RICHARD C. RAMER

Special List 402
Ethiopia, Kenya & Tanzania
February 8, 2021

Special List 402
Ethiopia, Kenya & Tanzania

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 402

Ethiopia, Kenya & Tanzania

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

1. ALVARES DO ORIENTE, Fernão d'. Lusitania transformada composta por ... dirigida ao Illustissimo e mui excellent 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 índice da sua linguagem 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. Innocêncio states that while the first edition is esteemed for its rarity, the second is preferable because it is more correct and has editorial additions. This 1781 edition was edited by Father Joaquim de Foyos, who supplied an original and interesting preface, occupying the second through fifth preliminary leaves. The sixth through eighth preliminary leaves contain the preface to the original edition by Domingos Fernandes, including a longer poem in Portuguese on the seventh leaf and the eighth leaf recto. A curious sonnet on the eighth preliminary leaf verso has the first four lines in Latin, the next four in Italian, the next three in Spanish, and the final three in Portuguese.

Lusitania transformada, a work of pastoral literature, is written in both prose and verse. The narrative centers on the peripatetic travels of Olívio, who is on a quest to find a locus amoenus, or place of ideal beauty and perfection. He travels through Portugal’s colonies and other places where there was a Portuguese presence, including Goa, Japan, China, southeast Asia, and Ethiopia. The bucolic romance, a Hellenistic literary genre, was reinvigorated in the early sixteenth century with the publication of Sannazzaro’s Arcidia (1502-1504). Pastoralism’s sustained popularity, thanks to the Diana of Jorge de Montemôr, 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
LVSI JANIA
TRANSFORMADA
COMPOSTA
POR
FERNÃO D’ALVARES DO ORIENTE,
DIRIGIDA
AO ILLUSTRISSIMO
E MVI EXCELLENTE SENHOR
D. MIGUEL DE MENEZES,
Marquês de Villa Real, Conde de Alcântara
e de Valeença, Senhor de Almeida, Capitão-Mor e Governador de Ceuta.

Impressa em Lisboa por Luiz Elipúñian anno de 1607,
e agora reimpresa, e revista com hum indice da
sua linguagem por hum Socio da Academia
Real das Ciencias de Lisboa.

LISBOA
NA REGIA OFFICINA TYPOGRAPICA.
Anno M. DCC. LXXXI.
Com Licença da Real Casa da Censoria.
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. *Lusitânia 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, *Lusitânia 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. *Lusitânia 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 *O Lusíadas* (1572) that incorporated the early Portuguese encounters with Asia into a literary context. The author was a contemporary of Camões, and the two authors have much in common. There has been speculation that works attributed to Alvarez do Oriente are really by Camões, and vice versa.

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

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

*Imprensa Nacional* 284 (without mention of the folding leaf with the “Laborinto”). _Innocência 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 *Biblos* 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); 67878955 (Houghton Library, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto, University of Michigan); 557678788 (British Library, Bibliothèque nationale de France, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 46272964
Portuguese Conquests in Africa, India and China


4 volumes. $800.00

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

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

* Borba de Moraes (1958) 1, 29-30; curiously, the revised ed. does not list this work. Innocéncio 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. See also Howgego, Encyclopedia of Exploration to 1800, A90. NUC: DLC, PPULC, OCl, CyY, PP, PBL.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Deals mainly with West Africa, although there are interesting introductory chapters with background material on the Padroado Régio, the integration of Henry the Navigator’s discoveries and expansion into the Papal Cruzada geral, the cathedral at Ceuta, relations of the Roman Curia with the Emperor of Ethiopia in the age of Henry the Navigator, “As Missas do Infante,” and the Padroado of the Order of Christ on Madeira.

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4. CORTE-REAL, Jeronymo. *Naufragio e lastimoso sucesso da perdiçam de Manoel de Sousa de Sepulveda, & Dona Lianor de Sá sua mulher, e filhos, Vindo da India para este Reyno na Náo chamada o Galião grande S. João, que se perdeo no cabo de Boa-Esperança, na terra do Natal …*. [Lisbon]: Na Oficina de Simão Lopez, 1594. 4°, modern (early twentieth-century?) green quarter morocco over pebbled paper boards (corners worn; some other minor binding wear), smooth spine with fillets in gilt and blind, short author-title and date in gilt, pink endleaves. Title-page in red and black. Woodcut initials. Small repair to license leaf, affecting a few letters of privilege on verso; minor paper flaw touching 1 letter of catchword. Final 18 leaves with outer margins slightly shorter, possibly supplied from another copy. Some light browning. In good condition. Early monogram (?) in ink in lower blank margin of title page, scored. (4), 206 ll. $19,000.00

FIRST EDITION of one of the most important epic poems in the Portuguese language, generally acknowledged to be second only to the *Lusiadas* of Camões. Contemporaries of the two poets were far from unanimous in ranking Camões above Corte Real.

