role in supply of various places in continental Portugal, as well as Funchal, Ponta Delgada, Angra, Ribeira Grande in Cabo Verde, the Island of São Tomé, Salvador da Bahia, Olinda, and Rio de Janeiro. Fortresses and defense of the frontiers is discussed. There is a section on the navy, the office of Admiral, and a part on the composition of the fleets, including their deployment in Africa, India and Brazil. North African and French pirates are mentioned. A section on the arming of merchant ships includes mention of São Tomé, Brazil, and Flanders. There is also a reference in this section to the Companhia da Bolsa do Brasil. The final part of this discourse (pp. 77-84) 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 (pp. 85-149) deals with the noble families of Portugal. It discusses their antiquity, the origin of names, coats-of-arms, and titles of nobility.

Severim de Faria (1583-1655), a native of Lisbon, is best known for this work and his *Discursos varios politicos*, 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 escriptor geralmente respeitavel, e que nas suas obras deixou muito bons subsidios para a historia civil, não menos que para a da litteratura, da lingua, e da critica litteraria em Portugal. A sua dicção e geralmente pura e fulente"

The fourth discourse (pp. 150-201) is about coinage, beginning with Roman coins current in the province of Lusitania. There are sections for Visigothic kings, and a brief treatise on Arab coins. The coinage of the kings of Portugal is covered, from Dom Sancho I, the first for whom there was incontrovertible proof that he operated a mint, to Dom João IV (with the notable exception of the Spanish monarchs D. Filipe II, III, and IV, who ruled Portugal as D. Filipe I, II, and III). There are fifteen fine engravings in the text, each showing the head and tail of a specific coin.

The fifth discourse (pp. 202-23) is titled "Sobre as universidades de Hespanha". It includes notices of 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, Origuella, Gandia, Hirache, Estella, and Pamplona. While some of these were active learned institutions, others were founded in principle, but never achieved much, or anything. There is a section on the beginnings of the sciences in Lusitania.

The sixth discourse (pp. 224-40) is titled "Sobre a propagaçam do evangelho nas Provincias de Guiné". It also includes notices regarding the nearby islands of Cabo Verde,

as well as mention of Goa, the Congo, Luanda, Cacheu, Mina, São Tomé, and Sierra Leon. There is a brief reference to martyrs in Japan, China, Siam, India, "Cafraria" (i.e. Southeast Africa) and Brazil.

The seventh discourse (pp. 241-7) deals with the many shipwrecks which befell ships returning to Portugal from India. The famous account of João Baptista Lavanha on the *São Alberto* is noted, while the superiority of English, and especially Dutch vessels is emphasized. It is mentioned that these Dutch ships were waging war against Portugal in India and Brazil.

The eighth discourse (pp. 248-342) begins with a brief, rather abstract essay on travel. This is followed by a memorial to various Portuguese who achieved the rank of Cardinal in the Catholic Church (pp. 258-77), and a series of Eulogies, to Frey Bernardo de Brito (pp. 278-88), the city of Évora (pp. 289-90), and king Dom João III of Portugal (pp. 291-305). Finally, included in this discourse is a work by João de Barros, "Panegirico a mui Alta e esclarecida princesa Infanta Dona Maria nossa Senhora" (pp. 306-42).

*Arouca F24 (citing copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and in the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa). Innocência I, 108; VI, 107. Barbosa Machado III, 369-72. Pinto de Mattos (1970) pp. 266-7. Brunet II, 1183. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979) II. 137. Monteverde 5018. Azevedo-Samodães 3169. Avila Perez 7194. Not in Coimbra *Reservados*. Not in Goldsmith. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*. Not in Palha; cf. 2745 for the 1740 edition. Porbase lists only a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (as well as a microfilm copy in the same institution). Jisc locates a single copy of the present edition, at Chetham's Library, the 1740 edition at Oxford University and British Library, the 1791 edition at Senate House Libraries-University of London, and the 2003 edition at Birmingham University. This edition not in the British Library Online Catalogue, which cites editions of 1740 and 2003. Not in Hollis, which cites editions of 1740, 1791 and 2003.

