Special List 253
Western Pacific, Including
Japan, Taiwan, Philippines, Timor
Indonesia, Malaysia, Samoa, Tahiti
Fiji, Australia, Indochina, & Siberia
November 29, 2016

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Western Pacific, Including
Japan, Taiwan, Philippines, Timor
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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 253

Western Pacific, Including
Japan, Taiwan, Philippines, Timor
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Imaginary Voyage to Australia


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this fictional account of a servant who accompanies his master to Australia. Aguiar chose Australia as the scene for his moralizing tale in hopes that the new nation would be a haven from the vices of the Old World. This work departs from the tradition of More and Swift, presenting a utopia based on social conservatism, and an exploration of the plurality of worlds within the framework of Christian faith. Aguiar notes that he has no knowledge of Australia and doesn’t wish to fool his readers into thinking he had been there, but he does include a fulsome description of the social life of Sydney and the beauty of Australia in his section on the Valley of Reason.

The author (d. 1855) was an official in the Conselho de Saúde Pública.

2. ALVARES DO ORIENTE, Fernão d’. *Lusitania transformada composta por … dirigida ao Illustrissimo 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 top 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. In good to very good condition. (8 ll.), 555, (1) pp., folding leaf titled “Laborinto”. The folding leaf meant to be bound after p. 180 has been misbound at the end. $700.00

Second edition of a work first published in 1607. Innocência 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 *Elisio e Serrano. Dialogo em que se defende e illustra 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 Molucas 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.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Covers the finances of the Shogunate leading up to the Revolution of 1868, and then through early 1932.

* Not in Kyoto, *Nipponalia*.


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 Macao 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 India Oriental*. The date of his death is uncertain, but was before 1649.


Spurred by British exploration of the Pacific, the French sent Bougainville off on an expedition in 1766-1769. He made numerous discoveries in the southwestern Pacific, reaching Tahiti soon after Samuel Wallis, then sailing to the Samoan Islands, Vanatu, the Australian Great Barrier Reef, and the Solomon Islands, before returning home by way of the Dutch East Indies and the Indian Ocean. The expedition’s naturalist named a newly discovered flower after him: bougainvillea.

Bougainville’s official account of his voyage was published in 1771, but his journal remained unpublished until 1977. This is its first appearance in English.


Includes, on pp. [21]-62, Boxer’s “Embaixada de Portugal ao Japão em 1647: relação inédita.”

West 10. Not in Kyoto *Nipponalia*.

7. [BOXER, C.(harles) R.(alph)]. *Boletim da Agência Geral das Colonias. Ano VI, Outubro de 1930, N.º 64*. Lisbon: Agência Geral da Colonias, 1930. Large 8°, original illustrated front wrapper (spine and rear wrapper gone). In less than good condition overall; internally sound. 231, (1) pp. maps, illustrations, tables in text. $15.00

Includes, on pp. [47]-55, Boxer’s “A Situação dos Portugueses no Japão em 1635. Carta inédita de Manuel Ramos, ouvidor de Macau, datada de 11 de dezembro de 1635 anotada por ....”

TIMOR-AMOR

OU DE COMO SENTINDO O QUE FUI VENDO E OUINDO
PROCLAMO ALTO & BOM SOM O QUE PENSAM
NESTE MOMENTO HISTÓRICO EM QUE TODOS DEVEM
SENTIR, OUVER, VER, MEDITAR
PARA PODER AGIR.
TUDO REDIGIDO EM ESTILO POÉTICO PELO DITO

RUY CINATTI


Lisboa, 1974

Item 23

Ano VI, Outubro de 1930, N.º 64. $35.00

Includes, on pp. [47]-55, Boxer’s “A Situação dos Portugueses no Japão em 1635. Carta inedita de Manuel Ramos, ouvidor de Macau, datada de 11 de dezembro de 1635 anotada por ...”


* West 217.

One of Boxer’s Earliest Works


First Separate Edition and LIMITED EDITION of one of Boxer’s earliest works.

* West 10. Not in Kyoto, Nipponalia. Porbase locates two copies, both at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.

FIRST and ONLY separate EDITION. It includes a narrative of the highlights of Boxer’s collection (with a few reproductions of title pages), followed by a bibliography of Boxer’s works published from 1926 to 1938.


12. BRAGA, Paulo. *A terra, a gente e os costumes de Timor*. Lisbon: Editorial Cosmos, ca. 1930-1935. Cadernos Coloniais no. 7. 8°, original illustrated wrappers (spine mostly defective, minor nicks at fore-edge). Lightly browned, but not brittle. In good condition. 48 pp. $75.00

FIRST EDITION; the second appeared in 1935. Includes several chapters on the lives of the indigenous people, one on city vs. rural life, and a glossary of terms (p. 48).

* Porbase (three entries, giving the dates in brackets as 1936, 193-), at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (two copies), Biblioteca Central da Marinha (two copies), and Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Copac locates a copy at British Library, with the date ca. 1930.

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**We Must Produce Before We Can Trade**


FIRST EDITION, and apparently the only one; although Innocência gives the year of publication as 1836, we have seen no record of an actual copy with that date, and the fact that Innocência gives an abbreviated title and no collation suggests that he had not seen one, either. The *Breves considerações* are a response to a law on commerce proposed on March 28, 1835, which would have imposed severe restrictions on the freedom of trade established by law in 1834. One of the proposed law’s provisions, for example, stated that products on India and China would only be allowed to be sold in Portugal and its territories if they came directly from their point of origin in Portuguese ships. Among the products mentioned are tea, wine, silk, rattan, saltpeter, indigo, cinnamon, and pepper; of these, the author maintains that the only required import from Asia is tea. The author compares Portugal’s trade with that of Great Britain, Brazil, and the United
States, and concludes with the statement that Portugal needs to produce more goods if her commerce is to grow: “crear cargas, e proporcionalmente construir navíos” (p. 20).

The footnotes are substantive and, like the text, express strong opinions.

The introduction to the Breves considerações mentions Balbi, Raynal, and Dupin, and has high praise for José Ferreira Borges (1786-1838) a leading liberal economist, political and legal thinker (pp. [4-5]).

The work provoked three replies: Resposta analytica ao opusculo intitulado Breves considerações sobre o comercio e navegação de Portugal para a Asia escrito por um Portugues, em 12 de junho de 1835, n.pl., 1835; Objeções succintas oferecidas por hum portuguez a hum folheto intitulado Breves considerações sobre o comercio e navegação de Portugal para Asia, Lisbon, 1836; Refutação a resposta analytica ao opusculo intitulado Breves considerações sobre o comercio, e navegação de Portugal para a Asia: 26 de janeiro de 1836, n.pl., 1836.

* Innocêncio II, 96: without collation and without full title; giving the date as 1836, and mentioning the Objeções succintas published in reply. Goldsmiths’-Kress 29019. Kress, Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850, p. 17. Not in Fonseca, Pseudônimos, Albino Lapa, or Guerra Andrade. OCLC: 223548166 (Robarts Library-University of Toronto); 32123563 (microform, location of original not given); 18707202, 611459971, and 65307446 are digitized from the Kress copy). Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates copies at Manchester University and Senate House Libraries-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.

*15. Bulletin of Portuguese / Japanese Studies. 21 volumes in 19, all published to date; volumes 10/11 and 18/19 are double issues. João Paulo Oliveira e Costa, ed. 21 volumes in 19. Lisbon: Centro de História de Além-Mar, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, 2003-2010. Large 8°, original printed wrappers. As new: Volumes 5, 6, 7, and 8 were issued in 1,000 copies each. Volumes 9, 10/11, 12, 13, 14, 15 16, 17 were issued in 750 copies each. Volumes 18/19 and 20 were issued in 500 copies each. Volume 21 was issued in a run of 350 copies. The first four volumes
contain no limitation statements. 155 pp.; 162 pp., color illus. in text; 152
pp., color illus. in text; 161 pp.; 143 pp., color illus., tables in text; 167
pp., color illus., tables in text; 137 pp., maps in text; 136 pp., extensive
footnotes; 149 pp., footnotes, illus. in color; 278 pp., footnotes, 1 illus.;
122 pp., footnotes, numerous illus. in text, mostly in color, mostly of
excellent quality; 117 pp., extensive footnotes; 132 pp., footnotes, bib-
liography; 131 pp., extensive footnotes, illus., mostly in color, and of
excellent quality; 117 pp., (1 blank l.), extensive footnotes; 250 pp.,
(1 blank l.), extensive footnotes, bibliography, tables, diagrams, graphs,
plans, maps and illus. in text; 290 pp., extensive footnotes, bibliographies,
many illus. in text, some in color, some of excellent quality; 165 pp.,
illus. in text, most in color; 112 pp., extensive footnotes, bibliographies,
excellent color illus. in text. ISBN: ISSN: 0874-8438. 21 volumes in 19.
$380.00

Important scholarly journal. Text in English; abstracts in English, Portuguese
and Japanese.

16. CAETANO, Marcelo. Páginas Inoportunas. Lisbon: Livraria Bertrand,
1948 or later. 8°, recent red quarter sheep over decorated boards, top
dged rouged, gilt spine with gilt letter, original printed wrappers (some
soiling) bound in. Some soiling to front wrapper. In very good condi-
tion. Four-line signed presentation inscription in ink by the author to
Dr. Eduardo Brazão on recto of initial blank leaf. Lithograph armorial
bookplate of Eduardo Brazão, dated 1957, designed by J. Bastos Silva
and executed by Salgado Dias. xvi, 345 pp., (1 blank l.). $400.00

FIRST EDITION. This collection of essays must date to 1948 or later, since one of the
footnotes cites an work published that year. The sections are “Factos e Figuras” (including
essays on the 500th anniversary of Chaimite, António Enes and Ultramar, Timor, Almeida
Garrett, and the Cortes de Leiria); “Ideias e Reflexões” (essays on Corporativismo português,
legality and justice, Church vs. state, and the future); and “Município e universidade”
(municipal governments, education).

