

RICHARD C. RAMER



SPECIAL LIST 279

*NINE
NINETEENTH-CENTURY
PORTUGUESE AFRICAN
IMPRINTS*

RICHARD C. RAMER

Old and Rare Books

225 EAST 70TH STREET · SUITE 12F · NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021-5217

EMAIL rcramer@livroraro.com · WEBSITE www.livroraro.com

TELEPHONES (212) 737 0222 and 737 0223

FAX (212) 288 4169

OCTOBER 17, 2017

Special List 279

NINE NINETEETH-CENTURY PORTUGUESE AFRICAN IMPRINTS

Items preceded by an asterisk (*)
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for any reason whatsoever.

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Special List 279

NINE NINETEENTH-CENTURY PORTUGUESE AFRICAN IMPRINTS

👁 LOANDA / LUANDA

The first press established in Angola, and for many years the only press in that country, was the Imprensa do Governo, which apparently began operations in Luanda 13 September 1845 with the publication of the *Boletim Oficial de Angola*. The next known work of the press is a collection of poetry by José da Silva Maia Ferreira, *Esportaneidades da minha alma*, 1849 (see Mário António Fernandes de Oliveira, "O primeiro livro de poemas publicado na África Portuguesa," *Revista Occidente* LXXIX [Lisbon, 1970] pp. 1-38). *Regulations for the Port of Loanda* appeared in 1849, and an *Oração funebre* by António Augusto Teixeira de Vasconcelos was printed in 1851.

Works printed in Angola during the 1840s, 1850s and 1860s are extremely rare on the market, and works printed there during the 1870s and 1880s only slightly less so. As specialists in Portuguese books since 1969, we have not handled more than five or six works printed in Angola prior to 1880, and only a few more titles from the 1880s.

Rare Cripple

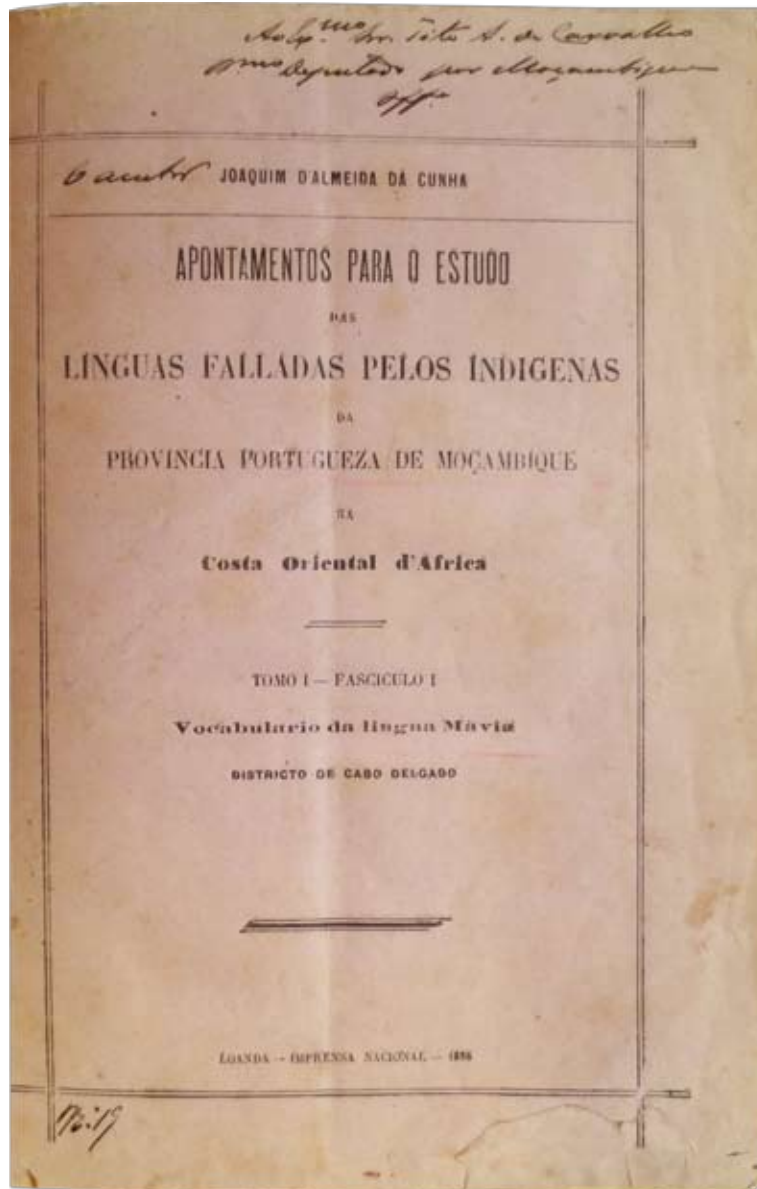
1. [ANGOLA]. *Regulamento Especial para os contractos de serviços e colonos na província de Angola elaborado em virtude das disposições do regulamento geral aprovado por decreto de 21 de novembro de 1878.* Luanda: Imprensa Nacional, 1880. 4°, disbound, traces of green paper wrappers at spine and inner blank margin of title page. Wood engraved Portuguese royal arms on title page. In good to very good condition. 5 pp., (1 l.). 3 large folding tables. \$100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, but apparently incomplete. The single copy cited by OCLC, at Yale University, is said to contain 52 pp., and the only copy located via Porbase, at the Biblioteca Central da Marinha, is catalogued as having 52 pp. + [3] folding ll. We were not able to locate any other copies.

