RICHARD C. RAMER

Special List 249
India, Tibet & Ceylon
October 11, 2016

Special List 249
India, Tibet & Ceylon

Items marked with an asterisk (*) before the item number are in 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
Special List 249  
India, Tibet & Ceylon

1. ABREU, Guilherme de Vasconcellos. *Investigações sobre o caráter da civilização árya-hindu*. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1878. Folio (30.5 x 21.1 cm.), recent red half sheep over machine marbled board (slight rubbing), gilt lettering on spine and gilt fillets to leather on covers where it borders the paper, top edge rouged, machine marbled endleaves, silk ribbon place marker, original printed wrappers bound in. In fine condition. (1 blank, 3 ll.), 56 pp., (1 blank l.), errata slip. $75.00

*FIRST and ONLY EDITION.* The author describes his own studies in Sanskrit, critiques contemporary scholars, and provides linguistic, religious and ethnographic evidence for the migration of the Aryans and the development of their literature.

Born in Coimbra in 1842, Vasconcellos Abreu took a degree in mathematics at Coimbra and was later appointed professor of Vedic languages and Sanskrit in the Curso Superior de Letras. He died in 1907.

❊ Not in Innocência; see Fonseca, *Aditamentos* p. 175 for other works by this author.

NUC: DLC, DCU-IA, OCI, NSyU, CU, CTY.

Wealth of Information on Portuguese in the East


*FIRST EDITION.* Nominally a history of an Augustinian convent founded in Goa in 1606, this important work is in fact much broader in scope: it gives a detailed history of Portuguese missions and missionaries, with a wealth of information on a wide variety of subjects relating to the Portuguese in the East. Among the biographies of persons associated with the Real Convento de Santa Monica is a lengthy one of D. Aleixo de Menezes, who was archbishop of Goa at the time of the convent’s foundation. Menezes oversaw the expansion of Augustinian missions in the East, on the west coast of India, the Coromandel coast, in Ceylon, and in Bengal; the number of Augustinian friars in the area increased from 99 to 155 during his time.

The observations on sea voyages to Goa were used by Boxer in his annotations to the English translation of the *História tragic-maritima*.

Agostinho de Santa Maria, born in Estremoz (his secular name was Manuel Gomes Freire), was a Discalced Augustinian and served as chronicler and vicar of his congregation.
HISTÓRIA
DA
FUNDAGÃO DO REAL CONVENTO DE
SANTA MONICA
da Cidade de Goa, Corte do Estado da India, & do
Imperio Lusitano do Oriente,
FUNDADO PELO ILLUSTRISSIMO E REVERENDISSIMO SENHOR

DOM FR. ALEIXO DE MENEZES,
Primaz das Hesperianas, & da India, Vice-Rey de Portugal, & Presidente do Conselho do mesmo Reyno
em a Corte de Madrid:
En que se referem os prodigios que por em sua ereçã, as grandes
contradiçõs, trabalhos, & vexações que depois de fundado padece-
ram as Religiosas por efeito de trinta annos, até que foram abradas
aquelas maravilhas (que admiraráo o mundo) pela Santíssima Imag-
gem do Senhor Crucificado do Coro do mesmo Convento a fa-
vor de suas devotas, & perseguidas Estas: com as vidas das VV. Madres Fundadoras & de outras mu-
tas Religiosas assistidas em virtude:

OFERECIDA
A' M. REVERENDA MADRE PRIOREZZA,
& mais Religiosas do mesmo Convento de S. Monica

POR FR. AGOSTINHO DE SANTA MARIA,
Definidor Geral da Congregação dos Agostinhos Descalços
de Portugal, natural de Estremoz.

LISBOA,
Na Oficina de ANTONIO PEDROZO GALRAM.
Com todas as licenzas necessárias.
Anno de 1699.
His prolific works are still considered among the classics of Portuguese literature. They include *Rosas do Japam*, Lisbon 1709-24, an account of Christian women in Japan.


**Wealth of Information on Portuguese in the East**

3. AGOSTINHIO de Santa Maria, Fr. *Historia da fundação do Real Convento de Santa Monica da Cidade de Goa, corte do Estado da India, & do Imperio Lusitano do Oriente* .... Lisbon: Antonio Pedrozo Galram, 1699. 4°, eighteenth-century pebbled sheep (recased, recent marbled endleaves, skillful repairs to head and foot of spine, minor wear), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, (later) crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, edges sprinkled red. Typographical and woodcut headpieces, woodcut initials. In good to very good condition; internally fine. (6 ll.), 819 pp.

FIRST EDITION. Nominally a history of an Augustinian convent founded in Goa in 1606, this important work is in fact much broader in scope: it gives a detailed history of Portuguese missions and missionaries, with a wealth of information on a wide variety of subjects relating to the Portuguese in the East. Among the biographies of persons associated with the Real Convento de Santa Monica is a lengthy one of D. Aleixo de Menezes, who was archbishop of Goa at the time of the convent’s foundation. Menezes oversaw the expansion of Augustinian missions in the East, on the west coast of India, the Coromandel coast, in Ceylon, and in Bengal; the number of Augustinian friars in the area increased from 99 to 155 during his time.

The observations on sea voyages to Goa were used by Boxer in his annotations to the English translation of the *História tragico-maritima*.

Agostinho de Santa Maria, born in Estremoz (his secular name was Manuel Gomes Freire), was a Discalced Augustinian and served as chronicler and vicar of his congregation. His prolific works are still considered among the classics of Portuguese literature. They include *Rosas do Japan*, Lisbon 1709-24, an account of Christian women in Japan.

*4. ALBUQUERQUE, Afonso de. *Commentários*. 4 volumes in 2. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1774. 8°, mid-nineteenth-century romantic binding of crimson quarter morocco over marbled boards, spine gilt, marbled endpapers, marbled edges. In very fine condition. (3 ll.), engraved portrait, xxx pp., (7 ll.), 343 pp., folding engraved map; (6 ll.), 285 pp., (1 blank l.); (6 ll.), 289 pp., (1 blank l.); (6 ll.), 256 pp.

4 volumes in 2. $5,000.00

Third edition, dedicated to the Marquês de Pombal. It was intended to stimulate Portuguese patriotism and assist in the renaissance that Pombal was trying to bring about in Portugal. Within six years (1519-1526), Albuquerque conquered Malacca, gained control of the Persian Gulf, and made Goa the seat of Portuguese administration in the East. The first edition of the *Commentários* (written by his son) appeared in 1557, the second (and preferred) edition in 1576.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. An introduction by the editors and a welcoming speech by A. Teixeira da Mota are followed by 55 papers, of which 26 are in English, the rest in Portuguese. Authors of the papers include José Wicki, A.J.R. Russell-Wood, Eric Axelson, Artur Teodoro de Matos, M.N. Pearson, C.R. Boxer, Francisco Leite Faria, the editors, John Correia-Afonso, Anthony Disney, António Coimbra Martins (3), George D.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this neo-Latin poem on the siege of Chaul. An important Portuguese trading center some 40 miles southeast of Bombay, Chaul was besieged by a superior force of Indians under Adil Shah in late 1570. The ensuing battle attracted the participation of other interested parties, such as the Turks and Persians, and employed elephants, cavalry, and a large amount of artillery on both sides, including powerful cannons. Thanks to warnings of the coming siege by traders, and the daring of Viceroy Luis de Ataide (who sent about a quarter of his soldiers in Goa to Chaul), the Indians retired in defeat in June 1571. Their failure to capture Goa, Chaul or any major Portuguese outpost ended the great Indian war against the Portuguese empire in Asia. Innocencio describes this poem as “obra estimavel por sua harmonia metrica e limado estylo.”

Paiva d’Andrada (1576-1660), nephew of another author of the same name, also produced Casamento perfeito, 1636, an elegant example of Portuguese prose, and Exame d’antiguidades, 1616, written to correct errors in Bernardo de Brito’s Monarchia lusitana and a minor classic of Portuguese historiography, archeology and letters.

Most Frequently Reprinted Biography in the Portuguese Language
The Life of a Truly Learned Renaissance Warrior, Hero of Portuguese India

8. ANDRADA, Jacinto Freire de. *Vida de Dom João de Castro, Quarto Visorey da India.* Lisbon: Na Officina Craesbeeckiana, 1651. Folio (27 x 19 cm), late-nineteenth-century green quarter morocco over marbled boards (a few tiny wormholes at joints), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments (spine slightly faded, some wear to head and foot, raised bands), short author-title gilt in second compartment from head, gilt tooling to leather at marbled paper on boards, marbled endleaves, text block edges sprinkled red and green. Some minor marginal soiling, but overall crisp, clean, and in very good to fine condition. Bookplate of A. Moreira Cabral, and with his inscription on the flyleaf, noting that it was given to him by Eduardo da Cunha Rego in 1874. Monogram in ink on blank portion of title-page. Engraved title, engraved portrait, (4 ll.), 444 pp., (24 ll.), with full-page woodcut on p. 59. $9,500.00

FIRST EDITION of this vital source for the history of Portuguese expansion in India, and the most famous biography in the Portuguese language; it has been translated into Latin as well as English (an English edition translated by Sir Peter Wyche was published in 1664), and has gone through a multitude of editions.

D. João de Castro was a sailor, soldier, colonial administrator, scientist and cartographer. Born in Lisbon in 1500, he became at an early age a brilliant humanist, studying mathematics under Pedro Núñez. At 18 he went to Tangiers, where he was dubbed knight by the Governor, D. Duarte de Menezes. In 1535 he accompanied D. Luis, son of King Manuel I, to the siege of Tunis. D. João left for the Indies soon after 1538 and enlisted among the *aventureiros,* “the bravest of the brave,” who were sent to relieve Diu. Upon his return to Portugal in 1543, he was named commander of a fleet sent to clear the European seas of pirates, and two years later was sent with a fleet of six ships back to the Indies. He was the Portuguese ruler of India of the greatest stature. By his overthrow of Mahmud, King of Gujarat, by the relief of Diu and by the defeat of the great army of Adil Khan, D. João achieved such popularity that the merchants of Goa were willing to make him a substantial loan with only his moustache as security. Castro soon captured Broach, completely subjugated Malacca, and sent António Moniz into Ceylon. Included also is an account of the battles at Ormuz between the Turks and the Arabs. In 1547 he was appointed Viceroy of India by D. João III, but died in 1548, in the arms of his friend St. Francis Xavier. (See *Encyclopedia Britannica,* 11th ed., V, 484.)

Jacinto Freire de Andrada, an ecclesiastic gifted in writing both prose and verse, was born in Beja in 1597 and died in Lisbon in 1657. Before the Restauração he was suspected of nationalist tendencies, and retired to his cure in the diocese of Viseu. His *Vida de D. João de Castro* has sometimes been regarded as the model of Portuguese prose, and at other times has been roundly criticized for its style; see, for example, the critics quoted in Innocencio III, 24-2. One of Freire de Andrada’s most remarkable literary devices was the use of imaginary letters from D. João de Castro concerning problems such as the Turkish threat and attacks on missionaries.

The finely engraved title-page and the portrait of D. João de Castro are both signed with the monogram “LV,” i.e. Lucas Vorsterman. Vorsterman was born in Antwerpca. 1624, the son of the famous engraver Lucas Emile Vorsterman, from whom he learned the art. The son lived in Portugal from 1645 to 1648 and was a friend of D. Francisco Manuel de Mello. Soares comments, “Ainda que as suas obras não sejam comparáveis as de seu pai...
CHAVLEIDOS
LIBRI DVODECIM.

C ANITVR MEMO-
randa Chauiensis orbis propugna-
tos & celebris Victoria Lust-
tanorum adversus copias
Iniza Maluci.

Auctore Didaco de Payuâ d’Andradâ.

VLYSIPONE

Cum solitat Superiorum facultate.

Aprod Georgium Rodriguez.

1628.
e mestre, tem, todavia, o merecimento da correção e do manejo do buril, distinguiendo-se
das executadas no século XVII pela vida e movimento das suas figuras.

* There appear to be two distinct issues, one with 24 unnumbered leaves in the
final section, the other with 25, but no bibliographer has called attention to this. Arouca
A352 (calls for 50 unnumbered pages at end). Cruz, *Tipografia portuguesa do séc. XVII: A
colecção da Biblioteca Nacional*, I (all published) 186 (citing a single copy which lacks the
engraved title, otherwise with the same collation as the present copy). Innocêncio III,
239-42: without mention of the portrait; giving same pagination as our copy. Barbosa
das obras impressas no séc. XVII* 19 (the Gago Coutinho copy, lacking the engraved title
page as well as pp. 58-60). Falha 4156 (with 24 leaves at the end, as in our copy). Salva
3448 (citing the second edition, 1671). Moreira Cabral 3668: the present copy. Azambuja
1006 (same collation as our copy). Montevede 2494 (same collation as the present copy).
Ameal 988 and Azvedo-Samodães 1305: both calling for 50 pp. in the index. Rodrigo
Veloso II, 3202 (describing a copy lacking the engraved portrait, but otherwise with
the same collation as our copy). Sucena 475 (same as our copy). Avila Perez 3075 (same
collation as our copy). Bell, *Portuguese Literature* pp. 266-7. Atabey 464. *NUC*: NN, CU,
Library, University of California-Berkeley, National Library of Scotland, King’s College
London); 457393198 (Bibliothèque Nationale de France); 473345977 (Danish Union Catalogue and Danish National Bibliography);
68513354 (digitized). Porbase provides the same collation as that of our copy, citing two
complete and two incomplete copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and another
copy in the Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Copac repeats National Library of Scotland
and adds British Library.

Portuguese Conquests in Africa, India and China

*9. ANDRADE, Francisco de. *Chronica do muyto alto e muyto poderoso Rey destes reynos de Portugal Dom João o III deste nome ....* 4 volumes.
Coimbra: Na Real Officina da Universidade, 1796. 4°, nineteenth cen-
tury (ca. 1880?) crimson quarter morocco over marbled boards (a few
tiny wormholes and small traces at upper covers and joints), smooth
spines with gilt lettering and numbering, fillets in gilt and blind, light
blue-green endleaves. Woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title pages.
Typographical headpieces. Small woodcut of a cross on leaf O1 recto
of first volume. Occasional light foxing and toning, heavier on a few
leaves. Overall in very good condition. Oval orange printed paper
tickets of Biblioteca Bernardino Ribeiro de Carvalho in upper outer
corners of front pastedown endleaves. viii, xy, 385 pp.; (2 ll.), xix, 565
[i.e. 465] pp.; (2 ll.), xx, 452 pp.; (2 ll.), xxvii, 544 pp. Page 219 of volume
II misnumbered 216 and pp. 233 to 465 misnumbered 333 to 565; p. 397
of volume III misnumbered 197. 4 volumes. $1,800.00

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

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

Francisco de Andrade (ca. 1535-1614), brother of the great mystic writer Frei Tomé de Jesus, wrote this chronicle and was the author of the celebrated epic poem on the first siege of Diu, O primeiro cerco … de Diu, which he regarded as a supplementary chapter to this history. Andrade was a Commander of the Order of Christ, a member of the State Council, Chief Keeper of the Archives and Chief Chronicler of the Kingdom.

Provenance: Bernardino Ribeiro de Carvalho (1846-1910), born in the freguesia de Cabaços, concelho de Alvaiázere, came to Lisbon, was brought into the business of his uncle / father-in-law, and acquired a great fortune importing exotic lumber. He was a passionate book collector, frequenting auctions and bookshops from the 1860s until shortly prior to his death. Among the sales he attended and purchased at were those of Sir Gubian (1867), the Visconde de Juromenha (1887), José da Silva Mendes and Jorge César de Figanière (1889), the Condes de Linhares (1895), and José Maria Nepomuceno (1887).

* Borba de Moraes (1958) I, 29-30; curiously, the revised ed. does not list this work. Innocêncio II, 332. JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books 796/1. Azevedo-Samodães 145A: calling for only 542 pp. in volume IV. Avila-Perez 198. Not in Palha, or JFB (1994). On the first edition, see Europe Informed 31 and Rodrigues 171. NUC: DLC, PULC, OCI, CY, PP, PBL.

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Elegantly Printed Travel Account on China, Macau and India

11. ANDRADE, José Ignacio de. Cartas escriptas da India e da China nos annos de 1815 a 1835 ... a sua mulher D. Maria Gertrudes de Andrade. 2 volumes. Lisbon: na Imprensa Nacional, 1843. 8°, contemporary black full morocco (very lightly worn and rubbed, corners slightly bumped, some light spotting to endleaves), richly block-stamped in gilt on spine and covers, gilt inner dentelles, watered silk endleaves, all text-block edges gilt. Wood engraving of a ship in volume I, wood-engraved vignettes. Some foxing and occasional browning to plates; scattered light foxing to text. Overall in most desirable, fine condition. Neat contemporary signature of J.C. da Costa on each half-title. (8 ll.), 245 pp., (2 ll.); (5 ll.), 235 pp., (4 ll.), 12 chalk-manner lithographic portraits with tissue guards.

2 volumes. $3,500.00

FIRST EDITION, rare. Written in the form of 100 cartas, or chapters, this correspondence from husband to wife discusses the history, customs, and present state of India (especially Calcutta), Macao, and China, based on his own travels there and on his wide-ranging reading. Particular emphasis is given to the history of Portuguese discoveries, settlement and trade in the Far East, Chinese dynastic history, Chinese social life, culture, and institutions, tea, and Portugal’s long rivalry with England in Asian commerce and colonial affairs. The lithograph plates include portraits of Chinese emperors and some of Andrade’s Chinese friends, and portraits of the author
and his wife after paintings by the noted Portuguese painter Domingos António de Sequeira (1768-1837). The Cartas opens and closes with two commendatory poems by Andrade’s friend Francisco Antonio Martins Bastos, sometime poet, professor of Latin, and translator of much Latin poetry into Portuguese.

José Ignacio de Andrade, born on the Island of Sancta Maria in the Azores in 1780, devoted his life to overseas commerce, making numerous voyages to India and China. After many years he became a director of the Bank of Portugal and the Bank of Lisbon. This first edition was distributed only to his friends, and is rare. A second, fairly common edition, also with 12 lithograph portraits and with many corrections and additions, came from the same press in 1847 and is as elegant as the first.


**Elegantly Printed Travel Account on China, Macau and India**

*12. ANDRADE, José Ignacio de. Cartas escritas da India e da China nos anos de 1815 a 1835 ... a sua mulher D. Maria Gertrudes de Andrade. 2 volumes in 1. Lisbon: na Imprensa Nacional, 1843. 8°, contemporary quarter purple morocco over cloth boards (minor wear to corners; some discoloration to boards), spine with raised bands in five compartments, gilt lettering and fillets, gilt short tile and author on front cover, covers with double ruled borders in blind, brown endleaves. Wood engraving of a ship in volume I, wood-engraved vignettes. Some foxing and occasional browning to plates; scattered light foxing to text. Overall in desirable, very good condition. (10 ll.), 245 pp., (2 ll.); (5 ll.), 235 pp., (4 ll.), 12 chalk-manner lithographic portraits with tissue guards.

2 volumes in 1. $400.00

FIRST EDITION, later issue. The author sent a presentation copy of this work with a covering letter dated 12 May 1844 to D. Frei Francisco de São Luís Saraiva, O.S.B., Cardinal-Archbishop and Patriarch of Lisbon, popularly known as Cardeal Saraiva. The Patriarch responded with a letter to the author dated 20 May 1844. The two letters were printed on the rectos of single sheets, and inserted following the leaf containing on its recto a sonnet addressed to the author by P.F.O. Figueiredo, which has served as p. [1] of the initial volume, p. [2] being blank, and before p. [3], containing the beginning of “Carta I”. These two leaves are not present in the original issue.

Written in the form of 100 cartas, or chapters, this correspondence from husband to wife discusses the history, customs, and present state of India (especially Calcutta),
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*13. ANTONIO da Trindade, Fr. Sermam pregado em dia do Seraphico padre San Francisco em o Convento de Goa. Lisbon: por Paulo CraesbeecK, 1645. 4°, modern machine marbled wrappers, text block edges sprinkled red. Small woodcut of St. Francis receiving the stigmata on title-page within frame of typographical vignettes. Two woodcut initials. Some marginal dampstains. Cut very close at top margin, but without loss. Overall in good condition. (26 ll.: i.e., [Unsigned]2, A-C8). $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. There is a variant issue or state, with the verso of the title page blank. In the present copy, there are license and taxation statements on the verso of the title page. Priority not determined.

The author was a missionary stationed at São Thome. He discusses at length soldiers of Portugal vs. soldiers of Christ, mentioning the high esteem in which Portuguese soldiers were held in the East, e.g., “O Rei de Sião dirá, que na melhor Cidade, que tinha, mais o assguraua huma companhia de sincoenta soldados Portugueses, que hum exercito de seiscentos mil homens” (f. B4v).


Sermon Preached in Portuguese India
Dedicated to the British Minister Plenipotentiary

14. ATAIDE, Joaquim de Menezes e. Homilia do Excellentissimo, e Reverendissimo D. Fr. Joaquim de Menezes e Ataide, da Ordem de Santo Agostinho, Bispo de Meliapor do Conselho do Príncipe Regente de Portugal, e seu Prégador, No dia de Santo Agostinho vinte e oito de Agosto do anno de mil oitocentos e nove, na Igreja de N. Senhora da Graça de Lisboa: Dedicada ao ...

João Carlos Williers ...

por F.A.F. / The Homily Preached in the Church of the Convent of Nossa Senhora da Graça in Lisbon, on St. Augustine’s day the 28th of August 1809. Translated .... By F.A.F. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1810. 4°, modern gray boards with early plain wrappers bound in. In very good condition. Engraved heraldic bookplate of “MFA”, i.e., Manuel [Pery de Linde] Freire de Andrade, on verso of front wrapper; another somewhat different lithograph bookplate of the same owner with the same initials and the motto “Sicut Serpes” on front pastedown endleaf. (3 ll.), 50 pp. Portuguese and English texts in 2 columns.

$250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. After a sketch of the life of Augustine, the author discusses the French threat and what the Portuguese must do to avert it (pp. 39-50). There are several grateful references to the assistance of the English, to whose minister plenipotentiary “João Carlos” Williers, this publication is dedicated. The English translation is remarkable: e.g., “I am sure the Combat must have been very hot? and so hot, and dangerous, that, were it not for a most efficacious graw of God … Augustine wuld haw undoubtedly fallen a prey to his ancient Misery” (p. 16).

The Augustinian D. Fr. Joaquim Menezes e Ataide (1765-1828), a native of Porto, was Bishop of Meliapor (1804), Vigario Capitular of Funchal (1811, with the title of Archbishop), and Bishop of Elvas (1821). In a famous trial of 1827, he was accused (along with the Marquez da Fronteira, the Conde da Cunha and the Conde da Taipa) of conspiring to establish a republic. He fled the country soon thereafter, and died in Gibraltar.

F.A.F. appears to have been one F.A. Fedorov.

Provenance: Bookplates of Manuel Freire de Andrade (1911-1973), son of Augusto Freire de Andrade (1859-1929), colonialist and statesman, Governor-General of Mozambique, etc. Manuel served in the South African Embassy in Lisbon and was a book collector. The bookplates appear in Avelar Duarte as 1017 and 1021.

