RICHARD C. RAMER

Special List 250
China, Including
Macau & Hong Kong
Special List 250

China, Including Macau & Hong Kong

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 250

CHINA, INCLUDING
MACAU & HONG KONG


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Excellent biography of this exemplary individual by a distinguished historian.

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

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

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

Alvarez do Oriente loosely follows the models provided by pastoral literature, but diverges from the Greco-Roman tradition in his replacement of a European Arcadia with a distinctively Asian one. He incorporates considerable botanical and anthropological detail, informed by his travels through North Africa, the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea, India, Indonesia China, and Japan. Aside from its literary merit, *Lusitania transformada* provides stunning descriptions of the flora and fauna of South and East Asia, as well as the customs and style of dress of its inhabitants. Also included are references to political corruption in Goa and incisive critiques of Portuguese society. *Lusitania Transformada* is a work of epic proportions, incorporating themes of morality, love, patriotism, and religion.

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

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

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

* Imprensa Nacional 284 (without mention of the folding leaf with the "Laborinto").

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

3. 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. In most desirable, fine condition. Neat contemporary ink 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 the author’s 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 works by the noted Portuguese painter Domingos Antônio 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

*4. 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 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 title 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. 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 Cardenal 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), Macao, and China, based on the author’s 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 works 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.

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*With Essays on China, Tuberculosis, Graphology, Carnaval, and More*

5. BILAC, Olavo [Braz Martins dos Guimarães]. *Ironia e piedade.* Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo & Belo Horizonte: Livraria Francisco Alves, 1916. 8°, contemporary cat’s-paw sheep (slight outward warping to covers), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, citron leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, text-block edges rouged, original gray printed wrappers (minor fading) bound in. In fine condition. Half-title has signed four-line ink inscription dated 1916 from Olavo Bilac to Carlos Malheiro Dias, the well-known Portuguese novelist, historian, essayist and dramatist. Bookplate of Malheiro Dias on front free endpaper. 288 pp.; quire 15 is of 7 (rather than 8) leaves, and the pagination skips pp. 237-8, but the text appears to be complete. $600.00

First Edition in Book Form of these 52 short essays, most of which appeared previously in the *Gazeta de noticias* of Rio de Janeiro. The second edition appeared in Rio, 1921, the third in Rio, 1926. Among the subjects of the essays are China, Jules Verne, Carnaval, the Boers, electricity, Erasmus, and graphology. On pages 175-8 is an essay on tuberculosis and public health.

Bilac, Raimundo Correia, Alberto de Oliveira, and Vicente de Carvalho were the four major poets of the Brazilian Parnassian school, which reacted against the excesses
LVSITANIA
TRANSFORMADA
COMPOSTA
POR
FERNÃO D'ALVARES DO ORIENTE,
DI RIGI DA
AO ILLVSTRISSIMO
E MVI EXCELLENTSE SENHOR
D. MIGUEL DE MENEZES,
Marques de Villa Real, Conde de Alcortim
e de Valesga, Senhor de Almeida, Capitão Mor e Governador de Ceuta.

Impressa em Lisboa por Luís Elspíntia anno de 1607,
e agora reimpressa, e revista com hum índice da
sua linguagem por hum Socio da Academia
Real das Sciencias de Lisboa.

LISBOA
NA REGIA OFFICINA TYPOGRAPHICA.
ANNO M. DCC. LXXXI.
Com Licença da Real Messa Censoria.
of Romanticism beginning in the 1870s. Of these four, the critics preferred Correia, but the public favored Bilac, and he was often referred to as the “Prince of Brazilian poets.” In the years immediately following his death, before Modernism took hold, Bilac was the most widely read and imitated Brazilian poet, and even the Modernists—reacting in their turn against precisely the sort of things Bilac stood for—could not condemn his work completely. Jong wrote that “His impeccable poems are fluent, brilliant and full of passion…. But in spite of his meticulous workmanship, his poems always remain natural, simple and correct” (400 Years, p. 398).

Bilac (1865-1918), a native of Rio de Janeiro, began but did not complete courses in medicine and law; instead he decided to devote himself to literature, and from his home in Rio de Janeiro began contributing extensively to periodicals. His first poems appeared in the Gazeta Acadêmica in 1883. His first published book was Poesias 1884-1887, São Paulo, 1888. Major works following the appearance of Poesias include Crônicas e novelas (1894), Sagres (1898), an expanded edition of Poesias (1902), and Tarde, published posthumously in 1919. In the last years of his life Bilac lectured throughout Brazil on national defense, specifically advocating compulsory military service. He was a charter member of the Academia Brasileira de Letras.

Provenance: The writer Carlos Malheiro Dias (Porto, 1875-Lisbon, 1941), whose mother was Brazilian and who lived much of his youth in Rio de Janeiro, returned to Brazil several times as an adult. See Álvaro Manuel Machado in Dicionário de literatura portuguesa, pp. 163-4; João Bigotte Chorão in Bíblos, II, 122-4; and Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, pp. 164-7.

Most Valuable Work
For Orientalists and Historians of European Expansion in Asia


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

Nominally the work covers five years (1612-1617), but in fact it covers much more. Pages 737-753 cover the state of Christianity in Japan and the persecutions taking place
there. A great deal of space is devoted to Macau and the development of Sino-Portuguese relations. Bocarro’s exhaustive account of the Zambesi River Valley and its surroundings (given when he relates the travels of Gaspar Bocarro and Diogo Simões de Madeira) provides important source material for the history of African exploration. There is also much information on Portuguese diplomatic and commercial relations with Persia. Boxer points out that this Decade has special interest for English readers “as it gives the Portuguese side of the sea fights off ‘Swalley Hole,’ which were the decisive factors in the founding of English power in India” (“Three Historians,” p. 25).

Bocarro (b. 1594 at Abrantes) was a Christão-novo. Soon after his arrival in India in 1622 he was imprisoned by the Inquisition. He saved himself from the stake by denouncing all his friends and relatives as crypto-Jews, and by 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 Índia Oriental. The date of his death is uncertain, but was before 1649.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this facsimile reproduction of an extremely rare xylographic book printed by Jesuit missionaries in Peking in 1704 (Exemplar epistolae), relating to the Rites controversy, with an introductory essay and annotations by Boxer. The text includes a letter by the Friar Domingo Navarrete (1618-1686) as well as the Jesuit response.


original printed wrappers). In good condition. 74 pp., (1 l. errata). One of 65 copies. $150.00

FIRST EDITION.

* West 25. Porbase locates only two copies, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates one copy each at British Library and King’s College London.

Macau in the Early Eighteenth Century


* West 233.


* West 8.

near-good condition. (4 ll. advt.), 279, (1) pp., (4 ll. advt.), illustrations, tables in text.

Ano IV, Março de 1928, N.º 33. $25.00


* West 8.


FIRST and ONLY separate EDITION.

* West 303.


FIRST EDITION thus of one of the author’s most important works.

* West 92.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Includes “Macau, centro das nossas missões,” by Jesus Galo (pp. 33-46), reprinted from *Albertina*, October, 1938.

* Gomes, Bibliografia macaense 212. OCLC: 15076344 (Columbia University, Stanford University, University of California-Berkeley, Yale University, Newberry Library, Harvard College Library, National Library of Australia, British Library, Cambridge University, SOAS-University of London, 959121850 (Calouste Gulbenkian); 609542983 is digitized. Porbase repeats Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian and adds Instituto de Investigação Científica e Tropical (3 copies) and Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library, Cambridge University, and SOAS-University of London.

Complete transcript of the manuscript journal kept by Broughton on his voyage to the North Pacific (1795-1798), plus letters and his journal from his trip across Mexico in 1793. Stops on the trip included Tahiti, the Hawaiian Islands, Nootka Sound, Monterey, Hokkaido, Muroran Ko, the Kurile Islands, Macau, Sakishima Gunto, Miyako Shima, Taiwan, Okinawa, the Gulf of Tartary, the coasts of Russia and Korea, Tsushima, Pusan, Cheju Do, the east coast of China, and Kyushu.


FIRST EDITION. The author traveled to Macau and China by way of Malta, Egypt, the Red Sea, Socotra, 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 (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).

*Innocêncio 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); 834376226 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preußischer Kulturbesitz-Haus Potsdamer Straße, Universitäts- und Forschungsbibliothek Erfurt/Gotha-Universitätsbibliothek Erfurt). Porbase locates seven copies: two in the Biblioteca Central da Marinha, four 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.
Os Lusíadas in Chinese


FIRST APPEARANCE IN CHINESE of any part of the universally acclaimed epic poem *Os Lusíadas*. The initial 20 leaves are printed in Portuguese and include a preface, a lecture and a short biography of Camões by António Maria da Silva. Following this is the Chinese translation of a portion of *Os Lusíadas*, prepared with the assistance of Chu-Pui-Chi.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Includes a brief review of documents relating to the port of Macau from 1813 to the early twentieth century (pp. 2-15), followed by a discussion of the problems of the port and possible solutions, including 27 specific recommendations (pp. 41-47).

Pomare, King of Tahiti.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

Confucius’s Maxims

*20. [CONFUCIUS]. Jean de La Brune or Louis Cousin, possible comp. and trans., and Simon Foucher. *La morale de Confucius, philosophe de la chine*. Paris: Chez Caille et Ravier, Imprimerie de Chaingneau Ainé, 1818. 12°, contemporary green quarter sheep over marbled boards (slight wear to corners), flat spine with gilt fillets and lettering, marbled endleaves, text block edges sprinkled green and brown. Light to middling dampstain (about 5 x 4 x 3 cm.) in lower inner corner of plate. In very good condition. Stamp of Constantino V.C. Cabral // Rua Stª Catharina-140-Porto in lower blank margin of title page. Engraved portrait of Confucius, (2 ll.), 221 pp. $100.00

The 80 maxims of Confucius occupy pp. 147-76. Simon Foucher’s “Lettre sur la morale de Confucius” begins on p. [177] and continues to the end of the book. Both *La morale*, including the maxims, and Foucher’s letter originally appeared separately in 1688. They were first published together in 1783.

The earlier parts about Confucius are attributed to Jean de La Brune by Jean Bernard, and to Louis Cousin by Barbier and Quérard.

* Cordier, Sinica, II, 1394. OCLC: 458141983 and 762762600 (both Bibliothèque nationale de France), 8331979 (Free Library of Philadelphia).