* OCLC: 830055829 (Yale University Library). Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).



Item 2



Item 3

Rare Publication of an African Geographical Society

2. [ANGOLA]. *Boletim da Sociedade Propagadora de Conhecimentos Geographico-Africanos de Loanda. N.º 1 — 1.º anno.* Loanda: Typographia do Mercantil, 1881. 8°, early decorated wrappers. Wood engraved vignette of a globe on title page. Wood engraved headpiece illustration of a seaside crucifix on p. [62]. Several typographical tailpieces. Some browning to the final two quires. In good to very good condition. 95 pp. \$1,400.00

FIRST and apparently ONLY issue of this Angolan periodical. Silva Pereira mentions only one issue, dated January 1881; the month of publication does not appear in this issue, but it is n° 1. It includes reports on the visit of two Germans (Pogge and Wissman) who were passing through Luanda on their way to the region beyond the Quango, and reports on colonization, meteorology, the salubriousness of Luanda, the railroad from Ambaca, and agriculture, industry, commerce and mines in Angola. Pages 3-30 comprise a list of the 13 members of the Sociedade and the resolutions passed at its initial meeting.

This interest in natural resources, industrial development, and trade is characteristic of the period, when the Scramble for Africa was heating up among the French, British, Portuguese, Germans, and Belgians.

* Silva Pereira, *O Jornalismo português* p.158. Not in Innocêncio. Not located in *Union List of Serials*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 72889502 (Yale University Library, University of Amsterdam); 183205639 (Universitätsbibliothek Johann Christian Senckenberg, Bibliothek Deutsche Akademie Naturforscher Leopoldina). Porbase locates two copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one at Coimbra University. Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates the copies at Universitätsbibliothek Johann Christian Senckenberg-Frankfurt am Main, and Bibliothek Deutsche Akademie d. Naturforscher (Leopoldina)-Halle, in addition to those cited by Porbase.

With a Portuguese-Mavia Dictionary

***3. CUNHA, Joaquim d'Almeida da.** *Apontamentos para o estudo das linguas falladas pelos indigenas da provincia portugueza de Moçambique na Costa Oriental d'África.* [On front wrapper] *Fasciculo I* [all published]: *Vocabulario da lingua Mavia, Districto de Cabo Delgado.* Luanda: Imprensa Nacional, 1886. Large 8°, contemporary lime green quarter cloth over marbled boards, smooth spine with gilt short author-title, original purple printed wrappers bound in. Tables and columns in text. Repair to lower outer corner of front wrapper. Very small repairs to holes in rear wrapper. Overall in good to very good condition. Author's four-line contemporary ink inscription on upper portion of front wrapper: "Ao Ex.^{mo} Sr. Tito A. de Carvalho // Il.mo Deputado por Moçambique // off. // o autor". Old purple stamped monogram (initials "M" and "P") on title page. 102 pp., (1 blank l.). \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. After an introductory study of African languages in general and those of Moçambique in particular, from p. [33] begins a "Vocabulario da

lingua Mavia”, with “Do povo Mavia” on pp. [35]-36, “Observações grammaticaes” on pp. [37]-56, and the Portuguese-Mavia dictionary occupying the rest of the book, consisting of three columns: Portuguese, Quimavia, and Quimaconde.

Joaquim de Almeida da Cunha (?-1900), noted colonialist, received a law degree from Coimbra University in 1867, and was secretary to the governor of Moçambique in 1880, then serving as general secretary for the province until 1884, when he became Portuguese consul in Zanzibar. In 1886 he was nominated to be general secretary for Angola, a post he maintained until 1891, when he returned to continental Portugal. He took up his old position in Angola from 1897 until death in Luanda in 1900.

Provenance: Tito Augusto de Carvalho (1841-1902), high-ranking official of the Ministério da Marinha and journalist, was several times elected parliamentary deputy for the Partido Regenerador. Greatly interested in colonial affairs, he collaborated in a number of newspapers, including *Economista*, *Comércio do Porto*, *Jornal de Notícias*, *Diário de Notícias*, *Correio da Manhã*, and *Revista colonial marítima*. He was vice president of the Sociedade de Geografia and other public-spirited organizations. See *Grande enciclopédia*, VI, 86.