Innocêncio IV, 133, 453; XII, 115: calling for only 50 pp. Biblioteca Pública de Braga, Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira, p. 102. Not in Ayres Magalhães de SepÚlveda, Dicionário

To Goa via Gibraltar, Malta, Cairo, the Suez, the Red Sea, and Aden

15. BARBU DA, Claudio LaGrande Monteiro de. Huma viagem de duas mil legoas ... extraída de Revista Lisbonense ... por Felipe Nery Xavier. Nova Goa: Imprensa Nacional, 1848. 4°, contemporary navy quarter morocco over marbled boards (some wear, especially to corners and near head of spine), flat spine with gilt fillets and lettering, marbled endleaves. Internally fine. Overall in good to very good condition. xiii, 99, (1), 136, 104 pp. [first 2 pp. of final section are a folding leaf; includes 5-6bis]. $750.00

First and only edition in book form; the work had previously appeared serially in the Revista universal lisbonense. In 1839 Lagrange travelled from Lisbon to Goa via Gibraltar, the east coast of Spain, Marseilles, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, the Suez, the Red Sea, Aden and Bombay. This account includes comments on government, notable landmarks, geography and literature. Following the main text is a 136-page dictionary of place names along the route and persons and events related thereto: e.g., Fernão Mendes Pinto (p. 38), Companhia das Indias (pp. 26-27), Rafael Bluteau (p. 12), pyramids (pp. 110-13). The final section contains geographic, demographic, commercial, and political statistics for Portuguese India, as well as tables of distances, weights and measures, duties, coinage, etc. for India as compared to Brazil and Europe. Lagrange (1803-1845), a native of Setubal, was a captain in the Corps of Engineers. In 1839 he was named Secretary General of Portuguese India.

*16. **BIKER, Júlio Firmino Júdice.** *Collecção de tratados e concertos de pazes que o Estado da India Portugueza fez com os Reis e Senhores com quem teve relações nas partes da Asia e África Oriental desde o princípio da conquista até ao fim do século XVIII.* 14 volumes in 7. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1881-1887. Large 8°, later half sheep over marbled boards (some wear), smooth spines gilt, each two dark red leather labels, one with gilt lettering, the other with roman numerals in gilt, with original printed wrappers bound in. A very good set. Bookplate of Fernando Alves Barata. 1 folding plate in volume I (a facsimile document), 1 map in volume III (of Bombay).

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


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

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

Nominally the work covers five years (1612-1617), but in fact it covers much more. There is a section on the state of Christianity in Japan and the persecutions taking place there (pp. 737-53). A great deal of space is devoted to Macao and the development of Sino-Portuguese relations. Bocarro’s exhaustive account of the Zambesi River Valley and its surroundings, given when relating the travels there of Gaspar Bocarro and Diogo Simões de Madeira, is important source material for the history of African exploration. There is also much information on Portuguese diplomatic and commercial relations with Persia. Biozzi points out that this *Decade* has special interest for English readers “as it gives the Portuguese side of the sea fights off ‘Swalley Hole,’ which were the decisive factors in the founding of English power in India” (“Three Historians,” p. 25).

Bocarro (b. 1594 at Abrantes) was a *Christão-novo*. Soon after his arrival in India in 1622 he was imprisoned by the Inquisition. He saved himself from the stake by denouncing all his friends and relatives as crypto-Jews, and by at least claiming to return to the Catholic fold. In 1629 he became the protégé of the Conde de Linhares, who appointed him Guarda-mor of the royal archives of Goa and Chronicler of India. Bocarro’s masterpiece
was the *Livro das plantas de todas as fortalezas, cidades e povoações do Estado de India Oriental*. The date of his death is uncertain, but was before 1649.


Second French edition. The first French edition appeared in the same year at The Hague, and it was printed again at Maestricht, 1778. Bolts was a Dutch adventurer born ca. 1740 and apprenticed to a merchant. In 1759 he found himself in India, where he became head of a large trading firm in Calcutta, amassed a large fortune and then set out on his own. Following Verelst’s appointment as governor of Bengal there was a determined effort to rid the region of private traders: Bolts, the most conspicuous of these, was arrested and deported to England in 1769. After appealing to the higher British authorities, Bolts began to write about what he considered the arbitrary system of government in British-controlled Bengal. Verelst replied swiftly, and Bolts wrote yet another work on the subject. Here the two works are found together in a French translation, probably by Demeunier. Bolts eventually went bankrupt.

The finely-engraved frontispieces are signed by Car. Eisen as artist and N. de Launay (volume I) and Helman (volume II) as engravers. The very detailed map is after drawings by Bolts. A vocabulary gives French translations of many Indian terms.

* JFB (1994) B366. Not located in NUC.

19. BOXER, Charles Ralph. *A aclamação del Rei D. João IV em Goa e em Macau. Relações contemporaneas reeditadas e anotadas por C.R. Boxer*. Lisbon: Tipografia de José Fernandes Junior, 1932. Large 8°, Contemporary plain wrappers with manuscript title in ink on front cover (lacking original printed wrappers). In good condition. 74 pp.,( 1 l. errata). One of 65 copies. $150.00

FIRST EDITION.

* West 25.

First Edition in book form; originally appeared in *Arquivos de Macau,* vol. XII, n.º 6 (1969) and vol. XIII, n.º 1 (1970). Previously unpublished copies of official correspondence of Dom Luís de Menezes, 5º Conde da Ericeira and 1º Marquês de Louriçal (1689-Goa, 1742), edited by Boxer, with his notes. These letters are of particular interest for the history of Macau during a period not very well studied.

* West 233.


First and only separate edition.

* West 170.

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*Macao and China*

*22. CALDEIRA, Carlos José. *Apontamentos d’uma viagem de Lisboa á China e da China a Lisboa.* 2 volumes. Lisbon: G.M. Martins, 1852; and Lisbon: Castro & Irmão, 1853. 8º, contemporary quarter black morocco over marbled boards (minor wear), smooth spines gilt in romantic fashion, marbled endleaves. Steel engraved vignette of a steamship on volume II title page. Occasional very light foxing. A very good set. Lithograph armorial bookplate of Andréa-Cunha e Freitas on front free endleaf verso of volume I. 423 pp. [including errata, p. 423]; 335 pp., (8 ll.). 2 volumes. $500.00

FIRST EDITION. The author travelled to Macao and China by way of Malta, Egypt, the Red Sea, Socotora, Ceylon, Malacca, Singapore and Hong Kong. He describes Macao and various cities in China, including customs, politics, and trade, in volume I, pp. 97-401; there are also digressions on such matters as Jews in China and an explosion aboard a Portuguese frigate. On his return trip to Lisbon (by way of Siam, Singapore, Malacca, and Cape Comorim), Caldeira spent time in Goa and other places in Portuguese India.
SERMÃO
PREGADO EM
DIA DO SERAPHICO
PADRE SAM FRANCISCO
EM O CONVENTO DE GOA.
Por Frei Antonio da Trindade, segundo Difinidor
da Provincia do Apostolo São Thome
na India Oriental.
Com todas as licenças necessárias.
EM LISBOA Por Paulo Craesbeeck, Anno 1645.
(II, 30-54), Moçambique (II, 71-143), Angola (II, 172-261), Cabo Verde (II, 275-80), the Madeiras (II, 296-308) and the Azores (II, 308-329).

* Innocência II, 33: calling for 421, 330 pp., plus an unspecified number of tables; “esta obra mereceu a aceitação e acolhimento do público.” OCLC: 41099651 (University of Chicago, Harvard University-Harvard College Library, Universiteit Leiden); 217183255 (British Library, National Library of Australia); 862808763 (20 locations, most of which appear to be links to a digital copy held by the HathiTrust Digital Library); 834376212-834376226 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preußischer Kulturbesitz-Haus Potsdamer Straße, Universitäts- und Forschungsbibliothek Erfurt/Gotha-Universitätsbibliothek Erfurt). Forbase locates seven copies: two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (plus a copy of volume I only), and one in the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Copac adds Oxford University and repeats British Library.


FIRST AND ONLY EDITION? Laws concerning the buying, selling and pasturing of farm animals (pp. 3-34), on horses and bearing arms (pp. 35-48), wolves (pp. 49-56), breeding of mares (pp. 57-9), palace officials (pp. 60-8), and incest (pp. 69-80). The volume also contains a list of gold mines in various parts of India and points East (pp. 81-6), i.e., “Lista das principaes Minas auriferas, alcançadas pela curiosidade de Manoel Godinho de Heredia Cosmagrafo [sic] Indiano, residente em a Aurea Chersoneso ....”


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Includes chapters on the Portuguese in Bengal, the foundation of Bandel, early missionary work there, the Bandel Convent and its
administration, the interior and exterior of the Bandel Church, and feasts, offerings and educational work.

Provenance: Bookplate of Manuel Freire de Andrade (1911-1973), son of Augusto Freire de Andrade (1859-1929), colonialist and statesman, Governor-General of Mozambique, etc. Manuel served in the South African Embassy in Lisbon and was a book collector. The bookplate appears in Avelar Duarte 1017.


Archbishop-Elect Fights for the Portuguese Padroado in India


3 works in 1 volume. $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Innocêncio notes that these three works, of which few copies appeared in Portugal, have very useful information for those interested in the question of the Portuguese padroado, the Crown’s control of clerical appointments. In this one, the Archbishop-Elect warns that the writings of Daniel O’Connor, the apostolic vicar in Meliapor, are full of “erros, e doutrinas perigosas e subversivas,” and that he has the gall to say that prelates in Portuguese India are schismatic.

This pamphlet is part of an ongoing effort by the papacy to gain control of clerical appointments in Spanish and Portuguese colonies and former colonies. In 1831, Gregory XVI offended Spain by formalizing the Church’s relations with the former Spanish colonies in Latin America, and then filling all the sees left vacant during the wars of independence. In 1834, the pope subverted the Portuguese padroado in India by establishing apostolic vicars there who answered directly to Rome. In 1838 he suspended four bishoprics in India that were part of the padroado, transferring control of their territories from the Archbishop of Goa to the newly established vicars. The schism between the papacy and the Portuguese crown lasted for years: after Archbishop of Goa Fr. Manuel de Sáo Galdino died in 1831, the next archbishop of Goa who was recognized by the papacy did not take office until 1844 (José Maria da Silva Torres).

António Feliciano de Santa Rita Carvalho, a native of Alvações do Corgo in Villa Real, was a Benedictine monk who received his doctorate from Coimbra in 1814, and later taught there. He was appointed Archbishop of Goa in 1836, and died in Goa, of a fever, in 1839.

* Innocêncio I, 135; also listed in XVIII, 140-3, on a list of 47 publications on the “Questão do Real Padroado.” Not in Gonçalves, Síntese bibliográfica de Goa. Not in Scholberg, Bibliography of Goa and the Portuguese in India. OCLC: 35530767 (Yale
University, University of Minnesota-Minneapolis, with 156 pp. only); 632917323
(Universitätsbibliothek München). Porbase locates a copy with 156 pp. at Biblioteca
João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and two copies with the same title
but only 39 pp. at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (44
databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase, and the one at Universi-
tätsbibliothek München.

BOUND WITH:

[CARVALHO, António Feliciano de Santa Rita, Archbishop-Elect of
Goa]. Resposta ao folhetinho, que tem por título: “Theological Opinion of
an Eminent Catholic Divine, the Very Rev. Father Jarrige, Missionary Aposto-
tolic at Pondicherry, on the subject of the Portuguese Schism in India, to the
Rigth [sic] Rev. Dr. O’Connor, Vicar Apostolic of Madras. on the 19th of July,
1838.” [Colophon] Goa: Na Tipographia Nacional, 1838. 4º. Very good
condition. 6 pp., (1 l. colophon).

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A point-by-point refutation by the Archbishop-Elect of
a pamphlet by Father Jarrige addressed to Daniel O’Connor, apostolic vicar of Madras.

* Innocência I, 135 (calling for 6 pp.); also listed in XVIII, 140-3, on a list of 47 pub-
ications on the “Questão do Real Padroado.” Not in Gôncalves, Síntese bibliográfica de Goa.
Not in Scholberg, Bibliography of Goa and the Portuguese in India. OCLC: 702698071 (Yale
University, calling for 6 pp.); 35528787 (University of Minnesota-Minneapolis, University
of Wisconsin-Madison, also with 6 pp.); 681623644 and 795797485 are digitized, 37353292
is a microfilm. Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Not
located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

AND BOUND WITH:

[CARVALHO, António Feliciano de Santa Rita, Archbishop-Elect of
Goa]. Pastoral do Arcebispo Eleito de Goa, Primaz do Oriente, Governador;
e Vigario Capitular do mesmo Arcebispado Metropolitano, mostrando que hum
denominado Breve Apostolico datado de 24 de abril de 1838 he supposto; e
mandando a todos os seus subditos que o não recebão, nem executem, sem elle
se apresentar munido do beneplacito regio de Sua Magestade Fidelissima.
Goa: Na Typographia Nacional, 1838. 4º. Woodcut tailpiece (a feather
with “Fim” on a ribbon). Final page lightly browned and with small
holes in margin (paper defects?). (1 l.), 38 pp. Lacks p. 39, and errata,
the verso of which is blank.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In forty-eight points, argues that a Breve Apostolico
dated April 24, 1838 is not authentic.

* Innocência I, 135 (calling for 6 pp.); also listed in XVIII, 140-3, on a list of 47 pub-
ications on the “Questão do Real Padroado.” Not in Gôncalves, Síntese bibliográfica de Goa.
Not in Scholberg, Bibliography of Goa and the Portuguese in India. OCLC: 35528782
(Yale University, University of Minnesota-Minneapolis, with 39 pp.); 37353036 is a
microform; 681653917 is digitized. Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca
Central de Marinha. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only
the copy cited by Porbase.
*26. CARVALHO, José de Vasconcellos Guedes de, later 1° Visconde and 1° Barão de Riba Tamega. Leis de Manu, primeira legislador da India. Comprehendendo o ofício dos juizes; deveres da classe commerciante e servil; leis civis e criminaes; vertidas em portuguez do original francez “Les Livres Sacrés de l’Orient” de Mr. G. Pauthier .... Nova Goa: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1859. 8°, original green printed wrappers (spine mostly gone) Browning and foxing, as usual. Uncut and mostly unopened. Overall in very good condition. vi, 108 pp. $350.00

First Edition in Portuguese of an interesting work on Hindu law, tracing it back to its mythological roots: Manu is the Hindu version of the biblical Adam. The proceeds from the work were sent to aid the victims of the 1857 yellow fever epidemic in Lisbon. Addresses on the 16-page subscribers’ list are mostly in India.

The author received his degree from the University of Coimbra. He served as juiz da relação in Goa, later in Lisbon, and finally on was on the Supremo Tribunal de Justiça, as well as being a royal councilor.

Innocêncio XII, 235. Gonçalves, Síntese bibliográfica de Goa 516. Not located in NUC.

*27. CASTANHEDA, Fernão Lopes de. História & conquista da Índia pelos Portugueses. 4 volumes. Coimbra: Imprensa da Universidade, 1924-1933. Scriptores Rerum Lusitanarum (Série A). Folio (29.5 x 21.5 cm.), contemporary tan half sheep over faux crocodile paper boards (slight binding wear), spines gilt with raised bands in six compartments, two crimson morocco lettering and numbering pieces per volume in second and fourth compartments from head, gilt letter, decorated endleaves, top edges rouged, original printed wrappers bound in. Number 115 of 160 copies on “papel de linho numerados e rubricados.” The signed justification appears on the verso of each title page. A very good set overall, internally very good to fine. xxxiv, 504 pp.; (2 ll.), 476 pp.; (2 ll.), 377 pp.; x, 681 pp. $900.00

SPECIAL PRINTING on better quality paper, LIMITED to 160 copies, of this excellent edition, the best and most complete, of a monumental history of Portuguese expansion overseas. Lopes de Castanheda (ca. 1500-1559) was recognized very early as an authoritative source; Diogo do Couto, another highly regarded historian of the Portuguese East, wrote, “This man (Castanheda) travelled about in India for nearly ten years, visiting most of the places there, and even reaching as far as the Moluccas. He described the things of that time very diligently . . .” (translation from King Manuel). Aside from visiting the relevant sites, Lopes de Castanheda consulted documents and inscriptions, and spoke to many of those who took part in the Portuguese expansion. The Historia, originally published in 8 books (Coimbra, 1551-61), represents twenty years of painstaking labor after he returned to Portugal around 1538. The ninth book, included with the rest of the work for the first time in volume four of this collection (pp. [525]-77;
593-4), was originally published at the Hague, edited by Father C. Wessels, S.J., in 1929. Lach points out, "It is remarkable, when we recollect that no previous writer had prepared a comprehensive narrative of the genesis of the Portuguese empire, that Castanheda was able, largely through his personal enterprise, to provide his own generation and posterity with a factual record, if not a brilliant narrative, of the Asiatic activities of the Portuguese…. And more than this, he was able through his personal observations to give greater substance to his account by describing in some detail the peculiar customs and techniques followed in India and thereby to make more explicit the cultural problems of Europeans in the East" (I, 188-89). Pages [595]-681 of volume IV comprise a valuable index of names and places.

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


**Fundamental Work on the Portuguese Discoveries**


2 volumes [all published of this edition]. $500.00

Third edition in Portuguese of the first book of Lopes de Castanheda’s monumental history of Portuguese expansion overseas, dealing with the years 1497 to 1505. In the first edition, published in 1551, credit for the discovery of India is given to D. João II, while in the second Portuguese edition, published in 1554, it is given to D. Manuel. The second Portuguese edition also included minor additions that brought the number of chapters to 97 from the original 95. The present edition follows that of 1554.

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

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Fundamental Work on the Portuguese Discoveries

**29. CASTANHEDA, Fernão Lopes de. Historia do descobrimento, e conquista da India pelos portuguezes feita por Fernão Lopez de Castanheda; fielmente reimpressa por Francisco José dos Santos Marrôcos, professor Regio de filosofia racional e moral em Lisboa. Liv. I, Tom. I and Liv. I, Tom. II only [all published of this edition]. 2 volumes in 1. Lisbon: Na Offic. de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1797. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (much wear to binding, especially at foot of spine, portions of outer covers, and corners of rear cover; considerable worm damage to outer covers), flat spine with gilt fillets and crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled endleaves. Engraved Portuguese royal arms in upper two-fifths of volume I, p. [v]. Very small woodcut vignettes of a crown on title pages. Occasional light to middling mud stains, affecting mostly the verso of the front free endleaf, the half title of volume I, the blank verso of the final leaf of volume II and the rear free endleaf recto. Otherwise, on the whole clean and crisp internally. Overall in good condition. Old
ink shelf mark in upper outer corner of half title verso of volume I. xxv pp., (1 l. errata), 216 pp.; xi, 252 pp., (1 l.).

2 volumes in 1 [all published of this edition]. $300.00

Third edition in Portuguese of the first book of Lopes de Castanheda’s monumental history of Portuguese expansion overseas, dealing with the years 1497 to 1505. In the first edition, published in 1551, credit for the discovery of India is given to D. João II, while in the second Portuguese edition, published in 1554, it is given to D. Manuel. The second Portuguese edition also included minor additions that brought the number of chapters to 97 from the original 95. The present edition follows that of 1554.

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


Nicely Produced Publication

cover, in an illustrated cardboard slipcase. Slipcase slightly rubbed. Book as new. One of 500 copies in English. (2 l.), 12 p., (20 l., including 34 pages reproducing the manuscript in full color). One of 500 copies. ISBN: none. $55.00

First and Only Edition in English of Tábuas dos roteiros da India de D. Joao de Castro. Reproduces 29 of 31 charts from the original manuscript, most of which are hydrographic sketches, dealing with navigation between Goa and Suez. D. João de Castro was in the habit of noting while on board ship detailed observations of the configurations of bays and ports, perspectives of towns and populated areas, and views of the land as seen from the sea.

Treaties 1640-1841 Involving Africa, India, the Americas, and Macau

31. [CASTRO, José Ferreira Borges de, and Júlio Firmino Júdice Biker, compilers and editors]. Collecção dos tratados, convenções, contratos e actos publicos celebrados entre a Coroa de Portugal e as mais potencias desde 1640 ate ao presente. 30 volumes. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1856-1879. Large 8º, contemporary black quarter sheep over marbled boards (slight wear), smooth spines with gilt bands, short author and title gilt; text block edges sprinkled. Map and folding manuscript facsimile. Minor foxing. In fine condition. 30 volumes. $4,000.00

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

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

*32. CORTE-REAL, Jerónimo. Successo do segundo cerco de Diu. Estando Dom Joham Mazzarenhas por Capitam da fortaleza. Anno de 1546. Fielmente copiado da Ediçam de 1574, por Bento Jose de Sousa Farinha .... Lisbon: Na Offic. de Simam Thaddeo Ferreira, 1784. 8º, contemporary mottled sheep (head of spine defective; some worm damage near foot of spine; other minor wear), spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title page. Typographical headpiece and small woodcut initial on p. [1]. Minor worming to rear endleaves, front pastedown endleaf, and very
small wormhole in final two leaves without any loss. Overall in good to very good condition. Armorial bookplate of the Condes de Bomfim; letterpress shelf location tag in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. Unidentified old ink signature in upper outer corner of front free endleaf recto. xvi, 436 pp. $300.00

Second edition of this major epic poem by the celebrated sixteenth-century poet, painter and soldier Jeronimo Corte Real. “Critics of later generations have refused to ratify the estimate formed by contemporaries, who considered him the equal, if not the superior of Camoens.”—Prestage, *Encyclopedia Britannica* (11th edition), VII, 205. The poem records the famous second siege of Diu. Bento José de Sousa Farinha, the editor, was responsible for many reissues of rare early Portuguese works, as well as for the *Summario da Biblioteca Lusitana* (1786-1787). The original of Corte Real’s highly esteemed work (1574) is exceedingly rare. This second edition is scarce, and is interesting in its own right as an illustration of the rebirth of Portuguese scholarship during the eighteenth century. Corte Real was perhaps born in the Azores in 1533, and died sometime before May 12, 1590. He may have accompanied D. Sebastião to Alcácer Cobre and been captured there. The *Sucesso do segundo cerco de Diu*, and his other major work, the epic poem *Naufragio e lastimoso sucesso da perdizam de Manoel de Sousa de Sepulveda, & Dona Lianor de Sá sua mulher, e filhos, Vindo da India para este Reyno na Não chamada o Galião grande S. João, que se perdeo no cabo de Boi-Espéranca, na terra do Natal*, 1594, were written after he retired to an estate near Évora.

*Provenance:* Armorial bookplate (“Condes do Bomfim” appears beneath the arms); see Avelar Duarte, *Ex-libris portugueses heráldicos* p. 275 (nº 770). The first Conde, José Lucio Travassos Valdez (1787-1862), served in the Peninsular Wars and was in charge of putting down both the rebellion under the Conde de Amarante in 1823 and the Miguelist insurrection in Tras-os-Montes a few years later. He was governor of Madeira and served with Costa Cabral and Rodrigo da Fonseca on the Conselho. When the Maria da Fonte movement broke out he was named commander of the government forces in the south, but having been captured in late 1846 by the Duque de Saldanha, was deported along with his two eldest sons to Angola for the duration of the war. Travassos Valdez’s oldest son, José Bento Travassos Valdez, succeeded to the title. The third Conde, José Lucio Travassos Valdez (1841-1926) had been born in Luanda.


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Reproduces the full-page illustrations and the leaf at the beginning of each canto of the *Segundo cerco de Diu* from the sixteenth-century manuscript that was illuminated by the author himself, and is now preserved in the Torre do Tombo. The *Segundo cerco*, one of the most famous epic poems in Portuguese, was first published in 1574.
COLLECCÃO
DE
TRATADOS, CONVENÇÕES, CONTRATOS
E ACTOS PÚBLICOS
CELEBRADOS
ENTRE
A COROA DE PORTUGAL
E
AS MAIS POTENCIAS
DESE 1600 ATÉ AO PRESENTE
COMPILAÇÃO, COMENTÁRIOS E ANOTADAS
POR
JOSÉ FERREIRA BORGES DE CASTRO,
SUPREMO NA ELEÇÃO DA SOCIEDADE NA ORDEM DO RATOX. ASSOCIADO
PRESIDENTE DA ACADEMIA REAL DAS SCIENCIAS DE LISBOA.