Gustave Doré, Lucifer, Mendelssohn, and the Camões Grotto in Macau

good condition. Wood-engraved frontispiece portrait, 479, (1) pp. [i.e., 495, with 16A-16P following p. 16], (8 ll. advertisements). $65.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The volume begins with a 36-page biography of the Brazilian poet Luís Nicolau Fagundes Varela (1841-1875); a portrait of him serves as the frontispiece. The rest of the volume is filled with poems, historical trivia, anecdotes, and puzzles, many illustrated with wood engravings. Sample topics: Gustave Doré, Lucifer, the aborigines of New Zealand, the Torre de S. Vicente de Belém, Felix Mendelssohn, and the Camões Grotto in Macao.

The opening pages include postage rates, railroad tables, a calendar, and lengthy lists of winners of last year’s puzzles, with their town and number of puzzles solved.

The Novo almanach de lembrancas, first published in 1851, was founded by Alexandre de Castilho. Rodrigues Cordeiro joined in 1861, and took over publication in 1872, after Castilho’s death. After Rodrigues Cordeiro’s death the Novo almanach was continued by his nephew and then his nephew’s son, until at least 1920.

Antonio Xavier Rodrigues Cordeiro (Cortes, near Leiria, 1819-1896, Lisbon) was a noted poet and journalist. With some of his fellow students at Coimbra, he published in 1844 Trovador, an anthology.

* Cf. Os sucessores de Zacuto: o almanaque na Biblioteca Nacional 713, listing the complete run as 1872-1932 (published 1871-1931). Innocéncio I, 299-300; VIII, 321; XX, 150; XXII, 387-91; Fonseca, Aditamentos p. 67. Not located in Union List of Serials. NUC: DLC, nCU (without specifying holdings of each). Not located in Porbase, which cites similar titles for 1850, 1866, 1871, and 1903. Copac lists a series with this title for 1851-1871, by Alexandre Magno de Castilho with Rodrigues Cordeiro, and another series 1872-1925; both are at British Library.

**Includes Comments on How Chinese Harm Portuguese India**

22. COUTO, Diogo do. Observações sobre as principaes causas da decadencia 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), smooth 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,”
Special List 250

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, viceroy’s, 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 held by the Academia das Ciências. (Inocêncio noted that it should have been corrected by comparison with a more accurate manuscript at the Biblioteca Pública de Évora.)

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 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).


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**Important Source on Franciscan Missionaries in China, Malacca, Cambodia and Portuguese India, By an Author Born in Macau**

23. 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 Deus, Goa, with hundreds of pages on China, Macau, Cambodia
and Ceylon. Excepts, titled *Descrição do Imperio da China* ... were published in Hong Kong, 1878. That edition is also very rare. The present work 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 “Descriçam 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 Portugeuse.

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.

Born in Macau in 1612, Fr. Jacinto de Deus was a Capuchin who served as Provincial and a Deputy of the Inquisition in the province of Madre de Deus. He died in Goa in 1681; this work was edited and published posthumously by P. Fr. Amaro de Santo Antonio, provincial of Madre de Deus.

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*. Innocenço notes, however, that many of Fr. Jacinto’s neologisms had been accepted into common Portuguese usage by the nineteenth century.

Exploring Distant Corners of Tibet


Jules Léon Dutreuil de Rhins (1846-1894), a French geographer and explorer born at Saint-Etienne, was a world traveler: midshipman on an expedition to Mexico, commander of the *Scorpion* for the King of Annam (Vietnam), military service in the French Congo (Gabon). In 1890 he proposed an expedition to survey the mountains bordering Tibet and to make the French the first Europeans to reach Lhasa, situated in a valley of the Himalayas at an altitude of 3,600 m. His party (including orientalist Fernand Grenard, his assistant) spent much of 1891-1892 exploring the Kunlun and Karakoram ranges south and southwest of the Takla Makan desert. By 1893 they arrived in Cherchen (Qarqan), setting out for Lhasa with the celebrated guide Mohammed Isa, who had traveled with Francis Younghusband in 1887. They entered Tibet via a route never before traversed by Europeans, but at Tegri Nor (Nam Co), they were halted by a Tibetan delegation. After 50 days of negotiation, the expedition—many of whose members were now ill, and whose supplies were running low—were forced to give up their attempt to reach Lhasa, and turned toward China. They crossed the longest branch of the Mekong (a feat not equaled for another century), but near Tungbundo they were attacked by a party of Tibetans. Dutreuil de Rhins was bound and flung alive into the river. After three weeks trying to recover his leader’s body and the expedition’s luggage, Grenard headed to Sining in July 1894, then to Peking. Dutreuil de Rhins’s account of the expedition was edited for publication by Grenard.


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

25. FARIÁ, Manoel Severim de. *Noticias de Portugal escritas por … em que se declarão as grandes commodidades, que tem para crescer em gente, industria, commercio, riquezas, e forças militares por mar, e terra, as origens de todos os appelidos, e armas das familias nobres do Reyno, as moedas que*
Correrão nesta província do tempo dos Romanos até o presente, e se referem varios elogios de principes, e varoens illustres portuguezes. Acrescentadas pelo P.D. Jozé Barbosa … Terceira edição augmentada por Joaquim Francisco Monteiro de Campos Coelho, e Soiza. 2 volumes. Lisbon: Na Offic. de Antonio Gomes, 1791. 8°, contemporary mottled calf (worn, defective for less than 1 cm. at head and foot of spine of first volume, short tear at head of spine on second volume), smooth spines with gilt bands, crimson morocco lettering pieces with short title in gilt, citron label with gilt volume numbers within a wreath; first volume recased with later marbled endleaves; second volume has contemporary marbled endleaves; all text block edges marbled. Small typographical headpiece at beginning of text in each volume. A few stains. In good condition. Old ink signature (“Torres”) on front flyleaf verso of first volume. Armorial bookplate on front pastedown in each volume of the Condessa dos Arcos, Dona Maria Margarida (see below). (8 ll.), 319 pp.; (4 ll.), 297 pp., 4 engraved plates of coins from ancient times to the eighteenth century. 2 volumes. $600.00

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

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

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

The second discourse (I, 70-177) is a sweeping analysis of the military organization of Portugal from historical and contemporary points of view. Severim de Faria’s topics include the role of the king, constable, and other officers, the composition of the army, military law, and the traditional hostility between Portugal and Castile. In discussing ordinance and armaments, he considers problems of supply in continental Portugal, Funchal, Ponta Delgada, Angra, Ribeira Grande in Cabo Verde, São Tomé, Salvador da Bahia, Olinda, and Rio de Janeiro. Also discussed are fortresses and the defense of the frontiers, the navy, the office of admiral, and composition of the fleets, including their deployment in Africa, India and Brazil and the problems of North African and French pirates. A section on the arming of merchant ships mentions São Tomé, Brazil, Flanders, and the Companhia da Bolsa do Brasil. The final part of this discourse (I, 163-177) deals
SEGUNDA PARTE
DE LA HISTORIA GENERAL
DEL MUNDO, DE XV. AÑOS DEL TIEMPO DEL SEÑOR REY DON FELIPE I. EL PRUDENTE, DESDE EL AÑO DE
M.D.LXXI. HASTA EL DE M.D.LXXXV.

ESCRITA POR ANTONIO DE HERRERA,
CORONEL MAYOR DE SU MAESTÍAS DE LAS INDIAS, Y SU
CORONELLA DE CASTILLA.

DIRIGIDA A DON IVAN DE ZÚÑIGA,
AUDIENCIADO Y BAQUÍ, CONDE DE MIRANDA, MARQUÉS DE LA BAÑA,
SEÑOR DE VALENCIA, PRESIDENTE DEL CONSEJO SUPREMO DE CASTILLA, Y
DE LOS CONSEJOS DE ESTADO Y GUERRA, ACTUALMENTE
IMPRESCINDIBLE, Y NELIDA.

AÑO 1605.

CON PRIVILEGIO.

EN VALLADOLID, POR IAN GODINEZ DE MILLAS.

Item 36
with the military orders of Avis, Santiago, Christ (successor to the Templars in Portugal),
and the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The eighth discourse (II, 193-215) discusses when and where travel can be beneficial.

The Notícias ends with eulogies of twenty Portuguese who achieved the rank of
cardinal in the Catholic Church (II, 215-296).

Severim de Faria (1583-1655), a native of Lisbon, is best known for this work and
his Discursos varios politicos, Évora 1624. His Relação universal do que succedeu em Portugal
..., Lisbon 1626, is considered the first periodical published in Portugal, and includes
a famous account of the loss and reconquest of Bahia. Severim de Faria was Resende’s
successor in archeology, and his fame came to rival that of his uncle; he also collected
a choice library of rare books. Inocêncio describes Severim de Faria as “um escriptor
gereralmente respeitável, e que nas suas obras deixou muito bientos subsidios para a historia
civil, não menos que para a da literatura, da lingua, e da critica literaria em Portugal.
A sua dicação e geralmente pura e fluente .....

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

Innocêncio VI, 107-8: calling for 5 plates, apparently in error (see above). Barbosa Machado III, 369-72. Goldsmiths’-Kress no. 14609 (at University of London). For the bookplate, see Avelar Duarte, Ex-libros portugueses heraldicos (1990) 1108. OCLC: 940155873 (Senate House Libraries-University of London); the digitized copies are all from that copy. Porbase locates copies at only two institutions: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (10 copies) and Universidade Católica Portuguesa (4 copies). Copac repeats University of London and adds Manchester University (but according to their catalogue, they hold a digitized copy).

Hong Kong, Sri Lanka, Malta, and More


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).

Innocêncio XII, 340; XIX, 374; Aditamentos p. 237. NUC: DLC, Cty. OCLC: 45330506 (Yale University, Cornell University, Leiden University, National Library of Australia, National Library of China, University of California-Los Angeles); 958991214 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian); 457905507 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 891011459

27. FERNANDES, José Gabriel Bernardo. Apontamentos para a historia de Macau. Lisbon: Typographia Universal, 1883. 8°, disbound. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. In good condition. 78 pp., lacking index leaf and folding map of Macau. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. An interesting study citing many contemporary sources. The author (1850-1914), a native of Macau, was employed in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Innocêncio XII, 340; XIX, 374; Aditamentos p. 237. NUC: DLC, Cty. OCLC: 45330506 (Yale University, Cornell University, Leiden University, National Library of Australia, National Library of China, University of California-Los Angeles); 958991214 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian); 457905507 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 891011459
Porbase locates four copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and two at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and repeats Calouste Gulbenkian. Not located in Copac.