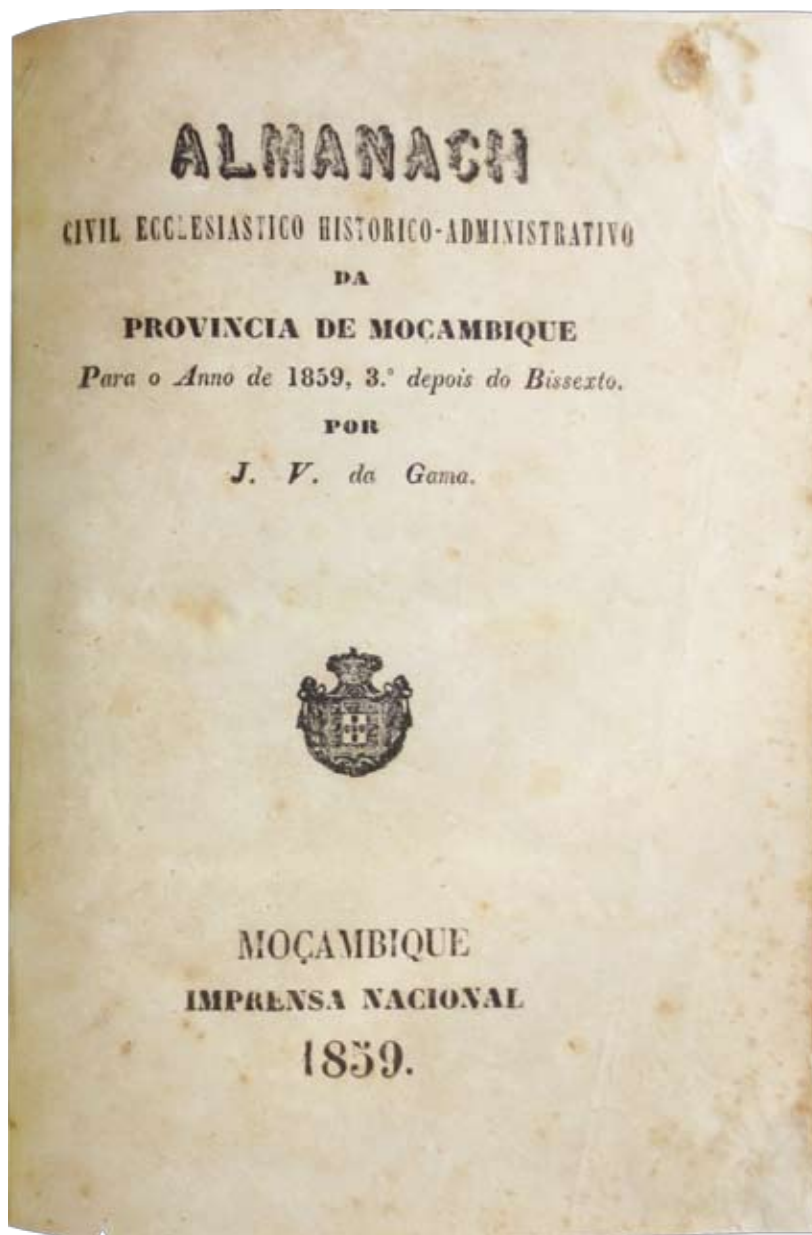
* *Grande enciclopédia* VIII, 260-1. Not in Innocêncio; for the author, see X, 379; XVII, 352; *Aditamentos*, p. 207. OCLC: 38756634 (New York Public Library, Syracuse University); 66163035 (Universiteit Leiden). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates two copies: Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preußischer Kulturbesitz, and the one cited by Porbase.

No Other Copy Located

4. [ANGOLA]. *Instruções (provisórias) para o serviço de fiscalização externa da Alfandega de Loanda. (Aprovadas por portaria provincial no. 393 de 15 de Junho de 1895.)* Loanda: Imprensa Nacional, 1895. Large 8°, original pale green printed wrappers (faded; offsetting from title page of another copy to rear wrapper). Portuguese royal arms on front wrapper and title page. Light browning. In very good condition. 11 pp. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Includes provisions regarding shipwrecks.

* Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Item 5*

 MOÇAMBIQUE

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'd [sic] Província de Moçambique*. Little is known about other works published in the colony before the early 1860s. All examples of nineteenth-century printing from Mozambique are rare.

First Book Published in Moçambique

*5. GAMA, J.[osé] V.[icente] da. *Almanach civil ecclesiastico historico-administrativo da Província de Moçambique para o anno de 1859, 3º depois do bissexto*. Moçambique: Imprensa Nacional, 1859. Large 8°, late nineteenth-century black quarter straight-grained morocco (slight wear to foot of spine) over marbled boards, smooth spine gilt, pale green endleaves. Small repair to upper outer corner of title page. Otherwise in very good to fine condition. Overall in good condition. Small oval white on red binder's ticket of Paulino Ferreira with serrated edges, R.N. da Trindade, 82, with four digit telephone number, tipped on to upper outer corner of front pastedown. 199 pp., folding table between pp. 100 and 101.

SOLD

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the **FIRST BOOK PUBLISHED IN MOÇAMBIQUE**. According to Almeida de Eça, only three copies of this rare publication were known, in the Sociedade de Geografia de Lisboa, and two in his personal collection. Innocêncio refers to a copy owned by Carlos José Caldeira, which had been offered to him by the author. According to Porbase, there are two copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (the Almeida de Eça copies?). To these we can add the one recorded by OCLC at Northwestern University. While not the earliest Moçambique imprint, this is considered the first book published there.

