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DOMINICAN MISSION-REPORTS IN GOA

1686-1832

BY
HUGH FENNING OP

Goa was the headquarters of the Dominican *Congregação da Índia Oriental*, just as it was the headquarters of several other religious orders working under Portuguese protection in Africa and Asia. By and large, each order had its own appointed area of missionary activity outside Goa. In this respect, the Dominicans became the victims of their early success. They had converted the emperor of Monomotapa on the Zambesi in 1569, and in the same decade erected the first fortress on Timor (next-door to Australia) before any Portuguese soldiers reached that island. From then on they were obliged to provide priests for Mozambique on the one hand, and for Timor on the other, and came to resent the presence of Jesuits and others in either territory. One result was that the Congregation had no «missions» as such in India itself. Another consequence, ever more unfortunate as the supply of men and money dwindled, was the extreme difficulty of maintaining missions in two highly unhealthy countries so very far apart.

As early as 1609, the king of Portugal asked the viceroy at Goa for a complete report on all the religious orders in India. Similar requests were made in 1634 and 1672. The first demand for *annual* reports came only in 1677 and this was soon followed (1679) by the first appeal for information "even about churches in pagan countries". These early requests evoked little response, if one is to judge from the "Monsoon Books" still preserved in the Historical Archives of Goa in Panaji. This is a series of volumes of official correspondence between Goa and Lisbon containing original letters received from the court and copies of every reply. The annual fleet which carried these letters to and fro depended on the monsoon winds, and so the registers in which they were faithfully filed came to be known as the *Livros das Monções do Reino*. This series (styled MR) is the first and most basic collection in the Historical Archives of Goa (HAG). Unfortunately it is not complete.

Sixty-two volumes, covering the period 1605-50, with a few stray documents up to 1720, were sent to Lisbon in 1777 in response to a royal command¹. Seventeen other volumes, of which no official list was kept in HAG, were sent to The Hague in 1958 for an international court-case and have not come back yet.

Despite renewed requests for annual reports (e.g. in 1688, 1697, 1702, 1729) few were actually submitted, while some of those which were are not to be found in the Monsoon Books. In 1738, the king asked for the restoration of the "ancient practice, now neglected" of submitting annual reports². Even this late appeal produced only sporadic results until the Marquez de Alorna became viceroy about ten years later. On 5 November 1749, Alorna wrote to the Dominican vicar general (and presumably to the other religious too) dictating precisely what form their annual mission-reports should take³. After that, reports became much more regular, standardized by the "Alorna model" which would be referred to explicitly as late as 1802. At the written request of the Viceroy, Governor, or even "Governors", forwarded through the Secretariat of State at Goa, the Dominican vicar general would submit his report (in two, three or even six copies) for despatch to Lisbon with the outgoing fleet.

One copy of each report remained, naturally, at Goa, and it is these which are listed below. Among them, the reader will find four (nos. 1, 4, 41, 49) which are not mission-reports at all but rather "financial statements" which throw a great deal of light on the property and manpower of the Dominicans in India itself. It would have been a pity to omit them. Almost invariably, the mission-reports of the various religious orders occur together in the Monsoon Books. In this respect, Fr. Achilles Meersman O.F.M. did everyone a great service in 1964 by publishing a list of the Franciscan reports to be found at Goa⁴. Although that list was marred by a few omissions and misprints — serious enough when the misprints affected volume-numbers — it was both invaluable and encouraging to me.

¹ The integral publication of these volumes was begun in 1880 and is still in progress. R. A. de B u l h ã o P a t o (ed.), *Documentos remetidos da India ou Livros das Monções*, Lisbon 1880-1935, five vols. A. da S i l v a R e g o (ed.), *Documentos remetidos da India ou Livros das Monções*, Lisbon 1974-75, two vols.

² HAG, MR 108, ff. 1-4.

³ See no. 11 below.

⁴ A. M e e r s m a n, *The Goa Archives and the History of the Franciscans in India*, *Indica*, vol. 1, no. 2 (Sept. 1964) 171-85.

All the reports summarized below were written at Goa, most of them at S. Domingos, and by the vicar-general *pro tempore* unless the contrary is stated. Numbers supplied in brackets after the names of places or convents indicate the number of religious on the spot. In the original documents, without exception, the text is on both sides of each leaf. Though most are in fair condition, few come up well on microfilm. Naturally, one would hope to find more reports and better copies of others at Lisbon itself, as Fr. Meersman later did⁵. Meanwhile, we know at least which reports survive in Goa. Among these seventy-three reports there are surely some which never reached Lisbon at all, and legible copies of others which may come to light at Lisbon but in bad condition.

This article — the fruit of a second visit to Panaji between November 1979 and February 1980 — would have been impossible without the generous hospitality of the Jesuit community there and also of the members of the Pastoral Institute at Old Goa who kindly sheltered me for a few weeks⁶. Dr. T. V. Gune, director of the Historical Archives, and his assistant Dr. P. P. Shirodkar gave me every facility at their disposal. The work was done at the request and expense of Fr. Simon Roche OP, then vicar-provincial of the Dominicans in India. Other friends, old and new, at Panaji, especially Dr. Teotonio R. de Souza S.J., took the edge off the drudgery involved in the work while guiding the steps of one who approached the history of Portuguese India as a novice.

⁵ A. Meersman, *Annual Reports of the Portuguese Franciscans in India, 1713-1835*, Lisbon (Centro de Estudos Historicos Ultramarinos) 1972.