Porbase locates a copy at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and another at Universidade
do Porto. Copac locates a single copy, at British Library, giving date as [1959?].
Voyages and Descriptions.
Vol. II.

In THREE Parts, viz.

1. A Supplement of the Voyages round the World, Describing the Countries of Tempe, Adan, Malaca, &c. their Product, Inhabitants, Manners, Trade, Policy, &c.

2. Two Voyages to Campeachy, with a Description of the Coasts, Product, Inhabitants, Logwood-Cutting, Trade, &c. of Tucatan, Campeachy, Nar-Suim, &c.

3. A Discourse of Trade-Winds, Beazes, Storms, Seasons of the Year, Tides and Currents of the Tropical Zone throughout the World: With an Account of Noted in Africa, its Product, Negroes, &c.

By Captain William Dampier.

Illustrated with Particular Maps and Draughts.

To which is added,
A General INDEX to both Volumes.

LONDON,
Printed for James Knapton, in the Crown in St Paul's Churchyard. MDCXCIX.
Fundamental Work on the Portuguese Discoveries


In the first edition, published in 1551, credit for the discovery of India is given to D. João II, while in the second Portuguese edition, published in 1554, it is given to D. Manuel. The second Portuguese edition also included minor additions that brought the number of chapters to 97 from the original 95. The present edition follows that of 1554.

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

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

*Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 167 (without the xi preliminary pp. on volume II). JCB Portuguese and Brazilian Books, 797/3. Rodrigues 600 (giving the preliminary pp. in volume II as “aal”; surely a misprint). Innocéncio II, 413 (without collation). Pinto de
Matos (1970) p. 151. See also Bell, Portuguese Literature pp. 190-1 and throughout; Cândido Beirante in Machado, ed., Dicionário de literatura portuguesa, p. 111; Saraiva & Lopes História da literatura portuguesa (16th ed.), pp. 286, 293 and throughout; and Lach, Asia in the Making of Europe I, 187-90. OCLC: 7559006 (Cornell University, Harvard College Library, Houghton Library-Harvard University, Cleveland Public Library, John Carter Brown Library, University of Newcastle); 61973263-4 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, ULB Sachsen Anhalt Zentrale, Universitaet Goettingen); 633129353-633129385 (Universitätsbibliothek der LMU München); 954623370 (Universidad de Navarra); Porbase locates four copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one in “mau estado”). Copac repeats the Newcastle location.


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

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

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

Welsh 4702. Bell, Portuguese Literature pp. 190-1 et passim. Cândido Beirante in
Machado, ed., Dicionário de literatura portuguesa, p. 111. Saraiva & Lopes História da lit-
eratura portuguesa (16th ed.), pp. 286, 293 et passim. Lach, Asia in the Making of Europe I,
it and the second.

First Book Printed in Timor

19. CASTRO, Alberto Osorio de. Flores de Coral. Poematos e impressões
da Oceania Portugueza. Dili (Timor): Imprensa Nacional, 1908 [colophon
bears the date 31 December 1909, wrappers bear the date 1910]. Tall 8º,
original pink printed wrappers (upper cover dampstained and brittle,
defective and reinforced at edges and spine; lower wrapper is later
replacement). Slightly browned. Uncut. Sheets with woodcut stamp
in red (12 x 16.5 cm) laid in. Overall in good condition, if just barely.
Number 245 of 257 copies on “Tço-tzu” or “papel pagode,” signed by
the author on the verso of the title page. Signed and dated author’s
twelve-line inscription on the half title to the literary critic of the Mercure
de France, dated Timor, 1910. 272 pp.    $2,800.00

FIRST EDITION of this collection of poems by a noted Portuguese Symbolist. It was
the first book printed in Timor. Densely printed ethnographical and philological notes
comprise the second half of the book (pp. 132-271).

Osorio de Castro (1868-1946) studied at the University of Coimbra, and while there
co-founded the literary review Boémia nova with António Nobre, Alberto de Oliveira and
others. He was a friend of Camilo Pessanha and corresponded with Rubén Darío, who
devoted a chapter to him in one of his books. Among his works are Exiladas, Coimbra
(1895), and A Cinza dos Mirtos, Nova Goa 1906. Osório de Castro held government posts
in India, Moçâmedes and Luanda as well as Timor, and was a distinguished jurist. He
was Minister of Justice in the Government of Sidónio Pais.

p. 1058. Grande enciclopedia XIX, 724. See also Álvaro Manuel Machado in Dicionário de
literatura portuguesa; Aníbal de Castro in Biblos, L1057-8; and Dicionário cronológico de
autores portugueses, III, 64-5. NUC: DLC, CU, CyY. Porbase locates three copies at Biblioteca
Nacional de Portugal and one at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica
Portuguesa. Copac locates a copy each at British Library, Manchester University, and
Oxford University.
NOTÍCIAS SUMMARIAS
DAS
PERSEGUIÇÕES DA MISSAM DE CO-
chinchina, principiadas, & continuada pelos Padres
da Companhia de
JESUS
OFERECIDAS PELOS MESMOS MISSIONÁRIOS.
A ELREY
NOSSO SENHOR
D. PEDRO II.

EM LISBOA.
Na Oficina de MIGUEL MANESCAL, Impressor da Sra. Oficio,
da Sereníssima Casa de Bragança, & de Sua Excelência. Anno 1700.
Impressa à sua custa.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this important survey of Spanish cartography during the Age of Discovery, with sections on Spanish portolan charts, the cartography of Columbus’s voyages, the map of Juan de la Cosa, and the mapping of the Americas and the Pacific by Spanish explorers. The work includes many excellent color photographs of manuscript maps and portolan charts. Chapter XIV is on Magellan’s circumnavigation; Chapters XVI-XVII are on subsequent exploration of the Pacific and the Pacific Rim.

**Political Poems on Timor**


FIRST EDITION of these poems, very political, written in the turbulent times immediately following the 25 April 1974 Portuguese revolution, dated between 25 April and 15 May 1974, rare.

Born in London, Cinatti (1915-1986), poet, agronomist, and anthropologist, studied agronomy and meteorology in Lisbon at the Universidade Técnica, and went on to study social anthropology at Oxford University before entering Portuguese government service, first in Timor and later in Lisbon. He spent a good part of his life in Timor, and also spent time in São Tomé e Príncipe, writing about both places in his poems and scientific works. During his active and distinguished literary career, he was founder and co-director of *Cadernos de Poesia*, which also published his *Nós não somos deste mundo* as well as works by other aspiring poets, founder and editor of the literary review *Aventura* (1942-44), and author of several later poetry collections. His work departs from that of the *Presencistas*, displaying a marked affinity for the styles and themes of the nineteenth-century Romantic poets.

Political Poems on Timor, with Extensive Notes

22. CINATTI, Ruy [Vaz Monteiro Gomes]. O a fazer, faz-se, antes que o Cálculo nos disfarce, & digamos que não é bem assim o que foi assim mesmo, & O a fazer deixe de fazer-se & O que escrevi sobre esta modesta Meditação quotidiana deixe de publicar-se & Ninguém saiba o que um Poeta está ruminando sobre o pós-Tempos do 25 de Abril, & os verídicos & fantasiosos Acontecimentos que Os preencheram. Com variadas Modalidades a-propósito, —Pessoas, Coisas, Animais—, & outras Considerações oportunas e proféticas, Tudo disposto para Referência aos Momentos cronológicos, & corrigido em Estilo poético pelo dito Ruy Cinatti, Testemunha atenta, veneradora e obrigada, Cidadão Eleitor desta Cidade, com Firma na Ilha de Timor, Comparticipante em dois Movimentos, & Autor de Borda d’Alma e Cravo Singular. Lisbon: [Stamped on rear cover] Editora Meridiano Limitada, 1974 [colophon on inside rear cover] Acabou de imprimir em Fevereiro de 1976 na Grafilarte, Artes Gráficas, Lda.—Águeda. 4° (22 x 15.8 cm.), self-covers, stapled. Some light browning at edges, but not brittle. In good to very good condition. Author’s four-line presentation inscription to António [Barahona] on verso of front cover, signed “Ruy” and dated “Merry Christmas, Happy New Year / / 1976-77”. 39 pp., not counting the self-covers. ISBN: none. $200.00

FIRST EDITION of these poems, very political, dated between 22 May and 10 June 1974. There are some extensive prose notes.

Born in London, Cinatti (1915-1986), poet, agronomist, and anthropologist, studied agronomy and meteorology in Lisbon at the Universidade Técnica, and went on to study social anthropology at Oxford University before entering Portuguese government service, first in Timor and later in Lisbon. He spent a good part of his life in Timor, and also spent time in São Tomé e Príncipe, writing about both places in his poems and scientific works. During his active and distinguished literary career, he was founder and co-director of Cadernos de Poesia, which also published his Nós não somos deste mundo as well as works by other aspiring poets, founder and editor of the literary review Aventura (1942-44), and author of several later poetry collections. His work departs from that of the Presencistas, displaying a marked affinity for the styles and themes of the nineteenth-century Romantic poets.

Provenance: António [Manuel Baptista Barahona da Fonseca], Portuguese poet (born Lisbon, 1939), lived for some time in Moçambique, and in Lisbon in the late 1950s belonged to the “Grupo do Café Gelo”. Influenced by surrealism, he contributed to the first and second fascicles of Poesia experimental (1964 and 1966), converting to Islam in 1975 and adopting the name Muhammed Rashid. He has been involved in a number of heated polemics. See Álvaro Manuel Machado in Dicionário da literatura portuguesa, p. 200; Jorge Cotaço in Bíblos, II, 643-4; Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, VI, 529-31.

* On the important poet Ruy Cinatti, see Lourinda Bom in Machado, ed., Dicionário de literatura portuguesa, pp. 128-9. Saraiva & Lopes, História da literatura portuguesa (16th ed.), p. 1175. Maria João Borges in Bíblos, I, 1146-7. Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, IV, 574-5. Grande enciclopédia XXXIX, 330. OCLC: 5234221 (Library of Congress, University of Toronto at Downsview, University of Minnesota); 2813384 (Indiana University, Vanderbilt University, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Washington University-St. Louis,
Poems About Timor—One of the Author’s Rarest Works


FIRST EDITION of these poems about Timor, dated between 11 and 30 June 1974, one of the author’s rarest works. It was reprinted in Rio de Janeiro, 2013.

