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Summary

This document collection (c. 1622-1745, compiled 1745) pertains to a land dispute over Ilha Verde (Green Island) in Macao between the Society of Jesus and the city authorities, with involvement from Chinese mandarins. The primary historical significance lies in its illumination of the complex interplay between Portuguese colonial administration, Jesuit missionary activities, and Chinese local governance in 17th and 18th century Macao. The compiler, João Alvarez (likely a Jesuit based on contextual clues), aims to refute claims against the Society's ownership of Ilha Verde. The core of the dispute revolves around the Society's acquisition and development of Ilha Verde. Initially acquired circa 1603 under Jesuit Visitor Alessandro Valignano and Rector Valentin Carvalho, the island, then known as "Ilha dos Diabos" (Island of Devils), served as a convalescent retreat. Over time, the Jesuits cultivated the land, built structures, and purchased it from local inhabitants identified as originating from Nami. The document details subsequent conflicts arising from Chinese mandarin attempts to restrict further Jesuit development on the island, particularly in 1622. The text references specific actions such as the erection of a marker by the city and subsequent protests by the Society. The compiler meticulously cites archival sources, including papers from the Secretariat of the Province and His Majesty in the College of Madre de Deus, emphasizing the legality of the Jesuit claim based on purchase and long-term, peaceful possession (approximately 17-18 years by 1745). He refutes counterarguments, citing legal principles, Jesuit constitutions, and the authority of past Jesuit officials. Financial investments made by the Society on Ilha Verde, estimated at 14,000 taels, are also presented as supporting evidence. The document includes transcribed excerpts from a city council meeting held on December 4, 1621, recording discussions about the dispute and the potential demolition of Jesuit buildings on Ilha Verde. This meeting involved city officials, merchants, and the Jesuit Rector. A subsequent protest by the Society and the city's response, mediated by Gabriel de Mello, are also documented. The document's value lies in its detailed account of the dispute, offering insights into land ownership practices, legal arguments, and the dynamics of power between different actors in colonial Macao. The inclusion of primary source excerpts, such as the city council minutes, enhances its historical value. The compiler's clear objective to defend the Jesuit position, while potentially introducing bias, provides a valuable perspective on the Society's perspective on the conflict. The document's fragmented nature and instances of illegibility, however, pose challenges to a complete understanding of the events. This document excerpt appears to be a collection of legal and administrative records related to the Portuguese presence in Macao, China, likely dating from the early 17th century (specifically around 1621-1622 based on mentioned dates). The documents hold significant historical value for understanding the complex relationship between the Portuguese and Chinese authorities during the nascent stages of European colonization in East Asia, particularly regarding land ownership, trade, and legal jurisdiction. [Summary truncated to meet word limit]

Keywords

Macao, Ilha Verde, China, Society of Jesus, Jesuits, Portugal, Land Disputes, Property Rights, Colonial Administration, 1621-1745, 1742, Treaty, Correspondence, Legal Documents, Secretariat, Collegio da Madre de Deus, Governor of India, Mandarins

Translation (UK English)

Translation Methodology: This translation to modern academic UK English was generated using the gemini-1.5-pro-latest AI model with specialized training in historical linguistics and academic translation. The translation prioritizes readability and accessibility for modern readers while maintaining absolute fidelity to the original content. The text has been restructured for easy browsing and reading, using modern paragraphing conventions and logical flow. All proper names, dates, technical terms, and historical concepts are preserved exactly as they appear in the original, with zero additions or creative interpretations. The translation follows strict academic standards for content accuracy and readability.

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This book of disputes concerning the aforementioned Freslada estate originates from authenticated records held by the Collegio de Alcançar, which is under the custodianship of the Lom Insurance Company within the jurisdiction of the Marão Province, in the city of Lisbon. It is dedicated to Saint Peter and Saint Janer. MD1742. I swear an oath.

49-V-4 page 005 L

[ILLEGIBLE]

49-V-4 page 005 R

True accounts of the events that took place on Ilha Verde, Macao, in the year 1621. These are taken from the papers preserved in the secretariat of the Province of Japan of the Society of Jesus in Macao.

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[ILLEGIBLE]

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This index details information regarding Ilha Verde. It includes a report on Ilha Verde (folio 2), details of its boundary (folio 2), and a record of a settlement in the city for purchasing houses on the island (folio 5). A protest from the company to the city concerning Ilha Verde is recorded (folio 6), along with the method of notification (folio 7). The city's record concerning the possession and improvement of Ilha Verde, including

the placement of a plaque on the island, is also documented (folio 8). A decree concerning the registry of Ilha Verde is included (folio 9).

A letter from Father Nicolau Congabada is present (folio 22). Statements from India and Macao regarding Ilha Verde are outlined (folio 10). Information from Ceylon, by Antonio Reite of the Company of Father Emil Jeste, is also included (folio 11), as well as information from Macao (folio 12). A record of the size and dealings related to Ilha Verde in 1683 is present (folios 22, 145, and 23). The annual letter from 1622 from the Procurator concerning Ilha Verde is included (folio 24).

Finally, the index contains royal decrees against the fort on the aforementioned island (folio 25). It also details how in March 1623, Morres Naffrina and Pau Roches, Captain of the aforementioned Mechas, and in April of the same year, patents arrived for the Provincial Procurator of China. However, as it was his duty to close matters, etc., Manuel Dio acted as Provincial Procurator (folio 26).

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[ILLEGIBLE]

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True accounts of the conflicts that occurred in Macao, concerning Green Island, the Mandarins and the City, and the Priests, commencing in the year 1622.

Derived from papers preserved in the Secretariat of the Province and His Majesty, in the College of Madre de Deus of the Society of Jesus, as they were among my mother's papers designated for transcription. Having located the papers relating to the conflicts, I commissioned the transcription of a portion to demonstrate the error in Her Majesty's understanding, given various specific points and questions raised regarding the matter. This also serves to recall the expenses incurred up to the year 1745, excluding the costs associated with servants and freight on the Island. Macao, 27th June 1745.

I further declare that the Priest and Brother of the Province assert that Green Island also belongs to them. However, they are mistaken, as in 1622, neither the Priest nor the Priests of China, legally, nor the Priests of the College of Macao were present. In 1602, the Mandarins of Japan dispatched Father Manuel Diaz and the Provincial Vicar to oversee the three Residences of Nanjing, Nanchang, and Quanzhou. Father Matte, the Superior of the Masses of China, legally, served as both Visitor and Provincial of Japan. This is documented in the minutes, on pages 16 and 17. Macao, 17th June 1745.

João Alvarez

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[ILLEGIBLE]

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In the year 1623, a treatise was composed concerning rights and the Company of Green Tea. In the Lera of 1603, during Mr. Alexandre Valignans' visitorship of the Company in Macao, and with Mr. Valentin Carvaths as Rector of the College, a suitable place for prayer was sought by the visiting Father. The Father Superior of the Company occasionally desired to withdraw, due to the Chidanty disappearing from time to time, the land being unhealthy, and the house cramped. With some other Fathers, he almost accidentally landed on the island of Enich, which was called Devil's Island. It was, in fact, legally occupied and worked by fugitive slaves and Padroans. Landing there, the Father found the location suitable for his purpose and began clearing a piece of land near the beach.

As time progressed, finding the place more convenient, and with no other location presenting itself, he gradually developed the site. This involved planting tea, constructing some small houses, and cultivating various parts of the island by planting trees. After some time, objections arose from some inhabitants of Xami. These gentlemen complained, and the visiting Father, in turn, sailed with them to Nami to speak with the owners of the land. He reached an agreement with them for a considerable sum of silver, thereby acquiring their rights to the island. Subsequently, they purchased another location for the visiting Father to rest and avoid further expense. Trade on the island continued for two years, more or less, during which they resided there.

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With complete tranquility, some Chinese merchants would seek a way to obtain more silver in order to purchase and sell teas. The mandarins were to prevent further construction of houses or the burning of existing ones, which were covered with great silk hangings. They were to show the silk hangings again. It seemed fitting to demonstrate these sentiments against certain mandarins. Having learned of these demonstrations, the aforementioned mandarins were to be punished. Not only were they not to complain, but they were to be doubly punished for speaking against the orders. With this, the priests were to renew those matters without being bothered or hindered, after many years without anyone communicating with them. After some years, the mandarins began speaking again about this matter. They agreed to see the register of

entries and departures in this area, navigating by sea to this place to sell goods and to speak about teas, seemingly sending porcelain and rice to the King. After this, there was no further discussion of these matters among the mandarins. Beyond this matter, another account from someone nicknamed “Boveys” states that four years prior, when the city was founded, no one spoke of it, nor did anyone else speak of constructing houses there. Information about the construction of these houses was to be gathered, and upon seeing the mandarins, papers and further information were to be presented regarding the history of the city. This information revealed that valuable white stones had arrived at that location, as was clearly declared. A letter about this was sent to the mandarins of that city. However, as there were doubts about whether these matters had been addressed, orders were given for these mandarins to be arrested and for the aforementioned location to be visited and examined. New houses built upon the foundations of old ones were to be investigated.

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Now, concerning the leather trade throughout Nagasaki. It is reported that the Emperor is displeased that the Cafres carry weapons, believing they intend to use them offensively, especially against the Japanese. Furthermore, it is said that Jahissembe and others have determined to provide false information regarding potential dealings with the Cafres, both with Freitas and with the priests. They are said to be continuing the demolition of the leather-tanning houses in Nagasaki.

The mandarins of Nagasaki and this city have been instructed by the Emperor to oversee the demolition of the tanneries. However, as has been reported, with many good reasons, Padre João Rodrigues, on behalf of the Portuguese, has earnestly petitioned against this action before Freitas. The Japanese have spoken with the Emperor about this matter, according to the will of the Emperor and his decision. Initially, he said that he would have the tanneries demolished, and this order was about to be carried out. However, having seen our churches being destroyed, as the two Christian magistrates themselves admitted, and having witnessed the burning and bombardment of this city, and given the authority of those involved in this matter, the Emperor reconsidered.

He then ordered the construction of two chapels in those houses, one dedicated to Our Lady, among other things. After this, Girobica, in the name of the Emperor, presented a petition to the city, and the city magistrates responded with another petition, promising to comply with the Emperor's orders, which they did. They silenced the fair with threats, preventing further ill-speaking. However, a serious incident occurred. The mandarin of Macao, unable to leave the harbour due to an adversary and displeased by the situation, returned. Not finding the desired outcome at the fair, he waited for the Portuguese to enter Canton and, with the help of the Chinese, sought to have the tanneries demolished.

This is a brief summary of the substantial events that have transpired from the beginning of this matter until now.

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It should be understood from this that in China, some matters require clarification:

Firstly, those possessing burial rights in China can sell these rights, in whole or in part, at any time and to whomever they wish. This is confirmed by daily experience, as observed during our time there. These rights are not only sold within China but also to foreigners, as we ourselves have purchased them twice. The Moors and Moroccans are involved in these transactions. Interfering with burial sites or their lands, such as by felling trees, is subject to severe penalties.

Secondly, it can be inferred that the owner of the burial plot on Ilha Verde held legitimate ownership and rights to that land, having peacefully possessed it for many years. Thirdly, they could enlarge it and sell it to another, according to their customs.

It should also be stated as certain that Mandarins have the authority to allocate uncultivated lands to whomever they choose for cultivation. These lands are subject to royal taxes. However, these taxes can be waived in the initial years of cultivation as an incentive for land development. Not only can these land taxes be waived, but also other annual royal taxes, as was done for us, foreigners, in the purchase of houses. In this particular case concerning the island, the fathers offered to pay taxes through a friendly Mandarin. However, upon learning that there was no profit to be made, he stated that such a small matter did not warrant his involvement.

Thirdly, it should be understood that in China, Mandarins do not typically revoke orders or undo what others have done, especially... [The text ends abruptly here.]

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When members of the same Order commit serious offences necessitating their removal from said Order, unless there is significant discord between them, and if there is significant animosity between them, they should accuse one another to someone in a position of authority within their Order, unless there are others present who might exploit the situation for personal gain due to existing rivalries and jealousies. These often lead to confrontations, which can result in attempts to incriminate one another whenever possible, ostensibly for good governance and the benefit of the people, so as not to appear biased or partisan.

Firstly, it can be argued that the Priest and the Company can rightfully occupy the island, primarily due to agreements made with the original owners of the burial site. These individuals, having supposedly fled to this location in good faith and with legitimate claims, have left no trace that we have yet discovered. Thus, you can transfer the trade of this dominion and the rights to us, the Padres, without any force or coercion, as attested by the King of the Embrevios, the King of Majous Dimas, and also the King of May. The alleged vices of the King of May, for which we have proof, were not relevant. He possessed nothing, nor had any other connection to May than what is gleaned from books, as is well known. That this place is held in good faith without suspicion of deceit is evident. Even if there were no other instances or witnesses, the authority of the Visitor Alexandre Dalquans would suffice, given his religious standing, prudence, and virtue. He would not act or make promises firmly to any party without just cause, nor would he instigate vexatious investigations to inflict injustice upon the Chinese.

Secondly, I was able to initiate proceedings with the Mandarins, allowing them publicly to examine this matter and question the Company, as evidenced by the aforementioned document. There was never any official impediment to our inhabiting and utilising the said island, but only to constructing buildings there. This was permissible unless someone objected, as is customary when significant structures are erected on another's property. This commission is explained more clearly throughout the discourse of this Mandarin, and it was subsequently dissolved, as no official document connects the ownership of this island with Macao, or with any other party, or against it.

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Against the will of the Mandarins: once at the market frequented by a Mandarin at this location, the priests of Itha, responding to Girrbaca, stated that D. Pedry did not habitually inflict harm or injustice upon anyone. Goods were purchased from those of Nami in the same place with silver. To this, D. [the quad] wished to divulge the name of the party. The Mandarin was obstructed, and thus, by this order, arduous hunts are established, as stated above, and this matter will never again be raised.

Thirdly, for 17 or 18 years, the Company has held this purchase in good faith from the aforementioned Itha, and clearly, according to common law, to be banished from such possession for ten years among those present in the same proof in order to persevere and remain secure in the said purchase, the more desired.

Fourthly, because the Company incurred many expenses and bore costs in the said Itha, and the same was returned to them from that said place, which expenses and improvements amount to 14,000\$: a payment of 14 thousand Jacy, as is affirmed and

corresponds with the records of the said place, thereby further confirming the said just possession.

Fifthly, because it is clearly established in the records that the aforementioned D. appreciates the possession of the aforementioned Itha, as is still evident, having the force of law, which, together with possession for so many years, must prevail, even if the opposing party has greater probability, as is evident in legal texts, by right.

Sixthly, following from this right, Itha cannot be removed from the Company's possession, nor its duration.

Firstly, because it is against Canon Law, in chapter 1, which states that anyone in religious office who grants their prebends, benefices, or possessions of the same for life or for a certain time for any reason, necessity, or benefit to someone else is suspended from office.

Secondly, because it is against the Constitutions, part 9, chapter 4, section 7, where, among other things, for which reason also...

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Fifthly, it would be detrimental to the College if its property were alienated. This is observed when exceptionally valuable assets of houses or colleges are sold off.

Thirdly, if the College cannot legally vindicate its ownership of the Cedlenas estate for the clear benefit of Salene, many other properties could be alienated. Fourthly, although it is just and proper to defend the College's possessions, there is nevertheless doubt as to whether we are obligated to defend the aforementioned estate through lawsuits, given the considerable expense this would entail. We can neither extend nor cede our rights in this matter, and therefore, when compelled, we are obliged to avail ourselves of the best legal counsel. Both common law and our specific constitutions defend us against such aggressions.

Some might argue to the contrary, citing the legislator's written words in a book belonging to this College. However, there are other, more important considerations. The entry therein is not firmly established, being subject to the administrator's prerogative to alter it at will. However, I do not see how this clause or Vieira's note harms us. Firstly, it grants that the aforementioned estate is indeed an asset. Secondly, it amplifies the fact that the situation is not fixed. This is not due to any dependence on the King or his representative, but rather because we are not obliged to accept it. We have neither the means nor the obligation to investigate the matter further, given its uncertain nature and the lack of clarity regarding its dependence on the King. Fourthly, the same situation

applies to other, smaller properties. Although some claim otherwise, none can justly deprive individuals of the possession of their houses and lands.

This is my current understanding of the Itha Verde estate. However, I am prepared to reconsider if presented with better arguments to the contrary.

Affonso Darhemi

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On the 8th day of March of this present year of 1721, the Judiciary, Aldermen, and Mayor being assembled in council, with Antonio Prez, Ouder, and other officials present, along with the merchants of this city, the Rector, Juro de Comp[anha], and some of the merchants of this city who had been summoned by the Mayor, [the following matter was addressed]: Dory Neprezentante, like the other individuals and head officials of India and this city, was embargoed by the Mayor under threat of losses if the houses recently built near the green tea [warehouse/shop] were further demolished. Laure [likely a surname] stated that he had received [something, context unclear] which was immediately determined by the aforementioned Doctor [likely referring to the Rector]. Due to physical inconveniences, the aforementioned Father Neyrezinho would not agree to demolish the aforementioned King and Dilly Say [likely place names or establishments] and corroborate with the aforementioned Ame yphos. This was stated by Bora Simas Vaz. The identity of yphos is being investigated. He accepted on behalf of this city and the common good of all involved, and to this end, resolved to investigate the Company, the entire King and Dilly Say, and corroborate Cary, Debthe, Madura [likely place names or establishments], walls, and the new house. In the first instance, this Father Rector stated that he would present the matter to the aforementioned Sesed so that the discrepancies could be addressed. It was determined that it was not in the common good of this city to demolish the aforementioned wall by cutting through it. Therefore, this agreement was made and signed by Nuno de Mello Cabral, along with the undersigned: Nuno de Mello Cabral, Anti[onio] Peres Ribeiro, Ped[ro] Fernandes, Ponceano de Abreu, R. Jandhy de Pa[iva?], C[laudio?] Juxeira Correa, Antonio da Moe[da?] Aranha, Heitor da Matta Caldo, Francisco Carvalho de Contr[eras?], Salvador Pinto de Negr[ão?], Carneiro de Cage, José Saveira, Diego Cardozo Soary, Constantino Dee Maty, Bane Boteter, Rand[olfo?] Rosegu[e?], [illegible name, possibly starting with "deeptoe"], Mansel d[e/a]s Nez, Manset dee Money Vimechan, Bane de Bunka Salazar, Gaspar Correz Cortho, Jo[ão?] Jimenez Borges, and Anto[nio, surname unclear].

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Sixth.

Antonio Galvão, Governor; Francisco Rodrigues Teixeira; Domingos Vieira; João Pinto de Tonneça; Fernando Terr[eir]o de Instas Cavany; Antonio Alvares de Botta; Antonio da Camera, the younger; João Aranha Pedroza; Jacome Roiz de Cerda; Antonio Nopes Cardosas; Pedro Correa Caruirro; Pedro Dias de Camello; Pedro Paulo da Veiga; Sebastião Rebello; Francisco Soura; Francisco Soarez de Britto; Leonel de Souza de Veiga; Cer[queira]s da Silva Homem; Antonio Cortez; Fernando da Cruz de Morady; Simão Vaz; Domingos Carvalho; Francisco Mendy Moras; Domingos Cardozo; Manoel Co[elh]o Altho de Mendy; Manoel Rangel; Francisco Pay de Porta; Joaquim Luiz Beberry; João Beu[telo]; Bento Monk[e] Homem; Antonio Lobo Bedoya; Matheus Vieiras.

Likewise, I, Nuno de Mello, clerk and notary public, stationed in the city of Macau in China, this third of the extraordinary register, folio 124, where this [document] is in its entirety, by order of Macau in China, this third signed with me. In council, on the fourth of December, one thousand six hundred and twenty-one. I have no doubt. Witness, Nith[o], of not giving anything, all the green of Cea de Six Vilho.

Nuno de Mello, Clerk

Protest of the community to the city concerning Ilha Verde and the aldermen's response.

To Gabriel de Mello, community representative to the King, by [order of the] Governor of Macau, I make known to the twenty, that [are the] King's aldermen, main officials of this city of [?Maffeira], paid by Justice, almost [at the] end of the Batavian attack on Mardú.

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Certain particularly unjust impediments have been brought to my attention in Cautad regarding the Company. These impediments involve the seizure of my houses, goods, and trading posts. There has been a practice, for sixteen years, of falsely claiming, as they say, debts owed to the Mandarin and, under this pretext, seizing goods and property. This seizure would include any merchandise, silver, or capital employed. Finally, in the current year of 1619, to address these prosperous but unfounded claims of debt, it was said that neither in Macao nor elsewhere were there any houses, goods, or materials belonging to me. Furthermore, it was claimed that neither in Macao nor elsewhere were there any goods that would be displayed at the fair, nor any that were not already cleared and free of such claims. All materials pertaining to artillery and other items brought into the aforementioned Macao belong to me, and this fact will be verified.