The poem’s subject is one of the most celebrated events in Portuguese history: the shipwreck of the *São João* off the coast of Natal in 1552, which was followed by a trek through the wilderness of southeast Africa. The *Naufragio* was and continues to be by far the most popular of several peculiarly Portuguese contemporary accounts of maritime disasters, later collected under the title *Historia tragico-maritima*. This tragic, romantic drama is simply told, yet omits none of the more tawdry aspects of the journey. It is also of crucial importance as a source for the ethno-history of the tribes of southeastern Africa, giving a wealth of information concerning the Bantu and the Hottentots prior to their extensive contacts with Europeans.

Corte Real was perhaps born in the Azores in 1533. He was not only a poet but a painter, and possibly also a musician; he may have accompanied D. Sebastião to Alcácer Kebir and been captured there. The *Naufragio* and his other major work, *Sucesso do
NAVERAGIO
ELASTIMOSO SUCESSO
DA PERDIÇÃEM DE MA-
noel de Sousa de Sepulveda, & Dona Lia-
nor de Sá sua mother & filhos, vindo da In-
dia para este Reyno na nao chamada oga-
liao grande S.João que se perdeu no cabo
de boa Esperança, na terra do Natal.

E a perigrinação que tiverão rodeando terras de Ca-
fres mais de 300. legoas tê sua morte.

Composto em verso heroico, & octava rie-
ma por Jeronimo Corre Real.

Dirigido ao excelentíssimo príncipe D. Theodoro
Duque de Bragança, & Barcellos, Marques de Vi-
lauçôsa, Conde de Ourém, Señor das villas dAr-
rayolos, & Portel. Summa felicidade.

Com licensa da saúla Inquisição, e do ordinario,
& de sua Majestade.

Na oficina de Simão Lopez.
Com privilegio Real por dez annos.
M. D. XCI I I I.
segundo cerco de Diu, 1574, were written after he retired to an estate near Évora. He died sometime before May 12, 1590.


Orders of Chivalry, With Emphasis on the “Estado da Índia,”
By a Native of Macau

Includes Details on Activities of Military Orders in Ethiopia

5. DEUS, Jacinto de, O.F.M. Escudo dos cavalleiros das ordens militares. Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Craesbeeck de Mello, 1670. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (ties gone, small hole in spine near head), vertical manuscript title on spine, text-block edges sprinkled red. Large, elegant woodcut initial on recto of second leaf. Smaller woodcut initial on p. 1. In fine condition. (12 ll.), 307 pp. $6,000.00

FIRST EDITION. In this work Fr. Jacinto de Deus treats 61 military orders, including the Orders of Santiago, Malta, Aviz, Christ, the Templars, etc. There is even a brief section (pp. 192-4) devoted to King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table! He gives accounts of their foundation, their jurisdiction, and their activities, if any, in the early discoveries, in Ethiopia, and in the “Estado da Índia.” The final section (pp. 266-307) contains letters from King Philip III (II of Portugal) to the Conde da Vidigueira, to D. Jeronymo de Azevedo, and to D. Francisco Mascarenhas, viceroy of India, as well as one letter from King Philip II (I of Portugal) to D. Fr. Aleixo de Menezes, Archbishop Primate of India, regarding various decrees, papal authorizations, and so on, related to the military orders in the East. The book is dedicated to D. Rodrigo de Castro, Senhor de Sirigão, in Damão. The preliminary leaves include a neo-Latin epigram, a sonnet in Portuguese “A Monarchia Portugueza ao Author”, an unsigned poem in Spanish of four ten-line stanzas, a poem in Portuguese of six six-line stanzas by Fr. Hyacintho de Santo Thomas, followed by two Portuguese sonnets and a three-page elegy in Portuguese, all by the same author.

The Capuchin 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
ESCUUDO

DOS

CAVALLEIROS

DAS ORDENS

MILITARES.

FR. IACINTO DE DEOS

primeiro Padre da Provúncia da Madre de Deus dos Capu-

têos de Nossa Padre S. Francisco na India Oriental; Me-

tre em a Sagrada Teologia, & natural da Cidade

do Nome de Deus de Macao.

O OFFERECê, E DEDICA

A D. RODRIGO DE CASTRO

Senhor de Sirigaô, em terras

de Damaô.

EM LISBOA.

Com todas as licenças necessárias.

Na Officina de Antonio Craesbeck de Mello, Impre-

sor de Sua Alteza. ANNO 1670.

Item 5
Item 5
died in Goa in 1681. In the present copy, on the verso of the fourth unnumbered leaf is a final three-line taxation statement dated 27 March 1670. According to Porbase, one of the copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal is a variant which does not contain this taxation statement.


