RICHARD C. RAMER

Special List 237
Philately & Numismatics
May 10, 2016

Special List 237
Philately & Numismatics

Items marked with an asterisk (*) will be shipped from Lisbon.

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

VISITORS BY APPOINTMENT
First Currency of Argentina

   … Buenos Aires: n.pr., 28 July 1813. Broadside (30 x 20.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Left margin tattered (1 cm. or so), not affecting text. In good condition. Small circular blindstamp in lower margin of Antonio Santamarina. (1 l.)

   FIRST and ONLY EDITION? This early decree of the government established by the Assembly of 1813 orders the minting of new gold and silver coins bearing the seal of the Asamblea General and the inscription “Provincias del Río de la Plata.” On April 13, when this order was issued, the mint (at Potosí) was still in the hands of Royalist forces. The coins eventually minted under this decree were the first currency of the new Argentine nation. This decree was one of several steps taken to make plain to the world Argentina’s independence, without actually proclaiming it.

   ※ Furlong 2909: states that the decree was made on 13 April, but for unknown reasons was not published until the 28th of July. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 55264993 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

Crowd-Sourcing Queries on Philately, Numismatics, and More

2. El Averiguador. Correspondencia entre curiosos, literatos, anticuarios, &c. &c. Segunda época. An incomplete run from the second series, first and second years: Anno 1, nos. 8-9, 11-13, 15-20, 23-24 and index; Anno 2, no. 25. 15 issues + index. Madrid: n.pr., 1871-1872. 4°, original beige printed wrappers. Mostly unopened and in very good condition, except for slight chipping. Index has tear at spine. 16 pages per issue.

   5 issues + index. $150.00

   El Averiguador first appeared in Madrid, 1868; the second series began in 1871 and continued for just over two years (1 January 1871 to 28 February 1873), in 52 issues. This
collection has 15 of those issues, plus the index for the first year. Readers submitted questions on a variety of subjects (literature, philately, numismatics, etc.), and any subscriber who could provide the information would submit it for publication.

* **Union List of Serials:** complete run of the first and second series at InU; various incomplete runs.

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**Includes Information on Portuguese Coinage, as well as Portuguese Trade with Brazil**

Presentation Copy

3. **BALBI, Adrien.** *Variétés politico-statistiques sur la Monarchie Portugaise; dédiées a M. le Baron Alexandre de Humboldt.* Paris: Rey et Gravier, Libraires, 1822. 8°, contemporary mottled quarter calf, boards imitating tree calf (peeling for 1 cm. or so on the lower cover); smooth spine with gilt bands and ornaments, black morocco label with gilt-lettered author and short title (joints worn, several small defects on front joint); all edges marbled. Title page has small wood engraving of a dock with bales and a barrel, an anchor, a caduceus, and a ship in the distance. Occasional minor spotting. In good condition. Presentation copy, inscribed in ink on half-title verso “A Monsieur Eymes, / l’hommage de l’auteur.” xv, 232 pp., (1 l.), 7 folding sheets with 13 tables. $1,200.00

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.


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**Beautifully Presented Catalogue with Coins, Stamps, Medals from the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries**


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the exhibition catalogue of the António Pedro Vicente collection at the Fundação Mário Soares. The son of Arlindo Vicente, a famous lawyer and painter who was infamously imprisoned by the Estado Novo and well known for his involvement in antifascist activities with the MUD (Movimento de União Democrática),
VARIÉTÉS
POLITICO-STATISTIQUES
SUR
LA MONARCHIE PORTUGAISE;
DÉDIÉES À M. LE BARON
ALEXANDRE DE HUMBOLDT,
ASSOCIÉ ÉTRANGER DE L’INSTITUT ROYAL DE FRANCE, MEMBRE DE
L’ACADÉMIE ROYALE DES SCIENCES DE BÉRLIN, DE LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE
DE LOİDRER, ETC., ETC., ETC.;
PAR ADRIEN BALBI.

