Special List 351
China
October 21, 2019

Special List 351
China

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 351

China


$72.00

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

Hero of a Pastoral Poem Travels to
Goa, Japan, China, Southeast Asia, and Ethiopia

2. ALVARES DO ORIENTE, Fernão d'. Lusitania transformada composta por ... dirigida ao Illustrissimo e mui excelente 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 reimpresa, 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
LVSIITANIA TRANSFORMADA
COMPOSTA
POR
FERNÃO D'ALVARES DO ORIENTE,
DIRIGIDA
AO ILLVSTRISSIMO
E MVI EXCELLENTE SENHOR
D. MIGVEL DE MENEZES,
Marquez de Villa Real, Conde de Alcântar
e de Valença, Senhor de Almada, Capitão-Mor e Governador de Ceuta.

Impressa em Lisboa por Luís Eluiñan anno de 1697,
e agora reimpresa, e revista com um índice da
sua linguagem por um Socio da Academia
Real das Sciencias de Lisboa.

LISBOA
Na Regia Officina Typografica.
Anno m. dec. LXXXI.
Com Licença da Real Meza Censória.
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 Olivio, 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 _Arcadia_ (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 _Elídio e Serrano. Diálogo em que se defende e ilustra a Bibliotheca Lusitana contra a prefação da Lusitania transformada escrita por hum socio da Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa_, published by the same press the following year.

Fernão d’Alvarez do Oriente was a native of Goa; he was still alive in 1600, but died prior to the publication of this work in 1607. In 1550 he was created _armado cavaleiro_ by D. Pedro de Meneses, whom he served zealously in peace and war. Since D. Pedro de Meneses was Captain of the city of Ceuta, it is plausible that Fernão Alvarez was there in his youth. In 1552 D. João III granted him the privileges of _cavaleiro_ as recompense for services rendered, and toward the end of 1572 he participated, as a captain, in a naval expedition against the Mogores in India that was organized by the Viceroy D. António de Noronha. In 1577 he was named _cavaleiro fidalgo_ by D. Sebastião, and was allowed two voyages between China and the Island of Sunda. In 1578 he accompanied the King to North Africa, where he was taken prisoner at the Battle of Alcácer Quibir. In 1587 D. Filipe I (Felipe II of Spain) granted him another two voyages on account of services rendered, and in 1591 he held the post of _vedor da Fazenda_ in Órmos. The last documentary
evidence we have about Alvarez do Oriente is that on March 3, 1600, he was given the
post of escrião 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.

* Imprensa Nacional 284 (without mention of the folding leaf with the “Laborinto”).
Innocêncio II, 280-1. Pinto de Mattos (1970), p. 21. See also Bell, Portuguese Literature,
pp. 152, 153, 155; Forjaz de Sampaio, História da literatura portuguesa ilustrada, III, 110;
Saraiva & Lopes, História da literatura portuguesa (17th ed.), 398-403; Osvaldo Silvestre
in Bibles vol. 1, 189-90. Also, see the introductory material by António Cirurgião in his
edition of the Lusitânia transformada (Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1985), as well as the
same investigator’s Fernão Álvares do Oriente: o homem e a obra (Paris: Fundação Calouste
Gulbenkian, 1976). OCLC: 11787886 (Universitätsbibliothek Leipzig); 6787955 (Houghton
Library, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto, University of Michigan);
55767878 (British Library, Bibliothèque nationale de France, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek);
46272964 (Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen, Staatsbibliothek
zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Porbase locates four
copies: two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, one at the Universidade de Minho,
and one at the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Copac repeats British Library, and adds
Cambridge University and University of Birmingham.

*3. AMARO, Ana Maria. Três jogos populares de Macau: chonca, talu,
bafá. Macau: Edição do Instituto Cultural de Macau, 1984. 4°, original
illustrated wrappers. As new. 107 pp., profusely illustrated, endnotes,
bibliographies. ISBN: none. $35.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author focuses on three old Macanese games which
have survived nearly into the present. These games also have derivatives worldwide,
with differing rules. There are summaries in French, English, German and Chinese.

* OCLC: 45743244 (California State University-Northridge, University of California-Santa
Barbara, Library of Congress, Indiana University, University of Hong Kong, School
each in the Biblioteca Municipal do Porto and the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and
one in the Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Jisc locates a single copy, at School of Oriental
and African Studies-University of London. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only
the records cited by Porbase.

** Portuguese Conquests in Africa, India and China, Bound

*4. ANDRADE, Francisco de. Chronica do muyto alto e muyto poderoso
Rey destes regnos de Portugal Dom joão o III deste nome …. 4 volumes.
Coimbra: Na Real Officina da Universidade, 1796. 4°, nineteenth
century (ca. 1880?) crimson quarter morocco over marbled boards (a few
tiny wormholes and small traces at upper covers and joints), smooth
spines with gilt lettering and numbering, fillets in gilt and blind, light
CHRONICA
DO
MUYTO ALTO E MUYTO PODEROSO
REY
DESTES REYNOS DE PORTUGAL
DOM JOÃO
O III DESTE NOME,
DIRIGIDA
HA C. R. M. DEL REY DOM FILIPPE O III,
COMPOSTA POR
FRANCISCO D'ANDRADA
do seu Conselho, e seu Chronista mór.

PARTE I.

COIMBRA:
Na Real Oficina da Universidade.
Anno de MDCCCLXXXVI.
Com a Licença necessária.

Item 4

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

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

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

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

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


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*Borba de Moraes (1958) I, 29-30; curiously, the revised ed. does not list this work. Innocêncio II, 332. JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books 796 / 1. Azevedo-Samodães 145A: calling for only 542 pp. in volume IV. Avila-Perez 198. Not in Palha, or JFB (1994). On the first edition, see Europe Informed 31 and Rodrigues 171. NUC: DLC, PPULC, OCI, Cty, PP, PBL.*
CARTAS
ESCRITAS
DA
INDIA E DA CHINA
NOS ANOS DE 1845 A 1846
POR
JOSE IGNACIO DE ANDRADE
A SUA MULHER
D. MARIA GERTRUDES DE ANDRADE.

Tomo I.