Born in London, Cinatti (1915-1986), poet, agronomist, and anthropologist, studied agronomy and meteorology in Lisbon at the Universidade Técnica, and went on to study social anthropology at Oxford University before entering Portuguese government service, first in Timor and later in Lisbon. He spent a good part of his life in Timor, and also spent time in São Tomé e Príncipe, writing about both places in his poems and scientific works. During his active and distinguished literary career, he was founder and co-director of *Cadernos de Poesia*, which also published his *Nós não somos dêste mundo* as well as works by other aspiring poets, founder and editor of the literary review *Aventura* (1942-44), and author of several later poetry collections. His work departs from that of the *Presencistas*, displaying a marked affinity for the styles and themes of the nineteenth-century Romantic poets.

Provenance: António [Manuel Baptista] Barahona [da Fonseca], Portuguese poet (born Lisbon, 1939), lived for some time in Moçambique, and in Lisbon in the late 1950s belonged to the “Grupo do Café Gelo”. Influenced by surrealism, he contributed to the first and second fascicles of *Poesia experimental* (1964 and 1966), converting to Islam in 1975 and adopting the name Muhammed Rashid. He has been involved in a number of heated polemics. See Álvaro Manuel Machado in *Dicionário da literatura portuguesa*, p. 200; Jorge Colaço in *Biblos*, II, 643-4; *Diccionario cronológico de autores portugueses*, VI, 529-31.

First separate edition. Born in London, Cinatti (1915-1986), poet, agronomist, and anthropologist, studied agronomy and meteorology in Lisbon at the Universidade Técnica, and went on to study social anthropology at Oxford University before entering Portuguese government service, first in Timor and later in Lisbon. He spent a good part of his life in Timor, and also lived in São Tomé e Príncipe, writing about both places in his poems and scientific works. During his active and distinguished literary career, he was founder and co-director of Cadernos de Poesia, which also published his Nós não somos deste mundo as well as works by other aspiring poets, founder and editor of the literary review Aventura (1942-44), and author of several later poetry collections. His literary work departs from that of the Presencistas, displaying a marked affinity for the styles and themes of the nineteenth-century Romantic poets.

*24. CINATTI, Ruy [Vaz Monteiro Gomes]. *Tipos de casas Timorenses e um rito de consagração*. Lisbon: Junta de Investigações do Ultramar, printed by Imprensa Portuguesa, Porto, 1965. Separata das *Actas do Congresso Internacional de Etnografia*, promovido pela Câmara Municipal de Santo Tirso, de 10 a 18 de Julho de 1963, Volume Quarto. 4° (25 x 18.6 cm.), original printed wrappers (self-cover; some light waterstains; browning). In good condition. 25 pp., map, much illustration in text. $50.00

*On Timor, by an Important Poet*


FIRST EDITION. Includes some poems which had previously appeared in *O livro do nómada meu amigo*, followed by others published here for the first time. All deal in one way or another with Timor.

Born in London, Cinatti (1915-1986), poet, agronomist, and anthropologist, studied agronomy and meteorology in Lisbon at the Universidade Técnica, and went on to study social anthropology at Oxford University before entering Portuguese government service, first in Timor and later in Lisbon. He spent a good part of his life in Timor; and also spent time in São Tomé e Príncipe, writing about both places in his poems and scientific works. During his active and distinguished literary career, he was founder and co-director of Cadernos de Poesia, which also published his Nós não somos deste mundo as
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.

BY JOHN GRIFFIN.

First American Edition,
CONTAINING AN
APPENDIX,
OF
USEFUL AND INTERESTING MISSIONARY PAPERS.

BOSTON:
J. ANDREW ALDRICH, AND CROKER & BREWSTER,
NEW YORK—JOHN P. SAVIN.
1822.
well as works by other aspiring poets, founder and editor of the literary review *Aventura* (1942-44), and author of several later poetry collections. His work departs from that of the *Presencistas*, displaying a marked affinity for the styles and themes of the nineteenth-century Romantic poets.


26. **CINATTI, Ruy [Vaz Monteiro Gomes] and José Blanc de Portugal. Poems on Timor**


Second edition of these poems by Cinatti (pp. 1-25), some political, with various dates during 1969, rare. It appeared first in 1970 in an “edição ciclostilada”. The poems by José Blanc de Portugal occupy the remaining pages.

Born in London, Cinatti (1915-1986), poet, agronomist, and anthropologist, studied agronomy and meteorology in Lisbon at the Universidade Técnica, and went on to study social anthropology at Oxford University before entering Portuguese government service, first in Timor and later in Lisbon. He spent a good part of his life in Timor, and also spent time in São Tomé e Príncipe, writing about both places in his poems and scientific works. During his active and distinguished literary career, he was founder and co-director of *Cadernos de Poesia*, which also published his *Nós não somos deste mundo* as well as works by other aspiring poets, founder and editor of the literary review *Aventura* (1942-44), and author of several later poetry collections. His work departs from that of the *Presencistas*, displaying a marked affinity for the styles and themes of the nineteenth-century Romantic poets.

José Bernardino Blanc de Portugal, poet, essayist, music and literary critic, and translator of Shakespeare, T.S. Eliot, Truman Capote and Fernando Pessoa, was born in Lisbon, 1914, and died in 2000. He received a degree in geology from the Faculdade de Ciências of the Universidade de Lisboa, wrote several scientific books and papers on the subject, and worked for a number of years as chief meteorologist for Pan American Airways in
Lisbon, later working as meteorologist for the Portuguese national weather service, in Lisbon as well as in the Açores, Madeira, Cabo Verde, Angola and Moçambique. He also served as a sort of cultural attaché in Brazil (1973-1978), and was Vice President of the Instituto de Cultura e Língua Portuguesa (1978-1982). Much of his poetry was published in reviews, such as Cadernos de poesia (of which he was one of the directors, along with Ruy Cinatti and Tomaz Kim; later with Jorge de Sena and José Augusto França), Aventura, Litoral, Tricôrnio, A serpente, and Graal. Besides the present work his books of poetry are Parca Naturalia (1960; Prémio Fernando Pessoa), O Espaço Prometido (1960); Odes Pedestres (1965; Prémio Casa da Imprensa), and Enéadas (1959; Prémio do P.E.N. Club Português, for the body of his work). In addition to Eliot, he was influenced by Ezra Pound. His poems have been translated into French, Spanish, English, German and Swedish.

Provenance: António [Manuel Baptista Barahona da Fonseca], Portuguese poet (born Lisbon, 1939), lived for some time in Moçambique, and in Lisbon in the late 1950s belonged to the “Grupo do Café Gelo”. Influenced by surrealism, he contributed to the first and second fascicles of Poesia experimental (1964 and 1966), converting to Islam in 1975, adopting the name Muhammed Rashid. He has been involved in a number of heated polemics. See Álvaro Manuel Machado in Dicionário da literatura portuguesa, p. 208; Jorge Colaço in Bíbllos, II, 643-4; Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, VI, 529-31.


From Paris to Japan via Siberia

27. COTTEAU, Edmond. De Paris au Japon a travers la Sibérie. Voyage exécuté du 6 Mai au 7 Aout 1881. Paris: Librairie Hachette et Cie., 1883. 8°, contemporary dark green quarter morocco with pebbled paper sides (some wear), spine with raised bands in five compartments, short author and title in second from head, other compartments gilt- and blind-tooled. Scattered light foxing. Small repair to verso of one plate. Folding map browned. In very good condition. Early signature (illegible) at head of title-page. (3 ll.), 450 pp., (2 ll.), 26 wood-engraved plates paginated with the text, a few wood-engraved illustrations and maps within the text, 1 folding map. $400.00

FIRST EDITION; others appeared in 1885 and 1888. The author traveled across Russia to Japan. He offers descriptions of Novgorod, the Volga River, the Tartars, Perm, Yekaterinburg, Tyumen, Tobolsk, Tomsk, Krasnoyarsk, Ibkoutsk, Irkutsk, Lake Baikal, Stretensk, Blagoveschensk, Khabarovsky, Kamen-Rybolov, and Vladivostok. He seems to have been interested in industry, since he included information on a visit to the cannon
foundry in Motavilika and several Siberian mines. The plates depict scenes in Siberia
and Japan. The large folding map shows Cotteau’s route from Paris to Japan.

Edmond Cotteau (b. 1835) made several voyages to North and South America, India
and Ceylon, and the Pacific islands.

work). Copac locates a copy each at the British Library and University of Birmingham.

**Intrepid Englishman Visits Indochina, Southeast Asia, and Mexico**

parts, viz. I. A Supplement of the Voyage round the World, Describing the
Countreys of Tonquin, Achin, Malacca, &c. their Product, Inhabitants, Manners,
Trade, Policy & c. 2. Two Voyages to Campeachy, with a Description
of the Coasts, Product, Inhabitants, Logwood-Cutting, Trade &c. of Yucatan,
Campeachy, New-Spain, &c. 3. A Discourse of Trade-Winds, Breezes, Storms,
Seasons of the Year, Tides and Currents of the Torrid Zone throughout the
World: With an Account of Natal in Africk, its Product, Negro’s, &c….*
Illustrated with Particular Maps and Draughts. To which is added, a general
Index to both volumes. London: Printed for James Knapton, 1699.
8°, contemporary paneled calf (much worn, upper cover detached), spine with raised bands in six compartments, red morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head (darkened; becoming detached). Title page within double-ruled borders. Divisional title to part 3 on leaf 213v. A few corners missing, touching the final letter on 5 lines on one
page (Bb3). Internally good to very good; overall in near-good condition.
(4 ll.), 184 pp.; 132 pp.; (2 ll.), 112 pp., (38 ll. index), 4 engraved
driving maps.