The author, José Vincente da Gama, was born in Saligão, concelho de Bardez, Portuguese India, and was a member of the Order of Christ. Fixing his residence in Moçambique, he held various municipal jobs there, including Ordinary Judge and procurador à Junta Geral do Distrito, and served in the provisional government from 1868-1869. He appears to have still been alive in the late 1870s.

* Costa, *Dicionário da literatura goesa*, II, 9-10. Innocêncio V, 152-3 (says Gama was a native of Moçambique); see also XIII, 238 (saying he was a native of Bardez). On printing in Moçambique, see Raul Neves Dias, *Quatro centenários em Moçambique, 1854-1954* (2nd ed.), Lourenço Marques: Imprensa Nacional de Moçambique, 1954, p. 52 *et passim*, and Moser & Ferreira, *Bibliografia das literaturas africanas de expressão portuguesa*, pp. 177-83. See Filipe Gastão de Almeida de Eça, "Qual foi o primeiro livro impresso em Moçambique?" in *Boletim geral do ultramar*, numbers 341-342 (1953). On the binder and finisher Paulino Ferreira (born Lisbon, 1861), see Matias Lima, *Encadernadores portugueses*, pp. 104-5. OCLC: 56498032 (Northwestern University). Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the two copies cited by Porbase.

Slave Trade in South-East Africa and the Indian Ocean

*6. [SARMENTO, Augusto César Rodrigues]. *O governador geral da provincia de Moçambique e as conferencias do engenheiro Machado na Sociedade de Geographia de Lisboa. Carta dirigida ao Ex.^{mo} Presidente da mesma sociedade*. Moçambique: Imprensa Nacional, 1881. 8°, original pale violet printed wrappers (spine somewhat defective, a few small stains, tear and repair to blank rear wrapper). Clean and crisp internally. Overall in very good condition. 29, xxii pp. First 4 pp. of the second section repeated. \$900.00

FIRST EDITION. There is a reprint, or perhaps a second issue, Moçambique: Imprensa Nacional, 1884, with the same collation.

The text is a letter by Sarmento to the President of the Sociedade de Geographia de Lisboa, with appendix of documents serving as evidence for Sarmento's claims. The letter is written to correct the many perceived lies and exaggerations Joaquim José Machado made in a well received talk given at the Sociedade de Geographia de Lisboa, and published partially in the *Diario de Notícias*. Machado had claimed that slavery no longer existed in Mozambique. The title of his talk as described in the *Diário de Notícias* was: "A escravatura, o consul inglez e as portarias de louvor em Moçambique - a concessão de terrenos."

Pages 5-29 relate Sarmento's evidence of the continuing existence of the slave trade in Mozambique. Sarmento asserts Machado's ignorance, his two-faced political maneuverings, and overall lack of character (pp. 9-10). He suggests that the reason Machado denies the existence of slave trade in Moçambique is the political interest in protecting slave traders (p. 19). Machado had claimed Sarmento gave false evidence to the government that he (Sarmento) reported having on June 3, 1879 stopped 3 small boats (*pagaios*) that held 200 slaves, with no blood spilled on either side, seeking praise for this deed. This is denied by Sarmento, who asserts that Machado should know that slave trade still exists, because in 1879 Machado purchased "objects" for use in governmental and public works that came from boats that had been apprehended because of their involvement in the slave trade (p. 17).

Sarmento refers to figures from the English consuls James Frederick Elton and Henry Edward O'Neill, and commanders of British ships that would come to port in Mozambique, that at least 2,000 to 4,000 Africans were taken annually into slavery in recent times (which is much less than it had been before the abolition of slavery in the "American markets", pp. 12-13). Sarmento mentions Elton's book (quoted as *Lakes and Mountains of Central Africa*, p. 13) proving that slavery existed and still exists in Moçambique, if only Machado had read it. Sarmento says that the slave trade had to move to other markets. The slave traders sailed smaller ships (*pagaios*) clandestinely with between 100 and 200 slaves to Madagascar and the Comoros islands. He writes that many of the slave traders are of Muslim-Indian descent and provides the translation of a letter (in the appendix) that reports on recent slave trading. Sarmento claims that on the Eastern Coast of Africa - Mohila and Anjoannes - the sugar plantations of the sultan, of Dr. Wilson,

