RICHARD C. RAMER

SPECIAL LIST 289

PORTUGUESE INDIA

THIRTY-NINE BOOKS PRINTED BETWEEN 1838 & 1914 IN PORTUGUESE INDIA
OR
RELATING TO PORTUGUESE INDIA PRINTED ELSEWHERE IN INDIA
January 8, 2018

Special List 289
Portuguese India

Thirty-Nine Books Printed Between 1838 & 1914 in Portuguese India or Relating to Portuguese India Printed Elsewhere in India

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

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

VISITORS BY APPOINTMENT
Special List 289

PORTUGUESE INDIA

THIRTY-NINE BOOKS PRINTED BETWEEN 1838 & 1914 IN PORTUGUESE INDIA
OR
RELATING TO PORTUGUESE INDIA
PRINTED ELSEWHERE IN INDIA

Printing with movable type first entered India through Goa. In a letter to St. Ignatius Loyola dated 30 April 1556, Father Gaspar Caleza mentioned a ship carrying a printing press setting sail for Abyssinia from Portugal, with the purpose of furthering missionary work in Abyssinia. En route to Abyssinia the ship carrying the press landed at Goa. Circumstances prevented this press from leaving India, and consequently printing was initiated there.

Printing operations began in Goa in 1556. The first printing press was established at the Jesuit Colégio de São Paulo in Old Goa, resulting in the publication of Conclusiones Philosophicas. The earliest surviving book printed in India is the Compendio Spiritual da Vida Christã of D. Gaspar Jorge de Leão Pereira, first Portuguese Archbishop of Goa and Primate of the East. It was printed by João Quintino in 1561. This was followed by the printing of Garcia da Orta’s Colóquios dos simples e drogas he cousas medicinais da Índia on 10 April 1563 by João de Endem.

The seventeenth century saw the beginning of large-scale book printing in Goa, greatly influenced by the need to print Christian texts for the benefit of the newly converted Christians. Printing flourished in Goa for a while, but ceased in 1674. It was as late as 1821 that printing was revived in Goa with a weekly newspaper, Gazeta de Goa. This was later known as the Chronista Constitucional de Goa (1835), and still later, as the Boletim do Governo do Estado da Índia (1837).

The items in the present list are all duplicates from a personal collection, accumulated over the years, of some 220 titles either printed in Portuguese India or relating to Portuguese India printed elsewhere in India from 1822 to 1938. Most of the items in the collection date from the mid-nineteenth century.
RESPOSTA

AO FOLHETO, QUE TEM

POR TÍTULO:

ADDRESS

OF

THE RIGHT

REV. DANIEL O'CONNOR, D. D. VICAR APOSTOLIC

OF MARRAK.

TO THE CLERGY AND PEOPLE OF THE

SEE OF MELLOPOI.

POR

HUM ECCLESIASTICO DO ARCEBISPADO DE GOA

GOA

NA TYPOGRAPHIA NACIONAL.

1388.
Special List 289

Goa, 1838

**Archbishop-Elect Fights for the Portuguese Padroado in India**


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

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

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

* Innocêncio I, 135; also listed in XVIII, 140-3, on a list of 47 publications on the “Questão do Real Padroado.” *Catálogo dos livros opúsculos e manuscritos pertencentes à Biblioteca Nacional de Nova Goa* (1907), p. 190. Not in Gonçalves, *Síntese bibliográfica de Goa*. Not in Scholberg, *Bibliography of Goa and the Portuguese in India*. OCLC: 35530767 (Yale University, University of Minnesota-Minneapolis, with 156 pp. only); 632917323 (Universitätsbibliothek München). Porbase locates a copy with 156 pp. at Biblioteca
João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and two copies with the same title but only 39 pp. at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase, and the one at Universitätsbibliothek München.

BOUND WITH:


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

Innocêncio I, 135 (calling for 6 pp.); also listed in XVIII, 140-3, on a list of 47 publications on the “Questão do Real Padroado.” Not in Gonçalves, Síntese bibliográfica de Goa. Not in Scholberg, Bibliography of Goa and the Portuguese in India. Catalogo dos livros opúsculos e manuscritos pertencentes à Biblioteca Nacional de Nova Goa (1907), p. 190. OCLC: 702698071 (Yale University, calling for 6 pp.); 35528787 (University of Minnesota-Minneapolis, University of Wisconsin-Madison, also with 6 pp.); 681623644 and 795797485 are digitized, 37353292 is a microfilm. Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

AND BOUND WITH:

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

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

Innocêncio I, 135 (calling for 6 pp.); also listed in XVIII, 140-3, on a list of 47 publications on the “Questão do Real Padroado.” Not in Gonçalves, Síntese bibliográfica de Goa. Not in Scholberg, Bibliography of Goa and the Portuguese in India. Not in Catalogo dos livros opúsculos e manuscritos pertencentes à Biblioteca Nacional de Nova Goa (1907). OCLC: 35528782 (Yale University, University of Minnesota-Minneapolis, with 39 pp.); 37353036 is a microform; 681653917 is digitized. Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Central Da Marinha. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.
Pangim, 1840

Decrees issued from 1763-1842 for the Novas Conqustas

2. XAVIER, Filipe Nery. Collecção de bandos, e outras differentes providencias que servem de leiis regulamentares para o governo economico, e judicial das provincias denominadas das Novas Conqustas, precedida da Noção da sua Conqusta, e da divisão de cada huma dellas .... Volume I only (of 3). Pangim: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1840. 4°; contemporary limp calf, showing boards from a much earlier printed work at front pastedown; flat spine with black painted label, gilt-lettered with short title (worn). Extensive worming affecting first 18 quires, often marginal but sometimes touching a few letters per page, though never affecting legibility. A less than good copy. Some early marginal notes in ink and pencil. (9 ll.), xxi, 304, (1) pp. [pp. 127-8 a folding table; pagination skips blank page after 143, which is followed by folding table numbered 144, followed by 146], (9 ll., 1 l. errata). Volume I only (of 3). $160.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Innocêncio calls for two more volumes: the second published in Nova Goa, 1850, the third in Nova Goa, 1851 (the Repertorio geral, ou indice alphabetico). All the volumes are rare; the second more so than the first, and the third is almost impossible to obtain.