Should you attempt or execute any action based on the aforementioned claims of debt, which are notoriously false, it could have repercussions at the current fair in Japan, where

trade is conducted. It could happen at this fair that certain individuals, for some reason or other, might attempt, through appropriate channels or by any other means, to seize anything in their possession for more than eighteen years, claiming it as their own according to established law. They might consider it natural to see such perfect and valuable goods in Macao, not only without intervening, but even consenting and approving. However, you should not consent, but rather resist and strongly oppose such actions, especially in Macao.

Therefore, should anything occur that might disturb the peace and quiet we enjoy in Macao, be assured that we will not obey any Mandarin orders. We will offer resistance to these and any other injustices that may arise here. Rather, we will uphold all our privileges against all such abuses, whoever the perpetrators may be. Your Lordships should intervene and provide assistance, as we cannot allow these actions to continue, in accordance with our established constitutions and ceremonies. Therefore, you are obliged, at any time and in any situation that may arise, to act in accordance with the regulations of the said fair in Japan. You should arrange and provide the necessary and well-founded assistance, as requested many times by many individuals and repeatedly by ourselves.

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Have the inquiries or declarations concerning Matheus been completed? They have been executed in the best possible legal manner and form, with accompanying notes and facts to ensure no omissions are detrimental. I have stated and declared this explicitly within this College of Madre de Deus on May 21st. Gabriel de Mattos.

On May 2nd, Gabriel de Mattos of the Company, Rector of this College of Madre de Deus, received the attached summons and petition, signed on May 21st and [likely Vendémiaire, a month in the French Republican Calendar, though the year is unclear and its inclusion here seems anomalous]. He has requested that the City of Deus officials, on May 2nd, mandate one of the judges to carry out the necessary procedures. The judges, with or without the aforementioned summons, will have the matter formally recorded in the customary manner and will receive [presumably a report or payment - the text is unclear].

Without the requested formality. Macao, 8th of May, 1621. Copies.

In response to the requests presented by Father Gabriel de Mattos, Rector of the College of Madre de Deus in this City of Macao, we affirm that no one in China, according to its laws, is the proprietary owner of even a palm's width of land. Only the [Emperor] is Lord of all the land, particularly in this region where we reside. There exists no charter granting ownership to the Portuguese. Our presence here is tolerated for the sake of trade

and commerce between ourselves, the Qing, and their Mandarins. They occasionally issue declarations to this effect. Should they wish us to depart, they will do so as they did some years ago when the Mandarins sent us notifications and requests, to which we partially complied. At that time, there was discontent, or possibly a legal victory [the meaning of "Viadory" is unclear in this context], and this land was not demonstrably ours, offering no grounds for objection.

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Venus Verutera. Certain matters begin to emerge concerning this particular issue, because the City has obligated itself to uphold specific conditions. These pertain to Guayfor, and to new buildings not belonging to this City, which are being constructed by the aforementioned Lenders. These lenders are attached to this City and appointed for this business. Therefore, being residents and inhabitants of this City, we declare and affirm the following: We shall govern and administer the necessary matters concerning the people, out of respect for the Reverend Father Richter. Furthermore, concerning the Reverend Father Richter, we declare that this City and its inhabitants will welcome merchants and hold canola fairs, both now and in the future, to the west and beyond. We have been entrusted with the preservation of this trade. Also, by the authority of Dom Ruy, for the great benefit and Exchequer of Portugal, through us, and also within the Kingdom, as many times as necessary, if we are in doubt, we can and should seek counsel where and when appropriate. Concerning everything related to this matter of this City and its trade, we request Your Grace to issue the necessary authentic documents, so that we may present them to whomever they may concern. Given in the Council Chambers of this City, Saturday, the 15th of May, 1622.

By Fernando Deferoxa. R. Sancher del Rey. Ces De Sir Dillo.

By Francis De Ares. Ant. De Olivera Aranhas. M. Goncalo Fuxr Jmeo.

To De2.

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On the 20th of May 1509, in this city of Mombasa, I, the undersigned appointed scribe, recorded a protest on behalf of the Reverend Father Rector of the College of St. Gabriel de Matos of this city, António de Oliva Aranha, by his appointed representative, who was negotiating with the city official. Today, having been duly sworn, the representative stated that he would present this protest within the month. Therefore, within the said month, with both parties present, I served the aforementioned protest to the city official. As they wished to respond, I granted them leave to do so. In accordance with legal

procedure, this record of notification was duly executed and completed within the specified month. Affonso Graça, Scribe of the Court.

Affons Graça

City Record Concerning the events on Ilha Verde.

On the fourteenth day of March or August, in the chamber of the city of Mombasa, with the Magistrate, Overseer, and City Procurator present at the table, along with Mr. João de Gayene, chiefs, elders, and other important dignitaries, a declaration was made concerning the events on Ilha Verde. It pertains to the Jesuit Fathers residing there with their letters and contracts, specifically concerning Pedro Nas Pother. It is stated that, without the required license, they refused to provide provisions to this city, nor would they permit any trade or dealings with the aforementioned ships.

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Quantity. Almost no one is aware of how the officials of the aforementioned events, by superior order, brought [something] to the town in order to acquire it, and thus achieve, and the town in order to acquire it, and thus achieve the same tranquility it has enjoyed until now, and by the said stone. But without permission for the said individuals to erect more houses in Santa Maria, on the island, and to build and it is from today they are united as they have been until the present, without difficulty in the said town, officials as in the said stone contains, and in case of other matters, you may wish [to consult] De Mello Cabral, Ensign and clerk of this record, written in the year of Our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand seven hundred and twenty-one.

Nuno de Mello Cabral = Attorney of Veicardes = Servant Aranha. V=

Identical record I, Nuno de Mello Cabral, swear faithfully by the Book of Decrees (where it is recorded on folio 259, which in all and everything I uphold) and forever maintain, can, and declare by my signature, at any and all times as above.

Nuno de Mello Cabral.

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Concerning the evening inspection of the city, following the Company's protest regarding Green Island, to declare the right that the Portuguese hold in the City of Macao.

Reviewing the evening inspection, the City Council approved it, and the Rector of the College of Madre de Deus was requested to address the possession of Green Island,

insofar as deceit is clearly and notably evident, which appears necessary to clarify for the good and preservation of the said City.

Resolution Point.

The first point is this, and in these formal words: according to the Law, notorious occupation of the Island determines its rightful owner, who is thus lord of it.

On this point, the deceit is clear and evident, because the Machua, concerning ownership of the lands, are no different from other Pumos, and it is clearly and urgently seen in various places for the public use of some Tribunal and Magistrate of the kingdom, of which they are lords of tribute, or were.

Furthermore, within the fifteen Provinces of China, there are eleven Chados, like Duchies, and true properties, and the governors, and even their sons, upon their death...

49-V-4 page 016 L

On the age of governance, governing their wives. Neither those of age to govern, nor ordinary Mandarins, with great authority, and while not in command over them, offer reverence to their wives.

It is also a certain and established matter in the Orient that anyone who takes a degree of Bachelor of Arts or higher, immediately their house, their character, their garden becomes exempt from paying any kind of land tax; and this grace is extended also to foreigners, when they deserve it, or through particular friendship, as was done for us in the two cities of Beijing and Nanjing.

Also in China, many lands are given by the Kings of Men to some individuals, continuing through inheritance without paying tax, nor any other obligation.

Burial plots, as in Nanjing and Beijing, are very much commanded by the King. They do not pay any tax. In effect, if the King in these years grants areas where there are houses and gardens, suitable for burial, to wealthy merchants, and even if the priests should desire it, they would not be removed. Rather, the Mandarins would conform with new provisions, leaving brothers, nephews, and nieces in possession of them, without paying tax.

Someone might say that no one can divide what the King can do, and grant these graces to whomever he wishes without being obliged to do so. From where then do we know this particular grace of the King? All the members pay taxes, and the common ordinary person pays them, from which it follows that the King is the true lord of all of China.

I respond well, without prejudice to anyone, and I would say that in China no one was lord of a single palm of land without paying taxes to the King. This is a manifest deception; for in the southern Vice-royalty there are many who are lords of their lands without paying tax.

As for what is said of ordinary people paying tax to their neighbours, both internal and foreign, they commonly have external jurisdiction. To the King they pay this tax, but it is the true lords of the lands who receive it, and these pay taxes; nor would they pay it to the King.

49-V-4 page 016 R

Primarily, because in their true vineyards of Dallas, for hours on end, they would walk and create good [outcomes] for the King, with the King's command. The King endured, then promptly departed, leaving behind pledges to the King, in the company of these individuals, as well as with the counsel of the nobility, such as in Lisbon, Counts, Dukes, to the Limnero [chronicler]. Wheat and chaff, defend the henhouse, and hear beloved [subjects], such as the Dukes of Braganza, and true lords, giving honour. This decree, or tone, sits now as a thorn, even for seven years of iron. Nor for this reason should one infer that the commands are not carried out, and in important matters, up to 17110, ladies without having eaten grain from their lands, their weapons, and their Dukes. Confirm this matter, with the consumption of food, and when someone is summoned, bury them or send them away.

Second Point.

Secondly, thus, the King of China, in particular lord of the land of Malacca, commits, beyond what is said in Portugal, and if God spares [him], to cast out a Negro on Saturday the 27th, and the aforementioned commands have no power in this land of Timur. He will make known the command concerning this matter, as well as concerning the union, when, in order that they might adapt themselves, and in our possession of them, and in their restoration.

49-V-4 page 017 L

They arrived at Deodores and entered this land of Mosa, namely Malha, where they weighed goods. These weights, in the form of peltry, formed the declared currency of this land.

They claim that this land belonged to the King of China, whose name is Jorge, and that the King confirmed it. They first contracted by *braças* and established a trading post at Sorliqueny with Oring, an inhabitant of Sanchoas, in 1555. Then, in 1555, they moved to

Macas and established a port there for trade. As they had known the inhabitants for years as merchants, they admitted them to the commerce of Canhas. Fernão Pires being appointed governor by the King of China and favoured by the King of the City, granted land and a site for the city, where the services of Sophiquesy were performed. A famous standard was erected there, which annoyed the ancient inhabitants of this city and they sought to destroy it, as affirmed by the old residents. With this, they brought the Portuguese to this land of Canhas. The Mandarins, great lords, gave each one a gold plate with an inscription for this purpose; and in this way, many plates, which the great merchants gave to the city on various occasions, were collected.

It is obligatory that they pay tribute to the King. At the end of the sixteenth century, Dominica I, Lord of these lands, gave this city to the King. Each year, he pays a tribute of five hundred *sasis* of land to the King. The Torhiquery, consequently, make known the antiquity and solemnity of the customs and laws. If anyone wishes to know more, the King has assigned this port, in addition to the rights pertaining to the Portuguese, under the jurisdiction and authority of the governors. Certain payments were made for some years to the King's treasurers, because the Portuguese handed it over to the authorities, for their principal governor consumed and wasted it. Therefore, as protector of this land, he consumed it.

49-V-4 page 017 R

Mana's application to Alfas Ceduri regarding the opening of Ro Amnd Deflenka. The Marquis of Seville, Splendour of El Jorde Vencido of Tornecho, for the Marquisate and jurisdiction of Milan, writes that some villages, such as Alley, served De Equabaga. With whom here we make the following agreement: Aihil, as he was called, suffered great prejudice. He sought redress because his estates were seized and held for El Detaylun Pem Burgey, who was responsible for the expenses and payments for this matter. He further states that he suffered great hardship and prejudice in this affair, and this is the truth.

Balboa is among the prisoners in Mandany, and the Marquisate of this land is under the King of Portugal. His sons are very seriously ill, and he cannot govern or administer this land to defend the nation as he used to in any past month or year. He requests the privilege of the sea route to Judo and Pdu from some king in Portugal, and they will offer him galley service and desire his favour. Such is the state of affairs that there is no remedy, except for a swift agreement with the city. The city says: "See, I request this agreement for your benefit."

49-V-4 page 018 L

The King of Zhire, son of Mandanes, gave this man and For[ja] firstly, neither the King nor [his] subjects. He responds firstly [that] Mandarens built this City of Porbequery, then, wanting to leave it, they gave it to us, our ancestors, and we took possession of it.

He also says that concerning the iron sheets, since they use them to build houses, they should first ask for permission to live in a separate place; whoever gives permission [to live] in a separate place, and to define boundaries (which they call *forum*) of their lords or the buildings, it is clear that they should ask the lords to define [them]. He spoke of the Mandarins' authority. He said he was going to build houses, and the Mandarins stopped him, saying that he had to observe the laws and customs of the place, which the Veadors would show him. These are the laws to live perpetually in that place, and by observing them, they would live perpetually in that place; and by observing them, they would want to live there, and if they did not want to observe them, they would go against their laws, and they would commit great injustices; and this, and similar iron sheets, serve as confirmation of the legal possession that the princes gave them.

He also confirms this gift, exposed in several public pronouncements, by order of the Mandarins who govern this Province. The first was in the time of Dom Diogo Marcondes, when he gave a passionate plea in a memorial to the King against the Portuguese, persuading him that the Canarese were outside of this jurisdiction and that the King should do them justice. The Canarese, he deposed, having seen the King's justice, gave him many gifts. The council, after much deliberation, examining the matter, responded that not only was it not good to expel them from Perbeguery, but rather they deserved favours, since they had done much service to His Highness. With this resolution, they were even more emboldened to build and settle, understanding the King to approve (by the opinion of the Mandarins). This resolution was in the year 1617, in the month of January, according to another memorial sent from Nankin to the King in the same month of December. In reply to another memorial, from another great Mandarin, after examination thereof, the King responded in this manner.

49-V-4 page 018 R

On the 12th, having received a memorial through an informant and subsequently a cross-referenced memorial, the King, informed of the fabricated accusations of arrows shot at the Cathedral against the Portuguese of Macau, convened a similar assembly of all the Mandarins and governors, and the representatives appointed to the King. They were reluctant to appear without fear of being expelled. However, there was no cause for their expulsion. Instead, a great injustice was done to the Macanese who were married to native Chinese women in this city, and had children, grandchildren, and burial plots, etc., and were expelled. Could they return and live here? The matter was examined in the War

Tribunal, which seemingly agreed with the King but took no action. However, the King clearly approved the opinion of the Councillor, who should see the truth of this matter here.

If it is true, they will be convinced of the truth. Therefore, what is the issue? If a man sells his garden and fig tree, and then someone else sells some small plots, and then the garden and fig tree are sold again, and men with green clubs come to the place, and there is fighting, and even those who formerly agreed with the King are beaten, but I can say that not even a palm's width of this land will be truthfully acknowledged as belonging to the King. But if it decays, and you truthfully and conscientiously assure that you will defend what you have bought, taking and accepting it, with the intention of returning to your houses, and if it is ordinary practice, and you lend publicly, and then it decays, and is lost, this is also decay, as is evident from the cases of those who, being in possession of various lands, do not sell them, even in great need, where there is justice, and we sell the lands of those who sold them.

The King and the Prince have no true dominion over this city, because if a married man commits some crime for which the laws confiscate the property, and then they confiscate the property of those who are established here by the Portuguese, there will be no place where the Portuguese can enjoy the honours of their ministries and justice; you will have to enter within our court.

49-V-4 page 019 L

The city, undoubtedly aiming to flatter, beseeches certain individuals, knowing that these depositions are in the master's, the Portuguese King's, possession, and trusting in his understanding of this matter, to retain their cattle. If they wish to understand this clearly, they should consent to the King's ministers. It does not appear to belong to private proprietors. It is evident, therefore, that the King of Portugal and his city have held dominion for as many years as the riches they have been able to extract from it, and have begun to extinguish the tribute previously paid. Those who have come there, fearing the Mandarin and the battle, for their lord and master, have brought the Crusade to their lands and places, always sending it to this land, and sending it to other cities that are not located there. It is worthy of consideration to give the city, besides being truly its own master, a piece of land, to be held in good faith by the land itself, in addition to the five hundred the King already has.

He does not wish to diminish the lands of the King, because we can say what he wants not only by word of mouth, but also in writing, as is clearly evident in the way many cities are governed. He does not deny that the city is not his.

The first [reason] is to fortify it with bulwarks and artillery, which is not against the Mandarins, since they openly say that they can ask Manila for assistance. If it were against the King, they would ask Manila for assistance, and they would send them experts and equipment to defend the city from the Mandarins. And if the governors had been diligent, they would have fortified the city because it was necessary.

The second reason is that they are dying of hunger, and for this reason they ask the King, since the city is not his, and they ask him because they want to treat him as someone who defends the city, sending them soldiers for their defence.

Leaving aside other considerations, I ask this question: If the Mandarins want to take away the Portuguese, who are few against many, and they defend the city, since it is the King of China's and he has dominion over it, just as he would do wrong in expelling them, so would the Portuguese do wrong in defending it. It also seems that they would be punished. You would not...

49-V-4 page 019 R

The Greek merchants held grievances against the King of Portugal. They surrendered to the Viceroy of China, who summoned them to court and unjustly sought to expel them. Therefore, these unwarranted and inappropriate disputes will cause war outside the city of the King of China.

Following the German mandate in Norfeuer, they commanded in Portuguese that they should make ten maces and then land at Moitarras debulle, where they would sow discord. Whether this is rumour or truth, one should always judge the matter. All truths should be spoken at all times, especially when they can be defended. Therefore, they should restore arquebuses and promise suitable lengths to convenient ends and worse. But if no harm is done to anyone, they should not leave the city for any reason. Nor should they argue the mandate to expel the Portuguese. Thus, their lordship and their age. For these and other major injustices in the world, particularly among the Gentiles, they act in the world.

Nor is it to build ordinary houses. This land belongs to the King of China, and we sometimes want it. Because not everyone understands it outside of it, nor is obligated to it. Also, it is necessary to observe our just laws. These matters mean that the King of China effectively owns the land, having the power without showing it, except when necessary, and then showing it moderately. But this is fear and dread, because when it comes to this in city councils, the two sides agree and disagree twice.

Third Point:

That in the city, in December, they ordered the Portuguese to be expelled from this land. Because the city was obligated to maintain good conduct, wherever it may be, they should repair houses anew, especially those of the committee.

49-V-4 page 020 L

Alsinador of the City of Nagasaki diligently sought personal gain without scruple. This profiteer devised five strategies to harm the Portuguese in this city, taking advantage of the great respect and deference shown to mandarins. First, he aimed to enslave Chinese people by purchasing and selling them outside the region. This was done openly, with ships frequently departing this city for other ports, laden with boys and girls. He also intended to seize Japanese people and transport them elsewhere, as those residing here were few in number. He believed that those on the coast should not remain here, and that ships and other remedies were necessary to assist the Portuguese and defend them against the Chinese. His enemies, however, felt that the Japanese should be embarked and taken to Japan with all speed, lest they fall into the hands of the Chinese.

His second strategy involved purchasing all available sulphur, preventing anyone else from acquiring it. With this, he planned to construct new houses within the city, thereby gradually expanding it. He believed that the more the city expanded, the more enemies would appear to threaten the Chinese, forcing them to remain within their kingdom due to this great threat. He likened this to a well-armed knight. He also intended to seize the ships' artillery, preventing them from being transported elsewhere fully armed. He envisioned the mandarins becoming emboldened by this and expelling the Portuguese, believing that the more numerous and powerful a ship, the less likely it is to be permitted entry. He saw this as a significant threat, and feared that the mandarins would expel the Portuguese, thereby gaining control of the world.

His third strategy was to accuse the Portuguese of being unnaturalized and unworthy of residing in this city, thereby causing discord and leading to their expulsion. However, this promise was not kept. The unrest in the city, caused by the Chinese desire for war and wealth, stemmed from these and other, more serious matters.

49-V-4 page 020 R

Driven by an ardent zeal for the Praça (Plaza), constantly pressured to demonstrate loyalty in the service of the Altars, but dismissed according to article 322. He was instructed to diligently maintain both the history and the Mass, ensuring they remained steadfastly observed in the same location. He expressed great affection for the entity that governs the city, domesticating the new arrivals. He claimed never to have served in any other capacity, and they refused further discussion. When they arrived at the specified

location, he requested the removal of two individuals. They had vehemently accused him, he asserted, of dwelling in a house with spices, both near and far. However, they failed in their attempt to discredit him. He maintained his composure when they accused him of betrayal without foundation. He confidently addressed the council, speaking with Joseph, whose forces numbered seventeen thousand soldiers, about discovering a city and achieving a state of unity. He spoke of cities and towns, vast plains, and routes both by sea and land, traversing rugged terrains. They reportedly spoke not a single word, but communicated solely through gestures, due to their disfigured and monstrous appearance. The execution of the aforementioned cause was impeded by the absence of suitable messengers. He expressed fear, similar to Dante's, but at a different hour. They were to be guided by an island, due to its great size and convenient location. This was to occur within five centuries.

Quis. (He requested/asked.)

49-V-4 page 021 L

Fourth Point in Chapters.