Poetry in Dialect of Macau


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author (Macau, 1919-Hong Kong, 1993), best known as “Adé”, was a great defender of the “patuá macaense” or creole language of the territory, in which the present volume of poetry was written.

*Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses,* IV, 714-5.

Eyewitness Account of Macau

*29. FREITAS, José de Aquino Guimarães e.* *Memoria sobre Macáo.* Coimbra: Na Real Imprensa da Universidade, 1828. 8°, modern marbled boards, burgundy leather label on front cover (4 x 6.4 cm.) with gilt author and short title, and gilt tooled border; text block edges sprinkled red from a contemporary or early binding. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Typographical headpiece on p. [3]. Some slight browning, occasional light spotting, a few small stains. In good to very good condition. Small old ink signature on title page. 94 pp. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this interesting eyewitness account of Macau, based on the author’s seven years there; it also includes comments on other Portuguese possessions in the East and on China and the opium trade. The *Memoria* offers chapters on geography, climate, the appearance and character of Chinese and Christian populations, etc. Sometimes the chapters as much as a dozen pages long; sometimes they’re endearingly brief (“Capitulo IV: Ichthyologia. O Mar é prodigiosamente piscoso, e o peixe de melhor qualidade no Inverno, que no Estio”—end of chapter).

Following the section on Macau (pp. 3-40, notes pp. 41-51) are chapters on the Portuguese possessions in Asia and the benefits of forming a Company to handle the Asia trade; the author describes the strong points of Moçambique, Goa, Diu, Damão, Timor and Macau (pp. 53-73). Chapter 28 is on opium (pp. 73-6), chapter 29 on cotton (pp. 77-9), and the final two chapters are on trade with Canton and Macau.

Guimarães e Freitas (ca. 1780-1835), born in Minas Gerais, became a colonel in the artillery; when he died he was military governor of Coimbra. He served in Macau from ca. 1815 until 1822, when he was sent back to Lisbon to convey to D. João VI the felicitations of the garrison and Senate of Macau regarding the return of the royal family from Brazil and the adoption of a constitution.

30. GOMES, P. João Pinto. *Breve relação de huma terrível perseguição contra a Santa Religião Catholica, e seus operarios, succedida no Imperio da China na Corte de Pekim, em 1805. Composta por testemunha ocular. Com huma breve noticia das cousas mais notaveis daquelle famoso Imperio*. Porto: Typ. de Vasconcellos, 1839. 8°, mid-twentieth-century quarter sheep over marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, decorated endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled red from an earlier (contemporary?) binding. Three woodcut tailpiece vignettes, including one at the end depicting an angel with trumpet and the word “FIM.” Small repair about the size of half a thumbprint at top of title page, affecting but not obscuring the letters “elaç” in “Relação.” A few light waterstains. In good condition. Small rectangular brown-on-beige printed paper binder’s ticket of Frederico d’Almeida, Rua António Maria Cardoso, 31 (ao Chiado) in upper outer corner of front free endleaf verso. 76 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author was a missionary in Beijing for seventeen years and eyewitness to the persecutions of the religious in China. At the end of the narrative is a brief description of Macau (pp. 71-5).

Not located in NUC. OCLC: 54263785 (Yale University, Cornell University Library); 81615452 (Yale University). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. While OCLC refers twice to this work at Yale, in the Sterling Memorial Library, Orbis refers to one copy only, at the Yale Divinity School Library. Not located in Hollis.

**Missionary’s Description of Macau, and Persecutions of Christians in China**

31. GOUVEA, António de, S.J. *Innocentia victrix sive Sententia Comitiorum Imperii Sinici pro innocentia Christianae religionis lata juridice per...*
annum 1669. & iussu R.P. Antonii de Gouvea Soc. Jesu, ibidem V. Provincialis Sinico-Latine exposita In Quam cheum metropoli provinciae Quam tum [i.e., Canton] in regno Sinarum .... [Canton: Jesuit Press], 1671. Small folio (29 x 19 cm.), loose in multicolored patterned cloth, stitched in Chinese fashion, with what were probably the original plain paper wrappers used as paste-downs. Xylographic printing throughout, on native paper. Striking half-title in white on black, incorporating the Holy Initials and the instruments of the Passion within a sunburst. Text in Latin and Chinese. Light foxing. In very good to fine condition. (2), 43 double leaves folded at the fore-edge (unopened except for the second unnumbered double leaf). $45,000.00

FIRST EDITION, rare. This is the third in a series of eleven books printed between 1662 and 1718 from xylographic blocks, in various cities of China, under Jesuit auspices. All books printed in China by the Jesuits are rare. Europeans were amazed that the Jesuits were able to produce books in Chinese; such books have attained both a mythic and mystic character, and are highly valued by collectors of books about the Far East in general and China in particular, as well as collectors of Jesuit material.

This extraordinary document prints the text of an imperial rescript promulgated at Peking, regarding toleration for the Christian religion. It is printed in old, modern, and cursive Chinese characters, with phonetic transcriptions and a Latin translation. Also included are mathematical calculations and astronomical observations by the Jesuits that correct errors made by Chinese astronomers in their calculations for the calendar. Several references are made to the Jesuits’ astronomical observatory in Peking (2v, 7r-v, 16r-v, 17v, 23v, 28v, 40r) and to the astronomical activities of Matteo Ricci, Schall von Bell and especially Ferdinand Verbiest.

The Jesuit mission suffered a severe setback in 1664, when imperial regents moved against them, resentful of the influence at court of Ricci’s successor, Adam Schall von Bell. The old charge that the missionaries were emissaries preparing the way for a Portuguese occupation of the country was revived, and Schall von Bell, already 73 years old, was condemned to death along with five Christian converts.

Schall was reprieved and died a natural death the following year. But in the meantime, the five Chinese had been executed and most of the thirty-eight priests in China (including Gouvea) were collected in Canton so that they could be expelled from the country. Once again the wind changed. In 1667, the great Emperor K’ang-Hsi, then aged fourteen, began to take a hand in the affairs of government. He soon made friends with Schall’s colleague and successor, the Flemish Father Ferdinand Verbiest, who had been imprisoned at Peking and who shared the astronomical and scientific interests of the teenage Chinese Emperor.

This work is generally attributed to the Portuguese Father Gouvea, who was vice-provincial heading the group of Jesuits imprisoned at Canton from 1667 to 1671, but it may have been by the Italian Padre Lubelli, or the Fleming Father François de Rouge- ment. The wood blocks from which it was printed were possibly cut by Father Intorcetta’s protégé Paul, as he must have returned from Goa about this time.

A second edition was printed in Lisbon, 1977.

Missionary Society in the South Seas

32. GRIFFIN, John. Memoirs of Captain James Wilson, containing an account of his enterprises and sufferings in India, his conversion to Christianity, his missionary voyage to the South Seas, and his peaceful and triumphant death … First American Edition, comprising an appendix, of useful and interesting missionary papers. Boston: Samuel T. Armstrong, and Crocker & Brewster; New York: John P. Haven, 1822. 12°, contemporary tree sheep (front cover attached by a thread, some wear at extremities), smooth spine with gilt bands and crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt. In good condition. Very good internally. Lithograph frontispiece portrait of the King of Tahiti, iv, [9]-219 pp., (1 p. advertisement). $900.00

First American edition. On behalf of the Missionary Society, Captain Wilson took a group of missionaries on the Duff to the South Seas, where they established a mission in Tahiti in 1796. This volume, although primarily about Captain Wilson, contains substantial information about the victories and setbacks of the missionaries and evaluations of their work by the Missionary Society, relating for the most part to the voyage to establish a mission at Tahiti in 1796-98. A settlement of twenty-five people was formed in Tahiti, but was forced to decamp to Australia due to the civil wars. This volume also includes significant material not in any of the earlier editions (e.g., pp. 141-52, with an account of the conversion of Pomarré, King of Tahiti, and pp. 175-98). Many valuable details about Tahiti, Fiji, Tonga and the Marquesas are included. Captain Wilson’s ship put in briefly at Rio de Janeiro in November 1796 (see pp. 123-6), and for slightly longer at Canton (pp. 127-33).

The appendix (pp. 175-219) is headed, “Since the preceding Memoir was compiled, a most wonderful and happy change has been wrought in the state of the mission to the South Sea Islands. The particulars may be gathered by a perusal of the following extracts.” Extracts include translations from the king of Tahiti and others.

Exchange Rates, Worldwide

33. GUERRA, Izidoro Gomes da. *Tratado de cambios, contendo 1º Noções gerais sobre os cambios, sua origem, e commércio. 2º As cinco clases de arbitrios de cambio ... e algumas formulas gerais que poderão ser muito uëtes na pracita. 3º Valores, e denominações das moedas de Azia, Africa, e America, tanto das possessões portuguezas, como das differentes nações dominão n’estes paizes, comparadas com as moedas portuguezas.* Lisbon: Na Impressão de Galhardo e Irmãos, 1837. 4°, contemporary tree sheep (scuffed, some wear, slight warping, front joint starting but still sound), smooth spine gilt with citron leather lettering piece, short title gilt, text block edges sprinkled blue-green. Light soiling and dampstaining in upper margin. Internally very good to fine; overall in good to very good condition. (1 l.), 125, (1) pp. $250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The table at the end (pp. 114-125) includes exchange rates for Delhi, Goa, Bombay, Malacca, Sumatra, Macau, Nagasaki, Siam, Persia, Tripoli, Cairo, Cabo Verde, Angola, S. Thomé e Principe, Mozambique, the United States, Mexico, Haiti, Brazil, Java, Manila and more. The beginning of the book is a detailed explanation of how to calculate exchange rates.


Eventful Journey from Goa to Macao

*34. 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 Innocêncio IV, 45.) It is quite rare: Porbase and OCLC locate only three 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 bears 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. Te y Sagáu was best known for the printing of music, including some of his own compositions.

João Tavares de Vellez Guerreiro, 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 assume 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. Later he was charged with dereliction of duty for failing to relieve nearby Mombasa.

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

Provenance: Joaquim [Maria] Pessoa (b. 1948), poet, artist, publicist, student of Portuguese prehistory, 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 Álvaro Manuel Machado in Machado, ed., Dicionário de literatura portuguesa, p. 379.