Discourses on Spreading the Gospel in Africa including in the Congo, Population Growth, Military Organization, Preventing Shipwrecks on the Way Home from India, Portuguese Nobility, and Higher Education in Iberia

5. FARIA, Manoel Severim de. *Noticias de Portugal escritas por ... em que se declaram as grandes commodidades, que tem para crescer em gente, industria, commercio, riquezas, e forças militares por mar, e terra, as origens de todos os appellidos, 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 Monteiro 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 volume 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 Índia*, and (8) travel. A final section includes eulogies of Portuguese cardinals.

The first discourse (I, 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 (I, 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 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 "Tutelarís 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 Innocêncio'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, Origuella, 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 *Notícias* 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 politicos*, 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. Innocêncio describes Severim de Faria as "um escriptor geralmente respeitavel, e que nas suas obras deixou muito bons subsidios para a historia civil, não menos que para a da litteratura, da lingua, 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 Mossâmedes. 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 heráldicos* (1990) 1108. OCLC: 940155873 (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).

6. FRANCISCO, José [i.e., Eduardo Augusto Salgado]. *Os coimbrões. Questão em que também entra pelos cem reis José Francisco, caiaador da rainha do Congo; com uma dedicatória (que por economia vai nas costas d'este) por Diogo Bernardes.* Porto: Typographia de Manoel José Pereira, 1866. 8°, disbound. In good to very good condition. 15 pp. \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Mentions Theophilo Braga and Quental's *Bom-senso e bom-gosto*. Eduardo Augusto Salgado, a native of Porto (1833-1870), was a journalist and translator of Ernest Renan.

* Not located in Innocência; for Eduardo Augusto Salgado, see IX, 158-9; *Aditamentos*, p. 115. NUC: DCU-IA. OCLC: 504735009 (Internet resource); 50956163 (University of California-Berkeley, Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America); 908018174 (Internet resource); 958996976 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian); 79231931 (Harvard College Library); 81628387 (Harvard College Library). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

7. MARTINS, José Alves, trans. *Catechismo de doutrina christã em lingua do Congo.* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1904. 16°, somewhat later plain brown cloth. "Toasted" but not brittle. In good condition. 125 pp. \$150.00

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 uakala.")

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.

* *Grande enciclopedia* II, 231. NUC: CtY-D. Not located in Porbase. Jisc locates a single copy, at SOAS-University of London.

Confraria do Rosário—Rare Ponta Delgada Imprint

8. O Rosário por um religioso dominicano. *Noticia, indulgencias, methodo pratico. Opusculo indispensavel a todos os membros da Confraria do Rosario. Versão do francez authorisada pelo author.* Ponta Delgada: Typ. Lith. dos Açores, 1885. 16°, recent crimson quarter morocco over marbled boards, plain spine with raised bands in five compartments. Wood-engraving of Virgin and Child on verso of title page. In very good condition. 85 pp. \$200.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese? The Confraria do Rosário is a Catholic religious brotherhood devoted to the Virgin Mary under the care and guidance of the

Dominican Order. In Portugal, Brazil, and other Portuguese overseas territories, brothers were usually slaves or former slaves considered to be descendants of Congo nobility.

* Not in Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal*. Not in Canto, *Bibliotheca açoriana*. Not in Canto, *Inventario*. Not in Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. Not in Guerra Andrade, *Pseudónimos*. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*History of the Algarve Based on Historic Documents
Bound With Work that Discusses Missionaries in the Congo
From 1484 until the Early Seventeenth Century*

***9. SALGADO, Vicente, O.F.M.** *Memorias ecclesiasticas do Reino do Algarve offerecidas ao ... Bispo de Béja* Volume I [all published]. 3 works in 1 volume. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1786. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (some minor wear), spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut vignette on title-page, woodcut headpiece and initial. Printed on excellent quality paper; internally clean and crisp. Overall in very good to fine condition. Brief contemporary ink inscription (shelfmark?) on front pastedown endleaf. (16 ll.), 316 pp., (1 l. errata). 3 works in 1 volume. \$1,800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A narrative history of the Algarve derived from historic documents, mostly in Latin with a smattering of Arab, Greek, and Hebrew. The author describes the peoples who lived in the Algarve beginning with the Phoenicians, Celts, Carthaginians, and Romans. Despite the myriad of peoples who lived there, he feels that the Algarve has a distinctive culture of its own. The history ends around the 13th century, with brief comments on the Crusades and the Portuguese conquest of the Algarve from the Arabs.