*FIRST EDITION* of the second volume; a second edition appeared in 1700, a third
in 1705, and a fourth in 1729. Part I describes Dampier’s visit to the East Indies and Indochina (1688-90); it is accompanied by a folding map of the Strait of Malacca. Included are
descriptions of Aceh (northern Sumatra), Tonkin and Cochinchina (Vietnam), elephants,
Pearl Islands, Dutch colonies, native customs, leprous beggars, lychees (and much other
food), mulberry trees, typhoons, funeral rites, blacking of teeth, military and naval
power, pirates, Macao, Malaysia, English and Dutch factories, and the rise and fall of
Portuguese in India.

Part II describes Dampier’s voyage as a young sailor to the Bay of Campeche on
the east coast of Mexico, in 1673-1676. He provides details about the Caribe Indians,
Jamaica, the Yucatan, logwood cutters (i.e., buccaneers), salt peter, boobies, Grand Cay-
man, alligators and crocodiles, raccoons, monkeys, sloths, armadillos, hummingbirds,
“a great many poisonous Creatures” (snakes, spiders, legworms, etc.), manatees, and
battles between the English and Spaniards. The folding map shows the area around
the Bay of Campeche.

Part III is Dampier’s “Discourse of the Trade-Winds, Breezes, Storms, Seasons of
the Year, Tides and Currents of the Torrid Zone throughout the World.” Two folding
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 M.D.LXXI. hasta el de M.D.LXXXV.

ESCRITA POR ANTONIO DE HERRERA
Coronel mayor de su Magestad de las Indias, y jefe de la armada de Castilla.

DIRIGIDA A DON IVAN DE ZÚÑIGA,
Auelláneda, y Baran, Conde de Miranda, Marques de la Bañeza, señor de la Válvaria, Presidente del Concejo Supremo de Castilla, y de los Consejos de Estado, y Guerra, mayormente impresa, y añadida.

Año. 1606.

CON PRIVILEGIO.
EN VALLADOLID, Por Juan Godínez de Millis.

Item 34
maps illustrate the trade winds in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans. It ends with an account received from Dampier’s friend Capt. Rogers of Natal, in South Africa (pp. 108-112), giving details of geography and the inhabitants.

The Hill Collection notes, “Dampier [1651-1715] was the best known, and probably the most intelligent, of the famous group of buccaneers that tormented the Spaniards in the South Seas from 1680 to 1720. His industry in taking notes of all he saw was equaled by his pains in preserving them from destruction. His first voyage, under Captain Swan in the Cygnet, took him from Virginia to Spanish America and across the Pacific to the East Indies. He traveled extensively in the Orient on several voyages which lasted from 1683 to 1691. It was on one of these trips that the first landing was made by the English on Australian shores, at the entrance of King Sound on the northwest coast, in 1688. “Dampier circumnavigated the globe three times, was court-martialed for cruelty, and produced the first detailed record of Australian flora and fauna. He published his experiences in separately issued, independent volumes, the first in 1697, this (the second) in 1699, and a third in 1703; they include the first appearance in English of such words as “barbecue,” “avocado,” “chopsticks,” and “sub-species.”


**Important Description of Jesuit Missions in Seventeenth-Century Cochinchina and Tonkin**

29. [FERREIRA, Manuel, S.J.]. Noticias Summarias das Perseguições da missam de Cochinchina, principiada, & continuada pelos Padres da Companhia de Jesu. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal, 1700. Folio (29.5 x 19 cm.), contemporary limp vellum (some soiling), vertical title in manuscript on spine, remains of 3 (of 4) ties. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Woodcut headpieces, initials, and tailpieces. Some deckle edges at fore-edge. Significant worming, mostly in margins but also some in text, though without affecting legibility. Light marginal dampstains. A few quires browned. In not-so-good condition. (6 ll.), 458 pp. [actually 460 pp., with 66 and 270 repeated], (1 ll.). $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this important work for the history of the Portuguese missions in Cochinchina (the southern part of modern Vietnam). Lach lists this as one of six principal European works published in the second half of the seventeenth century that dealt with Cochinchina and Tonkin (the northernmost part of Vietnam).

Ferreira begins with a description of the geography, flora, and fauna of Tonkin, and the people, their customs, and their history (pp. 1-33). Then he moves on to the establishment of Jesuit missions in Cochinchina in 1627, by Jesuits who had fled Japan, describing (with specific names and places) their interactions with the residents and the persecution they suffered.

The work is attributed by Barbosa Machado and others to Ferreira, a native of Lisbon (b. 1630) who became a Jesuit in 1647. According to Backer, he went to Tonkin as a missionary in 1658 and was thrown into prison during one of the government’s
persecutions of Christians. In 1674-1675 he was the superior in Tonkin. In the 1680s he spent some years working for the interests of the mission in Europe, where he had been recalled at the instigation of French missionaries in a jurisdictional dispute. Ferreira was allowed to return to the region in 1694. Barbosa Machado reports that he baptized more than 20,000 people at the mission in Tonkin. He died in Macao in 1699. Although the licenses were issued in 1694, this work did not appear in print until 1700, perhaps due to the ongoing controversy between the Jesuits and other missionaries in the East. (See John Parker, “Windows into China,” pp. 31-36).

30. GIRAO, Julio Ferreira. *Estada no Japão*. Porto: Typographia a Vapor Século XX de Silva & Silva, 1901. Large 8°, recent tan Oasis morocco over marbled boards, spine with raised bands in five compartments, gilt letter, brown endleaves, original printed wrappers bound in (mounted). Occasional small, light staining; some minor foxing; repairs to front wrapper and initial blank leaf at inner margins. Overall in good to very good condition. Author’s signed presentation inscription in ink on title page: “A sua irmã Maria // off // Julio.” (2 balnk ll., 1 l. half title), 183 pp., (2 blank ll.). $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this work treating Portuguese-Japanese relations, mostly in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Julio [Vítor] Ferreira [Carneiro de Vasconcelos Teixeira] Girão (1854-1904), second son of the second Visconde de Vilarinho de São Romão, is said to have been cultured and a hard worker, albeit a bit of a difficult personality. In addition to the present work, he wrote a number of other books of historical interest.

Missionary Society in the South Seas

31. 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 Pomaré, 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. 127-35).

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

32. GUERRA, Izidoro Gomes da. Tratado de cambios, contendo 1º Noções geraes sobre os cambios, sua origem, e commercio. 2º As cinco classes de arbitrlos de cambio ... e algumas formulas geraes que poderão ser muito uteis na pratica. 3º Valores, e denominações das moedas de Azia, Africa, e America, tanto das possessões portuguezas, como das possessões que as diferentes 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 tabou 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 Príncipe, 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.


*33. GUSMÃO, Xanana. Mar meu, poemas e pinturas. / My Sea of Timor, Poems and Paintings. Preface by Mia Couto. Porto: Granito, 1998. 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 73 pp., (1 l.), numerous full-page color illustrations. ISBN: 972-97530-4-0. $15.00

FIRST EDITION. A Braille edition was published in the same year, and another edition in 2002.

*34. 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 Godínez 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 Baçan, 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.,
Item 39
(2011). Errors in pagination: p. 510 followed by p. 515, but 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.

* Alden & Landis 606/63: “includes numerous passages on New World.” Palau 114319. Cordier, Japonica 250. Alcocer 518. Simón Díaz, Bibliografía de la literatura hispanica 4690. Sabin 31559. Goldsmith G52. HSA p. 257. JCB (3) II:40. Not in Kyoto Nipponalia. Not in Medina, BHA. See also Ticknor, History of Spanish Literature, III, 153-4; Ward, Oxford Companion to Spanish Literature, p. 275. OCLC: 776885876 (Biblioteca Nacional de España: appears to lack one leaf at the end); 632361088 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Universitätsbibliothek München); 56381846 (first and second parts; Cambridge University); 645006107 (first and second parts: Universidad de Salamanca, National Diet Library-Tokyo); 24585475 (first, second and third parts: 19 locations); 700149609 (no location given); 43091824 (no location given). Copac locates Parts I-III at Manchester University and Oxford University (Valladolid, 1606-1612); Parts I-II at Oxford University (Madrid 1601); Parts I-II at Cambridge University (Valladolid, 1605-1606); Part I only at British Library (Madrid 1601). Not located in Rebiun.

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 commands high prices in the antiquarian market.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION in book form, LIMITED to 300 copies. Some chapters had appeared previously, in whole or in part, in the newspapers *Ler, O comércio do Porto, Nippon Times,* and *Mainichi.*


37. JANEIRO, Armando Martins. *O Jardim do encanto perdido: Aventura maravilhosa de Wenceslau de Moraes no Japão.* Porto: Manuel Barreira / Livraria Simões Lopes, [1956]. 8º, original printed wrappers (slight wear to wrappers). Uncut and mostly unopened. In very good condition overall; internally fine. 286 pp., (1 l.), 21 ll. plates, bibliography. $35.00

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.

* Kyoto Nipponalia II, 93. Porbase locates three copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one at Universidade de Coimbra, and another with the same collation and the date [1954?] at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac locates a copy at British Library.
38. [JAVA]. *Produits des Indes-Néerlandaises. Les chapeaux tressés*. Java: La Division de Commerce du Département de l’Agriculture, de l’Industrie et du Commerce à Buitenzorg, 1929 or 1930. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers, stapled. In very good condition. (4 ll., with 3 full-page black-and-white illustrations). $50.00

Describes the process of making straw hats for export from java; statistics are given for production of hats in 1925-1929. Also included in the series were essays on gutta-percha, sugar, coffee, and manioc.

* OCLC: 774376333 (Bibliotheek Wageningen UR, Universiteit Leiden); 29071224 (17 parts in 1 volume, probably including this one, at University of California-Los Angeles, University of Minnesota-Minneapolis, and Bibliotheek Wageningen UR).

39. *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.