This compilation of decrees issued from 1763-1842 by the king, the viceroy or governor general, and various local officials of the Novas Conqustas (including Ponda, Astragar, Emarbarem, Bally, Chorondravady, Cacora, Canacona, Bocholim, Sansquelim and Fernem) has measures covering marriage, leases, mortgages, distillers, grazing, books, coinage, religion and tobacco.

Beginning on p. [188] is an "Additamento" which, according to an "Advertencia" on the unnumbered verso of p. 304, dated Pangim, 6 July 1842, was published earlier in 1842.

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

* Innocêncio II, 302-3. Gonçalves, Síntese bibliográfica de Goa 2845: calling for only 1 volume, Pangim 1840, with a collation of (16), xxi, 304, (2) pp. Scholberg, Bibliography of Goa and the Portuguese in India GD48: calling for only 2 volumes, and giving the imprint for both as Pangim, 1840. Costa, Dicionario da literatura goesa, III, 351 (calling for 3 volumes, giving the imprint as Pangim for all, 1840, 1850, and 1851, with collation for volume I of [12], xxi, 304, 12 pp.; for volume II of xvi, 90 pp. Catálogo dos livros opúsculos e manuscritos pertencentes à Biblioteca Nacional de Nova Goa (1907), p. 235. See also 348-56. Devi & Seabra, A literatura indo-portuguesa, pp. 153 and 161 n. 7: calling for only 1 volume, Pangim 1840, with a collation of xxii, 304, (20) pp. Grande enciclopedia XXXVII, 65. NUC: volume I only, at DLC-P4 and MH. OCLC: 962305523 (volume I only: Syracuse University); 251274534 (volume I only: Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin); 83889713 (volume I only: Harvard Law School Library); 77675861 (volume I only: Harvard Law School Library); 504038051 (3 volumes, Pangim 1840: British Library); 867537728 (3 volumes: Bibliothèque nationale et universitaire-Strasbourg). Porbase locates two copies of volume I only, plus another two copies of volumes I-II, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates a set of all three volumes at British library.
Who’s to Blame for Civil Unrest in Pangim?

3. LIMA, José Joaquim Lopes de, and Francisco Maria de Magalhães. Conta oficial dos sucessos, havidos em Pangim nos dias 26, e 27 d’abril deste anno, dada ao governo de Sua Magestade pelo Major Commandante do Batalhão Provisorio d’Infanteria do Exercito de Portugal, Francisco Maria de Magalhães; e precedida d’algumas reflexões documentadas sobre o manifesto, que publicou em Bombaim, a respeito dos mesmos sucessos, o senhor José Joaquim Lopes de Lima. Pangim: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1842. 4°, later plain beige wrappers (spine perished, lower wrapper detached); rear pink printed wrapper present. Typographical mustaches on title page. Small woodcut of a rooster on p. 12. Light soiling on title page, light browning throughout. In near-good condition. Old red-bordered paper tag on front wrapper with manuscript ink shelfmark “2899”. 38 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this response of Lopes de Lima to accusations made against him by Magalhães, an associate of Monteiro de Barbuda (also a Cartista) and commander of the Infantry. Lopes de Lima was the newly appointed Governador Geral Interino da India Portugueza, having reached this post after earning a poor naval reputation. He blames Magalhães and his associates for the civil unrest in Pangim.

Nova Goa, 1846 and 1848

Periodical Crucial for Encouraging Historiography of Portuguese Goa


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

Literary works were also published here, including Manuel Joaquim da Costa Campos’ Um fatal engano and a dramatic work by A.G. Meissner. There is a good deal of bibliographic confusion about this work, because of its rarity and the changes in title. After December 1848 the Gabinete was published very irregularly, under the title Esboço de um dicionário histórico-administrativo (Gonçalves 2851 gives date as 1850; not in Porbase) and then Coleção das leis peculiares das comunidades agrícolas dos Concelhos das Ilhas, Salsete e Bardês (listed in Gonçalves 2846 with the date 1852, in Porbase with the date 1878). Rafael and Santos list the work as continuing until 1852, in 5 issues.

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Nova Goa, 1848

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

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

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

Claudio Lagrange Monteiro de Barbuda (1803-1845), a native of Setubal, was a captain in the Corps of Engineers. In 1839 he was named secretary-general of Portuguese India.
Nova Goa, 1853

Rare With the Original Printed Wrappers

6. XAVIER, Felippe Nery. Collecção dos fac-similes das assignaturas, e rubricas dos Arcebispos Primazes do Oriente e dos Vigarios Capitulares do Arcebispado, coordenada por determinação [sic] do Illm.º e Exm.º S.r Visconde d’Ourem, Governador Geral do mesmo estado …. Nova Goa: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1853. 4º, original light blue printed wrappers. Numerous wood engravings of signatures. Title page within a typographical border. The front wrapper has a shorter title and a different border. Small, minor stains at fore-edge. In very good to fine condition. (5 ll.) 37 pp. (1 l.). Most leaves printed on recto only. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Catalogue of facsimiles of signatures of the Archbishop Primates of the Portuguese Estado da Índia, and their Vicars, along with short biographical notes.

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


Nova Goa, 1854

Sheds Light on Colonial Administration in Mozambique

7. MACHADO, João de Sousa. Correspondencia official do Tenente Coronel d’Infanteria de Moçambique João de Sousa Machado, dirigida ao Exmº Sr. Visconde de Sá da Bandeira, presidente do Conselho Ultramarino no anno de 1852, 1853, 1854 dada á luz pelo seu author anno de 1854. Nova Goa: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1854. 4º, disbound. Typographical ornament on title page. Light browning. Title page larger than rest of text, folded in at upper and fore-edge to preserve the inscription. Author’s signed presentation inscription to Celestino Feliciano de Meneses. 31 pp. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Collection of letters and documents attacking Joaquim Pinto de Magalhães’s poor administration of his office, while shedding much light on colonial administration in Moçambique. The author, who was an infantry lieutenant colonel stationed in Moçambique and later Governor, laments the confused state of affairs in that African colony.