Salgado (1732-1802) was a native of Lisbon who became a Franciscan in 1748. He was trained in paleography and numismatics, and was particularly interested in the antiquities of Portugal.

* Innocência VII, 441-2: noting that the text of a second volume survives in manuscript. *Imprensa Nacional* 364 (without mention of the errata leaf). OCLC: 29729594 (University of Southern California, Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America, University of Wisconsin-Madison); 82855845 (Houghton Library-Harvard University); 504518003 (British Library); 643121003 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, digitized as 165847553); 78689964 is a microfilm. Porbase locates four copies: three in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Jisc locates a single copy, at British Library.

BOUND WITH:

SALGADO, Vicente. *Origem, e progresso das linguas orientaes na Congregação da Terceira Ordem de Portugal* Lisbon: Na Offic. de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1790. 8°, 93 pp. [i.e., 94 pp., including p. 48 bis]. Internally a clean, crisp copy printed on excellent quality paper. In very good to fine condition.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this survey of Franciscans in Portugal who studied Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, and the languages of Africa and Asia as early as the fifteenth

MEMORIAS
ECCLESIASTICAS
DO REINO DO ALGARVE

OFFERECIDAS

A O

EXC.^{mo} E REV.^{mo} SENHOR

BISPO DE BÉJA

&c. &c. &c.

P O R

FR. VICENTE SALGADO

LISBONENSE

*Da Congregação da Terceira Ordem de
S. Francisco de Portugal.*

T O M. I.