First Edition of This Collection of Accounts of Florida, Ethiopia & Brazil


Lisbon: Na Typografia da mesma Academia [Real das Sciencias], 1844. 4°, twentieth-century limp vellum (slight wear), flat spine richly gilt, crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, covers with gilt border and gilt acorn in each corner, marbled endleaves, top edges gilt, leather ties, original peach printed wrappers of the fourth and final work bound in. Woodcut arms of the Real Academia das Sciencias on title page. Printed on “papel selado” of 10 and 40 reis. In very good condition. (3 ll.), xii, 139 pp., (4 ll.). 4 numbers in 1 volume [all published]. $800.00

First edition of this collection. The original editions, printed in 1557, 1564, 1576, and 1565, respectively, are almost impossible to obtain.

The *Relação do descobrimento da Florida* is the second edition, first issue of the Gentleman of Elvas’ *Relaçam verdadeira dos trabalhos que ho governador don Fernando de Souto e certos fidalgos portugueses passaram no descobrimento da provincia da Frolida* [sic], first published at Évora, 1557. The first edition is extremely rare: Alden & Landis list only four copies, at New York Public Library, John Carter Brown, the British Library, and Lisbon, Biblioteca da Ajuda. The Relaçam was soon translated into French (Paris, 1599), and from French into English by Hakluyt (first edition London, 1609; cf. Allison 21). A Dutch translation appeared at Leiden, 1706, but the Portuguese original did not appear again until this edition of 1844 by the Academia. A second issue, with a new title-page and an added list of works in the series, appeared in 1875.

The anonymous author accompanied Hernando de Soto during Soto’s expedition in 1539-1543, which was the first exploration by Europeans of the southeast region of the United States. This eyewitness account, the primary source for the expedition, gives information about the journey and about Soto’s relations with the Indians. He landed
COLLECÇÃO
DE
OPUSCULOS REIMPRESSOS
RELATIVOS À HISTÓRIA DAS NAVEGAÇÕES, VIAGENS, E CONQUISTAS
VOS
PORTUGUEZES.
PUBLICADA
Pela
ACADÊMIA REAL DAS SCIENCIAS.

TOMO I.

LISBOA
NA TYPÓGRAFIA DA MESMA ACADÊMIA,
1844.

Item 6
at Tampa Bay on the west coast of Florida and led his men north to Georgia and the Carolinas, then west to Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas (as far west as Fort Smith). Soto died in 1542 on the banks of the Mississippi at Guachoya.

* Innocêncio II, 88: listing only volumes I-III. Porbase locates volumes I-IV only at the Biblioteca Nacional da Marinha (3 copies). Jisc locates no complete set.

**BOUND WITH:**

**CASTANHOSO, Miguel de.** Historia das cousas que o muy esforçado capitão Dom Christovão da Gama fez nos Reynos do Preste João, com quatrocen-tos Portugueses que consigo levou. Lisbon: Na Typographia da Academia [das Sciencias], 1855. 4°. Tomo I, N.II. (2 ll.), 93, (3) pp. Second edition of this important account of Ethiopia, originally published in 1564. A second issue appeared in 1875. This is an eyewitness account of the expedition of Cristóvão da Gama (ca. 1516-1542) to Ethiopia and Somalia. In 1541 Gama, son of Vasco da Gama, was dispatched to the area (via the Red Sea) by his brother Estêvão da Gama, viceroy of India. Cristóvão, with 400 musketeers and 130 slaves, was to assist the Emperor of Ethiopia (the legendary “Prester John”) in his war against the Somali Muslim army of Imam Ahmad ibn Ibrahim al-Ghazi (Ahmad Gurey). Gama defeated the Muslim army four times, but in 1542 was captured and executed. His men mounted another expedition in order to avenge his death. Miguel de Castanhoso, who accompanied the expedition, composed this account.


AND **BOUND WITH:**

**GANDA VO, Pero de Magalhães de.** Historia da Prouincia Santa Cruz, a que vulgarmente chamamos Brasil, feita por ... dirigida ao muito illustre senhor Dom Leonis Pereira, governador que foi de Malaca e das mais partes do Sul na India. Lisbon: Na Typographia da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1858. Tomo I, N. III. 4°. xx, 68 pp. [lacking the plate]. Second or third edition of the first book in Portuguese entirely devoted to Brazil, originally printed in Lisbon, 1576; of that edition, only eleven copies are known to exist. In 1858 a Rio de Janeiro edition was also published, based on the printed first edition. This Lisbon edition was based on a manuscript (see p. vii) whose whereabouts are presently unknown. (See Stetson’s edition of the Histories [1922] I, 49.) Magalhães de Gandavo had travelled to Brazil in the 1560s, and thought his countrymen did not appreciate its potential. His work is “virtually a glorification of Brazil, it invited the reader to emigrate to the colony using, in the words of Sergio Buarque de Holanda, “the language of an immigration agent”” (Borba de Moraes). He discusses geography, climate, topography, flora and fauna, minerals, and the Indians: their religion, social and political order, customs, etc. Magalhães de Gandavo was widely quoted by contemporaries such as Herrera, Gil González Dávila, Berredo and La Popellinière. The complete Historia was not widely known until Ternaux printed a French translation as the second volume in the Voyages, relations et memoires, 1837.