IV Dom Dr. Miguel Rego Pires

Por Merec\'s de Deus e da Santa Sé Apostolica, Bispo de Coimbra e Governador do Arcebispoado, do Conselho de Seus Mogeancos Seu.

Era n\'s Bispo de Coimbra, tomou posse do lugar do Goverador do Arcebispoado em 16 de Março de 1834, e exerceu as funções do cargo uma anno e sete meses.

COLLECCAO
DOS
FAC-SIMILES
DAS
ASSIGNATURES, E RUBRICAES
DOS
ARCHIVOS PRIVATOS DO ORIENTE
E DOS
TALGAROS CAPITULARIAES
DOS
ARCEBISPADO.

Dom, Gouveia
Na Imprensa Nacional.
1853.

Item 6
special list 289


Nova Goa, 1856

Prolific Portuguese Scholar Travels from Lisbon to Goa


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

Joaquim Heliodoro da Cunha Rivara (Arrayollos, 1809-1879) arrived in India as secretary-general in 1855, having spent fifteen years as head of the Biblioteca de Évora and established himself as a writer by frequent contributions to Panorama, edited by Alexandre Herculano. During his tenure as secretary-general, which lasted until 1872, Cunha Rivara produced important philological studies of the Concani language and published many
documents of vital importance for the history of Portuguese India. Perhaps more importantly, his research stimulated others, such as Felippe Nery Xavier.

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


To Dissolve or Not Dissolve the Communities of Gão-cares?


$750.00

FIRST AND ONLY EDITION. According to Innocêncio, at least 17 pamphlets were published on the question of whether or not the communities of Gão-cares should be dissolved, and their property distributed. Xavier’s defense of the rights of the Gão-cares was violently opposed by Joaquim Bernadino Catão da Costa and Francisco Luis Gomes. The introduction
to this work includes a list of public offices held by the author, along with a list of his publications. The final section, beginning with the caption title “Capa—OO—” contains documents supporting the author’s conclusions.

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


### Colorful Biography of the Marques de Alorna


Second edition, a corrected and amplified version of the 1836 first edition, edited by Frederico Leão Cabreira and enlarged with several hundred lengthy notes. The subject of this
work, Pedro Miguel de Almeida Portugal, Marquez de Alorna (1688-1756), served as viceroy of India from 1744 to 1750. Nery Xavier provides a colorful biography of the Marques, including an account of his capture of the Rajah of Bounsuló’s stronghold at Alorna, and other victories over the Maratha. The final part includes the Marques’ first speech to the Relação do Estado, in 1744, and an explanation of the ceremonial he set for the viceroys of India. Other editions appeared in 1863 and 1903.

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


Nova Goa, 1857

First Published Rules of the Concani Language

wood-engraved vignettes in text. Light browning on title page. In very good to fine condition. Purple stamp on title page of the Duke of Palmela, with ducal coronet over the monogram. ccxxxvi pp., (1 l. reprinting the licenses for the first edition), 251 pp., (1 l. errata).

Second edition. The first edition appeared after the author’s death as Arte da lingua canarim (1640). This second edition was augmented by Fr. Diogo Ribeiro and other Jesuits. It is divided into three parts. The first contains the alphabet, pronunciation guide, and orthographical details; the second covers declensions, cases, conjugations, tenses; the third outlines syntactical rules. Preceding this grammar is a 236-page section by Sir Erskine Perry, Memoria sobre a distribuição geographica das principaes linguas da India, which first appeared in the journal of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic
Society, January 1853. It includes an extensive bibliography of related linguistic works, dictionaries, and grammars.

Thomas Stephens, born c.1549 in Bushton (England) and died in 1619 in Salcete, Goa, was an English Jesuit priest and missionary in Portuguese India, writer and linguist (focusing on Marathi and Konakani). Son of a London merchant, he studied at Oxford before becoming a Roman Catholic, went to Rome where he entered the Jesuit Order in 1575, settled in Portugal for a time before leaving for India in 1579. A Jesuit teacher among the Hindus, perhaps the first Englishman to set foot in India, he was the first to publish the rules of the Conceni or Canarin language.

Provenance: The extensive library of the Dukes of Palmela, formed mainly in the nineteenth century, was dispersed, for the most part, during the second quarter of the twentieth century through the 1960s. The first to hold the title was D. Pedro de Sousa Holstein (1781-1850), a Portuguese diplomat who served as prime minister at various times in the 1830s and 1840s. He wrote profusely on politics and economics. (See Grande enciclopédia XX, 123-8.)

Innocêncio VII, 344-45; for Francisco Luís Gomes see II, 432; IX, 326-8; for Cunha Rivara see IV, 83-4; also the long article in XII, 57-68 (the present work cited on XII, 64). Backer-Sommervogel II, 468-9. Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, Joaquim Heliodoro da Cunha Rivara 47. Silveira, ed., Cunha Rivara, p. 42. Gonçalves, Síntese bibliográfica de Goa 958. Scholberg, Bibliography of Goa and the Portuguese in India, HE63; see also KE1-10, other works by and about the author. Catálogo dos livros opúsculos e manuscritos pertencentes à Biblioteca Nacional de Nova Goa (1907), p. 75. For more on Luís Francisco Gomes, see Costa, Dicionário de literatura goesa, II, 44-55. Not located in NUC.

Nova Goa, 1858

History of Goa


$900.00

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

Innocêncio VI, 251; XVII, 69 calling for vii, 202 pp. Costa, Dicionário de literatura goesa, I, 18-9; for more about the translator, see pp. 16-20. Gonçalves, Síntese bibliográfica de Goa. 1382. Scholberg, Bibliography of Goa and the Portuguese in India, C17. Gonçalves Rodrigues, A
On the Much-Debated Question of Portuguese Patronage in the East


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

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

In addition to his role as public servant, Cunha Rivara was also a founding member of the Instituto Vasco da Gama. A prolific writer of many interests, he published works on linguistics, history, and politics and was a regular contributor to Panorama, Revista Litteraria, 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.