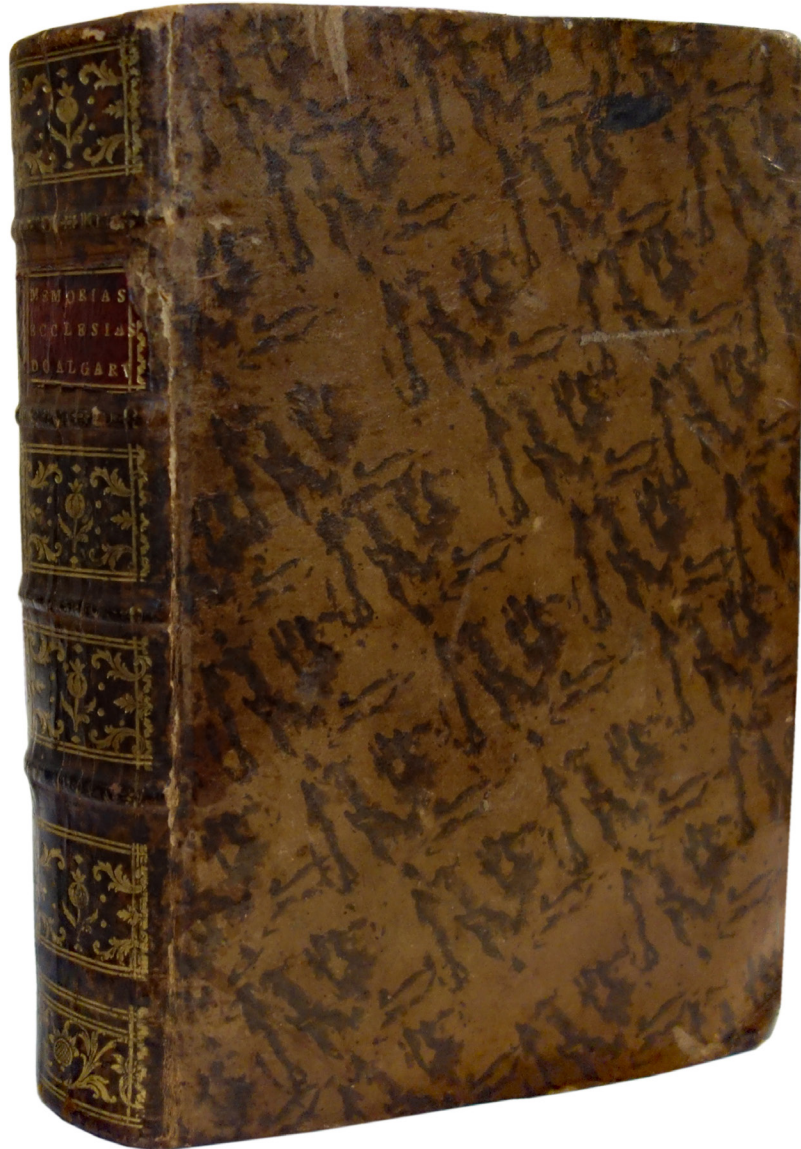


L I S B O A

NA REGIA OFFICINA TYPOGRAFICA.

ANNO M. DCC. LXXXVI.

Com licença da Real Meza Censoria.



Item 9

century. The author specifically mentions missionaries who worked in the Congo from 1484 to the early seventeenth century (pp. 10-22), and the program of study inaugurated under D. José I in 1759 (pp. 53-73).

Salgado (1732-1802), a native of Lisbon who became a Franciscan in 1748, was trained in paleography and numismatics, and was particularly interested in the antiquities of Portugal.

* Innocência VII, 441: calling for 93 pp., without mention of p. 48 *bis*. Not in Palha. OCLC: 48385363 and 777306910 are digitized copies (from the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek original). Porbase locates five copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

AND BOUND WITH:

SALGADO, Vicente. *Conjecturas sobre huma medalha de bronze com caracteres desconhecidos e com os Latinos Vetto, achada no lugar da Troya defronte da Villa de Setuval.* Lisbon: Na Offic. de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1784. 8°, 72 pp. Internally a clean, crisp copy printed on excellent quality paper. In very good to fine condition.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

* Innocência VII, 441. Not in Palha. OCLC: 81638709 (Harvard University, digitized as 719407454); 504517998 (digitized from the British Library copy). Porbase locates eight copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one at Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian. Jisc locates a copy at British Library.

Franciscan Polyglots, Including Missionaries to the Congo

10. SALGADO, Vicente, O.F.M. *Origem, e progresso das linguas orientaes na Congregação da Terceira Ordem de Portugal* Lisbon: Na Offic. de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1790. 8°, contemporary speckled sheep (some slight wear, minor worming at foot of spine, single small round hole at head), spine with raised bands in five compartments (label missing from second compartment from head), gilt fillets, marbled endleaves, textblock edges sprinkled red. Typographical headpiece and woodcut initial on p. [5]. Minor stains. In very good condition. 93 pp. [i.e. 94 pp., including p. 48 *bis*], (1 blank l.). \$1,400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this survey of Franciscans in Portugal who studied Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, and the languages of Africa and Asia as early as the fifteenth century. The author specifically mentions missionaries who worked in the Congo from 1484 to the early seventeenth century (pp. 10-22), and the program of study inaugurated under D. José I in 1759 (pp. 53-73).

Salgado (1732-1802), a native of Lisbon who became a Franciscan in 1748, was trained in paleography and numismatics. He was particularly interested in the antiquities of Portugal.

* Innocência VII, 441: calling for 93 pp., without mention of p. 48 *bis* or the final blank. Biblioteca Central da Marinha, *Catálogo das obras impressas no séc. XVIII*, volume

ORIGEM, E PROGRESSO
D A S
LINGUAS ORIENTAES
N A C O N G R E G A Ç Ã O
D A T E R C E I R A O R D E M D E P O R T U G A L :

O F F E R E C E

AO EX.^{mo} E R.^{mo} SENHOR
BISPO DE BÉJA,
DO CONSELHO DE SUA Magestade,
&c. &c. &c.

Fr. VICENTE SALGADO,
MINISTRO GERAL, E CHRONISTA
D A M E S M A C O N G R E G A Ç Ã O.

L I S B O A :

Na Offic. de SIMÃO THADDEO FERREIRA.

ANNO M. DCC. XC.