TOMO I.

LISBOA
IMPRESSA NACIONAL
1856.

Item 31
War Against the Maratha

34. COSTA, Diogo da [pseudonym of André da Luz]. *Relaçam das guerras da Índia desde o anno de 1736. até o de 1740*. Porto: Na Officina de Antonio Pedroso Coimbra, 1741. 4°, modern plain wrappers. Small typographical vignette on title page. A few minor stains. In good to very good condition. (10 ll.). $800.00

First or second edition; another appeared in Lisbon in the same year (in 2 different issues). This tract was meant to counteract the confused and contradictory reports that appeared during the three years’ warfare in and around Baçaim (Bassein), between Portuguese troops and the Maratha.

By 1736 the Portuguese had been at work for four years constructing the fortress of Thana, and the workers were unpaid and unfed. The townspeople finally invited the Marathas to take possession of the island of Salsette, preferring their rule to the oppression of the Portuguese. The Marathas attacked several Portuguese outposts in 1736. Most of this work deals with the battle for Baçaim, an important Portuguese trading post on the west coast of India that fell to the Maratha in 1738.

Included here are descriptions of the deaths of General Martinho da Sylveira, General Pedro de Mello and Lieutenant Colonel João Malhão. Shorter sections describe attacks on Madapor, Damão, Chaul, Diu and Salsette.

Perhaps the most original contribution of this text is a description related in the final two pages of a naval battle on March 5, 1739 at Mangalore between the Portuguese ship *Victoria*, under the command of Antonio Brito Freire, and ten smaller vessels under the command of Savaji Angaria: the Portuguese vessel gave a very good account of itself, but was finally put out of action after inflicting considerable losses on the enemy.

Diogo da Costa is a pseudonym of André da Luz, a Lisbon grammar teacher (see Barbosa Machado, Innocêncio, Martins de Carvalho and Guerra Andrade).

History of Goa

35. COTTINEAU DE KLOGUEN, Diniz L. _Bosquejo historico de Goa ... vertido em portuguez ... por Miguel Vicente d’Abreu._ Nova Goa: Imprensa Nacional, 1858. 4°, twentieth century brown three-quarter morocco by Frederico d’Almeida over marbled boards, decorated endleaves, spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments (bands somewhat rubbed), gilt letter, top edges rouged. In fine condition. Internally very fine. vii, [5]-202 pp., (1 p. errata). $900.00

First Edition in Portuguese. Originally published in Madrasta, 1831, under the title _An Historical Sketch of Goa,_ the work includes a history of Goa and its religious establishments, and information on population, government, language, trade and industry of Goa, Salsete, Bardez and the Novas Conquistas. The translator’s notes include a list of publications on the 1821 revolution in Goa; excerpts from Dellon on _autos da fé_ and other Inquisition activities in Goa; a description of St. Francis Xavier’s tomb; and Francisco Pirard’s 1628 description of Pangim during its golden era, along with a description of it in more recent times.


36. COUCEIRO, D. Miguel de Noronha de Paiva, Conde de Paraty. _Diu e eu._ Preface by Miguel Pinto de Meneses. Lisbon: Agencia-Geral do Ultramar, 1969. 8°, original illustrated wrappers. Uncut and unopened. Light browning at edges. Overall in very good to fine condition. 168 pp, (1 l.), errata leaf loosely inserted, 15 ll. plates. $15.00

**FIRST and ONLY EDITION.**

Victory at Bicholim and Treaty Including Treatment of Merchants

37. COUTINHO, André Ribeiro. _Relação diaria da expugnação, e rendimento da praça de Bicholym em 27 de Mayo de 1726._ Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Godrigues [sic], 1728. 4°, disbound. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title-page. Typographical headpieces, woodcut headpiece and initial, woodcut tailpiece. Some stains, mostly small and very light, but a bit more pronounced on the title-page. Overall in good to very good condition. Eighteenth-century ink inscription of “António dos Santos” on p. 35. (2 ll.), 38 pp. $1,200

**FIRST and ONLY EDITION.** Eyewitness account written by the sergeant-major who commanded the infantry in this successful action in Bicholim, north of Goa, under João Saldanha da Gama, viceroy of India from 1725 to 1732. It includes an account of the
actions by the local ruler that provoked the attack (mostly interfering with merchants),
the names of the Portuguese commanders, and the military details of the action, which
continued over several weeks.

Beginning on p. 31 is the “Tratado da Paz, que o excellentissimo Senhor João de
Saldanha da Gama, Vi-Rey, e Capitão General da India, concede a Fondu Saunto Sar-
Dessay das terras de Quddale por lha pedir com instancia, promettendo de a guardar
inviolavelmente.” The treaty includes provisions that the rulers will not allow merchants
in this kingdom to be molested; that the rulers will not trade with Arabs who are enemies
of the Portuguese; that the rulers will return all the Kaffirs stolen from the Portuguese; and
that the rulers will pay an annual tribute of 2 Arabian horses. Sar-Dessay’s agreement to
each provision is given afterwards (pp. 34-35), and further conditions are on pp. 36-37.

Saldanha da Gama became famous for his many victories over the Bounsoló.
Ribeiro Coutinho notes at the end that the rulers of Sunda and Canara were so
impressed with the outcome of this campaign that they approached the viceroy asking
for peaceful relations.

The author also fought in the War of the Spanish Succession, went on an expedition
to Corfu in 1716, and fought in the battle of Belgrade the following year. He went
to India in 1723 in the capacity of a sergeant major and served as alcaide-môr of Baçaim.
In 1735 he was a Lieutenant Colonel at the Nova Colonia do Sacramento in present-day
Uruguay. He died at Rio de Janeiro in 1751, having achieved the rank of Colonel of an
infantry regiment. Ribeiro Coutinho wrote another important work, on military theory,
published posthumously in two volumes in 1751, sumptuously printed and dedicated
to Gomes Freire, to whose entourage he had belonged: O Capitão de infanteria portuguez.
Other works include Prototypo constituido das partes mais essanciaes de hum general perfeyto,
delineado em o perfeytissimo general, & Governador das Armas Portuguezas em a Provincia de
Alem-Tejo, o Senhor Pedro Mascarenhas .... (1713).

Barbosa Machado I, 172; on the author, see also IV, 19. Innocencio I, 68 (without
mention of the preliminary leaves; citing the copy in the BN, Lisboa). Figanère 893. Bib-
liotheca Boxeriana 562. Biblioteca Central da Marinha, Catálogo das obras impressas no séc.
XVIII 713. Coimbra, Miscelâneas 7108, 7949. Not in Scholberg, Bibliography of Goa and the
Portuguese in India. Not in Palha. OCLC: 503867117 (British Library). Porbase gives two
locations: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Not located
located in Melvyl. Copac repeats British Library. KVK (44 databases searched) locates
only the copies cited by Porbase.

The Portuguese in Asia 1526-1536, by “A Pioneer Orientalist” (Boxer)

38. COUTO, Diogo do. Decada Quarta da Asia, dos feitos que os Portugueses
fizeram na conquista e descobrimento das terras, & mares do Oriente: em
quanto governarao a India Lopo Vaz de São Payo, & parte de Nuno da Cunha.
Composta por mandado do invencivel Monarcha de Espanha dom Felipe Rey
de Portugal o primeiro deste nome. Por Diogo do Couto Guarda Môr da torre
do tombo do estado da India. Lisbon: Impreso por Pedro Crasbeek, no
Collegio de Santo Agostinho, 1602. Folio (28 x 19 cm.), contemporary
sheep (rather worn), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments,
remains of lettering piece, double-ruled borders in blind on covers,
text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Numerous woodcut initials. Light dampstains and toning. Small wormhole in first four leaves, mostly in blank portions, but touching a few letters of the third leaf without affecting legibility. Tiny round wormhole in blank margin of final two leaves. Overall in good to very good condition. Title page has early scored ink inscription of Livraria do Collegio de Évora, somewhat later old inscription “Da Livraria do Conv.º de N. Sr.ª de Jesus de Lx.º”, and old faded library stamp. (12), 207 ll. Main text in two columns.

$6,000.00

FIRST EDITION of a major early work on Asia: “as a pioneer Orientalist, Diogo do Couto ranks with João de Barros” (Boxer p. 17). Continuing Barros’ history (Decades I-III appeared 1552-63), Couto wrote Decades IV through XII. This fourth Decade covers the years 1526-36. Barros had left copious material for a volume to follow his third Decade; his manuscript was edited by João Baptista Lavanha and published in Madrid, 1615, with the title Quarta decada da Asia de João de Barros. Although Barros’s fourth Decade covers the same ground as Couto’s it is an entirely different work.

Couto (Lisbon 1542-Goa 1616) spent the better part of 50 years in India, which gave him a different perspective than that of Barros, for Couto was often personally acquainted with the scenes, events and persons described in his work. “The sententious generalities of the majestic Barros are replaced by bitter protests and practical suggestions. He is a critic of abuses rather than persons. He writes from the point of view of the common soldier, as one who had seen both sides of the tapestry of which Barros smoothly ignored the snarls and thread-ends … He can, however, write excellent prose, and he gives more of graphic detail and individual sayings and anecdotes than his predecessor” (Bell, Portuguese Literature p. 196). Couto’s manuscripts of the Decades suffered at the hands of enemies and the elements; one was on a ship captured by the English, another two were stolen, one vanished, and one laid unpublished until 1788. The fourth Decade was the only one that was published immediately upon its completion.

There is a variant issue with a somewhat different title page, which reads: Decada Quarta da Asia, dos feitos que os Portugueses fizeram na conquista e descobrimento das terras, & mares do Oriente: em quanto governarão a India Lopo Vaz de saim Pago, & parte do tempo de Nuno da Cunha. Composta por mandado do muito catholico e invencivel Monarcha de Espanha dom Filipe Rey de Portugal o primeiro deste nome. Por Diogo do Couto Chronista e guarda mór da torre do tombo do estado da India. The verso of the title page of the present copy is blank, while the variant contains a “Carta de sua ma- / / gestade pera Diogo do Couto / / Chronista & guarda mór da torre do Tombo do esta- / / do da India.” The rest of both issues appear to be from the same setting of type, except that the present copy contains the signature ¶2, while this signature is absent from the variant.

BOSQUEJO HISTÓRICO
DE
GOA
ESCRITO EM INGLEZ
PELO
REVERENDO DINIZ L. COTTINEAU DE KLOGUEN
VERTIDO EM PORTUGUEZ, E ACRESCENTADO COM
ALGUMAS NOTAS, E RECTIFICAÇÕES
POR
MIGUEL VICENTE D'IRREI.
Amanuense da Secretaria do Governo Geral
do Estado da Índia Portugueza.

NOVA-GOA
1858.

IMPRESA NACIONAL.
38. Richard C. Ramer

Japonica, col. 33 (both with short title and without collation; issue points not determinable). Salvá 3272 (the present issue). Heredia 3267 (the Salvá copy). See also Boxer, Three Historians of Portuguese Asia pp. 12-22; Bell, Portuguese Literature pp. 195-8, and Diogo do Couto, passim. Porbase locates five copies, four in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one of the other issue, lacking the final leaf, with three leaves mutilated, cut down and with serious worming; another of the present issue, lacking the final leaf, cut down, with serious worming and with major repairs; a third of the present issue with serious worming; the fourth copy, the other issue, apparently in good condition or better), and one copy in the Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra (cut down and in poor condition; appears to be the other issue).

39. COUTO, Diogo do. Decada Quarta da Asia, dos feitos que os Portugueses fizeram na conquista e descobrimento das terras, & mares do Oriente: em quanto governarão a India Lopo Vaz de sam Payo, & parte do tempo de Nuno da Cunha. Compasta por mandado do muito catholico e invencível Monarcha de Espanha dom Filipe Rey de Portugal of primeiro deste nome. Por Diogo do Couto Chronista e guarda mòr da torre do tombo do estado da India. Lisbon: Impresso por Pedro Crasbeeck, no Collegio de Santo Agostinho, 1602. Folio (27.3 x 18.3 cm.), eighteenth-century cat’s-paw sheep (some wear, rubbed), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, citron leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text block edges marbled. Woodcut royal arms on title, woodcut initials. Old inscription scored in lower margin of title page. Overall in very good, albeit incomplete condition, lacking two leaves. Ownership inscription of Antonio Leite on recto of front free endleaf. (12), 207 ll. [but lacks T3-4]. Main text in two columns. $1,800.00

FIRST EDITION of a major early work on Asia: “as a pioneer Orientalist, Diogo do Couto ranks with João de Barros” (Boxer p. 17). Continuing Barros’ history (Decades I-III appeared 1552-63), Couto wrote Decades IV through XII. This fourth Decade covers the years 1526-36. Barros had left copious material for a volume to follow his third Decade; his manuscript was edited by João Baptista Lavanha and published in Madrid, 1615, with the title Quarta decada da Asia de João de Barros. Although Barros’s fourth Decade covers the same ground as Couto’s it is an entirely different work.

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40. COUTO, Diogo do. Observações sobre as principaes causas da decadência dos Portuguezes na Asia, escritas por ... em forma de dialogo, com o título de Soldado Pratico, publicadas de ordem da Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa, por Antonio Caetano do Amaral .... Lisbon: Na Offic. da Acad. Real das Sciencias, 1790. Tall 8°, nineteenth-century (end of first quarter or beginning of second quarter?) quarter black sheep over marbled boards (slight binding wear), flat spine with gilt fillets and lettering, marbled endleaves, text block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut arms of the Academia Real das Sciencias on title page. Typographical headpieces. Woodcut factotum initials. Light browning. In very good to fine condition. Oval blue-and-white paper tag at head of spine. [iii]-xiv pp., (1 l.), 161, 110 pp. Lacks the blank leaf before title page, as usual. Only once since beginning to take note of such things in 1969 have we ever seen a copy with this initial blank leaf present. $500.00

FIRST EDITION. The first dialogue is entitled, “Dialogo do soldado pratico, que trata dos enganos, e desenganos, da India”; it is between a former governor of India and a veteran soldier from the same province. The second part, “Dialogo do soldado pratico portuguez … entre hum governador novamente eleito, e hum soldado antigo,” is divided into chapters whose subjects include ships and pilots, Portuguese bureaucrats in India, expenses, the king’s lack of money in India, Ceylon, pepper, the fleet’s expenses, viceroys, the harm China does to Portuguese India (pp. 96-8), and the reason so many Portuguese ships are lost at sea.

The text is based on a manuscript then at the Academia das Sciencias—Innocência noted that it should be corrected by comparison with a more accurate manuscript at the Biblioteca Pública de Evora.

Of this and Couto’s other posthumous works, Boxer comments, “None of them [his other works] were printed until long after his death. Like Barros, he was more admired...
and quoted than read and studied. The most popular of his posthumous works, the
Diálogo do soldado prático was printed in 1790 and copies of the original stock were still
on sale at the publisher’s repository over a century later, when Professor Edgar Prestage
bought the last one” (Three Historians of Portuguese Asia, p. 22). A new edition, edited
by M. Rodrigues Lapa from a manuscript (partly holograph) at the Biblioteca Nacional,
Lisbon, was printed in 1936.

Couto (Lisbon 1542-Goa 1616), spent the better part of 50 years in India, which gave
him a different perspective than that of João de Barros, for Couto was often personally
acquainted with the scenes, events and persons described in his work. “The sententious
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common soldier, as one who had seen both sides of the tapestry of which Barros smoothly
ignored the snarls and thread-ends … He can, however, write excellent prose, and he
gives more of graphic detail and individual sayings and anecdotes than his predecessor”
(Bell, Portuguese Literature p. 196).


*41. COUTO, Francisco [Alberto] Cabral. O fim do estado Português
da Índia, 1961: um testemunho da invasão. Lisbon: Tribuna da História,
2006. Batalhas de Portugal, 25. Small folio (27.8 x 20.2 cm.), publisher’s
illustrated boards. As new. 135, (1) pp., illustrated, some illustrations
in color, bibliography, maps. ISBN: 972-8799-53-5. $50.00
FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

42. CRUZ, F.A. d’. St. Thomas, the Apostle, in India. An Investigation Based
on the Latest Researches in Connection with the Time-Honoured Tradition
Regarding the Martyrdom of St. Thomas in Southern India. Madras: Printed
by Hoe & Co. at the “Premier” Press, 1922. 8°, original orange printed
wrappers (slight wear at head and foot of spine). Small illustration on
title page. In very good to fine condition. Engraved heraldic bookplate
of “MFA”, i.e. Manuel [Fery de Linde] Freire de Andrade. x, 68 pp.,
(1 l.), 23 ll. plates. $150.00
FIRST EDITION. A second edition appeared in 1929. The author argues that St.
Thomas the Apostle was martyred on a hill near Madras, based on old Portuguese legends
and other independent evidence.
Provenance: Bookplate of Manuel Freire de Andrade (1911-1973), son of Augusto Freire
de Andrade (1859-1929), colonialist and statesman, Governor-General of Mozambique,
etc. Manuel served in the South African Embassy in Lisbon and was a book collector.
The bookplate appears in Avelar Duarte 1017.
* Not in Scholberg.
43. DEUS, Jacinto de, O.F.M. Vergel de plantas, e flores da Provincia da Madre de Deos dos Capuchos Reformados. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Deslandes, 1690. Folio (28.1 x 19.8 cm.), contemporary vellum, originally limp (board stiffeners, warped, new endpapers and leather ties recently added), manuscript vertical title on spine, text block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut vignette on title-page, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Paper flaw in F3 costing a few letters, light marginal dampstaining at end, occasional light spotting. Internally fine; overall in very good condition. Stamp of the Casa de Cadaval in blank margins of title and 2 text pages. Small square printed paper shelf ticket of same with manuscript notations near upper outer corner of recto of second (older) front free endleaf. (6 ll.), 479 pp. $11,000.00

FIRST and ONLY COMPLETE EDITION of this very rare chronicle of the province of Madre de Deos, Goa, with hundreds of pages on China, Macau, Cambodia and Ceylon. It begins with the arrival of Franciscan missionaries in Goa in 1540, providing also significant material on Cochim, Damão, Chaul and Diu. Chapter 4 is devoted to the activities of Capuchins in China (pp. 115-271), many in Macau, and pp. 149-264 are given over to a “Discriçam do Imperio da China,” which includes comments on buildings, navigation, language, police, government, industry, etc. Chapter 5 deals with Malacca and Siam (pp. 272-98), Chapter 6 with Cambodia (pp. 298-354). Chapter 8 has sections on Moçambique (pp. 424-6) and Ceylon (pp. 426-9), and a biography of a Capuchin who was a Kaffir (pp. 439-41). Throughout the volume are extensive comments on churches (including their miraculous images) and on the missionary activity of individual Capuchins in Goa and elsewhere in Asia. (Many of these biographies are 6 to 10 pages long.) While much has been written concerning Jesuit missions in this area, relatively little is known of the Capuchin work which this book details, including at the end a year-by-year chronicle from 1623 to 1679 with the names of the “guardians.” Everywhere the Capuchins went they established schools, wrote books in the vernacular of the country, held public conferences with the learned heathen—and found their chief obstacle in the European traders, including the Portuguese. Fr. Jacinto made efforts to consult primary source material: “Com grande trabalho descobri o fogo escondido no poço da antiguidade, & obscura caverna do esquicimento por cartorios, & archivos, por informações, & papeis, que alguns particulares curiosos conservarão” (†3v). Some of these documents are transcribed within the text.

Fr. Jacinto de Deus was a Capuchin who served as provincial and a Deputy of the Inquisition in the province of Madre de Deos. He died in Goa in 1681; this work was edited and published posthumously by P. Fr. Amaro de Santo Antonio, provincial of Madre de Deos. During the eighteenth century, Fr. Jacinto was harshly criticized for unnecessarily turning into Portuguese many words that the critics thought had adequate Portuguese equivalents. One critic suggested that the Vergel das plantas should have been entitled Sementeira de vocabulos latinos puerilmente aportuguezados. Innocenci notes, however, that many of Fr. Jacinto’s neologisms had been accepted into common Portuguese usage by the nineteenth century.

DECA DA QUARTA DA ASIA,

DOS FEITOS QUE OS PORTUGUESES FIZERAM NA CONQUISTA E DESCOBIMENTO DAS TERRAS, & MARES DO ORIENTE; EM QUANTO GOVERNARÃO A INDIA Lopo Vaz de Sá Payo, & parte de Nuno da Cunha.

Composta por mandado do Invencível Monarca de Espanha Dom Felippe Rey de Portugal o primeiro destes nomes.

POR DIOGO DO COVOTO GUARDA MOR DA TERRA DO TOMBO DO ESTADO DA INDIA.

Da Licença de sua Majestade Ordinária.

EM LISBOA.
Impresso por Pedro Crasbeck, no Collegio de santo Agostinho. Anno M. DCII.

44. [DODSLEY, Robert]. Economia da vida humana. Tradução de hum manuscrito indiano composto por hum antigo Brame: no frontespicio della se colocou huma carta de hum fidalgo inglez residente em a China. Dirigida ao Conde de … [sic] que contêm huma narração do modo como este manuscrito foi descoberto. Obra traduzida do inglez, e agora novamente do francez, por ***. Lisbon: Impressão Liberal, 1822. 8°, disbound. In good to very good condition. Contemporary manuscript ink errata on p. 108. (1 l.), v, 110 pp. $250.00

Rare Portuguese translation. When first published in 1751, the original English text had a ready sale, passing through several issues in the year of publication. By the year 1812 the work had attained its fiftieth edition. It has also been translated into French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Italian, and Welsh, has been paraphrased in verse, and illustrated in various styles by distinguished artists.

* Gonçalves Rodrigues 3781 (giving collation of iv, iv, 120 pp., but without locating any copy). Despite the difference in collation, our copy appears to be complete. Not located in NUC. OCLC: this edition not located. Cites Portuguese language editions of Porto 1777, Bahia 1818, and Paris 1827. This edition not located in Porbase, which cites 5 copies of the Porto 1777 edition (two at the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian; three at the Universidade Nova de Lisboa), a single copy of a Lisbon 1814 edition at the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, a single copy of the Bahia 1818 edition at the same location, a single copy of an edition of Lisbon: Impressão Liberal, 1823 at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, as well as single copies of Lisbon 1826 and Lisbon 1830 editions at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and finally a single copy of a Lisbon 1859 edition at the Gulbenkian Foundation. No editions in Portuguese located in Melvyl.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Interesting and useful new reference work, nicely printed on excellent quality paper in two volumes. Volume I covers entries A—H. Volume II covers entries I—Z. The 390 articles, on diverse subjects such as economics, society, war, gastronomy, art, architecture, theater, medicine, biographies of navigators, political leaders, merchants, cartographers, soldiers and adventurers, texts about cities, forts, products and battles, both on land and on the sea, the slave trade, and much more, were written by a team of 79 specialists from more than 30 universities and investigative institutions in 9 countries. Each article contains bibliographical citations. The period treated is one during which Portugal had a profound impact on history, the effects of which are still felt today. Portuguese expansion caused important alterations in the global economy, and was instrumental in causing Europeans to become aware of religions, technologies, flora, fauna, and artistic traditions not previously known to them. The impact on peoples of other continents was equally profound.

46. [EAST INDIA COMPANY]. First [-Eighth] Report from the Committee of Secrecy Appointed by the House of Commons ... to Enquire into the State of the East India Company. 12 reports in 2 volumes. London: Printed for T. Evans, 1773. Folio (32 x 21.2 cm.), contemporary blind-tooled calf (very worn and chafed, covers detached, spine labels gone), spines with raised bands in six compartments, covers decorated in blind. Internally sound, and in fine condition. Overall in good condition. Many folding tables in text. The Eighth Report lacks all after p. cxxii of the Appendix [only 1 leaf?]. 12 reports in 2 volumes. $900.00

These two volumes contain 8 of 9 reports from the Committee of Secrecy on the East India Company; 2 of 5 reports of the Committee Appointed to Enquire into the Nature, State and Condition of the East India Company; and 2 of 4 reports of the Select Committee on the East India Company. The Eighth Report contains (pp. 209-15) correspondence of Warren Hastings. Although portions of these voluminous reports are concerned with petty matters, much light is shed on the internal politics of England and India during a crucial period in their history.