Fourth Chapter, Of Protest. It states as follows: Regarding what we now witness in these lands, we declare, protest, and in accordance with the law, we will not obey, nor even listen to things that, for the second time, despite the edict, which for the second time comes from the King of Spain, author of this deposition, cause any harm or disturbance to this City and its inhabitants; nor to the merchants who are present, whom we wish to treat as Your Highness desires, because this trade is for the preservation of these holy places, often by His Majesty, without prejudice, and with the profit and utility that results from it, given the offered profit and utility of the trade from India, and wherever it may be profitable, as often as possible; whence, when it is necessary to fulfil everything concerning this matter, to the detriment of this City and the preservation of trade, it will occur.

The fourth premise that arises on this point is the necessity of having everything in this City, by its own authority and in accordance with it, be able to govern and dispose of matters, confessing in authentic, legal documents, and not by the lords of the City, and subsequently, neither equal nor present viceroys. The same feeling. May it please you to preach and write in favour, promising reasons, and sign the same. May it please you to allow us to appear and be well received in the higher courts, for now and without prejudice to the matter.

Secondly. This City is not new, and not in China, but enters into this business of the green banner, not as a minister of the King of China, and executor of his commands.

They may say that as protectors of trade, and at times when... But this... It will be worth it; because we have been here for many years, having immediately come...

49-V-4 page 021 R

When seeking assistance, company, or support, the Mandary people of Viram summon others who respond and convene with them. Should any conflict arise with the city, they invariably appeal to the Religious Protector, a constant presence within their order. The effectiveness of this appeal, coupled with the city of Viram's involvement, is notable. From Mandary Val Moura, regarding the affront to their customs, we received reports that were sent to Nortern, stating that you intended to seize Da Jilia Uha Vas Nogego without justification, to deliver it to those who will undoubtedly praise it greatly. This is akin to disturbing the peace, and there is no one to intervene in these actions. Therefore, I implore you to consider the consequences. Another significant issue concerns the Mexicas, whom you transport from here to Acumetha, to the Chinas. A rumour circulates that someone is inciting those who are well-disposed towards us to disrupt the company. They come adorned with flowers, yet their intentions are unclear. This concerns a certain prominent individual near Jagunar. Whatever you desire from him, let it be known. Trulhf Papuy, along with Reguar and Farum, and also Ed Pamenary and Nuba of Mandary, may perhaps provide insight and experience. However, after much deliberation and counsel, the matter remains unresolved. Like overturned benches, the situation remains precarious.

49-V-4 page 022 L

Item, an order to the mandarins, either by achieving ease of access or by seizing Portuguese individuals: if they resist in São Nicolau, Vezolucas, and henceforth in Nés, Rivas, Mufrem, and Mochassem, Vezolucas, the mandarins are authorised to rebuild. By resolution of the 27th of Mosha Vinvenia, everything is to be rebuilt, but they are not to be compelled to allegiance. Memorandum: Resistance will occur several times, and they will be held accountable wherever they are requested with authority.

Year of 1622.

Letter from Father Nicolao Eryphardo to Father Visitor Gabriel de Mattos.

Pax Christi.

With the letter from Father Triguau of Canha, I received [your letter] together on the 1st of August 1622, and with them the charitable act which for so many years I have requested, of assigning me this burden so disproportionate to my merits: for all of which I give many thanks to God, especially for His greater glory. Father João da Rocha, my

successor, cannot immediately attend to this church, as he has no one to whom he can entrust [his current responsibilities].

49-V-4 page 022 R

Second point:

Residence in Rio de Janeiro, yes. But now he will go there in October. Gaspar Berxeira, as the Reverend Father ordered, assuming he can come to Macau by the end of June. Upon arriving, he will immediately deliver the account of 18, with the other mission papers.

Regarding the points of difficulty, he did not respond. But as he is burdened ex officio by his successor, he will offer a detailed response. Meanwhile, if you raise three or four issues, he will be pleased to address them.

Act of employment: since then, he made a statement of intent on our behalf, which stated that the incoming December, he had given Dados and Mascarenhas authority, but there was fear of some fabricated rumour. But he was leaving things ready, and Madam was already appearing, and determined to leave at any hour, or to continue with the said enterprise.

The second point of Brother Luis Termanly, who was ill, and now dead. Nothing from him yet. It has yet to be ascertained if the two boxes he had, but the time to buy the silk, and then order it from Eugen, were found on the way. Of these things, he informed the visiting Father. When he left, he only had Thomas in Rio de Janeiro; he had already dismissed the others. By the grace of God, he took his leave, but not without the greatest difficulty in departing on this voyage. But this time he let himself be deceived by her, and undoubtedly God will lose them.

To spend some time wandering. Having, moreover, to compose, it seemed more appropriate to make another part of it; partly to have enlightenment on the present object, and partly to remove the opportunity for those who wanted to enter within. To serve the Brothers.

The third point to note here, it appears, is that he should assist Father Eugen in the government. This seems difficult, and to say: with good reason they fear the Governor today, and they fear him, because he is the Procurator, as well as, but rather because he can act as Minister at the time that...

49-V-4 page 023 L

This Supreme Superior portrays this matter. It was fitting to dismiss the same [individual] from the office of Standard Bearer, for the greater benefit of the aforementioned. This resolution is very good, and he is recovering his vineyard; and he is recovering mine; and [it is necessary] to deliver these offices to him immediately. Also (when there is any of such things outside), in this, after the sale of Norway, the Supreme Superior could not ordain the lesser benefice outside of any of these. In this, after the sale of Norway, the Supreme Superior gave this to Manchester. Also (when there is), the matter will come to fruition. This, with the quota of Cyprus.

The state of affairs is the same, and it is necessary to write about the trifles to Bantam and Macao. From Friesland and Bantam, and much more, I am hindered by the abundance of diverse mandarins offering themselves. But now, with you, the rest of the language... would that we had more to fill all the requirements of the phone. The matter of the second column is separate.

Because of the Colaos in October, this is very propitious in favour of all things, and sometimes they have large batteries of 20 pieces. These things, if from Xian, are advancing to confront the adversary, to be seen. But always with little motion, perhaps by chance. But so that Norway may see me being today in the mountains, little for us, in the end, on our side, I have eaten much. I have little to tell you. May it all be for the benefit of His Majesty, and so that he may deign to protect us.

From Amsterdam, September 1st, 1983. From someone complaining. We will adopt Zeus, our God, much more. He has designed Macao; but for this reason, he was establishing himself there. Thus, we also sent a mandarin against him. Perhaps much of this is because of the coffee. At any rate, but to the Chinese, the first Haltão, a man, creator of the Portuguese, saw through them, and they did much against him, such grave insults to his natural state. He is Portuguese, and they fear the true name of Tutes (Cayman St.), and that the heavens respond when they call them by their true names. They feel great fear of the mandarins.

49-V-4 page 023 R

They are so numerous in Entaqui, and because they are the Viceroy's people, they act with impunity against others. Among other matters from this region, which I now write to Your Grace at the insistence of other honourable Portuguese gentlemen, Mr. Maver Eduardo and Mr. Bach, particularly regarding the General, given that the Mandarins of these areas behave as they do in Cork, so that Vi Cotes reported to Mr. Parcido Mendes that Miguel de Macas and Inacio Dellas gave them Minguel one day, seemingly to act against the Kingdom. And without doubt, there will be much basis for these complaints,

the Chinese being considered treacherous and well-supplied. It is good to know the reason and how it happened, including any faults and negligence that may have occurred.

Mr. [name unclear] also made it known regarding the water, grains, and firewood, ordering the opening of the warehouses and raising that infamous stone against the honour of the Portuguese. Therefore, I could describe the grievances, and Mr. [name unclear] denies our grace of Zemné in their favour, in order to bring the Portuguese to trial. You saw, Your Excellency, the generosity of Mr. Morahans to the King of China, offering free lodging, and the hostility of Mr. [name unclear], which he already sent through the corners and other defenders. And this Mandarin, Tien Sun Paulo, who defends the existence of these same grievances, and petitions Your Grace with Dr. Dotoras del Macas, who wishes to send people to reclaim the island and rebuild their houses. In a joint consultation, the aforementioned and Mr. Paulo, together with Mr. Miguel, gave ample demonstration of being honourable gentlemen, worthy of enjoying that place with dignity, as well as the Vicar and the Bishop of the College.

From [place unclear] they went in procession, as was desired, and others were provided with Mantim and other things to make ironworks with greater ease. No one pointed to this favour from the aforementioned, who failed here regarding the aforementioned matters. [Unclear phrase: "cruel Deociles e esguim vequarerada, Man de bene de acor agente has ingenua, e Mais das boas menta"].

49-V-4 page 024 L

Mortality in China is high. It is now the time when the sons of deceased mandarins submit their petitions to the Chaynen and Chitas, as best suits them, along with Sam Paulo, Affonso, Illiquel, and Father Afonso.

No more is offered at this time. Therefore, I conclude, in the Holy Sacrifices of endorsements, Kanchi, 26 April 2622.

Your Majesty's servant in Christ, Nicolao Gongobardo.

Your Reverence should not fail to make a note in the Companion's volume regarding the effects (ports) after the coura effect has occurred. Affonso Jankoni imagines that we are already providing clothing by order of Del Buy. But given the extent of our current adversities, it was necessary to dissimulate with the other Companions, as we are currently doing. However, this dissimulation should not prevent us from opposing Danthoni, against whom, as Master Miguel clearly tells me, he has particular grievances and resentment. Both he and the other Christians always advise me thus, and as long as the matter remains unresolved, but speak of the aforementioned Father's intervention, have patience if you wish well for our mission, as you certainly do. In the meantime,

assist from there by providing for necessities and other things that may be beneficial to this Christian charity.

Johem Nicolas.

From the City of Macao, I have learned that the residents are experiencing severe and great oppression from the Ching, their governors, sent by order of the Emperor of China to the Green Island, which some of them have seized.

49-V-4 page 024 R

Their employment under some legitimate and suitable embodiment, those being of great lineage of Mosqueiro and pledge of it. 277 measures of the past without measure make the subordinates who know how to serve, and the Messiahs of "Wha," their rich ones, wished there in the deposited place, and cost compared in the day of Saphinea. In the undertaking that, as passed in good Portuguese style, to live and moor in Relay and Corsica in snares like soups, God gave masters in Nelouras, Masonte, passing with good gold for the low ones, and the valleys cried out and spoke of the sale at a lost price. Therefore, the Measurer gave the loyal servant, punished with great wisdom, without blemish, and endowed with his own harvest. Fear of God, as for the war, having been terminated by great prayers and valour that she, in the presence of God, with the help of which, with the captain given to the King, the Villa del of the King's captain, per request made to God, together with his God, to provide soon things by his God, of company. Moguel, God, and Sagana, with means and company. Requely, Ale Malerna, together and with her will, pledge and erogley, with shaqualy, without blowing the part, by his blowing, and by kiss of God, God, and nothing there was found positive, in custom, my captain God. And according to what the Moors of God do in Omp, eguias, Plouzemo, and sober without blowing, and blowing, could God, good hours for Cimday, hoping to find...

49-V-4 page 025 L

The King, and all those who act against any crime of the India Office, avoiding arrests, shall be sentenced by this Court as they are appointed, and the sentences shall be executed only by them, and by no magistrate, nor judge, nor shall they profit from it, nor this Navy, under penalty of three [presumably a unit of currency or punishment] and forfeiture of their offices. R. C. L.

Supplies for the Fathers of Japan and China so that they may not lack provisions on the Green Island. Maintain this provision in the same manner as last year, with the resident and converted Chinese. Should anyone attempt to act against the secular and ecclesiastical courts in this matter, the captains of the city shall give full support to the

aforementioned justice system, which will proceed against the persons who commit such offences. Dated April 15th, 1622. Governor Barreto. Simão Cunha.

Copy of the Provision:

Fernão de Albuquerque and Council, Chief Captain and Governor of India, make it known to the aforementioned Alvarez of the City of Macao and its jurisdiction, and in accordance with the opinion of the magistrate and dispatch, I see fit that the Fathers of the Society of Jesus in China shall not lack provisions on the Green Island. Maintain this provision in the same manner as last year, with the resident and converted Chinese. Should anyone attempt to act contrary to the secular and ecclesiastical courts, the captains of said city shall give full support to the aforementioned justice system, which will proceed against the persons who commit such offences, and the magistrate, and all other justices.

49-V-4 page 025 R

Justices, officials, and all those to whom this applies are hereby ordered to uphold and fully enforce this decree and all its contents, without question or impediment. This decree shall be valid as a formally issued writ in the name of the King, registered in Book 4 by João de Souza in Cangim on 18 April 1622. The Sovereign, António Rodrigues de Guevara, has expressed his will in this matter.

Note: This decree mandates the issuance of a writ to each magistrate at a cost of 5 [units unspecified]. The magistrates of China have neither registered nor included any [information unspecified], but it remains in the state it was after being issued in that manner, without being registered by Afonso Rodrigues de Guevara in Register Book 5, pages 79 and 114, and Book 6. [Signed] João de Souza, Master of the Office. João de Souza, who, as a member of [unclear - possibly "Azaues"], [unclear - possibly "Geronimo Pinto"], [unclear - possibly "defonceer"], and [unclear - possibly "egestade Nachtar"], recorded this in Book 4, page 234. [Signed] Mateus Rangel.

I, Dr. Salo R. [unclear - possibly "Deguernente"], Chief Clerk of the Municipal Chamber of this City of Macau, certify the aforementioned petitions from China, and that "Della" [likely referring to a person] has been faithful to the verbatim content of her petitions. In the name of this individual, [unclear - possibly "Gel hoz"] acted in Goa, as one of the Governors who, as a member of the said petitions, was present in the Registry Office of this City. At their request, I have examined and verified these petitions today, 20 September 1623.

[Signed] [unclear - possibly "Dige Gel. De Rege"]

Dom Francisco Gardin, lawyer and overseas Judge of His Majesty's City of Macau, having seen the aforementioned petitions, requests their inclusion in the records to finalise the matters contained within this inquiry. This inquiry pertains to the aforementioned provision.

49-V-4 page 026 L

First. December. One thousand five hundred. It was agreed in the green hall of the Town Hall that the purifier should serve as notary of this city, according to established custom. This is observed by those who will deem it justified in the end, and for the certainty of which I am present to sign and witness. Victoria, of this city, stated this serves, etc. Dated six October 1623. With Afonso – Amen. Dated six October 1623. With Afonso – I certify and subscribe. P. Mado. Notary of the Auditorship and its clerk, I certify and subscribe. P. Mado. To add four numbers. Finicio Cardum Fiol. Given without much cause. Gardin. Petition and submissions presented by Father António Feite of the Society of Jesus, Provincial of this College of Macao, concerning requesting a transcript and formal instrument by means of witnesses. Father Francisco Cardm, Friar and Judge who certifies in Macao and its district, in the name of God, of China, Our Lady, Governor and Magistrate, Judge, Justices, officials, and representative of the said Lord, to whom this instrument is given.

49-V-4 page 026 R

Regarding the aforementioned testimonial letter, the drafting of a petition, and the related decree concerning alleged affronts presented by an administrator, and its acknowledgement with the right without belonging, be it known that the petitioner, [Name unclear - possibly "Tor e dito e Coll de Macado"], curator of this [Name unclear - possibly "Coll de Macado"] for eleven years, has informed me that for eleven years he has suffered affronts and presented them as a grievance. He requested, through the office of the magistrate, that a testimonial letter be issued. I received the aforementioned request, for which I issued the decree, as recorded in Macao on 7 December [Year unclear]. [Unclear phrase: "viula e her. Co beslade dopums auts, pehcas, drupacho, a fronter otheser de tudo de verbo adverbam & seguinte"].

Copy of the First Record:

In the year [Unclear - possibly "leumenth"] of [Unclear - possibly "Meffor Cador Re"], eleven [Unclear - possibly "fentos, evento"] three years, on the eighteenth of September [Year unclear], in the northern city of [Name unclear - possibly "Nome de desi"] in China, in the parish of [Unclear - possibly "Mom Cirinde abaixo JM SO"], the appointed official, Antonio Zeite, declared that [Name unclear - possibly "Murs"] presented

[Unclear - possibly "peria's có ham Thus pekias Jerpacky"], which [Unclear pronoun reference] obtained from [Unclear - possibly "Frame Gardem Prous Ourder"]. [Unclear phrase: "com Mag Site Gedade & Afsenter fe toe om Bamara Niquezentume the cumpresse dits despacho as Auto Casdrante orbem do of fir este Auto"]. This record is to be satisfied by the magistrate and secretaries, and made public by order of His Honour.

Copy of the Petition:

The Reverend Antonio Zeite of the Company [Unclear - possibly "& Remus Per Dnb Colligias"] declared that for [Unclear - possibly "Mems Collag"], he presented a petition requesting that a testimonial letter be issued.

49-V-4 page 027 L

Testimonial by May, Chief Magistrate.

Copy of the Dispatch. Coimbra and Macao, September 1721.

Copy of the First Resolution

On the third of November of this present year, 1721, with the Governing Judges and other officials present in the chambers, Mr. António Gomes Ribera, arriving from Macao, and others from the said city, and on its behalf the Rector of Coimbra and some of the merchants of the town of Fernão de Contá, who were sent by the Macao merchants to represent how the shops, properties, and buildings of the said town, seized by the owners of ironworks, were causing them harm on Ilha Verde. His wife...

...requests that they present the execution order in the form it appears. Therefore, the aforementioned gentleman determined, due to many inconveniences, that the aforementioned Father should not demolish the said houses or proceed with this petition. He was almost elected as a priest and...

...with all...

...under his command...

...give ancient and experienced support, and this...

...as is expected from the said city, and common to all...

...all...

...to demolish them...

...to keep the new...

...first voyage from...

...from Macao, his relatives...

...voyage to Japan...

...and the first...

...therefore, to execute...

...it seems good...

...it was fitting...

...for the common good of this city...

...therefore, this resolution was recorded, signed by the clerks.

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Commission 21.

Nuno de Mello Cabral, Alderman and Clerk of the Chamber, attests that he wrote to: Nuno de Mello, Antonio Pibeiro, Dom Fernandes de Carvalho, Ponciano de[illegible] Pibeiro, Rodrigo Sanches de Paredes and Lourenço de Gez Veken, Tax Collector, Antonio de Sousa Aranha, Cristovão Motta Caldeira, Francisco Cavallo de Carvalho, Salvador Pinto de Jesus, Rafael Carneiro [illegible], Caetano Soares, Constantino de Matos, Francisco Bolebe, Francisco Rodrigues de Melo, Manuel du Bouz, Manuel de Pimentel, Francisco de Cunha Caldeira, Antonio Gonçalves Goudinho, André Rodrigues Luxere, Diogo Vitorino, Antonio de Sousa, João Aranha Pedraza, João Coreia, Antonio Cardona, Sebastião Rodrigues de Carvalho, Pedro Dias de Carvalho, Sebastião Rebello, Friar Jordão, Francisco Soares, Leonel [illegible], Treasurer of [illegible], Fernão da Costa Homem, Antonio Cortes, Fernão Davies de Morales, Simão Vaz, Domingos Castello, Francisco Mendes Mourão, Domingos Pereira da Costa, Diogo Pereira, Francisco Monteiro, Diogo Diaz Bezerra, Isaac de Serra Pereira.

Confirmed by Nuno de Mello Cabral, Alderman, Antonio Caba Pedrosa, Aldermen and Clerks of the Chamber of this city of Porto.

Copied faithfully from the Book of Extraordinary Resolutions of 1644, folio 4, by order of the Deputies, signed and confirmed by the Municipal Seal. Eleventh of October, One Thousand Six Hundred and Twenty-One. In Chamber, by order of, Nuno de Mello Cabral.

Clerk of the Justification

[Signature] Friar Gaspar Gomes, Notary Public and Registrar of Porto.

I certify that the above writing is by the Clerk of Justifications by His Majesty in this city of Porto, Nuno de Mello Cabral, Alderman and Clerk of the Chamber of this city, currently serving in his position, according to what he told me, having read it according to...

49-V-4 page 028 L

This work is hereby deemed justified and concluded. The letter, from which the seal appears to have been affixed by me, is dated 1728, from the Royal Arms of the Crown of Portugal. With the office of [UNCLEAR: Ouvidor] of this City serving, plus eleven days of the month of October, sixteen hundred and twenty-one years. Euckhoe. By grace of writing from the Auditorship, caused to be written on the 4th of December. Vezem Expneuso Cordem Froi. Of the [UNCLEAR: f]e in the aforementioned case, C. Transcript of a petition.

C. Pe Anthonio and the Chamber of S. Joaõ, Procurator of this College of Macas of the said Cory, for the good [UNCLEAR: f]ith of the College, deems necessary the transcript of a matter. This matter concerns the Chamber from the year sixteen hundred and twenty-one, the month of September, the twenty-first day, regarding the Cathedrals of India, because there was news from Japan. This news concerned provisions for the said City, and that the Dutch were coming upon the parts of Hollandes vinhao sobre a dezempresum when D. M. sends them papers concerning the transcript of the dispatch.

He is to be paid 99 conitar. In Macas, on the thirtieth of August, sixteen hundred and twenty-three years. Rebello. Transcript of the second resolution. Transcript of the term established by Our Lord. Extraordinary resolution.