⁶ The results of the first visit (Nov. 1977-Feb. 1978) are in H. Fennig, *Records of the Dominicans of Goa: 1700-1835*, in AFP 50 (1980) 387-410.

MISSION-REPORTS

1. Oct. 15, 1686. Antonio da Trindade to the King who had inquired about the legality of religious foundations and prohibited new ones. Explains the foundation and income of five convents: S. Domingos (1550), Chaul (1570), Bassein (1579), S. Tomas in Panjim (1584) and S. Barbara (1617). MR 51B, ff. 30-31^r. Good condition.

2. Oct. 29, 1688. Antonio da Trindade reports the recent death by poison of a Dominican at Dambarare in Rios. Otherwise speaks only of Timor, giving the number of those baptized in 1686 and 1687.

MR 53, f. 167^{rv}. Worm-eaten; partly illegible.

3. Jan. 11, 1714. Diogo de Sampayo submits a "*Brevis Noticia*" to the Viceroy. At Goa, S. Domingos has 30 priests, 40 novices and some students. List of all its palm-groves and plate. The convent must pay for each missionary coming from Portugal or going to Timor. Arecal (Goa) is a place of convalescence. Thirty at S. Tomas: eight officials, the rest students. S. Barbara (14) has also four novices. Cochin has been lost. Chaul, ruined by Amgaria, still exists. Bassein (6), Daman (5), Dio (2). Five convents (named) in Ceylon were lost when Colombo fell to the Dutch. Mylapor (1) refounded twenty years ago after its destruction by Moors. The Dutch took Malacca too. Macao (4), Bassein (another convent) three, Mahim (1), Tarapor (1) and Caranja (1). Supplies the names and years of profession of the thirty on Timor and Solor. Siam (1). Mozambique (2), twice destroyed, recently rebuilt. Only five other churches in *Rios de Cuama*: Senna (2), Macambura (1), Tete (2), Merua island (1), Sofala fortress (1). Also vicars in two island parishes: Quirimba and Amiza.

MR 79, ff. 313-20^v. Slight worming; otherwise fine.

4. [1719]. Manoel da Natividade submits a financial report on each convent in obedience to the King, giving the dedication of each house, its income and expenditure, and the number of friars each had to support. At Goa: S. Domingos (60), S. Tomas (35), S. Barbara (15). Two houses at Bassein: S. Goncal (5) and N. S. dos Remedios (3). Chaul (5), Daman (3), Thana (2), Tarapor (2), Mahim (1), Caranja (1), Dio (2). S. Domingos at Mozambique (2). Macao (3).

MR 84B, ff. 291-92^r. Fair condition.

5. Nov. 26, 1732. Simaõ de S. Tomas to Viceroy. Excellent account of Mozambique, where the writer had spent three years. Notes the names, age and years of profession of 15 missionaries there. Praises Pedro da Trindade at Zumbo. Names the churches and 13 religious on Timor and Solor, noting

again the age, etc. of each. Complains that the bishop of Malacca took money from the Dominican coffer at Liphao. Siam (1), Mylapor (1), Macao (4). MR 101B, ff. 1042-46^v. Some worming; every second page gauzed; too tightly bound.

6. Nov. 29, 1732. Caetano de São Joze (not vicar general) to Viceroy. Limited to Mozambique and Timor. Resembles the preceding report, but adds for each religious his years of service on the mission.

MR 101B, ff. 1030-38^v. Some worming; first leaf too tightly bound; last line or two of each leaf frayed.

7. Jan. 13, 1735. Guilhelmo do Rosario to Viceroy. Lists the palm-groves, number of religious and debts of convents in Goa. Every second year, S. Domingos paid for a "mission" from Portugal. Similar details for nine other convents on western coast of India. At Bassein (S. Goncalo) they had to pawn silver lamps; at Tarapor the house was falling down. Two convents in Africa (Mozambique and Senna) with 16 missionaries whose names and parishes are supplied. Convents also at Macao (4), Larantuka, Liphao on Timor and another in Siam. The names and parishes of 17 missionaries on Timor and Solor are given. Annual income of each convent. Appeal for financial help. The Congregation often subsidized the State.

MR 103B, ff. 932-37^r. Slightly wormed; every second page gauzed.

8. Aug. 19, 1747. Luis da Piedade to Viceroy. The fourteen friars (named) on Timor, long calumniated, vindicated by a visitor last year. Being so few, they are over-worked. In Africa, one in each of the churches of Mozambique: Mozambique, Quirimba, Amiza. Nine in Rios de Senna. Names of friars, but not of churches.

MR 120B, ff. 503-04^v. Only date and signature on final page. Tightly bound; outer edges frayed.

9. Jan. 16, 1749. Luis da Piedade. One of three copies submitted to Viceroy, Marquez de Alorna. The bishop of Malacca, now going to his diocese, will inform the King about Timor and how the persecuted Dominicans there are supported by the Congregation. Five will accompany the bishop to replace the dead, their passage paid with cash borrowed at interest. Received no complaint from Mozambique to which four were sent by the last monsoon to replace the dead.

MR 121B, f. 648^r. Fine condition.

