

Financial (1895) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 75.

DATED 25th Jan'y 1895.

INDEXED. 6/7

[Despatch Abstract.]

BOOKS.-

Requesting Messrs. Baker and Co. to obtain and forward to the Chief Secretary to Government nine copies of the work "The Portuguese in India" by Mr. F.C. Danvers in two volumes published by Messrs. W.E. Allen and Co., 15, Waterloo Place, London.

ca

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
So	1079		1895				
	414		14-5-95				
C	1086	S	1896				
	1782		1896				

Cor. 2,000-89-3-24.

Financial

189

Educational Department.

From

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Madras,

To

THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,

Fort St. George.

C. No. 3288/90 & 85/95

Order 25 January 1895 No 75

Mr. Baker & Co. will be requested to obtain and forward to the Chief Secy to Govt. 9 copies of the work "The Portuguese in India" - ~~being a reprint of the~~ ~~Revised Edition of this work~~ ~~published by~~ ~~W. H. Allen & Co., 13 Waterloo Place, London.~~

No.

Dated 12th
Despatched
Received 14th
Recd 15th

January 1895

CHIEF SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
12 JAN 1895
ENCLOSURES. 2. Encl. C. No. 3288 internal note

Subject.

Requesting the supply of 7 copies of Danvers' Portuguese in India to this Department.

BOOK BRAND
DESPATCHED
12 JAN 95

CS 19.1.95
Mr. Baker & Co. 6 Broad Street, Walthamstow, London
W. H. Allen & Co. 13 Waterloo Place, London
Attn: D. P. L.

Note. It is proposed to take in a copy for the Comptroller & Librarian in addition to the 7 copies suggested by the D. P. L. The price of the book is 42s and a copy for the Secy's Library does not appear to be required. It is proposed to order from Baker & Co. as they are the Agents for this Govt.

CS

23/1/95

CURRENT NO 3288

Secretary
Government of Madras.



Nov 20. 94

Danvers' Portuguese in India

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose
herewith prospectus of this work by
Mr. D. H. Danvers Registrar of the India
Office and to ask your kind perusal.
It is acknowledged by high authorities
to be a work of the greatest interest
and importance to every one connected
with India and I trust we may be
favoured with an order from your
government for the supply of copies.

I have the honour to be.

Your obedient servant.

PRO W. H. ALLEN & CO. L^{rs}

H. W. Wignall

SECRETARY

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras, 12th January 1895.

No. $\frac{13.13}{6}$

From Mr. D. Duncan, M.A., D.Sc.,
THE HONOURABLE ~~A. MONRO, M.A., B.Sc.,~~
~~Acting~~ DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras,

To
THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
FORT ST. GEORGE.

SIR,

Adverting to Endorsement No. 2515,
dated 17th December 1894, I have the honour
to request that 7 copies of Danvers' Portuguese
in India may be obtained for the Department,
a copy being allowed for each of the undermentioned
libraries.

1. Library, Presidency College
2. " Kumbakonam "
3. " Rajahmundry "
4. " Mangalore "
5. " Teachers' "
6. " Presidency Training School "
7. " for mistresses.
Office

2. I presume that Government will order a copy
for the new Public Library.

2515 M 17-12-94

Referred to the Director of
Public Instruction who is requested
to report ^{for} ~~if~~ ^{as to whether} he requires any copies;
and if so, how many.
(By order)

^{CB}
^{15/12}
J. B. George }
7 Dec 1894 }
A. A. }
17/12 }
W. Francis
Agst. Secy

3. The papers are herewith returned.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. P. [unclear]

Director of Public Instruction.

When given for copying

When copied

189.

Now Ready, with Maps and Illustrations, demy 8vo, 42s.,
in Two Vols.

THE
PORTUGUESE IN INDIA

BEING A
HISTORY OF THE RISE AND DECLINE

OF THEIR
EASTERN EMPIRE.

BY
FREDERICK CHARLES DANVERS,
Of Her Majesty's Indian (Home) Civil Service.

LONDON:
W. H. ALLEN & CO., LIMITED,
13, WATERLOO PLACE, S.W.
Publishers to the India Office.
1894.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Times.

"Mr. Danvers has earned the gratitude of students of the period.
A monument of patient labour."

The Glasgow Herald.

"Mr. Danvers has produced a valuable and elaborate work, which is in itself
a perfect library. He has read very widely, and his narrative is very lucid.
This book is not likely to be superseded for many a long day as an authority
on the Portuguese in India."

GODD/11/94.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS—continued.

The Scotsman.

"It should be found extremely useful and instructive to the student of early European intercourse with India and Eastern Asia. There is an able and comprehensive sketch of the development of the maritime power of Portugal, and of the career of discovery and adventure on which the little Lusitanian kingdom was launched by Prince Henry the Navigator, to whose memory the work is dedicated. Among the illustrations are some extremely interesting old portraits, and old maps and plans of Portuguese settlements and forts in the East."

The Daily News.