**Essay on the Konkani Language,**  
*Spoken on the Southwestern Coast of India*  

*14. RIVARA, Joaquim Heliodoro da Cunha.*  
*Ensaio historico da lingua concani, por ....*  
Nova Goa: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1858. 4°, early quarter green cloth over marbled boards (some wear). Minor worming in lower blank margins of first seven leaves, never affecting text, and in upper and inner blank margins of final two leaves, touching two letters of text, but without affecting legibility. In good condition. xliii, 496 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of a very interesting *apologia* by Cunha Rivara, then secretary-general of Portuguese India. On pp. [v]-xxxv is Sir Erskine Perry’s introduction, “Memoria sobre a distribuição geographica das principaes linguas da India” which originally appeared in January 1853 in the *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,* and in his *A Bird’s-Eye View of India,* published in London, 1855, here translated into Portuguese for the first time by Cunha Rivara. Pages [xxxvii]-xliii contain “Observações sobre a estructura grammatical das linguas vernaculas da India, pelo Reverendo Soutor Stevenson”, which had originally appeared in the January 1849 issue of the *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,* also (presumably), translated into Portuguese by Cunha Rivara.

Joaquim Heliodoro da Cunha Rivara (Arrayollos, 1809-1879) arrived in India as secretary-general in 1855, having spent fifteen years as head of the Biblioteca de Évora and established himself as a writer by frequent contributions to *Panorama,* edited by Alexandre Herculano. During his tenure as secretary-general, which lasted until 1872, Cunha Rivara produced important philological studies of the Konkani language and published many documents of vital importance for the history of Portuguese India. Perhaps more importantly, his research stimulated others such as Felippe Nery Xavier to become historiographers. Cunha Rivara was a founding member of the Instituto Vasco da Gama and a prolific author whose interests included linguistics, history, and politics, and bibliography. He contributed regularly to *Panorama,* *Revista Litteraria,* and *Boletim do Governo da India.* From 1866 to 1869, he was editor of the monthly *Chronista de Tissuary.*

On the Much-Debated Question of Portuguese Patronage in the East

*15. [RIVARA, Joaquim Heliodoro da Cunha]. Reflexões sobre o padroado portuguez no oriente, applicadas a proclamação pastoral do Rev. Fr. Angelico, Pro-Vigario em Bombaim, aos soldados catholicos romanos da mesma presidencia; por hum portuguez. 2 works in 1 volume. Nova Goa: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1858. 4°, early plain blue-grey wrappers
(some tears; spine defective). Some browning; occasional light foxing. In very good condition. 121 pp. [final page misnumbered 221 and corrected in manuscript]. 2 works in 1 volume. $950.00

FIRST EDITIONS. Both works deal with Portuguese patronage in the East, a question much debated after the 1838 papal bull that suppressed the dioceses of Cochim, Meliapor, Cranganor and Malacca. Cunha Rivara was impelled to write by a pastoral address of the Vicar General in Bombay, Fr. Angelicus, who announced in 1857 that the Goa clergy were no longer in communion with the Church and that no Catholic could attend their services without the loss of eternal salvation. Cunha Rivara was later appointed Comissário Regio to redefine the boundaries of Indian bishoprics belonging to the Real Padrão. An English translation of the Reflexões was printed in Madras, 1858, and of the Aditamentos in Madras, 1859.

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

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


BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

Nova Goa, 1858-1862

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, Bandar, Bali, Java, Borneo, Manila, Philippines, Japan, Cape of Good Hope, and Comoro

16. 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, e os diferentes casos, que lhe aconteceram na mesma viagem nos dez annos que andou nestes paizes: (1601 a 1611) com a descrição exacta dos costumes, leis, usos, policía, e governo; do trato e commercio, que nelles ha; dos animaes, arvores, fructas, e outras singularidades, que alli se encontram: vertida do francez em portuguez sobre a edição de 1679, correcta, e accrescentada com algumas notas, por .... 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 François 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 Évora, but then took a chair in Philosophy at the Lyceu de Évora. A learned scholar, he was appointed Bibliotecário na Biblioteca Eborensse 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.


*17. CARVALHO, José de Vasconcellos Guedes de, later 1º Visconde and 1º Barão de Riba Tamega, translator. *Leis de Manu, primeiro legislador da India. Comprehendendo o officio dos juizes; deveres da classe comerciante e servil; leis civis e criminaes; vertidas em portuguez do original francez “Les Livres Sacrés de l’Orient” de Mr. G. Pauthier …. Nova Goa: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1859. 8º, original green printed wrappers (spine mostly gone)
Browning and foxing, as usual. Uncut and mostly unopened. In very good condition. vi, 108 pp. $350.00

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

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


CO Nova Goa, 1860

On the Much-Debated Question of Portuguese Patronage in the East


FIRST and ONLY separate EDITION. Deals with the Portuguese position on the padroado and the Concordata. The work had originally appeared as an article in the Boletim do Governo do Estado da India, n.º 13, February 14, 1860. The present version has been revised and augmented, according to a statement on the title page verso.

Joaquim Heliodoro da Cunha Rivara (Arrayollos, 1809-1879) arrived in India as secretary-general in 1855, having spent fifteen years as head of the Biblioteca de Évora and established himself as a writer by frequent contributions to Panorama, edited by Alexandre Herculano. During his tenure as secretary-general, which lasted until 1872, Cunha Rivara produced important philological studies of the Concani language and published many documents of vital importance for the history of Portuguese India. Perhaps more importantly, his research stimulated others such as Felippe Nery Xavier to become historiographers.
Cunha Rivara was a founding member of the Instituto Vasco da Gama and a prolific author whose interests included linguistics, history, and politics, and bibliography. He contributed regularly to Panorama, Revista Litteraria, and Boletim do Governo da India. From 1866 to 1869, he was editor of the monthly Chronista de Tissuary.


Nova Goa, 1861

On the Much-Debated Question of Portuguese Patronage in the East


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this salvo in the extended pamphlet war concerning Portuguese patronage in the East. In the bull Multa praecclare (1838), Pope Gregory XVI
suppressed the dioceses of Malacca, Meliapor, Cochin and Cranganor, and revoked the Archbishop of Goa’s authority there and in other dioceses. The rejection of this bull by the Archbishop-elect of Goa and other Portuguese clergy led to a schism between them and Rome that endured for many years, and to a heated debate over the question of whether patronage was a right or a privilege.