In August 1772, during the sitting of the Select Committee (no. 23), the Company was forced to ask the Government for a million pound loan. This caused an uproar; it was only in March they had given a dividend. Parliament was recalled, and Lord North moved for a Committee of Secrecy to examine the question, since there had been complaints that the Select Committee had divulged confidential information. The Select Committee continued to sit, but a new Secret Committee of 13 was also set up. The two Committees overlapped; all their reports were damning. “In a country where abuses of office are practised with an audaciousness that seems to except the offender to instant
punishment, and yet are supported by such a complication of artifice, and multitude of
associates, that to detect is difficult, and to mark an offender almost impossible ... we shall
be very solicitous to hear what progress is made by the supervisors in this object of their
enquiries [into the powers of Collectors], since we more than suspect the result will lay
open a most iniquitous scene of oppression and peculation” (letter from the Committee
to Richard Becher, one of their members, sent to India to investigate abuses, April 1770).
This is one of many such letters. One conclusion the Committee came to was that “the
present state of the Company in England, for want of cash, is principally owing to the
great quantity of bills drawn by the Company’s Presidencies in India, in the season of
1770, and accepted in England since the first day of March 1772.”
These reports are a mine of information and make fascinating reading, unexpected
from the headings of the enquiry: Debt and Revenues, Territorial Management, Freight
and Demurrage, Judicature, salt trade, and so on. This most able and thorough report
has 137 appendices, a general appendix, and an excellent and detailed index.
Each report appears to have been printed in two editions: one with the imprint of T.
Evans (as here) and another with no publisher or bookseller identified on the title-page.
Most of the reports were also reprinted London, 1803-04 in a collected edition by order
of the House of Commons. ESTC lists all of the reports in our set—locating 4 to 7 copies
each worldwide—except for the Eighth Report. No institution (including the British
Library) is reported as owning as nearly complete a set of the reports as we offer here.

BOUND WITH:

[First-Second] Report from the Committee Appointed to Enquire into the
Nature, State, and Condition of the East India Company, and of the British

AND BOUND WITH:

[First & Third] Report from the Select Committee Appointed by the House
of Commons ... to Enquire into the Nature, State, and Condition of the East
India Company, and of the British Affairs in the East Indies. London: Printed
for T. Evans, 1773. Folio.

Hong Kong, Sri Lanka, Malta, and More

47. FERNANDES, João Gregorio. De Macau a Lisboa a bordo do
“Republica” em 1911. (Notas rapidas.) Macau: Typ. Mercantil de N.T.
Fernandes e Filhos, (1918). 8°, original printed wrappers (slightly
foxed and with pencil signature), stitched in the oriental manner,
with ribbon ties (those on rear cover defective). Preliminary leaves
with red-ruled borders, black-rule borders in text. In very good,
oriental-style unopened condition. Illegible signature dated [1]922
at head of title page. (4 ll.), 68 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The narrative discusses mainly the places where the
ship stopped: Hong Kong (pp. 1-27), Sabang (pp. 28-32), Colombo (pp. 33-41), Aden (pp.
42-4), Port Said (with an excursion to Cairo: pp. 45-59), Malta (pp. 60-3), Gibraltar (pp. 64-6), finally arriving at the mouth of the Tejo and viewing Lisbon (pp. 67-8).

Gomes, Bibliografia Macaense 3489. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 174428301 (Univ. Bibl. Johann Christian Senckenberg-Frankfurt); 219892618 (British Library, National Library of Australia). Copac repeats British Library only. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copy at the Univ. Bibl. Johann Christian Senckenberg, Frankfurt (via HeBIS, the Union Catalog of Hesse), and another in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (via Portbase). Not located in Hollis or Orbis. Not located in Melvyl.

Third Marques de Tavora Strikes Back Against the King of Soonda (Goa)

48. FONSECA, Felix Feliciano da. Relação dos felicissimos successos obrados na India Oriental em o ViceReinado do Illustrissimo, e Excellentissimo Marquez de Tavora ViceRey, e Capitão General daquelle estado. Extrahida de algumas cartas remetidas a esta Corte. Lisbon: Na Officina de Domingos Rodrigues, 1753. 4º, later quarter cloth over marbled boards. Woodcut vignette on title-page. Lightly browned; small hole in outer margin of final leaf, without loss. Overall in good to very good condition. Paper label with manuscript title, place, date and shelf mark on front cover. 8 pp. $900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this rare newsletter relating the third Marques de Tavora’s victories against the King of Soonda, who had been advised that the new viceroy was busy and was too short of forces to avenge any insults, and acted accordingly. The viceroy gathered a small fleet and set out to make the King regret his actions, capturing the forts of Piro and Corvem and the praça de Ximpim. The Relação closes by relating with approval that the viceroy allowed the spoils of war to be divided among his troops and ordered captured artillery pieces to be transported to Mozambique. Eyewitness details abound, including comments on the construction of the fortresses and a note that the enemy hid their casualties so the Portuguese would not know how much damage they had caused. The author states on the final page that this account was copied from a letter.

Francisco de Assis de Tavora, third Marques de Tavora, was appointed Viceroy of India in February 1750 by the newly crowned D. José I, arriving in India in September of the same year. The charming and cultured Marques and his wife returned to Lisbon in 1754, where discontent with the regime of the Conde de Oeiras (later Marques de Pombal) apparently led them to become involved in the plot to assassinate D. José I. They and the other Tavora conspirators were publicly executed in a gruesome spectacle in 1759.

The rarity of the present work, which reflects so favorably on the vice regal reign of the Marquês de Távora, may be due to the changing political winds several years after it was printed. Following the executions, the remaining women, children, and men in the family were imprisoned in separate convents and monasteries, and obliged to profess religious vows. The lands and other wealth of the houses of Távora, Atouguia, Aveiro and Vila Nova were confiscated by the crown, while the arms of the Távoras were destroyed, and use of the name Távora was forbidden.

Innocêncio II, 264: giving no biographical information, and noting that the author’s name may be a pseudonym. Gonçalves 1092. Coimbra, Catálogo de miscelâneas 7142, 7910. JFB (1994) F117. Pope, India in Portuguese Literature, pp. 191-2 (with incomplete transcription...
of title, and incorrectly giving the date of publication as 1743). Not in Scholberg. Not in Palha. Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal, Avila Perez or Montevedre. Author not in Barbosa Machado. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 5896570 (Princeton University, Newberry Library, University of Hawaii); 62406849 (University of Minnesota). Porbase locates four copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. Not located in Hollis or Orbis. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

**Periodical Crucial for Encouraging Historiography of Portuguese Goa**


FIRST EDITION. This periodical, written almost entirely by Filippe Nery Xavier, is of great value for its statistics and for the information it gives on customs of Portuguese India. It is credited by Devi and Seabra with inspiring several historians: “O Gabinete Literário das Fontainhas desempenhou um papel importantíssimo no despertar do gosto pelos estudos históricos em Goa ... Pouca ficção publicava, concentrava-se principalmente na edição de documentos inéditos ou pouco conhecidos, de artigos sobre a história portuguesa e indiana, atingindo uma alta nível de rigor de investigação, e, acima de tudo, apresentando Goa como realidade histórica, com uma problemática própria, que a decadência ia fazendo esquecer. Esta revista, o seu redactor e Cunha Rivara foram indiscutivelmente os três mais importantes factores responsáveis pelo florescimento da historiografia em Goa” (p. 153).

Literary works were also published here, including Manuel Joaquim da Costa Campos’ *Um fatal engano* and a dramatic work by A.G. Meissner.

There is a good deal of bibliographic confusion about this work, because of its rarity and the changes in title. After December 1848 the *Gabinete* was published very irregularly, under the title *Esboço de um dicionário histórico-administrativo* (Gonçalves 2851 gives date as 1850; not in Porbase) and then *Colecção das leis peculiares das comunidades agrícolas dos Concelhos das Ilhas, Salsete e Bardes* (listed in Gonçalves 2846 with the date 1852, in Porbase with the date 1878). Rafael and Santos list the work as continuing until 1852, in 5 issues.

*Innocêncio II, 302. Rafael and Santos, Jornais e revistas portugueses do séc. XIX, 2335. Scholberg, Bibliography of Goa JA64: calling for an unspecified number of issues dated January 15, 1846 to December 1848; “the three volumes of the second series (Dicionário) were published from 1850 to 1855.” Gonçalves Síntese bibliográfica de Goa 2853: calling for 3 volumes, with 286 pp. in the third. Mártires Lopes, Imprensa de Goa p. 87: “de grande valor histórico”; notes that after 1848 its publication was so irregular that it was no longer a periodical, and in 1850 the *Esboço* appeared, followed in 1852 by the first part of the *Colecção das leis peculiares das comunidades agrícolas dos concelhos das Ilhas, Salsete e Bardes*. Devi & Seabra, Literatura indo-portuguesa p. 142, 153. Universidade de Coimbra,

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, rare, of these documents printed in India, probably at Bombay, in favor of the 1822 Portuguese constitution. Joaquim Manoel Correa da Silva and Manuel José Gomes Loureiro were field marshals, Gonçalo de Magalhães Teixeira Pinto a desembargador. They were among the principle actors in a revolt at Goa on September 16, 1821, in favor of the 1820 revolution in Portugal.


51. GODINHO, P. Manuel, S.J. *Relação do novo caminho que fez por terra e mar vindo da Índia para Portugal no ano de 1663 ... Introdução de Augusto Reis Machado.* (Lisbon?): Divisão de Publicações e Biblioteca, Agência Geral das Colónias, 1944. 4°, original printed wrappers (minor soiling and wear). Title page printed in blue and black. Overall in fine condition. xvi, 232 pp., (2 ll.). $60.00

Third edition of this “remarkable account” (Bell p. 221), a rare and important work on the Near East. The Jesuit Manuel Godinho (ca. 1630-1712) describes his 10-month journey in 1663, mostly overland, from India to Portugal by way of Ormuz, Cormorão, Baçorá, Babylon, Baghdad, Ana, Taibe and Aleppo to Alexandria; from there he sailed to Marseille. Chapter 13 gives a brief history of Persia and a description of its wealth, power, customs and religion. The first edition appeared at Lisbon, 1665, and is rare; the second appeared in 1842. This third edition includes an introduction by Reis Machado (pp. ix-xvi) and the subject index, which had appeared in the 1665 edition but not in the 1842 edition.

DECADA QUARTA
DA ASIA,

DOS FEITOS QUE OS PORTUGUESES FI:
ZERAM NA CONQUISTA E DESCOBERTO
das terras & marés do Oriente em quanto governa-
rão a India Lopo Vaz de Fialpe & parte do
tempo de Nuno da Cunha.

Composta por mandado de muito católico e inacável Ma-
narchal de Espanha dom Filipe Rey de Portugal
o primeiro do se nome.

POR DIOGO DO COVOTO CHRONISTAE

guardas mor da torre do tombo do estado da India.

Com licença da sua & geral Inquisição & do Ordinário.

EM LISBOA.
Impresso por Pedro Crasbech, no Collégio de
santo Agostinho, Anno MDCII.

Com Testimônia Real.

Fourth edition. A “remarkable account” (Bell p. 221) on the Near East. The Jesuit Manuel Godinho (ca. 1630-1712) describes his 10-month journey in 1663, mostly overland, from India to Portugal by way of Ormuz, Cormorão, Baçorá, Babylonia, Baghdad, Ana, Taibe and Aleppo to Alexandria; from there he sailed to Marseille. Chapter 13 gives a brief history of Persia and a description of its wealth, power, customs and religion. The first edition appeared at Lisbon, 1665, and is rare; the second appeared in 1842, a third in 1944.

*53. GOMES, Francisco Luiz. A liberdade da terra e a economia rural da India Portugueza. Lisbon: typographia Universal, 1862. 8°, original yellow printed wrappers (some chipping to spine). Uncut and unopened. Overall in very good to fine condition. 102 pp., (1 blank l.). $150.00

FIRST EDITION. This work is devoted to the study of Goan agriculture, systems of land tenure, and a calculation of Goa’s benefits to Portugal.

Born in Goa in 1829, the author was appointed surgeon in a regiment of the Infantaria da India and later professor at the Escola Médico-Cirúrgica de Goa. Elected deputy for Goa in 1860, he spent the next decade in Portugal as a prolific journalist and writer on political economy and Goan history. He died at sea in 1869 on a voyage returning to Goa.

Innocencio IX, 327. Costa, Dicionário de literatura goesa, II, 47; for more on the author, see II, 44-55. Gonçalves 1183. Scholberg HG7; on Gomes see also HG1-10 and D50, 62, 83, and 158. NUC: ICn, NSyU, KU, CU.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of what appears to be the author’s first book. The title as given on the title page, above, differs from that on the front wrapper: Ensaio historico
de Portugal. Apontamentos chronologicos da historia portuguez, antiga e moderna colligidos, coordenados e illustrados para uso das escolas.

The author, a native of Nova Goa (1846-1896), began to practice law at age 20. He was also active in municipal government of Portuguese India, and in education there, holding various administrative posts, as well as teaching philosophy, history and political economy at the Liceu de Nova Goa. From 1888 he was director of the Biblioteca Nacional de Nova Goa.

Provenance: The library of Victor M. d’Avila Perez was one of the dozen or so most important ever sold at auction in Portugal. The catalogue, compiled by Arnaldo Henriques de Oliveira, consisted of six volumes, the first beginning on 30 October 1939, while the sixth began on 29 April 1940. There were a total of 8962 lots, including many sixteenth and seventeenth century rarities.

* Innocencio, XVI, 44. Costa, Dicionário de literatura goesa II, 105-8. Avila Perez 3345 (presumably the present copy, although the title page is transcribed incorrectly, and the collation is stated as 98 pp. only). Catálogo dos livros opúsculos e manuscritos pertencentes à Biblioteca Nacional de Nova Goa (India Portugueza) 1907 p. 97. Not in Gonçalves. Not in Scholberg. See also Grande enciclopédia XII, 560. OCLC: 4658839 (University of New Mexico, University of California-San Diego); 76575777 (internet resource). Porbase locates four copies: three in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac adds University of Liverpool. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

**Heroic Deeds of the Portuguese in East Africa, the Persian Gulf, the Far East, and India**


FIRST and ONLY EDITION, based on a previously unpublished manuscript in the Torre do Tombo. The manuscript was written in 1612 in Hormuz, then controlled by Portugal, to the safety of which Fr. António had fled after the disaster of his last mission to Persia. It is a patriotic compendium of heroic Portuguese deeds in the “Estado da Índia”, which included parts of East Africa, the Persian Gulf, and Far East in addition to Portuguese possessions in India, and is dedicated to the prince “Dom Phelipe de Austria”, i.e., the future King Filipe III of Portugal (Felipe IV of Spain). The learned preface by Pereira da Costa, director of the Torre do Tombo from 1966 to 1988, occupies pp. 9-27.

D. Frei António de Gouveia, a member of the Order of Hermits of St. Augustine (now Order of St. Augustine), was a native of Beja. He departed for Goa in 1597. Frei António traveled several times to Persia on missions to Xa Abbas, publishing accounts of his travels. Several other books by him were printed in his lifetime. He was elected titular Bishop of Citene, an ancient Greek city in present-day Libya.

* On the author, see Forjaz de Sampaio III, 215; Innocencio I, 151 and VIII, 167; Barbosa Machado I, 294-6; and Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, I, 324-5. See also Grande enciclopédia, XXII, 626. OCLC: 36301925 (Princeton University Library, Harvard College Library, Library of Congress, University of Toronto, Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek
56. GRAÇA, Simão da. Parallelo, e semelhança, que ouve na vida, virtudes, & santidade de S. Nicolao Tolentino, Moyses da ley da graça, com o primeiro Moyses da ley antiga. Pregado ... em o Convento de nossa Senhora da Graça de Goa. Lisbon: Na Officina de Ioam da Costa, 1672. 4°, modern wrap. Woodcut emblem on title, woodcut headpiece on recto of following leaf, text in 2 columns. Some minor browning and dampstains. In very good condition. Paginated [65]-84, but signed A-B⁴, C². $400.00

FIRST and ONLY [separate?] EDITION of this sermon, preached at the Convento de nossa Senhora da Graça de Goa. St. Nicolas of Tolentino, who helped establish the rules of the Augustinian Order, is compared with Moses.

Simão da Graça was born of Portuguese parents at Ciudad Rodrigo, and joined the Augustinian Order in India at age 21, in 1621. He served in Goa as Rector do Collegio and Prior do Convento, and died there in 1682.


57. GRAÇA, Simão da. Sermam do princepe dos apostolos Sam Pedro, Que prégou na See Primacial de Goa .... Lisbon: Na Officina de Ioam da Costa, 1672. 4°, modern boards, title and date in gilt on upper board. Woodcut vignette, initial and tailpiece. Text in 2 columns. Some browning; a few marginal repairs, not affecting text. Bookplate of Victor Avila-Perez. pp. [133]-152, signed A-B⁴ C¹ (text ends on C¹v). $250.00

FIRST and ONLY [separate?] EDITION of this sermon preached in Goa, in the presence of the Viceroy of India.

Simão da Graça was born in 1600 to Portuguese parents at Ciudad Rodrigo, and joined the Augustinian Order in India at age 21. He served in Goa as Rector do Collegio and Prior do Convento, and died there in 1682.

Barbosa Machado mentions 2 collections of sermons by this author: Panegyricos em as festas de varios santos, Lisbon, 1672, and Tardes Quaresmaes primeiras, e segundas, prégadas em o Convento de N.S. da Graça de Goa, 1673. Both were printed by João da Costa, who may have also printed the sermons separately from the collections. (Note the pagination of this sermon, but also the quire signatures beginning with A.)

Although it has the Avila-Perez bookplate, it is not in the Avila-Perez catalogue. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 54247396 (Yale Divinity School Library). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (44 databases searched).


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Among the papers included are Artur Teodoro de Matos, “The Economic History at the International Seminars of Indo-Portuguese History” (pp. 59-64); K.S. Mathew, “Indo-Portuguese Historiography—Malabar Coast—A Critique” (pp. 65-80); Anthony Disney, “The Ceremonial Induction of Incoming Viceroyas at Goa in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries” (pp. 81-94); João Paulo Oliveira e Costa, “Dom Duarte de Meneses and the Government of India (1521-1524)” (pp. 95-116); George Winius, “Luso-Dutch Rivalry in Asia” (pp. 145-84); Helder Carita, “The Architectural Structures of Hindu Temples and Parish Churches in Goa” (pp. 261-72); John Everaert, “Shifting the ‘Diamond Connection’: Antwerp and the Gem Trade with Portuguese India (1590-1625)” (pp. 315-36); Joseph Velinkar, “Early Visits to India and Portugal and Individual Trade” (pp. 361-80); Rui Manuel Loureiro, “Manuel Godinho de Erédia Revisited” (pp. 411-40); and a number of other worthy contributions not mentioned for lack of space.

Eventful Journey from Goa to Macao

*59. GUERREIRO, João Tavares de Vellez. Jornada, que Antonio de Albuquerque Coelho ... Fez de Goa ate chegar a dita Cidade no anno de 1718 .... Lisbon: Na Officina da Musica, 1732. 8°, contemporary sheep (joints weak, some worming at head and foot of spine, later endleaves at front), spine gilt with raised bands in four compartments (worn and somewhat defective), crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter. Text within double-rule border, woodcut headpieces and initials. A special thick-paper copy. Marginal stain in early leaves, front free endpaper gone. Overall in very good condition. Color abstract pictorial bookplate of Joaquim Pessoa. (8 ll.), 427 pp. Leaf Cc4 incorrectly signed Cc3.    $2,800.00

Second edition. The first edition of the Jornada, printed xylographically by the Jesuits at Macau in 1718, was unique among the books from that press in not dealing with religious, ecclesiastical or linguistic subjects. (See Boxer, Sino-European Xylographic Works 11, Cordier Sinica 2319, and Innocéncio IV, 45.) It is quite rare: Porbase and OCLC
locate only 3 copies worldwide (Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, British Library, and the Boxer copy at Indiana University). This second edition was the first printed in Portugal. It has a dedication by the Catalan printer D. Jayme de la Te y Sagáu, proprietor of the Officina da Musica, to the Duke of Cadaval, one of Portugal’s richest and most powerful noblemen. He was better known for the printing of music, including some of his own compositions.

The author, a Portuguese naval officer serving as capitão de mar e guerra in India, describes the 1717-1718 journey on which he served as chief of staff to António de Albuquerque Coelho (ca. 1682-1745), who was traveling from Goa to take up the governorship of Macao. Part I describes their journey through Madras and along the coasts of Indochina and China. Part II describes their time in Johor, at the southern end of the Malay Peninsula, where they became embroiled with the Buginese adventurer Raja Kechil in a civil war. The Jornada includes comments on trade relations between the interior of India and Portugal and England.

António de Albuquerque Coelho (1682-1745), illegitimate son of Antonio de Albuquerque Coelho de Carvalho and an Angolan half-caste woman, was educated in Portugal and sent to India to make a career in the government and the navy. In 1710, he lost his right arm after an assassination attempt in Macau. After some years in India, he was named governor of Macao in 1717, then governor of Timor and Solor until 1724. He returned to Macao in 1725 and to Goa a year later. In 1728 he was posted to East Africa as governor of Pate, and later charged with dereliction of duty for failing to relieve nearby Mombasa.

João Tavares de Vellez Guerreiro was a native of Portalegre, about whom little is known.

Provenance: Joaquim [Maria] Pessoa (b. 1948), poet, artist, publicist, student of Portuguese pre-history, and book collector, was the author or co-author of many Portuguese television programs, and for six years (1988-1994) was director of the Sociedade Portuguesa de Autores. He also founded the artistic cooperative Toma Lá Disco, with Ary dos Santos, Fernando Tordo, Carlos Mendes, Paulo de Carvalho and Luiz Villas-Boas, among others. See Alvaro Manuel Machado in Machado, ed., Dicionário de literatura portuguesa, p. 379.


60. GUERREIRO, João Tavares de Vellez. Jornada de Antonio de Albuquerque Coelho por ... com uma carta-prefácio de J.F. Marques Pereira. Lisbon: Escriptorio Rua dos Retrozeiros 147, 1905. Bibliotheca de Clássicos Portugueses, 50. 8°, original orange printed wrappers (detached, lower third of front wrapper torn off, stitching weak). Uncut and mostly unopened. Brownd. Overall in near-good condition. 168 pp. $10.00

Third edition, “an excellent modern edition” (Boxer, Fidalgos p. 209). The first edition of the Jornada, printed xylographically by the Jesuits at Macau in 1718, was unique.
VERGEL
DE
PLANTAS, 
E FLORES
Da Província da
MADRE DE DEOS
dos Capuchos Reformados,

COMPOSTO
Pelo P. M. Fr. IACINTO DE DEOS,
Lente de Theologia; Primeiro Padre da mesma Província,
Excommiﬁário Geral, & Deputado do Santo Ofício da
Inquisição de Goa na India Oriental;

Ofervido, & Dedicado
AO EXCELLENTISSIMO SENHOR
D. Fr. DIOGO HERNANDES
DE ANGULO Y SANDOVAL,
COMMISSARIO GERAL QUE FOY DE TODA A FAMILIA
da noillo Padre S. Francisco, Arcebisbo de Sardenha, Governador, &
Viz-Rey no eﬁcultural temporal cujeto Reyno agora Con-
selho da Magestade Cathólicas, Bispo de Avila, Embaixador
Extraordinario aess Reynos de Portugal.