10. Nov. 26, 1749. Luis da Piedade to Viceroy. Seventeen missionaries (named) serve 24 parish churches (named) on the islands of Timor (16) and Solor (5), with three others at Sica, Paga and Ende. Joze de S. Joaquim is governor of the bishopric (Malacca) and commissary of the mission. The (civil) governor speaks well of all save one. Need ten more. New seminaries,

at Cusse and Manatuto, were erected in 1747; the students wear white tunics and study moral theology under Dominican teachers. In Africa, 13 religious (named) including Manoel do Nascimento, commissary of the mission, at Tete. Two conventual churches: Mozambique and Senna. Seven parochial ones at Quirimba, Amiza, Tete, Sofala, Zumbo, Zimabuoé and Manica. Portable altars used at the fairs of Mixonga, Chigova and Cabarbaça. Both missions suffer from war and insolvency. Depend on the Congregation's treasury. The "*quarteis*" were renounced in the King's favour. Royal grant (1708) of 40 milreis for each missionary never given, or not for long. The Junta rejects good missionaries; the viceroys interfere.

MR 122B, ff. 439-44^v. Each leaf damaged at bottom. Ink too strong. Paper ready to crack. Otherwise fair condition.

11. Nov. 28, 1750. Antonio de N. Senhora submits an "Alorna report" to Viceroy. Largely a copy of the preceding. No word from Mozambique. Names only 13 in Indonesia, but two more left Goa for that mission in May. The unworthy friar on Timor sailed for Europe. Criticizes Antonio do Pilar, vicar general [1740-44ca], who surrendered the annual "*quarteis*" of 4,638 xerafinos to the King without approval from the Congregation's council. Congregation had to pay 14,250 xerafinos when 23 friars came from Portugal in the "mission" of 1747. One would not mind the expense so much if they all reached Goa alive. The Junta, in its zeal, finds them too young.

MR 123A, ff. 385-90^r. Slightly wormed; gauzed.

12. Nov. 18, 1751. Same to same. Names religious (12), churches and convents (12) and the number of Christians frequenting them in Mozambique and Rios de Senna. Names the parishes (15) on Timor, on Solor (5), and the three at Ende, Sãa and Paga. Also the priests (16) who staff them. With so many to support in Goa, it is hard to finance the sending of missionaries, especially to Timor where the Dutch destroyed, not only the churches, but the seminary erected at Liphão in 1747.

MR 124A, ff. 227-30^r. Slightly wormed; gauzed.

13. Jan. 14, 1754. Same to same. Commissary at Mozambique, in a letter received last September, announced the arrival of seven new men. Only the priest at Sofala lacks a "companion", for want of funds. The vicars of Quirimba and Amiza had to withdraw "because of Moors and Christians". Antonio [the writer] will find a companion for Sofala, help Inhambane, and send the money of deceased friars to rebuild churches; all this to please the King. Has recalled one or two erring subjects to Goa. Cannot speak of Timor since the ship from Macao to Timor sank and all were drowned. More news should come in May.

MR 126C, ff. 731-32^r. Slightly wormed and discoloured. Second page gauzed, too tightly bound, with loss of final line.

14. Nov. 25, 1754. João do Pilar to Viceroy. Seven churches on the islands of Solor, including Ende and Sua; eleven on the islands of Timor; and seven others. Fifteen friars and three clerics out there. Need for local recruits rather than dependence on Portugal. Cites some 16th-century grants to Dominicans. History of Mozambique mission from 1569. Nine churches named: some need rebuilding, some served by two friars. One is chaplain to the emperor of Monomotapa at Zimbaoe. Nine others in the whole district, of whom one at Zumbo.

MR 127B, ff. 11-21^v. Slightly wormed; recently repaired. Clearer copy on ff. 23-36^r.

15. Dec. 28, 1756. João do Pilar to the three governors of India. This is his third report. Applied some weeks ago for "*quarteis*" for companions to the vicars in Africa. Since the monsoon ship sank, has not heard from the three he sent there last year. The bishop of Malacca, coming to Goa last February, said Timor needed only replacements for the dead. João sent out eight last April.

MR 129B, ff. 436-37^v. Too tightly bound. Pages frayed at bottom with loss of three lines on f. 436^r.

16. Dec. 15, 1757. Same to same. Since 1754, the Congregation has paid without subsidy the immense cost of sending missionaries to Timor. Refers to the "*estado*" he submitted last year.

MR 130B, ff. 80-81^r. Too tightly bound. First leaf slightly frayed at bottom.

17. Jan. 22, 1760. João do Pilar to "His Excellency". No ship, and so no news from Rios de Senna, for the past year. Would gladly send companions for the parish priests of Amiza and Quirimba if the King subsidized them as he does the parish of Sofala. Takes two years to get a reply from Timor. Each of his annual reports since 1754 explained exactly how the King might help the missions.

MR 132A, ff. 332-33^r. Fair condition.

18. Dec. 16, 1760. Same to same. Is sending two to Senna to replace the dead. Still no word from Timor. Practically a copy of the preceding.

MR 133A, ff. 227-28^r. Good condition. Also a clearer copy (ff. 229-30^v) too tightly bound.

19. Jan. 15, 1762. Same to same. Enough capable friars in Timor and Mozambique. Sent four to Timor last year. The Dutch causing trouble there for a few years past. No word this year from Senna. Need royal subsidy for passage and support of missionaries.

MR 118B, ff. 425-26^r. Only signature and date on final page. Outer edge (f. 425) frayed; inner edge tightly bound.

20. Jan. 27, 1763. João do Pilar to Viceroy. Speaks of heavy expenses borne by Congregation. Nothing to add to what he reported or suggested before.

MR 135B, f. 519^{rv}. Outer edge worn; too tightly bound.