Pages 4-17 contain a letter, dated at Bombay, 21 November 1860, from Clement Bonnard, Bishop of Drusipara and Papal Visitor to the Indian Missions. After summarizing the history of the conflict, Bonnard orders all within the archdiocese of Goa to submit to the authority of the Bishop of Tamassis, the Pope’s chosen representative. In their “Resposta” (pp. 18-83), the clergy of Goa reiterate in considerable detail the various arguments in support of their defiant position. Innocenço notes that the “Resposta” was actually drafted by Cunha Rivara.

Joaquim Heliodoro da Cunha Rivara (Arrayollos, 1809-1879) arrived in India as secretary-general in 1855, having spent fifteen years as head of the Biblioteca de Évora and established himself as a writer by frequent contributions to Panorama, edited by Alexandre Herculano. During his tenure as secretary-general, which lasted until 1872, Cunha Rivara produced important philological studies of the Concani language and published many documents of vital importance for the history of Portuguese India. Perhaps more importantly, his research stimulated others such as Felippe Nery Xavier. Cunha Rivara was a founding member of the Instituto Vasco da Gama and a prolific author whose interests included linguistics, history, and politics, and bibliography. He contributed regularly to Panorama, Revista Litteraria, and Boletim do Governo da India. From 1866 to 1869, he was editor of the monthly Chronista de Tissuary.

On the Much-Debated Question of Portuguese Patronage in the East

20. [RIVARA, Joaquim Heliodoro da Cunha]. *Perigos presentes da Igreja Catholica ponderados por um portuguez.* [with:] *Segunda Parte.* 2 volumes. Nova Goa: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1861. 4°, stitched; volume II reinforced at spine with a strip of paper. Typographical ornament on each title page. In very good condition. 15; 29 pp. 2 volumes. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Another blast supporting the Portuguese position on the *padroado* and the *Concordata.*

Joaquim Heliodoro da Cunha Rivara (Arrayollos, 1809-1879) arrived in India as secretary-general in 1855, having spent fifteen years as head of the Biblioteca de Évora and established himself as a writer by frequent contributions to *Panorama,* edited by Alexandre Herculano. During his tenure as secretary-general, which lasted until 1872, Cunha Rivara produced important philological studies of the Concani language and published many documents of vital importance for the history of Portuguese India. Perhaps more importantly, his research stimulated others such as Felippe Nery Xavier to become historiographers. Cunha Rivara was a founding member of the Instituto Vasco da Gama and a prolific author whose interests included linguistics, history, and politics, and bibliography. He contributed regularly to *Panorama,* *Revista Litteraria,* and *Boletim do Governo da India.* From 1866 to 1869, he was editor of the monthly *Chronista de Tissuary.*

Uses and Customs of the Novas Conquistas

21. [XAVIER, Filippe Nery]. *Codigo dos usos e costumes dos habitantes das Novas-Conquistas, em portuguez e maratha, acompanhado dos respectivos indices. Segunda edição, correcta, e accrescentada, com uma collecção de providencias relativas aos gentios das Velhas-Conquistas*. 2 works bound together, as issued. Nova Goa: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1861. Large 8°, contemporary quarter crimson straight-grained morocco over marbled boards (some wear to corners, small scrapes to leather side of rear cover), smooth spine gilt (slightly rubbed at head and foot), green endleaves. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. In very good condition. (1 l.), 74 pp., 1 l. errata; main text (pp. [1]-74) in two columns, Portuguese and Marathi.

Second Edition. Prepared by Nery Xavier, and dated 4-10-1853. At the end of the text, on p. 58, before the indice alfabetico, on the Marathi side is stated “Tradução fiel. O Lingua do Estado, Suriagy Anadd Rau.”

The Novas Conquistas were seven administrative districts or concelhos of mainland Goa (Pernem, Bicholim, Satari, Ponda [or Antruz], Sanguem, Quepem and Canacona) that were added to Goa in the eighteenth century, a comparatively later date than the three concelhos that make up the Velhas Conquistas.

One of two works bound together, both by Xavier: *Additamento*, 1861; *Codigo*, 1861.

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


BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

CODIGO
USOS E COSTUMES
HABITANTES DAS NOVAS-CONQUISTAS,
EM PORTUGUEZ E BRAZILHA.
acompanhado dos respectivos índices.

Art. 68. Os mandados que:

Art. 69. Nos Processos pendentes ao 3º instante em que:

Art. 70. Nos Processos das novas Conquistas os Juizes mais:

Art. 71. Em Processo na cousa crími:

Item 21
Nova Goa, 1862

Reaction in Portuguese India to the Liberal Revolution in Portugal

**22. ABREU, Miguel Vicente de. Relação das alterações políticas de Goa desde 16 de setembro de 1821 até 18 de outubro de 1822, ordenada por .... Nova Goa: Imprensa Nacional, 1862. Large 8° in gatherings of 4 (25.8 x 17.8 cm.), twentieth-century (ca. 1975) green quarter sheep over buckram, top edges tinted green, other edges uncut, original green printed front wrapper bound in (some browning; inner and outer edges reinforced). Occasional foxing. In good to very good condition. (3 ll.), 248 pp. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this detailed work describing the events of 1821-1822, including the reception in Portuguese India of the August 1820 revolution in Porto, the institution of representative government in Portugal, and the new Constitution; many notes and documents pertaining to the events are reprinted. The introduction is by Joaquim Heliodoro da Cunha Rivara.

The author was employed by the Secretaria do Governo Geral de India Portugueza. A native of Goa (Divaz, 1827-Nova Goa, 1884), he worked as editor for the Imprensa Nacional of Portuguese India from 1859 to 1864 was a cavaleiro da Ordem de Christo as well as that of Vila Viçosa, and was a corresponding member of the Real Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, the Sociedade de Geografia de Lisbon, and the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. He belonged to the historiographical school of his contemporary, Cunha Rivara, and like Cunha Rivara, authored a great many books and articles.