LISBOA
NA IMPRENSA NACIONAL
1843.
Elegantly Printed Travel Account on China, Macau and India, in a Lovely Contemporary Full Morocco Binding

6. ANDRADE, José Ignacio de. *Cartas escritas da India e da China nos annos de 1815 a 1835 ... a sua mulher D. Maria Gertrudes de Andrade*. 2 volumes. Lisbon: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1843. 8°, contemporary black full morocco (very lightly worn and rubbed, corners slightly bumped, some light spotting to endleaves), richly block-stamped in gilt on spine and covers, gilt inner dentelles, watered silk endleaves, all text-block edges gilt. Wood engraving of a ship in volume I, wood-engraved vignettes. Some foxing and occasional browning to plates; scattered light foxing to text. In most desirable, fine condition. Neat contemporary ink signature of J.C. da Costa on each half-title. (8 ll.), 245 pp., (2 ll.); (5 ll.), 235 pp., (4 ll.), 12 chalk-manner lithographic portraits with tissue guards. 2 volumes. $3,500.00

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

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


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Topics covered include the Macaense patois language; education traditions in Macau founded by the Jesuits; education traditions in Macau founded by the Dominicans, Augustinians, Franciscans, and followers of Saint Clare of Assisi; architecture in Macau; and Portuguese-language literature in Macau.


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

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

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

Bilac, Raimundo Correia, Alberto de Oliveira, and Vicente de Carvalho were the four major poets of the Brazilian Parnassian school, which reacted against the excesses of Romanticism beginning in the 1870s. Of these four, the critics preferred Correia, but the public favored Bilac, and he was often referred to as the “Prince of Brazilian poets.”
In the years immediately following his death, before Modernism took hold, Bilac was the most widely read and imitated Brazilian poet, and even the Modernists—reacting in their turn against precisely the sort of things Bilac stood for—could not condemn his work completely. Jong wrote that “His impeccable poems are fluent, brilliant and full of passion…. But in spite of his meticulous workmanship, his poems always remain natural, simple and correct” (400 Years, p. 398).

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

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

Menezes, Dicionário literário brasileiro pp. 112-3. Ford, Whittam and Raphael, Tentative Bibliography of Brazilian Belles-Lettres, p. 29. On the author, see Carpeaux, Pequena bibliografia crítico da literatura brasileira p. 172; Bandeira, Brief History of Brazilian Literature pp. 109, 111; Veríssimo, História da literatura brasileira pp. 243 and elsewhere; and Nossos Clássicos 2. NUC: DLC; Rio, 1921 edition at MB and MH; Rio, 1926 at OCI, MH, CU. Not located in Porbase, which lists only a single copy of the third edition (1926), at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac locates a single copy, at Glasgow University.

10. BOCARRO, Antonio. Decada 13 da historia da India …. 2 volumes. Lisbon: Academia Real das Sciencias, 1876. Large 4° (28.2 x 23 cm.), mid-twentieth-century half calf over machine marbled boards (minor binding wear), spine with raised bands in five compartments, two crimson morocco lettering pieces per volume, gilt letter, remaining three compartments tooled in blind, decorated endleaves, original printed wrappers bound in. In very good condition, almost fine. xxiii, 374 pp., (1 blank l.); viii pp., [377]-805 pp., (1 l. errata). 2 volumes. $800.00

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. There is a section on the state of Christianity in Japan and the persecutions taking place
there (pp. 737-53). A great deal of space is devoted to Macao and the development of Sino-
Portuguese relations. Bocarro’s exhaustive account of the Zambesi River Valley and its
surroundings, given when relating the travels there of Gaspar Bocarro and Diogo Simões
de Madeira, is important source material for the history of African exploration. There is
also much information on Portuguese diplomatic and commercial relations with Persia.
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 at least claiming to return to the Catholic
fold. In 1629 he became the protégé of the Conde de Linhares, who appointed him
Guarda-mor of the royal archives of Goa and Chronicler of India. Bocarro’s masterpiece
was the Livro das plantas de todas as fortalezas, cidades e povoações do Estado de India Oriental.
The date of his death is uncertain, but was before 1649.

*Bibliotheca Boxeriana 65. Fonseca, Aditamentos p. 29: giving the date of publication
as 1866. Boxer, “Three Historians of Portuguese Asia,” in Instituto Portugues de Hongkong,
entre Portugal e a Persia pp. 275-6: confirming the publication date as 1876.

Reliable Information About China and Japan, in Wrappers

*11. BOCARRO, Antonio. Decada 13 da historia da India … 2 volumes. Lisbon: Academia Real das Sciencias, 1876. Large 4° (28.5 x 22.5 cm.), original printed wrappers. Scattered foxing in vol. I, volume II unopened, both volumes uncut. In very good condition overall. xxiii, 374 pp., (1 blank l.); viii pp., [377]-805 pp., (1 l. errata). 2 volumes. $600.00

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* West 8.


* West 8.


FIRST and ONLY separate EDITION.

* West 303.
15. **BOXER, Charles Ralph.** *O Grande Navio de Amacau.* Translated from the English by Manuel Leal Vilarinho. “Palavras de abertura” (pp. vii-xii) by Luís de Albuquerque. Macau: Fundação Oriente / Museu e Centro de Estudos Marítimos de Macau, 1989. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. xv pp., (1 l. with map), 330 pp., 1 blank l., large folding map, illustrations in text, copious footnotes, notes on weights, measures and money, bibliography. ISBN: none. $35.00


* See West 153 for the original edition, in English.

16. **BOXER, Charles Ralph.** *Opera minora.* Diogo Ramada Curto, ed. 3 volumes. Lisbon: Fundação Oriente, 2002. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. lx, 352 pp., (1 l.); lx, 346 pp., (1 l.); lxxxvii, 485 pp., (1 l.). Text in English and Portuguese. 3 volumes. $120.00

Volume I is subtitled Erudição / Erudition; volume II Orientalismo / Orientalism; volume III Historiografia / Historiography. A total of sixteen volumes were planned. However, the project appears stalled; it is uncertain that more volumes will appear.

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**Os Lusíadas in Chinese, Printed in Macau**

*With the Editor’s Signed and Dated Presentation Inscription*


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

Item 17
Biography of an African Explorer


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Henrique [Augusto Dias] de Carvalho (1843-1909), army officer and African explorer, led the important Portuguese expedition across Angola from 1884 to 1888. The expedition gave rise to the multi-volume report *Expedição portugueza ao Muatânga* (Lisbon 1889-1894), which constitutes one of the main sources for the history of Angola, particularly the land of the Lunda. Carvalho visited the Quimbundo, Cuango, and Cassai peoples. A city in Lunda was named after him.