PARIS,
REY ET GRAVIER, LIBRAIRES, QUAI DES AUGUSTES,
N° 55.
1822.
António Pedro Vicente began collecting historical memorabilia of the Portuguese republic that spans the final decades of the nineteenth century through the military dictatorship and Estado Novo (that ended April 25, 1974). Of special interest are 14 stamps, 13 of which are representative of Portuguese political propaganda and one that was printed in the interest of fundraising for political prisoners (MUD). There are also 36 examples of commemorative medals and historic coins. Reproductions of historic photographs, postcards, caricatures, and other artifacts complete this beautifully presented catalogue depicting the many facets of Portuguese political propaganda from the late 19th century through the mid 20th century.

5. CARVALHO, José Alberto Seabra, Liseta Rodrigues Miranda, and Stella Afonso Pereira. *Arte e imagem nas notas do Banco de Lisboa.* Lisbon: Banco de Portugal, 1996. Large 4° (25.6 x 21.5 cm.), publisher’s illustrated boards. As new. 183 pp., profusely and well illustrated, about half in color. ISBN: 972-9479-26-7. $65.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The work gives a general history of money, then discusses kinds of money used in Portugal, with color photographs of machines that used to fabricate money. A section on the artists who collaborated on designs for new bank notes beginning in the early 1820s (pp. 49-108) includes a biography of the noted Domingos António de Sequeira (pp. 62-71), with color reproductions of many different examples of his works. Also of interest is the study and practice of engravings by Francisco de Borja Freire, who designed official stamps and medallions for use in nineteenth century Portugal (pp. 72-76). Among the other biographies of artists from the early eighteenth to mid-nineteenth centuries are of Manuel Luis Rodrigues Viana, Domingos José da Silva, António José Quinto, Romão Eloy de Almeida, Gregório Francisco de Queirós, and Augusto Fernando Gérard.

The final section concerns the iconography of Portuguese bank notes. Mythological and allegorical figures feature prominently: for example, the dog Alciato (pp. 113-114); Fidelity is also represented by the image of a dog (pp. 115-116). Symbolic figures of Lisbon also occur, such as the corvo lisboeta (the raven[s] of Lisbon), and Lísia, the allegorical personification of the city of Lisbon (pp. 126-127). The appendix includes two graphs dating activity from 1822-1846. On facing pages are the issuance of gold and silver by the Bank of Portugal and the issuance of bank notes and *ordens de cobre* by the Bank of Portugal.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this comprehensive exhibition catalogue, with texts by the editor (pp. 3-56) and Maria A. da Costa Lima (pp. 57-98). The descriptive catalogue,
which occupies pp. 99-251, was compiled by Vasco R. Valente, Carlos de Passos, B. Xavier Coutinho, Fernando Leite, M.A. da Costa Lima, Maria A. de Macedo Santos, and Maria da G.P. de Campos. It includes an extensive bibliography (pp. 209-42).


Portuguese Philately


First and only edition of this bibliographical catalogue of books on the history of Portugal’s stamp production and use of stamps over the last 150 years. Included are books on the history of Portuguese stamps, expositions, philately in Portugal, the history of the mail in Portugal, and Portuguese journals dedicated to philately. The bibliographical study is drawn from the holdings of the Biblioteca Nacional and the Biblioteca da Fundação Portuguesa das Comunicações in Lisbon.

Coinage in Portugal and Its Colonies, with Conversion to European Currency

*8. Diccionario universal das moedas assim metallicas, como ficticias, imaginarias, ou de conta; e das de fructos, conchas, & c. que se conhecem na Europa, Asia, Africa, e America … recopilado por ***. Lisbon: Na Off. de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1793. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (some wear), flat spine gilt with crimson leather lettering piece (defective, about half gone), text-block edges sprinkled red. Tables in text. Small worm trace in lower inner margins of final 17 leaves; continuing into rear endleaves, just touching a few letters of text but never affecting legibility. In good condition. Old ink signature on title page. (1 l.), 375, (1) pp. $400.00