FLORA
COCHINCHINENSIS:
SISTENS
PLANTAS IN REGNO COCHINCHINA NASCENTES.
QUIBUS ACCIDENT ALIIS
OBSERVATIS
IN
SINEIS IMPERII,
AFRICA ORIENTALI,
INDIÆisque LOCIS VARIJS.
OMNES DISPOSITA SECUNDUM
SYSTEMA SEXUALE LINNEIÆANUM.
LABORE, AC STUDIO
JOANNIS DE LOUREIRO
Regii Scientiarum Academiae Ulyssiponensis Socii; quibus in Cochini-
china Catholicæ Edeæ Praeconis ; ibique robusti Mathematicæ ; ac
Physicae in Aedib. Prefecti.

Johæ Acad. R. Scient. in loco eisita.

TOMUS I.

ULYSSIPONE
TYPIS, ET EXPENSIS ACADEMICIS
AMOR MDCCLXXV.

Formula Angli Consili pro Examinis, & Confectis Linottis.

Item 41
Diplomat and Collector Oliveira Lima Describes Japan

40. LIMA, Manuel de Oliveira. No Japão, impressões da terra e da gente. Rio de Janeiro: Laemmert & C., 1903. 8°, recent quarter brown leatherette. Some stains and dampstains, with wrinkling of pages; p. 168 stuck to facing plate near foot only. In near-good condition. vii pp., (1 l. índice), 354 pp., 12 black-and-white photographic plates, including the frontispiece. $200.00

FIRST EDITION of the third book on Japan by a Brazilian; a second edition appeared in Rio de Janeiro, 1905. No Japão has chapters on the persecution of Christians in the sixteenth century, natural beauties, national character, popular entertainments, the status of women, artistic landscapes, society in Tokyo, Meiji politicians, and Asiatic hegemony, plus appendices on meetings held at the Monday Club in Tokyo in March and December 1902.

The twelve black-and-white photographic illustrations depict Japan and its culture: a Buddhist sculpture, sumi-e painters at work, an iris garden, sumo wrestlers, a Noh drama performance, the theater district of Yokohama, Tokyo’s main street on New Year’s, a display of dolls and other toys for Children’s Day, the castle at Nagoya, a tea ceremony, lacquer workers, and the entrance to the temples at Nikko.

Manuel de Oliveira Lima (Recife, 1867-Washington, 1928) was a writer, literary critic, and diplomat, as well as a founding member of the Academia Brasileira de Letras. He began publishing articles in periodicals at age 14, graduated with a degree in law from the Faculdade de Lisboa in 1887, and soon went to work for the Ministério das Relações Exteriores in Brazil, serving as a diplomat in Portugal, Belgium, Germany, and the United States. He was entrusted with the negotiations for the first Brazilian diplomatic mission in Japan, although in 1901 he advised the government against allowing immigration from Japan.

His vast library of 58,000 works was the third-largest collection of Braziliana during his lifetime, surpassed only by the collections of the Biblioteca Nacional do Brasil and the Universidade de São Paulo. The collection was given to the Catholic University of America because Oliveira Lima feared it would be cared for inadequately if kept in Brazil; he himself was librarian of the collection for four years.

* Cf. Innocencio VI, 282 and Blake VI, 177. Not in Kyoto University Nipponalia. NUC: NN, TXU, NCJ, DCU. OCLC: 1171423 (New York Public Library, Stony Brook University, SUNY Albany, Stanford University, Duke University, University of Texas-Austin, Universidade São Paulo, Keio University); 220973566 (National Library of Australia); 679655414 is a digitized copy, Porbase locates one copy each at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and the Universidade Católica Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II. Copac locates a copy at the British Library.
Flora of Southern Indochina and Vietnam

41. LOUREIRO, João de, S.J. Flora cochinchinensis: sistens plantas in regno Cochinchina nascentes. Quibus accedunt aliae observatae in Senensi imperio, Africa orientalis, Indiaeque locis variis. 2 volumes. Lisbon: Typis, et expensis Academicis (Academia Real das Sciencias), 1790. Large 4º (27.3 x 21.3 cm.), later plain wrappers. Woodcut logo of the Academia Real das Sciencias on title pages. Uncut and mostly unopened. Small light dampstain in upper outer margin of last 17 leaves. A fine set. (1 l., 1 l. advt., 1 l. advt., 1 l. blank), xx, 353 pp., (1 l. errata); (2 ll.), 357-744 pp., (1 l. errata, 1 l. advt.). The same advertisement leaf that is found at the end of volume II appears as a conjugate following the half title to volume I, and yet again on the very next leaf, followed by a blank conjugate leaf. The errata leaves at the end of each volume are also the same.

FIRST EDITION of an important work on the flora of southern Indochina and Vietnam. Loureiro (1717-1791), a Jesuit, was born in Lisbon in 1710. Sent in 1735 as a missionary to Asia, he spent 44 years in Cochinchina (present-day South Vietnam) and three years in Canton. His Flora cochinchinensis, written after he returned to Portugal in 1782, was of such stature that he was admitted to the Academia Real das Sciencias and the Royal Society. Another edition appeared in 1793.

The work is laid out on the Linnaean plan, with indexes by genus and species and by Chinese name (transliterated). There is also a bibliography of many noted botanical writers and their works.

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

42. LUCENA, João de, S.J. Excerptos, seguidos de uma noticia sobre sua vida e obras, um juizio critico, apreciaciones de bellezas e defeitos e estudos de lingua 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. 8º, publisher’s dark-green quarter morocco over pebbled cloth blocked in gilt (light wear), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, series title in second compartment from head, author and volume in fourth compartment from head,
special list 253

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.


Volume I is Cadiz to Panama; volume II is Panama to the Philippines; volume III is Manila to Cadiz. Alejandro Malaspina and José Bustamante led a five-year voyage (1789-1794) to Spanish territories in the Americas and the Philippines, reporting on the political, economic, and defensive state of the colonies and gathering copious scientific data. On his return, Malaspina began work on a seven-volume report, which due to his imprisonment and subsequent retirement remained incomplete and unpublished at his death in 1810.
44. 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 Juvinà. 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 Hawai’i (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-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.


First and Only Edition. On the whole the quality of the color reproductions of the maps and charts is high, although it varies somewhat according to the condition of the originals and the ability of the various institutional owners to provide top-grade transparencies. The English translation, by Martin A. Kayman, is first rate.
Important Study of Macau and Timor

*46. 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 for volume I, tomo 1, and publisher’s illustrated boards for 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.


*47. MARTINS, Armando. Portugal e o Japão (subsídios para a história diplomática). Lisbon: Agência Geral do Ultramar, 1955. 8°, original printed wrappers. In very good to fine condition. 219 pp., (1 l.), 2 folding tables. $35.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The appendix (pp. 77-214) contains the texts of treaties and trade agreements in Portuguese, English, Dutch or French.

Kyoto Nipponalia, II, 1391.

In 1582, as part of his mission to advance the Jesuit mission in Japan, Alessandro Valignano, visitor to the Jesuit mission in the East Indies, sent four Japanese boys to Europe. This is an account of their eight-year journey, which included travels in Portugal, Spain, and Italy, plus visits to Philip II of Spain and Portugal and Popes Gregory XIII and Sixtus V. This is the first complete English translation of *De missione legatorum iaponensium ad Romanum curiam*, written under Valignano’s supervision and published in Macao, 1590.


Preface by Milward, who also contributes an essay. Eleven essays are in English, six in Portuguese, and three in Japanese. In addition to the contributors mentioned above, essays are (in English) by Paul A. Sawada, J. Ruiz de Medina, Manuel J. Pintado, Paul A.S. Harvey, Thomas Hefferman, B. Basto da Silva, Michael Cooper, and Toru Maruyama; (in Portuguese) by Luís F. Barreto, Vitor L.G. Rodrigues, M. Ferreira da Silva, Jorge Dias, Helmut Feldman, and J.P. Oliveira e Costa; (and in Japanese) by Diego Yuuki, Sachie Kojima, and Masashi Hayashida.


First and only edition of this report on public health in Timor. The first part is on the organization of public health services in Timor, the second on the Hospital Dr.
Carvalho and related services, the third on the city of Dili from a sanitary point of view, the fourth on how to improve public health services. The appendix proposes separating the public health services of Timor from those of Macau. The work is filled with tables and statistics.

* OCLC: 80618396 (Harvard College Library); 79111950 (Pennsylvania State University). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

**Wenceslau de Moraes on Buddhist Festival of the Dead in Japan**

*51. MORAES, Wenceslau de [or Wenceslau de Morais; or Venceslau de Morais]. O “Bon-odori” em Tokushima. (Caderno de impressões intimas). Porto: Livraria Magalhães & Moniz Editora, 1916. 8°, later maroon half morocco over decorated boards (joints worn; corners with some wear), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments (slight wear to two bands), gilt letter in second and fourth compartments, gilt date at foot of spine, decorated endleaves, top edge rouged, other edges uncut, original illustrated wrappers bound in. Steel-engraved printer’s mark on title page. A few small steel-engraved illustrations in text. Slight toning. Front wrapper and first quire coming loose. In good condition. (4 ll.), 347 pp. [title bound after p. 4—as usual?], (1 l. errata, 1 l. advertisement). lacking the two plates. $50.00

Second edition of one of Moraes’ most successful works; it first appeared in 1911. This volume was inspired by the Japanese Buddhist tradition of the Bon-Odori, a festival with dancing that honors the dead. Tokushima, where Moraes lived from 1912 until his death in 1929, has the largest such festival in Japan.

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 Macau 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
VIAGEM
DA
CORVETA DOM JOÃO I
Á CAPITAL DO JAPÃO
NO ANO DE 1860
POR
FELICIANO ANTONIO MARQUES PEREIRA
Capitão de fragata e comandante da mesma corveta

LISBOA
IMPRESSA NACIONAL
1863

Item 65
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 birth place. 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.

*Not in Kyoto Nipponalia, which lists other works by the author. Saraiva & Lopes, Historia da literatura portuguesa (16th ed.) pp. 1023, 1034. See also Álvaro Manuel Machado in Dicionário de literatura portuguesa, p. 325; Maria José Meira in Bíblor, III, 937-9; and Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, II, 364-6. NUC: WU, MH, InU. OCLC: 28718381 (University of California-Berkeley; Yale University; University of North Carolina; King’s College; University of Manchester); 216886185 (National Library of Australia); 613096341 (digitized copy). Porbase locates four copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, one at Universidade de Coimbra, and one at Universidade Nova Lisboa. Copac locates one copy each at King’s College London, Manchester University, Oxford University, and Sheffield University.