49-V-4 page 028 R

On the ninth day of November in the year 1620, within the chamber of this city of the Name of God in China, the aldermen and councillors, having assembled, discussed the following matter. Confirmed news had arrived of the Dutch and English intending to attack this city and establish a settlement. Letters from the Factor of Japan, along with reports from religious figures, detailed the enemy ships from the East Indies. The central question was whether the citizenry currently residing in this city should remain or depart. Given the importance to the entire state of resisting the Dutch and English enemy, the councillors stated that, for many justifiable reasons, it was the duty of all to remain and defend the land. Everyone, without exception, should be present in this city to oppose the aforementioned Dutch and English. It seemed likely, considering the manner and disadvantages described by the captains, that the enemy ships from the Indies would remain here. Therefore, the captains' opinion was that the local ships should stay and

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36 of 141

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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23. Concerning His Majesty: The present matter is, according to all I have learned from Judge Crise's decree, and the preceding matter is, according to all I have learned, definitively justified. This nobleman, through the aforementioned letters, is definitively justified. This phrase, "This nobleman, through the aforementioned letters, is definitively justified," is repeated numerous times.

49-V-4 page 030 L

In the year 1622, expenditure on walls and a hook, loads, and the like amounted to 14,000,000. From 1638 to 1650, expenses totalled 2,065,553. Expenditure amounted to 1,633,240. From 1685 onwards, expenses amounted to 2,297,000. From 1685 to 31 July 1745, expenses, including those related to procurement, totalled 17,995,793.

This account, dated 16 March to 17 June 1745, does not include the costs of the Moços' food and clothing, nor the costs of the hired Moços, nor childbirth expenses with Gomás. It only includes an error regarding the Moços: a monthly expenditure of 4.87 cater, in May of some years. Furthermore, expenses exceeding 14,000 arose in some years, as can be seen in the first *Vesprita*.

In 1524, rebuilding the houses and two mills belonging to the city incurred costs for the carai, as declared in separate papers. All the income comes from Macte ponos. The man who is there sells chickens at three cond. each, and ducklings, and pigs at five cond. each.

From this place, he buys fish and food for the Moços. For this purpose, the mars Jude comes from Colle. He also buys hoes and other tools for the farm. The ship does not suffice for everything. From this Colle, they only bring fruit when there is some. The fruit is sold in the city, and some is kept. Colle, since 1724, sells some produce annually, but often the income does not cover the expenses. This declaration is made here because I do not have another copy. Alecao, 17 June 1745.

49-V-4 page 030 R

Annual Letter of 1621 from this College of Macao.

We, the Marquis of [ILLEGIBLE], in this [context] greatly commend the customs, but we are much troubled by them. See above, Most Illustrious Lord, the work. You will find that this College has lacked this year. Praiseworthy.

As there was much work in this College recently, they gave up the Japanese and Chinese languages, because they are forced to use their own language. And those who continuously deal with and write in it, for this reason, have made little progress in the study of this Order. I was assigned to Ilha Verde last year. Why did we build a house on the [UNCLEAR: Ilha/Island], which is so important? In the midst of such studies and work, it was already generally formed, and the diligence and care of its good fruit was being felt, when the enemy of humankind, understanding that we were arming ourselves against him, in order to wage war with the help of divine grace, stirred up the Chinese against us with such fury, and robbed us. More than this, they even wanted to destroy us. They wanted to set fire to the city of Vermelho, belonging to this College. We, not with offensive and defensive weapons, but with tricks and diabolical inventions, expelled them from the land. And it is good to mention this incident, because while the situation in China is good, good occasions arise for them to carry out their intentions. Thus, they sent a Mandarin to this city with an order to our governors that they should demolish the houses that we had built on Ilha Verde, and that they should seize our workers, goods, merchandise, and money. And they came with an order to Ilha Verde, where we had built and where the workshops were, and they seized our workers and put them in prison. The city's governors understood these responses and could not help the fathers because they could not do anything.

49-V-4 page 031 L

Serem Religiosos aided legal experts, not in this matter. Because of imitating them, they would have to demolish and burn the houses. To resolve the matter and enact their prohibition against these poor people, officials from the city of Nanjing arrived, demanding from Simon Leander the tribute we were preparing. Justice officials, unable to

withstand the clamour, returned the tribute so that the houses in which they lived could remain. Never had the Christians, for fifteen years, been so troubled. Nor were we spared by avoiding the evils of persecution. Seeing the agreement to demolish the houses coming to nothing, they began learning the language, with such feeling from all of us as cannot be explained.

This trouble was great, both because of the loss of the houses (had they stayed on the island where they fished) and also because of the expense of bringing supplies, which cost us little when we were content to stay on the island. Once, when the mandarins returned, we abandoned everything and cut down the island's trees. However, as we already had Portuguese men in Macau, everything was settled. And we cut down the island's trees. However, as we already had Portuguese men in Macau, the city was established and there was no longer any danger. It was easier to resist there. They were satisfied with placing a stone with their characters, where they prohibited, by order of the King of China, that houses be rebuilt in that place without a licence. But as time passed, we now have some small houses with the consent of the mandarins, and the island is more secure. The island has never been so populated until now.

This annual letter is signed by Father António Leão on 21 December 1624. 49-V-5, f. 356.

49-V-4 page 031 R

Annual letter from the second King of China, completed in Peking on the first of May 1622 by Father Mel Dias, seventeen days later.

Produced by the College of Macao, 1622. [Illegible] is the cause. In the recently completed Macao City, [illegible] of the Province of Guangxi, with a strong desire [illegible], and to conclude the conflict of [illegible] of the Holy King, brings enterprises, Doria, Phil, [illegible] could, and Moors. But they gave to the Mandarins and families, and stole things, and [illegible] have a blessed man of St. Paul, through whom [illegible] go to the Court with good positions in government, Darys and Pilla [illegible] of that Province, and agreed to help [illegible] enemies, and know of [illegible] moral, in Ary, a Father Rio ca, Deunto D. Leda f.

Now they speak of decrees that [illegible] Macao, and he was robbed [illegible] a volley of [illegible] from the Court as companions, Sir De, and they sent [illegible], Degonte hi detrimental, and [illegible] affirm Licenciado Ignacio he 1 Villagre De P. Tere to stop the and Mandary Do [illegible] of Jala, uha De El Valle with 62. D. gather themselves hey as Mu[illegible] makes, I [illegible] Par, Agor, and Mandary, Ohanhan a ne[illegible] M.S.L. May God, and here, and they stopped the rope of those [illegible], as much as they could leave because...

49-V-4 page 032 L

We neither expected nor could imagine. In December of Fumeiro, A.º Dham confessed his terrible Memorial against the accused. And already in January, a few days before his arrival in Elchim, the King dispatched thus, dismissing that Cutés, for all the hours he had given me and my ancestors, using my horses, and daring to cross properties of low people (a national punishment) forever. How he arrived! Placed by Father, but could not be properly heard. A.º Dham. On the same day, he was phrasing, when he saw the girl, and made the King's dispatches. He presented, against the two Military cantonists, without knowing the occasion, against the two Military cantonists.

He spoke in this manner: Vorfors, besides sending much industry and agency, by those Nalgöste, with offices of Motory, – both leaving and going home, and receiving all the honours that I have given to the vision [of?] ancestors. Finally, I have given to the vision [of?] ancestors, with the Judge. In the Memorial, they alleged the merits of the honoured Military [men], with whom he consulted about the vexations done to the City. Vic Maes and other small services for the execution of them, so that the King might reward him on every occasion, and he, Vomutes, consulted about the war, and the Licentiate Ignacis.

Item, by offices, to make the Minute of the Report, which is to be given when... where the Licentiate Ignacis. Item, by offices, to make... given when... he would say to the Collegiate, they had not... send in sworn letters, as current letters made. We gave the Bookkeeper of Accounts and information about other details. In the... other expenses that... to the Bookkeeper of...

The Olerntoria of Macas belongs to the Town of Hienzan, and the Portuguese call it Ansam, and he was a Judge before. The year of 1822, when he went to the war of Handery, that Mandarin of... Nature, always astute, our Portaquery, Mr. [and] the two Christian Sumdants, Cham Miguel, besides asking in articles, disobeyed the fort with advantageous offices, but one of Metalleg, complaining against that City, strongly advising much vigilance over them, who are treacherous people, enemies of the Kingdom of... account of whom one must rise up, and other... of this... and... of the Bonzer, I call Pedrer den Vents, and... of these... Cortatorias, & Libelle, infamous, to our best...

49-V-4 page 032 R

On folio 26r:

Concerning Sehum, [written to] Master [or Mr.] Senhor Nao, [who] did not depart from Barito. The same [is true] regarding [Master or Mr.] Jerte and Pray Viotte. It appears that Pray is in Medeontade, according to the pages we have seen. Therefore, with your second

[letter] to be sent to B., see if, maintaining [your] friends, you can inform [us] of details, and send them in a small box if you are near the portrait of Father Mattheor Rico.

In the annual letter from Bhatas of the Residence of Pekin from 1620 until 1655, nothing appears about the Green Island, only floods launched over the walls of the city. And V.P. [Your Paternity] of Sofinas, take the letter from Master and be silent.

In March 1623, [written to] Mother [or Mrs.] de Chona de Chay. To the same Mother [or Mrs.], and in the same year in August, [written to] Thegon, patent of Provincial of China. But I believe it is rather the letter of Father Mansel Dus, for the annual [letter] of Father of China, and [it] declares that he translated the sections in Pekin, word for word.

In the annual [letter] of 1624, it says...

In the annual [letter] of 1623, you will see in the Miscellanea the Memorial to the King, entrusted to the 28th of this [month], attached, sent from Chay, sent by [us] through books of Mathematics, and he sent them through the Tribunal.

But there are more: Father Mansel Dus, then Junior Provincial, took great pains to obtain the papacy.

49-V-4 page 033 L

I pray for your good peace and steadfastness. Vienna? I commend to you everything that the Franciscan already knows, and to the Fathers to whom I shall refer. Read the above Memorias and see the remedy. My advice is that you live healthily in Chennai. Nothing more.

I, the undersigned, submit the originals of this memorandum to the secretariat of the Overseas Missions in the convent of the Barefoot Carmelites, College of the Mothers of God. In faith, I swear to the truth of this. Macao, 7 November 1746.

Joseph Aboe

This I command in the name of the Holy Spirit, and this is what I will give you in the city of Lisbon on this 29th of 1747, according to successive authorizations from the provinces of Japan in Lisbon.

Joseph Aboe

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Transcription

Transcription Standards: This transcription follows established academic paleographic standards and diplomatic transcription principles. The process preserves original spelling, punctuation, capitalization, and formatting exactly as they appear in the source document. Line breaks, paragraph structure, and spatial relationships maintain the original document layout. Uncertain or ambiguous text is marked with [UNCLEAR: best interpretation] and completely illegible portions with [ILLEGIBLE]. Marginalia, annotations, and interlinear insertions are included where present. The transcription maintains historical authenticity while ensuring readability for modern researchers.

49-V-4 page 004 R

Este livro das contendias da haver-
deesta Freslada do doro proprios.
Originaes que se conformão no
collegio de alcançar, o qua Ima
do Lom segurador na Lyncum-
tura da provincia de Marão
na cidade de Lisboa. Diz ma
Mão S.Pedro e S.mo Este Janer.
MD1742
Juro Alvor

49-V-4 page 005 L

[ILLEGIBLE]

49-V-4 page 005 R

Noticias
verdadeiras das conten.
das que houve em Macao
^{Sobre}
d. Ilha verde.
no anno
de
1621

Sao tiradas dos papeis que se con-
servão na secretaria da Prov^a
de Iagão do Col da Madre
de D^a da Comp^a de Ihs.
em Macao

49-V-4 page 006 L

[ILLEGIBLE]

49-V-4 page 006 R

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Como no Meor dec Marco de 1623. Morres Naffrina &
Pau Roches Cap. De ditta Mechas, e no mes de Abril &
Mermo anno he chegou patentes Zapr. Provincial de
China, Mas como era sua fide de fecha etc. Manuel Dio
Provincial afl. 26.

49-V-4 page 007 L

[ILLEGIBLE]

49-V-4 page 007 R

1

Noticias verdadeiras
das contendas que houve em Macao, sobre
a Ilha Verde, os Mandarins e
a Cidade, e os Padres,
começadas no anno de
1622.

De tiradas em papeis de conservados na Secretaria da
Prov^a e De S.^a Maj. No Collegio da Madre De Deos, da Companhia
De Jefu, como estava na Minha Mãe e papeis para
Mandar trasladar, como achei os papeis da contendas
lhe, e Mandeí trasladar a parte para Mostrar o engano
Da Na Mta. fizerem sobre ella varias particularidades e perguntas,
mente lançar a lembrança de quanto tem gasto até o anno
De 1745. Não falando do gasto dos Moços e do Frete
Na Ilha. Macao aos 27 de Junho de 1745.

Declaro ainda, q Padre e Ir. Da Prov^a. dizendo que
também a Ilha verde pertence, Mas elles se enganam, como
em 1622. ainda não estava o Padre e os Padres da
China, legiky e os Padres do Collegio de Macao. Em 1602.
Mandarins de Japas, ao P.e Manuel Diaz, e o P.e Vizr
Provincial para Sup. das tres Resid^a de Nanquim, Nancham e Quinchu e o P.e Matte
e os Ricos Superior de Misas da China legiky, ambos em
Vizitador, e Provincial de Japão. Consta das actas.
No Livro as folhas 16, e 17. Macao 17 de Junho de 1745.
João Alvarez

49-V-4 page 008 L

[ILLEGIBLE]

49-V-4 page 008 R

Anno de 1623

Tratado

Sobre o direito, Item a

Comp. sobre d'

Tha verde.

Na Lera de 1603. sendo Vizitador da Comp.

em Macos o Sr Alexandre Valignans e Bretor do Collº.

Sr. Valentin Carvaths, buscados delo P. Vizitador algum

lugar comodo para horem, o P. Pri de Comp. Dequando

Emquando a desaparecerem os Chidanty e

convalecerem o ser aterra doentia, e a caza estreita, foi

com alguns Padres quazi acazo desembarcar Na Ilha

d'enich se chamava Ilha dos Diabos, e era Defacto de leyta,

feita com heita dos fadroans, e Mofor fugitivo. Citando

o P.ahi, achou sdilo lugar podiese acomodar para o

fim, e começou afazer limpar hum pedaço de cham'

estava perto da praya. Hindo o tempo avante, achando a

la was Mais algumas comodidade do dito lugar, e Mais le

oferecendo Nenhum ubro, foi fazendo de alguns gazetes

huim em plantar aquelle chas, como em fabricar algumas

cazinhas, e cultivar a dita Ilha por diversas partes, plantando

as arvores. Sefrado algum tempo se probe de alguns

nas Moradores de Xami Inhas, Jus Sepalhores gradila

e Sr. P. Vizitador por suas vezes foi em velon cõ

as Nami a fallar com os donos desepulture, che conserton

com elles com algua boa soma de prata, que lhes des vor

qua nes, narra que lhes desfum Wfo direito,

Na Ilha e com grande

mud. Seguindo, compraçam outros Lugar para
Vizitador descansado, e
fazer Mayores gastos. No comercio da Ilha Depois de dois
annos, poucos Mais ou Menos, Nos quaes estiveram o
em

49-V-4 page 009 L

Com perfeita quietade, alguns Chinas Maos procurarias de um
la afim De lhes como f
quieta, alguns
para apanhar mais prata afim De lhes como f
vended & Dochás, a
ver & ochas on Mandarins Nunes procurarás de Nos bo
bar De quella parte somente procuraras De impedir a Mais de
Fabricafiem cazas ani pe
a quemarioni as dillas razas, estavas cuberta de Grande Se
lha vez as calary,
eforas la hija vez as calary,
estava cuberta de Grande Se
Mostrarás os Sé
linha De
ecome convinha deste
Mosios
com
@studanty defore fizerée alguns demons
era Aquas demostracoens deste Sen-
Sabendose em
timents, contra ordilly Mandarins; as
studarskyndilly quaes de
Gaitas Vita Dhatinha Nab feito castigaras os dillos.
Nab Somente não de queixarad Mos, Mas dobre

cashgaras os dillos Mandarins divande
Hei o offers. Com este scarias os Padres Venovar aquett
arinhas fom serem Molestaden, on est
aquelay
estorvaio, apofrueras
Me Mucks annos, sem entender Ninguem com Mes. Depa
dealguns annos tornandose a falar enke os Mandarind ho
bre adette Ma, accrton de ver o Kastro de ateurthe Du
detta Ma
a Vezitary estas party, Nöduando por Mar adette
Vende genere ere aguille pare de faller,
vindo Deruza era a quelle pazes de chas, parcie Ein
de Das a Rey Da
porsolana de arroz Nevirada. – Depois dihte nunca mais
rachey de quelle pazes de chas, parcie Ein
Fallon entre os Menderins couza pello Menon
Monte Saditte. Ma atde outre
de
pello Mens Mo
atke) outro Haitaó da slcunha Bo
veys berzbem, quatro anns, ho, aviriler Alacao, quando
thenate care is, nem fallow Nella como-
urs a fer
nenhum outro falara
logo
nas se fabricares Nella as cazay
carat
omecardo.
Infobrade Cabricandere ardilly comecards,
doporto, e come fores a ver empefion
ℳ
ver or Mandarine Deporte, e come fortters

ias toque papere e a monna informação des
como se farias sobre or stuury das rithy, dezas informer
Varem decal
dvd
decara branes de prezece as Haitas, D. chegou
nelle lugar, como claramente Me odeclarou is
ashe a quelle lugar,
Chapa sobre 10 Mandon of Gedede. Mas
Mas se
endorna Gidade. Mas como este
duvidanz
Hactas Ma's
To tivesse tomado peitas, ordenon
fion desty Mandarins deterre, Metidans
do
sas Daresse visitar oditts Lugar.
sitar oditts Lugar, e examinase
cazás Novas
everes Levantesh os alle
de alca:
ntary, obre os alicerces des vethy,
oufe

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nao

3

&

em se traá coura de todo o Nova. Dio re Mandarem, vertida,
que se dar por agravado dever on Cafres andarem zla obra
cs armas, cuidando de fazer para o afrontar, especialmente
Vido, & de outra parte por jahisembe ed alge
Dive; fosse determinado de dar o peor informacdo, de pode

se dar afazer coms fer, assim com o Fraitas, como com
o Phes. The demaneharem a dilly cazay de Mors fertas
Converar Muito
of Mandaron's
Cantad, e esta Cidade, Mandando os Mandarins co autho
vidade de Cutés dhe dermanchassem as cazay; Mas como
se mes foi Respondendo, com muitos Bons foreszy petiz
ondo, com Muita efficacia esta cauza diante do Freitas,
Padre Jons Rodrigues em Zantes es of Portuguezy bre
o qual Japon der fallade es. Cutas obre Negocio, a=
vontade de Fusso & fa det:
inde y no primeijeio disse, & ewe vo
Manchalém
chasem as dilles razas, ed a sum se kavra de executar
como hike visto as nossas Vezsene ferem f
coms elle Merms confesion, nos dous Letrados Ehristian
De Ham sthes video aburnar bombardus à esta de
Diffé
Me
trane Varella Girobara Delle
Bidade defur autoridade der sales a este Negocio,
Dette como huy
Resume Mandon. The forehjem duas Capellas Naquelez
Cazas, kus ac Nosite Senhore, entre all bugs
Na fabrica
1
pope por parte de ape Mande
tinha executa
de
ednas hu
Depois aver
este o Giro=

ste Mandado
Muitas a Cidade; e de Cidade Vigjendes
bica a Nome De Bains a Gidade;
com hua petiças Dlogo se cumpriras quanto ordenar s
Baite, como se cumpris. A abouche a feira com queitas
Mau fallarem. Na ko. Mas acontecendo Mor
cát sem Mas
neubou The nee
ke
Se
ver Logo Halles de dunca, oc Mandarin des Ansão Nero
ductusas not
ter podido. Sahir es afua,
adversario, I estava agustado de Mas vor depends sutro de
tornou Novantar
athe 2) Não achando ve
m
na feirs in
medio, esperou D os Portuguezy entralfem face
Cantas, eprocurou com os quivy Chinchay the debival
em
Desmanchadas as dilly cezay Ste
healantead he he brevemente opes de substancia de quants
pasion acuree to the verde derde oprincipis the tomares
de
You da
alke agora.

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Dra fe entender daqui
Itha, he Necessarios declarar, efforçam algumas
Na China:

Or de tem direito de sepultura em algum lugar,
na China; podem vender sempre, quando, e a quem quiserem,
ou hido, ou em parte, como com a experiencia de cada dia, Nos
vemos vimos em tanto q la estivemos; e Nas som os
Nem vender a Na China; Mas ainda a os Estrangeros; pois
Mu e compramos já por duas vezes, e os Mouros e Morais fu
quem pode bulir com illa; e ha graver penas para o faze
inully as sepultury, ou as terras das sepultury, com he
cortar arvory.

2º Daquefe infore, he hde suppor q o dony
da sepultura estava na Ilha verde tinha legitimus dominus,
dureito Naquelle chas; pois tantos annos havia pacifices.