See *Grande enciclopédia*, VI, 75-6. Porbase locates one copy each at Biblioteca Municipal Porto, Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and Instituto de Investigação Científica e Tropical, and two copies at Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Copac lists copies at British Library and SOAS-University of London.

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

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

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

Innocêncio IV, 331; XII, 327; XIII, 259: “muito interessante e util.” NUC locates complete sets at DLC, MH, FU, MB.
COLLECÇÃO
DESS
TRATADOS, CONVENÇÕES, CONTRATOS
E ACTOS PÚBLICOS
CELEBRADOS
ENTRE
A COROA DE PORTUGAL
E
AS MAIS POTENCIAS
DESDE 1640 ATÉ AO PRESENTE
CONTRADITOS, COORDENADOS E ANOTADOS
POR
JOSÉ FERREIRA BORGES DE CASTRO.
SECRETÁRIO DA LEGAÇÃO DE S. M. NA CÔRTE DE VIZEUGO, ASSOCIADO
PROVINCIAL DA ACADEMIA REAL DAS ACADEMIAS DE LISBOA.

TOMO I.

LISBOA
IMPRESSA NACIONAL
1856.

Item 19

*FIRST and ONLY EDITION.*


*FIRST and ONLY EDITION.*

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**Confucius’s Maxims**

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

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

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

Portuguese in Asia 1526-1536, by “A Pioneer Orientalist” — Boxer

23. COUTO, Diogo do. Decada Quarta da Asia, dos feitos que os Portugueses fizeram na conquista e descobrimento das terras, & mares do Oriente: em quanto governarão a India Lopo Vaz de São Paio, & parte de Nuno da Cunha. Composta por mandado do invencivel Monarcha de Espanha dom Felipe Rey de Portugal o primeiro deste nome. Por Diogo do Couto Guarda Mór da Torre do Tombo do Estado da India. Lisbon: Impresso por Pedro Crasbeeck, no Collegio de Santo Agostinho, 1602. Folio (28 x 19 cm.), contemporary sheep (rather worn), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, remains of lettering piece, double-ruled borders in blind on covers, text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Numerous woodcut initials. Main text in two columns. Light dampstains and toning. Small wormhole in first four leaves, mostly in blank portions, but touching a few letters of the third leaf without affecting legibility. Tiny round wormhole in blank margin of final two leaves. In good to very good condition. Title page has early scored ink inscription of Livraria do Collegio de Évora, somewhat later old inscription “Da Livraria do Conv., to de N. Sr.ª de Jesus de Lx.”, and old faded library stamp. (12), 207 ll. $6,000.00

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

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

There is a variant issue with a somewhat different title page, which reads: Decada Quarta da Asia, dos feitos que os Portugueses fizeram na conquista e descobrimento das terras, & mares do Oriente: em quanto governarão a India Lopo Vaz de sam Paio, & parte do tempo de Nuno da Cunha. Composta por mandado do muito catholico e invencivel Monarcha de Espanha dom Filipe Rey de Portugal o primeiro deste nome. Por Diogo do Couto Chronista e guarda mór da torre do tombo do estado da India. The verso of the title page of the present copy is blank, while the variant contains a “Carta de su Ma- // gestade pera Diogo do Couto // Chronista & guarda mór da torre do Tombo do esta- // do da India.” The rest of both
DECADA QUARTA DA ASIA
DOS FEITOS QUE OS PORTUGUESES EFIZERAM NA CONQUISTA E DESCOBRIMENTO
das terras, & mares do Oriente: em quanto governaram a India Lopo Vaz de Sao Paio, & parte de Nuno da Cunha.
Composio por mandado do inuencie Monarcha de Espanha dom Felipe Rey de Portugal o primeiro deste nome.
POR DIOGO DO COVTO GUARDA MOR
da torre do tombo do citado da India.

Com licenca de santa Inquisição & Ordinario.
EM LISBOA.
Impresso por Pedro Crasbeeck, no Collegio de santo Agostinho. Anno M. DCII.

Item 23
issues appear to be from the same setting of type, except that the present copy contains the signature ¶2, while this signature is absent from the variant.


Porbase locates five copies, four in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one of the other issue, lacking the final leaf, with three leaves mutilated, cut down and with serious worming; another of the present issue, lacking the final leaf, cut down, with serious worming and with major repairs; a third of the present issue with serious worming; the fourth copy, the other issue, apparently in good condition or better), and one copy in the Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra (cut down and in poor condition; appears to be the other issue).

Includes Comments on How Chinese Harm Portuguese India

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

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

The text is based on a manuscript held by the Academia das Ciencias. (Innocêncio noted that it should have been corrected by comparison with a more accurate manuscript at the Biblioteca Pública of Évora.)

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

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


First European Book Devoted Exclusively to China


26. CRUZ, Frei Gaspar da. *Tractado em que se co[n]tam muito por este[n] so as cousas da China, co[m] suas particularidades, [e] assi do reyno dormuz.* Évora: Em casa de Andre de Burgos, 1569 [title] / 1570 [colophon]. 4° in eights [19.1 x 13.9 cm], mid-twentieth-century stiff vellum (very minor rubbing to spine and boards), manuscript title to spine, red ink borders to covers, marbled endleaves. Sympathetically washed. Very small repair to title page and to leaf b ii, not affecting text. Very minor repairs to worming in outer margin of a few leaves. Minor
marginal stains. Formerly in the personal collection of H.P. Kraus with his bookplate affixed to the inside front cover. Far East books in the library of Nicholas Ingleton with his bookplate. A few contemporary annotations. (88) ff., with woodcut arms and border on title page and woodcut initials. $285,000.00

Very rare FIRST EDITION of this eyewitness account: “the first European book devoted exclusively to China” (Lach, I, p. 330). This highly important work, the first printed book published in the West on the subject, served as the primary source on China for European authors and their readers, most of whom never set foot in the East, for many decades following its publication.