Concerns the 1857-1859 Insurrection in Portuguese India

23. [RIVARA, Joaquim Heliodoro da Cunha]. Analyse do folheto intitulado “O Visconde de Torres-Novas e as eleições em Goa,” impresso em Lisboa no anno de 1861. Nova Goa: Imprensa Nacional, 1862. Large 8°, mid-twentieth-century stiff vellum (very slightly warped), smooth spine (sunned) with vertical title gilt, horizontal place and date gilt at foot, double bands gilt at head and foot. Faint foxing. In fine condition. 146 pp., (1 l. errata). $400.00

FIRST AND ONLY EDITION of Cunha Rivara’s reply to Caetano Francisco Pereira Garcez’ pamphlet attacking the Visconde de Torres-Novas, Governor General of Portuguese India from 1855 to 1864. The pamphlet contains information about the 1857-59 insurrection which the Visconde helped the British to suppress, along with a wealth of information on the conduct and reporting of elections in Portuguese India.

Joaquim Heliodoro da Cunha Rivara (Arrayollos, 1809-1879) arrived in India as secretary-general in 1855, having spent fifteen years as head of the Biblioteca de Évora and established himself as a writer by frequent contributions to Panorama, edited by Alexandre Herculano. During his tenure as secretary-general, which lasted until 1872, Cunha Rivara produced important philological studies of the Concani language and published many documents of vital importance for the history of Portuguese India. Perhaps more importantly, his research stimulated others such as Felippe Nery Xavier to become historiographers. Cunha Rivara was a founding member of the Instituto Vasco da Gama and a prolific author whose interests included linguistics, history, and politics, and bibliography. He contributed regularly to Panorama, Revista Litteraria, and Boletim do Governo da India. From 1866 to 1869, he was editor of the monthly Chronista de Tissuary.

Nobility in Goa


$900.00

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

Provenance: Ruy Dique Travassos Valdez (Lisboa, 1892-Cascais, 1973), was a distinguished Portuguese physician, publicist, and genealogist. Paternal grandson of the 1.º Barão and 1.º Conde do Bonfim, he was also a cousin on his father’s side of the 1.º Barão de Lodelo. While serving as a physician with the Portuguese expeditionary forces in France during the First World War he was decorated with two medals. In addition to other books and articles, he wrote in collaboration with Domingos Araujo Affonso, Livro de oiro da nobreza, 3 volumes, Braga, 1932-1934, reprinted in 1988. See Grande Enciclopédia, XXXII, 679-70. For the bookplate, see Avelar Duarte, Ex-libris portugueses heraldicos 1223.


On the Forests of Portuguese India

NOBILIARQUIA GOANA
OU
CATÁLOGO DAS PESSOAS
QUE DESDE A RESTAURAÇÃO DE PORTUGAL EM 1640,
ATE AO ANO DE 1860 TEM SIDO AGRACIADAS
PELOS SOBERANOS,
COM DIVERSOS GRAUS DO FÓRO DA NOBREZA E FIDALGUA:

POR
Felipe de Melo Xavier.
Cavaleiro na Corte de Nossa Senhora da Conceição da Vila Vis-à-Vis,
Oficial maior grão-mestre da Secretaria de Guerra Geral,
E Diretor da Imprensa Nacional do Estado de Índia.

Nova-Goa:
Na Imprensa Nacional.
1862.
few leaves. (1 l.), vi pp., (1 l.), pp. 7-23 [i.e., 24; p. 24 wrongly numbered 23], (1 l.), 20 pp., (1 l.), 66 pp. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The Introdução (pp. i-vi) is signed by Nery Xavier. The “Secção Official” occupies (1 l.), 7-23 pp. The “Secção Scientifica” occupies (1 l.), 20 pp. The “Secção Descriptiva das Escurcões” occupies (1 l.), 66 pp., and includes a summary of the minutes of the Commissão for March through May 1863, with “Os levantamentos e inquietações praticadas pelos antepassados de Dipú a que nos referimos são os seguintes” on pp. 65-66, listing events from 1746 to 1845.

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

* Innocêncio IX, 230 (calling this a large 8º of 20 pp.); on Felipe Nery Xavier, see II, 302-3, 475; IX, 229-32; XVIII, 263; and Aditamentos, p. 131. Costa, Dicionário de literatura goesa, III, 354 (giving collation of 86 pp.). Gonçalves, Síntese bibliográfica de Goa 2841 (calling for only 20 pp.), and referring to Innocêncio. For Antonio Lopes Mendes, see Innocêncio VIII, 226; XX, 373-5. Not in Scholberg, Bibliography of Goa and the Portuguese in India. Not in Catálogo dos livros epúsculos e manuscritos pertencentes à Biblioteca Nacional de Nova Goa (1907). Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (calling for 112 pp. in two separate records; in one of the records noting that “pag. var.”, which we think indicates that the various sections should add up to 112 pp.; by this standard, our copy has a total of 124 pp.). Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (44 databases searched). Not located in Hollis or Orbis.

** Margão, 1864


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of what appears to be the author’s first book. The title as given on the title page, above, differs from that on the front wrapper: Ensaio historico
The author, a native of Nova Goa (1846-1896), began to practice law at age 20. He was also active in municipal government of Portuguese India, and in education there, holding various administrative posts, as well as teaching philosophy, history and political economy at the Liceu de Nova Goa. From 1888 he was director of the Biblioteca Nacional de Nova Goa.

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

Innocêncio, XVI, 44. Costa, Dicionário de literatura goesa II, 105-8. Catálogo dos livros opúsculos e manuscritos pertencentes à Biblioteca Nacional de Nova Goa (1907), p. 97. Avila Perez 3345 (presumably the present copy, although the title page is transcribed incorrectly, and the collation is stated as 98 pp. only). Not in Gonçalves Síntese bibliográfica de Goa. Not in Scholberg, Bibliography of Goa and the Portuguese in India. See Grande enciclopédia XII, 560. OCLC: 4658839 (University of New Mexico, University of California-San Diego); 765757177 (internet resource). Porbase locates four copies: three in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac adds University of Liverpool. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.
Nova Goa, 1865

Inscriptions from Diu

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

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

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

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

INSCRIÇÕES DE DIO

TRANSLADADAS DAS PROPRIAS

EM JANEIRO DE 1839

POR

J. H. DA CENIA RIVARA,

NOVA-GOA.

IMPRESSA NACIONAL,
1865.