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
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 Innocência IV, 45.) It is quite rare: Piorbase 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.

António de Albuquerque Coelho (1682-1745), illegitimate son of António 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 Velez Guerreiro was a native of Portalegre, about whom little else is known.

Howgego, Encyclopedia of Exploration to 1800, A47. Gomes, Bibliografia macaense 752. On the first 2 editions, see Innocêncio IV, 45. Scholberg, Bibliography of Goa and the Portuguese in India lists only the 1732 edition, C88. Not located in NUC. Copac locates a copy each at the School of Oriental and African Studies and University of Liverpool.

*36. HERRERA [Y TORDESILLAS], Antonio de. Segunda parte de la historia general del mundo, de XV años del tiempo del señor Rey don Felipe II, el Prudente, desde el año de MDLXXI hasta e de MDLXXXV. Valladolid: Por Juan Godinez de Millis, 1606 [colophon 1605]. Folio (27.8 x 20 cm.), eighteenth-century speckled calf (joints and hinges weak, wear to corners, minor scraping to covers, front free endleaves loose), spine with raised bands in six compartments, citron leather lettering pieces in second and third compartments from head with short title and volume number, text block edges sprinkled red. Large woodcut arms on title page of the dedicatee, Don Juan de Zuniga, Avellaneda y Baçaç, Conde de Miranda, Marques de la Bañeça, señor de la Valduerna, Presidente del Consejo Supremo de Castilla, etc. Woodcut headpiece and initials. Slight shaving at upper margin of title page, just touching a few letters of text. Occasional very light browning and minor, light soiling and dampstains. In good to very good condition internally. Overall in
good condition. Old printed ticket on front pastedown endleaf: “Milton, Peterborough”. Unidentified recent bookplate. (2 ll.), 630 [i.e., 626] pp., (20 ll.). Errors in pagination: p. 510 followed by p. 515; signatures are correct; p. 3 wrongly numbered 5; p. 239 wrongly numbered 229; p. 464 wrongly numbered 462; p. 465 wrongly numbered 460; p. 466 wrongly numbered 462; p. 500 wrongly numbered 300; p. 511 wrongly numbered 515; p. 533 wrongly numbered 545; p. 576 wrongly numbered 596; p. 590 wrongly numbered 509; pp. 620-1 wrongly numbered 710-1.

Second edition, said to have been augmented, covering the years 1571 to 1585. First published Madrid, 1601.

Substantial sections cover the death of D. Sebastião in Morocco; the government of his uncle, D. Henrique; Philip II’s ascent to the Portuguese throne; and the opposition by D. António, Prior do Crato. There are significant scattered references to the Americas, including Brazil, as well as a mention of the ruler of Ethiopia (mistreating Turks, p. 80), China (pp. 204-18), Morocco (pp. 218-9), war between the Turks and Persians (pp. 264-8), the Turkish army in Persia (pp. 425-7), the arrival of the India fleet (p. 450), an embassy from Christian rulers in Japan to the Pope by way of Spain (pp. 604-10), the Philippines, Macau, a mission from the Castilians in the Philippines to the Pope, the Portuguese in Ormuz, Goa, other places in India, the Kingdom of “Cambaya”, Sumatra, and the Persian king (pp. 610-15). The Azores and Cabo Verde are also mentioned.

Herrera y Tordesillas (1549-1625) was chief chronicler of the Indies and Castile for Philip II, Philip III, and Philip IV. While his writing can be tendentious, undiscriminating, and verbose, it has the virtue of being based on official Spanish documents, to which the author had almost unlimited access.

The errata leaf that sometimes follows the title page is not present in this copy. On the other hand, some recorded copies contain the errata leaf but lack the dedication leaf that follows the title page in the present copy.


Second edition of this long-awaited, substantially revised, and much enlarged version of an essential reference work for Pacific voyages, Hawaii, the Pacific Northwest, and the South Seas. A significant number of the voyages stopped in Brazil on their way to the Pacific. It is fully indexed by author and title, and has a chronological index by date of publication.

The original edition, in three volumes (1974-1983), has long been out of print and commanded high prices in the antiquarian market.
COMPROMISSO DA MIZERICORDIA DE MATAO
ORDENADO, E ACEPTADO EM JANEIRO DE MDCXXVII
PARA MAIOR GLORIA DE DEOS, E DA VIRGEM NOSSA SENHORA.

Impresso em Macao em 1843.
NA TYPOGRAPHIA ACTIVA
De Joao Jose de Silva e Sousa

Item 47
38. Jornal Unico. Celebração do 4.º centenário do descobrimento do caminho marítimo para a India por Vasco da Gama. Macau: Typographias de N.T. Fenandes e Filhos e Noronha & Ca., 1898. Large folio (41.6 x 29.1 cm.), recent half crimson morocco over marbled boards, spine with raised bands in seven compartments, title gilt-lettered in second compartment from head, place and date in gilt at foot; original pictorial wrappers bound in, printed on decorated papers (tiny repair to corners of front wrapper). Chromolithograph title page. Printed in blue ink throughout. Text in two columns. Tiny wormhole in margin of several leaves. Some browning. In good to very good condition. Contemporary ink signature of Cabral d’Aragão in lower blank margin of title page. 55 pp., 11 ll. plates with mounted photographs. Some text in Chinese. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Twenty-five descriptive, literary, critical and historical articles relating to India, China, and Japan, and Portuguese relations with and explorations to those places. All articles are in Portuguese, with the exception of one printed in parallel columns of Chinese and Portuguese.

The photographs are of considerable interest and quality. They are mostly views of places in Macau.

* OCLC: 36904630 (New York Public Library, National Library of Australia); 180080622 (Universitätsbibliothek Johann Christian Senckenberg-Zentralbibliothek); 26892363 (microfilm held by Center for Research Libraries). Porbase locates four copies: Biblioteca Pública Municipal do Porto, Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra, and Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase, as well as the National Library of Australia and Universitätsbibliothek Johann Christian Senckenberg.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Lavishly produced catalogue of an exhibition at the National Gallery Washington. Aside from the 569 items that were exhibited (described in some detail), the volume includes essays by leading scholars on various aspects of cartography and navigation, Michelangelo, Dürer, the art of western Africa, Japan, Korea, China, India and the Americas, etc.

*FIRST and ONLY EDITION.*

*Includes Excerpts from Lucena’s Biography of St. Francis Xavier*

**41. LUCENA, João de, S.J.** Excerpts, seguidos de uma notícia sobre sua vida e obras, um juízo crítico, apreciações de bellezas e defeitos e estudos de linguas pelo Sr. Conselheiro de Estado José Silvestre Ribeiro, e de outra memoria supplementar sobre os mesmos assumptos por José Feliciano de Castilho Barreto e Noronha. 2 volumes. Rio de Janeiro: Livraria de B.L. Garnier, and Paris: A. Durand and Pedone Lauriel, n.d. (1868). Livraria Clássica, 9-10. 8°, publisher’s dark-green quarter pebbled cloth blocked in gilt (light wear), spine gilt with raised bands in 5 compartments, series title in second compartment from head, author and volume in fourth compartment from head, publisher and date 1870 at foot, decorated endpapers, all text-block edges gilt. Some foxing. A very good set. Ownership stamp of Pedro P.F. Caupers on recto of initial blank leaf of each volume. vii, 210 pp., (1 l. advertisement); viii, 252 pp. 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, Sumatra, 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.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Brief summaries of almost 500 processos covering topics from the health service in Macau to canals in Coloane, Timor during the Chinese revolution, Chinese prostitutes, sale of opium, and vacations for teachers at the Liceo.

* Not in Gomes, Bibliografia macaense. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase, which cites a similar title, for the years 1908 to 1910, attributed to M. de Sampaio Mansilha, with the imprint Macau: Imprensa Nacional, 1910, with 44 pp., (1 l.), at the Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (44 databases searched).

** Status of Chinese in Macau **

43. MACAU, Governo Provincial. Memoria apresentada pela commissão nomeada pela portaria nº 59 de 1 de junho de 1900 do Governo Provincial de Macau. Macau: Typographia Mercantil, 1900. Large 8°, contemporary (?) plain rear blue wrapper (front wrapper missing; stitching loosening). Offset print from another publication on first (blank) leaf. A few dog-eared pages at end, but overall good condition. (1 blank l.), 49 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Report of the commission charged with studying the political status of Chinese in Macau, including whether the present civil and criminal laws respecting them should be maintained; how the complaints of Chinese that their rights are being violated can be addressed; and how to reconcile recognition of the property of indigenous peoples with the necessities of colonization.

* Not in Gomes, Bibliografia macaense. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates only one copy, at the Instituto de Investigação Científica Tropical. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

** Organization to Preserve Portuguese Culture in Macau **

on title page. Corrections in red on pp. 4-5, with mimeographed errata slips on both pages. Foldlines. In very good condition. 6 pp. $125.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? The author reminds readers that Macau has always been the center of Portuguese influence in the East, and proposes that in order to maintain that status, an organization called “Lar dos Portugueses no Oriente” should be set up, with branches in Hong Kong, Shanghai, Canton, and elsewhere, that will help preserve Portuguese culture and ties to the mother country.


**Educating Future Businessmen in Macau**

45. MACAU, High School of Practical English. Syllabus of Commercial Education. Hong Kong: Guedes & Co., ca. 1920? Large 8°, original blue printed wrappers (minor stains on front, pink splatters on back, staples loosened). In very good condition. (1 l.), 9 pp. $125.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Includes sections on commercial arithmetic and algebra, practical mathematics, English, commercial geography, bookkeeping and accounting, shorthand, commercial practice and office work, typewriting, and handwriting.


**Macau: Leper Colonies, Harbor Works, Prisons, Customs Houses, Fortifications, and More**


FIRST and ONLY EDITION, inspired by the ongoing dispute with China over Portuguese vs. Chinese territorial rights. The 115 documents copied in full deal with Portuguese control over Macau, the surrounding harbor, Ilha Verde, Taipa, Ilha de S. João, Calovane, and Tae-vong-cam. Many involve leper colonies, harbor works, prisons, customs houses, and fortifications. Also included are a Portuguese translation of Sir Andrew Ljungstedt’s *An Historical Sketch of the Portuguese Settlements in China; and the Roman Catholic Church and Mission in China*, Boston, 1836, and J.C. Thomson’s *Historical Landmarks of Macao*, Shanghai, 1887.