In 1548 Gaspar da Cruz, a native of Évora, along with ten fellow Dominican friars, departed for Portuguese India with the purpose of establishing a mission in the East. Cruz visited Goa, Chaul, Kochi, and Portuguese Ceylon. In 1554 Cruz was in Malacca and thence left for Cambodia on a (failed) attempt to found a mission there. In 1556 he was in Guangzhou bay on the island of Lampacao and later went to Guangzhou itself to preach. By 1560 he had departed China and by 1565 he was on his return to Portugal where he published the present work in Évora in 1569/70. His Tractado provides a highly unusual and remarkable eyewitness account of Ming China, including many details never before published in the West. Comparing the work to the better known account of Marco Polo’s travels to Asia, Boxer remarks: “there can be no doubt that the Portuguese friar [Cruz] gives us a better and clearer account of China as he saw it than did the more famous Italian traveler” (Boxer, p. lxiii.)

Although some information about China had entered Europe through general histories on the Orient (such as the writings of the Portuguese historians Fernão Lopes de Castanheda [c. 1550-1559], João de Barros [1496-1570], and Damião de Goes [1502-74], or, as was the case with Galeote Pereira, formed part of a Jesuit annual relation, “these accounts were not books on China, but only parts of books which dealt incidentally with China” (Boxer, p. ixii). Cruz’s intention, by contrast, was to produce a book wholly on China, as is clear from its title and preface. It is, notes Rogers, “the first Renaissance book on China to appear in print” (Europe Informed, p. 87). Even the inclusion of several leaves at the end of the book onOrmuz where the author stopped on his way back to Europe “is obviously an afterthought of the printer, as Cruz makes no allusion to this appendix in the preface in which he outlines the scope of his work” (Boxer, p. ixii).

Cruz uses (and dutifully cites) the few early written sources available to him “but adds much information from his own experience, particularly about Chinese social life at Canton which clearly fascinated him. Among many more things, he does not forget to describe his pet Cantonese song-birds, who turned December into April with their singing …. He is the first recorded (and for a long time only) European to appreciate Chinese music, and he found Chinese practices of husbandry and navigation in many ways superior to those of Europe. He made good use of his eyes and ears during his short stay in Kuantung [Canton/Guangzhou]; and he took the trouble to obtain translations of Chinese state documents and private letters which greatly enhance the value of his work. The unbounded admiration which (in common with his countryman Galeote Pereira) he expressed for many aspects of Chinese life and work forms an interesting contrast to the more critical attitude of Fr. Martin de Rada” and other subsequent writers (Boxer, p. ixii). “From the astuteness and accuracy of his minute observations on Chinese customs, both religious and secular, it is clear that he probably took detailed notes while at Canton” (Lach, Lii, p. 748), and integrated this information into his discussions which include geography, architecture, social structure, craftsmen and merchants, agriculture, costume, funerary practice, slavery and justice,
Tratado em que se
contém muito por esses os causas
da China, e suas particularida-
dades, assim como domus
côrpo e pessoal. R. padre frer
Balcão da Cruz de Ordê
de sam Domingos.
Dirigido ao muito poderoso Rei Dom
Sebastião nosso senhor.

Impresso com licença, 1599.
police and prisons, women, the status of the emperor, relations with Portugal, the Islamic presence in China, and plagues and natural disasters.

Marco Polo’s (1254-1324) famous account of Asia, though written earlier than that of Cruz (and first appearing in print in 1477), was devoted not to Cathay itself, but generally to the “Kingdoms and Marvels of the East,” and, according to Boxer, in those passages that do discuss China, Polo’s work is notoriously unobservant, especially about aspects of daily life and culture. Polo, in contrast to Cruz, fails to mention the Great Wall, the importance of tea, the custom of foot binding, fishing with the aid of trained cormorants, the practice of artificially hatching eggs, the antiquity of Chinese book printing, or the peculiar characteristics of Chinese writing, all details that would become signposts in Europe’s conception of China. Where Polo’s “associations in China were chiefly with foreigners,” Cruz was “a missionary of more than ordinary zeal and energy” and used his local contacts to pen this “exceptionally honest” account (Boxer, pp. lxii, lxi).

In 1560 we find Gaspar da Cruz at the Portuguese fort at Hormuz, and after some three years he returned to India before departing for Portugal for good in about 1565. Cruz arrived in Lisbon in 1569 at the height of the great plague of that year, and after administering to the ill, he himself succumbed to the epidemic on February 5, 1570. The Tractado is dated 1569 on its title page and February 20, 1570, on its colophon, suggesting that Cruz had drafted the work before his return to Portugal but did not live to see its publication. The Tractado is his only published work.

It should be noted that seventeenth-century Iberian writers regularly cited Cruz in their booklists of texts relevant to the Far East [see Rogers, p. 87, no. 72]. The Tractado was translated/paraphrased by numerous writers, both Spanish and English, but the widest diffusion of Cruz’s narrative came when Juan Gonzales de Mendoza, who relied heavily on Cruz’ work, published his Historia of 1585 which became a pan-European bestseller through its numerous translations and reprintings. There is also an abridged translation of Cruz in Samuel Purchas’ Pilgrimes, Part III (London, 1625), but in terms of quality, Cruz would not be surpassed until the fundamental China texts of Matteo Ricci (1552-1610) and Nicolas Trigault (1577-1628) in the seventeenth century.

For an English translation of Cruz’ Tractado with an important historical introduction, see C.R. Boxer, South China in the Sixteenth Century.

Caminho
dos
Frades Menores
para a vida eterna,
composto
Pelo P. Fr. Jacinto de Deos:
Primeiro Padre da Provincia da
Madre de Deus dos Capuchos, & Comissário Geral dos
Frades Menores, Deputado do Santo Ofício da In-
quisição de Goa em a India Oriental, & natural
de Macao:
Dedicado
ao Eminentíssimo Cardeal Senhor
Dom Veríssimo
De Alencastré,
Inquisidor Geral destes Reinos, & Senhórios de Portugal,
Por seu menor servo, & Orador
Fr. Amaro d’E. Antonio,
Ministro Provincial, e Primeiro
Padre da sua Provincia da Madre de Deus de Goa.

Em Lisboa,
Na Officina de Miguel Deslandes,
Impressor de Sua Magestade.
Com todas as licenças necessárias, Anno 1689.