* OCLC: 7525596 and others. Porbase locates 2 copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and 3 at the Universidade Católica Portuguesa- Biblioteca João Paulo II. Jisc locates a single copy, at Oxford University.

AND **BOUND WITH:**

Second edition of this important embassy to Ethiopia. The original Lisbon 1565 edition is very rare. João Bermudez, a Galician, was a military surgeon and a clergyman. In 1520 he led an expedition to Ethiopia, where he was captured. Only in 1536 did he return to Portugal, as an envoy of the Ethiopian emperor. Three years later, Bermudes left for Goa, and then Ethiopia, where he lived from 1541 to 1556. He was named Patriarch of Ethiopia (as of 1559) and was the first to use the title “Patriarch of the East Indies.” Bermudes died in 1570 near Lisbon.

OCLC 9343486. Porbase locates 4 copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, 3 at the Universidade Católica Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II, and one each at the Universidade Nova de Lisboa and the Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo. Jisc locates a copy each at the British Library and the School of Oriental and African Studies.

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


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

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

On the author, see Forjaz de Sampaio III, 215; Inocêncio I, 151 and VIII, 167; Barbosa Machado I, 294-6; and Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, I, 324-5. See also Grande enciclopédia, XXII, 626. OCLC: 36301925 (Princeton University Library, Harvard College Library, Library of Congress, University of Toronto, Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg Carl von Ossietzky, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 636428616 (Zentralbibliothek Zürich); 492276766 (Université de Toulouse-Le MIRail). Porbase locates 16 copies. Jisc locates a single copy, at Oxford University.
Includes Information on Tanzania


FIRST EDITION. Massive, extremely useful publication, filling what had been a reference lacuna. It contains 2,327 articles in 1.2 million words, with 4,000 cross-references. There are indexes of ships and persons (7,500 entries), as well as bibliographies (about 20,000 citations).

Includes Information on Ethiopia


FIRST EDITION. Second volume of this massive, extremely useful publication, filling what had been a reference lacuna. It contains 732 articles in about 700,000 words, with numerous cross-references. There are indexes of ships and persons, as well as bibliographies.

Camões’ Ilha de Venus: Zanzibar or Tanzania?

10. MONTEIRO, José Gomes. *Carta ao Illmo. Snr. Thomaz Norton, sobre a situação da Ilha de Venus, e em defeza de Camões contra uma arguição, que na sua obra intitulada Cosmos, lhe faz o Snr. Alexandre de Humboldt*. Porto: Na Typographia de S.J. Pereira, 1849. 8°, original beige printed wrappers (slight wear, dampstain at upper margin of front wrapper). Internally fine, overall in very good condition. Author’s 2-line presentation inscription to J. [?] R. Nunes on the half title. 84 pp. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Defends Camões’s site of the Ilha de Venus as Zanzibar, against Alexander von Humboldt’s arguments in *Cosmos* that it was Tanzania.

José Gomes Monteiro (Porto, 1807-1879), Portuguese writer and literary critic, after studying canon law at Coimbra, left for England, where he spent two years before moving to Hamburg where he formed part of the firm Santos & Monteiro, which subsequently failed. In the library of the University of Gottingen he found a first edition of the *Autos of Gil Vicente*, which was used to prepare a critical edition, published in 1834. He also wrote *Eccos da lyra teutonica*, which appeared in 1848.

* Innocêncio IV, 363-4; see also XII, 348-9. José do Canto 1027. NUC: DLC, MH, MiU, CU. OCLC: 644781299 (online resource); 67878991 (University of California-Berkeley, Houghton Library, University of Michigan); 959073116 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste
Porbase locates eight copies: seven in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one at the Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra. Jisc locates a single copy, at British Library. KVK (51 databases searched), adds Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preußischer Kulturbesitz in addition to the records cited by Porbase.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this interesting exhibition catalogue.


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

Study of a Sixteenth-Century Viceroy of India, With Ribeiro’s Signed Presentation Inscription To the Dean of Portuguese Journalists Considerable Mention of Ethiopia

13. RIBEIRO, Aquilino. Constantino de Bragança, VII vizo-rei da Índia. Lisbon: Portugália Editora, [1947]. 8°, original illustrated wrappers (front cover defective below the title (affecting parts of the first two letters of the last word of the title and all of the half title; spine cracked in several places and defective). Overall in near good condition; internally fine. Needs binding. Author’s signed six-line presentation inscription to Acúrcio Pereira on half-title. Occasional penciled marginal annotations by Acúrcio Pereira in first half of book. 389, (1) pp., (5 ll.), errata slip, 17 plates [the first plate is in color and represents Constantino de Bragança], 43 black-and-white illustrations included in the text. $50.00

FIRST EDITION of this significant historical study of Constantino de Bragança, viceroy of Portuguese India from 1558-1561.