Macau’s Santa Casa da Misericórdia

47. [MACAU, Misericordia de]. Compromisso da Mizericordia de Macao, ordenado, e acceitado em Janeiro de MDCXXVII para maior gloria de Deos, e da Virgem Nossa Senhora. Macau: Na Typographia Activa de João Jozé da Silva e Souza, 1843. 4°, twentieth-century tan mottled sheep (almost pristine), spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head with title in gilt, place and date in gilt at foot, covers with gilt-tooled border, marbled endleaves, top edges rouged, brown silk ribbon place marker. Triangular light dampstain in lower inner corner of title page and following blank leaf. In very good condition. Engraved bookplate of António Capucho on front pastedown. (1 blank l., 1 l., 1 blank l.), iii, 130 pp. $3,200.00

Apparently the FIRST APPEARANCE IN PRINT of the first Compromisso of Macau’s Misericórdia.

The Santa Casa da Misericórdia (Holy House of Mercy) is a uniquely Portuguese Catholic charitable institution, founded in 1498 by Queen Leonor and still existing today. Raising much of its funds via lottery, it is particularly concerned with the ill and orphans. Eventually practically every Portuguese city had its Santa Casa da Misericórdia, and the institution spread overseas to Goa, Macau, Bahia, etc. The text of the 1627 compromisso was based on those of Lisbon and Goa. The present volume includes an Alvará of D. João IV of 1643, confirming the 1627 compromisso and placing the Santa Casa of Macau under royal protection (pp. 123-4). Immediately following is “Compromisso das Recolhidas que estão [sic] no Mosteiro da Santa Casa da Mizericordia da Cidade de Macao, fundado no anno de 1726 …” (pp. 124-8), and finally other documents from 1727 (pp. 128-30).

* Not in Gomes, Bibliografia macaense. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

Answers to Tricky Legal Questions in Macau

48. [MACAU, Provincia de]. Pareceres da Auditoria Fiscal da Provincia de Macau. Macau: Imprensa Nacional, 1926. Large 8°, original green printed wrappers (minor wear). In very good condition. Nine-line inscription on the title page to Exmº Senhor Manoel Ferreira da Rocha from M____ C___, dated 1926. 201 pp. $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these 52 paraceres, with an index on pp. 197-201. These are pronouncements made by the provincial governor on questions where the law was unclear. For example, Parecer N° 16 answers the petition of a woman in Hong Kong who was formerly receiving a pension from the Montepio Militar, which had ceased to exist, and who therefore asked for a pension from the government. Most of these questions seem to have been raised by private citizens: missionaries, widows of military men, servants, etc.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Lengthy proposal for reorganizing the administration of Macau, with financial projections. 

‡ Gomes, Bibliografia macaense part II, 154 (does not give the imprint, collation, size or format). Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (44 databases searched). 


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The introduction (signed in print by Manuel Teixeira de Sampaio Mansilha) explains that Portugal and China are attempting to settle their borders, and that this volume was hastily compiled to give Portugal supporting documents for its claims. The first section (pp. i-xxxiv) discuss specific territories: Ilha de Heong-Shan, Cidade de Macau, and the dependencies of Macau (“Campo neutro,” Ilhas de Taipa and Colovane, Ilha da Lapa, Ilha Verde). Following are: Diplomas legaes respeitantes à administração, posse e dominio da peninsula de Macau, ilha da taipa, ilha de Colovane, e aguas que respectivamente as banham e delimitam (58 summaries, pp. 1-18); Diplomas legaes respeitantes a administração, posse e dominio da peninsula de Macau, ilha da Taipa, ilha de Colovane ... (pp. 1-66, 107 documents copied in full); Documentes comprovativos da acção exercida pelas auctoridades portuguezas de Macau sobre os terrenos, ilhas e aguas que lhe estão adjacentes (1865-1882, pp. 67-113, 58 documents copied in full); Protestos de auctoridades portuguezas, contra violações ao tratado de 1887, commettidas por auctoridades chinezas (1889, pp. 115-126, 10 summarized protests and 8 documents in full). 

‡ Gomes, Bibliografia macaense 972. OCLC: 63844011 (Cornell University calling for 127 pp.); 218522090 (National Library of Australia, calling for xxxiv, 127 pp.); 561598061 (British Library, calling for xxxiv, 127 pp.). Porbase locates two copies, at the Biblioteca Central da Marinha and the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and calls for (12), xxxiv, 127 pp.: missing the section of 18 pp., but with a final page lacking in the present copy. Copac repeats British Library.
RELAÇÃO
DA JORNADA, QUE FEZ
AO
IMPERIO DA CHINA,
E SUMMÁRIA NOTÍCIA DA EMBRAIXADA,
que deo na Corte de Pekin
Em o primeiro de Mayo de 1753,
O SENHOR
FRANCISCO XAVIER
ASSIZ PACHECO E SAMPAYO,
Profejo na Ordem de Christo: Conselheiro do Con-
selho do Ultramar; e do de Sua Ma-
goalde Fidelisima.
ESCrita
A HUM PADRE DA COMPANHIA DE JESUS,
Assistente em Lisboa;
Pelo Reverendo Padre NEwIELHe
Francoz, da mesma Companhia;
Assistente no seu Collegio de Macão.

LISBOA:
Na Officina dos Harb. de ANTONIO PEDROZO GAlRAM,
ANNO M. DCC. LIV.
Com todas as licenças necessárias.

Item 61
Includes Visits to Shanghai, Canton, Formosa, Hong Kong, Macau

51. MARIN BALMAS, Joan. De París a Barcelona passant per Honolulu. Barcelona: Libreria Catalonia, (1929). Large 8°, publisher’s quarter-brown cloth with decorated paper boards, illustration tipped to front cover (minor wear); flat spine with author and title gilt. Running heads and small illustrations within text printed in red. Many black-and-white photographic illustrations paginated with the text. In very good condition. One of 1,000 copies on paper ‘offset’ Torras Juvinyà. 253 pp., (3 ll.), illustrated with photographs and vignettes. $50.00

First Edition. Text in Catalan. There are 2009 editions both in Catalan and Spanish. Most of pages 30-86 are on the United States, including New York, California (Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Monterey, San Francisco) and Hawaii (Honolulu, Hilo). The author also visited Havana, the Panama Canal, Japan (Yokohama, Tokyo, Kyoto, Kobe, and elsewhere), China (Shanghai, Canton, Formosa, Hong Kong, Macau), the Philippines, Thailand (Bangkok), Java, Malaysia, India (Darjeeling, Calcutta, Benares, Lucknow, Agra, Delhi, Jaipur, Bombay), and Egypt (Luxor, Karnak, Thebes, Cairo).

NUC: DLC, OCLC: 803083245 (Biblioteca de Catalunya, Universitat de Barcelona, Universitat Pompeu Fabra); 663426292 (University of Hawaii at Manoa); 431623596 (Biblioteca Nacional de España). CCPBE locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Pública del Estado en Palma de Mallorca. Rebiun cites four copies: Biblioteca de Catalunya, Universitat de Barcelona, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, and Universitat Ramon Llull. Not located in Copac.

Important Study of Macau and Timor

52. MARQUES, A.H. de Oliveira, ed. História dos portugueses no Extremo Oriente. 5 volumes in 6. Lisbon: Fundação Oriente, 1998-2003. Small folio (24.3 x 18 cm.), publisher’s cloth with dust jacket [volume I, tomo 1] and publisher’s illustrated boards [all others] as issued. As new. 5 volumes in 6. $300.00

First and Only Edition of this important, massive work. The total weight is ca. 10 kg.


Alexandra Curvelo (with collaboration of Celina Bastos), Paulo Drumond Braga, and Luís Filipe F.R. Thomaz.

Introduction by the editor; essays by Angêla Guimarães, Fernando Figueiredo (3), Paulo Drumond Braga, João Carlos Oliveira, and Pedro Mesquita.
Preface by the editor. Essays by Célia Reis (6), Peter Haberzettl and Roderich Ptak, and Fernando Figueiredo.
Compiled by João Carlos Oliveira, the ample analytical index [pp. 7-167] is followed by an index to the illustrations.

On the Martyred Bishop of Nanking

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas tells Fr. João de N. Senhora his opinion of the latter’s eulogy on the martyrdom of Francesco de Santa Rosa de Viterbo, a Franciscan who served as bishop of Nanking (Nanjing) from 1742 to 1750. Most of the Carta is a discussion of the bishop’s actions in China.
Nanking, Peking, and Macau were all part of the Portuguese Padrado in the East: the king of Portugal named the bishops and paid their living expenses. All the missionaries mentioned in this account suffered persecutions at the hands of Chinese authorities.
The author (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for ten 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 on current events.


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

8°, recent black half morocco, spine with raised bands in five compartments, gilt letter. Somewhat browned; short marginal tears to some leaves and map, without loss. 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, Jaipoor, Rajpoottana, Ellora, and Bombay, as well as on India’s wealth, climate, military and government under the British. Other chapters cover Rio de Janeiro, Australia, North and South China (pp. 37-84), the Himalayas and Cairo.


**Important Naval History**


First and Only Edition in English of this well-written, massive, important naval history. In the preface to volume I, the author states that in some cases he has presented different versions from what he wrote previously in Portuguese, due to having learned more about a particular subject.

The individual volumes are:

II. Christianity, Commerce and Corso, 1522-1538. 2010.
III. From Brazil to Japan, 1539-1579. 2011.
V. Loss of Sea Mastery, 1604-1626. 2011.


Annotated Gazetteer of Portuguese Colonies

56. MONTEIRO, Jozé Maria Sousa. Diccionario geographic do das provincias e possessões portuguezas no Ultramar; em que se descrevem as ilhas, e pontos continentaes que actualmente posse a Coroa Portugueza, e se dão muitas outras noticias dos habitantes, sua historia, costumes, religião e commercio. Precedido de uma introducção geographic-politico-estatistico-historica de Portugal, por …. Lisbon: Typographia Lisbonense, 1850. 8°, contemporary red quarter sheep over marbled boards (rubbed, slight cracking to boards at upper corners), smooth spine with short title in gilt and ownership monogram ”B.M.” below a coronet in gilt at foo, marbled endleaves, text block edges sprinkled. Scattered light foxing. Internally very good. Overall in good to very good condition. 539, (1) p., (2 ll.).