21. Jan. 27, 1765. Same to same. Two years since he heard from Timor. Some died in Africa, but he will replace them.

MR 137B, f. 401^{rv}. Outer edge damaged; too tightly bound.

22. Dec. 23, 1765. João do Pilar to "Illmos Senhores". Can add nothing to last year's report. If only the King would help each missionary to the same extent as he does those coming from Portugal to India!

MR 138B, f. 398^{rv}. Tightly bound. Fine condition.

23. Jan. 31, 1767. João do Pilar to "Senhores" of Secretariat of State. No change on the missions since last year, nor since he began to submit reports in 1754. Names 15 churches and 12 friars on Timor and Solor, but in separate lists. Names 9 churches and 11 friars in Africa, again in separate lists. The Dutch are spreading error and sedition on Timor. The King should support missionaries.

MR 140B, ff. 417-18. Fine condition.

24. Jan. 23, 1768. Same to same. One of three copies. Hard to replace deceased parish priests in Africa. The Dutch, from their base on Timor, have expelled some parish priests. Absolute need for a cash-subsidy for religious who, in any case, are not so numerous now. Admits the "notorious decline" of the *Real Erario do Estado*.

MR 142B, ff. 595-96^v. Only date and signature on final page. Too tightly bound; otherwise fair.

25. Jan. 25, 1769. Same to Viceroy. Includes Siam among Dominican missions. All goes well in Mozambique, where he has maintained the number of friars. No news of Timor because the monsoon ship sank. Complains of the lack of royal subsidies etc. as in no. 24.

MR 141B, f. 704^{rv}. Slightly frayed without loss of text.

26. Dec. 20, 1769. Manoel de S. Thomas to [Viceroy?]. One of five copies. Having been vicar general only for a few days, cannot reply in detail. No word from Timor, nor any ship this year from Senna. A Dominican of Mozambique was ordered to Mombassa as parish priest. The Congregation needs men and money. Cannot receive [Portuguese] novices in India because the provincial and general decreed in 1759 that they might admit only those sent already clothed from Portugal. Yet very few came, despite enormous sums remitted. The King could force the provincial to do his duty, and also permit the clothing of four [Portuguese] a year at Goa despite the royal com-

mand to religious superiors (26 Feb. 1688) not to look for postulants among the soldiers on arriving ships.

MR 145A, ff. 100-01^v. Outer edges frayed; too tightly bound.

27. Dec. 15, 1770. Manoel de S. Thomas to Secretariat of State. One of six copies. Solor and Timor: history of the mission, names of churches, royal decrees since 1567, but neither number nor names of missionaries. No news from Timor this year. Rios de Coama and Ilhas do Cabo Delgado: history of the mission from 1569, with details on princes of Monomotapa who took the habit. Recommendation of general chapter (1644) that the Congregation be made a Province, foiled ever since by the province of Portugal. During his predecessor's term (1754-69) only 51 came from Portugal; 22 of them died at sea or on arrival. Many others knew so little Latin or were so dim that they could be used only for choir. Statistics for the convents of Goa (57 religious), Daman (2), Dio (2), Macao (5) and Siam (1). The provincial urged them in 1759 to clothe "*naturaeis*". They tried hard but have scarcely six; local boys usually unsuitable. Between 1754 and 1767 they sent 70,700 *pardaos* to the home province. Suggests better "missions" from Portugal and leave to clothe four "*reynos*" a year.

MR 147A, ff. 16-30^v. Slight worming; every second page gauzed.

28. Dec. 22, 1771. Same to same. Some religious of Timor suffered in revolt led by [Francesco Hornay], a Portuguese colonel. The Dominican commissary was wounded and captured; the churches were robbed. Governor forced to move house from Liphão to Dili. Sent three there last year. Two have died in Africa but will be replaced. Although they remit great sums every year to the provincial, when he does send a subject, it is an ignorant one. Need for men of spirit and learning.

MR 149A, ff. 16-17^v. Damaged; partly illegible.

29. Jan. 26, 1774. Manoel de S. Thomas to Governor. Hearing bad reports about two friars at Zumbo, he prevailed on the *Junta das Missões* to accept two others instead. Replaced also the careless commissary of the mission and the sick parish priest of Sofala. The church and dormitory at Mozambique are falling down. The governor suspended payments made by the Fazenda Real. Manoel sent vestments and money from Goa. No news since last year from Timor and Solor; poor communications. Lack of men and money. No one from Portugal for many years. The King should command the provincial to send out good subjects with proper testimonials; otherwise they cannot be clothed in Goa.

MR 151, ff. 96-97^v. Final lines of each page illegible.

30. Dec. 17, 1779. Antonio de N. Senhora to "Illmo Senhor". Four convents: three at Goa, one in Macao. Four "conventual houses": Daman,

Dio, Mozambique and Senna. Seventy-one religious. At Goa: S. Domingos (20), S. Tomas (12), S. Barbara (8), with four more on granges. Timor (9), Daman (2), Dio (1), Macao (6), Mozambique (1), Senna (1). Seven others in Africa. Highly detailed *Mappa das Fazendas* for each house in Goa. Gave the King a large sum in 1748 to buy palm-groves, but got nothing from *Real Fazenda* since. Daman and Dio receive government grants and "quarteis". In 1763, because of the governor of Mozambique, the friars there lost their "quarteis" from Goa, and the parish priests their tithes. No royal aid received for Timor since the fortress fell. The command of João V providing a subsidy towards the passage of missionaries was never obeyed. The Congregation could make good the deficit if the former provincial, now bishop of Castello-branco, repaid the balance of the 30,000 *cruzados* he owes to India. All he did was to send out eight friars in 1768.