Pelo P. Fr. AMARO DE SANTO ANTONIO, MINISTRO
Provincial, & Primeiro Padre da Província da Madre de Deus de Goa.

LISBOA,
Na Oficina de MIGUEL DESLANDES
Impelleor da Sua Magestade.
Com todas as licenças necessárias. Anno 1699.
among the books from that press in not dealing with religious, ecclesiastical or linguistic subjects. (See Boxer, *Sino-European Xylographic Works* 11, Cordier *Sinica* 2319, and Innocêncio IV, 45.) It is quite rare: Porbase and OCLC locate only 3 copies worldwide (Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, British Library, and the Boxer copy at Indiana University). The second edition was printed in Lisbon, 1732.

The author, a Portuguese naval officer serving as capitão de Mar e Guerra in India, describes the 1717-1718 journey on which he served as chief of staff to António de Albuquerque Coelho (ca. 1682-1745), who was traveling from Goa to take up the governorship of Macao. Part I describes their journey through Madras and along the coasts of Indochina and China. Part II describes their time in Johor, at the southern end of the Malay Peninsula, where they became embroiled with the Buginese adventurer Raja Kechil in a civil war. The *Jornada* includes comments on trade relations between the interior of India and Portugal and England.

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João Tavares de Vellez Guerreiro was a native of Portalegre, about whom little else is known.


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**Governor-General of Portuguese India**

**Visits Bombay, Suez, Alexandria, and Malta**

61. LIMA, José Joaquim Lopes de. *Jornal da viagem de ... de Goa para Lisboa por Bombaim, Suez, Alexandria, e Malta em 1842, incluindo uma descrição de Bombaim, a visita ao celebre Pagode da Ilha Elephanta, rápidas observações do Mar-róxo, e Egipto, e uma relação do que ha de mais notavel em Malta.* Lisbon: Impressão de Galhardo e Irmãos, 1843. 8°, original printed wrappers (chipping; spine gone). Clean and crisp; internally very fine. Overall in very good condition. (2 ll.), 71 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. There is a fairly interesting description of Bombay; pp. 57-71 contain a description of a visit to Malta. The author, a naval officer, was governor general of Portuguese India in 1842. He was elected various times as a deputy to the Portuguese Cortês.


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

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

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

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

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


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Magnificently produced full-color facsimile of the original manuscript in the Pierpont Morgan Library. Besides much other data, it includes an illustrated relation of the India fleets, from that of Vasco da Gama (1497-1499) until the
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The Morgan manuscript consists, effectively, of three parts. Part I contains a group of texts, copied no doubt by order of Lisuarte de Abreu, including a diary of the voyage of the nau Rainha from Lisbon to Goa in the fleet commanded by D. Constantino de Bragança in 1558. D. Constantino paused for 18 days in Mozambique, during which time he sent a messenger-ship to Sofala, mainly to obtain information about Turkish movements. Lisuarte de Abreu was a member of this mission. In the same part of the manuscript is another description of the same voyage, this time in the form of a “relation.” There are also copies of various letters and documents of the period.

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

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

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

Genealogy of a Family from Portuguese India

64. LOIOLA, José Inácio de. *As petas genealogico-historicas do Sr. J.B. Catão da Costa. Refutação pelo Redactor da “India Portugueza.”* Orlim: Na Typ. da India Portugueza, 1875. 4°, contemporary half sheep over marbled boards (rubbed, some worming at head and foot of spine), smooth spine with gilt fillets and vertical title in manuscript. Some minor worming at beginning and end, affecting a few words. One quire coming loose. Still, in good condition. xii, 146, 33, (1) pp.; some leaves bound out of order. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The family of Constancio Roque da Costa, which included Joaquim Bernardino Catão da Costa and his brother Bernardo Francisco da Costa, had been accused in the periodical *Chronica de Goa* of having mulatto blood. Joaquim, born in Goa in 1830 and the author of numerous controversial pamphlets on Portuguese India, wrote a work defending his family against that accusation. Here, in a series of articles originally meant for publication in the periodical *India portuguesa*, the author calls Joaquim’s defense a complete fabrication, attacking it point by point and citing documents from the seventeenth through nineteenth centuries.

* Costa, *Dicionário de literatura goesa*, II, 210. Not in Innocência, Scholberg or Gonçalves (which cites another work by the author); on Joaquim Bernardino Catão da Costa, see Innocência IV, 70 and XII, 24, and for a reference to a portrait of José Inácio de Loiola, see Innocência XX, 340. OCLC: 498643783 (British Library). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library only. KVK (44 database searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase. Not located in Hollis or Orbis.
*65. LOPES, Maria de Jesus dos Mártires. *Goa setecentista: tradição e modernidade (1750-1800).* Lisbon: Universidade Católica Portuguesa, Centro de Estudos dos Povos e Culturas de Expressão Portuguesa, 1999. Coleção Estudos e Documentos, 5. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 413 pp., (1 l.). $60.00

First published 1996. This second edition contains a new preface.

66. LOPES, David, and F.M. Esteves Pereira. *A peça de Diu. Memoria destinada a X Sessão do Congresso Internacional dos Orientalistas.* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1892. Large 8°, original printed wrappers (spine almost gone). Lithograph seal of the Sociedade de Geographia de Lisboa on front wrapper and title page. Some browning; 1 cm. tear in lower margin of a few leaves. Partially unopened. In good condition. (1 blank, 1 l.), 18 pp., 2 folding plates. At head of front wrapper and title page: Sociedade de Geographia de Lisboa. $35.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this interesting study of the cannon housed in the Museu do Command Geral de Artilharia. Lopes examines the Arabic inscription on this artifact, and cites contemporary historians (e.g. Diogo do Couto, João de Barros and Mendes Pinto) in order to reconstruct the history of this piece of artillery, which was used in the battle at Diu on 11 November 1546, in which the Governor of India, João de Castro, emerged victorious over Rumi-khan. The plates show aerial and side views of the cannon and a facsimile of the inscription.


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Goa, Timor, Mozambique

*67. LOUREIRO, Manoel José Gomes. *Memorias dos estabelecimentos portuguezes a l’este do Cabo da Boa Esperança.* Lisbon: Na Typographia de Filipepe Nery, 1835. 8°, contemporary marbled wrappers (a bit frayed; spine chipping and split). Uncut. Old ink doodling in margins of p. 283. In very good to fine condition. [1 blank l.], [iii]-vii, 469 pp., (1 p. errata, 1 l. errata), 4 folding tables. $275.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The bulk of this work deals with Goa and Portuguese India, including government, trade, judicial system, the mint, the arsenal, the hospital, the decline in population, treaties with Great Britain, and sale of tobacco and opium. Pages 234-9 are on Timor, and pp. 282-94 and 398-9 on trade and factories in Mozambique.

Gomes Loureiro served in the Portuguese government of Mozambique (1798) and Goa (beginning in 1801). A 15-page section on Macau printed in 1836 by Viuva Silva e Filhos sometimes appears with the *Memorias.*

❊ Innocêncio VI, 26; XVI, 242: calling for only vii, 469, (2) pp. Not in Arents. *Grande enciclopédia* XV, 495-96. OCLC: 458006766 (Bibliothèque nationale de France, Bibliothèque
REPORT
FROM THE
SELECT COMMITTEE
APPOINTED BY
THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
ASSEMBLED AT WESTMINSTER IN THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN,
TO ENQUIRY INTO
THE NATURE, STATE, AND CONDITION
OF THE
EAST INDIA COMPANY,
AND OF THE
BRITISH AFFAIRS IN THE EAST INDIES.

LONDON:
Printed for T. Evans, at No. 16, in Pater-Noster Row, and W. Davies, at the Corner of Strensall Street, Piccadilly,
MDCCLXXIII.
Sainte-Geneviève); 248868360 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin); 186913300 (National Library of Sweden); 19930326 is a microfilm; 719419589 and 25952197 are digitized. Porbase locates copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Instituto de Investigação Científica e Tropical (two each) as well as the Arquivo Nacional Torre do Tombo. Copac locates a single copy, at Oxford University.


2 volumes. $800.00

First Brazilian edition, and the first edition thus, with excerpts from Lucena’s biography of St. Francis Xavier in the first volume. These include details of St. Francis Xavier’s activities and of the customs of Goa, Ceylon, Malacca, Java, Tolo, Siam, Japan (I, 61-143) and China (I, 152-96). The second volume contains essays by José Silvestre Ribeiro (II, 6-96) and José Feliciano de Castilho Barreto e Noronha (II, 97-252) that give biographical and bibliographical information and a critical evaluation of Lucena’s style and content.

The Historia da vida do Padre Francisco de Xavier, e do que fizeram na India os mais religiosos da Companhia de Jesus, Lisbon 1600, is a classic of Portuguese literature. The text “receives a glowing fervour from the author’s evident delight in his subject. His command of clear, fluent, vigorous prose, his skillful use of words and abundant power of description, enable him to convey this enthusiasm to his readers” (Bell, Portuguese Literature p. 243). The Jesuit P. João de Lucena (1550-1600) was a native of Trancoso who taught at Évora.

* This edition not in Innocêncio; on Lucena, see III, 399, X, 295 and Fonseca, Aditamentos p. 202; on Ribeiro, see V, 134 and XIII, 213; on Castilho Barreto e Noronha, see IV, 316 and XII, 314, 414. On the first edition, see Backer-Sommervogel V, 159 and Cordier, Japonica 134-5. Kyoto University, Nipponalia I, 1666: citing only a 1952 facsimile of the Lisbon, 1600 edition. NUC: MH, NN.
Significant Information Regarding the Portuguese in Africa and Asia

69. MACEDO, Francisco de, S.J. [later Fr. Francisco de Sancto Agostinho de Macedo, O.F.M.]. *Sermão que fez o padre Francisco de Macedo da Companhia de Jesus, na festa de S. Thome Patreoiro da India, na Capella Real desta Cidade de Lisboa*. Lisbon: Por Lourenço Craesbeeck, Impessor delRey; Vendese na rua nova em casa de Francisco da Costa livreiro, 1637. 4°, disbound. Woodcut vignette on title-page. Two small holes on title-page, touching 3 letters; also crude repairs at inner margin of title-page. Minor stains, very minor worming to inner margins without loss. In almost good condition. (1), 16 ll., lacking the second preliminary leaf, with licenses and dedication (as apparently most copies). $300.00

FIRST EDITION; it appeared again in Lisbon, 1807. Much of the sermon consists of a pep talk by the Lord to St. Thomas, patron of the Portuguese possessions from East Africa to Indochina, who had complained that the Portuguese were no longer as brave as they used to be. The Lord lists Portuguese possessions in Africa and the East (ff. 7r-8r) and cites famous and not-so-famous figures in Portuguese India, including D. João de Castro, D. Francisco de Almeida, St. Francis Xavier and many martyrs (ff. 8r-10v). He then advises St. Thomas how to defend and rebuild Portuguese power in the East, including what types of ship to use and that one should avoid sailing during the monsoon season (f. 15r).

Macedo (Botão, outskirts of Coimbra, 1596-Padua, 1681), distinguished literary figure and diplomat, became a Jesuit in 1610. The year after this sermon appeared (or in 1642?), he was permitted to become a Franciscan. Barbosa Machado refers to him as “Varão verdadeiramente Encyclopedico, insigne ornato da republica Litteraria, e immortal credito de tres Familias Religiosas ...” (II, 83).

* Arouca M30. Innocéncio II, 323, ascribing the work to Fr. Francisco de sancto Agostinho de Macedo; cf. Innocéncio II, 433 for Fr. Francisco de Macedo, without mention of this work, but stating in IX, 329 that there were two Jesuits named Fr. Francisco de Macedo, one of whom later entered the Franciscan Order under the name Fr. Francisco de Sancto Agostinho de Macedo. Barbosa Machado II, 88 (on the author, see pp. 83-96). Backer-Sommervogel V, 244-45: calling for (2), 16 pp. (rather than leaves). Coimbra, Reservas 2770. Not in Palha. Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal, Monteverde or Avila-Perez. On the author see also Grande enciclopédia XV, 725-6 (erroneously stating that the author left the Jesuit Order in 1633, NUC: NN, InU. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates seventeen copies; fifteen in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (four described as being in “mau estado”, one in “muito mau estado” and one “aparado atingindo mancha tip.”), one at the Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra (“aparado” and with “mangas de humidaded”; the Visconde de Trindade copy), and one at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase. Not located in Hollis or Orbis. Not located in Melvyl.
Epic Poem About Vasco da Gama

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

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

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

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

Macedo is notorious for his arrogance in literary matters: in addition to his opinions about Camões, he condemned as worthless Homer’s poems, which he had never read in the original. In Os Burros, a satirical poem published 1812-1814, Macedo skewered a host of men and women, living and dead. Barbosa du Bocage’s satirical poem Pena de Taliao was provoked by Macedo: “Expõe no tribunal da eternidade / Monumentos de audacia, e não de engenho ....”

❊ Innocêncio IV, 185-6. Pinto de Mattos, pp. 362-5: “As primeiras edições dos poemas mencionados são raras, principalmente os exemplares da ... Gama ....” Palha 890. On Macedo, see also António Ferreira de Brito, in Machado, ed., Dicionário de literatura portuguesa, pp. 288-9; Maria Luísa Malato Borralho, in Biblios, III, 315-20; Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, I, 375; Saraiva & Lopes, História da literatura portuguesa (16th ed.), pp. 661-5; and Antonio Mega Ferreira, Macedo: uma biografia da infâmia. OCLC: 57794296 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 15707747 (online version: 24 locations given, including HathiTrust Digital Library and European Register of Microform and Digital Masters; some other locations given are for digital copies). Porbase locates eight copies: six in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one each in the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian and the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Copac locates a single copy, at British Library.
Epic Poem About Vasco da Gama

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

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

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* Inocêncio IV, 185-6. Pinto de Mattos, pp. 362-5: “As primeiras edições dos poemas mencionados são raras, principalmente os exemplares da ... Gama ....” Palha 890. On Macedo, see also António Ferreira de Brito, in Machado, ed., Dicionário de literatura portuguesa, pp. 288-9; Maria Luísa Malato Borralho, in Bíblia, III, 315-20; Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, 1, 575; Saraiva & Lopes, História da literatura portuguesa (16th ed.), pp. 661-5; and Antonio Mega Ferreira, Macedo: uma biografia da infâmia. OCLC: 57794296 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 15707747 (online version: 24 locations given, including HathiTrust Digital Library and European Register of Microform and Digital Masters; some other locations given are for digital copies). Porbase locates eight copies: six in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one each in the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian and the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Copac locates a single copy, at British Library.
RELACÃO
DOS FELICÍSSIMOS SUCCESSOS
obrados
NA ÍNDIA ORIENTAL
em o ViceReinado
DO ILLUSTRÍSSIMO, E EXCELLENTÍSSIMO,
MARQUEZ DE TAVORA
Vice-Rey , e Capitão General daquelle Estado
Extrabida de algumas cartas remetidas
a esta Cartê.
Escripta por
FELIX FELICIANO DA FONSECA.

LISBOA,
Na Officin. de DOMINGOS RODRIGUES,
MDCCIII.
Com as licenças necessárias.

Item 48
**How the Lusiadas Should Have Been Written**

72. **Macedo, José Agostinho. O Oriente, poema epico.** Lisbon: Impressão Regia, 1827. 4°, contemporary half calf over marbled boards, flat spine with gilt letter and fillets, marbled endleaves, edges sprinkled, silk ribbon place marker. Finely engraved portrait of Macedo by João Vicente Priaz after José Coelho. In fine to very fine condition. (4 ll.), engraved frontispitrait between half-title and title, 380 pp., (1 l. errata). $400.00

Second edition (or third, counting O Gama, 1811), significantly revised from that of 1814, which in turn was a substantial reworking of O Gama, an epic poem of ten cantos in oitava rima about Vasco da Gama’s discovery of the sea route to India.

Macedo (1761-1831) was a prolific writer of prose and verse, best known for his pamphleteering: “Ponderous and angry like a lesser Samuel Johnson, he bullies and crushes his opponents in the raciest vernacular … his idiomatic and vigorous prose will always be read with pleasure” (Bell, Portuguese Literature p. 282). Macedo was also well known for his arrogance in literary matters: he condemned as worthless Homer’s poems, which he had never read in the original, and believed his own epic Gama, 1811 (reworked and published as O Oriente, 1814; reworked and published again in 1827), could have taught Camões how Os Lusiadas should have been written.

* Innocêncio IV, 185-6. On the portrait see Soares and Campos Ferreira Lima, Dicionário de iconografia portuguesa, II, 298. On Macedo, see also António Ferreira de Brito, in Machado, ed., Dicionário de literatura portuguesa, pp. 288-9; Maria Luísa Malato Borrêlo, in Biblias, III, 315-20; Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, I, 575; and Saraiva & Lopes, História da literatura portuguesa (16th ed.), pp. 661-5. NUC: DLC, CatVaU, NcU, MH. OCLC: 12832742; 23319731; 252714176; 422255362; 185234255; 637959079. Porbase locates five copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, one at the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, three at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, one at the Universidade de Coimbra-Departamento de Matemática, and one at the Universidade do Minho. Copac locates a single copy of this edition, at British Library.

**Pomp, Circumstance, Battles, and Sacrilege**

73. **Machado, José da Silva. Relação dos sucessos da India, e principio do felicissimo governo do Illustrissimo, e Excelentiss. Senhor Conde da Ega, como tambem do grande sitio que teve a Praça de Alorna, varias choques, e batalhas, em que se tem conseguido grandes victorias, e recuperado algumas Praças, que o inimigo tinha tomado, por falta de guarnição, em que os Portuguezes tem mostrado o seu grande valor naquelle Estado. E se da noticia de dous execrados, e sacrilegos casos nelle acontecidos.** [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Vicente da Silva, 1759. 4°, recent antique calf (worn), spine with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter, boards tooled in blind. Caption title. In very good condition. 8 pp. $850.00

Very rare FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this account of the Conde da Ega’s eventful first four months as Viceroy of India. Dated at Goa, 31 January 1759, the Relação describes
in great detail the military reversals suffered by the Portuguese in the months prior to the Viceroy’s arrival in September 1758, the Viceroy’s ceremonial entrance into Goa, and the military victories which his leadership soon produced. Also mentioned are the strategic complications arising from the presence of British and French fleets off Bombay. Silva Machado closes with a brief account of the looting of gold, silver and valuable religious objects from two churches, crimes still unsolved when the Relação appeared.

Manuel de Saldanha e Albuquerque, first Conde da Ega (d. 1771), arrived in India after four years as governor of Madeira. His six-year tenure as Viceroy was successful in that he scrupulously carried out the instructions of the Marquês de Pombal, particularly the swift expulsion of the Jesuits in 1759, though he was removed in 1765 over allegations of having benefited from confiscated Jesuit property.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

Battling Rebellions in India and Pirates in the Strait of Malacca

75. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo]. Relaçam dos progressos das armas portuguezas no Estado da India, no anno de 1713. Sendo Vice-Rey, e Capitam General do mesmo Estado Vasco Fernandes Cesar de Menezes. Parte I. Parts I-III only (of 4). Lisbon: Na Officina de Pascoal da Sylva, 1716. 4°, disbound. Woodcut monogram on title page. Woodcut headpieces, tailpiece, and initials. Good to very good condition. 22 pp., (1 l.).

Parts I-III only (of 4). $600.00

Second edition of this first part, reprinted (according to Innocência) without acknowledgment from Relação dos successos e gloriosas acções militares obradas no
Part 1 includes a lengthy, detailed account of the viceroy’s response to a rebellion by the rajah of Canará, south of Goa. A fleet under José Pereyra de Brito sailed to Cumutá (Canará’s best port) and several other fortresses and harbors, leaving a swath of destruction behind. Only 12 Portuguese died in battle, but Pereyra de Brito fell ill and died back in Goa. Included here is a poem in his memory, as well as 3 poems to the viceroy (one of them an anacrostic).

Also in this part is an account of the expedition against the fleet of Angria, a powerful pirate operating out of Culabo (near Chaul, pp. 19-20). Angrià was defeated with heavy losses and the Portuguese blockaded his ships into the harbor at Culabo for at least 3 months. The Angria dynasty, established in the 1690s by Kanhoji Angre (d. 1729), is variously regarded as a family of pirates who grew wealthy by plundering British, Dutch, and Portuguese merchant ships, or as naval commanders of the Maratha Confederacy who were precursors of India’s effort to drive out the British. They usually plied their trade off the west coast of India. (One of the Angria family makes a guest appearance on the Brethren Court in Pirates of the Caribbean: At World’s End.)

Also in this part, in lesser detail, are accounts of the Portuguese expeditions against the Sunda (near Goa) and an offensive against Arab ships in the neighborhood of Goa (pp. 20-22).

Vasco Fernandes César de Menezes, 1º Conde de Sabugosa, was viceroy of India from 1712 to 1717, when he returned to Portugal. Portuguese India was in decline when he arrived. His rapid counterattack to the rebellions by the rajahs of Canará and Sunda led to the quick surrender of both rajahs. He also sent a fleet of 15 ships to attack the Indian pirate Angrià, defeating him at the port of Culabo. The Grand Moghul ceded to Portugal the territory of Pondá. In 1720 he was named viceroy of Brazil, holding the position for 15 years and establishing the Academia dos Esquecidos, among whose members was the historian Sebastião da Rocha Pita.

The author (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by traveling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the Gazeta de Lisboa, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.

* Innocência IV, 345; on the first edition of the first part see I, 258. JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books 716/2. NUC: locating Parte III only at MH, ICN, OCI, RPJCB. OCLC: all 4 parts 7417420 (University of California-Los Angeles, Newberry Library, Cleveland Public Library, Clarion University of Pennsylvania); part I: 77650128 (John Carter Brown Library). Porbase locates five copies of the 1716 edition at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (3 ll.), and 7 copies plus a microfilm of the 1715 edition at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (in 3 parts, 20, 15, 18 pp.). Copac locates a copy at the British Library (noting that it is the second edition).

BOUND WITH:

[MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo]. Relaçam dos progressos das armas portuguezas no Estado da India, no anno de 1714. Sendo Vice-Rey, e Capitam General do mesmo Estado Vasco Fernandes Cesar de Menezes, continuando os sucessos desde o anno de 1713, referidos na Relação que se imprimio no principio do presente. Lisbon: Na Officina Real Deslandesiana,
1715. Woodcut headpiece, tailpiece, initial. Title page has minor marginal stains and small hole (not affecting text). Overall very good. 20 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The account of the viceroy’s tenure continues with negotiations for a treaty with the ruler of Canará and the text of the treaty (February 19, 1714; pp. 6-14), which included provisions on treatment of Christian men, women, children, and missionaries, and commercial matters such as the sale of rice and the building of a Portuguese factory in Mangalore. This part also includes more of the Portuguese struggle with the dread pirate Kanhoji Angre.