Aquilino Ribeiro (Carregal da Tabosa, Beira Alta, 1885-Lisboa, 1963) is considered one of the best twentieth-century Portuguese novelists: in 1960, he was nominated for
the Nobel Prize. Ribeiro was politically active in the Republican cause from 1907 until the fall of the monarchy in 1910. He was imprisoned in November 1907, but escaped in January 1908. He lived clandestinely in Lisbon, then went into exile in Paris, where he entered the Faculty of Letters at the Sorbonne in 1910. As librarian and conservator of the Biblioteca Nacional de Lisboa from 1919 until 1927, he associated with Raul Proença and Jaime Cortesão of the “Grupo da Biblioteca”. Ribeiro was one of the founders of the important review Seara nova (1921). From 1927 to 1932 he participated in several revolts, was imprisoned, escaped, and went into exile in Paris, the French Basque country, and Galicia; he also lived in Portugal clandestinely. In 1956, he founded and became the first president of the Sociedade Portuguesa de Escritores. Ribeiro was involved in the opposition to António de Oliveira Salazar and the Estado Novo. Several of his books were censored.

Provenance: Acúrcio Pereira (1891-1977) was considered the dean of Portuguese journalists; he wrote for practically every daily newspaper published in Lisbon and Porto during the 1930s, 40s, and 50s, as well as for literary reviews and magazines. In 1911 he joined the Diário de notícias, then headed by Alfredo da Cunha, rising rapidly from reporter to important editorial positions, serving 27 years as editor-in-chief. In addition to several books on diverse subjects, he collaborated on a number of theatrical pieces. See Grande enciclopédia XXI, 110; Actualização IX, 187. Also Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, III, 431.


Heroic Portuguese Colonists
With Discussion of Tanzania, Kenya & Zanzibar


FIRST EDITION; a second appeared in 1963. This novella is set during the coloniza-
tion of Angola and the author’s native Moçambique. In the introduction, Queiroz Ribeiro states that Portuguese have a special place in Africa, by virtue of having been there so long before other Europeans; this is why in Bantu they are called mesungo (white), while other Europeans are referred to by their nationalities. “Esta diferenciação, na aparência, insignificante tem, na realidade, significado de grande importância, que se traduz na consideração e estima que os indígenas mostram pelos portugueses” (p. 7). Chapter titles mention Portuguese missionaries, agricultural colonization, Tanganyika and Kenya (Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Mombassa), Djibouti, the Red Sea, and Egypt (Cairo, Port Said).

❊ Moser and Ferreira, New Bibliography of the Lusophone Literatures of Africa, n° 59: giving the date of publication as (1954). Not in Soares, Notícia da literatura angolana. Not located in NUC, OCLC: 8838316 (University of California-Berkeley, University of Florida, Northwestern University, Indiana University, Harvard University, University of Wisconsin-Madison); 729329544 (University of Zurich); 697185413 (digitized). Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc locates a single copy, at Manchester University.

Schuver, a Dutchman, left Cairo in late 1880 to seek a route to the East African coast by way of the Blue Nile. Due to the political turbulence following the Mahdist rebellion in the Sudan, he spent most of 2 years in the hills of the upper Blue Nile and the eastern watershed of the White Nile, which are described here in detail. After a brief return to Khartoum in late 1882, he took a steamer up the White Nile and was murdered in western Dinka country.

16. SOUSA, Frei Luis de. *Primeira [Segunda, Terceira, Quarta] Parte da Historia de S. Domingos Particular do Reino, e Conquistas de Portugal. Por Fr. Luis Cacegas, da mesma Ordem, e Provincia, e Chronista della. Reformada em estilo, e ordem, e amplificada em successos, e particularidades por Fr. Luis de Sousa filho do Convento de Bemfica. [Volume IV: por Fr. Lucas de Sta. Catharina, Chronista da Ordem dos Prégadores, e Academico da Academia Real]*. 4 volumes. Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1767. Folio (29 x 19.5 cm.), uniformly bound in contemporary cat’s-paw mottled sheep (minor wear; free endleaves removed from volume I), spines with raised bands in six compartments, crimson morocco lettering pieces, gilt bands and ornaments, text-block edges speckled blue. Woodcut title pages: architectural frame with 7 figures of São Domingo (or Dominicans?). Woodcut and typographical headpieces. Woodcut factotum initials. Text in 2 columns, except for transcriptions of decrees, documents, inscriptions, etc. Volume I: light dampstain at gutter at beginning; XXXX1-2 browned. Some browning in final quires of volume IV. A few small stains throughout the 4 volumes, but overall a set in very good to fine condition. (10 ll.), 718 pp. [702 wrongly numbered 904]; (19 ll.), 463 pp.; (9 ll.), 447 pp.; (14 ll.), 819 pp. 4 volumes. $3,000.00

Second edition of this classic account of the Dominican Order in Portugal and its overseas empire during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It includes many transcriptions of primary sources such as documents, decrees, and inscriptions. Frey
Luis de Cácegas (1540-1610), chronicler of the Dominicans in Portugal, began to gather the material for this work. At the request of the Dominicans, Frei Luis de Sousa took up the work after the death of Cácegas; the first volume was published in 1623, and two more in 1662 and 1678. The fourth volume, by Lucas de Santa Catharina, was first printed in 1733. It is rare to find all four volumes of the first edition together. A third edition appeared in 1866.