Wenceslau de Moraes on Japanese Customs, Art, Literature, & History

*52. MORAES, Wenceslau de [or Wenceslau de Morais; or Venceslau de Morais]. Osoroshi. Prefácio e notas de Álvaro Neves. Lisbon: Casa Ventura Abrantes Livraria Editora, 1933. 8°, twentieth century (third quarter?) maroon sheep over machine-marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, gilt letter in second and fourth compartments, decorated endleaves, original illustrated wrappers bound in. In very good condition. 364 p., (1 l.), 3 plates, with footnotes and analytical index. $200.00

FIRST EDITION. A series of letters from Moraes to his close friend Alfredo E.D. Branco, written from Kobe and Tokushima, 1905-1929. They include comments on Japanese customs, art, literature, and history.

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
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.

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* Not in Kyoto Nipponalia, which lists other works by the author. 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 Metra in Bíblos, III, 937-9; and Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, II, 364-6.

**Wenceslau de Moraes: Private Lives**

‘53. MORAES, Wenceslau de [or Wenceslau de Morais; or Venceslau de Morais]. Ó-Yoné e Ko-Haru. Porto: Renascença Portuguesa, 1923. 8°., contemporary or near-contemporary maroon half sheep over marbled boards (spine faded), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, gilt letter in second compartment, marbled endleaves, top edge rouged, original illustrated wrappers bound in. Halftone portrait of a Japanese woman tipped onto front wrapper. Publisher’s mark on title page. In very good to fine condition. Initials “F.L.” (“Fernando [?] de [?] Landa” [?] ) stamped in gilt at foot of spine. Frontispiece, 279 pp., (3, 1 blank ll.). $300.00

FIRST EDITION. 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.

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Wenceslau de Moraes Recounts Japanese Legends

54. MORAES, Wenceslau de [or Wenceslau de Morais; or Venceslau de Morais]. Paisagens da 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 in. Numerous half-tone illustrations (primarily photos) in text. In very good condition. (3 ll.), 239 pp., (1, 1 blank l.). $150.00

FIRST EDITION; a second appeared at Lisbon, 1938. It includes a number of legends as well as chapters on caricature in Japan and on two Japanese cemeteries.

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.

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Kyoto, Nipponalia II, 2928. 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 Biblios, III, 937-9; and Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, II, 364-6. NUC: NIC, DLC-P4, MH, DCU-IA. Porbase locates copies at Biblioteca Central da Marinha, Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (5 copies), and Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian (2 copies). Copac locates copies at the British Library, King’s College London, and University of Sheffield.

**The Soul of the Japanese**

55. MORAES, Wenceslau de [or Wenceslau de Morais; or Venceslau de Morais]. *Relance da alma japoneza*. Lisbon: Portugal-Brasil and Arthur Brandão, 1925 or 1926. 8°, contemporary red quarter calf over marbled boards, spine with gilt letter and bands, original printed wrappers bound in. In very good condition. 256 pp., (2 ll.). **$125.00**

FIRST EDITION. The prologue is dated September 1925, and the Grande enciclopédia gives the date of publication as 1926. NUC has 2 separate entries for this work, one dated [1925], and one dated 1922 (probably from misreading the verso of the title page, where a copyright law of that year is mentioned). Includes an overview, chapters on language, religion, history, family life, the tribu (p. 107), politics, love, death, and art and literature, followed by a synthesis, speculation on the future of the Japanese, and an appendix on education in Japan.

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 Ô-Yoné Fukumoto. After she fell ill and died, Moraes renounced his post as consul and moved to Tokushima, her birth place. In the face of growing hostility from the local inhabitants, he began to dress, eat and live like the
A INGLATERRA
VISTA EM LONDRES
E NAS PROVINCIAS,
DURANTE HUMA RESIDENCIA DE DEZ ANNOS,
SER DOS QUEMOS COMO PRISIONEIRO DE GUERRA;
ESCRITA EM FRANCEZ
PELO MARECHAL DE CAMPO
MR. PILLET,
CAVALHEIRO DE S. LUIZ E OFFICIAL DA REGIAO D'HONRA,
E
TRADUZIDA POR **

LISBOA,
NA IMPRENSA NEVESIANA.
1840.

RUA DO LOUREIRO Nº 12.
Japanese. He lived with Ko-Haru, Ō-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 on the Japanese

56. MORAES, Wenceslau de [or Wenceslau de Morais; or Venceslau de Morais]. Relance da alma japoneza. Lisbon: Portugal-Brasil and Arthur Brandão, (1925 or 1926). 8°, contemporary black quarter calf over decorated cloth sides with Japanese scenes (rubbed, lower joint cracked but firm), red onlay at center of spine, gilt letter, original printed wrappers bound in. In good condition. One of 200 numbered copies on papel couché. 256 pp., (2 ll.). $250.00

FIRST EDITION. The prologue is dated September 1925, and the Grande enciclopédia gives the date of publication as 1926. NUC has two separate entries for this work, one dated [1925], and one dated 1922 (probably from misreading the verso of the title page, where a copyright law of that year is mentioned). Includes an overview, chapters on language, religion, history, family life, the tribu (p. 107), politics, love, death, and art and literature, followed by a synthesis, speculation on the future of the Japanese, and an appendix on education in Japan.

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* Kyoto *Nipponalia* II, 2929. Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (16th ed.) pp. 1023, 1034. See also Álvaro Manuel Machado in *Diccionário de literatura portuguesa*, p. 325; Maria José Meira in *Biblos*, III, 937-9; and *Diccionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, II, 364-6.

Wenceslau de Moraes on Japanese History

57. MORAES, Wenceslau de [or Wenceslau de Morais; or Venceslau de Moraes]. *Relance da historia do Japão*. Porto: Maranus, 1924. 8°, original illustrated wrappers with reproduction of a photograph tipped onto front cover (somewhat frayed at edges). Lightly browned. Uncut. In very good condition. Early title-page signature in ink of José de Paiva. 299 pp., map, (2 ll.). $150.00

FIRST EDITION? The *Grande enciclopédia* states that the first edition appeared in 1921, but the “4” on the title-page is lightly printed, and could easily be mistaken for a “1”. *NUC* lists only one edition, dated 1924. Includes chapters on the Japanese; prehistoric Japan; Japanese religion; the introduction of Buddhism; the Fujiwara, the Taira and the Minamoto; the Hojo and the Mongol invasions; the Ashikaga and the arrival of the Portuguese; the Nobunaga; the Hideyoshi; Tōkugawa Ieyasu; the expulsion of the Portuguese; the arrival of the Americans; the imperial restoration; modern Japan; the two wars (i.e., the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95 and the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5); recent years; and the future of Japan. The appendix is on Fernão Mendes Pinto in Japan.

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* Not in Kyoto Nipponalia, which lists other works by the author. 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; and Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, II, 364-6. NUC: NN, ICN, MH.

Wenceslau de Moraes on Japanese Marriages and More

*58. MORAES, Wenceslau de [or Wenceslau de Morais; or Venceslau de Morais]. Os Sérões no Japão. Lisbon: Portugal-Brasil Sociedade Editora and Arthur Brandão & C.ª, ca. 1925?. 8°, contemporary or slightly later crimson sheep over pebbled cloth boards by “A Carmelita” (see below), spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, burgundy leather lettering pieces in second and fourth compartments, gilt letter, decorated endleaves, top edge rouged, original illustrated wrappers bound in. Numerous halftone illustrations in text. In very good to fine condition. Small oval blue-on-blue ticket of “A Carmelita” in upper outer corner of verso of front free endleaf. Rectangular purple stamp of “Biblioteca do Prof. Freitas Simões” in upper outer corner of recto of front free endleaf. [3]-225 pp., (1 l.).    $500.00

FIRST EDITION. Number 144 of 200 copies on “papel Couché” of this series of essays written for the Lisbon periodical Sérões, which includes comments on Japanese marriages.

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HISTOIRE PHILOSOPHIQUE ET POLITIQUE
Des établissements et du commerce des Européens dans les deux Indes.
TOME PREMIER.

À LA HAYE.
Chez Benoist, etc.
MA D.C.G. LXXXV.
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Provenance: Fernando de Freitas Simões (1896-1972), distinguished Portuguese physician and important book collector. His library was dispersed through sales at Christie’s London (1974?) and Armando Henriques de Oliveira, Lisbon (1976), as well as through some private sales by the sons of his first wife, and his second wife.

*Moraes’s First Book*

59. 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.

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Innocêncio XX, 27: calling for vii, 259 pp., (1 l.); but our text ends with “fim” on p. 257. Not in Kyoto, Nipponalia, which lists other works by the author. On the author, see Saraiva & Lopes, História da literatura portuguesa (16th ed.) pp. 1023, 1034. See also Álvaro Manuel Machado in Diccionario de literatura portuguesa, p. 325; Maria José Meira in Bíblos, III, 937-9; and Diccionario cronológico de autores portugueses, II, 364-6. NUC: NIC, DCU-Ia, MH, HU; calling for only vii, 257 pp. Porsebase 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.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION thus, bringing together for the first time Matthew Flinders’ Investigator journals and his Memoir, which he wrote to accompany his journals and charts. These are among the most important primary texts in Australian maritime history and European voyaging in the Pacific. The editor’s valuable introductions occupy volume I, pp. 1-96.

Captain Matthew Flinders, RN (16 March 1774-19 July 1814), a distinguished English navigator and cartographer, was the first to circumnavigate Australia and identify it as a continent. This was his third and most important voyage to the Southern Oceans. He did not live to see the publication of his widely praised book and atlas, A Voyage to Terra Australis, which appeared a few days after his death.


Deals particularly with the bibliographical problems raised by the *Roteiro de Portugal para a India* by Vicente Rodrigues, second edition. The plates contain photographic reproductions of maps and title pages.