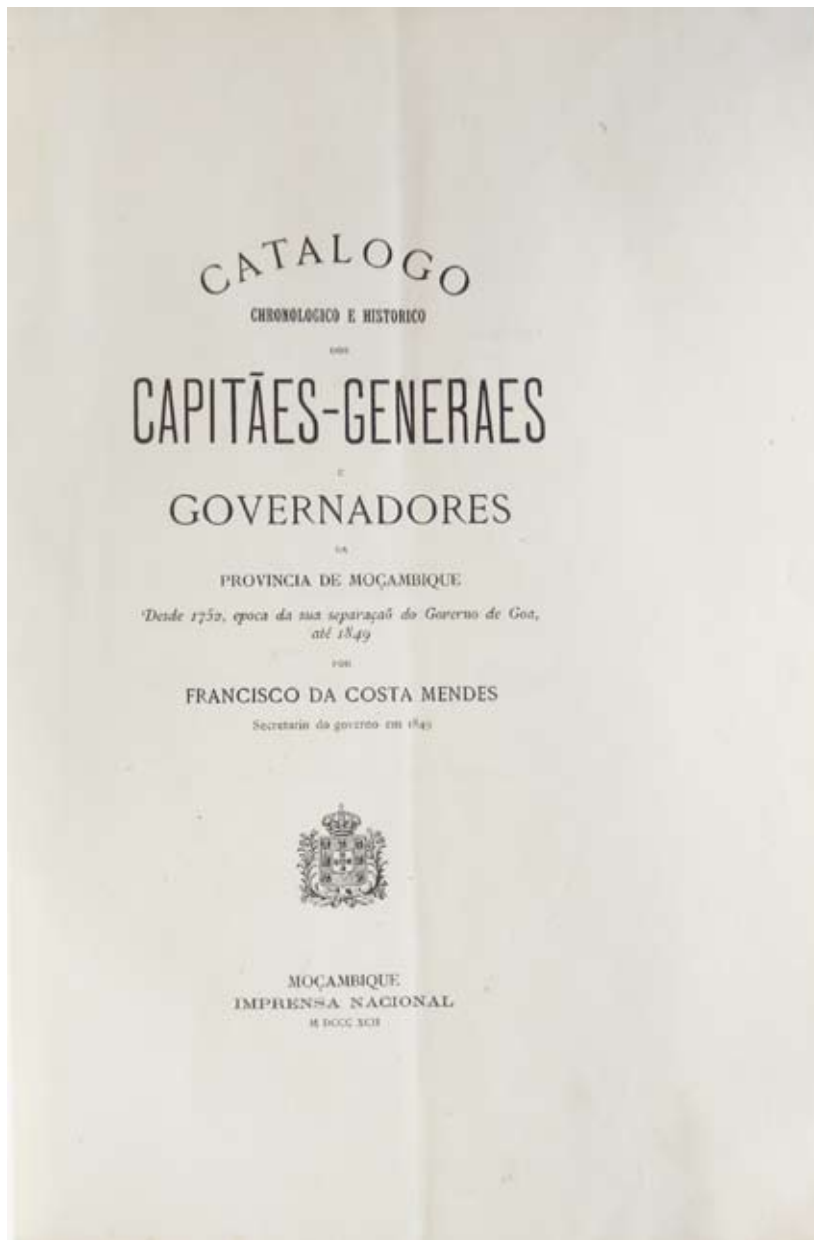
and Sumley & Langes, require 1000 slaves annually, many if not all having an origin in Mozambique though perhaps coming from Madagascar (pp. 13-16).

Much of Sarmento's indignation is with respect to comments Machado made in his speech. This included a claim that the slave trade no longer existed in Mozambique, that slavery in Mozambique is only the invention of native Africans for the benefit of the English consul and the government of Mozambican metropole. Sarmento presents evidence imputing Machado's motives. The reality of the situation seems much more complicated; Sarmento appears desperate for the public to know the truth about the situation, about the ugliness of slave trade, the difficulty the government has in eradicating it, and that it continues to be a problem in Mozambique. It may be also that Machado painted Sarmento in a poor light, as a politician who desires to wear the laurels of single-handedly putting a stop to slavery, and as someone who claims slavery exists if only to give false reports of catching slave traders. Sarmento claims Machado's talk at the Sociedade de Geographia de Lisboa was Machiavellian in its condemnation of him and its false claims about the state of slavery (pp. 6-7).

Augusto César Rodrigues Sarmento (Coimbra, 1835-?), court recorder, publicist, poet, short story writer, and historical novelist, served as interim governor general of Moçambique.

Joaquim José Machado (Lagos [Faro, Algarve], 1847-Lisbon, 1925), military officer of humble origins (enlisting in the army in 1869 and rising through the ranks to General in 1895), engineer and Portuguese politician, was appointed Diretor das Obras Públicas de Moçambique (Director of Public Works in Mozambique) in 1877, carrying-out several public works in the province, including the plan to lay-down part of the Lourenço Marques to Pretoria railway (originally commissioned by the president of the Transvaal, Paul Kruger). In 1890, he was appointed Governor of the Province of Mozambique, a position he held until 1891 (the period of the British ultimatum). He undertook the construction of a rail link between Moçâmedes and Bié Province in Angola, during his governorship. He would later repeat his role as governor in 1900, and between 1914 and 1915. Between 1897 and 1900, Machado was appointed Governor of Portuguese India. In 1881 the Geographical Society of Lisbon had published under the title *Moçambique* three lectures by Machado given in December 1880, and the following year the same Society published *O caminho de ferro de Lourenço Marques, parecer da comissão africana e informação apresentada pelo vogal Joaquim José Machado*.