FIRST EDITION; a second appeared in 1870. A useful annotated gazetteer of place names in Portuguese Ultramar, including hundreds of towns and sites in Angola, Mozambique, Cabo Verde, Portuguese India, Macao, and Timor. The entry for the town of Ambaca, for example, gives the location in Angola, date founded, date moved to its present site, fortifications, and churches. Dailor, in Timor, is two days’ journey from Dilly, has a population of 13,000 in 1,625 households, and pays 128 réis annual tribute to the Portuguese Crown. Most entries are a few lines or half a page long, but a few such as Macau (pp. 341-352) are quite lengthy.


Wenceslau de Moraes Recounts Japanese Legends

57. MORAES, Wenceslau de [or Wenceslau de Morais; or Venceslau de Morais]. Paisagens de China e do Japão. Lisbon: Livraria Editora Viuva Tavares Cardoso, 1906. 8°, contemporary red quarter sheep over pebbled boards (minor wear at extremities), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, gilt letter; original illustrated wrappers bound
Wenceslau de Moraes (Lisbon, 1854-Tokushima, 1929) was one of the most important interpreters of Japan to the West, playing a role for the Portuguese similar to that of Lafcadio Hearn (a contemporary) for the English-speaking world. Moraes’s works are steeped in orientalism and exoticism. He was a noted translator of haiku, and wrote verse influenced by Symbolism.

After studying at the Naval College, Moraes served aboard several warships of the Portuguese Navy. In 1885 he traveled for the first time to Macao. Having settled there, he served as deputy to the captain of the harbor and taught at the Macao Secondary School from its creation in 1894. He also married Vong-Io-Chan (a.k.a. Atchan), a Chinese woman with whom he had two sons, and he established a friendship with the celebrated poet Camilo Pessanha.

In 1889 Moraes traveled for the first time to Japan, a country that charmed him, and where he returned several times in the following years on official business. He visited Japan in 1897 with the governor of Macao and was received by the Emperor Meiji. The following year he deserted Atchan and his two sons to move to Japan, where he took up a post as consul in Kobe.

Over the next thirty years, Wenceslau de Moraes wrote prolifically, becoming the great Portuguese source of information about the East. He shared his intimate experiences of day-to-day life in Japan with readers in several Portuguese newspapers and magazines.

Moraes had a love affair with Ó-Yoné Fukumoto. After she fell ill and died, Moraes renounced his post as consul and moved to Tokushima, her birthplace. In the face of growing hostility from the local inhabitants, he began to dress, eat and live like the Japanese. He lived with Ko-Haru, Ó-Yoné’s niece, until Ko-Haru’s death. The increasingly reclusive Moraes died in Tokushima in 1929. He is honored with a small museum atop Mount Bizan in that town.

Wenceslau de Moraes’s First Book

58. MORAES, Wenceslau de [or Wenceslau de Morais; or Venceslau de Morais]. Traços do extremo oriente. Siam—China—Japão. Lisbon: Livr. de Antonio Maria Pereira, 1895. 8°, recent crimson half sheep over decorated boards (very slight wear; small traces of white paint along outer edge of upper cover), decorated endleaves, top edge rouged. Elaborate decorated initial letters for each chapter, signed “Oliveira”. Light browning; small repair to lower outer corner of title page. In
good to very good condition. Bookplate of Franco Ramos on front pastedown. (1 l.), vii, (1 blank), 257 pp.; LACKING the half-title and the 1-page Indice. $50.00

FIRST EDITION of the author’s first book; a second edition appeared in Lisbon, 1946. It includes material on Siam (Bangkok) and the saudades of Japan, but most of the work (pp. 7-151) deals with China, including the Gruta de Camões, lepers, temples, and many Chinese customs.

Wenceslau de Moraes (Lisbon, 1854-Tokushima, 1929) was one of the most important interpreters of Japan to the West, playing a role for the Portuguese similar to that of Lafcadio Hearn (a contemporary) for the English-speaking world. Moraes’s works are steeped in orientalism and exoticism. He was a noted translator of haiku, and wrote verse influenced by Symbolism.

After studying at the Naval College, Moraes served aboard several warships of the Portuguese Navy. In 1885 he traveled for the first time to Macao. Having settled there, he served as deputy to the captain of the harbor and taught at the Macao Secondary School from its creation in 1894. He also married Vong-Lo-Chan (a.k.a. Atchan), a Chinese woman with whom he had two sons, and he established a friendship with the celebrated poet Camilo Pessanha.

In 1889 Moraes traveled for the first time to Japan, a country that charmed him, and where he returned several times in the following years on official business. He visited Japan in 1897 with the governor of Macao and was received by the Emperor Meiji. The following year he deserted Atchan and his two sons to move to Japan, where he took up a post as consul in Kobe.

Over the next thirty years, Wenceslau de Moraes wrote prolifically, becoming the great Portuguese source of information about the East. He shared his intimate experiences of day-to-day life in Japan with readers in several Portuguese newspapers and magazines.

Moraes had a love affair with Ô-Yoné Fukumoto. After she fell ill and died, Moraes renounced his post as consul and moved to Tokushima, her birthplace. In the face of growing hostility from the local inhabitants, he began to dress, eat and live like the Japanese. He lived with Ko-Haru, Ô-Yoné’s niece, until Ko-Haru’s death. The increasingly reclusive Moraes died in Tokushima in 1929. He is honored with a small museum atop Mount Bizan in that town.

* Innocêncio XX, 27: calling for vii, 259 pp., (1 l.); but our text ends with “fim” on p. 257. On the author, see Saraiva & Lopes, História da literatura portuguesa (16th ed.) pp. 1023, 1034. See also Álvaro Manuel Machado in Dicionário de literatura portuguesa, p. 325; Maria José Meira in Bíblia, III, 937-9; e Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, II, 364-6. NUC: NUC, DCU-IA, MH, HU; calling for only vii, 257 pp. Porbase locates only two copies, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Copac also locates only two copies, at British Library and King’s College London.

59. NASCIMENTO, M. de [i.e., A. Delpla]. Cues and Crinolines, from an old Chinese manuscript. N.p.: n.pr., 1916. Small folio (26 x 15.5 cm.), yellow patterned wrappers stitched in purple silk in the Chinese manner, title vertically on purple tissue paper (somewhat
defective), remains of purple silk ties. Ruled borders in red, green, or black throughout. About half of fore-edge folds opened. Overall in good condition. Old paper tag with shelfmark (“529”) across lower end of spine. (2), 2, 14, 98 pp. $200.00

First and Only Edition in English? Apparently provoked by the suffragist movement of the early twentieth century, *Cues and Crinolines* translates a work originally published in Paris, 1816, by A. Delpla: *Des avantages attachés à la clôture des femmes et des inconvénients inséparables de leur liberté, ouvrage traduit du Chinois en Russe par le Prince Korikof, et du Russe en français, par A.D.* Delpla’s work purported to be a translation of a Russian translation of a Chinese work by a Mandarin, Chen-Owen (Chen-Ouei).

The author, given here as M. de Nascimento, signs the introduction at the Portuguese Legation, Peking, 1916. He states that he has decided to publish only 100 copies, with some trepidation: “Should I dare to give to English speaking people, in this age of suffragettes, of licence and of freedom, the exaggerated ideas of a Chinese Mandarin? A woman, a friend dear to me, offered to typewrite my translation, and watching her at work on the manuscript I saw that gradually her own fantastic ideas of independence were modified, and in my eyes she became a still more fascinating woman.”

It is not clear to us whether the work was printed in China or in Europe.

* Delpla’s work is not in Lust, *Western Books on China Published up to 1850*. OCLC: 497400411 (British Library, National Library of China); 28362721 is a microform copy (New York Public Library). Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, gives the place of publication as [Peking], and calls for 4, 98 pp. Copac repeats British Library and adds Oxford University.

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**Dominican Missionary in Mexico, the Philippines, Macau, India, and Macassar**

60. NAVARRETE, Domingo. *The Travels and Controversies of Friar Domingo Navarrete, 1618-86*. Edited by J.S. Cummins. 2 volumes. Cambridge: Cambridge University, 1962. Hakluyt Society, Second Series, volume 119. Large 8°, publisher’s boards with dust jacket (somewhat soiled). In very good condition. cx, 163 pp.; x, 165-475 pp.; with a total of 18 plates. 2 volumes. $40.00

Father Navarrete, a Dominican missionary, spent over a decade in China (1658-69), where he vehemently opposed the evangelical methods of the Jesuits. He also recounts here his travels to Mexico, the Philippines, Macao, India, and Macassar.

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**Portuguese Ambassador’s Journey from Macau to Peking, and Reception by the Emperor**

61. NEUVIALLE, Jean Sylvain de. *Relação da jornada, que fez no Imperio da China, e summaria noticia da embaixada, que deo na Corte de Pekim em o primeiro de Mayo de 1753, o senhor Francisco Xavier Assiz Pacheco e Sampaio*
… escrita a hum Padre da Companhia de Jesus, assistente em Lisboa, pelo Reverendo Padre Neuville, Francez, da mesma Companhia; Assistente no seu-Colégio de Macáo. Lisbon: Na Officina dos Herd. de Antonio Pedrozo Galram, 1754. Small 4°, recent antique sheep (some wear to front outer joint), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, short title in gilt, text block edges rouged, many blank leaves bound in. Woodcut vignette on title page. Browned. In good condition. (8 ll.). $1,200.00

FIRST EDITION. A rare publication, describing the journey of the Portuguese ambassador, Francisco Xavier Assiz Pacheco e Sampayo, from Macao to Peking, and his cordial reception by the emperor of China. This report to the Jesuit procurator-general for the Province of Japan at Lisbon gives a full account of the diplomatic formalities that took place in the Throne Room when the Ambassador arrived, the elaborate system of translating the king of Portugal’s letter into Chinese, the emperor’s reply, and the social functions devised to entertain the guests (processions, banquets, a pastoral play, etc.).

Neuvialle was born in Angoulême in 1696, became a Jesuit in 1711, and left for China in 1726, where he became head of the mission. He died in 1764, while returning to Europe.


### 62. PALHA, Francisco Augusto dos Santos Mourão Garcez. *Indice alfabético da legislação em vigor na Provincia de Macau 1885 a 1914. Volume I (all published).* Macau: Imprensa Nacional, 1924. Large 8°, original green printed wrappers (short tear at foot of spine). In very good condition. Stamp on half title: “Offerecido pelo Ministerio das Colonias.” (5 ll.), 135 pp., (1 l. errata). $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, apparently all published; none of the references mention any further volumes. The legislation is neatly organized, from “Abairoamentos” and “Acumulações” to “Verbas orçamentais” and “Vistorias.”