* Not in Kyoto Nipponalia. OCLC: 51241333 (University of California-Berkeley, National Library of Australia, Waseda University); 68954860 (Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen). Porbase locates 1 copy each at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, the Biblioteca Municipal Penalafiel, and the Universidade de Coimbra-Biblioteca Geral. Not located in Copac, which has a similar work by Moura on the Códice Cadaval.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this catalogue for an exhibition held at the Museu de Etnologia, with the collaboration of Victor Bandeira, from November 1987 to August 1988. Oliveira provides an introduction of 3 pp., which is followed by a text of 4 pp. by
Richard C. Ramer

Cinatti, "Brevíssimo tratado da Província de Timor" which had originally appeared in the Revista Shell, n." 346, September 1963. The captions for the catalogue was prepared by Maria Celeste Costa Paiva.

Born in London, Cinatti (1915-1986), poet, agronomist, and anthropologist, studied agronomy and meteorology in Lisbon at the Universidade Técnica, and went on to study social anthropology at Oxford University before entering Portuguese government service, first in Timor and later in Lisbon. He spent a good part of his life in Timor, and also lived in São Tomé e Príncipe, writing about both places in his poems and scientific works. During his active and distinguished literary career, he was founder and co-director of Cadernos de Poesia, which also published his Nós não somos deste mundo as well as works by other aspiring poets, founder and editor of the literary review Aventura (1942-44), and author of several later poetry collections. His literary work departs from that of the Presencistas, displaying a marked affinity for the styles and themes of the nineteenth-century Romantic poets.


Cambodian Beetles

64. PAIVA, António da Costa, 1º Barão do Castello [or Castelo] de Paiva. Descrição de dois insectos coleopteros de Camboja nas costas orientaes do Oceano Indico. Lisbon: Typographia Universal, 1860. Large 8°, original reddish-brown printed wrappers (spines slightly defective; small amount of chipping). Unopened; in very good condition. Author’s presentation inscription, in ink, to Florindo António de Sousa on recto of initial blank leaf. (1 blank l.), 11 pp., 1 folding lithographic plate. $200.00

FIRST and ONLY separate EDITION of this work describing two species of beetles found on the Gulf of Thailand coast of Cambodia; it originally appeared in the Gazeta medica de Lisboa.

The Barão do Castello de Paiva (1806-1879), was professor of botany at the Academia Politecnica do Porto. A medical doctor, he was a member of the Real Academia das Ciências de Lisboa and of numerous learned societies outside Portugal.

*Innocêncio VIII, 120 (see also 119-22; I, 117). NUC: Cty, DnAL Porbase cites a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates a copy each at Oxford University, Cambridge University, and Natural History Museum.*
COMPENDIO
DE LA HISTORIA
DE EL BIENAVENTURADO
FELIPE DE JESUS,
Y DEVOCION
consagrada á celebrar su me-
moría el día cinco de cada
mes.
Por un Sacerdote de el Arzob-
diapo de Mexico.

CON LAS LICENCIAS NECESARIAS
En Mexico, por D. Felipe de Zárate y
Olaveria, calle del Espiritu Santo, año
de 1782.

LAS virtudes nobles con que nues-
tro Conocional el Gran FELI-
PE DE JESUS supo dorar los vea-
rros de sus primeros años, y el glo-
rioso Martyrio con que consumó su
carrera, han ofrecido á nuestro País un
asunto de gloria, un Modelo domé-
stico, y un distinguido Protector.
¡Que justo es que sus bellas accio-
nes las tengamos presentes, para mi-
rarlas como exemplar, y quan útil, y
provechoso acordarnos de su Patro-
cinio para invocarlo frecuentemente!
Sin embargo, que tanto de sus Paisa-
ños no tienen idea de su vida, y quan-
to se por venta estarán olvidados de

Item 78
Voyage to Yedo in 1860

65. PEREIRA, Feliciano Antonio Marques. *Viagem da corveta Dom João I a capital do Japão no anno de 1860.* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1863. 8°, contemporary crimson quarter calf over decorated boards (some wear to corners), flat spine with black morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, edges sprinkled. In very good to fine condition. Paper label near head of spine. Inscription “3/65 // Of.” in upper outer corner of recto of half title. 221 pp., (1 l.), large lithographic folding map of Japan. $900.00

FIRST EDITION. The author was captain of the corvette *D. João I* during its 1860 voyage to Yedo, the capital of Japan. The purpose of the voyage—to negotiate a trade treaty—is described here with detailed accounts of Japanese customs and dress, politics, industry and geography. The second section of the work is a history of Luso-Japanese relations with references to Fernão Mendes Pinto, Diogo do Couto, the American Francis Hawks, and others. Like the United States, Portugal wanted to see Japan opened up to foreign trade. With the success of Perry in 1853, other countries began to send diplomatic missions to Japan, and Portugal was one of the first to do so.

Marques Pereira, son of the diplomat Antonio Feliciano Marques Pereira, was a naval superintendent in Goa and a lieutenant captain in the National Armada.


Anglophobes Unite (with a Few Pages on Botany Bay)

66. PILLET, René Martin. *A Inglaterra vista em Londres e nas provincias, durante huma residencia de dez annos, seis dos quaes como prisioneiro de guerra; escrita em francez … e traduzida por ***.* 2 works in 1 volume. Lisbon: Na Imprensa Nevesiana, 1840. 8°, contemporary purple straight-grained morocco over marbled boards (slight wear, sides rubbed), smooth spine (faded) with gilt bands and ornaments, gilt title in second compartment, decorated endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled red. Small wood engraving of a basket with flowers on title page. Scattered small ornaments. Light browning. Overall in good to very good condition. Stamp across lower corner of title page and on p. 273: “Eduardo de Mendonça.” Old number “160” in ink manuscript in upper blank margin of title page. 432 pp. 2 works in 1 volume. $900.00

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

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

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

During the French Revolution René Martin Pillet (1762-1816) served as the Marquis de Lafayette’s aide-de-camp. Arrested with Lafayette at the Austrian border and released on condition that he go to a neutral country, he traveled to Germany, Holland, the United States, and England. Returning to France in 1799 he rejoined the army. While serving as adjutant-general in the Peninsular War, he was wounded at Vimieiro in 1808 and taken as a prisoner of war to England, where his treatment made him chronically ill. When he returned to France in 1814, Louis XVIII named him maréchal-de-camp and chevalier de St-Louis. He died at age 54, soon after publishing this work. Half a century later, the British were still offended: “this book, which for virulence and unscrupulousness of malignity has probably no equal, was published to please Buonaparte, during the hundred days, but was afterwards so rigidly suppressed by Louis XVIII., in gratitude towards the nation which had supported him, that it has become a literary curiosity of considerable rarity.” (Notes and Queries: A Medium of Inter Communication for Literary Men, 3rd Series, Vol. 11, Jan.-Jun. 1867).

† Gonçalves Rodrigues, A tradução em Portugal 5503, citing an auction catalogue of Arnaldo Henriques de Oliveira, 296-1172. On Pillet, see Biographie universelle X, 121. OCLC: this edition not located; editions in French, German, English, and Spanish are cited. Porbase locates three copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

BOUND WITH:

Apparently Unrecorded


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

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


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. 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.

68. PIRES, Daniel, ed. *Wenceslau de Moraes: permanências e errâncias no Japão*. Lisbon: Fundação Oriente, (2004). Large oblong folio (29.2 x 39.2 cm.), publisher’s cloth with dust jacket. As new. One of 1,000 copies. 143 pp., profusely and deliciously illustrated in color. ISBN: 972-785-064-2. $100.00

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.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this collection of short stories and essays. A series of essays deal with the present state of Russia, the effects of the Russo-Japanese War, Japan, and the relationship of Russia to the European balance of power. Others are on George Washington, Bolívar, San Martín, Toussaint-Louverture, and the music of Chopin.

The author (1857-1933) was born in Morretes, in the province of Paraná, Brazil. He wrote a number of historical works as well as fiction.

* Not in Ford, Whittem and Raphael, *Tentative Bibliography of Brazilian Belles-Lettres*, which lists two other works by the author. NUC: LNHT, WU. OCLC: 3105649 (Yale University, Tulane University, Princeton University, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Latrobe University, Universidade de São Paulo). Porbase locates a single copy, at the Faculdade de Letras, Universidade do Porto. WorldCat locates copies at Princeton, Yale, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Tulane, University of São Paulo, and Latrobe University, Bundorra, Victoria, Australia. Not located in Copac. Not located in Hollis.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Major reference work, indispensable for any researcher or reference library with interest in Portuguese and/or Asian history.

Oldest Account of Life in a Brazilian City
Five Years in the Maldives
Much on Goa

References to Pernambuco, Diu, Ormuz, Mozambique, Ceylon, Malaca, Sonda, Sumatra, Banda, Bali, Java, Borneo, Manila, Philippines, Japan, Cape of Good Hope, and Comoro

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

2 volumes in 1. $350.00

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

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

73. QUEIROZ, [José Maria de] Eça de. *Echos de Pariz.* Porto: Livraria Chardron, 1905. 8°, original yellow printed wrappers (some soiling; head and foot of spine slightly defective; split of ca. 3 cm. between front cover and spine at head). Front cover and title page printed in red and black, with small publisher’s vignette. Half title printed in red. Light browning. Uncut. In good to very good condition. Small oblong white paper label with serrated edges and blue border at foot of spine (shelfmark faded away). Frontispiece portrait, (2 ll.), 241 pp., (1 l.).

$300.00

FIRST EDITION in book form of essays that had originally appeared in the *Gazeta de notícias* of Rio de Janeiro; it was published posthumously and edited by Luís de Magalhães. The essays were written from Bristol and Paris between 1880 and 1893. Subjects include dueling, the Jesuits, Kaiser Wilhelm II, Victor Hugo, Siam, elections in France and Italy, the Franco-Russian alliance, Brazil, Spain, the question of the Caroline Islands, Morocco, Sophocles’ *Antigone*, anarchism, King Umberto I of Italy’s interview with Figaro, the Italian monarchy, and more.