"We congratulate Mr. Danvers on the completion of his very interesting history of 'The Portuguese in India.'"

The English Mail.

"The author's official position has given him a peculiar and unrivalled qualification for his task, and he has executed it in a manner which will secure his reputation for untiring research and just and impartial critical acumen. . . . We can commend as essential to students of the history of India. Maps, plans, and portraits are liberally employed to elucidate the text, and there is a good index."

The Home News.

"The blemishes are few, and the merits multitudinous. In an admirable introduction Mr. Danvers defines his purpose to be 'to trace *seriatim* all the principal events connected with the rise of the Portuguese Nation, and with the development and decline of their Eastern Empire.' Mr. Danvers has had the advantage of being able to examine many hitherto unpublished, and even unstudied, documents, to which access is not always easy."

PROSPECTUS.

THE movements of trade from the East to the West must have been coeval with the migrations in that direction of the earliest ancestors of our race. In process of time, and as the more distant parts westward of the extensive continent of the Eastern Hemisphere were reached, this commerce developed into the great and important Indo-European trade of the present day. The same trade that caused the greatness of Chaldaea became subsequently the principal source of wealth to Egypt, Assyria, Israel, and Persia. In more modern times it enriched Greece, Carthage, Rome, Venice, and Genoa; and, subsequently, led to the great commercial development of Portugal, Holland, and England.

It was during the wars of the Crusades that the more western nations first became aware of the great benefits that flowed from the trade with the East, the possession of which was the main cause of the wealth that enabled the Turks to develop into a power, and to make their conquests in South-Eastern Europe. At a later date the researches along the coast of Africa by Prince Henry of Portugal, surnamed "The Navigator," laid the foundation for those further discoveries under the Kings Dom João II. and Dom Manoel, which culminated in the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope by Bartholomew de Diaz, and the subsequent opening up of the direct sea route between Europe and India by Vasco da Gama.

The commercial results of this last discovery were of the highest importance to Portugal, for they eventuated in the transfer of the greater part of the Indo-European trade to the hands of that kingdom, which was consequently proportionately enriched thereby. Politically these events conferred the greatest benefits on Europe, since by the destruction of the old commercial route, and by the wresting of the Eastern trade out of the hands of the Turks and Arabs, the commerce with India was diverted from the territories of the Grand Turk through which it had previously passed. By these means the resources that had enabled the followers of Mohammed to invade Europe were cut off, and their further advances westward were checked. Thus did Portugal, whilst pursuing her own interests in the matter of trade, confer a lasting benefit upon all the civilised races of Europe; but the destruction of the Mediterranean trade from Alexandria and Constantinople sounded, at the same time, the parting knell of the Republics of Genoa and Venice.

The enterprising spirit of the Portuguese in their discoveries, during the fifteenth century, had its reward in the acquisition of vast foreign possessions in South America, Africa, and India. Of these conquests, many of their own historians have written both in poem and prose. How India was conquered and held has been the theme of many authors, and their incomparable poet Camoens—who was himself at one time in India, has handed down the memory of the great deeds of his countrymen in stanzas of never-

(4)

dying fame. The object of the present work is to present to English readers a short history of the Portuguese in India, compiled, not only from the works of Portuguese authors, but also from the official records relating to their Eastern enterprises and possessions that are now preserved in the archives of that State.

The early conquests of the Portuguese in India have been very fully described in the Commentaries of Dom Afonso de Albuquerque, a translation of which has been published by the Hakluyt Society, and more recently, a popular account of Albuquerque's life has been given by Mr. Morse Stephens in "The Rulers of India Series." Of the later developments of the Portuguese power in the East, little exists in the English language beyond fragmentary notices in various works on India, with the exception of the translation, by Captain John Stevens, of the work entitled, "Asia Portuguesa," originally written in Spanish by Manoel de Faria-y-Sousa. This history, however, only extends to 1640, a year memorable in the annals of Portugal as that on which she threw off the Spanish yoke. The English version of this work was printed so long ago as 1694, and copies of it are not now generally accessible to the public. As might be expected, the work of Faria-y-Sousa is far from complete, even so far as it goes. The events that have occurred since the early years of the seventeenth century are only to be found fully related in the Records now preserved in Portugal and at Goa. Several of the more important of these, in Lisbon, have been published *in extenso* by the Portuguese Government in recent years, notably those entitled, "Livros das Monções," or "Documentos remetidos da India." Of the records preserved in Goa, many of the most important were printed in that city by Senor J. H. de Cunha Rivara in two works, entitled respectively, "O Chronista de Tissuary," and "Archivo Portuguez Oriental." Both of these are now very scarce, and complete copies of them can rarely be procured.

LONDON:
W. H. ALLEN & CO., LIMITED, 13, WATERLOO PLACE,
PUBLISHERS TO THE INDIA OFFICE.

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When copied
When examined
When signed

189

READ AGAIN G.O., No.
132

DATE:

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILLED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.:-

A == Copy in full.
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