* Gomes, Bibliografia macaense 1156: calling for only 135 pp., and noting it as Volume I (with no further volumes mentioned); cf. part II, n.º 115 (Indice alfabético da legislação da Província de Macau, 1885-1914, without information on the imprint). OCLC: 34108966 (University of Hawaii-Manoa, British Library, School of Oriental and African Studies); 218073491 (National Library of Australia); 432817817 (Biblioteca Nacional de España). Not located in Porbase. Copac repeats the British Library and the School of Oriental and African Studies.
ESBOÇO CRÍTICO

DA

CIVILIZAÇÃO CHINEZA

POR

J. ANTONIO FILIPPE DE MORAES PALHA

Com um prefácio do Exmo. Sr. Dr. CAMILLO PESSANHA

MACAU
Typ. Mercante de N. T. Fernandes e Filhos
1912.
With a Preface by Camilo Pessanha That Occupies Almost Half the Book

63. PALHA, J. Antonio Filippe de Moraes. Esboço crítico da civilização chineza … com um prefácio do Exmo. Sr. Dr. Camillo Pessanha. Macau: Typ. Mercantil de N.T. Fernandes e Filhos, 1912. 8°, twentieth century (third quarter?) half brown morocco over marbled boards, spine with raised bands in five unequal compartments, gilt fillets and lettering, marbled endleaves, original gray printed wrappers bound in. Some slight toning and occasional very light foxing. In very good condition. (1 blank l., 2 ll.), lxI, 64 pp., (1 blank l.). $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The interesting preface by Camilo Pessanha (dated 1912) occupies almost half the book. The main text has a chapter on traces of ancient civilization in China (including a page of music transcriptions) and a second on the gradual decadence of Chinese civilization and customs. This is a fascinating look at China barely a decade after the Boxer Rebellion, with comments on feng shui (fong soy, pp. 34-5), yin and yang (pp. 13-4), Taoism (p. 16), the cult of the dead, the emperor’s library (pp. 25-6), bonzo (self-immolation, p. 39), and magic and superstition.

Camilo [de Almeida] Pessanha (1867-1926) helped found the Portuguese symbolist movement while studying at the University of Coimbra, where he and several friends (Eugénio de Castro, António Nobre, Alberto de Oliveira and Alberto Osório de Castro) published Os Insubmissos and Boémia Nova. Pessanha seems to have been indifferent about whether his own works were published, and only a few of his poems appeared in the 1880’s and 1890’s, scattered in periodicals. In 1894 he left for Macau, where he spent most of the rest of his life. On a trip back to Lisbon in 1916, he dictated many of his works (which he knew by heart, and rarely wrote down), some of which appeared in the review Centauro, Clepsydra, his most famous work, appeared four years later, from the press of his cousin Ana de Castro Osório. He exerted a significant influence on the first generation of Portuguese modernists.

J. Antonio Filippe de Moraes Palha was a friend of Camilo Pessanha who appears to have spent considerable time in Macau. In addition to the present book, he wrote De Portugal a Macau através da historia, as well as a book on public health in Macau.

Chinese Customs Houses Ruining Trade in Macau


FIRST EDITION. The author argues that the establishment of Chinese customs houses in Macau has ruined the city’s trade.

Marques Pereira (Lisbon, 1839-Bombay, 1881) was the son of the naval superintendent in Goa, Lieutenant-Captain Feliciano António Marques Pereira. The elder Marques Pereira captained the corvette D. João I during its 1860 voyage to Yedo, the capital of Japan, described in Viagem da corveta Dom João I a capital do Japão no anno de 1860, 1863.

Macau’s Ecclesiastical Dominions


First Edition in book form; reprints several letters published in the Diário de noticias and the Gazeta do Povo in 1872, concerning ecclesiastical territories under Portuguese control in Macau, specifically the need for a bishop in Macau, which had been without one for 20 years. When created in 1575, the bishopric of Macau encompassed all of China and Japan, but by 1860, it had been reduced to Macao and the neighboring provinces.

Marques Pereira (Lisbon, 1839-Bombay, 1881) was the son of Feliciano António Marques Pereira, the naval superintendent in Goa and a lieutenant captain in the National Armada, who had captained the corvette D. João I during its 1860 voyage to Yedo, the capital of Japan, and who subsequently wrote Viagem da corveta Dom João I a capital do Japão no anno de 1860, published in 1863.

**Threatened by Ants in Macau**


In good condition. Remains of old paper tag with blue border on rear wrapper at spine. viii, [3]-154 pp., (2 ll., 2 ll. advt.). $400.00

FIRST EDITION [?]. Four short fictional works and a play (“Qual d’elles é feliz?”), published for the creepiest, crawliest of reasons: “Com exceção do frontispicio e d’este prologo, todas as paginas da presente brochura foram impressas no anno de 1860. Provine-me agora o editor de que a formiga branca ameaça roe-l’as de todo. E esta a raação do volume.”

The first quire is lightly browned and slightly smaller than the rest of the volume, as are pp. 83-6, and the quire with 6 leaves beginning with p. 151.

Innocêncio, who had not seen a copy, thought that the contents were reprints of works previously published in periodicals. The five works listed on the title page are not mentioned separately in Innocêncio.

Antonio Feliciano Marques Pereira (Lisbon, 1839-Bombay, 1881) was the son of Feliciano Antonio Marques Pereira, captain of the corvette *D. João I* during its 1860 diplomatic voyage to Yedo, Japan. The younger Marques Pereira briefly wrote for the periodical *Rei e Ordem* in Lisbon, then left for Macau in 1858. There he married and became superintendent of Chinese immigration, about which he published several works (see Innocêncio). In 1862 he traveled with the Portuguese diplomatic mission to Peking.


Third edition of a work first published in 1920, and again in 1945. Aside from the poems in the second edition, this volume contains about 40 pages of poems that did not appear earlier, plus interesting introductory essays (pp. 13-155), and a lengthy supplementary essay by João de Castro Osório (pp. 331-465), as well as many notes and variant readings.

Saraiva and Lopes (p. 977) describe Pessanha’s work as “o melhor conjunto de poemas simbolistas portugueses, que exerçam profunda influência na geração de
Orpheus. Pessanha aimed to avoid any sentimental expression, and to achieve simplicity, precision and an “equilibrio fonético” (ibid., p. 978).

Camilo Pessanha (1867-1926) helped found the Portuguese Symbolist movement while studying at Coimbra University, where he and several friends (Eugenio de Castro, António Nobre, Alberto de Oliveira and Alberto Osório de Castro) published Os Insubmissos and Boémia Nova. Pessanha seems to have been indifferent to whether his own works were published, and during the 1880s and 1890s, only a few of his poems appeared, scattered in various periodicals. In 1894 he left for Macau, where he spent most of the rest of his life. On a trip to Lisbon in 1916, he dictated many of his works, which he knew by heart, and rarely wrote down. Some of these appeared in the review Centauro. Clepsidra appeared four years later, from the press of his cousin Ana de Castro Osório.


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Second edition thus; Clepsidra first appeared in 1920. Saraiva and Lopes (p. 977) describe Pessanha’s work as “o melhor conjunto de poemas simbolistas portugueses, que exerceram profunda influência na geração de Orpheus.” Pessanha aimed to avoid any sentimental expression, and to achieve simplicity, precision and an “equilibrio fonético” (ibid., p. 978).

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of his life. On a trip to Lisbon in 1916, he dictated many of his works, which he knew by heart, and rarely wrote down. Some of these appeared in the review Centauro. Clepsydra appeared four years later, from the press of his cousin Ana de Castro Osório.


FIRST EDITION.

* West 83. Porsbase locates three copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one at Biblioteca D. Fernando Almeida-Museu Francisco T.P. Júnior. Copac locates one each at Cambridge University, King’s College London, and Oxford University.

*71. PIRES, Daniel. Wenceslau de Moraes: fotobiografia. Lisbon: Fundação Oriente, 1993. Folio (32 x 22 cm.), original illustrated wrappers. As new. 197 pp., numerous lovely illustrations in text, many in color. One of 1,000 copies. ISBN: 972-9440-19-0. $50.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

*72. POLO, Marco. O livro de Marco Paulo. O livro de Nicolao Veneto. Carta de Jeronimo de Santo Estevam. Conforme a impressão de Valentim Fernandes, feita em Lisboa em 1502; com tres fac-similes, introdução e indices por Francisco Maria Esteves Pereira. Lisbon: Biblioteca Nacional, 1922. Publicações da Biblioteca Nacional, Reimpressões 2. Large 4° (26.3 x 20.5 cm.), original printed wrappers (spine slightly darkened). Uncut and unopened. Internally fine to very fine. Overall in very good to fine condition. Copy nº 76 of 150 numbered copies on papel especial. (2 ll.), xlv pp., (98 ll.), 3 black & white facsimiles. $150.00

LIMITED EDITION. Reprint of Valentim Fernandes’ 1502 Lisbon edition. The last section is devoted to the Chart of Jeronimo de Santo Estevam, which attempted to incorporate Marco Polo’s account of the Orient into the existing European concept of the world.

* Welsh 667 (giving incomplete collation; appears to be the trade edition).

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

75. REGO, Francisco de Carvalho e. *Da virtude da mulher chinesa.* Macau: Imprensa Nacional, 1949. 4°, original illustrated wrappers (small hole in front wrapper, foot of spine defective, slight soiling). Printed throughout in blue. Partially unopened. Minor worming to first few leaves, without loss. Overall in good condition. (1 blank l., 2 ll.), 219 pp. $50.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A translation of dozens of Chinese stories and anecdotes about how women should behave.

76. SANTAREM, Manuel Francisco de Barros e Sousa de Mesquita de Macedo Leitão e Carvalhosa, 2º Visconde de. *Opusculos e esparsos. Colligidos e coordenados por Jordão de Freitas e novamente publicados pelo 3º Visconde de Santarem.* 2 volumes plus *Inéditos (Miscellanea)*, dated 1914;
ELISIO E SERRANO. DIALOGO
EM QUE SE DEFENDE E ILLUSTRÁ
A BIBLIOTECA LUSITANA
CONTRA
A PREFERAÇÃO
DA LUSITANIA TRANSFORMADA
Escreta por hum Socio da Academia Real
das Sciencias de Lisboa.