Guerra da Cal states that some copies have a plate with a photograph of the monument to Eça in Lisbon, while others contain a plate with a photograph of him taken by Guedes de Oliveira, of Porto. The present copy has a photograph of Eça late in life, upper body only, wearing a monocle, right arm resting on a cushion, left hand to face. A facsimile of his signature appears below, and there are some tiny letters at the left base of the cushion (possibly “P.mar.º gr.”).

* Guerra da Cal 1.198. The portrait is not in Soares & Lima, *Dicionário de iconografia portuguesa*; cf. 1045F for a similar one which appeared in *O Occidente*, 1903.

**Major Vehicle for the Spread of Liberal Political Ideas**

*In the National Revolutions of France, British North America, And All of Latin America*

74. [RAYNAL, Guillaume Thomas François]. *Histoire philosophique et politique des établissements & du commerce des Européens dans les deux Indes.* 7 volumes. The Hague: Chez Gosse, Fils, 1774. 8°, contemporary French green morocco, possibly by Derome (somewhat faded and worn, spines chipped at heads, some hinges slightly cracked, other trifling binding defects), gilt-tooled smooth spines, sides with a gilt triple fillet border with corner rosettes, inner dentelles gilt, crimson endleaves, all text-block edges gilt. Printed on thick bluish Dutch paper of excellent quality. Internally very fine; overall in very good condition. From the library of M. de Roissy, Maréchal-de-camp, with his name in a contemporary or slightly later hand at the back of each volume. xii, 604; viii, 434; xii, 612; vii, 417; xii, 416; viii, 406; viii, 448 pp. Portrait, 7 plates and 7 folding maps [3 of the maps repeated, apparently as issued].

7 volumes. $4,000.00

Seventh edition? Revised and expanded, with maps added, this is the first of the second (of four) main groups of editions as classified by Feugère. Eventually, at least
38 French and other language editions appeared. From its initial edition in 1770 until 1780, the *Histoire philosophique* underwent continued transformations. Almost all, if not all, editions contain modifications. The evolution of the various editions is of considerable interest.

The engraved portrait is of Raynal. The seven engraved frontispieces show Europeans interacting with indigenous peoples (often violently) in the Far East, Africa, and the Americas. The background often includes houses or huts and a shore with ships or boats.

The folding maps are repeated so the reader need not have more than one volume open at once. Volumes I and II have maps of the world. Volumes III and IV have maps of the Americas from Florida to Cape Horn, plus the west coast of Africa. Volume V has a map of the Gulf of Mexico. Volumes VI and VII have maps of North America.

"No event has been so interesting to mankind in general, and to the inhabitants of Europe in particular, as the discovery of the New World, and the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope." With these words, the Abbé Raynal began his classic "Philosophical and Political History of European Settlement and Trade in the Two Indies." First published in 1770, the *Histoire* became a major vehicle for the spread of the liberal political ideas that appeared in the national revolutions of France, British North America, and all of Latin America. Today, the work offers a vivid mirror of the eighteenth-century mind as it reflected on the evils Europeans had wrought through slavery in the Americas and exploitation in the East Indies.

In many ways the impact of Raynal on Western culture has yet to be measured completely. He is overshadowed by such heroes of the Enlightenment as Diderot, who wrote a considerable part of the work (perhaps as much as a third), Holbach, and Alexandre Deleyte. Ironically, Paulize, the fermier-général of taxes, also collaborated in the production of this book. Interesting observations concerning the Spanish and Portuguese colonies were provided by the Counts of Aranda and Souza, respectively. But there is ample evidence that to his contemporaries Raynal was the pure symbol of liberty, equality, and their attendant virtues.

Anti-clerical bias permeated Raynal’s writing, and in 1774 the Holy See placed his *Histoire* on the Index. In 1779 the introduction of the *Histoire* into France was interdicted, and the public executioner burned the volumes. Although Raynal’s arrest was ordered, he managed to escape.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.


An autobiography, with descriptions of the author’s record-breaking flights for time and distance to Syria, New York, Saigon, etc.

77. [SAMOA]. *Handbook of Western Samoa*. Wellington, New Zealand: W.A.G. Skinner, 1925. 8°, original illustrated boards (some darkening on spine). Internally fine; overall in very good condition. 174 pp., 2 maps (1 of them folding), black-and-white photographic illustrations within text. $35.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Includes chapters on Samoa’s physical features, fauna and flora, climate and meteorology, people, and Christian missions. The second section includes the mandate for German Samoa, government departments, products, land tenure, labor, and tourist information. Appendices provide data on taxes, customs, shipping, immigration, postage, and more.

78. [SARTORIO, José Manuel, possible author]. *Compendio de la Historia de el bienaventurado Felipe de Jesus, y devoción consagrada á celebrar su memoria el día cinco de cada mes. Por un sacerdote de el Arzobispado de Mexico*. Mexico: Por D. Felipe de Zúñiga y Ontiveros, 1781. 16° (9.8 x 7.3 cm.), unbound. Woodcut Crucifixion scene on verso of title page, with the Saint in Franciscan habit flanked by Japanese guards. Some spotting, stains, and soiling, especially to title page and verso of final

FIRST EDITION. Other editions appeared in Mexico, 1788, 1804, and 1820.

San Felipe de Jesús was a Mexican Catholic missionary who became one of the Twenty-six Martyrs of Japan, as well as the first Mexican saint and the patron saint of Mexico City. He was born in Mexico City in 1572. Usually frivolous as a boy, he joined the Reformed Franciscans of the Province of St. Didacus, founded in Mexico by San Pedro Baptista, with whom he later suffered martyrdom. After some months in the Order, Felipe grew tired of religious life, and in 1589, he left the Franciscans to take up a mercantile career in the Philippines. There he led a life of pleasure—but in 1590, at Manila, he reentered the Franciscan Order. After some years his superiors determined that he was ready for ordination, and dispatched him to Mexico, since the Episcopal See of Manila was vacant, and thus no local bishop was available to ordain him. Felipe set sail for Mexico on 12 July 1596, but a storm drove the vessel upon the coast of Japan. The governor of the province confiscated the ship and imprisoned its crew and passengers, including another Franciscan friar, Juan de Zamorra, as well as two Augustinians and a Dominican. When officials discovered soldiers, cannon and ammunition on the ship, they suspected that it had been sent to conquer Japan, and that the missionaries had been sent merely to prepare the way for the soldiers. One of the crew falsely confirmed this suspicion. The enraged Taiko, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, commanded on 8 December 1596 that the Franciscans in the friary at Miako (now Kyoto), whither San Felipe had gone, be arrested.

After being kept prisoners in their convent until 30 December, the friars were transferred to the city prison. There were six Franciscan friars, seventeen Japanese Franciscan tertiaries and the Japanese Jesuit Paul Miki, with his two native servants. The ears of the prisoners were cropped on 3 January 1597, and they were paraded through the streets of Kyoto. On 21 January they were taken to Osaka, and thence to Nagasaki, which they reached on 5 February 1597. Taken to a mountain near Nagasaki, “Mount of the Martyrs”, they were bound upon crosses, then pierced with spears.

A substantial portion of the text deals with San Felipe’s arrival in the Philippines, his voyage and shipwreck, and the events leading up to his martyrdom.

The John Carter Brown Library’s cataloguing of the 1820 edition gives the author as José Manuel Sartorio (1746-1829). Son of an Italian father and a Mexican mother, he became a secular priest in the Archbishopric of Mexico, where he held numerous ecclesiastical posts. He wrote devotional works and poetry, and was an early advocate of Mexican independence: as a member of the Supreme Provisional Government Junta in 1820, he was a signatory to the Declaration of Independence of the Mexican Empire. A friend of Iturbide, he favored the return of the Jesuits, by whom he had been educated. He is said to have accumulated a library of 4,000 volumes.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Actas do Colóquio, held at Fátima, 17 and 18 November 2007.

Recounts the Wilkes expedition, whose six ships set out from Norfolk in summer 1838 to sail to the polar regions, the South Pacific, and the coasts of present-day Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia. The expedition discovered new islands and reefs in the Pacific and charted the Fijis and other islands. Its men explored, fought with natives, and gathered copious scientific specimens, many of which were given to the National Museum, the Naval Observatory, and the U.S. Botanical Garden.

Captain Charles Sturt set out from Adelaide in 1844, determined to find Australia’s inland sea. The brutal trip toward the center of the continent and back provided much information on that area. Sturt is notable for having established respectful and cooperative relations with the Aborigines he encountered.
**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.

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**Tokyo in the “Good Old Days”**

83. [TOKYO]. *Plan of Tokyo, 1859*. Cartographer: Ranzan Takei. [Tokyo?]: Okada-ya Kashichi; bookseller Izumoji Manjiro, 1859. Some short tears along foldlines. From the collection of Carreiro de Freitas, Portuguese ambassador to Japan. 122 x 132 cm. tinted woodblock. $5,000.00

A section in the lower right-hand corner lists events taking place in Tokyo in 1859. The original of this map was printed in 1696; revised versions were printed in 1822, 1843 and 1859.


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84. TOLSTOY, Leo. *O que eu penso da guerra (Guerra Russo-Japoneza)*. Tradução de Ribeiro de Carvalho e Moraes Rosa. 1ª edição. Lisbon: “A Editora”, 1905?. 8°, later red quarter calf, smooth spine gilt, original illustrated wrappers (light stains and soiling) bound in. Lightly browned. In very good condition. Two early ownership signatures in ink, one dated 1905, on title-page. 177 pp., (1 blank, 1 l.). $85.00

First edition in Portuguese of Tolstoy’s *Vier’te sebie*. Includes an introduction by the translator with a critical evaluation of Tolstoy and lengthy quotes from him (pp. 7-11).

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RICHARD C. RAMER
Old and Rare Books
Rua do Seculo, 107 · Apartamento 4
1200-434 Lisboa
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Email lx@livroraro.com · Website www.livroraro.com
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