First edition, published as the second part of Tratado das partidas dobradas (Lisbon, 1792). It begins with a long essay on the money of the Jews, Greeks and Romans, and on other materials used as money, such as shells or fruits. Pages 117-280 comprise the actual dictionary, an alphabetical listing of coins currently in use and imaginary money; for each is given the place where it is used, and its approximate value in Portuguese réis. In this section, under the heading moedas de Portugal, are lists of the various coins used in each Portuguese colony, including Angola, Mozambique, Goa and Brazil (pp. 187-209). Following the dictionary are tables for conversion of European currencies, and weights normally used for various commodities such as diamonds and precious stones, gold,
NOTICIAS DE PORTUGAL
ESCRITAS POR MANOEL SEVERIM DE FARIA
Chinte, e Conego de So de Evora.
Em que se declarao as grandes
commodidades, que tem para crescer em
Cente, Industria, Commercio, Riquezas,
e Forças Militares por Mar, e Terra, as Or-
gens de todos os Appelidos, e Armas das
Familias Nobres do Reyno, as Medias,
que correram nesta Provincia do tempo dos
Romanos ate e preseste, e se referem vari-
oas El Ogias de Principes, e Viroens Illus-
ticas Portuguez.
ACREDITADAS
PELO P.D. JOZE' BARBOSA
CLER. REG. ACAD. N. DA AC. R.
Tercera Edição augmentada por
JOAQUIM FRANCISCO MONTEIRO
DE CAMPOS COELHO, E SOUSA.
TOMO I.

LISBOA
NA OFFIC. DE ANTONIO GOMES.
ARQUIVO DE RUL. 1705
Casal da R. Merc Rev. Ger, sobre o Exa-
mpl, e Censura dos Livros.
charcoal, lime and salt. The final section deals with conversion of weights to the system used in Paris and Lisbon.


**Portuguese Coinage from Roman Times to the Late Eighteenth Century**—Along with Discourses on Population Growth, Military Organization, Preventing Shipwrecks on the Way Home from India, Portuguese Nobility, Higher Education in Iberia, Spreading the Gospel in Africa, The Benefits of Travel

9. FARIA, Manoel Severim de. *Noticias de Portugal escritas por ... em que se declarão as grandes commodidades, que tem para crescer em gente, industria, comercio, 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 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 in 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 overall. Old ink signature (“Torres”) on front flyleaf verso of first volume. Armorial bookplate 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 fourth discourse (II, 1-106) is on coinage, beginning with Roman coins that circulated in the province of Lusitania and continuing with the Visigothic kings and Arab coinage. The coinage of the kings of Portugal is covered beginning with 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.

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), with the three additions dating 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 Innocencio’s call for five engraved plates in this edition is in error.

The Noticias includes a total of 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 (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. 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 a historical and contemporary point 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, the origin of their names and titles, and their coats of arms.

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, Siguença, 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, Oríguela, 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 propagaçam do evangelho nas Provincias de Guiné”. Severim de Faria mentions not only Guiné but Cabo Verde, Goa, the Congo, Luanda, Cacheu, Mina, São Tomé, and Sierra Leoa. 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 notes 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 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 Menezes de Alarcão. She was of the family of the Condes de Azambuja, the Duques de Loulé, and the Condes de Mossãmedes. 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). For the bookplate, see Avelar Duarte, *Ex-libris portuguese 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). Copac repeats University of London and adds Manchester University (but according to their catalogue, they hold a digitized copy).

### Impressive Collection of Coins and Medallions

10. **FISCHER, Emil.** *Verzeichniss verkäuflicher Münzen und Medaillen aus der Sammlung vel. Henriette Gräfin Sylva-Tarouca (d. 1890).* [title on wrappers: Collection Sylva-Tarouca.] Vienna: n.pr., 1892. Large 8°, original printed wrappers (some soiling). Small stain at one corner. In good condition. 114 pp.    **$100.00**

FiRST EDItION. Depicts 2,901 items, including ancient Greek, Roman, medieval and later from all across Europe and Russia.