3º Que o podias a larger, evender a outro da
Mancira delles o possuam.

2º Le hade prempor tambem como certo que
os Mandarins tem poder para deshibuir aquem quiserem altery
incubray para as cultigens, e paguem ford ao Rey, cocuis-
forme, he, perdsarem o dito fors No primeiros annos, pelles
Jarlos D se fazem No abrir, e cultivar terras incully. Heme
podem perdoar os dittos foros, Mas somente das terras, Mas
ainda das vezes as quaes hodes costumao pagar fora ao Rey cada
anno; como se feis perdoarad a Nos deramos, Estrangeros, em
Vinda das casas, as quaes

Neste parz

derim alguma Mandarins amiga.

ticular da tha se Effereceis e Pais para pagarem fora -

De le hum Mandarim, Mas como soube elle q alli não

havna vargem, dihu D para couzas tas poucas não era Nacef?

Faller nisto.

3º Se hade prempor q na China não costumao

De ordenaos os Mandarins desfazer hury, of tem feito outros.

Maxime

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4

Maxime quando são da Mama ordem, e ellas hão culpas gravey,
que lhes quaes façam Necessidade da dita ordem, se não
forem entre si grande
ordem. Se hão entre si grande vicio, hum a os outros, a se 2.
codem hum que ha honra do sub, se não houver alguem libra ri-
zas em contarís por respeito das A Mizady, e envejas grandes,
Das vezes fazem encontrar hum a outro, as quaes puzerem pro-
curas de infimular quando podem para bom governo & povo
epara não serem achados de apaixonados & de suportes his
Digo primeiro, que Padre & Comp^a podem
a Ilha com muito bom direito, primeiros pelos conserto affeitos
com os proprios donos da Sepultura, os quaes como fugiram
com bod fe e cbom direitos a este lugar como supõem, que não
sobemos athe agora Nada encontrarmos, assim podrás transferir a
comercio desta Dominio, e direito Nos Bedry, da parte
Não houve Nem força, Nem agravo, como testificai o Rey
Dos embrevios Rey de Majous Dimas ainda da May
Rey Vicios não são da May, que elle temos de prova da
prestavam. Nem tinha couza alguem, Nem tinha outro uso
May, que for colhido dos livros, como he
Notorio ats=
que este lugar e 3 box fe sem forpeita de engans, efore
ou servem
vezas, ou testemun-
ha, bastava a authoridade do Vizitador Alexandre Dal-
quans peppers delante Religião, prudentes, e virtude, a qual não
menos que for fazer, Nem prometer de firme a parte alguem sem fe-
zão, ou força, Nem por lui penedor ingremy Vexarias para
nur alguá injustiça a os Chinas.

Segundo, pude principiar os Mandaring
permitires, publicamente a provar este pohre & tenha a
Comp. como consta pelo D. temy a cima dito, e nunca for
zural, difficuldade de hirmy, hefruirmy da dita Ilha, mas
somente de fabricarmy Lury, Mello, Sende thes podeffe vis
alguem peijjles, conforme se de grandes cumag
hum he of Propiedade se fortificarem. Esta comissão inte-
Mais claramente em todo o discurso desta de Manda, & ul.
tomamente se levantou, pois em nenhuma Chapa se locu
Doprofissão desta Ilha com Mafè, ou com mas khilo, ou
contra

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contra a vontade dos Mandarines: estando hua vez na feira
pafiada hum Mandarin Neste ponto, The com o titulo
chamado os Padres dilla Itha, repondeste Girrbaca, D.
Pedry Não costumavas fazer Mal Nem injustiça a alguem,
e unhas compradas a os de Nami ditto lugar com prata, a
isso D. the quad, quiz denuber o Nome da parte, *o Mandarin
fuo atrapelha, & des por esta ordem se fíxem arduas Caz
pellas, como fica ditto a cima, e nunca Mais se falton Nifo
Terceiro, ha ja 17. ou 18. annos da Compe. este
depehre e boa fê da dita Itha, e che claro conforme odireih
comum, para bani de Taiz bastão Dez annos interpresentes
Na mesma Proo para poder perseverar, e ficar seguro na dita
pope, quanto Mais desirades
Quarto, porq. a Compe. fez Muitas gastoy, e bame
gastos na dita Itha, e a mesma lhes fez
tornada de aquella dita, o quay gastoy e melhorias, chegar
14000\$: a pagamento de 14. Mil Jacy, como afferma eiz corres Me
do e por Tezas da dita, herfeicoy Mais de confirmou a
dita juste posie dinka.

Quinto, porq. sunda D nas consta fu tas claram.
 aprecia da possed tem a omy Me Itha, como consta todavia
 heita ter força de lei, o qual junta com posse de tankey annos
 ha de prevalecer, ainda que a parte contraria tiver May
 probabilidade como consta pelley Vegraz, de direito.
 Deze 20. Deippoito dello Direito, Não pode
 Worha sui or da Compe. a lugar detta Itha, Nem o dur
 Primeiro, porq he contra direito Canonico, in
 chment 1º. quo dicitur quod suspenditur ab officio qualibet Veligiosas
 ad alhin adom, Manasterio, qui a sua pera, Vedduces, vel pofsessiones
 ejusdem ad vitam, vel ad certum tempus quovis Whate dine.
 Nucsate, et Cechine utilitate alicui concedit.
 Segundo, porq he contra as Constituições p. 9.
 C 4 S 7 Ubi inter canal propter quem etiam Generally Fran
 porchy

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5

priteg deponendy esset. Namoratur quando aliquora rabilia bona
 Domorum aut Collegiorum alienaret.
 Terceiro. Quia si Nom pofiunt bona Cedlenas
 tica vindi fare evidenti utilitate Salene, Mults Miny, pof
 sunt alienari. Quarto porq unde & honefte alguna
 justicia, Da pofse, toda via nas he duvida de fermos obrigados a
 deffender aditte Itha pella benfeitorias que netta firemos
 quay por chegarem agrande quantia Mas podemos alargar, ne
 ceder do Nosso direito, e achte conta, quando se Nos force,
 Jomor obrigados afereirmos dos Mejor (y Norda o direito cumu
 e as Nofras Constituçoens partientary prodefendemos contra
 aforia dos aggresiones.
 Em contrario podem dizer alguns, q. Grani.
 Quire Lizilador deixou escrita estas palavray em hum Livro =

de este Coll. Mas hem outros bem de Tarz Mais, J&J thay
aquil prem mah era mui. Fixa, por estar na Presa
Del Mandamine virarem a quando quiseren. Mas nas vejo
que em Nos prejudique esta clausite, ou apontamento do
Vieira, por primeiro concedit Dadike Itha, he bem de taiz
2º. Famplitar D nad he fixa, Mas p não he
por depender do Rey, ce Mandary Genthon, ou quay nas te fo
por obrigados aquaritar com h
Memos a on Cungeing des quay de asemes
de hormos de a Ri, de qualida depehra) temos Nadither than
Nem se sabe Se porsie depumpozito inquirir della. 4º. a
Memme D ffre de ma
pelly, menay (Teom) anty defacts todos dezem, chrodime
mas tira with nada de Justice da posfe tem os partreula.
ry defuas cazzy, e quinhay
Lith he ry peres acura Daquffe de Itha Verde,
estando porem aparelhado afogitarme se me derem, Melbory
Vizens em contraris.
Affons Darhemi

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A: 8. dia de Março de Fevereiro deste prez anno de
Mil setecentos, vinte, e hum, estando em Camara a Juizy,
Pradores, e May Mereço, presente o Antonio Prez
Ouder, e May Officiaes, e dos Mercadores desta Cidade, veu a
Rector, Juro de Comp, e alguns dos Mercadores
desta Cidade estavam convidados pello May Mereço:
Dory Neprezentante como as outras Pessoas, e Cabeça afim
da India, como desta Cidade estava embarga do pello May
Mereço, ameaços de se perderias se fe mas derribarem as casas
que se comp. bem na the verde, epondo o dito Laure
recebi, logo pelo dito Doutor for determinado, e por quanto

phys ly inconvenientes, que dito Pe. Neyrezinho, Não se
Mehab com Herrebar a dito Rey e Dilly Say, e correfie
com sito Ame yphos e chito por los dittos. Bora
Simas Vaz, yphos e
me se aproura de quem he, o qual aceitou por bem desta Cidade
e comum de todo afacula, e afim de determinou de que pesquie
a Comp. todo o dito Rey e Dilly Say, e correfie
cary, Debthe, Madura, paredes, e casa Nova Na primeira
deste Padre Rector, e elle punha
nas May
Sesed, prezinte a dilte tha para que fe
ixenças
foresig Nella
fice ditte) ginás poruched
na
e
c
fo
pereche come
Inas vinha Noy
Convinha ao bem cumum desta
por onde pared she Bidare dita cortando por
Vestafidade
ay ecomo afum passou tudo de fez este asiento em que
for
bradetty Je assinares comigo Nuno due Mello Cabral
alfores, bres, ebserivad bserivas dalaimers das einere que o
Puno de Melle Cabral Anti opes Ribeiro-Pedis Gereng
nandey, defaroathe = Ponceano de Abnu = R. Jandhy de Pa
Referten
CCo Juxeira Correa = Antonio da
Moeind Aranha = Meitor da Matta Caldo - Francisco-

Carvalho de Contr? – Satweder Cinto de Negr=
 Carneiro de cage José José Saveira Saveire = = Diego, Diego Cardozo soary=
 Constantino Dee Maty = Bane Boteter = rand. Roseguge
 deeptoe = Mansel daßnez = Manset dee Money Vimechan
 Bane de Bunka Salazar = Gaspar Correz Cortho John
 leiro d
 quy
 Jimenez
 Borges =
 Antora

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6^o
 Antonio Galvão G.^{to} = Franc°. Rodrigues Texeira = Dom^o
 Vieyra = João Pinto de Tonneça = Fernado Terr^o de Instas
 Cavany = Anthonio Alvares de Botta = Antonio da Camera b^o
 João Aranha Pedroza = Jacome Roiz de Cerda = Ant°. Nopes
 Cardosas = Pedro Correa Caruirro = Pedro Dias de Camello
 Pedro Paulo da Veiga = Sebastião Rebello = Franc°. Soura
 Franc°. Soares de Britto = Leonel de Souza de Veiga = Cer^o
 nas da Silva Homem = Antonio Cortez = Fernado da
 Cruz de Morady = Simão Vaz = Domingos Carvalho
 Franc°. Mendy Moras = Domingos Cardozo = Manoel Co^a
 Altho de Mendy = Manoel Rangel = Francisco Pay de Porta
 Joaquim Luiz Beberry = João Beu^o = Bento Monk^o
 Homem = Antonio Lobo Bedoya = Matheus Vieiras
 Igual termo eu Nuno de Mello alfares e escrivão
 mores, Posto Cidade de Nome de Day na China, heste terço
 do Regto da extraordinário fol 124. onde este, a q^{to}
 em toda, por ex^{mo} do Nome de Day na China, heste terço
 comigo assinado. Em Camara em quatro de Dezembro de
 Mil seis centos e vinte hum annos. Não faço duvida

hum Testemunho Nith^o de não dar nada todo o verde de
Cea de Six Vilho.

Nuno de Mello Escrivão

Protesto da Com^a

a Cid^e pela Ilha verde e respos
ta delle pelos Veadoures.

A De Gabriel de Mello Com^a a R^{to} Rei

por De Gouve de ella na De Day faiso saber aos ving, que

Rey, Veadoures, Main Officia desta Cidade de

Maffeira paghe de Justica, quasi N^o fim della batavos a
Mardú

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Mandaramene Cautad por certos Vispeily particularmente injusty

ne the verde a Compy: epara

se desfirefpem as cazaf

Imha of

Metacarpumcorem of pestendias, houve practice em adde adethe feize, Feign

Namuda como dizem dor dettes Mandaring

y

desem dor delter Mandaring & Dead && efectuandes,

preza Fazendas,

adella sua pertencas, fefaria preza Nat

Mercadory

la terhad, Na prata D por empregar esteve, Finalmente nel

tinhas, 19. CAM. de reis aderfacer

Tu properos,

de forded appeticas de

M

se

Secara havia ditte Ithe Nas ficundo Nem funden.

tudo of décaza

décaza
na
ainda of Materiay Na ditte J'ths, afin d'a feira)
delay, Nem ainda,
e or D Nella estarão fuefrem de زممبراçados, e livry coms deffuts
fueres as
CL=
zer estas scatadas, cas Mene
por quantes todas as Materias pertencenter ardilly, ce=
ras
ion
couzal
couzas portaj no citado o or deltoy Masis
as e este effects federa
vieras a
darune intentaras cor executares que vieras
8
por fabréferty de 7 pestendied, come the coura Notoria; exporque
de Japa's, Whore se vai faz
podera suceder. Na feire prezente de
zer, he hate de algué
Mandaring, onde alguns particutlery, por
ouseje por via dos dittor
que outra couse, oufige por vine
convenienty, ou por outre
ou por outre quat quer
a
Maneirs, sobre ada
quat posse af omp. Mais de 18 anny por kheloy bardartey,
pim
a sum conforme
Conforme adireito Reat.

almieraient come natural por ver
nella
of Manda-
fects berfectorias, de Mucts preco asd nás somente oct
Tun
Mas, Mas antes sconsentires, caprovarés,
im não forés a Mas
A com
roy, eprezencialmente muy Ailay. For fur
ende Well que acontecendo quall quer cousa que a Ma
ber a V
V. MM.
Moto Sheye che perturbares da poche pacifie
Soque de qualquer Mode
sandy annor, Vestiges certy, Die nés ha af omy. dede
não
M
Mandaring ordery,
for tanty
pelley Mandady, Ithe offeremus dor dettes c
traces defgantas venhas on aqui de procurem; anter ha
rizar Setoder on her privilegios contra to des arpefroos, quay
quer sejat Them Viris Miterem Niche, es prouveren
por Meyer alguns of Na's podem deixar defazer em compri
mente de nostry Constitucions Wefreden Cemony; edende a-
fore he be Compte por detrde Schobrigade em qualquer
derie Vefferida, por for
utelada of
tempo em q
0CA20
pehrade
Ma:

wiele do Mostrado od pode acontecer, por pento conformnes
DVMCAL. as eduroy dedita feire de
ede disponhas
aish, pede
Mat fundadas que
Forte Mercure eddiente Viqueriments three
inas Sady por Muily, & has deben de Vezes de Nosse zut
7
The Ne
ouba
iky
Colg.2

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Diligencia, ou declarações, acerca de Matheus, ahei por feita?
in Melhor Modo e forma de direito, e ser postos com notas=
factos De the não prejudicar falta alguma, ser
a Vigoures hei por ditto e expresse, e declarado, neste
Neste Coll. da Madre De Deos, em Mayo de 21.
Gabriel dce Mattor.
O De Gabriel de Mattos da Comp. a 2. de Mayo
Rector deste Coll. da Madre De Deos, the hei por
charris intimação e lequerimento, junto q. elle
assinados a 21. Mayo e Vendory, e mais officios
Desta Cidade De Deos, a 2. M. e Mande
fazer por hum dos Juizes, e os Juizes, e os seus
Reporte, ou sem ella fer aditta intimação, the
forma autuado na forma ordinaria, e receberá M.
Sem na forma pede. Macos 8.
de Mayo de 621.
Copias.
Satisfazendo as requerimentos apresentados Do P. Gabriel de Mat

to Rector do Col. da Madre De Deos nesta Cidade de Maos, Recemos, que afsa Nono he na China conforme as Leys della. Ninguem he Senhor proprietario de hum palmo de terra sem ter probregação a elle e só o Senhor de toda ella e em particular Dothe em q estamos, Nem nella ha Chapa por onde de comita q atem dado aos Portuguezes, e se Nos deixas aqui estar he a desperto do trato, e commercio de hums, com os Chings, e com Mandarins, della fazem por vezes comprissas declarações de sendo. Nos quizer Mandar sahir della fara coms conteces annos atray, quando o Mandarins Nos mandarés, Notificar, e requerimentos, e Nor satisfazemos della, a metade casas não alegres, ou Viadory, e entas eras fer esta terra Nossa não mostrarão filho por onde opugniamos, e por Ma-

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Vnus Verutera Jenter zinhas começam a vera deste particular, por que a Cidade se obrigou athe guardar finos condições, — has, por Guay for, & Je nas edificações nach de Now, appartien a esta Cidade, esta edificada, e dos pellos Dexdores Dentes — a esta Cidade, & adjuntos para este Negociò. Pom fix: Sendo vivos, e adjuntos para este Negociò. Pom fix: Sendo vivos a esta Cidade, & Moradores della; declaramos, e protestamos, conforme a isto. Nos havemos de governar, e dispor as cousas defecias, de povo I respeito de Tha verde, de Reverendo Pa. Richter, I por respeito de Tha verde, de Reverendo Pa. Richter. que esta Cidade, & Moradores della; Bem aoi Mercadores y forem as feiras de canolas, afim a puzente I foras fazer, como as Maiz y se fizerem Notempo adiante, por fieste commercio Nos he sas encomendado a conservação delle. também, eazy por sua May afion D. Ruy vish ogrande provei-

to e Cachella De Portugal, pelo) tornames.
 e ainda No Reino de
 has, equantay vezes necessario noi forem a em duvida pode-
 mos, devemos de alioruz. de conta aonde, e quando cum:
 pror tudo & sobre esta Materia em dans desta Cidade
 e commercio fucider; e pedimos a Dil Me
 de as Ereições Afomes Grey D deite Graterito adresuota
 Nohin a alle dede, Nor de todos os restador Authenticos
 Nor forem Necessario para os apresentar aor bus
 may aque pertencer. Dada caza de Camoros della
 Sabil Yec Mass ass 15 de Mayo De 1622. annoy Jo
 Por Fernando Deferoxa
 R. Sancher del Rey.
 Ces De Sir Dillo
 Por
 Francis De Ares.
 Ant. De Olivera Aranhas:
 M. Goncalo Fuxr Jmeo.
 Ao De2.

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A^t de 20 de Mayo defem cente y n^ove,
 ehum anno, Nesta Cidade de Moma de Deos Ma Juna, eu
 escrevão debaixo Nomeado entreque ge Protesto stray de Bo
 Padre Reitor do Coll^o de S^to Gabriel de Mattos do
 F^{re}
 desta Cidade de Antonio de Oliva Aranha um f^{uat} p^{ro}curador,
 e praticava com o officia^l de Camara; e hoje p^{ro} Me
 M^o de for formado, dizendo que este protesto em
 Meze o havia de apresentar com des^to Verdade. Com dese d^{to}
 M^{ez} em Meza estando juntos, o d^{to} officia^l de Ca
 mara lhes intimei o d^{to} protesto, por deziem querias

responder, lhes deixei, e em defeito d^{to} d^{to} M^{ez}
for

feito e formado com a le^y e for este termo

de intimações. Seu Affonso Graça Escrivão d^a ourdama.

Affons Graça

Assento da Cidade

Sobre aposie que temas da Ilha

Verde.

Aos quatorze dia de Mar de Agosto Na Camara de

a Cidade & Nome de Deos, estando em Mesa

o Juiz Veador e Procurador della e finhamas; M^r Jo

de Gayene, Tubas, Aitas e Mais Mandaring grandez

Bantas ordenares, se fez na Ilha verde for Padres de

Comp^a de Jesus que lá estavam com hues Letry, poly

quay se declara, por d^{to} Pedry Nas pother May te

vinter eazy Sem licença dor d^{to}

Não quererão dar Mantimento a esta terra, nem deixar

nir farendy a ella com d^{to} Justefem Negociar as embar
cações.

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Qta. Quasê Nao fira a of

on fe declara now aos Mandarios

do dittos ocoridas, por

ordem defuperiory, prouixerão a Villa por

apuinirem, e lograrem affim e

Villa para aqui finirem, e lograrem affim e

a Merma Manzura farias

de Merma Manzura farias athe agora, e por

dita pedra. Mas sem

May para os dittos Perg, Mar

levantarem Mais cazafy

Santa Maria Na Ju. Ilha e
de Mandu fazer e he af
de Hoy day fãõ vny
como forão athe oprefente, fẽm
defficanm na dita Villa
Mandarins como Na dita peda
contem, e em cafo outra couza, queiras
De Mello Cabral Alferes
e escrivão defamara descrevi anno do
Noffo Senhor Jefus Chrifto De Milfeyen Zentos, Vinke Shum.
Nuno de Mello Cabral = Prousans de
Veicardes = Servenco
Aranha. V=
Igual termo eu Nuno de Mello Cabral Betha der fielmº
do Lº das Demas (onde está fl. 2:59. (aqual em todo, e todo
Me Vesporto) e para Sempre conite, podei, e deijor Mim afi:
nado, em oda, e hora a cima.
Nuno de Mello Cabral.

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Arrozoado

Sobre a Vespõha da Cidade ao pro-
testo da Companhia a cerca da Ilha
verde, para se declarar o direito que
os Portuguezes tem na Cidade de
Macao.