MR 159D, 1098-101^r. Outer edges frayed; otherwise fine. Another copy in HAG 2352, ff. 98-100.

31. Jan. 2 [?], 1784. Fernando de S. João Nepomuceno to "Illmo e Exmo Senhor". One of three copies. Only nine subjects in Africa but is sending three more to help staff Mozambique, the islands of Quirimba and Amiza, Sofala, Senna, Macambura (in Senna town), Tete, Zumbo, Zimbaoe and Manica. Friars also say Mass on portable altars at gold and ivory fairs in Mixonga, Chicova and Cabarbaça. Quotes last report (of 1782) from Timor where now only thirteen churches (named). Only two churches (Sica and Ocusse) newly rebuilt on Solor. Eleven friars serve the fifteen churches "in those islands", but Fernando hopes to send two or three more. Recently sent two others to Malacca and Siam. Mentions the "*casas do Norte*" and Macao. Explains their financial difficulties; lost most of their royal subsidies on the fall of Malacca. Some relief when the master general permitted them to put the money of dead friars into the Congregation's *cofre*. Immense new expenses in 1782 on the arrival of a new "mission" of three priests and four others; again in 1783 on arrival of fourteen novices. Why not send priests rather than novices who must study for six years? Various financial suggestions for Mozambique and Timor.

MR 164A, ff. 391-94^v. Too tightly bound; otherwise excellent.

32. Jan. 10, 1785. Same to same. One of three copies. Heard nothing from the missions since his last report. Will send three more to Timor where, as in Mozambique, each pastor lives alone and some parishes are vacant. No "mission" whatever from Portugal between 1769 and 1781, despite vast sums remitted for that purpose. Provincial should send out both novices and priests. Lack of men and money. Mentions the properties of Mozambique (some chapels and five shops) and of Tete. Tete now depends on the "*terra de Monga*", having lost three other areas to invaders.

MR 164E, ff. 1185-86^v. Fair condition.

33. Jan. 23, 1787. Manoel de S. Thomas to Secretary of State. One of three copies. Will not repeat his "*estensia relaçaõ*" submitted last year. Got a letter from Timor in April; sent five there in May and recalled one for neglect. Sent two to Senna in September. The others at his disposal are not fit for anywhere, but still the provincial sent them out from Portugal. The royal order (16 Feb. 1688) permitting the reception in India of Portuguese candidates who freely asked for admission should be observed.

MR 168A, ff. 190-91^v. Date and signature only on final page. Fair condition.

34. Jan. 10, 1788. Manoel de S. Thomas submits, on request, a report in three copies. Timor has needed more men for some time. Sent two to Mozambique last year. The bishop of Pentacomia told him some parishes had no priests at all, so he will send five by this monsoon to Cabo Delgado and Senna, including a lector of philosophy since the bishop wants one. The King should order the provincial to send out fullgrown, learned religious who might leave Goa for the missions at once.

MR 169A, ff. 222-23^r. Ink too strong; partly illegible. Dreadful condition.

35. Feb. 8, 1789. Nicolao de Souza to "Illmo e Exmo Senhor". One of three copies. History of Timor since 1561; nine Dominicans there now. Still have houses at Daman, Dio, Macao (4) and Malacca (1). Mylapor vacant, but soon to be filled. Comments on the princes of Monomotapa who took the habit. History of the convents in Goa from 1549. Of the fifteen churches built by and entrusted to them in 1554, they gave ten to the diocesan clergy in 1776, and later handed over the other five by order of the then archbishop, D. Francisco. In 1759, the King ordered that novices for the Congregation be received at Batalha. It would help if they were promised a return-ticket after twelve years' service, with the degrees of the Order, and free passage on naval vessels.

MR 170A, ff. 95-99^v. Ink too strong; every second page gauzed; partly illegible. Dreadful condition.

36. Jan. 28, 1790. Joaquim Manoel de S. Anna submits, on request, a report in three copies. Eight men serving fifteen churches on Timor. Seven others run seven parishes in Mozambique and Senna. No names of religious or churches. Most of the fifteen are "*nacionaes*", born in India, and not really capable. The Congregation has declined since it began to receive them. Need for Portuguese subjects. One religious in each of the convents at Mozambique, Senna, Tete and Quelimane. Daman (1), Dio (1), Macao (4) and Mylapor (1). All suffer for the reason explained above.

MR 171A, ff. 25-26^r. Excellent condition.

37. Jan. 20, 1791. Same to same. One of three copies. Nothing to add about Timor. Supplies numbers at Macao (5) and Mylapor (2). Single

friars at Daman, Dio, Mozambique (convent) and Sofala. The pair on Quirimba and Amiza replaced by diocesan priests last year. The commissary lives in convent of Rios de Senna. One at Quelimane. Vicars in the parishes of Tete, Zumbo, Manica and Macambura (district of Senna). Sent one from Dio to replace the two lacking in Mozambique. No more to send: all are students in formation. Absolute need for mature missionaries from Portugal.

MR 172A, ff. 65-66^v. Fine condition.