### Hundreds of Coins, Ancient to Modern


FiRST and ONLy EDItION. Describes a collection of 966 coins: Greek (1-54); Roman (55-173); Byzantine (174-224); French (medieval: 225-90; modern: 291-414; contemporary: 415-81); and Portuguese (482-966).
12. LEÃO, Duarte Nunes de. *Leis extravagantes collegidas e relatadas*…. Lisbon: Per Antonio Gonçalvez, 1569. Folio (28.7 x 20.5 cm.), late seventeenth- or early eighteenth-century speckled sheep (very minor wear; three tiny round wormholes near foot of spine), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, gilt short title in second compartment from head. Large woodcut coat-of-arms on title-page; numerous large and even more numerous smaller woodcut initials. Some slight soiling to title-page. Repairs to upper outer corner and lower blank margin of final leaf. Leaves L5 and L6 with slightly smaller upper and outer margins (about .7 cm. less than the rest of the text block). In good to very good condition. Author’s signature in ink (“D. Nunes”) on last leaf of *Anotações* (AA8°). Contemporary and old ink inscriptions on title page. Old (contemporary?) ink inscription in upper blank margin of fourth preliminary leaf recto. Occasional old ink marginalia. Ink notes, dated 1769, filling recto and verso of penultimate rear endleaf. Three lines of early ink notes and two lines of later ink notes (nineteenth-century?) on rear pastedown endleaf. Engraved pictorial bookplate of Victor M. d’Avila Perez. Engraved pictorial bookplates of J. [ósé] Pinto Ferreira. (4), 218, (16), 8 ll. Leaf 89 misnumbered 88; leaf 205 misnumbered 105. $9,000.00

FIRST EDITION of a rare legal work with sections on slavery, Brazil, São Tomé, prostitutes and numismatics. At the request of the regedor das justiças, Nunes de Lião undertook to make a summary of the five books of Portuguese law, with the addition of all extra laws. That summary (*Repertorio dos cinquo livros das ordenações* …) was published in 1560 by João Blavio, and it was followed nine years later by the present volume of additional laws. At the end of this volume, with separate title-page and pagination, is an eight-leaf section entitled *Anotações sobre as ordenações dos cinquo livros, que pelas leis extravagantes são revogadas ou interpretadas* …, Lisbon: per Antonio Gonçalvez, 1569.

Although the work is not listed in Borba de Moraes, it includes numerous references to Brazil. On ff. 36r-37r is a law of 1565 setting out what crimes the judges of India, Guinea, Mina, and Brazil should recognize, and where certain types of cases are to be tried. A law of 1557 limits the jurisdiction of capitães in Brazil (f. 90r). A long section (ff. 138r-140v) prohibits and sets penalties for the sale of gold and silver outside Portugal and its dominions. Brazil is mentioned four times in Parte 4, Tit. 21, which deals with exiles (ff. 175r-178v). There is another brief mention on ff. 201v-202r, which requires all those embarking for Portuguese dominions to confess and take communion.

There are also references to other Portuguese dominions: e.g., a law of 1555 forbidding export of shoes to India (ff. 140v-141r), and one of 1519 requiring that those exiled to Africa be given two different places of exile, because when only one was given the exile often had to wait a long time for a ship to depart (f. 175v). A section on prostitutes forbids them to work outside brothels, and lays down strict penalties in particular for those who do so in São Tomé, off the west coast of Africa. Also, prostitutes deported from São Tomé are forbidden to go to the Congo, and captains of ships are to be fined if they take them aboard (ff. 170r-171r, laws of 1521-59).

Other interesting sections include one dealing with the behavior of slaves: they are forbidden to carry weapons unless accompanied by their master, they are not to be left alone in Lisbon overnight, they are not to indulge in gambling or dancing, and they are
Item 12 (greatly reduced)
not to meet in groups (ff. 121r-122v, laws of 1521-59). A law of 1568 prohibited the sale of bread to any carriers who might take it abroad (f. 149r). Two long sections deal with coinage: laws of 1541 to 1564 assign penalties for making counterfeit coins, and give the exchange rate for foreign coinage (ff. 150r-153r); laws of 1550 to 1560 assign values to various coins minted in Portugal and Spain. Laws of 1557 to 1563 set out the penalties for those who fail to pay money owed to the Crown (ff. 190v-193v).