The chronicle begins with a life of St. Dominic (1170-1221). It includes a description of the establishment of dozens of Dominican monasteries and convents in Portugal, and details of the lives of hundreds of monks and nuns of the Order. In volume II, ten chapters deal with Dominicans in Africa (Loanda, Congo, Ethiopia, Guiné, Ceuta, Tangiers). In volume III, 39 chapters are on India (Goa, Chaul, Cochin, Solor). In the final volume, eleven chapters deal with India and the Far East (Siam, Malacca, Solor, other parts of Indonesia, and particularly Timor), and five more with Africa (the Kingdom of Mutapa and Ethiopia). Near the end, three chapters are on Irish monasteries established in Portugal.

Edgar Prestage comments in the Encyclopedia Britannica (11th ed., 1911), “The Chronicle has the defect of most monastic writings, they relate for the most part only the good, and exaggerate it without scruple, and they admit all sorts of prodigies, so long as these tend to increase devotion. Their order and arrangement, however, are admirable, and the lucid, polished style, purity of diction, and simple, vivid descriptions, entitle Frei Luís de Sousa to rank as a great prose-writer. His metaphors are well chosen, and he employs on appropriate occasions familiar terms and locutions, and makes full use of those charming diminutives in which the Portuguese language is rich. His prose is characterized by elegance, sweetness and strength, and is remarkably free from the affectations and false rhetoric that characterized the age” (XXV, 462). Bell noted that the Chronicle has “lasting value by virtue of his style” and is “in matter and manner one of the masterpieces of Portuguese literature” (Portuguese Literature, p. 242-3).

A descendant of the second Conde de Marialva, Fr. Luiz de Sousa (Santarém, 1557 or 1558?-Convento de Benfica, 1632), whose secular name was Manuel de Sousa Coutinho, entered the Knights of Malta as a novice. Shortly thereafter he was taken prisoner by Algerian pirates. As a captive in Algiers from 1575 to 1576 he befriended Miguel de Cervantes, who mentions him in Los Trabajos de Persiles y Sigismunda. Back in Portugal he earned a reputation as an unbending patriot when in 1599, as governor of Almada, he burned down his home rather than receive the Castilian authorities there. Perhaps because of this forthright attitude, he is said to have gone to Panama to seek his fortune in 1600, returning in 1604 or 1605. In 1613, he and his wife entered separate convents. (Almeida Garrett’s romanticized version of this, Frei Luiz de Sousa [1843], involved the return of the wife’s long-lost husband.) His classic Vida de D. Fr. Bertolomeu dos Martyres (1619) was described by Camilo Castelo Branco as a “livro divino”. According to Bell, “It is as a stylist, not as a historian, that Frei Luís de Sousa will always be read, and read with delight” (Portuguese Literature, p. 243). Bell lists Sousa as one of the great Portuguese authors who were virtually unknown to the English-speaking world, grouping him with King Dinis, Fernam Lopez, Bernardim Ribeiro, Diogo Barnezed, Heitor Pinto, Frei Thomé de Jesus, Ferreira de Vasconcellos, Antonio Vieira, and Manuel Bernardes (ibid., p. 14n).

17. TEIXEIRA FEO [or Feio; or Feyo], Bento. Relação do naufragio que fizeram as naos: Sacramento, & Nossa Senhora de Atalaya, vindo da India para o Reyno, no Cabo de Boa Esperança, de que era capitão mór Luís de Miranda Henriques no anno de 1647…. Lisbon: Na Officina Craesbeeckiana, 1650. Small 4°, disbound in a folding case of antique quarter calf over marbled boards, flat spine with crimson morocco lettering-piece, gilt letter. Woodcut initials. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.), 52 pp. $35,000.00

ORIGINAL EDITION of one of the narratives that later comprised the História trágico-marítima; extremely rare. As with all of these Portuguese shipwreck accounts from the mid-sixteenth to the mid-seventeenth century, it was later produced in a counterfeit eighteenth-century edition. Boxer noted, “I have never seen a copy of this first edition and have taken the description from the História da literatura portuguesa ilustrada, III, 214” (“An Introduction to the História trágico-marítima,” in Miscelânea de estudos em homenagem ao Prof. Hernâni Cidade, p. 86, no. 17A). In some corrections and clarifications to his previous article, Boxer refers to a copy in the Torre do Tombo, gives the collation (which agrees with ours) and calls it “excessively rare” (Quaderni portoghesi V [Pisa 1979], 107). Innocêncio and Figanière also knew only of the Torre do Tombo copy. The Visconde de Azevedo, mistaking the counterfeit edition for the original, reprinted the former on his private press in a limited edition of four copies at Porto in 1865.