Item 27
Tribute to the Franciscan Order, Written by a Native of Macao

27. DEUS, Jacinto de, O.F.M. Caminho dos frades menores para a vida eterna. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Deslandes, 1689. 4°, contemporary stiff vellum, fore-edge cover extensions, spine with vertical title in manuscript, textblock edges rouged. Small woodcut floral vignette on title-page. Woodcut initials. Woodcut headpiece on recto of second preliminary leaf; typographical headpiece on recto of following leaf. Large woodcut tailpiece on p. 386. Very small blank piece torn away in upper corner of title-page; neat repairs to upper blank margins of a few leaves; occasional slight marginal stains. In very good to fine condition. Remains of small paper tag (nineteenth-century?) near foot of spine. (4 ll.), 389 [i.e., 387] pp. Page 387 wrongly numbered 389. $4,000.00

FIRST EDITION of this tribute to the Franciscan order. A second edition appeared at Coimbra, 1721 (with another issue in 1722).

In the course of his treatise the author frequently refers to specific situations in the “Estado da India” (i.e., all areas of Portuguese influence in East Africa and Asia), missionary activities, and monks who worked primarily in the East, many of whom were known to the author personally. He also discusses who can become a novice of the order—descendants of Jews, Moors and heretics are excluded, but there is mention of special conditions existing in India, and of exceptions that can be made there for those with some native ancestry (pp. 168-78).

According to Porbase, there is a variant issue, in which the final license is dated 18 May 1689. In our copy, there is indeed a license of this date on the verso of the final preliminary leaf, followed by:

Visto estar conforme com seu Original, pôde correr. Lisboa 24 Janeiro de 1690.
Pode correr. Lisboa 27 de Janeiro de 1690.
Serraõ.
Lamprea. Ribeiro.

The Franciscan Fr. Jacinto de Deus, born in Macao in 1612, worked in the province of Madre de Deus in Goa where he was provincial and a deputy of the Inquisition. He died in Goa in 1681.

TABOA
Dos Capítulos Provinciace da Provincia da Madre de Deos da India Oriental.

Foi ereita Provincia por autoridade Apostólica do Senhor Padre Gregório XV, e com a mesma autoridade se celebrou o primeiro Capítulo em 9 de Fevereiro de 1618.


Das Divisões: Primeiro, o Fr. Thomé de S. Miguel, Prédador, natural de São Thomé de Melapor.

Segundo, o Fr. Vicente de Espírito Santo, Prédador.

Terceiro, o Fr. Frey Antonio de Sá Miguel, Conselheiro, natural da Ilha de Sá Miguel.

Quarto, o Fr. Ismael de Santa Clara, Conselheiro, do Luniar.

Culhão, o Fr. Joaquim de Caetano, Conselheiro.

GUARDIAENS.

Na Madre de Deus de Goa, Fr. Manoel de Santa Maria, de Arzifana de Santa Maria a Presidente, de Mestre dos Noviços Fr. Joaõ da Annosciação.

No Convento de Nostra Senhora do Calvo Fr. Antonio da Santa Cruz, Conselheiro, de Lisboa; seu Presidente Fr. Angelo de Sánto Antonio, de Vilafr.

Em N. Senhora do Pilar Fr. Boavista das Chagas, Lente de Theologia, natural de Cochim.

No Convento de Cochim Fr. Antonio dos Reys; seu Presidente Fr. Pedro de S. João, aquelle de Vila, este de Lisboa.

No Convento de Santo Antonio de S. Thomé Fr. Nicolau da...
Important Source on Franciscan Missionaries in China, Malacca, Cambodia, and India
By an Author Born in Macau

28. DEUS, Jacinto de, O.F.M. *Vergel de plantas, e flores da Provincia da Madre de Deos dos Capuchos Reformados*. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Deslandes, 1690. Folio (28.1 x 19.8 cm.), contemporary vellum, originally limp (board stiffeners, warped, new endpapers and leather ties recently added), manuscript vertical title on spine, text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut vignette on title-page, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Paper flaw in F3 costing a few letters, light marginal dampstaining at end, occasional light spotting. Internally fine; overall in very good condition. Stamp of the Casa de Cadaval in blank margins of title and 2 text pages. Small square printed paper shelf-ticket of same with manuscript notations near upper outer corner of recto of second (older) front free endleaf. (6 ll.), 479 pp. $20,000.00

First and only complete edition of this very rare chronicle of the province of Madre de Deos, Goa, with hundreds of pages on China, Macau, Cambodia and Ceylon. Exceptions, titled *Descrição do Imperio da China* ... were published in Hong Kong, 1878. That edition is also very rare. *Vergel de plantas* begins with the arrival of Franciscan missionaries in Goa in 1540; it also provides significant material on Cochim, Damão, Chaul and Diu. Chapter 4 is devoted to the activities of Capuchins in China (pp. 115-271), many in Macau, and pp. 149-264 are given over to a “Descrição do Imperio da China,” which includes comments on buildings, navigation, language, police, government, industry, and more. Chapter 5 deals with Malacca and Siam (pp. 272-98), Chapter 6 with Cambodia (pp. 298-354). Chapter 8 has sections on Moçambique (pp. 424-6) and Ceylon (pp. 426-9), and a biography of a Capuchin who was a Kaffir (pp. 439-41). Throughout the volume are extensive comments on churches (including their miraculous images) and on the missionary activity of individual Capuchins in Goa and elsewhere in Asia. (Many of these biographies are 6 to 10 pages long.) While much has been written concerning Jesuit missions in this area, relatively little is known of the Capuchin work which this book details, including at the end a year-by-year chronicle from 1623 to 1679 with the names of the “guardians.” Everywhere the Capuchins went they established schools, wrote books in the vernacular of the country, and held public conferences with learned heathen. They found their chief obstacle to be European traders, including Portuguese.

Fr. Jacinto made efforts to consult primary source material: “Com grande trabalho descobri o fogo escondido no poço da antiguidade, & obscura caverna do esquecimento por cartorios, & archivos, por informações, & papeis, que alguns particulares curiosos conservarão” (†3v). Some of these documents are transcribed within the text.

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

During the eighteenth century, Fr. Jacinto was harshly criticized for unnecessarily turning into Portuguese many words that the critics thought had adequate Portuguese equivalents. One critic suggested that the *Vergel das plantas* should have been entitled *Sementeira de vocabulos latinos puérilmente aportuguezados*. Innocêncio notes, however, that many of Fr. Jacinto’s neologisms had been accepted into common Portuguese usage by the nineteenth century.