R

efumindo a Vespõha, a Cõde les aproueto, y
o Reitor Deste Colle da Madre de Deos the solicitar
sobre a posse da Ilha verde, tão quanto a ponty e Notavel-
mente se vê haver engãos, o qual parece parecer Necessarios de
clarando para bem, e conservação da Mesma Cidade.

R. Ponto.

O primeiro ponto he este, e por estas formay palavras = Af-
sas Notorias he a Ilha, conforme a Ley della, para
quem he Senhor proprietario ha, o qual he Senhor della.

Neste ponto he claro, e patente a engãos, por
as MaChoua cerca de Dommios das terras, não he differença
de outry Pumos, eparang se vija claram, e urgam em
diversas

party para uzo publico de algum Tribunay, e Magistrado
Do reino, das quays são Senhor de tributos,
ou forem.

Item he dentro das quinze Provincias de Chi-
na onze Chados como Ducados, e proprios everdadeiros,
e os governas, e Mais fendo os filhos y por sua Morte

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O de idade para gouvermar, gouvernado os suas Mulheres. Nem Nesby,
cas de idade para gouvermar,
estades ha Mandarinis ordinarios, com grande dactom, emy estao não
em Mandos sobre elly, porferem inucralog a ochey.

Tambem he couza certa e Mothria Na Origed que
qualquer de toma grad de Labrado de Bachere! pare cima; logo sua
casa, fua caracte horte fica liberta fem pagar Nenuh causa de
foro; e esta

Merce forem tam bem a estrangeiry, quando o Ma-
recem, ou por particular amizade, como nos fizera? al Nos Mai
duas Corby Pikim e Nankim.

Em tam bom Na China Muitas terras dados pely
Reys de Mene a alguns de ves continuando por heranese fem
pagar forn, Nem outre obiegacão alguma.

Os lugares para Sepultury assim a Natunay co
a a Libangery he Muy commandos datto el Rey

pagarem fors algu em effeito fer el Rey estes annos a Areas
Where a Compe & Dandethes algumas cazy, efuante para Sepultura,
Me Makey Rico, e ainda desderarse of Padres, nad tirared,
Anty, conformaras os Mandarins com Novas Provissy, Ficando
com Novas Provissy, ficando
delly Jrmaos Nopor Nelley, e Nunes dellas, sepagon For.
Diri alguem & Ninguem divide del Rey pode
fazer, efar Mencer Premes e quem quer sem the fecer obrigacas
Before, Mar donde Nas conize destiny Merce particular de Rey,
de Rey,
todos os sem berres, pagos fors, e o comum cordinaris he
pagalo, donde tem que o Rey he verdadeiro Senhor de todos
a China.
Respondo bem sem ju of Mod. e diria que Nao
China Ninguem era Senhor de hum palmos de terra fem pagar
fors a el Rey houm Manifestos engans; pois No deuevio Vice
paix comha comt Nas Chino hos Muitos de
Senhoras Delly fem pagar forn.
Em quanto as) de di & ordinarias he pagar forn
vizinhos, hin, ed esterrey, she had comunmente Jus Foreiras,
a el Rey Ellas este forn Mas hets of pagas hojas verdadeung
Senhores das terras & pehmem; edes pagas fors; Nem opagerie a
el

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21

el Rey final de ffe he o
Princifalmente, por que em
feu verdadeiros vinbory Dalas
par horas e andar, e fazer bo
Del Rey, com Mandaminto Del
Rey, aguanthy, logo fad me

fora fragas a el Rey, na
Junbor Dellas, bem com confe
de falhafegem, como em Nifi
Condes, Duques ao Limnero
trigo, e acente hum, defenfe
Pal galinhay, e oufor amados
como Duques De Bragança, e
verdadeiros fenhorig, Day hony
este bihuto, ou tom, fentas o
ora fpina, ainda por fetyf
herro, Nem por effe he que
fally, lhes em final futs,
os Mandaminy não faça por
e hem portes gemp a of 17110
damins sem haver comer grane
De suas herry, armas they Du
for fis. Confirman Main ito, com o Corfume
Vha, e quando para alguém rao
quem algum chab, sepulhe
lhe ou for emboro.
Segundo Ponto.
Segundo uz afim = el Rey Dechina em particular de
Linhor da terra Del Maças em
ytre onde comite, alem Dido am Portugal, e flef Nor Deuss epar
eitar, hu a Nepreito sobato e
27 e Mandaroy Nith fa tem
Def cha terra Dig etamur he
fazer Mandarnot fachir Dello, afaru, como de
of Union abru quando para
que adrijapfemg e Nof Palipfemon Dellas, e na Dellas reault
22

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llegarõ a Deodores & intes
for este terra Mofa, Nem Malha,
ras, halte por onde pesuarõ – Estas Fes as pelterry, formay co
declares Cidade of fente de dereita 9) tom Nesta terra!

R

Requerõ, q este terra foi dell Rey de China, Tgu
que he fua, he, Jorge, &
da China, & el Rey confirmon
Contratara primeiramente por braças e Achornay vn prefeg.
a Sorliqueny com Oring, Ma Jtha de Sanehoas –
de 1555, e da ni os Mudarno quara
de 255, Jaqur os trouxeras para Macas No anno
e Porto quara Nelle tratarem, e co=
mo ahomey 4) ja conhecias havia annos por Mercadores quiet,
of admittirão as Comercio de fantás
De Canhas, fndo Fernao Piny
lo deitoria por el Rey de Chine
alle afeições por el Rey de Cidade,
pra doação de porte e Sitio def zidade,
esta
nde Gervice Pfizerms of Sophiquesy
hum fpadrão afamado d
Molestava a
par
este
destruir
como affereres or antigos Moradores, deste idade. Ccom este
bonxeras pare este Maus de Cantas aos Porrigunay,
os
Man arriègader Helle, cos Mandariy) grundejs
Freare's Main

zas Jabipfeily, dem
sy
alsdatum acada hum dor
hechipa de ours
hume chapa oury gasteposit,
recenty espenters Nortions de tombe de drovincie delantar,
de ours is Letras peste propozita; e estes Mes
Muitas chapes, que diurry Menderes), Grandes deres a
Muitas
Cidade em divering, ocasivery Freres
Menido
Jelly.
Je ofere obrigativo, of ham page gel Rey
The final do Senkoris, Dominica y dem Non Birr de
Lands, esta Cidade à el Rey cada
pets cha's terray I scmpa, clars asti, of da
paga
à el Rey cuda anno deforo quinhentes sasis
Herras scmpe, less este, I ses or Torhiquery que
epello conseguinte Les
zer Jaber a antiguidade e folenidade du-
Moris emetlacas,
Rey he alguem quizer haber
pasion assiem
entregue este porto,
Togo allem dos direitos
ou ancO=
eperienente as, Portuguezy, Juss
peninsula sus corte mantidade de prate es titels de fors; Me
regens, pagas certar
No
May

por algune annos Nes Ro theseurs del Rey, porque
os Portiquesy a entregaves as Aitas, por her principal Gor
elles consumis egaitava, espor isso delther
como os
sprotector dette terre elle
desta terra elke consumia
mo

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99

3

Mana applicacion Alfas ceduri
ng abli de Ro amnd deflenka
Brfquezy de feuia efplendo de el
Jorde Vencido de tornecho para
Prtquezy y equiti de mi llan
vriths e alguns boly como era
alley servia De Equabaga, e
Com quem aquz fazemos o guin
O Aihil, comos fe lhe defullo
Degerna pejuga flo chlo, a
re Teguxer, por que fas yugata
ya Cide tagu = @line en
feguie e enilhown para el
Detayun Pem Burgey
cho like, que for Diths e
Chrias y pagas for Dr eito
awder Detha hlubona y pegu
cel Dife achupres, e eita on
effi.

Balboa eita entuge de preconos no Mandany e
Prtquezy Delsha herna am Tec

el Rey de Porfugal foner of
 Biju e bof Mui gruemente
 ande kefenor, Commarho e
 naros, Defea governar e
 amay mtha porha defeman
 Nacionay comos duas de
 calquam Mefy muano &
 Pefum o Pligha Do Plig
 marde Xudo e Pdu de
 alqum Bey am Prtquezy
 e lhes Afarum Gelay
 Jyl e quifum amor De
 faunery, tal he a Cude de
 Has, que em hay legu
 to Maes, pury for Sa
 cillome hua Corgue com
 Diz a Calde / Vies tha Tegue por ade contid
 pee

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Item el Rey De Zhire, on of Mandanes dade este home and For=
 Ja primeiramente, Nem el Rey Nem oy
 Sugueses. Responde primeiramente,
 Mänderens endaris desas este Cidade ass Porbequery, pois mas
 estre della for fire, Leom este demos nos mockedé Poderes,
 enhegaras, etem pose delle.
 Dige tambem, & nas fattes Chapas, pois the Hu
 cenes para fazerem casas, primeiro fereas, ade
 equem da Licenes para viver em huma
 pätke, fobrado; quem da Licener
 Herra separade, epare Definer carey (fijas quaer forum) de fies
 Senhory ord as edificas, claro este dos far,

dos for Senhores defin
Vespolia dos Mandary
Selley Cox dude wafere are hue Perpelle I or Mandi
Vestar
hus condusing, on line Pravias des
lexs havias deguardar he quizefun,
Aque, as quais asunares os Veadory. Tois
Sina's papa para viverem perfectusrine
courd
Na
para viverem perpetuamente naghina
Parkeer te della condiesery, on ters; eguardando-as
equerere guardar queren laner fore, hivas contre fuat
Chapas, acometera's hus
My tomarad.
on
hus grande injusties; e este, e Frutiny Cher
pas semekanty foras como confirmacão da posle juridica, que
No principes the derás e
onfermares tambem este date, esposte dans Ser
chucsong publicly, Golemng dor Mandaring de Gouverne
Provincia. A primeira for
dando hum Aithe a paixonado num Memorial a a
Apnmeira for embempo de dom Dige Marconaby,
Bey contra os Portuguezy, persuadindo o 2) Cancesie fora dafti
Prey Vimeteo Negrees asutas, e
Ronvefia causey justez, os Cancahren, Me depoz
el Rey
Jhe
M
Qantas, panvesie
Defecto o conselho Muito de vegar, examinando o Negocio,

spondes

Her all day, não fomenta nãr ere bem Lancer fone de
thens nos Berheguery, antes Merecia's favores, pois eras,
Chind

Mai reita de

Ladury is

feito Muito Servicy a fua Alteze. Com este Vezolucas Nás
isfatou por entes Maiy emboter fore & Coshigung,
entende

A Rey aprovar

Forhiquery, Dendese

opaneer dor Mandariy). Aze

Verolucas foi no anno de 617. No Mez de Janeiro por
zido

de outra Memorial M

oca:

del orte de Nankim a el cres No Meme decor. A Rep
outro Memorial, des outro Mandarim grande
ever exame Jobre elle, May Vespondes o Tutes desta dre
sorte

for fazer

Me

vincis

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12

vincia com outra Memorial por Moto de informaças e delle crus
a vel Rey, tendo noticia des informaçoens fabies de setinhas, dado,
a cel Cathedra contra os Portuguezes de Maiad, fizera emejantas hua
junta de todos os Mandens, & governanças & dos evavas apozenta apo
Rey, Lodor sem fear Nendam foras deparecer Mas havia
cauza para os lancar fora Antey, Jena hua grande injustiça facile

a Magdos de estavam Nesta Cidade casados com mulheres Naturaes,
de China, I tinkas filhos, Netos, Sepulturas, &c he botasiung ?
Podrás tornar evinfare. O fel examinar No tribunal da
Guerra a qual parece Morms com o Rey nas nas fez Minunes
algua, e com o Mas fazer, claramente aprovou a parecer defers,
Conselheiro quem fuser ver shelede deste Vezolano, agui elle
Se estar Verda? Nas convencem, convencera de
leque. Portanto qual he a tixa? por hum homem vende
sua horta, esco fiko Vas ha outra fe
alguás etroças, fany eday, fusa horta, esco
as homés de clauas viridem a lugáé, chocas y fue
bay, fethios ainda aquelles em quem antigamente este
com hua conveniencia de Rey, Mas
put de los dizer, Mas fare enhory Nem de hum palmo denne
Seisho fore verdade conscieNIA como he
Vançar Mas decazy, fitiof 2) em Pertamenty the dessousão
For auteng der Offers, cums consciencia efieguraves vos défer
apreta qese comprastas. as, tomando e a accitando por ella, com empe quente
De Mas tornas casas, & fition, Nas these ordinario, Figure
emprestas, underem publius, textses) cazy, schaty dietro
Jezuso Jada Le Mas tembem fore deka, como he Notorio de Agus de bande
Jatem, com estarem emhus De Wha estas Enas varias var por
nemhux the grande onde ha justamente, és nés.
vendine Senhores of que os vendiás -
Grey A My de intaget, Mar del Prine, se
nka overdadeiro Dominio Jom sobre esta Cidade, conste, porque se
homem que casado comitese algus ennomy pethos quaes the Map
Das e leys confereas a fazenda wem tha havis de confencar,
e fethic conferear alfazereda de tere está ode Fortigat por
Na houvarão Bir de Bhird, onde Portege te parende the homoeras de con
Izos Ministry, Justicg; havras de entrar Dentro Nu
Cor

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Cidade, com certeza amebalter, feu foplicās alguns sabendo du
Com, de estas depofse na Mafter amor or Ertugueza razen
fe em entender Nifto,

De

retter feos gados. Le se Mandary, quizerem entender
clare este d the nishanes de consenter of Minifter det Rey.

Pão comt fires proprietal e

The Nas pertencia. Consta logo del Rer de Portugal he feu
ufā Cidade, end tom delle dominio alantos ammos, quantos ha
Des Friquezes tomarab posle della, e começaref apagar o bri=
Buto ore fors, I hop emdia pagas. Cbem viefsim o tem
green there, der ftemendohen Mander e Battle,
para feu leon e Monftry, of

De Cruzada a suas redes, e lugares, amandas fempore a esta nes
a mandando a outras Gedades du nás és pofto Nellar Ve
Marbor Portiquery Che couza digna de consideraças dar
Cidade por forat de ser verdadin, spropre senhor de hum chéu,
pegarde the er den enter seis de boa prate pelo chés emp
efore addito Rey quinhenton

eva,

Dominio

lle

Néé querer ödemius esenteres de the pur

Po

que

Edemos diver

W

Ipor palavra To' o Nas quer, Mas Mas por por oble obre sim, como clara.
mente have em Muitas conres Ifarem orz) Gouvernés, I) Não
firenas he & Eidade não fore fud.

A primeira fortificate com baluarty, e artelharia,
quat nas he so contre hadderes, pois abertamente dihered whe
poderemendo com ofe
of fore com of
pedir ac Manilla Me for com
Ching, assistharia Mandaras they com espe tihets he
sitats de seffenderem as idade dec
Mandares, e se Ifferences & Gouverneder avir empehion hafiste
harias de fortificer einde föße Vompen
Necessaris.
Ahegunde conze, gumes Mortres por aher
cours,
obra Vo
pedir a Rey Ca
d
da sem por fua, he pedir á El
querere treater for a riequem deffenda a idade, sends
em
para che Sundie de Soldadog.
Deixe outras, om lagerides quay pregunto: Ser
on Mandering) quizeszem leveer Sagus os Porterquery, angustam
contre Juches of of deffendassem of edede: Tini de a d
he del Brey da china wille ille he he of of tem tem sdominio se Jetta, como nás
peccaria
A
faria injuria em or lancar fora, assim pemeiras or Forbequery
emst desfsender. Tembem parece
parece que les penarias, Num comes
terias

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tenias graicas contra el Rey de Portugal e se entregasem a
Bir de China citando ella em corro, e querendo injustamente lançar
la fora. Ora pois estes conuicios inconvenientes ha de fazer guerra
fiper da Cidade del Rey de Chinas—

Seguando em Alemanda Mandaues Norfeuer
em Portuguezy que fizessem Dec Macas, e depois fizessem terra
Nen Moitraras debulle, por onde a semear inte
o dizer, fenes de ou de verdade, e por isso dever em todo tempo
julgaram o nome, todas as verdades, e has de dizer em todo tempo
se nas quande he podem deffender, e por isso several por
estaurar acabus, e prometer comprimentos a fines convenientes
a lhe peatures: Mas se não prejudicão nada a ninguem
de ham de Cidade por tantos titulos, Nem
vel, argueute Mandarde se hir os Portuguezy, Togo nas—
Jus fenhory, sa idade. Ford estas coutras Magores injusdress
Re

Mundo, particularmente entre Genting
Je fazem Mo Mundo.

Nem he para fazer casas de
Quing ordinarios esta terra he del Rey de China, e Mos
os a vezes quizer. Porque Nem todos enten
da fora Della, Nem a obrigar, Item rezige de
guardar Justres Noß faren. Inests comum querem dizer
el Rey da
Chine Terra eficazmente, por tem a poder of sem u Mosta
os quacy, dezeyas hopear, eter Hagerty Medrazy. Bim feri
nas he isto Maiy, 1) Medo, por 2) quando vem apor iste
em consuths de Cidade, acordo Me D'acordares as duas ver
zy des ferimy Ulmus.

Terceirs Ponto

Que May Cidade. Sezembro de Mander
faher fora desta terra os Portuguezy, por por a Bedade se o—

brogou athe guardar finos condung), kur des quay for, dener
Defecarias casas de Novo, esparticularmente dos Comity

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6

Alsinador

da Cidade edepigade, e dilige obugain sem papy. Afiñador quely
Vradoref e ando nad, der
fez

Cinco couza, farido os Portuguezy Nesta C.de

De grande mentos e mendelezares or Mandarins. Aproxima
ara cativas Chinaj comprandoos, e vendendoor de fora da terra
e isto same as ctare, & fahiras por vezy desta Cidade por outry
Pernos embarcacours carregadas de Meninos, Meninas. Az
eva

assidade por fua von:

Vecolher Japon), I porte 2) o nás faria's a idade por
de, pois os que aqui ane

Foras hun, poucos de

74 Não deverão a Costa aqui

aqur per:

deellacas, e Nós Fiures outro Remedis fernés acopereme

aos Portuguezy, & deffendesum dos Chinas, ther

Chinmay La's fidagay

embarcado, para so tirem part

bajo,

Japam: com sudo

dessem

come

Vinimigos sentirão acharem os Jaz

Erdene anderem Mes Nella enfer

e

veyo

Novs.

be com army, som as edade thes hir a Mão. A 3. cou:

za, era comprar fats fustads any direity, squat fempere quye

um torchay Vites. Aga defrear cases noves emsitis

Ford com isto je hia dilotando Muits af idade; aquants may

Se Bilata, tants Blais inimigos parece ass Bring

green

Chinas, Mikem

Dehu Mos:

em fer regno, por sua concordia netes grande mirem Getion

quito farem num Cavaliero ammden armado. Avera as Naor do trets, ehemmm

pegarem denzitez à t dey hirem daqui carregados como of

De Armado com sibeli di scompanding

mermay nagy

Nab

un

Desto se enandelingoes on Mendeng), Marke

Vespanter fallerem em lancar fora os Portequery; pord) em

feer Naturay - Nós sofreries, quants Mais um Charging

a or quay Zerás entrada, efients, ehets ercher diens they

Zuras ver des grosse brete, & o Nas za No Mundo femer

exas gredzeniem or Mendary Selancer Fore on

my os

Mante. Por

Perhequrzy, facendo & Garies anty,

o farise anty, for por julgarem

Fam edenaturalizados, eco that pofre defue Cidade

ja

boy anny

De

estaval

the tens

Juixasium estar so comprometerem

Bese emendar de farias. Tembem não foi to apromessa.

Schedade a causa derestentia, he was ometi dos Chinaj tam

Sefarer guerre, Metal, D estas coutraj courey Mayores soz
freras

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64

ferviao pela Praça sempre apurtado felfwade

para fide de serviço de Affantares, Ma força Despa

fetundo a 322. Mandefelle

a he cauza fegna De guardar

a Mftorria e a Maffa em fão

aplicados fervam No Mmo litio

da Muity amor Darie a emte

que briga a Cidade a nomeftic

a tell Noua houvellas de Ma

Mlai Nunca fervira De outr

a serviço, e não queferam

fobre, quando foveram a lada

forpedia a tirar ante Dof

Mlas tinham mich affermando e

me accuzarges dembir em casal

fpecias a hor e lutano maf

quideu Delugrados a Mma

parti Cemhehefa guado me au

De trade De vous fem fundamen

figuramento Nos fallava a Co

direm com Jofpes cuzas for 17

Dtr Molufas, e De achar

Vima Cidade a alcançar

Mma Eide de adanite, yori
 Mlauros e Mostad, chimas
 Dupugas, e por onde en hao De
 De mar, e em Pad
 empores De Rui mas terra, De
 fom fallarem Mem hua fo
 bem charamunt De una Mfpa
 por mege Defformes e hando
 a execucao Do Mlay caufa Pi
 forum lhe, Deno korbizes
 Deflemor como Danty a M
 mas duer for Marhora fele
 guemor for De Jlha por Muty hully e Moramen guan.
 R for Vfeaglos—
 Quis.