*Com Licença da Real Meza da Commissão Geral
sobre o Exame, e Censura dos Livros.*

II, 2337. Not in Palha. NUC: ICN, DCU-IA. OCLC: 48385363 (University of Virginia, Newberry Library, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Porbase locates six copies: five in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one in the Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase, and the one in the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek.

Santarem Defends Portugal's Rights in West Africa

11. SANTARÉM, Manuel Francisco de Barros e Sousa de Mesquita de Macedo Leitão e Carvalhosa, 2º Visconde de. *Démonstration des droits qu'a la Couronne de Portugal sur les territoires situés sur la côte occidentale d'Afrique, entre le 5e degré et 12 minutes et le 8e de latitude méridionale et par conséquent sur les territoires de Molembo, de Cabinda et d'Ambriz.* Lisbon: Imprimerie Nationale, 1855. 8°, original printed wrappers (slight fraying). Partly unopened. In very good condition. Rectangular printed paper ticket of Livraria Santo António (Lisbon) at inner margin of title page. Early signature in upper outer corner of title page. 40 pp.

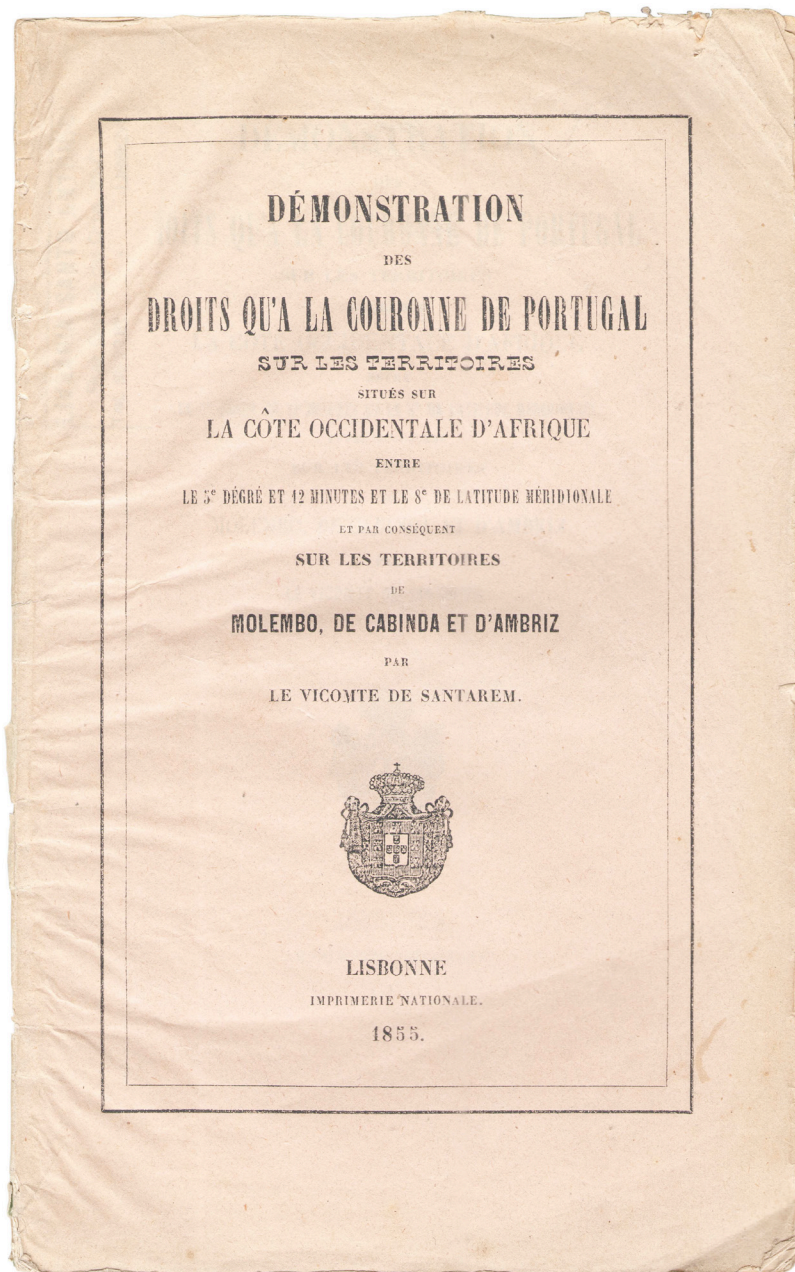
\$250.00

First edition in French. A translation of *Demonstração dos direitos que tem a Corôa de Portugal* ... published in Lisbon in the same year. This important work defending Portugal's historical rights to the western coast of Africa was probably spurred by France's recent expansion to the mainland in Senegal under Governor Louis Faidherbe. Santarém makes the case that the Portuguese have every right to their northernmost claims in Angola: the Portuguese discovered the area, took possession of it, introduced Christianity to the indigenous population, conquered many territories by force of arms, and were recognized by many tribal rulers as sovereigns. Pages 28-35 deal specifically with Portuguese claims in the Congo. The year this work was published, the Portuguese intervened in a civil war in the Congo, an area that the French later claimed as a protectorate.

Santarém wrote this work at the request of the Portuguese Foreign Office. He had defended Portugal's right to this area earlier in *Memoria sobre a prioridade dos descobrimentos portugueses na Costa d'Africa Occidental*, Paris 1841.

The second Visconde de Santarém (1791-1856) has been called "the greatest figure in the history of Portuguese cartography" (Cortêsão, *History of Cartography* I, 23); in fact, it was Santarém who coined the term "cartographia." In 1807 he travelled to Brazil with the royal family, holding 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 Santarém 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.