Poetry in Dialect of Macau


$35.00

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

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

Eyewitness Account of Macau

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

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

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

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


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

31. GOMES, P. João Pinto. Breve relação de huma terrível perseguição contra a Santa Relição Catholica, e seus operarios, succedida no Imperio da China na Corte de Pekim, em 1805. Composta por testemunha ocular. Com huma breve noticia das cousas mais notaveis daquelle famoso Imperio. Porto: Typ. de Vasconcellos, 1839. 8°, mid-twentieth-century quarter sheep over marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, decorated endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled red from an earlier (contemporary?) binding. Three woodcut tailpiece vignettes, including one at the end depicting an angel with trumpet and the word “FIM.” Small repair about the size of half a thumbprint at top of title page, affecting but not obscuring the letters “elaç” in “Relação.” A few light waterstains. In good condition. Small rectangular brown-on-beige printed paper binder’s ticket of Frederico d’Almeida, Rua António Maria Cardoso, 31 (ao Chiado) in upper outer corner of front free endleaf verso. 76 pp. $400.00

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

* Innocêncio X, 333 (the only copy seen had been in the possession of Jorge César Figanière, who had acquired it after the completion of his Bibliographia historica portugueza).
Cordier, Sinica II, 844-5. Gomes, Bibliografia macaense 710. On the Lisbon binder/finisher Frederico d’Almeida, see Matias Lima, Encadernadores portugueses, pp. 19-23. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 54263785 (Yale University, Cornell University Library); 81615452 (Yale University). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. While OCLC refers twice to this work at Yale, in the Sterling Memorial Library, Orbis refers to one copy only, at the Yale Divinity School Library. Not located in Hollis.


FIRST EDITION.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

Missionary Society in the South Seas

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

First American edition. On behalf of the Missionary Society, Captain Wilson took a group of missionaries on the Duff to the South Seas, where they established a mission in Tahiti in 1796. This volume, although primarily about Captain Wilson, contains substantial information about the victories and setbacks of the missionaries and evaluations of their work by the Missionary Society, relating for the most part to the voyage to establish a mission at Tahiti in 1796-98. A settlement of twenty-five people was formed in Tahiti, but was forced to decamp to Australia due to the civil wars. This volume also includes significant material not in any of the earlier editions (e.g., pp. 141-52, with an account of the conversion of Pomarré, King of Tahiti, and pp. 175-98). Many valuable details about Tahiti, Fiji, Tonga and the Marquesas are included. Captain Wilson’s ship put in briefly at Rio de Janeiro in November 1796 (see pp. 123-6), and for slightly longer at Canton (pp. 127-35).

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.


Third edition, “an excellent modern edition” (Boxer, Fidalgos p. 209). The first edition of the Jornada, printed xylographically by the Jesuits at Macau in 1718, was unique among
the books from that press in not dealing with religious, ecclesiastical or linguistic subjects. (See Boxer, Sino-European Xylographic Works 11, Cordier Sinica 2319, and Innocêncio IV, 45.) It is quite rare: Porbase and OCLC locate only 3 copies worldwide (Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, British Library, and the Boxer copy at Indiana University). The second edition was printed in Lisbon, 1732.

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

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

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

Howgego, Encyclopedia of Exploration to 1800, A47. Gomes, Bibliografia macaense 752. On the first 2 editions, see Innocêncio IV, 45. Scholberg, Bibliography of Goa and the Portuguese in India lists only the 1732 edition, CB88. Not located in NUC. Copac locates a copy each at the School of Oriental and African Studies and University of Liverpool.

Revised and Enlarged


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. There are dozens of entries for Chile, Peru and Ecuador.

The original edition, in three volumes (1974-1983), has long been out of print and commanded high prices in the antiquarian market.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. An interesting catalogue-cum-history of Chinese artifacts and culture published by the author, an importer of Chinese teas and merchandise, for the great Exposition Chinoise in Paris that year. There are sections on Chinese printing, art, opium, tobacco, tea, silk, etc. The engravings show architecture, landscapes, furniture, plants, and more.

* NUC: CU, MH, NIC. OCLC: 2582950; 419895211; 984514270; 613122476; 1049966218.


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

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

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

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

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

Organization to Preserve Portuguese Culture in Macau


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

COMPROMISSO
DA
MIZERICORDIA
DE
MATAO
ORDENADO, E ACEITADO
EM JANEBRO DE MDCCXXVII
PARA MAIOR GLORIA DE DEOS, E DA VIRGEM
NOSSA SENHORA.

Impresso em Macau em 1843.
Na Typographia Activa
De Joao Jose da Silva e Souza
Macau’s Santa Casa da Misericórdia

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

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

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

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


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

† Gomes, *Bibliografia macaense* part II, 154 (does not give the imprint, collation, size or format). Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (44 databases searched).
Important Study of Macau and Timor

44. 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.


Introduction by Jorge Manuel Flores; essays by Flores, António Vale, Susana Münich Miranda and Cristina Seuanes Serafim, Münich, Serafim, Maria Augusta Lima Cruz, Alexandra Curvelo (with collaboration of Celina Bastos), Paulo Drumond Braga, and Luís Filipe F.R. Thomaz.


Introduction by the editor; essays by Angêla Guimarães, Fernando Figueiredo (3), Paulo Drumond Braga, João Carlos Oliveira, and Pedro Mesquita.


Preface by the editor. Essays by Célia Reis (6), Peter Haberzettl and Roderich Ptak, and Fernando Figueiredo.


Compiled by João Carlos Oliveira, the ample analytical index [pp. 7-167] is followed by an index to the illustrations.

On the Martyred Bishop of Nanking


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas tells Fr. João de N. Senhora his opinion of the latter’s eulogy on the martyrdom of Francesco de Santa Rosa
de Viterbo, a Franciscan who served as bishop of Nanking (Nanjing) from 1742 to 1750. Most of the Carta is a discussion of the bishop’s actions in China.

Nanking, Peking, and Macau were all part of the Portuguese Padroado in the East: the king of Portugal named the bishops and paid their living expenses. All the missionaries mentioned in this account suffered persecutions at the hands of Chinese authorities.