Duarte Núñez de Leão (ca. 1530-1608), whose name appears on the title page as Duarte Nunez de Lião (which is sometimes also given as Liam), historian, philologist, geographer and jurisconsult, was born at Évora and studied civil law at Coimbra. He eventually rose to the position of judge of the Casa da Supplicação (appeal tribunal). Among Núñez de Leão’s other works on Portuguese history and the Portuguese language are Orthographia da lingua portuguesa (Lisbon, 1576), Origem da lingua portuguesa (Lisbon, 1606), Chronicas dos Reis de Portugal (Lisbon, 1600), and Descripção do Reino de Portugal (Lisbon, 1610).

Antonio Gonçalvez, who printed the Leis extravagantes, is best known as the printer of the first edition of the Lusiadas in 1572. Anninger notes a second edition of the present work, published by Gonçalvez with the same date on the title, but with the text completely reset.

Provenance: Victor M. d’Avila Perez was one of the half dozen or so most important Portuguese book collectors of the twentieth century. His sale catalogue consisted of 8962 lots, each from a number of sessions, from 30 October 1939 to 29 April 1940. J. Pinto Ferreira, Portuguese army officer, was a distinguished book collector who had significant Camoneana and much on the Restauração, as well as a trove of other books on Portuguese military history.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A scholarly treatment of coins found in the Iberian peninsula, beginning with the Dark Ages. The time period covered in most detail is Late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages, ca. 400-600 A.D.

Each chapter covers different types of coins, for example: imitations of solidi (coins) of emperor Honorius, produced in the western part of the Iberian peninsula (pp. 85-101);
the siliqua coins issued by the Suevic king Rechiarius (r. 448-456; pp. 107-115); and coins produced by the Visigoths in the Iberian peninsula around 575 (pp. 203-220). Each chapter contains a bibliography, illustrations, and endnotes, and is frequently accompanied by maps and graphs.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this thorough study of fourteenth-century coinage.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the catalogue for an exhibition held at the Casa da Moeda, Lisbon. Includes useful essays from a historical as well as a numismatic point of view.

Study of Latin via Coinage

16. MOURA, José Vicente Gomes de. Notícia succinta dos monumentos da lingua latina, e dos subsidios necessarios para o estudo da mesma. Coimbra: Na Real Imprensa da Universidade, 1823. 4°, contemporary quarter calf (corners worn), flat spine with gilt bands and short title. Some browning, lower pastedown dampstained, a few pinpoint wormholes in upper margin. Internally in very good condition, overall in good condition. Unidentified bookplate on front pastedown, printed in purple and red, with motto “Rien sans amour.” (4 ll.), 460 pp. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The dedicatory poem to D. Miguel (preliminary leaves 2r-3v), present in this copy, has been torn out in many of the known copies. After an introduction discussing the methodology of the study of language and linguistics, Gomes de Moura surveys Latin literature, inscriptions, coinage and medals; then he goes into more detail on Latin authors, by period, and what are the requirements for studying Latin language, with closing chapters on hermeneutics and the education of those who will teach Latin.

Gomes de Moura (1769-1854) taught Latin and Greek at Coimbra from 1803 to 1834.

* Innocêncio V, 153, 459; XIII, 238. Not in Palha. Not located in NUC.
DOM AFFONSO
POR GRAÇA DE DEOS REY DE
Portugal, & dos Algarves, daque, & dalem, man
em Africa, Senhor de Guíne, & de Coquita, na
tegação, comércio de Ethiopia, Arabia, Peru,
& da India, &c. Faz o saber avia

Que eu passo a sua Ley por minha affidada, &
passada por minha Chancellarie, de qual o trei
lado he o seguinte.

...
Devaluation of Portuguese Currency

17. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. Afonso VI, King of Portugal 1656-1683].