* Cf. Innocência V, 438: the Portuguese edition. Cortêsão I, 22; on Santarém, see I, 7-26. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 23388887; 68818352; 70361395; 458944523 612120175; 603321078. Porbase locates 5 copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.



Item 11

*12. 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).

* OCLC: 20338236; 468255530; 230991763.

By a Painter Noted for His Depictions of Angola

13. SOUSA, A.[Ibano Silvino Gama de Carvalho das] Neves e. *Muenho*. Braga: Editora Pax, 1968. Coleção Métopole e Ultramar, 45. 4°, original printed wrappers (very slightly soiled). Title-page printed in red and black. Eight full-page black-and-white line drawings, paginated with text. In very good condition. 98 pp., (4 ll.). \$50.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The poems are divided into sections according to where they were written: "Nocturnos de 1961 [Angola]," São Tomé, Moçambique, and Brasil. On the two leaves immediately following the text is a glossary of terms from Kimbundu (North Mbundu), one of the two Bantu languages widely spoken in Angola.

Neves e Sousa (Matosinhos, 1921-São Salvador da Baía, 1995), painter and poet, moved to Luanda with his family at age nine. He was educated there, studied painting at the Escola de Belas Artes in Porto, then returned to Luanda: "Lá continuaria a viver uma relação de amor intenso com aquele território que palmilhou incansavelmente durante três décadas" (*Dicionário cronológico*). He is famous for his paintings of Angola; he also visited and painted in Moçambique, Cabo Verde, Guiné, São Tomé, and Brazil, where he finally settled in 1975.

Sousa published a number of books of poetry in Portuguese, English, French, and German (see Moser and Ferreira, nos. 1377-82). His poems also appeared in several anthologies of Angolan and African poetry.

* Moser and Ferreira, *New Bibliography of the Lusophone Literatures of Africa*, n° 1382. *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses V*, 173-4. Soares, *Notícia da literatura angolana*, p. 333. Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc locates a copy each at Manchester University and British Library.

*Classic Work on the Portuguese Jesuits, with Substantial Sections on
Brazil, India, and Angola
Includes Significant Material on the Congo and
Details on Missions in China and Japan—Extremely Rare with
Both Engraved Title Pages and the Two Extra Leaves Following Page 232*