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


46. MATIAS, Margarida Lopes Garrido Marques. Macau, século XX: dicionário de artistas plásticos. Chinese translations by Zhang Weimin. 2 volumes. Lisbon: Fundação Oriente, [1998?]. Small folio (26.5 x 19.2 cm.), original illustrated wrappers. As new. 192; 182 pp. One of 1,000 sets. ISBN: 972-9440-94-8; 972-9440-95-6. 2 volumes. $100.00

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

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

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


**Wenceslau de Moraes Recounts Japanese Legends**

48. **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 compartments (minor wear at extremities), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, gilt letter; original illustrated wrappers bound in. Numerous halftone illustrations (primarily photos) in text. In very good condition. (3 ll.), 239 pp., (1, l 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.

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 Ō-Yoné Fukumoto. After she fell ill and died, Moraes renounced his post as consul and moved to Tokushima, her birthplace. In the face of growing hostility from the local inhabitants, he began to dress, eat and live like the Japanese. He lived with Ko-Haru, 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.

*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 *Biblos*, III, 937-9; and *Dicionário cronológico de
special list 351

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.

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

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

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


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

# Gomes, Bibliografia macaense 1156: calling for only 135 pp., and noting it as Volume I (with no further volumes mentioned); cf. part II, n.º 115 (Indice alfabético da legislação da Provincia de Macau, 1885-1914, without information on the imprint). OCLC: 34108966 (University of Hawaiii-Manoa, British Library, School of Oriental and African Studies); 218073491 (National Library of Australia); 432817817 (Biblioteca Nacional de España). Not located in Porbase. Copac repeats the British Library and the School of Oriental and African Studies.
ESBOÇO CRÍTICO
DA
CIVILIZAÇÃO CHINEZA
POR
J. ANTONIO FILIPPE DE MORAES PALHA
Com um prefácio do Exmo. Sr. Dr. CAMILLO PESSANHA
MACAU
Tip. Mercantil de N. T. Fernandes e Filhos
1912.
Preface by Camilo Pessanha Occupies Almost Half the Book; Includes Sections on Magic and Superstition in China

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

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

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

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

O PADROADO PORTUGUEZ
NA CHINA

(Limpos repagados por um amigo)

LISBOA
IMPRESSA DE J. G. DE SOUSA NETES
R. OS S. DE ABADE — 27
1873

Item 52
Macau’s Ecclesiastical Dominions


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

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

* Innocêncio XX, 210; on the author, see also VIII, 138. Gomes, *Bibliografia macaense* 1189. OCLC: 746982039 (California Lutheran University, Simpson University, Dordt College, Texas A&M University-San Antonio, Virginia Military Institute, Saint Mary’s University, Polytechnic Namibia, London Metropolitan University); 216448252 (National Library of Australia); 33270220 (e-book). Porbase locates two copies at the Instituto de Investigação Científica e Tropical, three at the Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and one each at the Biblioteca Central da Marinha and the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.


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

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

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

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

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FIRST EDITION.

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


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.


The preface occupies pp. 7-26.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.


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


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this important study, dealing mostly with nineteenth- and twentieth-century diplomatic relations between Portugal and China, mainly having to do with the status of Macau.

ESTUDOS SOBRE AS RELAÇÕES LUSO-CHINESES

Item 62
*64. SALDANHA, António Vasconcelos de, and Alfredo Gomes Dias, eds. Coleção de fontes documentais para a história das relações entre Portugal e a China. Série Especial, Volume II: Documentos relativos à neutralidade portuguesa durante a revolta Taiping e as novas guerras do ópio, 1850-1860… / [Title in Chinese]. Chinese translation by Jin Guo Ping. Macau: Fundação Macau / Centro de Estudos das Relações Luso-Chinesas / Universidade de Macau, 1998. Large 8°, publisher’s buckram with dust jacket. As new. 305 pp. Text in Portuguese (with some documents in English or French) and Chinese. One of 1,000 copies. ISBN: 972-658-043-9. $45.00


The Memorandum originally was printed by the Imprensa Nacional: Lisboa, 1920. We have never seen a copy on the market.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

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

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

The author emphasizes the uses of certain plants in other parts of the world beyond China and India. In the entry on “canna de assucar” or sugar cane, the author outlines the history of the plant from East India, to when the Portuguese introduced it to Madeira, the West of India, and South America in 1510 (p. 73). Following this is an entry on “Canna de assucar do norte da China” or Chinese Northern Sugar Cane, a similar plant and which, according to the author, is grown in South Carolina in the United States (pp. 73-74).

Another mention of North America is in an entry for “Jangom” or Maize, Indian Corn. The author describes how it is used in Brazil, North America and Africa. The author writes specifically of the American preparations of corn starch and Oswego arrowroot.

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

* Gomes, *Bibliografia macaense* 1563. OCLC: 20937429 (New York Botanical Garden, Harvard University, Botanical Libraries-Harvard University); 52010823 (National Library of Australia, University of Hong Kong); 504302864 (British Library); 776467972 (British Library Reference Collections); 27966507 (Royal Botanical Gardens-Kew); 20160523 is digitized from the original at Harvard University. Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Kew. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase, and National Library of Australia.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

Classic Work on the Portuguese Jesuits—Substantial Sections on Brazil, India, and Angola—Details on Missions in China and Japan—Extremely Rare with Both Engraved Title Pages and the Two Extra Leaves Following Page 232

72. TELLES, Balthazar, S.J. *Chronica da Companhia de Iesu, na provincia de Portugal, e do que fizeram, nas conquistas d’este Reyno, os Religiosos, que na mesma provincia entraram, nos annos em que vivo S. Ignacio de Loyola .... Primeira [and Segunda] Parte*. 2 volumes. Lisbon: Por Paulo Craesbeeck, 1645-1647. Folio (29.3 x 20.4 cm.), nineteenth-century mottled calf (minor wear; hinges weak), spines elaborately gilt with raised bands in six compartments, author and title on crimson label in second compartment from head, volume on crimson label in fourth, all edges rouged. Title-pages in red and black with double-rule border enclosing typographical ornament; main text in 2 columns with double rule between columns and surrounding each page; woodcut initials and head- and tailpieces. Scattered browning; small marginal wormhole in 200-odd pages of volume II, not affecting text. In fine condition. Engraved armorial bookplate in each volume of José C.[aetano] Mazziotti Salgado Garção, and with his small blindstamp on each title-page and engraved frontispiece. Engraved title, (12 ll.), 709 pp. [actually 711, with pp. 663-4 repeated; Nn of 4 leaves, Fff and Kkk of 8 leaves rather than 6; Mmm1 misbound before Nnn1; p. 673 misnumbered 674]; engraved title, (8 ll.), 904 pp. [actually 908, with 2 extra leaves following p. 232, as described in Borba de Moraes; Vvv and Eeee of 4 leaves rather than 6].