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Quarto Ponto
 em Capitulos.

Q^{to} Capitulo he De protesto. Dizem assim = Super:
 to q^e esta hora emg veemnos Nas
 Chonas, declaramos, protestamos, e conforme a viko Nom havemos
 de ouvermar, sequer de cousas, q^e por 2^{os}
 vezes Depeito da Itha, q^e por 2^{os}
 vemde Rey de E^{pa}, Autor de estar a formar depohn, Nas
 Nenhum Mal nem inquiridade a esta Cidade e Moradores;
 nem aos Mercadores q^e forem
 presente, q^e ras fazer como a V^{ma}
 de Santa, por quanto este comercio por he tom
 a conservacao delle santas vezes por fua Mage^{de}, sem prejuizo,
 e com o proveito e utilidade q^e se rezulte delle
 visto ofraredede proveito e utile de frenteget.

ha da India, e onde
approvetar hás e quantas vezes podem; da
onde equando cumprir de tudo q^e sobre ella Materia em
dano Festa Cidade, conservação do commercio Juceder.
Q^{ta} apremiam q sobre este ponto ocorre he fene=
himento Devir de terdo &
Cidade, por fua e conforme a eller poderem gouernar, edupor,
as cousas, confessarem empapes autenticos, juridicos & Nas has
Senhores da Cidade, epels emseguinte, Nem
igual, epresente Vigprezentes. O Mesmo sentim. Merceu
e pregare rete em paljutor prometendo arzeoados, e assinar
o mesmo ferrem. Merceu
Nos auderados apparecer, e ser bem Recebidos em Fri-
bunal Mayores, por já e emperjuice de Corsa.
Segundariam. Esta Cidade Nas hedua, e Nas
China, Mas entras neste Negocio da tha verde,
Sinão como Ministro del Rey de China, e executor de seus
Mandados. Poderão dizer que como conservadores do Commercio,
e Nas horas em que. Mas isto. Iba's val; porque
nos estamos depope he M^{to} Annos, de immediatamente
Viron

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Cõ
viram fer f. M^{or}. Mandary, quando querem algum auxilio,
Companhia, e elles fepondendo, e com elles feu conuõlhando,
e ffor vertitura alguma vez, Corri, her com a Cidade
e nicalhon fempres a R. P^{te}. que sempre
tem em cada fua ordem, e la efficacia
feu com a Cidade de Virem nos
vovel, De Mandary Val
Moura, No Affronto a fuas

acho tivemos q^{ue} nos forão
Enviada a Nortern q^{ue} nencia
dizerem q^{ue} havias de bomar
fa dicazai Da Jilia uha vas
for Nogego fem figura De
leuar a que hão de fera elu
com fef liouar M^{ti}. S^{to}
a fefy como he M^{to}. que
paz, e não haver quem de fep
fazendo, clamar voyquefas,
a fonde, ephor q^{ue} De
arah bucas outrou M^{to}. con
Mexicas, D^{te}. ferreis, e Mall
untes Daqui a acumetha
a os Chinas, q^{ue} hum falis intermund Mo aleua
of q^{ue} hao tem boa vontade Dechor Mefor
acomoda a Comp. para m
vem Paycitado de flores C
nem feutr Mor, ta q^{ue} a
he, he acera de pret B^{te}.
alhe Jagunar q^{ue} De per
q^{ue} lhe queraf, q^{ue} lhe ca mor
Trulhf Papuy, nad comar
e Reguar M^{to}. fad &
farum ome M^{to}. or M^{to}.
ed pamenary, e Nuba de
Mandary; e por ventura D
heluem e experimenhay De
M^{mas} nich por nas for
abanar acabou a tracias
e con feo, q^{ue} Nad como
banquenaf, porq^{ue} cunts ha

fubens

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Item ordem Ao

Mandary grandes, ou por alcançar facility

olhat e acauhar a Portuguey; ffe the Vepugna

lão Nicholao Vezolucas, Nés hrivas por diante, Mu uff

frem, Mochassem Vezolucas, ao Mandaring

aheorado a refazer. Opor Vezoluçao da tudo a

ha fe de 27 Mosha Vinvenia, Mas nãoos fettle has de

empurrray a ligancy. Mem

lão

Resiste a Comp habrá der Vezés, e conta del onde

com authoridade lhe pedirem.

Anno de 1622.

Carta

Do P. Nicolao Eryphardo

para o P. Vizitador Gabriel

DecMattos.

Pax Christi

Com a honrada do P. Triguau de Canha Recebi juntam. Ao

guasho de 1622. com ellas a caridade que tantos annos ha dis

nhe pedido, de Me hizeram este carga tão iniqua ao Miz

mh ht louas: por tudo dou Muitas graças a De es. e fpefio

afua Mayor gloria.

O P. João da Rocha Meu Suceffor Não pode

ver logo a este Erecheo, por não ter a quem encomendae

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2^a

Vezidencia de riam si. Mas agora hirà la oct. Gaspar ber

xeira, coms ordenou a Memo Padre, casin podere vir a Magy

Fardar pelo fun de Junho. em chegando, the enhegarer logo a
Taende de 18. com os Mais paper de Misies.

Quanto toca aos pontos de

Muite Nesponder. Mas como pro pestened ex officio de au
cessor élle ofaré depeired nonpun. De Mentha parte se a
pontares tres, ou quatre consay, the bem haber Pelje

At^o de emprego desede, & le fez en es pazeer
declaração de Mente de Nosso ende, que dizia organ
vindos Dec. Hi: terpe Dados e Mascarenhas por ende
mas houx urar de alguma epiquera fornada. Mas a
va deixava cousas Jala a h^a

madam fu Je Dreaus a aparecer, edeterminacas der Ma
hora Je houvesse de deixar, hora de continuar co oditts emprese

A 2^a do Jrmad Iuas Termandy q^{te} nas er,
enem. Nada delle ave. P^{te}

by ainde averiguado ar fokes 2) the tinhas, Mas tempo
de comprave a seda, ea fimm encomender and Eugen, de
achasse No caminho de quas cousas, in formasie Depou nou P.

Vizitador. Quando aouarziar often eve Jomas No Ny
teve etiveras os outros.

graça de fe

dedespedir

Jede, Nas for Mayor das Master of dere

depases Neste Mijas. Mas desta ver se deixou enganar

Hea, e Micevavelmente Deos 18s perde,

embnder Jum tempus est Miurandi. Havendore on outre

de Comp, parcia Mais acertado fazene Indra

parte dalina; parcasino

Boulangue duf seine, parte para tiver alumbrance do objects

presente e parte para tirar a occasins

quizesium enter ca dentro.

deservir aos Fradey

A 3^a de estranhar aqui, ella fora, que Me
ajidesie dod. Augen No Governo. Dish parece Dhamna
pouis, I dizer: com bude oras dangan der Voroner today
white, escarian disro, por for os. Nopo Procurador coms
Tabem, Mais por medpuder comé Ministro No tem
temps que

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hama Suprenor portuular Fiste caza.

A⁴ que convinha Dispear o Mesmo De
Ingan do Officio de Estenrader, para o fiore comporgda MiMor
M^oito boa esta Vezolucas, e está cuperando o vinha;
e está cuperando o minha; e the entregar log edtho officios. D^{to}. Jambem
(quando hou=

nhee per fora alguma de taus, Nisto depois da venda de Nor
veire per fora alguma de taus, Nisto depois da venda de Nor
Supperiors podia ne
ordinar o MiMor He
nefice per fora alguma de taus, Nisto depois da venda de Nor
Supperior Love a este Manches

o

primeira

PR sambem (quando hou=

ordinar o MiMor He was

venha a couza a effeito. Gito

nefice per fora alguma de taus, Nisto depois da venda de Nor

Supperior Love a este Manches

o

primeira

PR sambem (quando hou=

ordinar o MiMor He was

venha a couza a effeito. Gito

com Iequota da de Ipra.

O Estado De Mesas he o Mesmo I he escrever di

for od Trifas a Bantas e Mui

De Frises & Bantes, e & Muiz Mais Man metharedo pellan

hondak

por se oferecerem diversos Mandarin) aber Noh

contigo

ze Reste lingua

oxala

houveramos

mor de encher todas as qumre

Ervogncias da phone. Colao de alcunda Ye (²) he afora

ca

becs dos Colaos em Eckim) esta Mui proponse em favore

ate

Jede

couras, etem por vezes de de grandes batérias 20

cos Nepas cousas,

se de

Xin Nosie adussano, para se

adversario, para ⁹ se Vedurile; Mas sempre

se Motthon bezo, por ventur

ventura ne ercepa

Mas

ara Nor I vija Me estar hoje

Na's Monts pouco para nos

em fim Nas

de Nossa Banda

comi

Muitor DeMe

7

fabe, stem Mede dithe dar desports. Seja por tudo Conve

de Deane Megestade & afim de degne de nos amparar dhe
&
La
erdam Iframes Taber de 1983. de algune quejammer
Avramoz edouter Zeus dedekime Muis excare
ha desin Macase; pored por este cause he was asentrãildo Mitg
cassim
Mandere contre ele session também
quisasimes
Muiky
parte deste
me he des Cafe
every rates Mat aos Chinag
primeiro
Haltão
um
Man Criador dos Portageuzer veter
vab pellacas, ederem Murteh coury contre
souras gravu
afshina que
O do
graves forpertas Nos Naturale della. Do he
Portuguesy, 9 peem a or feos Corary Nome de Tutes,
(Cayman St, e que os Sxey acodem quando os chamás po
Sus Només couras
Couras ²
Sintem grandem to dre os Manda
03

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17

13^a He tão dem em E[n]taquey, & por forem Vico, Vice-Rei de,

efazem poues ao ao da outra gente. Com outras cousas deste
A^s quaes eu agora escrevo a V^{ra} a instancia de outr
parte do N^{ro}. Affos Portuguezes honrados M^r. Maver Eduardo,
M^r. Bach,
etratamente do Geral, visto fallarem os Mandarizes destas
afuiam em cantas como na Cork, de modo que Vi Cotes
Seffe ao Sr. Pa[r]cido Mendes lhes der Minguel de
de C^{ta}. Macas e de Inacio Dellas que hum dia de graça par
contra o Reino. E sem cuido de la/da la/da haverá alli tanta funda-
mento destes querxumes feridos os Chinas defy somidor, for-
necidos bom he saberem o por e passa e em:
Perem as faltas, e descuidos de houvessem.
Que sabe tambem M^r. fez saber a
Guas & et graos de e liena mandando abrir as varas,
mandando abrir as varas,
alvançando aquella pedra infame contra a honra dos Portuque-
zes. Por onde lhe pude descrever as Tutas, & M^r.
Nega N^{ro}. gras de Zemné em favor dellas para a faca tra-
zer bem a os Portuguezes viste Max, a M^r. de liberalidade
a M^r. Morahans a o Remo da China offerecendo de
graça arqu
e M^r. de antilha ma
a qual Mandou ja pelos coines, e Mais defensores e
este Mandarim Tien Sun Paulo, que vja defende estar as Mer-
mo Eutas, e peticõeng de V^{ra}. com D^r. Dotoras del Macas
que quirefrem Mandar para Vecumperarem a Ilha e fabricar
rem de Novo, as suas casas. Em Juma consultem essay
ural, e o S^r. Paulo, juntamente com o S^r. Miguel, D
amplos em S^r. honrados a gozar de quelle lugar bam impor
humfe e o Vicario, e o^s Collegio. Bispo, tam bem (
De Ra/la Ra/la e foram em ellação como fe se dezijava e Mais
alguem dessem providos de Mantim e Mais couras que
de fazer as Ferrar com Mayor facilidade e em

Nequem Apuntasse a este favor de Fistes que a Hastas, e
Chines & outros chegados o qual M^r. faltou aqui sobre as
crua Deociles e esguim vequarerada, Man de bene
de acor agente has ingenua, e Mais das boas
menta

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morta da China. Por onde agora he tempo de procurarem os de
zeyas dos Mandarins defuntes, Mandando suas peticoens aos
Chaynen & Chitas, como Melhor
lhes sia o Sam Paulo com o Affonso e Illiquel, com o P. Afonso
Nao se oferece por agora Mais por tanto a
cabo, Nos Santos Sacrificios de
encômendos De Canches 2622 e abril De 2622.
Servo em Christõ De V.M.
Nicolao Gongobardo.
Vai deixar de ficar a V.R. de passar
humha proch No Vol da Companheiro de haver
os efeitos (ports) depois de haver a coura effeito) o Affon-
so Jankoni imaginando se já davamos ca Vestidos por a
ordem Del Buy. Mas extendas dainda (o) nosso adrusiaris
houve de dissimular com os Mais Companheiros, como defes
A simulação co of estamos actualmente dentro, toda via
não houvera desofrer que enbase o Danthoni contra quem
averias, esantia, como Me diz claramente
tem particular averias, esentia
Mestre Miguel e assim elle como os May Christãos bem an-
sempre me aconselhaves, e em quanto està em pe
Mas falle de entrar o dito P. Tenha paciencia
se quer bem a Nossa Mijas, como he certo que the quer
em interim ajudea de ahi com fazer a vida
outras couzas, of habe serem proveitosas a esta Christaridade.

Johem Nicolas.

De Cidade de Macao, e Me Suppe, effor Moradores hi
veras, e muy grande opresão dos Ching, desens Governas
dores, Mandar por ordem do tune Ris dus China, fi
bre a Ilha Verde, que o desempre se apoderarao algus

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28

empregão feu fobdo algum Legitimo e enbole delle corpoe
quelle fíndos daurão grande Crya De Mofueiro e padão
della 277 hovederes de paffado fem
Mer fazem os fobdos qui fei servir, e Dei Mefias de
“Wha” fuas ricas quizerão La
loco Hepofitado ellay, e coftu
parado No dey Saphinea em
empreran que como paffado em boa
liço atto Portuguez, pur a viver
e amarar a Reilay e cofica
em lafas como juerras fopas Deu
amo amos Nelouras Mafonte
paffando com boin or for a ba
cas, e has quolnas hroran e fpo
emto de venda a perdor corfo
De hori o Mefador Deih o
auz Leal fíba, apuenade y
Grande uchenia, fin Damim y
Ouedo com feu proprion colho
Mada Dem a Segueamente,
Mrada Deu, como for a guerra
De por Terminado por grande de preces e valor que ella
em propiefé Deu, col of que com caplão Deu

ao Regefe o Villa del of Regefe caplão per rece
lefada a Deu fina com felu Deu, de comp
proverça logo cofas porm felu Deu, de comp
Moguely, Deu e Sagana, com meão e comlha
Requely, Ale Malerna, facon ecom ella quere
zallogé e erogley, com lhaqualy fem fopando a par
pella feu foptado, e par beja Deu Deu, e
namda la the forde polítuiuo, en custom Meu capuano Deu
humda la the forde polítuiuo, en custom Meu capuano Deu
e fegundo Que fazem os Morros Deu, em Omp
eguias, Plouzemo e fobria fem fopado, e fopado
puden Deu horas boin pur Cimday, fperando de acha

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//

os

rei, e todos as Man que fizerem
daida contra toda crimen de da India Officio; efuando prezos,
alhe hirem fentenciados desta Corte as they a polacoem, e he execu
tarem apenas Nellas, e em
nenhum Ouvidor, Nem Juiz, nem
lhe fonte prochitto, Nem
esta Marina sob pena de
treis, edeperdimentos de seus officios. R. C. L.

DG

Pipias para os Padres de Camp. & China pas innovem, Ne
deficarem de More Na Ilha Verde couza alguma. May este
lizo No estado em feceres o anno passado, com os Chinas de
aguentares, e commençados, equerendo fazer a co
Seculares & Nas cominho, cos Capitães da Cidade dem
favor della Justica, a qual procedera contra as
ballarem Nas obras contra esta ordem. Em Mez de Abril 15.

de 1622.

Governador. Barretto. Simão. Cunha.

Treslado da Provizdo

Fernão de Albuquerque & Conselho Sefina Mag. feo Cap.

Mor, e Governador de India, & faço Saber aos feste Al-
vares da Cidade de Macas

& Nelle a lega, e conformandome com oparecer do Dezembargado-

ry & Despacho, hei por bem o Pedrer da Comp. & China?

nas innovem Mem defiquem de Morn Na Ilha Verde couza

algue, May estejas Mo wade em feceres & Anne pahin

com os Chinas de aqueitaras, e conuertidos, equerendo fazer

contrario as Jutheas secutory Mas consistas, find

dedetta Cidade dem todo o favor adilla Justica, aqual proce-

dera contra as pessoas 2)

quem dette officios fizer, e ao Ouvidor della, e a todas as May

Justiz

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A⁹

Justicas, Vicias, pessoas a quem

pertencer, e lhes Manto, o assum

camp

Guardem, e façam interamente cumprir e guardar

este Alvará com se nelle contem, sem duvida nem embargo

algun, o qual valera como carta passada em Nome

em

em

de

em

em

con

imbergo de ordenação, & por livro n° 4

Joas de Souza, & fem em Cangim a 18 de Abril de 1622. o
Sueranos Anthao Rodrigues de Guevara & fez um querer.
Ujo.

C Alvará de Manda passar a cada De Macas com-
preço de 5 Dezem bargadores de
China não inoparam Nem
contem alguma, Mas a esteja no estado em que ficara
passada aquella Manera semme
Regitada por Afonso Rodrigues de Guevara No livro 5º de
Registos pag. 79 e 114 6º (By. Joas de Souza
Mestre de officia, Joas de Souza, que por Membro
de Azaues, Geronimo Pinto defonceer, egestade Nachtar
celaria livro 4º ap. 234.

Mathey Rangel.

Certifico eu Dr. Salo R. Deguernente chive de 41=
crivas de Camara desta Cidade do Nome de Dus de China de
aliciadas acima, e que "Della" he estada feal de
verbum de suas petições, & com Nome deste Gel hoz
fez em Goa, de hua, Governos que por Membro da detta petições
flue No Cartorio desta Cidade. Por Meher pedido esta afec
enver, afferevi, e Me afirme as pe. hoje 20. De
Setembro de 1623. annos.

Dige Gel. De Rege

C D. Franç Garden Foy Aucador com alende Merdre de Juiz de
justiça de Sua Mageste Cidade do Nome de Den da China,
R. Seu Taber aos pertas contidas, Pequefítico verem em egras
a final abar as je de contidas esta Pequefita arpe de sama
Provizia

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Prima. Dec. Mddº. fºhe a Vha verde sua fala
de Rego, Depurente ferve de Canara Delta

Cidades legundo

Ville conitua 1º fítico, esta observeo pelos que hei
de seu final por justificado, e por certeza De qual pafier aprefente
por Mwn. affinado e fallad. vidoria Delta Cidade ditte ferve ctg
e fotfás. Dos fizes De Outubro De 1623 Annos. Cu Afonso –
amen fao. Das fizes De Outubro De 1623 Annos. Cu Afonso –
feren e fobfcrevi. P. Mado.

feren e fobfcrevi. P. Mado.

Graus Canvas da Ouvidoria e seu eserever e fobfcrevi. P. Mado.

De Jūnar quatro Nº.

Finicio Cardum Fiol.

Dalla fem Mto ex caufa.

Gardin.

Pelição e affentos apyre=

zentados pello Pe Antº Feite da

Compª de JHS Prov. deste Collº

de Macas sobre pedir otrellado e

forma de instrumento por

Vias.

O Pe Francisco Cardm Frei & Mlade & juiz que ftifica

em Mº. & Mha. Pda. do Nome De Deos de Chinas

Sra. Mador e Corregedor, Samdong, Juizy pulhes, offrires, e

Mão pefoa de ditto Senhor, a que este Mºi instrumento

Dado

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20

De do conforme de Carta testemunhal, o teçer de hua petiçam,
Despacho a qui Della, De huas afrentes feitor em fama
presentado, e es conhecimento della com recto sem el haja de
pertencer, face saber, e amim Me ennow a dizer por fua petiçam
tor e dito e Coll de Macado que me tem de 11 annos Celta

curador Deste Coll de Macado, que me tem de 11 annos Celta
lhe eras Afcentos e prezentava por
hefacado, pelo Mpio des Mandacie dar em carta testemunha
nhavei por my e Recebera Mne Affe da qual p
despacho como pedra Macao 7 Dezembro & fe
viula e her. Co beslade dopums auts, pehcas, drupacho,
a fronter otheser de tudo de verbo adverbam & seguinte
Treslado do primeiro
Auto.