Dom Afonso por graça de Deos Rey de Portugal … Faço saber a vós que eu passei ora huma Ley por mim assinada, & passada por minha Chancellaria, da qual o treslado he o seguinte. Eu EIRey faço saber … que tendo consideração ao muito que conven usar do todos os meios justos de que se possa tirar dinheiro prompto para as necessidades presentes da defensa do Reyno …. N.p.: n.pr., dated at Lisbon, 20 November 1662. Folio (32.5 x 23 cm.), unbound. Woodcut initial, 3 woodcut diagrams in outer margin on recto of first leaf showing marks on coins. Foldlines, occasional slight separation without loss of text; light foxing. Uncut. In good condition. (2 ll.). $850.00

In order to raise money “para as necessidades presentes da defensa do Reyno,” the king devalues the currency, decreeing that all gold coins stamped at a value of 3,500 réis be turned in to the Casa da Moeda, where they will be stamped 4,000 réis, and that coins worth a half and a quarter of that amount also be stamped anew. Woodcuts of the stamps appear at the side of the text. Penalties are set out for those who do not bring in their coins, or who do not accept the newly stamped coins in full payment. During the course of the Restauração, enormous military expenditures and a decline in overseas revenues led to repeated devaluation of the currency, about 175% from 1641 to 1668. (See Oliveira Marques, History of Portugal [1972] I, 277-8.)

Forbids Use of Foreign Coins in the Azores

18. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. Maria I, Queen of Portugal 1777-1816].

Eu a Rainha. Faço saber aos que este Alvará virem: Que havendo occasionado a introdução, e uso da moeda estrangeira de prata muitos embaraços no comércio das Ilhas dos Açores …. (Lisbon): Na Officina de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, dated 8 January 1795. Folio (28.7 x 19.5 cm.), later wrappers. Woodcut initial. Foldlines. In fine condition. 7 pp. $100.00

Forbids anyone in the Azores to accept foreign coinage in gold, silver or copper.

* Not located in NUC. OCLC: 705725263 (Bayerisches Staatsbibliothek, listing it as a book, a computer file, and an Internet resource). Not located in Porbase.
Establishing the Value of the Spanish Dollar for the
British Army in Portugal

19. [PORTUGAL. Royal Mint, Lisbon]. A certidão abaixo foi recebida
pelo Comissario em Chefe dos Exercitos Britanicos em Portugal, em reposta
a huma Carta respectiva ao valor dos Duros Hespanhoes. [text begins:]
Antonio Silverio de Miranda, Knight of the Order of Christ, Treasurer of
the Royal Stipends, & Superintendent of the Royal Mint &c. N.p.; n.pr.,
dated at Lisbon, 13 October 1808. Folio (28.5 x 18.8 cm.), disbound.
Caption title. In very good to fine condition. Ink manuscript foliation
("240") in upper outer corner recto. Broadside. Text in English and
Portuguese, in facing columns.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Shortly following the expulsion of Junot from Lisbon,
the superintendent of the Portuguese royal mint reports the results of an assay and trial
on the Spanish dollar requested by John Erskine, commissary-in-chief of the British
armies in Portugal, in order to establish the coin’s value relative to the pound sterling
and Portuguese réis.

Arab Coins Preserved in Spain

20. RADA Y DELGADO, Juan de Dios de la. Catálogo de monedas arábigas
españolas que se conservan en el Museo Arqueológico Nacional ….
Madrid: Establecimiento Tipográfico de Fortanet, 1892. 8°, publisher’s quarter
cloth and printed boards, worn and slightly stained, spine faded, front
joint weak. Browned. In good condition. xxiv, 264 pp., parts of text in
Arabic.

FIRST EDITION. Includes transcriptions of the text of each coin, in Arabic.

* NUC: DLC, NcRS, MiU, MB, CU, Cty.

21. RODRIGUEZ, Lorenzo. Nueva reduccion, y correspondencia que tiene
la Moneda de Oro en Cataluña con la de Castilla, y esta con la de Cataluña,
arreglada á el aumento, que S. Mag. se ha servido darla por Real Pragmática de
27 de Julio de 1779 … Nuevamente aumentada ….
Gerona: en la Imprenta
de Antonio Oliva, ca. 1779. 8°, contemporary wrappers (soiled). Wood-
cut tailpieces. Mostly tables with numbers in columns. Some foxing. In
very good condition. 88 p.

Rare guide to exchange rates for gold coins in Cataluña.

* Not in Palau; cf. 273108 for an undated Barcelona edition of the same work. Not
in Aguilar Piñal; cf. VII, 1162, printed in Barcelona, (1779) by Antonio Oliva (who also
NUEVA REDUCCION, Y CORRESPONDENCIA

Que tiene la Moneda de Oro en Cataluña con la de Castilla, y está con la de Castilla, enseguida a la moneda, que S. M. ha servido dar por Real Procesamiento de 27 de Julio de 1773, y Edición publicada por la Real Audiencia de este principal en 8 de Agosto del mismo año.