Nam percum da lembrança o primor, que obriga
o intimo generoso a fer defeitor do audente, & mui-
to mais ainda do delirio (SENHOR ABRAO DE
SEVER,) que já nunca tem licença para poder falar
por sy.

LISBOA
NA REGIA OFICINA TYPOGRÁFICA,
M. DCC. LXXXII.
Com Licença da Real Meza Censoria.
together 3 volumes. Lisbon: Libanio da Silva, 1910. 4°, early burgundy sheep over marbled boards (very slight wear), smooth spines decorated in gilt and blind, edges sprinkled, original printed wrappers bound in. In very good condition. Ex-libris of António Lopes Cunha on half-titles, with his ownership stamp on wrappers and title-pages. Stamp “Offerece // Visconde de Santarem 1912” on half-title of volume I and “Offerece // Visconde de Santarem 1914” on half-title of Inéditos. xi, 478; 492; vii, 582 pp., (1 l.). 3 volumes. $300.00

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

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

* Welsh 366 and 2843.

**Russian Seeks the Celestial Mountains**


First edition in English, based on N.G. Fradkin’s Russian edition, Moscow 1946. Semenov (1827-1914), librarian and secretary of the Physical Geography section of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society, set out to the virtually unknown lands of Central Asia accompanied by a single servant. Ostensibly he was verifying information on volcanoes and glaciers; in fact, he intended to reach the fabled Celestial Mountains, the Tian’-Shan’ range, forming the border between Russia, China, and the Muslim khanates. His account provides primary data on geology, botany, ethnography, social life, and economics among the nomadic and pastoral peoples of the Kyrgyz. This was the first scientific expedition to these hostile places.
Summaries of Laws Governing Portuguese Colonies—A Macau Imprint

78. SILVA, João José da. *Repertório alphabetico e chronologico ou indice remissivo da legislação ultramarina, desde a epoca das descobertas até 1882 inclusive.* Macau: Typografia do Seminário de S. José, 1886. Large 4° (25.5 x 18.5 cm.), contemporary quarter green morocco over marbled boards, smooth spine (defective at head) with gilt short author, title, bands, and ornaments, rear wrapper bound in (contains errata on recto, blank on verso), outer and lower edges uncut. Text in 2 columns. Light browning, title page has minor foxing and small repairs at outer corners, title and following leaf have 10-cm. tear skilfully repaired on verso with tissue, without loss of text. Overall in good condition. (3 ll.), 318 pp., (errata printed inside lower wrapper). $360.00

First Edition, with summaries of laws relating to Portugal’s overseas colonies, organized alphabetically by subject. Among the wide range of topics: Angola, Arcebispo de Goa, Armas, Diamantes, Fortalezas, Macau (pp. 184-5), Zebras, Zuavos Reaes. A second edition appeared in 1904, revised to include laws up to 1902. The author notes that he made these summaries with the text of the laws before him.


79. SILVA, João Maria António da. *Repositório de noções de botanica aplicada e produtos vegetaes mais conhecidos e usados na China, tanto na economia domestica como na therapeutica e nas artes ….* Hong Kong: Typographia de Noronha & Co., 1904. 8°, disbound. One leaf (pp. 95-6) loose. Some toning to title page; very slight toning to rest of volume. In good condition overall. Very occasional marginalia in pencil, in English and Chinese. xiii pp.; (1 l. errata), 332 pp. Text in Portuguese and Chinese. $200.00

First and Only Edition.

Chinese characters are given for the majority of entries. The entries are written in Portuguese, and the author provides the Latin genus and species names, English names when known, Chinese characters, and Portuguese pronunciation of the Chinese characters (the author states on p. 328 that the Chinese names are described with the pronunciation of the Hông-Shán dialect, which is used in Macau). Depending on the extent of his knowledge, the author includes the history of the plants, their physical appearance, their uses, and folk remedies. He includes many native Chinese plants, but also a number of foreign plants. There is an entry on “Cacáo” or chocolate beans, which
mentions a chocolate confection from Manila (pp. 64-65); there is an extensive entry on “coffee” (pp. 65-66).

The author emphasizes the uses of certain plants in other parts of the world beyond China and India. In the entry on “canna de assucar” or sugar cane, the author outlines the history of the plant from East India, to when the Portuguese introduced it to Madeira, the West of India, and South America in 1510 (p. 73). Following this is an entry on “Canna de assucar do norte da China” or Chinese Northern Sugar Cane, a similar plant and which, according to the author, is grown in South Carolina in the United States (pp. 73-74). Another mention of North America is in an entry for “Jangom” or Maize, Indian Corn. The author describes how it is used in Brazil, North America and Africa. The author writes specifically of the American preparations of corn starch and Oswego arrowroot.

For certain plants and trees native to China, such as “Jamboa” (the citrus fruit rendered in English as Pumelo or Shaddock), the author offers additional Chinese characters when describing the different parts of the plant, such as the Chinese characters that name the different colors of the fruit’s peel as it ripens (p. 168).


**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.

*Attack on P. Gabriel Malagrida and Other Jesuits, and on the*
**82. [TOSETTI, Urbano. Giovanni Gaetano Bottari, trans.]. Appendix as reflexões do portuguez sobre o Memorial do Padre Geral dos Jesuitas, apresentado a Santidade de Clemente XIII, ou seja resposta ao Amigo de Roma ao de Lisboa. Impressa em Genova, e traduzida em portuguez. N.p.: n.pr., 1759.**

8°, contemporary mottled sheep (slightly defective at top of upper joint; head of spine somewhat worn; foot of spine defective; other minor binding wear), spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, red leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text block edges sprinkled red. Small typographical vignette on title page. Internally fine. Overall in very good condition. (2 ll.), 419 pp. $350.00

First edition in Portuguese [?] of this attack on the Jesuits, in the form of comments and corrections to a volume of Reflexões whose author is not given. It includes substantial chapters on P. Gabriel Malagrida, the Italian missionary to Brazil who was implicated in the Tavora Conspiracy and executed in 1761 (pp. 75-95), and on the Chinese and Malabar rites that the Jesuits allowed to be practiced in the East (pp. 108-157 and 166-264). The author also surveys the treatment of the Jesuits by every pope from Clement XI to Clement XIII (1700-1769).

This work originally appeared in Genoa, 1759, as Appendice alle Riflessioni del Portoghese sul Memoriale del Padre generale de’ gesuiti. Innocenzo describes it as similar to the Deduzzione chronologica e analytica of Lisbon, 1767. It was possibly published in Rome by Pagliarini or under his direction. A later issue or issue appears to have had additional pages (see OCLC).

The work is variously attributed to Urbano Tosetti, with Bottari as the translator, or to Bottari (1689-1775). Bottari was born in Florence and entered the service of the Corsini family as their librarian. In 1730 he moved to Rome, eventually becoming custodian of the Vatican Library. A philologist distinguished for his researches on Italian language and literature, he was a member of the Accademia della Crusca and edited the fourth edition of its Italian dictionary. Bottari also published various works on the art and archaeology of Rome.

* Borba de Moraes (1983), I, 42. Rodrigues 1305. Innocenzo II, 131 and IX, 108: calling for 440 pp., but this copy ends with the word “Fim” at the bottom of p. 419, and is complete according to the table of contents on the second preliminary leaf. Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books. NUC: MH. OCLC: 79982405 (University of Minnesota, with 419 pp., giving Genova as the place of printing, and attributing the work to Urbano Tosetti); 651209179 (Biblioteca Nacional de México, with the same collation as our copy, and giving Genova as the place of printing); 81272672 (Harvard University [Houghton Library], a 24° without collation, giving Lisbon as the place of printing); 252890218 (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut, with 419 pp., attributing the work to Bottari, and giving Genova as the place of printing); 223301061 (Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto, same collation as our copy, attributing the work to Bottari and Tosetti); 645003869 (Universidad de Salamanca, with [2 ll.], 440 pp., giving the place of printing as Genova); 311401153 (with 440 pp., giving [Lisbon] as the place of printing, and Bottari as the author); 13007574 (Library of Congress, Newberry Library, University of Minnesota, and Bibliotheek Universiteit van Amsterdam, giving collation of [4], 1-419, [3], 421-440 pp., Bottari, M. Tosetti and U. Tosetti as authors, and without place of publication); 53983044 (Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America,

83. TRIGO, Adriano Augusto. *Estudos e trabalhos executados para abastecimento de agua potável a cidade de Macau.* Volume 1 only (of 2). Macau: Direcção das Obras Publicas de Macau, 1925. Large 8°, original printed wrappers (spine defective at foot, slightly defective at head). Light browning to text. Overall in good condition. Four-line author’s signed and dated (1925) presentation inscription in ink on title page. (2 ll.), xxi, 375 pp., 24 plates with photographic illustrations. 

*Volume 1 only (of 2).*  $50.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. On drinking water in Macau.  
* Gomes, *Bibliografia macaense* 1755. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 561599620 (British Library); 217487397 (National Library of Australia), both calling for 2 volumes and an unspecified number of plates. Not located in Porbase. Copac repeats British Library.

84. TYAU, Min-Chi’en T.Z. *The Legal Obligations Arising Out of the Treaty Relations Between China and Other States.* Prefaces by Sir John Macdonell and Wu Ting-Fang. Shanghai: Commercial Press, Ltd., 1917. 8°, contemporary blue cloth (some wear), short title and author in gilt on spine. In good to very good condition overall. Internally fine. (2 ll.), xxii pp., (1 blank l.), 304 pp., with blank, unnumbered leaves following pp. 214 and 280.  

$85.00

FIRST EDITION. Includes a sketch of China’s treaty relations from 1689 to 1915, followed by sections on political treaties, economic treaties, and treaties of a general nature.

*85. [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 Álvares do Oriente’s *Lusitania transformada*, Father Joaquim de Poyos 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 gran Cathego*, 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 Plenipotenciário 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.

*Imprensa Nacional* 298. Innocência II, 413-4; on the author see also IX, 317. Martinho da Fonseca, *Pseudónimos* 316. Guerra Andrade, *Dicionário de pseudónimos* p. 106. OCLC: 27521744 (Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America, Library of Congress, Newberry Library, Indiana University); 560005371 (British Library); 225455837 (University of Toronto); 697740099 is digitized. **Porbase** locates three copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one at Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. **Copac** repeats British Library.
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