Anno te leumenth de Meffor Cador Re
de 11 of fentos, evente, trez annos, ass Site drar do Me
de Setembro 18th annos, Norte Cidade de Nome de desi da
China Nas pourados de Mom Cirinde abaixo JM SO
neus Nomeado appa-
reus de presente of Antonio Zeite
deste declaras, M.
da Comp
Murs, Me apresentou
roc
peria's có ham
Thus pekias
Jerpacky, as que della donde Frame Gardem Prous Ourder-
com
Mag
Site Gedade & Afsenter fe
toe om Bamara Niquezentume the cumpresse dits despacho as
Auto Casdrante
orbem do of fir este Auto
2) for fatisferts por bes
Ouvidone, & Sebahas
Bete has publics Das Notes por S. AMag de enrevi
Treslado da Prição

O R. Antonio Zeite da Comp & Remus Per Dnb
Colligias Declaraç que para Mems Collag Me
& Munfamor ou Bella De Apresenta ju
por pedidos a Loff her MMande Far em carta beste
munhavel

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estemunhaal por may. C^R M^t
Treslado do Despacho.
Como pute & Macas de Setembro de setecentos e vinte
e hum Gardim
Treslado do primeiro
Assento
A tres dias de Novembro deste presente Anno
de Mil setecentos e vinte e hum anno, estando em Camares
os Juizes Governadores e mais officiaes presentes, o Sr. Antonio
Gomez Ribera Vinda del Mag. e outros d^{ta} Cidade
e (Vepra ella o Rector de Compre e alg^{un} dos Mercadores da
Villa fern de Canta estavam enviados pelos Mag^{os}
Mercadores a representarem como as ventãs, fazendas e casedal,
da dita Villa, embarçados pelos,
quenderias de fe oias, fermovelhes
hum Na ilha verde, espousa
Mandar com apresentam the
Cazere esta execução Pra forma em que
parece Va, logo pelo d^{to} Sr. For determinado,
por muitos inconvenientes o d^{to} Pe. Nepzerem=
te por quanto por muitos inconvenientes o d^{to} Pe. Nepzerem=
derribats as ditas casas or dittoy
corsesse com isto hua peçion, casieme foi eleito
Padres & corefie com
todo o

Sous Sumad Dar pufpod antige de experienceus, & esto
fami como fe espera De
Dita Cidade, e comum Detodos
Joda
Veubasic
en!
C
le derribarem
edcar detalhe Medure, guarder acera Nova Ma
primeira Viagem de
Nas Mary desidade, Soos purente
Viagem de Japas Visu od. Reiter, & the punler,
teadette the para
come-
referese Prella a execumas pelle ditts Fore, percusie (asme
nas
Dille) port, Nés parece de Bomp
flia
convinha
Na's vinka no que
bem comum desta Cidade cortando por 7. C
temque
de como assim pasion dude, sefer este assento em que os clobe

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21

Jikos se afinarás comiss. Nuno de Mello Gabral them co
mrado de Camara que a escrevi = Nuns de Mello An
Pibeiro = Do Fernandes de Carouko, Ponciano deetbre
crivas da
Copr Pibeiro
Rodrigo Sanches de Paredes & Courenes de Gez Veken

Taxcure Comes Antonio de Shoesa Aranha = Restor
Motta Caldir = Frane. Cavallo de Conth = Salvado Pinto
De Jegru " Rafael Carmeiro del que
Cadoros Soares Constankno de e Mattor in Francises Bolebe
Francisco Rodrigues de Selon & Mansel du Bouz, Mansel de
Pimente Frane de Zunha calarazy Automo jal
ves Goudindan Endro Rodrigues, Luxerre - Dionizer Vi for
Joncur
Tuxe
Instas Caverns, Aot
en Antonio de Soveralt = Jou's Aranha Pedraza, Jo
Core, Antonio V
Cardona, Sed.
Mie desporten Ant
come Rodriguez de
rea Carvalho Pedro dias de
Sebashar Drebell, Fidle Lordy, Francine Soanide Inte
Leonet. sonel dresoura de firma, Fernãs da Corta homem, Antonie
Corter, Fernas Davies due Moralles, Simas Var, Domingos
Carostle in Frane Mendes Moure's on Domingos Peer dälosten
de Daiva Pereira Frane. Monture
Diog. Diaz Beveren Isas de Serve Perire,
Homan
fermo en Nuria de Mello Gabrat Alfere
Antonis Coba Pedrosa Alalters & Gestas, Of
Oquat.
Camare desta (zidade de Mome de
Los
cserivio do
hina
leder fiemente do Lo Des extraordinarios 184 as quat
amtode, por body Me Deporte, gehobenene, e afinci den

Mles fipal. Com onze de Outubro de Mel Sur centy, an
vinte hum. S'em Camara por maz, Auns deellette Cabral.

Frelado da Justificaçan

9

Ad. Fani Garden, Sun Sunder & Algede Goiz

de Dios Machine 8. Certifies en a letra esenat nopi doter

Der Justificucsens por S. May. Nesta (dade do Nome

ms abrar

Cabrat Alfere & Cernivel de Camera deste Cid y actualment,

feia servindo Ses cargo segundo Me conton defe de leriver

segundo

que

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que desta obreremo, pelo d[ille] e final por justificado.

carta da qual parece apparente por Mim effornada a scella.

Das Armas Veces de Coron de Portugal 1728

com offo de **Ouvidor** Ouvidor desta Cidade serve, mais onze dias

Mês de Outubro de seis centos, e vinte e hum

anos. Euckhoe.

De Graças escrever de Ouvidoria, afiz escrever

De Dezembro 4. Vezem Expneuso Cordem Froi.

da **f** fe no ex causa, C

Trestado de huma

Petiçam.

C. Pe Anthonio e ha Camara de S. Joaõ Previdor

deste Colle de Macas da dita Cory a para bem se **f** fith

Colleges the he Necessarios o Trestado de hum Affunto. Se

por Mesta Camara de Anno de seis centos e vinte e hum,

De Mês de Setembro, e vinte e hum,

as Gatedras da India, por quanto havia Novas

de Japão, por quanto havia Novas por avios

a dita Cidade, e nas partes
de Hollandes vinhao sobre
a dezempresum quando D. M. the mandem papars d.
Trestado do Despacho.
Que se lhe pague 99 conitar. Om Macas aos trinta de
Agosto de seis centos, vinte, e tres Annos. Rebello.
Trestado do Segundo
Assento.
Trestado do termo que enhafeito Nro. Sr. Acordoy
extraordi.

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extraordinaria. Ar Nove Dias do Mée de Novumbi deste press.
anns de Mil seis centry, e vinte Na Cammara desta Cidade do Nome
Deos Da China; janter & Jur, Vereadores, e Pin, có dáy

Salaje Salaje

Sarmiento Sarmiento

Reberre Vurdere define Meg. Resto Ber

Antomó

Red Red Berpo de Papas in

Antonio do Brozanis Governador deste Bupade def clans, e
Prelador das Breligios, Cedadedres) & so em ander negouerno de
dilla Cidade, se tratou, como era certa, e Metona aseguida Nova
de of Olandery, & Ingles 2) pertindus vir sobre esta ed
intento da atomar, e farer Nella assente efelleras as cartas.

assim do Feiter dem Japán està, contres pesions Religiozat. 9)

Nochsano or Navisi da hindia, en

To contendo aviras, se ere

Se era &

gente & depresente este Na terra, devias dehirsas, ou ficar,

Cho

• a

no miesto desta Cidade importa a todo o estado
estar a Armado do dette inimese Olander, a Ingler tas vis
l
&
vizi
Murlope
; por dos os dettor Cedatory) for ditts, que por Muite
juster Vespectos deservice dée deos, ide her e o Maud fier
pratade
relade,
evat toder & sem nenhum,
(sem nenhum diserepär) deparecer,
e
Nesta terra, Mar
on discrepar) separecer que of
Veferidos Navios, egenti da India ficasse Ne
thum se folie, 9) este Hes, parecia, e coneturvas pela Manire),
e inconvenientes dittor, pello delle Capitãs cher for dette que
ses parecer ere, & ficasse agente, Es Es of os Namor Navios d'estarás para
refosum com asförendes, ehess
derão
tres, Pilotky, spory de deras Vezen bestantey asdilte parecer dispe
odills Caputés Mor, y), fem embargo doch bitte unha, vista a
que on Naires paspasias kindofeelere göz
Visco, que
or
Nechidede, & Vins
se, ease obiger esidade, dove prezente ader conta al
onde Mau cumprir, e se conformave com odarer de R. Bie
e
com
Gouverneder, Main Belades,

os Navios agente bem asum deste edove
Mais Breladri, q. Dreem, d
viral de Navios,
Jovo que
de Japão, r
fequem todos
omare sobre elf wde aperde perda lhe The demandese, demandase con algu ternge
Was ordettor ferem Nashdade pele impor
Vrancia desta Materia de coma afum fe conclus, e
minow sefer este Asiento, ese Nequens codillo Capitan Mor
Ouvidor a isto isto fedeste fedeste exeunes exeunes ese Ahnnares, oder er hr
por
bredittas
thes pessoas Nomeadas acima comiss Nuns des
Nouns doc Meko
Cabral Alferes, elenivas de Camera, que o canvi, 87) se ahe
sinton assum petor pellos dettos dettos inconvenienty, inconvenientes, coms por nhaber
por
alquay cartal artas de releger 288) adiante vas, que o inimige pere
22

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Os Macas, e esperar os Marmos de Jodie No estriche. Es-
sendo ver ac lacas, e esperar os Marmos de Jodie No estriche. Es-
sendo ver ac lacas, e esperar os Marmos de Jodie No estriche. Es-
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sendo ver ac lacas, e esperar os Marmos de Jodie No estriche. Es-

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confertor da ftha

De anno De 1685 Segastaras Marcas De ftha,

Desde o anno De 1685 athe 31 de Julho De

1745 felem fastos com a ftha, comt comth

Procuratum.

02297,000

17995,793

Marzo 16 De Junho De 1745.

Declaro Nesta conta Não entres os gastos & fazem or Molhos,

No comer, e vesti cada anno, Nom o dos Molhos custados, Ne

os partos có o Gomás 7) la este, fomite de erro pr. or Molhos

cada Mez gastos 4.87 cater, Mayo de arnos. &

Aconte

cima dos 14 Moll fauy fegastores the annofaston ems

Se pode ver Naprime. Vesprita Diedes; co

1524 em tornar afazer as cazar he dous mit facis d

Cidade pagou pellã carai se derrubaras, como he declara

paper stres, oda ftha rende he Macte pones, I home or

que asta Na Ma, vende os frangos a tres cond. cada humz eargatinhay as

e os pornos, a finer condoriy ocute; ftade iste

Boll daqui e Jr compra peixe, ecome g. or Mother

para isto, o mars Jude vei de Colle; como Japs:

compra

enxadas, Mais ferramenta para a flea

nabe

na's chega para

de ver. Doz Neste Coll Maxarem, fomite quando ho

Fruita Jhe

Na Me Sada a a Cumenid. No Iths, e a algua demp.

Colle derde anno de 1724 e vende alguns anonary,

Mas sudo segaste com asthe, Muitej veres nas chego

para

ide declarações face aqui por quante M
nosor aque cuidas outra coura. Alecao 17 de Junher de 1745.
Anno

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Anno de 1621 Na
Carta annua deste Coll:^o
de Macao
N.^{os} Marquês De
[ILLEGIBLE] Mas neste e prenam^o
muito coms contumos appremiar
ca Vide afior M^{os}
trabatkor, Vias faltaras esty a este Collegio este anno
Louvado.
Como foy grande obrabatte Neste Coll^o agoram,
Deram a lingua De Japã e a China
por quanto lhe he forçado uzar de sua propria
lingua e quem De continue trataas, e
escreve, por este respecto fi
zeram poucos progressos Na estuda desta. Ordens
fui ass ne Ille verde, e ha Anno, pohinimos, Dahe a fore
hua casa Na **Ilha/Ilha** Ilha/Ilha que tanta he importave?
Netubes, etrafegs estudasum e que
estava ja ogeral formados e
ligência e cuidado De fe fentia bom fructo Señas quando
veimigo de genero humano entendendo q, Nos armmavamey
contra elle, para Vee He faremon faremos querra có a cipada dapataora
divina; for armer os Chinas contra Nos com tante furcs, e
Noi derobaras
a Mais isso, Mas ainda Nos querias
efereras Pusker a Cidade
de Vermedro deste Collegio, Nés com armas offenceves & destez,

nis habem eller neer, Mas com tracas, e invenises) diabo-
licar. Espuas em Pandu O
desta Prod. e bom por virme
prade forendo fe or empe
China esta boa, boa ocearias, para fahirom com fas internto
sim Mandaras acsteszidade hum Mandarin com pecherery
a Nos governaves, que Mandafrem derrubar as caras, que
cos empregos, hatos, Mercancias, acheras 7
os
eas
ndarem com peherery
tha edificado he flee verde, as se onar fürchte,
Pres tenha edificado Na Jke verde,
empentas estavas;,
Farias preza Nos Festaquery e porte) em (za
(zentar
Werse or Donadores dasidade estas enten der Visponderes
y lhes não podião Nade hobie
der Padres por
24

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60

717

Serem Religiosos adouba juridicos y não nell en esta Veorsa, puelo
d'itar embarga Jela imitação fte haviam de fazer derrubio, e quarn
villas apartarem com o Negocio, e fazerem a fua prohibicem de ffi
Alley vas regiom 77.
dos pobry, Dires conta os da Cidade de Nefior, do pesiara pedindo
de fimum leander aquelle trebate, de fomos Peparando
justicial, rendonor in podiamos a brandes a vohto, a fromenda de ffi
levantam para ficarem as casas em que lece

importave dellas; Praigs Nunca of Chilian, e quinzena's a quei
to athus 77 Nor for foreado por evitarmos os Maller da Zige
lão; vir, conbenhino de dirrubafiom as cazas, vindose po
Vooth rigue la estavão aprendendo a lingua, com tanto Senti
viens de todos Nos, quante en Não possã explicar.
Palavra esse trebathe for grande assim pela perda
dei cazas, i nas ficar aoi) fossem a Jha onde fe pescava, como
também pelo gasto a vinhar de Mandary ffias, & que nos querias
pouco bene, conturearidonos com Noi ficar a Ike, de
Vmas quando tornar a instar of Mandary) largamos de
lobo, e cortafiemos as arvores della, porém como ja
temos os Portugueses em Cantab, estava o
todo, e cortafiemos al arvore de lla, porém como ja
homens & Portugueses em Cantab estava o
cidade, e não havia sente perife, for Mass facil a vezisten
La, cafum fe contentaras, Laqubitavas com porem cale=
vanharem huma pedra com Euer Lehes, onde prohihe you
Mandado do Rer da China; D) Naquelle lugar de Mas
tornem a adeficar cazaj sem Licence. Mas como otempo
hudo Vimedea ja agora temos huas pakotas com consenti=
mento dos Mandarins, e a tha mais firme De Yfa.
Nunca esteve atke aqui of toca a carias de Yfa.
Sa carta annua esta affinada pelo P. Antonio Leich
em 21 de Dezembro De 1624
49-V-5, f. 356.

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25.

Annua da 2ª Roi
da China acabada em Pekim
em primeiro de Mayo de
1622 pelo P. Mel

Dias dez e sete.

Pelo Collegio de Macao fabra: 1622. De Ma[illegible]
a cauza. Na que Ma Cedade acabada, e lhe de
M[illegible] da Frovincia de Guanhsi, e lhe de
grande gana In Murro, e de por fim da bregeda de
M[illegible]tual da St Rei, traga
empresas, Doria, Phil, Ma[illegible]
pudietes, e Moros, Mas, dederam aos Mandarins, e
familhas, e rubão couzas, e
a[illegible]tem hum bemzado
de S. Paulo, por quem se po[illegible]
vão enlas da Corte com bons, lugares de governos
Darys, e Pilla V[illegible]res, Da quella Prov. e a
unido de ajudar Ma[illegible]
inimigos, e conhaquem de
M[illegible]moral, emg Ary, hum
P. Rio ca, Deunto D. Leda f
agora falam rotulos, que a
tra Macaa, e lhe foi rubo periga, uma e thvarada de
par laquda da Corte como Companheiros, Sr De
e Mandaram fazia caba, Degonte hi perjudicial, e ca[illegible]
afirm Licenciado Ignacio he 1 Villagre De P. Tere
pararem os e Mandary Do
E[illegible] de Jala, uha De El Valle com 62. D. culhare se
hey como Mu[illegible] fabra, I
M[illegible] Par, Agor, e Mandary, Ohanhan a ne[illegible]
M.S.L. Mai Deos, e aqui, e ayoparam
a cordo daquelle rauas, quanta poderiam Degar por que

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Nem esperavamos, Nem podamos imaginar. A.º Dham Co-
fessou em Dezembro de Fumeiro, o seu Memorial terribel contras presimo.

e já em Janeiro, ponquisimos dias antes, de o seu chegasse a elchim.
O Rey despachou assim, desem soffuis aquelle Cutés, todas as
horas q Me tenha dado, e afeus antepassados, uzei Mios cavaly,
e firme em cruzar proprias de gente baixa (he castigo Nashi-
onal) para Sempre. Como elle
chegou! posto por Padre
Mas não pode ser bem ouvido. A.º Dham. No Mesma dia
estava frases, quando ohir
na Moza, e fahio haam despachos de El Rey,
elle apresentou Na
contra of dous M[ille]ndary) cantonistes.
sem faber com o occasião, contra of dous
M[ille]ndary) cantonistes.
Dizia desta Mancire Vorfors, hors sender Muita industria
e agencia, por chro astees Nalgöste
com officios de Motory, -
ambor Os deixar e hide para caza, e hrevery todas as
honras, que
a vesion antepassados. A.º Finalmente
vor tenho Jado a vti, ea vffion antepassados.
com a Juiz. No Memorial alegavam os Merecimentos de M.º
Mandary) honrados, com quem consultou as vexacony ffer a Cid.
Vic Maes e outros pequenos deg deservis per a execuçõesde dellas, po:
dende a Rey ti premiasse em toda ocase, e elle V[om]utes aº
consulke daguerra, ende o Gecenciado Ignacis. I
tem por officis far
zer a Menuta da Teporte, q he hade der quando
onde o Gecenciado Ignacis. Item por officis far
mede der quando
aº Collegar, Não havian
diria aº Collegar, Não havian
viar em couras São Jesuradas, como actutas firhas feits,

Dedim as Chaquem de
Contas he informasie autre var detles.
nas bere outro despectes que Vermetells
ao Chaquem de
Dellat.
Olerntoria dei Macas pertence a Villa de Hienzan
e of Protuguzy chamas Ansam and era Juiz defore. O anno
de 1822 quaride for aguerra der Handery, cetch Mandarin de
Ma Natureza sempre esperton sor Portaquery,
Mr os dous Christos Sumdants, Cham Miguel efforas pedir
em artelkeises, estesobide a forte com officis aventijas
mis hum de Met alerg, remfering contra aquelle
Cidade, aconsckando encarecidant vigiem Muito Jobre ehls,
ong he gente Verelloza inimiga do Reine de string conta
quem se ha de levantar, e outrppatrenhas deste hafe, e
Laya e am
pory)
dos Bonzer Ichamas Pedrer den Vents, eden during desty ex.
Cortatorias, & Libelle infamatons, a or Mis Mejores Mendeng

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26^r

Oec Sehum a^o Mpo Senhor Nao
faludady de Barito the Mayer Meme sua quanto a (jerte ände Pray
Viotte, cocreins està Prais a Medeontade depong pages weten die
mos, por isse com Nczaf segundas a necer, B. riu eoi,
Man fting a amigos, plhaos informar deties, encoderthe Num
hafellh (perto estiveras de onthe
se puttura do P. Mattheor Rico
Nao carta annua Bhatas dan Reudence dedikim de 1620,
athe 10:55. Mas consta nada sobre a Glla verde somente
byflucas Lancado acima sobre os Muroi desidade & V. P^m

de Sofinas pegar hox d^o M^o she calate.

Am Manc 1623 Moner Na M^o M^r de Chona de
Chay a^o M^{ma} M^{ias}, e No Memo anno em Agoon Be Thegon
patente de Provincial de China), Mas crefer anger enhet de
f. Mansel Diy efor a^o R^o

annual de R^o. B^a China), e Declara q^e thasset
vertesto nas feton em Tekim kua palavra

Na annua de 1624 Dizseif

Na annua de 1623 vous a Mistlemaehen M^r der Memorial
a el Rey encarregue a oi 28^o de ehta, anechim, hestadas May
Chay V^o de M^o fpor aivros de Matkamatica, e elle or temetis as
V^o fpor chamos Cibunal.

M^{as} abares tem, o^{te} Marsel Dus the en
Junior M^o fpo Provincial, deu muito haballs avererne papady

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prejada por sua boa paz & estar firme.

Viena?

Mender vos Lhe aconhaha tudo o que ja
elleficana, e em D^{Pa} Padres aqueom tfori teferir.

Luz cotas Memorias acima? & veja o curidy,
j? Meu concel de J^{tha} tha vide fanas balme em cheoni Nada S.

Planta Preßlider domgos on original de c. m.

conga no monetano das Boros nacetana

Colegio das Madre de Dis. emfe a verdade me

afins Mardo 7 de Novembro 1746

Joseph Abore

Este Commanda no Neo S. Leho. e fhof
que voy darvos na cidade de Loba nestes
29 de 1747 por seguidas

Ontenaturas das provincias de Japas em

Lisboa

Joseph Abore

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