AND WITH:

[J. MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo.] Relaçam dos progressos das armas portuguezas no Estado da India, no anno de 1714. Sendo Vice-Rey, e Capitam General do mesmo Estado Vasco Fernandes Cesar de Menezes. Parte III. Lisbon: Na Officina Real Deslandesiana, 1715. 4°, modern marbled wrappers. Woodcut vignette on title page. Woodcut headpiece and initial on p. 3. Large woodcut tailpiece

Peace Treaty Between the Portuguese and the King of Canará, on India’s Malabar Coast

76. [J. MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo]. Relaçam dos progressos das armas portuguezas no Estado da India, no anno de 1714. Sendo Vice-Rey, e Capitam General, do mesmo Estado Vasco Fernandes Cesar de Menezes, continuando os successos desde o anno de 1713 referidos na Relação que se imprimio no principio do presente. Lisbon: Na Officina De Pascoal da Sylva, 1716. Woodcut headpiece and initial. Overall very good. 15 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This part focuses on piracy by Henrique Bonot, a Frenchman in the South China Sea and the Strait of Malacca. Earlier in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714), Bonot had inflicted depredations on English and French shipping near India. Setting out from France again in 1712, he sailed down the coast of Brazil and through the Straights of Magellan to Manila, whose governor obligingly told him that the annual Portuguese ship from Goa to Macao was soon due. The story then shifts to the Portuguese ship, which the Bonot spotted in the harbor of Malacca. In the ensuing lengthy chase and battle (February 9, 1714), the Portuguese severely damaged both Bonot’s ships, particularly effective shots having been landed by a Jesuit who was a former artillery officer. This is a densely packed account (apparently based on an eyewitness) that provides a wealth of information on officers, ships’ armament, and damages.

Pages 14-15 give details of events in Macao and China, particularly the latest news of missionaries and treatment of Christians in Macao, Canton, and Peking (pp. 14-15).

AND WITH:

FIRST EDITION. Freire de Montarroyo Mascarenhas published four separate works on events in India from 1713 to 1716. The first, according to Innocêncio, was merely a reprint of a work by Antonio Rodrigues da Costa. The third and fourth were described on their respective title pages as “Parte 3ª” and “Parte 4ª.” This Relação, the second of the series, includes a reprint of the peace treaty signed in Goa, 19 February 1714, between the Portuguese and the King of Canará (a large territory on India’s Malabar coast). Aside from its articles on military and commercial matters, this treaty establishes separate courts for Christians and provides that the subjects of the King of Canará are not to be allowed to buy Christian children or to take the children or wives of Portuguese soldiers in payment for debts. On the other hand, it is promised that Christian missionaries will not engage in forcible conversions, take away orphans or kill cattle.

The author (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by traveling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the Gazeta de Lisboa, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this important documentary collection.
Volume I: Livros 1-3.
Volume II: Livros 17, 18, 31, 32, 41.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of an important, well-indexed volume.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this significant documentary collection.

1. MEERSMAN, Fr. Achilles, O.F.M., ed. *Annual Reports of the Portuguese Franciscans in India 1713-1833*. Lisbon: Centro de Estudos Históricos Ultramarinos, 1972. Large 8°, original printed wrappers (slight defect at foot of spine). Internally very fine; overall in very good condition. xviii, 492 pp. ISBN: none. $75.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

*82. [Menezes, Aleixo de]. *The History of the Church of Malabar, from the Time of its Being First Discover’d by the Portuguezes in the Year 1501. Giving an account of the persecutions and violent methods of the Roman Prelates, to reduce them to the subjection of the Church of Rome. Together with the Synod of Diamper, celebrated in the Year of Our Lord 1599. With some remarks upon the faith and doctrine of the Christians of St. Thomas in the Indies, agreeing
MANIFESTO que fazem o Marechal de Campo Joaquim Manoel Correia da Silva e Gama, o Conselheiro Manuel José Gomes Loureiro, e os Desembarcadores Gonçalo de Magalhães Teixeira Pinto, António Moreino de Rocha, e João Maria de Abreu.

No dia 17 de Maio do anno presente, os manifestantes, que desencorajão nos braços da paz, e sem dar motivo de offensa a pessoas alguma, fizeram na Provincia de Sãoluste tomando balsas, outros em suas caças de Ribandar, e Pandim; foram presos, e cercados nas lagos por corpos numerosos de tropa armada; e arrebata-tos dirigim-se para bordo do Bique S. João Baptista; que na ancedente noite fora posto em Pangeim de frente do palácio do Governo em ar de galé de forados. O Major Francisco Vicente, o Capitam Leonardo Severo Gomes, e tres Tenentes com 60 solda.
with the Church of England, in opposition to that of Rome. Done out of the Portuguese into English, by Michael Geddes, Chancellor of the Cathedral Church of Sarum. London: Sam. Smith and Benj. Walford, 1694. 8°, contemporary calf (joints cracked and weak; wear to corners), spine with raised bands in six compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, covers with “Cambridge style” blindstamped design, edges sprinkled red. Double-ruled woodcut border on title-page. In good to very good condition, internally fine. (11 ll.), 109, (11), 89-433, (1) pp., (2 ll.). Lacks imprimatur leaf before title-page. $900.00

First Edition in English. Aleixo de Menezes (1559-1617) studied at Coimbra and then joined the Augustinian Order; he became Archbishop of Goa in 1595, Archbishop of Braga in 1612, and spent the final years of his life as president of the Council of Portugal at Madrid. His Synodo diocesano da igreja e Bispado de Angamale dos antigos Christãos de S. Thome das Serras de Malabar was published in 1606, with António Gouvea’s Jornada do Arcebispo de Goa. Geddes (1650?-1713), when writing the English translation, provided considerable commentary and some additions.


American Merchant and Philanthropist Visits India, Rio de Janeiro, Australia, China, the Himalayas, and Cairo

83. MINTURN, Robert Bowne. From New York to Delhi, by Way of Rio de Janeiro, Australia and China. New York: D. Appleton, and London, 1858. 8°, recent black half morocco, spine with raised bands in 5 compartments, gilt letter. Somewhat browned; short marginal tears to some leaves and map, without loss. Overall in very good to fine condition. Old ink shelfmark ("910.4 M63") in blank corner of title page. xi, (1), 488 pp., 4 pp. advertisement, folding hand-colored lithographic map of India. $350.00

First American Edition, the second edition overall; the first was published in London in the same year, and a third in New York and London in 1859. Minturn (1805-66) was a wealthy merchant and philanthropist in New York City. A partner in one of New York’s greatest nineteenth-century commercial houses, he owned several clipper ships and did much business in England, China and Cuba. This book, composed largely from letters to his family, describes a six-month tour of India just before the Mutiny (discussed pp. 470-84), with chapters on Calcutta, Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Delhi, Agra, Jaipur, Rajpootana, Ellora, and Bombay, as well as on India’s wealth, climate, military and government under the British. In addition there are chapters on Rio de Janeiro, Australia, North and South China (pp. 37-84), the Himalayas and Cairo.

Important Contemporary Source for History of Venice, 1509-1516
With References to America and to the Portuguese in India

*84. MOCENIGO, Andrea. *Bellum Cameracense.* Venice: Bernardino dei Vitali, 1525. 8°, nineteenth-century marbled boards (spine and corners worn), burgundy leather lettering piece (slightly chipped), gilt letter. Woodcut initials. Italic type throughout, except for title page and headings. Very occasional light foxing. Small light dampstain in outer margins of 20 leaves. Internally very good to fine; overall in good to very good condition. A few contemporary or early manuscript ink annotations. Small, neat, old ink Jesuit college ownership inscription in upper outer corner of title page. (188 ll.). $3,600.00

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

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

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

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

The Black Hole of Calcutta

85. *Noticia certa dos notaveis sucessos acontecidos na Azia contra os Inglezes, os quaes tem quasi totalmente perdido quanto conservação naquellas partes, ficando senhores de todas as suas colonias os Francezes.* [Colophon] Lisbon: n.pr., 1757. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Browned. In good to very good condition. Foliated in manuscript. 7 pp. $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this rare newsletter describing the origins of British-French conflict in Bengal during the Seven Years’ War. The *Noticia* begins with the death in 1756 of Ali Vardi Khan, nawab of Bengal, and the march upon Calcutta by his impetuous successor, Suraj-ud-Dowlah, whose treatment of the British was characterized by “crueldades mais barbaras, e inauditas, e impraticaveis”. The feeble resistance and capitulation of the British garrison at Fort William is described, followed by the “fatal disgraça” of the Black Hole of Calcutta, in which most of the British prisoners are said to have died after having been shut overnight in a small, unventilated room. According to this account, after 4,000 soldiers and many others died, the remaining defenders of the fortress that guarded Calcutta surrendered. The *Noticia* comments that 60 officers and 175 soldiers who were hiding near the Ganges were captured, “e unicamente puderão escaper desacete” (“and only 17 escaped”). British merchants appear to have lost more than 10 million cruzados. The *Noticia* then relates the successful recovery of Calcutta by British forces led by the celebrated Col. Robert Clive. The French are blamed for fomenting the conflict in an effort to disrupt English trade.

This *Noticia* seems to include a nearly contemporary reference to the notorious incident of the “Black Hole of Calcutta.” According to John Zephaniah Holwell, leader of the captured British, when Fort William surrendered in June 1756, its soldiers and civilians were imprisoned overnight in a small, unventilated room. Only 23 of 146 prisoners survived the night; the rest died of asphyxiation. Holwell’s full account was given in a letter dated February 28, 1757, and published in 1758. Holwell’s veracity has been questioned because no other contemporary account mentions the atrocity. Since the numbers in the *Noticia* are not the same as Holwell’s, they perhaps derive from a separate source.

On p. 5 the “Pyrata Angria” is mentioned as “favorecida em todas as suas circunstancias pelos Inglezes.” The Angria dynasty, established in the 1690s by Kanhoji Angre (d. 1729), is variously regarded as a family of pirates who grew wealthy by plundering British, Dutch, and Portuguese merchant ships, or as naval commanders of the Maratha Confederacy who were precursors of India’s effort to drive out the British. They usually plied their trade off the west coast of India. (One of the Angria family makes a guest appearance on the Brethren Court in *Pirates of the Caribbean: At World’s End.*)

The *Noticia* also comments that the British asked the Grand Mogul for his help against Suraj-ud-Dowlah, and that the Mogul (to bolster his own reputation and to help trade) sent an army of 180,000 to subdue Suraj-ud-Dowlah. There is a brief reference to troops sent from Madras by Col. Clive, which may refer to the Battle of Plassey (June 23, 1757), at which Suraj-ud-Dowlah was decisively defeated, and which is generally considered to have opened the way for the British domination of India.

The Seven Years’ War, 1756-1763, was waged in Europe, North America (where it began in 1754, and is known as the French and Indian War), Central and South America, West Africa, India (the Third Carnatic War), and the Philippines. Prussia, Great Britain, and (from 1761) Portugal were allied against France, Austria, Spain (from 1761), Russia (until 1762), Sweden (1757-1762), Saxony, and the Mughal Empire (from 1757). Aside
from venting the ongoing antagonism amongst the Bourbons, Habsburgs, and Hohenzollerns, the countries were battling for overseas colonies and commercial superiority. As a result of the war, Great Britain annexed Canada, much North American territory west of the Alleghenies, and Florida, and became dominant in the Indian subcontinent. France transferred Louisiana to Spain. Prussia gained influence at the expense of the Holy Roman Empire, which is often considered to be the starting point for the rise of the modern German state. Removal of the French threat to the thirteen North American Colonies, and British attempts to obtain revenues from these colonies to compensate for wartime expenditures were major factors in the movement for Independence culminating in the American Revolution.

* Coimbra, Miscelâneas 1102. Not in Innocência or Fonseca, Pseudônimos. Not in JFB (1994). Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal, Avila-Perez or Monteverde. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 559152935 (British Library); 64672263 (Houghton Library, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto, Newberry Library). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase. The European Library (72 databases searched) only repeats the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and British Library locations.

Battles in Southern India

86. Nova, e curiosa relação de hum grande regulo usurpador de reynos alheyos, que novamente se levantou na India, para interter utilmente aos curiosos. Lisbon: Na Officina de Domingos Gonsalves, 1769. 4°, nineteenth-century quarter cloth over black-and-white marbled boards (hinges weak). Woodcut vignette of two ships at sea on title page. On p. 3, half-page woodcut of a fortress being bombarded; the town in the foreground has both a minaret and a steeple with a cross. Lower part of title page double-printed (as if the page shifted in the press). Browned (mostly light; title page and final leaf a bit darker). In good to very good condition. 14 pp. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this newsletter relating to conflicts between the Mughal and Maratha empires. The focus is on “Aliakan,” who learned military training from the Portuguese in Goa, then went on to capture Canará (southern India, modern presidency of Madras) and Sunda (north of Goa). OCLC catalogues the work under “Haidar Ali, Nawab of Mysore” (ca. 1722-1782), but the details given here do not seem to correspond with Haidar Ali’s biography.
87. Objecções succintas oferecidas por hum portuguez a hum folheto intitulado Breves Considerações sobre o comercio e navegação de Portugal para a Asia. Lisbon: Imprensa da Candido Antonio da Silva Carvalho, 1836. Large 8°, original pink printed wrappers (minor dampstains; small defect to lower outer corner). Small woodcut vignette of title page and front wrapper. Light dampstains to several leaves. Overall in very good to fine condition. 20 pp. $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this little-known work written in response to another anonymous work published the same year. In the Objecções succintas the author supports recent legislation in favor of trade restrictions between the Orient and the rest of the world.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The editor provides a “nota prévia” as well as an interesting introduction. The rest of the book consists of facsimile reproductions of the section or sections pertaining to the voyage of Vasca da Gama in the original or early editions of Duarte Pacheco Pereira, Esmeraldo de Situ Orbis, Gaspar Correa, Lendas da India, Fernão Lopes de Castanheda, Historia do descobrimento e conquista da India, João de Barros, Decada Primeira da Asia, Garcia de Resende, Chronicas del Rey Dom João II, António Galvão, Tratado de todos os descobrimentos, Damião de Góes, Chronicas de Serenissimo Rey D. Manoel, and D. Jeronimo Osório, Da vida e feitos d’Elrei D. Manoel.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.
Anglophobes Unite (with a Few Pages on Botany Bay)


First Edition in Portuguese of a violently anglophobic work first published as *L’Angleterre vue à Londres et dans ses provinces, pendant un séjour de dix années, dont six comme prisonnier de guerre*, Paris 1815. A spate of translations appeared in the next few years: German, English, and Spanish. This is the only one listed in OCLC published after 1822, perhaps because at that time there was increasing friction between the Portuguese and British regarding commercial affairs.

Included are eye-catching chapter titles such as: “Assassinatos de mulheres por seus maridos, comuns em Inglaterra, e sempre impunes” (p. 162, closely followed by chapters on wives killing husbands and lovers killing each other), “Parricidio,” “Infanticidio,” “Venda de mulheres,” and “Costume de embriaguez [intoxication] commum entre as mulheres.” A lengthy section describes the treatment of prisoners of war, which Pillet had experienced for 6 years (pp. 335-63). Pages 236-9 are on Botany Bay (Australia), about which Pillet sought information from ships’ crews: he concludes that both Botany Bay and the United States must have healthier climates than England, because English criminals sent there never committed such atrocities as happen daily in England!

Pillet also describes English dress, laws, government, finances, the military, the clergy, and high society. A section near the end analyzes Britain’s relations with Europe and the world, with references to Malta (pp. 372-5), India, the Antilles, and Portugal (pp. 383-92: interference with Brazil and the wine trade).

During the French Revolution René Martin Pillet (1762-1816) served as the Marquis de Lafayette’s aide-de-camp. Arrested with Lafayette at the Austrian border and released on condition that he go to a neutral country, he traveled to Germany, Holland, the United States, and England. Returning to France in 1799 he rejoined the army. While serving as adjutant-general in the Peninsular War, he was wounded at Vimeiro in 1808 and taken as a prisoner of war to England, where his treatment made him chronically ill. When he returned to France in 1814, Louis XVIII named him maréchal-de-camp and chevalier de St-Louis. He died at age 54, soon after publishing this work. Half a century later, the British were still offended: “This book, which for virulence and unscrupulousness of malignity has probably no equal, was published to please Buonaparte, during the hundred days, but was afterwards so rigidly suppressed by Louis XVIII, in gratitude towards the nation which had supported him, that it has become a literary curiosity of considerable rarity.” (*Notes and Queries: A Medium of Inter Communication for Literary Men*, 3rd Series, Vol. II, Jan.-Jun. 1867).

* Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 5503, citing an auction catalogue of Arnaldo Henriques de Oliveira, 296-1172. On Pillet, see *Biographie universelle*, X,
O ORIENTE
POEMA EPICO
DE
JOSÉ AGOSTINHO DE MACEDO.

Item 76
121. OCLC: this edition not located; editions in French, German, English, and Spanish are cited. Porbase locates three copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

BOUND WITH:

Apparently Unrecorded


FIRST and ONLY EDITION? The anonymous author launches his work by attacking the “injustas e dannosas pertenções, exigencias e empresas dos Inglezes.” The first part of the work (pp. 5-96) covers the “enormes attentados” that the British have committed against the Portuguese in India, reviewing the situation since the fifteenth century. It includes footnotes and copies of many reports from the viceroys of Portuguese India. The second part of the work attacks the centuries-old Anglo-Portuguese alliance: “Nação Portugueza, ainda não estais bastantemente humilhada, assa aviltada debaixo do jugo inglez?” (p. 99).

The folding table at the end is a manuscript list of Portuguese ships captured by the British on their way to Rio de Janeiro or Bahia in 1811 and 1812.


91. PISSURLENCAR, Panduranga S.S. Portuguese Records on Rustamji Manockji, the Parsi Broker of Surat. Nova Goa: (published by the author at Tip. Rangel, Bastorá, and Sadanand Press, Nova Goa), 1933. Large 8°, original beige printed wrappers, spine reinforced (?) with black cloth (slight wear and light soiling). Internally fine, overall in very good condition. Author’s 4-line ink inscription on the half title to a consul geral [name not deciphered], dated 29-IX-933. xxxiv pp., (1 l.), 126 pp. [blank page after p. 125 skipped in pagination]. $250.00

FIRST EDITION. Summary of 60 letters to Rustam Manock from the Governor of Goa. Rustam, who died in 1721 at the age of 86, was the broker for the Portuguese Government in Surat for almost 15 years. His duties included making commercial transactions for the Portuguese, checking the safe-conducts of ships sailing the Indian Ocean, and pleading the Portuguese government’s interests before the Nawab of Surat. The introduction to this work is mainly in English, the text in Portuguese.

* Cf. Gonçalves 2142: an edition of 1932, with the same collation. NUC: lists a 2-part edition of the same year, with a slightly different title (Portuguese Records on Rustom Manock). Porbase locates a single copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, with xxxiv, 126 pp.; also a Bombay, 1936 edition with a slightly different title (Portuguese Records on Rustom Manock) that collates ii, vii, 116 pp.
Maps of Railroads in Goa, Mozambique, and Angola


FIRST and ONLY EDITION, very rare. The railroads in question are in Portuguese India (particularly from Mormugão to Goa, but with a map showing all of India), Mozambique (lines running from Lourenço Marques), and Angola (line from Luanda to Ambaca). For each, a large map shows the railroads, population centers, and topography. The colored graphs plot the number of passengers, amount and type of freight, freight charges, and government subsidies as far back as 1888. The large folding map of Africa south of the Equator shows the territories and railroads of Great Britain, France, Germany, Portugal, and the nominally independent Congo.

A version of this report seems to have been issued annually from at least 1896, but any year is extremely rare on the market.

* OCLC: 254641469 (German National Library of Economics); 174154377 (Universitätsbibliothek Johann Christian Senckenberg); 504615098 (British Library); 816959713 (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina); 123481520 (no location given). Porbase lists similar works for 1896 and 1898 at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, as well as two copies of the present work: one at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, the other at the Instituto de Investigação Científica e Tropical. Copac repeats British Library and adds London School of Economics.


FIRST EDITION. Describes an exhibition at the Archbishop’s palace in Goa of nearly 4,000 goods produced in Portuguese India, including stuffed and dried animals, oil paintings, bookbindings, textiles and lace, musical instruments, medicinal plants, ceramics and coins. Among the members of the organizing committee were Joaquim Heliodoro da Cunha Rivara and Felippe Nery Xavier.

* Not in Innocêncio, Fonseca, Scholberg or Gonçalves. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 561357917 (British Library); 800561195 (Bibliothèque Nationale et Universitaire Strasbourg); with this collation but dated 1861, 21533485 (University of California-Los Angeles). Porbase locates three copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and another at the Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Copac repeats British Library only.

FIRST EDITION. Prutky, a Franciscan missionary, was invited to Ethiopia in 1751, spending a total of 17 months there. His account also includes stories of Mocha, India and Ceylon.

Oldest Account of Life in a Brazilian City
Five Years in the Maldives
Much on Goa
References to Pernambuco, Diu, Ormuz, Mozambique, Ceylon, Malaca, Sonda, Sumatra, Banda, Bali, Java, Borneo, Manila, Philippines, Japan, Cape of Good Hope, and Comoro

95. PYRARD DE LAVAL, François. Viagem de Francisco Pyrard, de Laval, contendo a noticia de sua navegação as Indias Orientais, Ilhas de Maldiva, Maluco, e ao Brazil ... 1601 a 1611 ... vertida do francez em portuguez sobre a edição de 1679, correcta, e accrescentada com algumas notas .... Joaquim Heliodoro da Cunha Rivara, translator and editor. 2 volumes bound in 1. Nova Goa: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1858-1862. Large 8°, contemporary green quarter straight-grained morocco over pebbled paper boards (small defect to foot of spine; head of spine slightly worn, front joint splitting from head of spine about 2/5 of the way down; other minor binding wear), smooth spine gilt divided by fillets into five compartments, gilt lettered “PYRARD” in second compartment, and “VIAGEM” in fourth, decorated endleaves. In good condition overall. Small, neat contemporary ink inscription in outer blank margin of volume I title page. (3 ll.), 385, (3) pp., (1 l. errata); (2 ll.), 410 pp., (2 ll., 1 l. errata). 2 volumes bound in 1. $350.00

First Edition in Portuguese of the account of Francois Pyrard, a French sailor who spent a decade in South Asia between 1601-1611 after being shipwrecked in the Maldives, including extensive accounts of peoples, flora and fauna he encountered. He was captured by the natives and interned on the island of Male. While there, Pyrard learned the Dhivehi language and the customs of the Maldives. The region was largely unknown to Europeans previously. He was able to escape in the chaos of a Bengali raid (Chittagong) in 1607 and make his way to Portuguese Goa. He returned to France through Saint Helena and Brazil, after enduring other shipwrecks and suffering imprisonment on several occasions. The first volume focuses on the Maldives. Volume two covers Goa, Portuguese India, Ceylan, the Spice Islands, St. Helena, Azores, and Brazil, including significant sections on Bahia. According to Borba de Moraes, Pyrard’s account of his two month stay in Bahia is the oldest that is known about life in a Brazilian city. The primitive “elevator” connecting the lower and higher levels of the city, whaling, contraband, the
high cost of living, the opulence of the sugar mill owners, and his adventures in Bahia are described. There are also references to Pernambuco, Diu, Ormuz, Mozambique, Ceylon, Malacca, Sonda, Sumatra, Banda, Bali, Java, Borneo, Manila, Philippines, Japan, Cape of Good Hope, and Comoro.