14. TELLES, Balthazar, S.J. *Chronica da Companhia de Iesu, na provincia de Portugal, e do que fizeram, nas conquistas d'este Reyno, os Religiosos, que na mesma provincia entraram, nos annos em que viveo S. Ignacio de Loyola Primeira [and Segunda] Parte.* 2 volumes. Lisbon: Por Paulo Craesbeeck, 1645-1647. Folio (29.3 x 20.4 cm.), nineteenth-century mottled calf (minor wear; hinges weak), spines elaborately gilt with raised bands in six compartments, author and title on crimson label in second compartment from head, volume on crimson label in fourth, all edges rouged. Title-pages in red and black with double-rule border enclosing typographical ornament; main text in 2 columns with double rule between columns and surrounding each page; woodcut initials and head- and tailpieces. Scattered browning; small marginal wormhole in 200-odd pages of volume II, not affecting text. In fine condition. Engraved armorial bookplate in each volume of J.[osé] C.[aetano] Mazziotti Salema Garção, and with his small blindstamp on each title-page and engraved frontispiece. Engraved title, (12 ll.), 709 pp. [actually 711, with pp. 663-4 repeated; Nn of 4 leaves, Fff and Kkk of 8 leaves rather than 6; Mmm1 misbound before Nnn1; p. 673 misnumbered 674]; engraved title, (8 ll.), 904 pp. [actually 908, with 2 extra leaves following p. 232, as described in Borba de Moraes; Vvv and Eeee of 4 leaves rather than 6].

2 volumes. \$18,500.00

FIRST EDITION of a work that is extremely rare with both engraved title pages and the two extra leaves following p. 232 in volume II—all of which are present in this copy. The Robinson / Phillippo copy, sold at Sotheby's in June 1986, lacked the engraved title page in volume II.

Telles' work is an important source for the history of the early Jesuit missions (up to the 1550s), particularly in Brazil and India. On Brazil, see Book 3, chs. 1-13, Book 4, chs. 7-12, and Book 5, chs. 6-13 and 52. On India, see Book 1, chs. 10-12, Book 2, chs. 4 and 48-51, and Book 6, chs. 10-13, 35-39 and 61. There is also significant material on the Congo (Book 2, ch. 27 and Book 5, ch. 5), Angola (Book 6, chs. 26-31), Ethiopia (Book 6, chs. 2-9 and 40-43), plus brief references to Sierra Leone and S. Thomé (Book 6, ch. 31).

The text refers to the work of P. Melchior Nunes Barreto in China and Japan in 1551 in Book 3, ch. 27 (I, 546-49), and also mentions P. Melchior's good friend St. Francis Xavier.

Balthazar Telles taught rhetoric, philosophy, and theology at Braga, Évora, Lisbon and Coimbra.

Provenance: J.[osé] C.[aetano] Mazziotti Salema Garção (1886-1961) of Porto was a noted collector and wolfram magnate.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 852: "This work is a classic for the information it gives about the first Jesuits in Brazil, and is very rare"; calling for the title-page plus 12 leaves at the beginning of volume I and title-page plus 8 leaves at the beginning of



*Item 14*

volume II, aside from the engraved title-pages: apparently in error, since descriptions of actual copies and the description in *Innocência* call for the same collation as this copy. Arouca T33-4. *Innocência* I, 328. Barbosa Machado I, 458. Pinto de Mattos (1970) pp. 599-600. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 645/4. Palha 2516. Xavier da Cunha, *Impressões Deslandesianas*, p. 452. Azevedo-Samodães 3337. Ameal 2377. Not in Alden & Landis. Not in Bosch. For the bookplate, see Avelar Duarte, *Ex-libris portugueses heráldicos* 750. NUC: DLC, WU, DCU-IA, NN.

What To Do About the Congo, Possibly by the Author of the "Pink Map"