38. Mar. 16, 1792. Bernardo de Jezus Maria Pacheco, "superior", presents a "*Relação do Estado das Missoens*", not addressed to anyone. Only 67 in entire Congregation. At Goa one finds only the old, the sick, teachers, students and novices. Each of the three convents has a novitiate; only S. Domingos and S. Tomas have students. Number of friars: S. Domingos (21), S. Tomas (13), S. Barbara (4). One on the Malabar coast. Daman (1), Dio (1). Two at Mylapor, recently re-established. Malacca (1), Macao (6), Timor and Solor (8). Mozambique (2). The Dominican bishop of Pentacomia could not induce the diocesan clergy of Goa to serve in Mozambique; climate fatal to Europeans. Sofala (1). Senna "or Monomotapa", with eight friars for six parishes, the capital of "*Rios chamados de Senna ou de Zumboé*", stretches from Quelimane to the "*ultimos confines de Chicova, Coama, Butua, Manica, Zumbo e Maravi*". Urgent need for priests from Portugal. Not a word about money.

MR 173, ff. 24-28^v. Fine condition.

39. Feb. 28, 1793. Manoel Antonio do Rosario, [prior of S. Domingos], to "Illmo e Exmo Senhor". One of three copies. Fifteen churches and eleven priests in Timor. Seven friars for seven parishes in Africa. Other single friars at Mozambique, Senna, Tete and Quelimane. Dio (1), Daman (1), Mylapor (2), Macao (3), Malacca (1). While not properly informed about these missions, Manoel can testify to the decline of the convents in Goa.

MR 174A, f. 13^{rv}. Outer margins blackened by dust; otherwise fine.

40. July 5, 1794. Joze do Patrocinio Telles to Secretary of State. Third copy. History of Mozambique from 1569 with details on five local princes who took the habit before 1740. A "mission" of thirteen has just come from Portugal. Quotes a recent letter from the "prelate" of Mozambique and a good report from his subjects there. Amiza now the only Dominican church vacant. Supplies number of friars in each place. Spent a few years in Africa himself. Knows less about Timor where the Dominicans emptied their coffers to buy the loyalty of the people of Dili. Now they cannot afford bread. If the Secretary considered the burdens borne by the Dominican treasury, he would be just as amazed as Telles is that the Congregation exists at all. Suggestions about travel-subsidies. Nothing about the houses in India. Their best men have been Portuguese born in India, but the master general

forbids them to clothe "Reinoes". The King might intercede for them on this score.

MR 176B, ff. 326-40^r. Half-pages only; fine condition.

41. Dec. 16, 1797. Joze do Patrocinio Telles, obeying the royal command and the Governor's recommendation, submits a "*Relação do numero dos religiosos e Fazendas ... pençoens e dinheiro*". Mostly devoted to Goa, but deals also with the property of Daman, Dio, Macao, Mozambique, Senna and Quelimane. At Goa, S. Domingos (25), S. Tomas (8), S. Barbara (5), each convent having also "its necessary slaves". Palm-groves and founded Masses. The "*erario das missoens*", with some help from S. Domingos, pays the expenses of the vicar general. S. Domingos needs repair. At S. Barbara, the dormitory is falling down. S. Tomas has a "*botica*". Six at Macao and one now again at Mylapor, long abandoned.

MR 177A, ff. 11-20^v. Stained but legible.

42. Dec. 17, 1797. Same to "Illmo Senhor". Second copy. Wars in Timor have left him without news since 1794. The visitator and missionaries he sent there never reached the mission. Six religious on Timor, besides the commissary and the governor of the bishopric of Malacca. The "spiritual" state of the Congregation is one of dissolution and libertinage. Utter poverty. Churches and houses falling down. Lack of vestments, etc. Excellent account of the general situation in Mozambique. No one at Sofala; the friar he sent died before arrival. No one at Amiza. The churches in Rios de Senna are falling down. The people of Zumbo have been forced to move to Mocariva nearby where a new chapel is being built.

MR 177A, ff. 104-11^v. Stained, faint but legible.

43. Jan. 8, 1799. Joaquim Manoel de S. Anna submits an "Alorna report" on request. No ships have come this past year from Mozambique nor from Timor where there are thirteen friars. The four sent to Timor reached Macao but could find no ship to take them further.

MR 178A, f. 298^{rv}. Fine condition.

44. Feb. 2, 1800. Same to "Illmo Senhor". The vicarage at Mozambique got prioral status through Nuncio, but only one friar there. Even the five sent to Africa in 1798 hardly replaced the dead of 1796-97. Seven parishes in Africa, three of which are staffed by single friars. Only fourteen churches in Timor, served by eight men including the "*governador episcopal*". Lack of men and of "missions" from Portugal. Macao (3), also made a priory by brief from Nuncio. Malacca (1). Church in Siam vacant these past few years. Mylapor (1), Dio (1), Daman (1).

MR 179A, ff. 174-75^r. Fair condition.

45. Mar. 7, 1801. Joaquim Manoel de S. Anna submits an "Alorna report" through the Secretariat of State. Solitary friars at Mozambique, Senna, Tete and Quelimane. Six other Dominican parishes in Africa: the Order staffs four of them, while a diocesan priest runs another. Eight on Solor and Timor. Macao (3), Malacca (1). Siam abandoned; no means of subsistence. Mylapor (1), Dio (1), Daman (1). The convent at Daman gone beyond repair. MR 180B, ff. 363-64^r. Fine condition.