* Not located in Innocência; for the author, see VIII, 335-6; XX, 281-2. See as well *Grande enciclopédia*, XXVII, 747, also without mention of the present work. For Joaquim José Machado, see *Grande enciclopédia*, XV, 761-2. On printing in Moçambique, see Raul Neves Dias, *Quatro centenários em Moçambique, 1854-1954* (2nd ed.), Lourenço Marques: Imprensa Nacional de Moçambique, 1954, p. 52 *et passim*, and Moser & Ferreira, *Bibliografia das literaturas africanas de expressão portuguesa*, pp. 177-83. OCLC: 870666674 (Yale University Library); 828455771 (British Library); 20170714 (British Library). For the 1884 imprint, cf. 25955671 (Northwestern University, Michigan State University); 812174688 (digitalized version of the 1884 imprint available via the HathiTrust Digital Library and Google Books). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, failing to locate the 1884 imprint. Copac repeats British Library only, also failing to locate the 1884 imprint. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase without locating the 1884 imprint.



Item 7

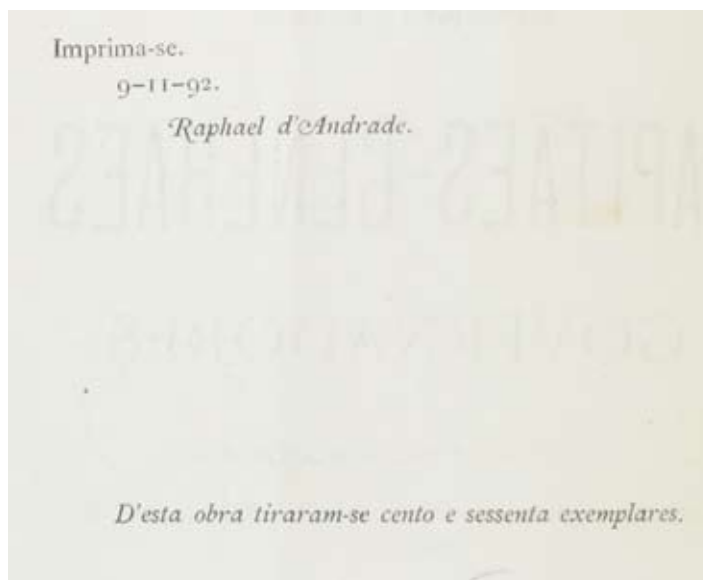
One of 160 Copies Printed

*7. 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 Joaquim 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 it remained in manuscript until being published in 1892.

* Not in Innocência; see Aditamentos, p. 137 for another work by the author. OCLC: 866896728 (Internet resource; eBook: available via Google Books and HathiTrust Digital Library); 12175991 (Northwestern University, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Hispanic & Luso Brazilian Council-London); 81300244 (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 Copac. 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).



Item 7

*Item 8*

☛ SÃO THOMÉ

Printing began in São Tomé e Príncipe with the appearance of the *Boletim oficial*. It is said to have begun on 3 October 1857. Nineteenth-century imprints from São Tomé are extremely rare, and hardly ever appear on the market. These two are only the third and fourth we have ever handled since beginning in business in 1969 with antiquarian Portuguese books as one of our prime specialties.