The editor and translator, Cunha Rivara (1809-1879), was born in Arrayollos, where he began his studies. He continued his education in Évora and Coimbra, despite the fact that his matriculation was interrupted by the Civil War. He served in the Administração Geral de Évora, but then took a chair in Philosophy at the Lyceu de Évora. A learned scholar, he was appointed Bibliotecario na Biblioteca Eboerense in December of 1836. He continued serving the State, and in 1855 was appointed Secretario geral do governo do estado da India, a post which he held until 1872. In addition to his role as public servant, he was also a founding member of the Instituto Vasco da Gama. A prolific writer of many interests, he published works on linguistics, history, and politics. During the course of his career Cunha Rivara was a regular contributor to Panora, Revista Litteraria, Boletim do Governo da India, and he was editor of the monthly Chronista de Tisuary from 1866-1869. He also published a catalogue of the manuscripts held in the library at Évora.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

Currency, Weights and Measures, and Banking for Portuguese Businessmen

In Europe, North and South America, India, and Elsewhere in Asia

97. REIS, D.L.C. Moura. Repertorio comercial ou novo tratado das moedas efectivas, e conta; pezos, e medidas; preço e curso de cambios das 36 praças da Europa mais commerciantes redigido em ordem systematica, e cada Praça sobre si, a respeito d’Inglaterra, França, Cadix e Madrid, Amsterdam, Hamburgo, Genova, Livone, Venezuela, Trieste, Russia, Vienna, Lisboa e Porto; com tudo o que interessa ao commercio sobre pezos, medidas, e cambios; alem de outras muitas noticias sujeitas à masteria de commercio. E para as 24 restantes: na frente d’hum Mappa se vê o par real, e a correlação de pêzos e medidas com as de Lisboa. Refere o essencial na historia dos bancos; define e divide as
moedas de cambio, e explica o método com muitos exemplos práticos; e indica o uzo da regra conjuncta, e de companhia, cohordenado e redigido tudo por .... 2 parts in 1 volume. Porto: Na Typographia Commercial Portuense, 1836. 4°, contemporary quarter straight-grained purple morocco over marbled boards (some wear to corners, rubbed), smooth spine gilt with bands and short title (faded), text block edges sprinkled blue-green. Decorative typographical border and different small woodcuts of a ship on title page of each part. Typographical designs above and below half tiles of both parts. Decorative rules in text. Light browning in second part. In very good condition. 86 pp., (3 II. subscribers), 1 large folding table; 112 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this handbook for Portuguese merchants. The extensive comments and annotations suggest that this is the firsthand account by someone who knew his business, rather than a reworking of earlier handbooks.

The preliminary matter includes sections on Portuguese currency, weights, and measures, and on the Banco Commercial do Porto, (pp. 9-10) which had been established on January 1st of the year this book was published. Moura discusses the mechanics of currency exchange, applying the principles to England, France (the Banco de França is discussed on pp. 33-34), Amsterdam, Hamburg, Spain (with subsections on Barcelona, Alicante and Valença, and Gibraltar), Genoa, Livorno, Venice, Trieste, Russia (subsections on St. Petersburg, Archangel, Moscow, Libau in Latvia, Riga; on Russian banks, pp. 74-75), and Vienna. Pages 78-80 explain how shares and capital work in a joint-stock company. Pages 81-86 are an index to part 1, ending with a list of errata and an explanation of arithmetical symbols (addition, multiplication, etc.—learning foreign exchange must have been a steep learning curve for anyone who didn’t yet know those!). Part 1 is followed by a three-leaf list of subscribers.

Part 2 deals with rates of exchange in Antwerp, Brussels, and Lille; Augsburg; Bergamo; Berlin, Dresden and Leipzig; Basel, Berne, and Geneva; Bologna; Cologne; Copenhagen; Constantinople; Danzig; Dublin; Edinburgh; Liege; Milan, Naples, Palermo, and Turin; Stockholm; Rome; the Mediterranean (Malta, Argel, Tunis, Morocco); and Egypt (Cairo).

In the section on the United States (pp. 34-43), Moura gives an overview of currency under the British, the use of paper money, and the creation of a federal currency. He notes, however, that various parts of the country still have local currencies, and gives details and exchange rates for 1) New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Virginia, Kentucky; Ohio, Tennessee, Indiana, and Mississippi; 2) New York (“na Carolina Septentrional”?!); 3) New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. Also mentioned are Georgia and South Carolina. A brief history of banking in the United States (pp. 36-37) is followed by a summary of rules governing letters of exchange, including interest rates and penalties for New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana.

For India (pp. 53-62), there are sections on Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Surate, Colombo (Ceylon), Goa, Calicut, and Cachau (Tonquin, in modern North Vietnam). Mexico is given one page (p. 43), which includes a brief mention of the former Spanish colonies (Guatemala, Colombia, Peru, Chile, Buenos Aires, Paraguay) and of Cuba and Puerto Rico, the only current Spanish possessions. The section on Brazil (pp. 44-47)
THE HISTORY OF THE Church of Malabar, FROM The time of its being first discover'd by the Portuguezes in the Year 1501. Giving an Account of The Persecutions and Violent Methods of the Roman Prelates, to Reduce them to the Subjection of the Church of Rome. Together with the SYNOD of DIAMPER, Celebrated in the Year of our Lord 1599. With some Remarks upon the Faith and Doctrine of the Christians of St. Thomas in the Indies, agreeing with the Church of England, in opposition to that of Rome. Done out of Portuguez into English. By MICHAEL GEDDES, Chancellor of the Cathedral Church of SARUM.

LONDON, Printed for Sam. Smith, and Benj. Welsh, at the Prince's Arms in St. Paul's Church-Yard, 1694.
relates Brazilian currency to Portuguese. For the West Indies (pp. 48-52) a section on Jamaica is included.

The end of Part 2 (pp. 63-110) gives more principles of exchange, including a discussion of the purchase and sale of letters of credit.

The folding “Mappa demonstrativo” shows currency conversions for many of the cities in Part 2.

Goldsmiths’-Kress no. 29538.101. Not in Innocência. Not in Kress, Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850. Not located in OCLC: 17371568 (Princeton University, Harvard University, Primary Source Media); 562666734 (British Library); the Kress-Harvard copy has been digitized and microfilmed. Not located in Porbase. Copac repeats British Library and adds an online copy at Leeds University.

**Divine Vengeance in the Wild, Wild East**

98. *Relaçam da mais extraordinaria admiravel, e lastimosa tormenta de vento, que entre as memorauéis do mundo socedeo na India Oriental, na Cidade de Baçaim, & seu destricto, na era de 1618. aos 17 do mes de Mayo.* Lisbon: por Pedro Craesbeecck, 1619. 4°, modern wrappers. Small woodcut vignette (Saul on the road to Damascus?) on title-page. Scattered small inkspots on final leaf (mostly blank). Overall in very good condition. 15, (1) ll. $2,400.00

FIRST EDITION. In May 1618, the Portuguese city of Baçaim (Bassein), north of Chaul on the west coast of India, was hit by an especially violent storm at the beginning of the monsoon season. The author of this report begins not with the storm but with a description of the sins of the inhabitants of Baçaim that led to this divine punishment. His examples of avarice, luxury and pride make Baçaim sound very much like a wild frontier town. It is not without a certain relish that he goes on to describe the storm’s effects, including the destruction of churches and monasteries and the sinking of a great number of ships in the harbor. Many residents reported seeing visions just after the storm, and performed elaborate acts of penitence. Beginning on f. 12v, with a caption title, is a description of the procession held in Cochim (on India’s Malabar coast) to avert from its inhabitants the sort of retribution visited on Baçaim.

The final leaf is blank except for the note of the censor, “Está conforme com o original. F. Diogo Ferreyra.”

* Figanière 967. Innocência VII, 72-73: calling for only 15 leaves; knew only of the Figanière copy. Arouca K197: without citing any copy, taking the information from Innocência, and thus calling for only 15 leaves (but inexplicably saying they are unnumbered). Bibliotheca Boxeriana 536: “Rare” (giving the date of publication as 1620, and only 15 leaves). Not located in Coimbra, Miscelâneas. Not in Scholberg, NUC: InU (the Boxer copy, dated 1620). OCLC: 499228202 (British Library, 16 ll.); also a Lisbon, 1620 edition printed by P. Craesbeck (47770780, at the Newberry Library and Indiana University [Boxer’s copy]), a Braga, 1620 edition (253105550, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin), and a 1620 edition without place of printing (252789612, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin). Not located in Porbase. Copac repeats British Library. Not located in Hollis or Orbis.
Portuguese Fight the Maratha in India


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. D. Luiz Carlos Ignacio Xavier de Menezes, 5º Conde de Ericeira and 1º Marquês de Louriçal became governor of Goa in 1717, at age 27. The Maratha Empire had recently won a long war against the Mughal Empire (1681-1707) and was expanding across the Indian subcontinent. This account details attempts to prevent their conquest of Portuguese India, particularly in the years 1739-1743. Among the places mentioned are Goa, Bassein, Salcette, Sanguem, and Ponda.

The heart of the Maratha Empire was Maharashtra, which borders on Goa.


Maratha vs. Mughal vs. Portuguese

100. *Relaçam, ou noticia certa dos estados da India, referem-se os progressos das armas portuguezas na Asia, como novamente tem tido varias contendas com o Bonsulo, Marata, e Mogor; e como novamente se emprehende a restauração do celebre Praça de Çafim; dando-se teambem noticia da guerra, que ao presente existe entre o Imperio do Mogor, e Maratá & c. Cujas noticias vierão na náo, que proximamente chegou a esta Cidade.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Domingos Rodrigues, 1756. 4°.
leaf repaired, without loss. Second and third leaves reinforced at gutter. In good condition. Old ink foliation (79-82). 8 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this report based on news that arrived on a ship which had set sail from Goa 6 months and 13 days earlier (as meticulously noted in this report). It opens with an account of recent hostilities between the Maratha and the Grand Mogul. Having been defeated at Meliapoor, the Grand Mogul asked for the help of the Portuguese, and when they refused, attacked one of their forts. The most notable battle, however, was for the Praça de Cafim, near the border of the Grand Mogul’s territory. The number of troops and artillery pieces involved is given.

The Mughal Empire, which controlled most of the Indian subcontinent in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, suffered a series of severe defeats at the hands of the Hindi Maratha during the 1720s and 1730s. By the late 1750s, it was all but extinct, although in name it lingered for another century.


Relief of Goa

101. *Relaçam veridica dos sucessos da India, depois que a ella chegou o Illustreiro e Excmo. Senhor D. Luís de Menezes, Conde da Ericeira, Marques do Louriçal ... com o tratado da paz, que o mesmo ... senhor concedeu aos grandiosos, Zairámo Sauntu Bounsoloó e Ramachandra Sauntu Bounsolo, Sardassal da Pragana Cuddale, e demais provincias, concluido em 11 de Outubro de 1741.* Lisbon: Na Officina Pinheiriense da Musica, e da Sagrada Religião de Malta, 1742. 4°, mid-twentieth-century antique quarter mottled sheep over marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering-piece, gilt letter, text block edges sprinkled red in the eighteenth century, blank filler leaves in binding sprinkled red in attempt to match. Small woodcut vignette of title page. Large woodcut headpiece and woodcut initial on p. 2. Two short tears in title-page (one internal, one with old repair) without loss, small internal tear in pp. 11-12 without loss. Overall very good condition. Bookplate of Fernando Alves Barata. 12 pp. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this pamphlet on the successful Portuguese rescue of the besieged city of Goa. In 1739 the province of Goa was invaded by Maratha forces, which then controlled most of western and central India. A relief expedition set sail from Portugal in 1740 under the command of the Conde de Ericeira, viceroy and captain-general of India, and Francisco Xavier de Mascarenhas. Included in this pamphlet are a brief account of Portuguese military and diplomatic activities in India during 1741, a treaty
negotiated in 1712 between Portugal and the Marathas, and the peace treaty concluded by Ericeira and the rulers of Pragana Cuddal on October 11, 1741. However, Goa remained in danger of attack until a new peace treaty was concluded in 1759.

Luís Inácio Xavier de Meneses (1690-1742), fifth Conde de Ericeira and first Marquez do Louriçal, had the distinction of twice serving as viceroy of India: from 1717 (when he was only 27) to 1721, and again from 1740 until his death at Goa in 1742. He was known for his administrative reforms and for strengthening Portuguese fortifications.


102. [RIVARA, Joaquim Heliodoro da Cunha]. Additamento as reflexões sobre o padroado portuguez no oriente. Nova Goa: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1858. 4°, contemporary plain wrappers with early reinforcement at spine. Vignette on title page. Some (mostly) minor foxing. A few small, light water stains. Overall in good to very good condition. 83 pp. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This title is usually encountered bound with the author’s Reflexões sobre o padroado portuguez no oriente, applicadas a proclamação pastoral do Rev. Fr. Angelico, Pro-Vigario em Bombaim, aos soldados catholicos romanos da mesma presidencia, por hum portuguez, published the same year. Both works deal with Portuguese patronage in the East, a much debated question after the 1838 papal bull that suppressed the dioceses of Cochim, Meliapor, Crenangan and Malacca. Cunha Rivara was impelled to write by a pastoral address of the Vicar General of Bombay, Fr. Angelicus, who announced in 1857 that the clergy of Goa were no longer in communion with the Church, and that any Catholic attending their services would suffer eternal damnation. Cunha Rivara was later appointed Comissário Regio to redefine the boundaries of Indian bishoprics belonging to the Real Padroado. An English translation of the Reflexões was printed in Madras, 1858, and of the Aditamentos in Madras, 1859.

Cunha Rivara (1809-1879), was born in Arrayollos, where he began his studies. He continued his education in Évora and Coimbra, despite interruptions due to the Civil War. He later served in the Administração Geral de Évora, then took a chair in Philosophy at the Lyceu de Évora. A learned scholar, he was appointed Bibliotecario na Biblioteca Eborensi in December of 1836. He continued serving the State, and in 1855 was appointed Secretario Geral do Governo do Estado da India, a post which he held until 1872.

In addition to his role as public servant, Cunha Rivara was also a founding member of the Instituto Vasco da Gama. A prolific writer of many interests, he published works on linguistics, history, and politics and was a regular contributor to Panorama, Revista Litteraria, Boletim do Governo da India, and he was editor of the monthly Chronista de Tissuary from 1866-1869. He also published a catalogue of the manuscripts held in the library at Évora.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this rare pamphlet. Cunha Rivara defends the comunidades das aldeas, an ancient form of collective land ownership that was prevalent in the state of Goa. He gives extensive excerpts (in Portuguese translation) of writers who dealt with similar situations in British India and cites Portuguese laws as early as 1526.

Cunha Rivara (1809-1879), was born in Arrayollos, where he began his studies. He continued his education in Evora and Coimbra, despite interruptions due to the Civil War. He later served in the Administração Geral de Évora, then took a chair in Philosophy at the Lyceu de Évora. A learned scholar, he was appointed Bibliothecario na Biblioteca Eboerense in December of 1836. He continued serving the State, and in 1855 was appointed Secretario Geral do Governo do Estado da India, a post which he held until 1872.

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* Innocêncio XII, 26; on the author, see also IV, 83, 442; IX, 69; especially XII, 57-68; and XVIII, 140, 142-3. Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, Joaquim Heliodoro da Cunha Rivara 28, with full page illustration of front wrapper on p. [50]. Gonçalves, Síntese bibliográfica de Goa 2097. Not in Biblioteca Boxeriana (but a handwritten not exists in Boxer’s personal annotated copy of the Biblioteca Boxeriana in the Lilly Library, on p. 23, adding this work as item 191b). Not in Scholberg. On Cunha Rivara and his influence, see Cunha Rivara (ed. Luís Silveira) and Devi & seabra, A literatura Indo-portuguesa pp. 151-3. See also álvaro Neves, Memórias biográficas de Joaquim Heliodoro da Cunha Rivara. OCLC: 494340501 (Bibliothèque Nationale et Universitaire Strasbourg); 41283175(British Library, University of Aberdeen, and the C.R. Boxer copy at the Lilly Library of Indiana University). Not located in Porbase. KVc repeats the copy at the Bibliothèque Nationale de France (44 databases searched). Copac repeats the copies at British Library and University of Aberdeen.

FIRST EDITION. This work was published again in Nova Goa, 1912, and New Delhi, 1990. There is also an English translation, New Delhi, 1996. It consists of a treatise examining accusations of conspiracy against the government of Portuguese India in the year 1787, an uprising sometimes called the “Sublevação dos Pintos”. The government claimed that the conspirators were aiming to form an independent government. One of the persons named in this conspiracy was the Abbé Faria, immortalized by Dumas in the *Le Comte de Monte Cristo* as an Italian prisoner of the Château d’If who instructs the hero Edmond Dantès, a fellow prisoner, in a number of fields including mathematics, the sciences, and foreign languages, and eventually helps him to escape from the island prison, also disclosing to Dantès the whereabouts of a hoard of jewels at Monte Cristo, a small island near the Italian coast, before dying from a cataleptic seizure.

Pages [141]-162 deal with the genealogy of the Pinto family of Candolim.

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**Prolific Portuguese Scholar Heads from Lisbon to Goa**


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this account of the author’s journey from Lisbon to Goa, by way of Gibraltar, Malta (pp. 11-19), Alexandria (pp. 19-28), Cairo (pp. 28-36), Suez, Aden, and Bombay (pp. 48-75).

Cunha Rivara (1809-1879) was born in Arrayollos, where he began his studies. He continued his education in Évora and Coimbra, despite interruptions due to the Civil
OS
INGLEZES.

Lisboa -- 1840.

NA TYPografia DE J. F. DE Sampaio
PITTO S. BALEMA N.° 18

Item 90
War. He later served in the Administração Geral de Évora, then took a chair in Philosophy at the Lyceu de Évora. A learned scholar, he was appointed Bibliotecario na Biblioteca Eborense in December of 1836. He continued serving the State, and in 1855 was appointed Secretario Geral do Governo do Estado da India, a post which he held until 1872.

In addition to his role as public servant, Cunha Rivara was also a founding member of the Instituto Vasco da Gama. A prolific writer of many interests, he published works on linguistics, history, and politics and was a regular contributor to Panorama, Revista Litteraria, and Boletim do Governo da India, and he was editor of the monthly Chronista de Tissuary from 1866 to 1869. He also published a catalogue of the manuscripts held in the library at Évora.


106. RIVARA, Joaquim Heliodoro da Cunha. Inscripções de Dio trasladadas das proprias em janeiro de 1859. Nova Goa: Imprensa Nacional, 1865. 4°, green quarter sheep over marbled boards (some wear to corners, head of spine), flat spine with gilt lettering and fillets, original blue printed wrappers bound in (some light foxing, very small hole on front wrapper). Overall in very good condition. Engraved armorial bookplate with blue ink, dated 1970, signed by Miguel Antonio as artist and Paes Ferreira as engraver, of D Miguel António do Carmo de Noronha de Paiva Couceiro, 4º Conde de Paraty. 60 pp., (1 l. errata). $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author, a scholar and antiquarian, here publishes a collection of inscriptions from Diu, in Portuguese Goa. There are indexes by date, site, and proper names.

Cunha Rivara (1809-1879), was born in Arrayollos, where he began his studies. He continued his education in Evora and Coimbra, despite interruptions due to the Civil War. He later served in the Administração Geral de Évora, then took a chair in Philosophy at the Lyceu de Évora. A learned scholar, he was appointed Bibliotecario na Biblioteca Eborense in December of 1836. He continued serving the State, and in 1855 was appointed Secretario Geral do Governo do Estado da India, a post which he held until 1872.

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94  Richard C. Ramer

of Notre Dame, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Universiteit Utrecht, British Library); 459003254 (Bibliothèque nationale et universitaire-Strasbourg, Bibliothèque nationale de France); also digital copies. Porbase locates two copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, without the errata leaf. Copac locates a copy at British Library.

*107. [RIVARA, Joaquim Heliodoro da Cunha]. Reflexões sobre o padroado portuguez no oriente, aplicadas a proclamação pastoral do Rev. Fr. Angelico, Pro-Vigario em Bombaim, aos soldados catholicos romanos da mesma presidencia; por hum portuguez. 2 works in 1 volume. Nova Goa: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1858. 8°, early plain blue-grey wrappers (some tears; spine defective). Some browning; occasional light foxing. Overall in very good condition. 121 pp. [final page misnumbered 221 and corrected in manuscript]. $950.00

FIRST EDITIONS. Both works deal with Portuguese patronage in the East, a much debated question after the 1838 papal bull that suppressed the dioceses of Cochim, Meliapor, Cranganor and Malacca. Cunha Rivara was impelled to write by a pastoral address of the Vicar General of Bombay, Fr. Angelicus, who announced in 1857 that the clergy of Goa were no longer in communion with the Church, and that any Catholic attending their services would suffer eternal damnation. Cunha Rivara was later appointed Comissário Regio to redefine the boundaries of Indian bishoprics belonging to the Real Padroado. An English translation of the Reflexões was printed in Madras, 1858, and of the Additamentos in Madras, 1859.

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BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Excerpted from a speech delivered at the March 1, 1950 session of the National Assembly opposing India’s request that Portugal relinquish its Indian colonies. Sarmento Rodrigues, the deputy from Mozambique and a military and colonial official, was to play a major role in Portugal’s efforts during the 1950s to strengthen its hold over Goa and other overseas colonies.

* Gonzalves 2357. Scholberg CF99.

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FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this early travel book by one of Portugal’s most prominent authors. He describes his flight from Lisbon to Beirut and devotes the second chapter to that city, and a third, brief chapter to Karachi (Pakistan). Several chapters are devoted to Goa, Damião and Diu (pp. 47-102). There is a chapter on “The Miracle of Pakistan” and another on “Four days in Karachi with the Portuguese Navy”. Five chapters are devoted to the Persian Gulf region of Iran (pp. 125-74). There are chapters on Bahrain, Aden, and pearl divers. Rodrigues describes his return to Beirut and the ruins of Biblos, as well as an excursion to Baalbek. Two chapters are devoted to Turkey and two to Greece. The penultimate chapter deals with the author’s re-acquaintance with Provence and his commentary of Luso-French naval relations. The final stop was Cartagena.

Urbano Tavares Rodrigues (born Lisbon, 1923), widely acclaimed and prolific author of fiction, researcher, essayist, literary critic, professor Catedrático jubilado at the Faculdade de Letras, Universidade de Lisboa, member of the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, winner of many literary prizes, and militant communist. His earliest works were greatly influenced by existentialism, in particular following the literary model of Albert Camus. The present work is the second of eight volumes of travel literature published by Rodrigues between 1949 and 1999.

  FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

*111. SANTOS, Victor Marques dos. Leal da Câmara, um caso de caricatura: a sátira na atitude política portuguesa. Sintra: Câmara Municipal, Serviços Culturais, 1982. Small folio (26.5 x 19.7 cm.), original illustrated wrappers. As new. 40 pp., 1 l. color plate, (43 ll., including 38 full-page color illustrations), facsimiles of autograph letters signed in text, index, bibliography. ISBN: none. $45.00
  FIRST and ONLY EDITION. On the painter and important caricaturist [Tomás] Leal da Câmara (1876-1948), a native of Pangim, Portuguese India, see Pamplona, Dicionário de pintores e escultores portugueses (revised ed.), III, 189-90.

112. SCHOLBERG, Henry, with the collaboration of Archana Ashok Kakodker and Carmo Azevedo. Bibliography of Goa and the Portuguese in India. New Delhi: Promilla, 1982. 4° (25.1 x 19 cm.), publisher’s cloth with dust jacket (small tear in jacket at upper joint near head of spine). In very good condition overall; fine except for the dust jacket. Frontispiece, xix, 413 pp. ISBN: none. ISBN: none. $25.00
  FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The bibliography, organized by subject, is followed by essays on archives and research opportunities in Goa, and on the freedom movement in Goa.

Great Prose Writer on the Portuguese in Africa and Asia


FIRST EDITION. Like other Renaissance chronicles of Portugal, the history dwells more extensively on the recent Portuguese conquests in the East and in Brazil, leaving relatively little space for the internal events of the kingdom. The Inquisition discouraged emphasis on home affairs, especially in works such as this, written in the vernacular.

Of the 118 chapters in the book, at least 83 deal partly or completely with Portuguese activities in Africa, the Middle East (e.g., Mozambique, Zanzibar, Ethiopia, Ormuz, Suez, Alcacer Cequer, Tangiers, Ceuta and Arzil), the East, at Goa, Diu, Chaul, and Calicut in India, Ternate and Malacca, Ceylon, and China.