46. Jan. 24, 1802. Same to same. One of three copies. Mozambique has a convent in the capital and three parishes: Sofala, Quirimba, Amiza. Senna too has a convent, a hospice at Quelimane and four parishes: Manica, Zumbo, Macambura and Tete (conventual). Timor and Solor has, besides the ecclesiastical governor, six religious for fourteen churches. Malacca (1), Siam (1), Macao (3), Mylapor (1), Daman (1), Dio (1). At Goa, S. Domingos has only 12, of whom five are "choristas"; S. Tomas has only six and S. Barbara only four. Hence great difficulty of fulfilling Mass-obligations. No hope at all unless good men are quickly sent from home, as he said twice already in 1800 and 1801.

MR 181A, f. 153^{rv}. Fine condition.

47. Nov. 15, 1802. Same to same. An "Alorna report" in three copies. No "mission" from Portugal for years past. Foreign missions in decline, largely for lack of men. Only eight in Africa now. Amiza and Macambura simply visited now and then. Only five on Timor where in 1759 there were 24 churches. High mortality-rate there. King João V used send them "missions" of forty religious by the one fleet. That would need to be done again. MR 182, f. 32^{rv}. Fine condition.

48. Jan. 20, 1804. Joaquim Manoel de S. Anna to Governor. One of three copies. All Dominican missions in decay for want of men. Timor now has only three including the "governador de bispado"; the rest are dead. The Congregation is no longer free to get "missions" from Portugal. Africa and Timor were once entirely staffed by Portuguese friars. The "nacionaes da India" have disgraced the habit. Only eight in Africa now, and one in Malacca. MR 183A, ff. 213-14^r. Fine condition.

49. Oct. 25, 1804. Same to same. Submits two copies of "*huma copia legal do Instituto da minha Religião, do titulo e tempo da sua fundação, e huma relaçao do numero dos conventos e dos individuos ... outra dos bens ... e do seu rendimento*", with titles of acquisition, etc. Quotes, from the archives, Antonio da Trindade's *Sommario Relaçao* [1679] of what the Dominicans had done for souls in India. Provides, for Goa, the number of religious and palm-groves, with the income and Mass-obligations of each convent. S. Domingos (17 friars), S. Tomas (7), S. Barbara (7). Since other foundations had no property,

only the number of religious is given: Daman (1), Dio (1), Mylapor (1), Mozambique (7), Macao (2), Timor (3). No mention of Malacca or Siam. Quotes full text of royal decree (8 April 1743) registered at the Fazenda Real in favour of Dominican chaplaincies.

MR 184B, ff. 472-79^r. Good condition.

The manuscript history mentioned has been printed by Antonio da Silva Rego, Documentação para a História das Missões do Padroado Português do Oriente, vol. 7 (Lisbon 1952) 367-546.

50. Jan. 21, 1805. Joaquim Manoel de S. Anna to Governor. One of two copies. Eight men in Mozambique. In 1779 there were 13 churches on Timor; now only two men to serve them, including the *governador episcopal*. Missionaries rarely survive there more than two years. One at Malacca. Siam vacant for years past. No "mission" from Portugal. No one to send from Goa. Perhaps diocesan priests might serve in Timor.

MR 184A, ff. 229-30^r. Bottom of first page stained; otherwise fair.

51. Jan. 27, 1806. Same to same. One of three copies. Very short of religious: only five in Africa and two on Timor. Twenty-four at Goa: S. Domingos (13, including some clerical students), S. Tomas (4), S. Barbara (4). Of the other three, who work on the granges, one is blind, another deaf, and the third quite sick.

MR 185, ff. 64-65^r. Excellent condition.

52. Jan. 30, 1807. Same to same. One of two copies. Joaquim can add nothing to what he said last year, not knowing whether the pair on Timor are alive or dead. Five in Africa, living at Mozambique, Quelimane and Senna. Though one is ecclesiastical governor there, he has no news of them. He is waiting for ships, especially from Timor.

MR 186, f. 174^{rv}. Excellent condition.

53. Jan. 5, 1808. Same to same. One of two copies. Both missions "*na maior decadencia*" for want of men. Only two on Timor.

MR 187B, ff. 418-19^r. Slightly faded.

54. Jan. 15, 1809. Same to same. One of two copies. Practically a copy of the preceding report. Lack of subjects "*bem sabido e constante*". Only two on Timor.

MR 188, f. 119^{rv}. Fair condition.

55. Oct. 30, 1809. Joaquim Manoel de S. Anna to Viceroy. One of two copies. Nothing new to say. Mozambique practically abandoned. Only two on Timor. Almost a verbatim copy of the preceding.

MR 189, ff. 270-71^r. Good condition.

56. Oct. 29, 1811. Paulo de S. Thomas to Governor. Paulo in office only since February. Sent one to Timor in May and ordered two to go there from Macao. Usually only one boat a year from Macao to Timor; the cost of passage enormous, life expectancy short. Solitary friars at Malacca, Sofala, Quelimane, Zumbo, Mozambique and Senna. A house also at Tete; the only self-supporting parish. Very high death-rate in Africa.

MR 191D, ff. 1155-56^v. Bottom of first two pages frayed with loss of text. Paper stained and gauzed. Only date and signature on final page.

57. Nov. 1812. Same to Viceroy. One of two copies. Three men on Timor, but the churches are falling down and the friars in utter poverty. Difficult and expensive to get there. Timor subject to the poor parish of Malacca where one friar lives on the alms of Lord Minto, General of Bengal. Two on the Coromandel coast. Others serve churches at Sofala, Monsuril, Quelimane, Macambura and Tete. The Prince Regent should subsidize friars travelling from Goa to Mozambique, and thence to their respective parishes.