No Other Copy Located

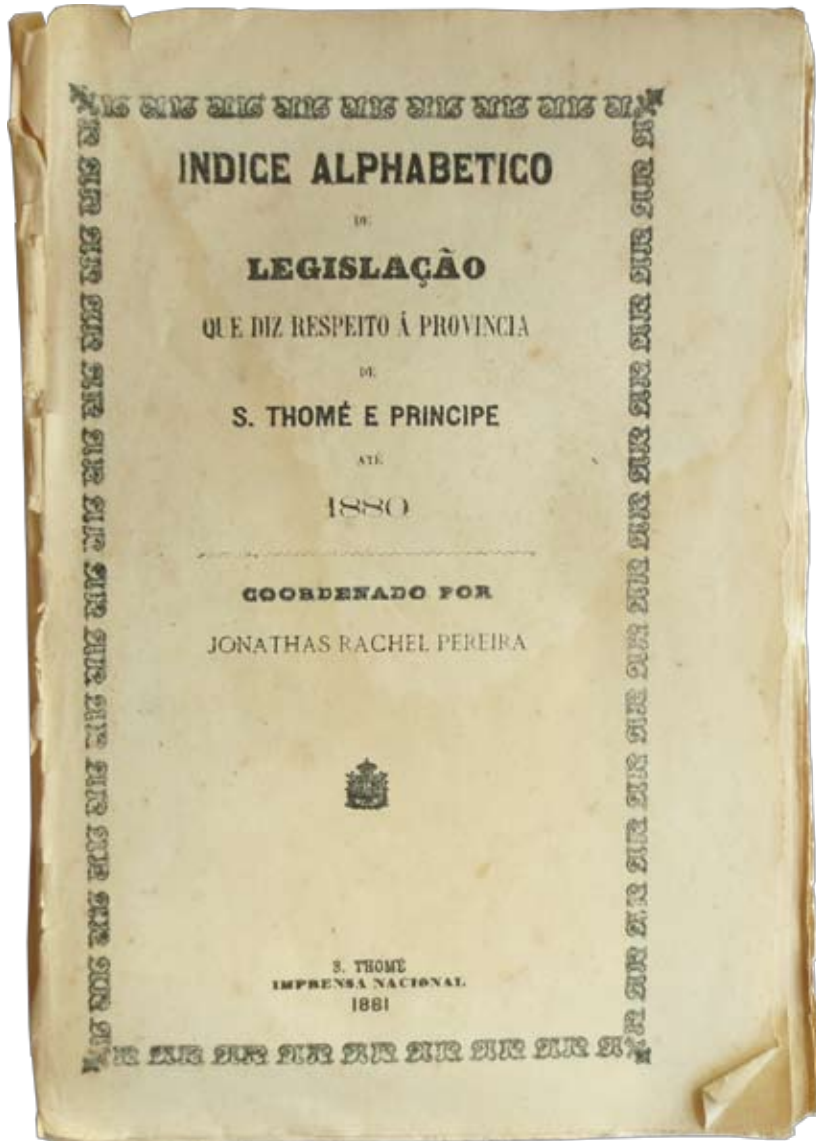
*8. [RIBEIRO, Gregorio José]. *Relatorio do governador da provincia de S. Thomé no fim do primeiro anno de sua administração*. S. Thomé: Imprensa Nacional, 1874. Small folio (28.4 x 19.7 cm.), contemporary red cloth over marbled boards (slight wear), smooth spine with short title and date gilt. Final leaf with a few small holes, repaired, not affecting text, and some soiling. Overall in good condition; aside from the final leaf, very good. (1 l. title page), 34 pp., (19 ll., 5 of which are folding tables).

SOLD

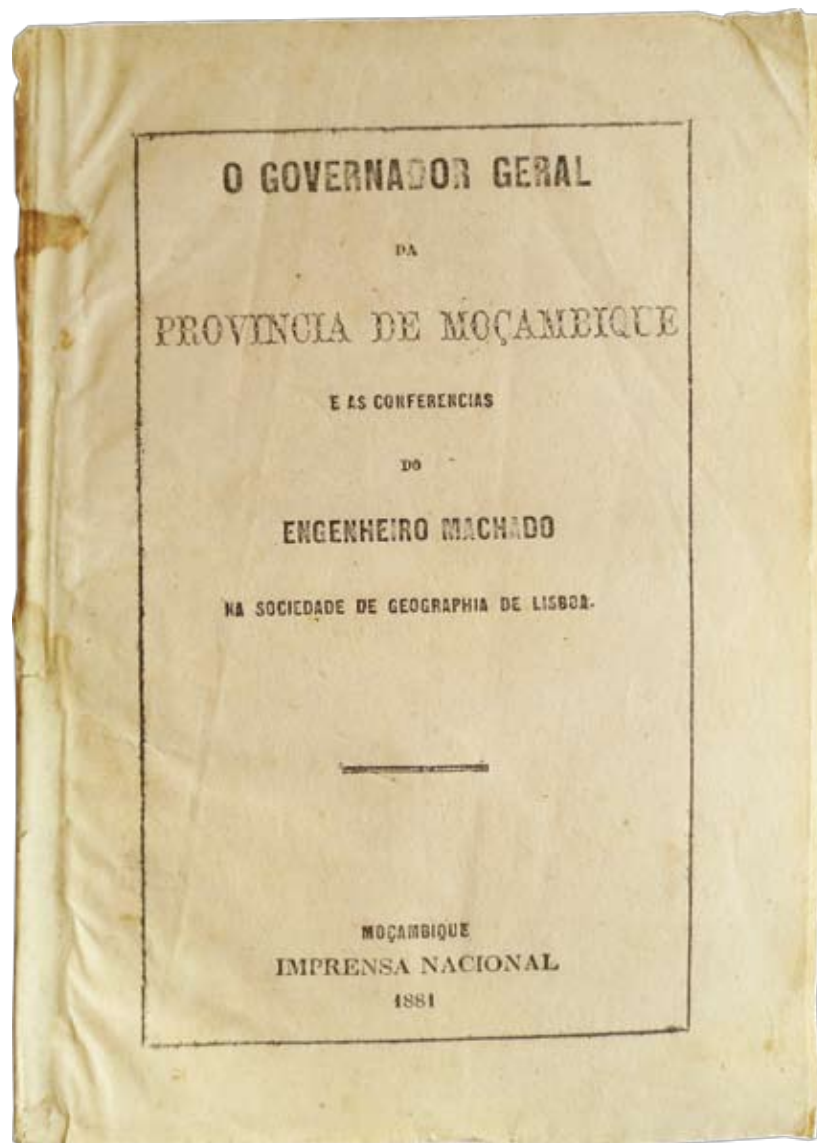
FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this comprehensive report on every conceivable aspect to the administration of these islands off the coast of West Africa. The section "Questão do trabalho" (pp. 26-8) deals with the impending freedom of the slaves on the islands of São Tomé e Príncipe.