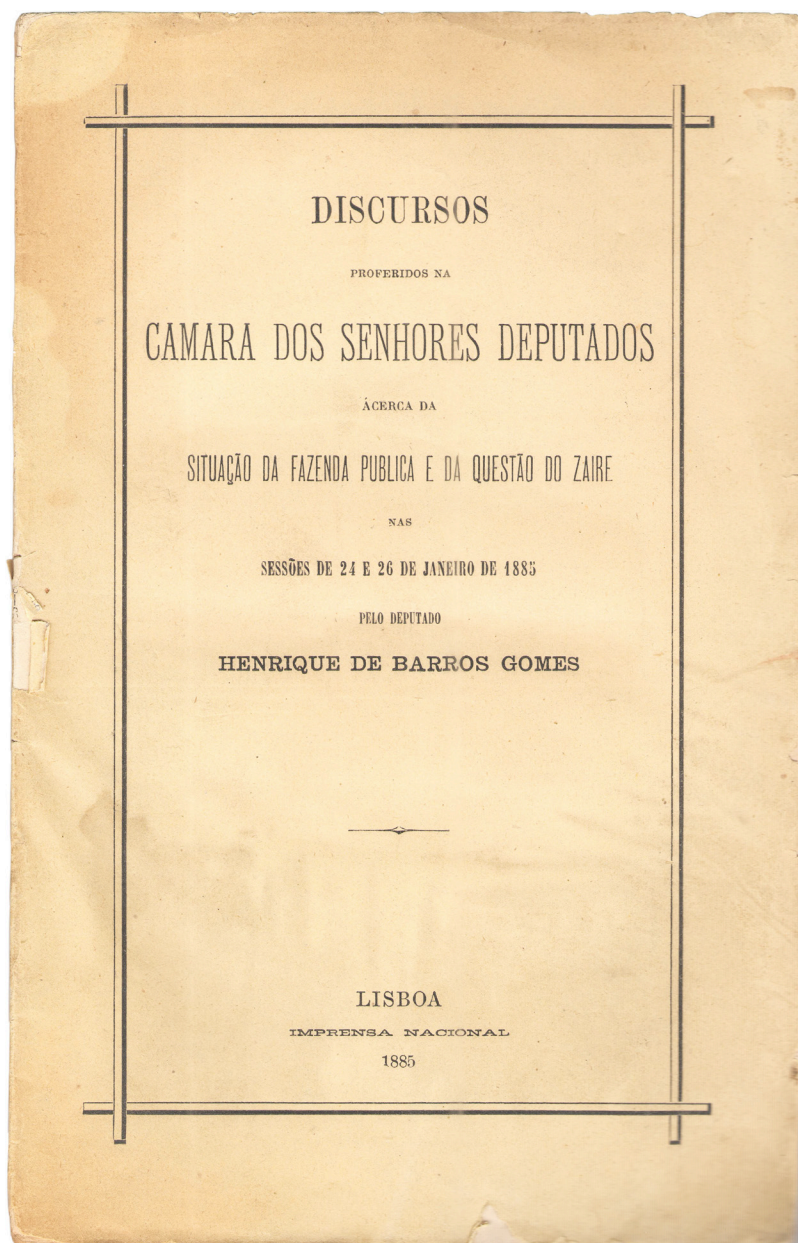
15. [ZAIRE]. Gomes, Henrique de Barros. *Discursos proferidos na Camara dos Senhores Deputados acerca da situação da Fazenda Publica e da questão do Zaire nas sessões de 24 e 26 de Janeiro de 1885.* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1885. 8°, original printed wrappers (dampstained, slight defects to spine, and small nick in lower margin of front wrapper). Light dampstains in text. In very good condition. 79 pp. \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, with audience reaction included, of this thorough analysis of the complex situation that the Congo presented for Portugal and other European powers. Barros Gomes was one of Portugal's representatives at the Berlin Conference (1884-85), successfully arguing that "spheres of influence" should be assigned to European powers in Africa.

Barros Gomes (1843-1898), a progressive politician experienced in financial and colonial affairs, was a long-time director of the Bank of Portugal (1873-1898) and a founding member of the Sociedade de Geografia de Lisboa. Although he denied responsibility, Barros Gomes was considered by many to be responsible for the "Pink Map" (*mapa color de rosa*) that showed Portuguese territory stretching from Angola to Mozambique. Hence he took some of the blame for the crisis that followed the British Ultimatum of 1890, when the king of Portugal succumbed to British demands that Portugal renounce such claims.

* Not located in NUC. OCLC: 33265235; 38347051 (New York Public Library, Yale, Syracuse University, University of Wisconsin at Madison, University of Florida, Northwestern University, and the School of Oriental and African Studies in London). Porbase lists a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats the School of Oriental and African Studies only. KVK (51 databases searched) adds a copy at National Library of Australia and a microfilm copy. Not located in Hollis.



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