The Portuguese vessels Sacramento and Nossa Senhora de Atalaya set sail from Goa together in February 1647. Neither was in good repair, and both were wrecked off the coast of Natal, 30 June and 4 July 1647. Each ship’s survivors were unaware of the other’s misfortune until the company from the Sacramento discovered the wreckage of Nossa Senhora de Atalaya. They finally caught up with their countrymen and together continued the arduous overland march toward Moçambique. Of 72 persons who reached shore after the wreck of the Sacramento, only five Portuguese and four slaves lived through the rigors of the journey. Authorities in Sofala held the survivors incommunicado for a month while investigating the whereabouts of jewels salvaged from both ships.

News of the loss of the ships took a long time to reach Lisbon: the first notice was apparently received in August 1649. Further details were supplied by Bento Teixeira Feo (or Feio, or Feyo), a treasury official in India who later served as theoureiro-mór in Lisbon. He had been aboard Nossa Senhora de Atalaya, and after being interviewed by the Overseas Councilors began to write this report of the shipwreck at the King’s command. Teixeira Feo’s moving narrative gives details of the shipwrecks and the dangers the survivors underwent as they made their way north. It is rich in description of the terrain, animals, vegetation, and the indigenous population, which makes it not only an affecting piece of literature, but a crucial source for the ethn-o-history of Southeast Africa.
RELAÇÃO
DO NAVFRAGIO
QUE FIZERAM AS NAOS:
Sacramento, & nossa Senhora da Atalaya,
vindo da India para o Reyno, no Cabo de
Boa esperança, de que era Capitão
mór Luis de Miranda Henri-
ques, no anno de 1647.

OFFERECE A MAGESTADE
DEI REI DOM IOAM O IV.
noSSo SeuXor.

BENTO TEIXEIRA FEO.

EM LISBOA.
Com todas as licenças necessárias.
Na Officina Craesbeckiana, Anno 1650.
of the differences between this 1650 edition and its eighteenth-century counterfeit, see Maria Teresa Payan Martins, Livros clandestinos e contrafacções em Portugal no século XVIII, pp. 234-9; a footnote on p. 234 states “Desta edição só temos conhecimento da existência de um exemplar, que faz parte do acervo bibliográfico do A.N.T.T.”. Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 67847640 (Bibliothek Universiteit Leiden). Not located in Forbase, which cites three copies (“aparado”) and a microfilm of the eighteenth-century counterfeit edition at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, plus another copy of the counterfeit edition at the Universidade de Coimbra. Not located in Jisc, which cites one copy each of the eighteenth-century and nineteenth-century editions, both at British Library.

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

18. 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 viveo 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 J.[osé] C.[aetano] Mazziotti Salema Garçao, 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 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,
Item 18
CHRONICA
DA COMPANHIA
DE IESV,
NA PROVINCIA
de PORTUGAL;
E DO QUE FIZERAM, NAS CONQUISTAS
de este Reyno, as Religiões, que na mesma Provincia entraram,
no ano em que viveu
S. IGNACIO DE LOYOLA,
noffio Fundador.
PELO P. M. BALTHAZAR TELLEZ
da mesma Companhia, natural da cidade de Lisboa,
& nella Lente de Prima de Theologia.
PRIMEIRA PARTE,
NA Qual se Contem os
princípios d’esta Provincia,
No tempo, em que a fundou, & governou
O P. M. SIMAO RODRIGUES,
Com sua sãa vida, & morte.
EM LISBOA
Com todos os hearços necessarios.
Por Paulo Cristebeck. Anno do Senhor M.DC.XXXV.
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. Tomé (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.


*Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 852: “This work is a classic for the information it gives about the first Jesuits in Brazil, and is very rare”; calling for the title-page plus 12 leaves at the beginning of volume I and title-page plus 8 leaves at the beginning of volume II, aside from the engraved title-pages: apparently in error, since descriptions of actual copies and the description in Innocêncio call for the same collation as this copy.


**Important Account of Ethiopia and One of the Earliest European Accounts of Tibet**

19. VEIGA, P. Manoel da, S.J. Relaçam geral do estado da Christandade de Ethiopia; reduçam dos Scismaticos; entrada, & recebimento do Patriarcha Dom Afonso Mendes; obediencia dada polo Emperador Seltan Segued com toda sua Corte à Igreja Romana; & do que de nouo socedeo no descobrimento do Thybet, a que chamam, gram Catayo. Composta, e copiada das cartas que os Padres da Companhia de Iesu, escreueram da India Oriental dos annos de 624, 625. & 626. Lisbon: Por Mattheus Pinheiro, 1628. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (small defects to spine), yapped edges (some fraying). Typographical headpieces and elegant large woodcut initials on leaves 1, 57, and 103. Old repair to upper blank margin of title page, never affecting text. Leaves 1 and 2 browned. Occasional light browning elsewhere. In good to very good condition. Small, round light-blue on red ticket of the Livraria Antiga e Moderna (Antiquaria) de Caldas Cordeiro, 16 Rua Nova da Almada, Lisboa, tipped on to upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. (2), 124 ll. Leaf 26 wrongly numbered 29; leaf 72 wrongly numbered 67. $6,800.00