Gregorio José Ribeiro (1828-1884), a native of Lisbon, was a Portuguese naval officer who served as governor of São Tomé e Príncipe from October 23, 1873 to November 1, 1876. On November 8, 1875, he abolished slavery on the islands. He also served as secretary general to the government of Macau, and in 1877 became Director of the *Cordoaria Real*.

* Not in Innocêncio; see IX, 430 for the author. *Grande enciclopédia XXV*, 588 (does not mention the present work). Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).



Item 9



Item 6

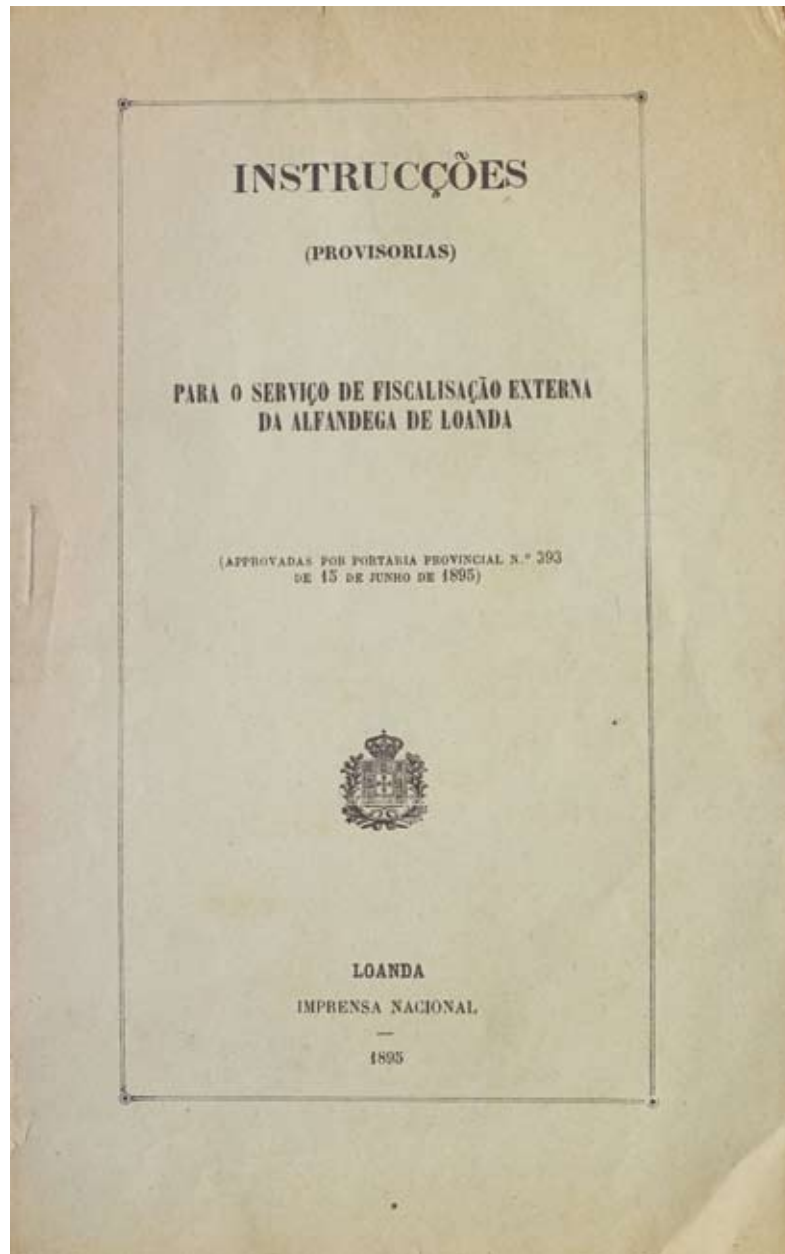
Apparently Unrecorded São Tomé Imprint

*9. PEREIRA, Jonathas Rachel, ed. *Indice alfabetico de legislação que diz respeito á provincia de S. Thomé e Príncipe até 1880*. S. Thomé: Imprensa Nacional, 1881. Large 8°, original faint violet printed wrappers (front cover loose, rear cover almost so; spine defective). Wood engraved Portuguese royal arms on front cover and title page. Uncut and partly unopened. Light dampstains throughout. Overall in good condition. Postmarks [?] on rear cover. 48 pp. Final page wrongly numbered "4". \$1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. We have been unable to locate any other copy of the present work.

* Not located in Innocência. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).





Item 4

Our Lisbon Office

RICHARD C. RAMER

Old and Rare Books

RUA DO SECULO, 107 · APARTAMENTO 4
1200-434 LISBOA
PORTUGAL

EMAIL lx@livroraro.com · *WEBSITE* www.livroraro.com

TELEPHONES (351) 21-346-0938 and 21-346-0947

FAX (351) 21-346-7441

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