FORMADA POR LORENZO RODRIGUEZ, Catedrático, y Empleado en la Realidad del Regimiento de Guardias de Infantería Españolas.

NUEVAMENTE AUMENTADA y que denuestra el Indice.

CON LICENCIA.

G R A D E S: En la imprenta de Antonio Oliva Librero calle de las Ballesterías.
printed this Gerona edition); also VII, 1161, Barcelona: Juan Francisco Piferrer, (1779); and VII, 1163, Barcelona: J. Roca y Gaspar, 1802. Not located in NUC, OCLC: 776609800 and 776609798 (both Biblioteca Nacional de España, same collation as ours). CCPBE locates two copies of the present edition, at the Real Academia de Ciencias y Artes de Barcelona / Reial Acadèmia de Ciències i Arts de Barcelona, and the Facultad de Teología de la Compañía de Jesús, Campus Universitario de la Cartuja, Granada. Melvyl locates a copy at Berkeley.

**History of the Algarve Based on Historic Documents**


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

* Innocêncio 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. Copac locates a copy at British Library.

BOUND THIRD WITH:

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°, 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. (16 ll.), 316 pp., (1 l. errata).

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.

* Innocêncio 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
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 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.


Includes Material on Numismatics, Amerigo Vespucci, Magellan, Macau, and Much More


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Includes works dealing with numismatics, the village of Santarem, legal manuscripts, Amerigo Vespucci, D. Manuel I of Portugal, D. João de Castro, Brazil, Gil Vicente, Gomes Eannes de Azurara, the *Leal Conselheiro* of D. Duarte, Guiné, Lisbon, Magellan, Macau, and much more.

The second Visconde de Santarem (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 traveled 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.

* Welsh 366 and 2843.

Recovering a Noted Collector’s Coins

24. [SILVA, Antonio José de Oliveira e]. Senhor. [text begins:] A Vossa Magestade Imperial se aggrava Antonio José de Oliveira e Silva do Corregedor do Bairro do Rocio Jose Bernardo da Silva Cabral no despacho por elle proferido nos Autos de requerimento do Supplicante … Signed at Lisbon: Offic. a St.ª Cath. 12, 14 October 1833. Folio (30.3 x 21 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Foldlines, short tears at top, some spotting. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.). $250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?]. An appeal to the Crown to release the confiscated property of João José de Oliveira da Silva. Oliveira da Silva, who had a noted collection of gems and coins, was hauled off to prison on 7 September 1833, apparently at the instigation of someone who coveted the collection. Two weeks later the seventy-year-old died, without having had charges brought against him. His relative António José de Oliveira e Silva asks that the property be returned, since whatever case there was died with the defendant. The appeal was granted and the property ordered returned.

* Not located in NUC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Melvyl.

25. Tableau de la valeur des monnaies des principaux états du monde. Paris: Chez Saintin, 1817. 4°, modern plain wrappers, in navy blue morocco folding case with moiré sides and raised bands in 6 compartments. Two small marginal repairs, without loss; slight soiling. In good to very good condition. 15 pp., 16 engraved plates of coins on 8 leaves. Lacks the [plate?] “Tableau de la valeur des monnaies des principaux états du monde” present in the Harvard copy. $250.00

Tables translating coinage to francs and centimes for France, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Milan, Venice, Parma, Naples, Sicily, Rome, Tuscany, the Piedmont, Genoa, Sardinia, Belgium, Holland, Austria, Bavaria, Upper Saxony, Lower Saxony, Prussia, Hamburg, Denmark, England, the United States, Sweden, Russia, and Turkey.

At the left of each section are keys to illustrations of coinage on the 16 plates, which include Russian and Turkish coins.

* Goldsmiths’-Kress 21852.47. NUC: MH. Copac locates copies at Manchester University and Senate House Libraries-University of London, calling for 15 pp., [9 ll. plates, some folding].
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