Item 27
Nova Goa, 1867

Collection of Legal Opinions from Portuguese India


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

The author (1824-1917), a Coimbra University law graduate, eventually became president of the Supremo Tribunal de Justiça (1909-1910), after having held administrative and judicial posts in Portuguese India.

Nova Goa, 1868

Portuguese-Konkani Dictionary

29. [SANTA ANNA, Francisco Xavier de]. *Diccionario portuguez-concani, composto por un missionario italiano*. Edited, with a preface by Joaquim Heliodoro da Cunha Rivara. Nova Goa: Imprensa Nacional, 1868. Large 8°, late nineteenth-century or early twentieth-century sheep with elaborate, wide blind-tooled borders, spine with raised bands in six compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece with title lettered in gilt in second compartment from head, blind-tooled ornaments in others; original pink printed wrappers bound in (both with tissue repairs, not affecting text); marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled red. Typographical ornament on title page and front wrapper. Elaborate wood-engraved initial on p. 3. Most of text in two columns. Light foxing on title page. Scattered light browning in text. In good to very good condition. Small round printed paper tag (cream letters on brown) tipped on to upper outer corner of front pastedown: “Paulino—82 R.N. da Trindade, Lisboa.” 280 pp., (1 l.). $900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

On the important Lisbon binder Paulino Ferreira (b. 1861), see Matias Lima, Encadernadores portugueses, pp. 104-5.


Nova Goa, 1870

Defending Goa’s Collective Land Ownership

30. [RIVARA, Joaquim Heliodoro da Cunha]. *Brados a favor das comunidades das aldeas do Estado da India*. Nova Goa: Imprensa Nacional, 1870. Large 8°, original front beige printed wrapper (detached; stitching gone). First three leaves missing, half of final leaf missing with loss of approximately 20 lines. All edges chipping, marginal small worm trail and light mold stain not affecting text. A reading copy. 102 pp., LACKING first 3 leaves and half of last leaf. $50.00

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

Joaquim Heliodoro da Cunha Rivara (Arrayollos, 1809-1879) arrived in India as secretary-general in 1855, having spent fifteen years as head of the Biblioteca de Évora and established himself as a writer by frequent contributions to Panorama, edited by
Alexandre Herculano. During his tenure as secretary-general, which lasted until 1872, Cunha Rivara produced important philological studies of the Concani language and published many documents of vital importance for the history of Portuguese India. Perhaps more importantly, his research stimulated others such as Felippe Nery Xavier to become historiographers. Cunha Rivara was a founding member of the Instituto Vasco da Gama and a prolific author whose interests included linguistics, history, and politics, and bibliography. He contributed regularly to Panorama, Revista Litteraria, and Boletim do Governo da India. From 1866 to 1869, he was editor of the monthly Chronista de Tissuary.

Visit of the Visconde de São Januario to Portuguese India

31. RIBEIRO [Ferreira], Thomaz [António]. Entre palmeiras. De Pangim a Salcete e Pondá: visita do Exm.º Governador Geral do Estado da India Visconde de Sam Januario por Thomaz Ribeiro. Nova Goa: Imprensa Nacional, 1871. Large 8°, contemporary crimson quarter sheep over marbled boards (minor wear), smooth spine with gilt bands, author, and short title (rubbed), decorated endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled red. Minor foxing throughout, some pencil lines in margins, short (2-cm.) tear in upper margin of final 2 leaves. In good to very good condition. (3 ll.), 97, (1) pp. $400.00

This constitutes the FIRST EDITION of what was to become the second of three parts of a work titled Jornadas, published in 1874 at Coimbra. The printed dedication is to José Agostinho de Figueiredo Pacheco Telles.

Thomás António Ribeiro Ferreira (Aldêa de Parada de Gonta, Conselho de Tondella, Distrito de Viseu, 1831-Lisbon, 1901), better known as Thomaz Ribeiro, Portuguese politician, journalist, poet and Ultra-Romantic writer, concluded his studies of law at Coimbra in 1855, and became a member of the Academia Real das Sciencias in December 1862. The previous year he was elected as a deputy to the Côrtes, and served in many subsequent legislatures. In 1881 he became a peer or the realm, thus entering the upper house in 1882. He was Ministro do Estado dos Negócios da Marinha e Ultramar in 1879-
1879, dos Negócios Ecclesiasticos e de Justiça in 1878, Ministro dos Negócios do reino from 1881-1883, Ministro dos Negócios das Obras Públicas, Commercio e Indústria, 1885-1886 and 1890-1891. Among other posts, he was mayor of Tondella, where he practiced law, Administrator of the Concelho do Sabugal, Secretário Geral do Governo da Índia, Governador Civil do Distrito de Bragança, and later Porto, and Portuguese ambassador to Brazil. As can be seen from the various entries in Innocêncio and the Aditamentos by Martinho da Fonseca, Tomás Ribeiro was a versatile writer and journalist, leaving a vast body of work. He was the father of the poet Branca de Gonta Colaço and grandfather of the writer Tomás Ribeiro Colaço.

* Innocêncio, XIX, 268; for the author, see also VII, 325 and 463; XVIII, 20, 91-2 and XIX, 261-9. Fonseca, Aditamentos p. 340. Scholberg, Bibliography of Goa and the Portuguese in India CD37. Catálogo dos livros opúsculos e manuscritos pertencentes à Biblioteca Nacional de Nova Goa (1907), p. 192. Not in Gonçalves, Síntese bibliográfica de Goa, OCLC: 952019396 (digitized from the University of California-Los Angeles copy); 13277469 (University of California-Los Angeles [held at Southern Regional Library Facility], University Library Johann Christian Senckenberg-Frankfurt); 503863593 (British Library); 800713619 (Bibliothèque nationale et universitaire-Strasbourg). Porbase locates four copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library only. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase, and those at University Library Johann Christian Senckenberg-Frankfurt and Bibliothèque nationale et universitaire-Strasbourg.

"Entre Palmeiras"

"De Pimenta a Calçote e Fonda"

"Vista de Encantar e falar ao remunto da hora"

Fuscando de San Januario

Por Thomas Ribeiro

SIOLOGA

IMAGENS. 1871
Bombay, 1872

Governor Justifies His Actions During the Army’s Revolt in 1870-1871


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the former Governor of Portuguese India’s justification of his actions during the revolt of the army in 1870-1871. The supporting documents begin on p. 20.