FIRST EDITION of one of the earliest European accounts of Tibet, together with an account of Jesuit activities in Ethiopia at a critical time for Catholic missionary efforts there. There appears to be no other edition, although Barbosa Machado mentions a manuscript copy of a Spanish translation. The title translates as: “A general account of the state of Christianity in Ethiopia; Reduction of schisms; Entrance and reception of
RELACAM
GERALDO ESTADO
DA CHRISTANDADE DE ETHIOPIA; Reducam dos Seismicos; Entrada, & Recebimento do Patriarca Dom Affonso Mendes; Obediencia dada polo Emperador Seltá Segued com toda sua Corte á Igreja Romana, & do que de nouo socedea no descobrimeto do Thybeto, a que chamam, gram Catayo.

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

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

Com todas as licencias necessarias.

Em Lisboa, Por Matheus Pinheiro. Anno de 1625.

Item 19
the Patriarch Dom Afonso Mendes; Allegiance of the Emperor Sel'tan Segued and all of his court to the Church of Rome; and Fresh events in the discovery of Tibet, which they call Great Cathay. Compiled and copied from the letters which the Jesuit Fathers wrote from India during the years 1624, 5, and 6 by Father Manoel da Veiga, of the Society of Jesus, native of Villa Viçosa."

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

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

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

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

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

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

Although rumors of Christian communities turned out to be untrue, the missionaries were treated kindly by the people and by the king and queen of Guge, who gave Fr. Antonio a passport, or letter of privilege, granting him safe passage to Agra, and
permission to recruit fellow Jesuits for a mission in Tsaparang. The permanent mission, headed by Fr. Antonio, arrived in Tibet in August 1625. Fr. Antonio was eventually recalled to Goa, where he died of poisoning shortly before the permanent mission at Tsaparang failed in 1635.

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

Defends Fernão Alvares do Oriente’s Lusitânia transformada


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Xavier attacks Tomás Antonio Sánchez’s assertions (in Coleccion de poesias castellanas anteriores al siglo XV, Madrid: Sancha, 1779) regarding Fernão Alvares do Oriente, whose Lusitânia transformada was first published in 1607. Alvares, a contemporary of Camões, had traveled widely in India and China; his pastoral poem centers on the protagonist’s travels through the Persian Gulf, India, Goa, Japan, China, Indonesia, and Ethiopia, using an Eastern rather than a European Arcadia. This pamphlet begins and ends with quotes from Alvares’s work.

Father Francisco José da Serra Xavier (Lisbon, ca. 1740–ca. 1803–5?), a secular presbyter and a distinguished philologist, as assigned by a royal alvará of 13 May 1780, to write “a historia completa e verdadeira das grandes e gloriosas acções obradas pela nação portugueza na America, Asia e Africa, desde o principio do seu descobrimento até o presente.” Innocencio could discover no traces of such a work. Xavier, who was related to Diogo Barbosa Machado, wrote several works defending Barbosa’s works against critics.

* Fonseca, Pseudónimos p. 203: attributing the work to Francisco José da Serra Xavier. Innocencio II, 414; on the author, see II, 413-4 and IX, 317 (noting that it was difficult to gather this author’s works). Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc.
AOS ESTUDIOSOS PORTUGUEZES.

Mais obriga a razão, do que o costume.

HUM não esperado acaso fez com que viesse ter à minha mão hum livro, cujo título he o seguinte: Colecção de Poetas Castellanos anteriores ao Siglo XV; precedem noticias para a vida do primer Marqués de Santillana; e la Carta que escribiu al Condestable de Portugal sobre el origen de nuestra Poesía, ilustrada con notas por D. Thomas Antonio Sanches, Bibliothecario de S. M. Tom. I. Poema del Cid. Em Madrid por D. Antonio de Sancha, an. de 1779.

E vendo o seu Author, que o Marqués de Santillana atribui a origem, e os primeiros exercícios da Poesia vulgar na Helspanha a Portugal, e Galiza, cuja authoridade segue também o M. Sarmento; com tudo Sanches mais ambicioso da gloria da sua nação, que da verdade, nos nega ella primazia, concedendo a preferencia a Castélia; e parecendo-me pois, que seria fácil provar, que, antes do Senhor Rei D. Diniz, já entre os Portugalizes tinha começado a Poesia vulgar; intentei, para haver de lhe mostrar o seu engano, escrever huma Obra, na qual se viesse o principio, progresso, e augmento, com que se cultivou entre nós esta divina Arte, fixando a sua feliz época em Fernão Alvares do Oriente.

Os.

Item 20
Item 18
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