2 volumes. $18,500.00

FIRST EDITION of a work that is extremely rare with both engraved title pages and the two extra leaves following p. 232 in volume II—all of which are present in this
Item 72
copy. The Robinson / Phillipps copy, sold at Sotheby’s in June 1986, lacked the engraved title page in volume II.

Telles’ work is an important source for the history of the early Jesuit missions (up to the 1550s), particularly in Brazil and India. On Brazil, see Book 3, chs. 1-13, Book 4, chs. 7-12, and Book 5, chs. 6-13 and 52. On India, see Book 1, chs. 10-12, Book 2, chs. 4 and 48-51, and Book 6, chs. 10-13, 35-39 and 61. There is also significant material on the Congo (Book 2, ch. 27 and Book 5, ch. 5), Angola (Book 6, chs. 26-31), Ethiopia (Book 6, chs. 2-9 and 40-43), plus brief references to Sierra Leone and S. Thomé (Book 6, ch. 31).

The text refers to the work of P. Melchior Nunes Barreto in China and Japan in 1551 in Book 3, ch. 27 (I, 546-49), and also mentions P. Melchior’s good friend St. Francis Xavier. Balthazar Telles taught rhetoric, philosophy, and theology at Braga, Évora, Lisbon and Coimbra.


Attack on P. Gabriel Malagrida and Other Jesuits, and on the Chinese and Malabar Rites

*73. [TOSETTI, Urbano. Giovanni Gaetano Bottari, trans.]. Appendix as reflexões do portuguez sobre o Memorial do Padre Geral dos Jesuitas, apresentado a Santidade de Clemente XIII, ou seja resposta ao Amigo de Roma ao de Lisboa. Impressa em Genova, e traduzida em portuguez. N.p.: n.pr., 1759. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (somewhat worn, but sound; head and foot of spine defective; other minor binding wear), spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, red leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter. Small typographical vignette on title page. Two small wormholes are present at the head/fore-edge corner (never affecting text) on the front free leaf through to p. 390. Occasionally there are three wormholes that join to make one small and one larger wormhole on these pages. One small wormhole only, never affecting text, pp. 391-414; pp. 415-419 and final free leaf are clean, with no wormholes. Overall in good condition. (2 ll.), 419 pp. $250.00

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

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

The work is variously attributed to Urbano Tosetti (1714-1768), with Bottari as the translator, or to Bottari (1689-1775). Bottari was born in Florence and entered the service of the Corsini family as their librarian. In 1730 he moved to Rome, eventually becoming custodian of the Vatican Library. A philologist distinguished for his researches on Italian language and literature, he was a member of the Accademia della Crusca and edited the fourth edition of its Italian dictionary. Bottari also published various works on the art and archaeology of Rome.

*Borba de Moraes (1983), I, 42. Rodrigues 1305. Innocenzo II, 131 and IX, 108: calling for 440 pp., but this copy ends with the word “Fim” at the bottom of p. 419, and is complete according to the table of contents on the second preliminary leaf. Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books (but sold by us to JCB in December 2011). N1C: MH. OCLC: 79982405 (University of Minnesota, with 419 pp., giving Genova as the place of printing, and attributing the work to Urbano Tosetti); 651209179 (Biblioteca Nacional de México, with the same collation as our copy, and giving Genova as the place of printing); 81272672 (Harvard University [Houghton Library], a 24° without collation, giving Lisbon as the place of printing); 252890218 (Ibero-Americanisches Institut, with 419 pp., attributing the work to Bottari, and giving Genova as the place of printing); 223301061 (Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library—University of Toronto, same collation as our copy, attributing the work to Bottari and Tosetti); 645003869 (Universidad de Salamanca, with [2 ll.], 440 pp., giving the place of printing as Genova); 311401153 (with 440 pp., giving [Lisbon] as the place of printing, and Bottari as the author); 13007574 (Library of Congress, Newberry Library, University of Minnesota, and Bibliotheek Universiteit van Amsterdam, giving collation of [4], 1-419, [3], 421-440 pp., Bottari, M. Tosetti and U. Tosetti as authors, and without place of publication); 53983044 (Oliveira Lima Library—Catholic University of America, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, pp. 421-440 only); 257867846 (Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen, without collation). Not located in Porbase, which lists an edition of Genoa, 1759, with the same title and 215 pp. Not located in Copac.

74. TYAU, Min-Chi’en T.Z. The Legal Obligations Arising Out of the Treaty Relations Between China and Other States. Prefaces by Sir John Macdonell and Wu Ting-Fang. Shanghai: Commercial Press, Ltd., 1917. 8°, contemporary blue cloth (some wear), short title and author in gilt on spine. In good to very good condition overall. Internally fine. (2 ll.), xxii pp., (1 blank l.), 304 pp., with blank, unnumbered leaves following pp. 214 and 280. $85.00

FIRST EDITION. Includes a sketch of China’s treaty relations from 1689 to 1915, followed by sections on political treaties, economic treaties, and treaties of a general nature.
Macau, China and Japan are Discussed on pp. 55-65

*75. [XAVIER, Francisco José da Serra].  *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.* Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1782. 8°, contemporary crimson morocco (minor wear), spine with raised bands in six compartments, horizontal gilt fillets and gilt letter, boards with double gilt fillets at sides, marbled endleaves, all edges gilt. Woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title-page. Woodcut headpiece and initial. In fine condition. Engraved armorial bookplate of Jorge César de Figanière. (2 ll.), 132 pp. $3,500.00

**FIRST and ONLY EDITION.**

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

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

ELISIO E SERRANO.
DIALOGO
EM QUE SE DEFENDE E ILLUSTRA
A BIBLIOTHECA LUSITANA
CONTRA
A PREFACAO
DA
LUSITANIA TRANSFORMADA
Ecrita por hum Socio da Academia Real
das Sciences de Lisboa.

Nam percem da lemnança o primor, que obriga
o animo generoso a ser defendor do autente, & mui-
to mais ainda do defanto (SENHOR ABBADE DE
SEVER) que ja nam tem licença para poder falar
por sy.


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