The original manuscript was found in the library of the Palácio das Necessidades, and was published by the great historian Alexandre Herculano, who added a preface and “Noticias extrahidas dos apontamentos de Fr. Luiz de Sousa, relativas ás lacunas que se encontram no manuscrito.” (pp. 369-469).

A descendant of the second Conde de Marialva, Fr. Luiz de Sousa (Santarém, 1557 or 1558?-Bemfica, 1632), whose secular name was Manuel de Sousa Coutinho, entered the Knights of Malta as a novice. Shortly thereafter he was taken prisoner by Algerian pirates. As a captive in Algiers from 1575 to 1576, he befriended Miguel de Cervantes, who mentions him in *Los Trabajos de Persiles y Sigismunda*. Once returned to Portugal he earned a reputation as an unbending patriot when in 1599, as governor of Almada, he burned down his home rather than receive the Castilian authorities there. Perhaps because of this forthright attitude, he is said to have gone to Panama to seek his fortune in 1600, returning in 1604 or 1605. In 1613, he and his wife entered separate convents. (Almeida Garrett’s romanticized version, *Frei Luiz de Sousa* [1843], involved the return of the wife’s long-lost husband.) In the convent, Frei Luis wrote *História de S. Domingos* (3 volumes, 1623, 1662 and 1678; a fourth volume, by Frei Lucas de Santa Catharina, appeared in 1733). His classic *Vida de D. Fr. Bertolomeu dos Martyres* (1619) was described by Camilo Castelo Branco as a “livro divino”. According to Bell, “It is as a stylist, not as a historian, that Frei Luís de Sousa will always be read, and read with delight” (*Portuguese Literature*, p. 243).

Bell lists Sousa as one of the great Portuguese authors who were virtually unknown to the English-speaking world, grouping him with King Dinis, Fernam Lopez, Bernardim Ribeiro, Diogo Bernardes, Heitor Pinto, Frei Thomé de Jesus, Ferreira de Vasconcellos, Antonio Vieira, and Manuel Bernardes (*ibid.*, p. 14n). Edgar Prestage, in the *Encyclopedia Britannica* (11th ed., 1911), calls him “a great prose-writer. His metaphors are well chosen, and he employs on appropriate occasions familiar terms and locutions, and makes full use of those charming diminutives in which the Portuguese language is rich. His prose is characterized by elegance, sweetness and strength, and is remarkably free from the affectations and false rhetoric that characterized the age” (XXV, 462).

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FIRST EDITION. Like other Renaissance chronicles of Portugal, the history dwells more extensively on the recent Portuguese conquests in the East and in Brazil, leaving relatively little space for the internal events of the kingdom. The Inquisition discouraged emphasis on home affairs, especially in works such as this, written in the vernacular.

Of the 118 chapters in the book, at least 83 deal partly or completely with Portuguese activities in Africa, the Middle East (e.g. Mozambique, Zanzibar, Ethiopia, Ormuz, Suez, Alcacer Cequer, Tangiers, Ceuta and Arzil), the East, at Goa, Diu, Chaul, and Calicut in India, Ternate and Malacca, Ceylon, and China.

The original manuscript was found in the library of the Palacio das Necessidades, and was published by the great historian Alexandre Herculano, who added a preface and “Noticias extrahidas dos apontamentos de Fr. Luiz de Sousa, relativas ás lacunas que se encontram no manuscrito.” (pp. 369-469).

A descendant of the second Conde de Marialva, Fr. Luiz de Sousa (Santarém, 1557 or 1558?-Bemfica, 1632), whose secular name was Manuel de Sousa Coutinho, entered the Knights of Malta as a novice. Shortly thereafter he was taken prisoner by Algerian pirates. As a captive in Algiers from 1575 to 1576, he befriended Miguel de Cervantes, who mentions him in *Los Trabajos de Persiles y Sigismunda*. Once returned to Portugal he earned a reputation as an unbending patriot when in 1599, as governor of Almada, he burned down his home rather than receive the Castilian authorities there. Perhaps because of this forthright attitude, he is said to have gone to Panama to seek his fortune in 1600, returning in 1604 or 1605. In 1613, he and his wife entered separate convents. (Almeida Garrett’s romanticized version, *Frei Luiz de Sousa* [1843], involved the return of the wife’s long-lost husband.) In the convent, Frei Luis wrote *História de S. Domingos* (3 volumes, 1623, 1662 and 1678; a fourth volume, by Frei Lucas de Santa Catharina, appeared in 1733). His classic *Vida de D. Fr. Bertolomeu dos Martyres* (1619) was described by Camilo Castelo Branco as a “livro divino”. According to Bell, “It is as a stylist, not as a historian, that Frei Luis de Sousa will always be read, and read with delight” (*Portuguese Literature*, p. 243). Bell lists Sousa as one of the great Portuguese authors who were virtually unknown to the English-speaking world, grouping him with King Dinis, Fernan Lopez, Bernardim Ribeiro, Diogo Bernardez, Heitor Pinto, Frei Thomé de Jesus, Ferreira de Vasconcellos, Antonio Vieira, and Manuel Bernardes (*ibid.*, p. 14n). Edgar Prestage, in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (11th ed., 1911), calls him “a great prose-writer. His metaphors are well chosen, and he employs on appropriate occasions familiar terms and locutions, and makes full use of those charming diminutives in which the Portuguese language is rich. His prose is characterized by elegance, sweetness and strength, and is remarkably free from the affectations and false rhetoric that characterized the age” (XXV, 462).


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Contains 23 articles, including P.P. Shirodkar, “Records on Jesuits in Goa Archives” (pp. 21-34); John Correia-Afonso, “Ignatius and Indian Jesuit Vocations” (pp. 73-82); Walter Fernandes, “Jesuit Contribution to Social Change in India” (pp. 157-94); and Anand Amaladass, “Jesuits and Sanskrit Studies” (pp. 209-34).


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

Tom Thumb on Tour


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The story of the greatest circus attraction of the nineteenth century, written by an employee of P.T. Barnum. Tom Thumb’s tour takes him across the United States and then across the Pacific to Asia, Australia, Europe and Africa. Of the 21 illustrations, half are of India and Ceylon; others include Australian aborigines, China, Japan and Egypt.

* OCLC: 2896416.
TRADUÇÃO DE UMA CARTA, ESCRITA AO REATOR DO CORREIO DE BOMBADES,
POR UM PORTUGUESE RESIDENTE EM MACAU.

Francisco Rodrigues,

DN. JESUS, 29 de Novembro de 1890.

Vou encerrar esta carta com várias referências a cartas anteriores e a textos que já foram publicados. A custa de um grande esforço, tive de ver a imprensa portuguesa, a que V. M. deu uma boa folha.

A nossa amizade e simpatia com Portugal devem tornar-se numa questão séria. A nossa amizade deve ser examinada por aqueles que querem ver Portugal livrar-se das suas desgraças. A nossa amizade deve ser examinada por aqueles que querem ver Portugal ter um futuro melhor.

Do ponto de vista da história, Portugal é uma nação que tem uma longa e rica história. Portugal é um país que tem um futuro灿烂o.

Item 118
Unrecorded?


FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Argues that D. Miguel is the legitimate King of Portugal, due to the fact that Portuguese law, beginning in 1143 under D. Afonso Henriques, and citing various subsequent precedents, excludes foreigners and females from the throne. As D. Pedro I is Emperor of Brazil, and Brazil is recognized as an independent country in the Treaty of 1825, he cannot claim to be King of Portugal, nor does he have the right to abdicate in favor of his daughter, D. Maria. Calls on the Governor General of Portuguese India, as well as the Governors of Dio and Damão to validate these conclusions.

* Not in Canto. Catálogo das obras ... relativas aos sucessos políticos de Portugal nos annos de 1828 a 1834. Not in Innocência. Not in Scholberg. Not in Martinho da Fonseca, Lapa or Guerra Andrade. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (44 databases searched). Not in Hollis (which cites only one example from this press, 1830, Orbis (citing two examples from this press, 1830 and 1840), LC online catalog, Melvyl, Catnyp, BLPC (citing three examples from this press, 1830 and 1835 [2]) or Porbase.

Important Account of Ethiopia

One of the Earliest European Accounts of Tibet

119. VEIGA, P. Manoel da, S.J. Relaçam geral do estado da Christandade de Ethiopia; reduçam dos Scismaticos; entrada, & recebimento do Patriarcha Dom Affonso Mendes; obediencia dada polo Emperador Selten Segued com toda sua Corte à Igreja Romana; & do que de nouo socedeo no descobrimento do Thybet, a que chamam, gram Catayo. Composta, e copiada das cartas que os Padres da Companhia de Jesu, escreueram da India Oriental dos annos de 624. 625. & 626. Lisbon: Por Mattheus Pinheiro, 1628. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (small defects to spine), yapped edges (some fraying). Typographical headpieces and elegant large woodcut initials on leaves 1, 57, and 103. Old repair to upper blank margin of title page, never affecting text. Leaves 1 and 2 browned. Occasional light browning elsewhere. Overall in good to very good condition. Small, round light blue on red ticket of the Livraria Antiga e Moderna (Antiquaria) de Caldas Cordeiro, 16 Rua Nova da Almada, Lisboa, tipped on to upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. (2), 124 ll. Leaf 26 wrongly numbered 29; leaf 72 wrongly numbered 67.

FIRST EDITION of one of the earliest European accounts of Tibet, together with an account of Jesuit activities in Ethiopia at a critical time for Catholic missionary efforts there. There appears to be no other edition, although Barbosa Machado mentions a
manuscript copy of a Spanish translation. The title translates as: “A general account of the state of Christianity in Ethiopia; Reduction of schismatics; Entrance and reception of the Patriarch Dom Afonso Mendes; Allegiance of the Emperor Seltan Segued and all of his court to the Church of Rome; and Fresh events in the discovery of Tibet, which they call Great Cathay. Compiled and copied from the letters which the Jesuit Fathers wrote from India during the years 1624, 5, and 6 by Father Manoel da Veiga, of the Society of Jesus, native of Villaviçosa.”

The first two books of this work discuss in considerable detail the activities of the Jesuits in Ethiopia. Book I (ff. 1-56) is an overview of Ethiopia from a Catholic, and particularly Jesuit, point of view, including who favors Catholicism; rituals that are in dispute; the ransom of Jesuits captured by the Moors; prominent Jesuits (including letters from three of them); and a dozen or so Jesuit foundations (including reliquaries and miracles that have occurred there).

Book II (ff. 57-102) recounts the voyage of D. Afonso Mendes from Lisbon to replace Pedro Páez (who had died in 1622) as patriarch of Ethiopia. After leaving Lisbon in March, 1623, D. Afonso arrived at Moçambique in September, at Goa in May 1624, and at the Red Sea port of Beilul in May 1625, whence he crossed the desert into the Ethiopian highlands, reaching Fremona in June 1625 (ff. 57-73 describe the journey). At Fremona, the base of Jesuit missionary efforts, he was received by Emperor Susenyos (r. 1606-1632, throne name Malak Sagad III), who vowed obedience to the pope. D. Afonso issued some orders and celebrated Holy Week. Book II concludes with a description of improvements in Ethiopia since Catholicism was made the official religion, and the defeat of several groups who had rebelled against the new religion.

This is a brief episode in the ongoing effort of the Church to bring Coptic Christians in the Catholic fold. Jesuit missionaries had arrived by 1554. The Jesuit Pedro Páez (1561-1622), who arrived in 1603, was so energetic and zealous a missionary that he was known as “the second apostle of Ethiopia.” But it was in 1626, while D. Afonso Mendes was patriarch of Ethiopia, that Susenyos declared (for the first and only time in the nation’s history) that Roman Catholicism was the official religion of Ethiopia.

However, D. Afonso Mendes was a rigidly uncompromising prelate who insisted on suppressing local practices. A series of revolts followed, during which Susenyos and his supporters became considerably less tolerant of the demands of Catholicism. In June 1632 - only four years after this Relaçam geral was published - Susenyos declared that any of his subjects who wished might follow the Catholic religion, but that no one else would be required to do so. The Jesuits were expelled from Ethiopia in 1633. Ethiopia remained isolated from the Catholic Church until the late nineteenth century.

Book III (ff. 103-24) of the Relaçam geral is entitled “Das Covsas do Reyno do Gram Thyet, a que chamam Catayo, que de norno socedera nos Annos de 625. & 626.” It recounts the travels and travails of Fr. Antonio Andrade, who entered Tibet from India in 1624—the first European to do so since the Franciscan Odoric of Pordenone (d. 1331). Included are comments on the quality of the land, the kingdoms established there, the ignorance of the lamas (ff. 113-19), and the construction of the first Catholic Church there (ff. 122-25). Transcriptions of several of Fr. Antonio’s letters are included.

Geographically and politically inaccessible, Tibet had been for many centuries a mystery to European explorers, the subject of myth and legend. Rumors persisted that beyond the Himalayan mountains lay secluded Christian communities, the remnants of early evangelizing missions. Andrade and his companion Manuel Marques began their long and arduous journey from Agra in the company of pilgrims in March of 1624. At Delhi, they donned Hindu disguises and traveled through the valley of Ganges to Hardwar (“the Gate of Vishnu”), Srinagar in Garhwal, Badrinath, and finally through the perilous Mana Pass to Tsaparang in August.

Although rumors of Christian communities turned out to be untrue, the missionaries were treated kindly by the people and by the king and queen of Guge, who gave
RELACAM GERAL DO ESTADO DA CHRISTANDADE DE ETHIOPIA; Reduzam dos Scismaticos; Entrada, & Recebimento do Patriarcha Dom Affonso Mendes; Obediência dada polo Emperador Seltá Segued com toda sua Corte à Igreja Romana; & do que de nouo socedeu no descobrimento do Thybet, a que chamam, gram Catayo.

COMPOSTA, E COPIADA DAS CARTAS que os Padres da Companhia de IESV, escreveram da India Oriental dos Anos de 624, 625, & 626.

PELO PADRE MANOEL DA VEIGA da mesma Companhia, natural de Villauíçosa.

Com todas as licenças necessárias.

Em Lisboa, Por Mattheus Pinheiro, Anno de 1628.

Item 119
Fr. Antonio a passport, or letter of privilege, granting him safe passage to Agra, and permission to recruit fellow Jesuits for a mission in Tsaparang. The permanent mission, headed by Fr. Antonio, arrived in Tibet in August 1625. Fr. Antonio was eventually recalled to Goa, where he died of poisoning shortly before the permanent mission at Tsaparang failed in 1635.

Manoel da Veiga, a native of Villa-Viçosa, became a Jesuit at age 16 or 17. His home was in Lisbon, where he died peacefully at age 80, in 1647. Veiga wrote a number of biographies of his peripatetic fellow Jesuits. This work, compiled from the Jesuit annual letters with hagiographical and propagandist intent, is nonetheless an important historical document: it provides for the European audience an account of the Jesuits’ contretemps and public disputations with the lamas, and reports some of the first ethnographic data on the native Tibetan religion.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this lovely exhibition catalogue. Includes beautifully illustrated essays on Lisbon, nautical science and cartography, weapons, Africa, Bocarro’s plans of the fortresses in the East Indies, Indo-Portuguese art, Mughal art, Cinghalo-Portuguese ivories and furniture, China, Japan, and porcelain.

*121. VILLA NOVA D’OUREM, Elesbão José de Bettencourt Lapa, 2.* Visconde de. *A revolta dos Marathas em 1895. Analyse e considerações sobre os acontecimentos da India.* Lisbon: Typographia Mattos Moreira & Pinheiro, 1900. 8°, original blue-gray printed wrappers (a bit faded, some wear to spine). Light browning. Overall in good condition. 40 pp. $65.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

The author (1831-1899), was a general in the Portuguese army, and governor-general of Portuguese India at the time of the revolt mentioned in the title.

*122. VINCENZO MARIA di S. Caterina da Siena (a.k.a. Antonio Murcchio). Il viaggio all’Indie Orientali .... Venice: Giacomo Zattoni, 1678. 4°, contemporary quarter vellum over decorated paper boards (worn, joints repaired with cellophane tape). Woodcut vignette on title page. Numerous woodcut head- and tailpieces, some rather elaborate. Woodcut initials. Woodcut factotum initial. Repair to the upper outer corner of the title page, with 4 letters in manuscript facsimile. The title page is also backed, and the outer margin of the following leaf is reinforced. Occasional small minor stains. Overall in somewhat less than good condition. One-line manuscript ink inscription dated 1780 of Argelo Gozzi at top of front pastedown endleaf, and large manuscript ink “A.G.” on front cover, with illegible two-line inscription below. Old ink signature of Carlo Latelli in upper blank margin of title page. Later ink scrubbings on front pastedown endleaf. (12 ll.), 516 pp., (5 [of 10] ll.). LACKING the final 5 unnumbered leaves of the index. Leaf B2 incorrectly signed b3. Leaf s4 incorrectly signed r4. $350.00

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

In 1656, Pope Alexander VII, the Propaganda Fide, and the Carmelites dispatched Fr. Vincenzo and Fr. Giuseppe di Santa Maria Sebastiani to sort out problems facing the Jesuits in India, which included Dutch incursions in Malabar and the rebellion of the St. Thomas Christians. Fr. Vincenzo’s account includes much information about Malabar and the St. Thomas Christians. Fr. Vincenzo and Fr. Giuseppe returned to Rome in February 1659.


123. WARD, William. Farewell Letters to a Few Friends in Britain and America, on Returning to Bengal in 1821. New York: E. Bliss & E. White, 1821. Large 12°, publisher’s boards with original printed spine label (front cover detached, spine chipping, other binding wear, some stains). Foxed. Nevertheless in good, uncut condition. Ownership inscription on recto of torn front free endleaf of Samuel Mourhouse, dated 1832. 250 pp., (1 blank l.). $300.00

First American Edition. Published in London in the same year, and again the following year in London and in Lexington, Kentucky. The author describes and comments on customs, religious practices, government, etc. in Bengal. Ward (1769-1823) travelled to India in 1799, where for many years he supervised the printing press at the Danish settlement of Serampur.

RELACAM
DA MAIS EXTRA-
ORDINARIA ADMIRÁVEL, E
lâlmofa tormenta de vento, que entre as
memoráveis do mundo socedeu na Índia
Oriental, na Cidade de Bacaim, & seu
destricto, na era de 1618. 208. 17.
do mes de Mayo.

Com todas as licenças necessarias.

Em Lisboa, Pôr Pedro Craesbeck. Anno 1619.
Vendem-se em sua casa a S. Maria Magdalena.

Item 98

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this important work on mid-seventeenth-century South Asian history.

*126. XA VIER, Filippe Nery. Defensa dos direitos das Gão-carias, Gão-cares, e dos seus privilegios .... Nova Goa: Imprensa Nacional, 1856. 4°, stitched, with contemporary blue-grey plain rear wrapper (front wrapper gone) Very good condition. xvi, 112, 104 pp. $750.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. According to Innocêncio, at least 17 pamphlets were published on the question of whether the communities of Gão-cares (near Salsete) should be dissolved, and their property distributed. Nery Xavier’s defense of the rights of Gão-cares was strongly opposed by Joaquim Bernardino Catão da Costa and Francisco Luís Gomes. The introduction of this work includes a list of public offices held by the author, and his publications.

Filippe Nery Xavier (1804-1875), historian, archeologist, and exemplary public functionary throughout his adult life, a native of Loutulim in the concelho de Salsete, was director of the Imprensa Nacional in Goa from 1851. One of Goa’s best historians, he published Bosquejo histórico das comunidades das aldeias dos concelhos das Ilhas, Salcete e Bardez, 1852, and Nobiliarchia goana, 1862-63, the enormously popular Resumo histórico da maravilhosa vida, conversões e milagres de S. Francisco Xavier, 1859, and many other works.

127. [XAVIER, Filippe Nery]. *Codigo dos usos e costumes dos habitantes das Novas-Conquistas, em portuguez e maratha, acompanhado dos respectivos indices. Segunda edição, correcta, e accrescendida, com uma collecção de providencias relativas aos gentios das velhas-conquistas.* Nova Goa: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1861. Large 8°, contemporary quarter crimson straight-grained morocco over marbled boards (some wear to corners, small scrapes to leather side of rear cover), smooth spine gilt (slightly rubbed at head and foot), green endleaves. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. In very good condition. (1 l.), 74 pp., 1 l. errata; main text (pp. [1]-74) in two columns, Portuguese and Marathi. $350.00

Prepared by Nery Xavier, and dated 4-10-1853. At the end of the text, on p. 58, before the índice alfabetico, on the Marathi side is stated “Traduçção fiel. O Lingua do Estado, Surtiagy Anadá Rau.”

Filippe Nery Xavier (1804-1875), historian, archeologist, and exemplary public functionary throughout his adult life, a native of Loutulim in the concelho de salsete, was director of the Imprensa Nacional in Goa from 1851. One of Goa’s best historians, he published *Bosquejo histórico das comunidades das aldeias dos concelhos das Ilhas, Salcete e Bardez*, 1852, and *Nobiliarchia goana*, 1862-63, the enormously popular *Resumo histórico da maravilhosa vida, conversões e milagres de S. Francisco Xavier*, 1859, and many other works.


BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

*128. [XAVIER, Francisco José da Serra]. *Elisio e Serrano. Dialogo em que se defende e ilustra a Bibliotheca Lusitana contra a prefação da Lusitania transformada escrita por hum socio da Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa.* Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1782. 8°, contemporary crimson morocco (minor wear), spine with raised bands in six compartments, horizontal gilt fillets and gilt letter, boards with double gilt fillets at sides, marbled endleaves, all edges gilt. Woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title-page. Woodcut headpiece and initial. In fine condition. Engraved armorial bookplate of Jorge César de Figanière. (2 ll.), 132 pp. $3,500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

The preface is attributed to Francisco José de Sales, a pseudonym for Father Francisco José da Serra Xavier (ca. 1740?-ca. 1803-5?). In his preface to the second edition (1781) of Fernão Alvares do Oriente’s *Lusitania transformada*, Father Joaquim de Foyos had cast aspersions on the literary reputation of Barbosa Machado, author of the monumental four-volume *Bibliotheca Lusitana*. Serra Xavier, godson of one of the Barbosas, in the course of rectifying the affront, makes some interesting points and provides numerous useful notices. Macau, China and Japan are discussed on pp. 55-65, as are several authorities, such as Ramusio, de Bry, Jesuit letterbooks, Guerreiro, Andrade’s *Novo descobrimento do grão Catheyo*, Veiga’s *Relação geral … da Cristandade de Ethiopia*, Franco’s *Imagem da virtude*, Kircher, Lucena, Telles, and Martínez de la Puente.

Provenance: The author and career government bureaucrat Jorge César de Figanière [e Morão] was born in Rio de Janeiro, 1813, and died in Lisbon, 1887. Son of the naval officer César Henrique de Figanière (a native of Marseilles; both father and son became naturalized Portuguese subjects by the 1821 Portuguese Constitution), Jorge César Figanière took part in the 1832 expedition from England to the Island of Terceira, and later in the siege of Porto. He served for many years in the Portuguese War Ministry and then the Foreign Ministry. When he retired in 1882 he had achieved the rank of Director da Direcção Política and Ministério Plenipotencário de 2ª classe. See *Grande enciclopédia* XI, 280-1; also Innocência IV, 165-7 and XII, 175. On the bookplate, see Avellar Duarte, *Ex-líbris portugueses heráldicos* 691.

RELACAO DIARIA

Da expugnacao, e rendimento da praça de Bicholym em 27. de Mayo de 1726.

ESCRITA POR ANDRE’ RIBEYRO COUTINHO,
Sargento mor de Infantaria, e Alcayde mor de Bacaim.

LISBOA OCCIDENTAL,
Na Officina de MIGUEL GODRIGUES,
M. DCC. XXVIII.
Com todas as licenças necessarias.

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