Januário Correia de Almeida (1827-1901), Visconde, Barão and later Conde de São Januário, was governor of India from 1870-1871; he also served as governor of Cabo
Verde and of Macau and Timor, as minister plenipotentiary in China, Japan and Siam, and later to the republics of South America. He was a deputy to various sessions of the Cortes, serving as Minister of War in the government of José Luciano de Castro in 1886. In 1887 he was elevated to Conselheiro de Estado. A corresponding member of the Academia Real de Ciências, he was also a founding member of the Sociedade de Geografia de Lisboa, and its first president.


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**Nova Goa, 1872**

*Collection of Documents Relating to Goa in 1601-1640*


*FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The first part is subtitled 1601-1640; the second part, not present here, is subtitled 1641-1700.*

José Ignacio de Abranches Garcia, a native of Oliveira do Hospital, received a law degree from Coimbra University in 1850. He served 14 years as a magistrate overseas, returning to serve in Lisbon in 1876, and in 1887 was named president of the Relação de Lisboa. In addition to the present work, he wrote *Estatistica, do movimento dos processos da Relação de Nova Goa*, 1875.

* Innocêncio XIII, 10 (giving an incomplete collation for part 1, and mistakenly calling for 707 pp. in part 2, when the pagination is actually continuous for the 2 parts). Gonçalves, *Síntese bibliográfica de Goa* 1148 (repeating the mistake of Innocêncio regarding pagination). Scholberg, *Bibliography of Goa and the Portuguese in India* BA17. *Catálogo dos livros opúsculos e manuscritos pertencentes à Biblioteca Nacional de Nova Goa* (1907), p. 91. See also *Grande enciclopédia*, I, 102.
Bombay, 1873


$200.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese, translated from the French of the 1867 Paris edition, of this study on the administration, trade and commerce of Portugal. José Joaquim de Freitas Júnior (1840-1896), Portuguese teacher and politician, was a native of Porto. One of the leading organizers of the Republican Party in Portugal, he held democratic socialist views, and was a freemason. He wrote several other books. The translator appears to have been João Filippe de Gouveia, an army officer serving in India. He also wrote and translated other works.

Nova Goa, 1874


$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this valuable source of biographical information. It also includes bibliographical references and an index of names.

The author was employed by the Secretaria do Governo Geral de India Portugueza. A native of Goa (Divaz, 1827-Novia Goa, 1884), he worked as editor for the Imprensa Nacional of Portuguese India from 1859 to 1864 was a cavaleiro da Ordem de Christo as well as that of Vila Viçosa, and was a corresponding member of the Real Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, the Sociedade de Geografia de Lisbon, and the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. He belonged to the historiographical school of his contemporary, Cunha Rivara, and like Cunha Rivara, authored a great many books and articles.

Innocêncio XVII, 70 (giving an incomplete collation); for more on the author see pp. 68-70; also VI, 251. Costa, Dicionário de literatura goesa, I, 18; for more about the author, see
Nova Goa, 1875

Study of the Sublevação dos Pintos in India


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

Pages [141]-162 deal with the genealogy of the Pinto family of Candolim. Joaquim Heliodoro da Cunha Rivara (Arrayollos, 1809-1879) arrived in India as secretary-general in 1855, having spent fifteen years as head of the Biblioteca de Évora and established himself as a writer by frequent contributions to Panorama, edited by Alexandre Herculano. During his tenure as secretary-general, which lasted until 1872, Cunha Rivara produced important philological studies of the Concani language and published many documents of vital importance for the history of Portuguese India. Perhaps more importantly, his research stimulated others such as Felippe Nery Xavier to become historiographers. Cunha Rivara was a founding member of the Instituto Vasco da Gama and a prolific author whose interests included linguistics, history, and politics, and bibliography. He contributed regularly to Panorama, Revista Litteraria, and Boletim do Governo da India. From 1866 to 1869, he was editor of the monthly Chronista de Tissuary.

Orlim, 1875

Genealogy and Race of a Family from Portuguese India

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

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

**Bastorá, 1900**

*History of Damão, with Epigraphical Sources*

38. MONIZ JUNIOR, Antonio Francisco [Aragão]. *Noticias e documentos para a historia de Damão antiga provincia do Norte ... Com um prologo por J.A. Ismael Gracias*. Volume I only [of 4]. Bastorá: Typ. “Rangel”, 1900. Large 8°, contemporary half sheep over marbled boards (some wear), original printed wrappers bound in (front wrapper somewhat defective at outer edge). Two chromolithograph plates. Wormholes along lower joint, original front wrapper very brown. In good condition. Author’s seven-line inscription to Annibal Fernandez Thomas on half-title, dated 7 March [1]901. (11 ll.), vii, 298 pp. (1 l. errata). Volume I only [of 4]. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the first volume of this detailed four-volume history of Damão, the final volume of which appeared in 1917. Meant to be read with Saldanha’s *Resumo da Historia de Goa* and Quadros’ *Diu*. Important epigraphical sources are included. Damão is on the west coast of India, near Diu and the Arabian Sea.


**Nova Goa, 1914**

*Play by a Nobel Laureate*


First and Only Edition in Portuguese? Translation of Tagore’s play, *Chitra*. Tagore, winner of a Nobel Prize for Literature, stands as the most famous of modern Bengali authors.

Source: Commandante Ernesto Jardim de Vilhena (Ferreira do Alentejo, 4 June 1876-Lisbon, 1967) was a naval officer, politician, colonial administrador, and important collector of art and books. In 1917 he was Minister for Colonies and then Foreign Minister in the government of Afonso Costa, deposed by the revolutionary junta headed by Sidónio Pais. Shortly thereafter he founded the Companhia de Diamantes de Angola, the basis of his immense fortune. His huge library was sold to Jorge de Brito, then dispersed partly in an auction held in Glasshütten im Taunus, Germany by Reiss & Auvermann, April 3 & 4, 1989, partly in a series of nine sales held by Leira e Nascimento, Lisbon, from March 25, 1997 to April 15, 1998, and we speculate significant other parts were sold privately.

Our Lisbon Office

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