MR 192B, f. 535^{rv}. Torn, blotted, outer margin gone with loss of two lines of text. Could not be filmed.

58. Nov. 14, 1814. Paulo de S. Thomas de Aquino to Viceroy. Four attached to Timor, of whom one is parish priest at Malacca. The churches there in ruins, but the Congregation has no money to repair them. Joaquim Manoel de S. Anna, whom the province of Portugal illegally kept in office as vicar-general, emptied their coffers. Neither Paul nor his successors can do anything unless the King accepts the appeal Paul made already. In Africa, Dominicans serve the churches of Sofala, Quelimane, Senna, Macambura, Tete and the parish of Monsuril near the capital. Querimba, Manica and Zumbo are vacant. Danger from the "*cafres*". Lack of men and money.

MR 193A, f. 1337^{rv}. Slightly torn, outer margin worn, damp-stained.

Accompanied (ff. 1338-39) by a petition from nine leaders of the Congregation (Goa, 3 Dec. 1814) to the minister Antonio de Arango de Azevedo. They complain of the misrule of Joaquim Manoel de S. Anna, vicar-general for fourteen years because of their dependence on the Portuguese province. Both the Nuncio at Lisbon and the master general are frequently mentioned. Apparently a plea for independence. Largely illegible.

59. Dec. 17, 1816. Thomas de Noronha to the Viceroy. No "missions" from Portugal for many years. The King should order them out at the cost of the Real Fazenda, or else oblige sea-captains to charge no more for them than for military officers. Hence they are sometimes forced to clothe Asians, unsuitable missionary material because lacking in European "vigour". The war and total extinction of their treasuries have reduced the houses at Goa to the strictest economy. Only fourteen priests there, of whom four are students. Only two on Timor though he sent four, of whom one died at Macao. Accepted

the suggestion of the *Conselheiro Ouvidor Geral* at Macao to open a convent-school there to train priests for Timor. Sent teachers and regulations; five boys have enrolled. Also sent three to the Rios de Senna, where they work with a few diocesan priests from Goa. Is sending another to Querimba.

MR 195B, ff. 656-57^r. Dreadful condition. Fortunately printed at Goa in the *Boletim Official do Governo do Estado da India*, 27 Sept. 1879 (no. 79) 635-36.

60. Nov. 21, 1817. Joze Leite de Macedo, [prior of S. Domingos], to Viceroy. Situation lamentable for various reasons. Lack of men because of bad climate; 24 have died in 10 years. Lack of "missions" from Europe because of war and the cost of passage (400 milreis a head). Long period of preparation for local recruits who must first learn both Portuguese and Latin. Hence only three in Africa and only nine priests at Goa: too few to meet obligations. And yet the archbishop demands four more for Africa and (on refusal) declares he will never ordain a Dominican again. Never stops saying how useless religious are. Why then does he give them faculties, and why have two Dominicans just been recommended as bishops for Cochin and Cranganore? Four priests at Macao, with six boys preparing for Timor at the expense of the Real Fazenda. Three actually on Timor, with one each at Malacca, Mylapor, Dio and Daman. Fifteen students at Goa.

MR 195C, ff. 314-17^r. Fine condition.

61. Dec. 5, 1818. Manoel de S. Joaquim Neves to Viceroy. Only three in Africa. Most unhealthy place; many die even on the way there. Tete alone can support itself decently. The others get by with a small allowance from the Fazenda Real. The Congregation must pay the passage from Goa to the parish designated. Only one on Timor, but two are to go there this year from Macao where four religious prepare five students for Timor at the cost of the Court. Solitary friars at Malacca, Mylapor and Dio. No one at Daman. Thirty at Goa, of whom nine are priests and the rest mostly students. More than thirty have died on the missions over the past twelve years. The students are Indian or Chinese; only seven Europeans in the Congregation. Their coffers are empty. Hard to collect their rents. Forced last year to melt down four silver lamps, chalices and thuribles of S. Domingos to pay an old debt incurred (unknown to the Congregation) during fourteen years of "despotic government". The King could permit "missions" from Portugal at the cost of the Real Fazenda.

MR 196B, ff. 661-64^r. Fine condition.

62. Jan. 4, 1820. Same to same. At Goa: 9 priests, 17 clerical students, 2 brothers. A vicar at Dio, but not at Daman. He sent one to Mylapor two years ago; another is parish priest at Malacca. At Macao: a commissary, a vicar, a master of Latin grammar and two preachers. Only one on Timor,

but another has left Macao to join him. Only three in Africa to staff the convents of Mozambique and Senna, the hospice in Quelimane, and the parishes of Sofala, Quirimba, Macambura, Tete, Manica and Zumbo.

MR 197C, f. 845^{rv}. Fine condition.

63. Jan. 12, 1821. Same to same. Now 26 religious in Goa; the primate refuses to ordain Dominicans. Lone friars at Daman, Dio and Mylapor. Only three on the coast of Mozambique, though Manoel names churches and parishes far inland. Malacca is the only parish capable of supporting a vicar, thanks to Lord Minto and the Dutch governor. Four priests and two clerics at Macao, with a school for the boys of Timor. Although one of the four is a missionary in Siam, the primate will not grant him faculties. Only one Dominican now on Timor where missionaries find no support and suffer greatly from semi-barbarous Christians. Manoel dwells on the (usually disastrous) finances of each place mentioned.

MR 198B, ff. 598-99^r. Barely legible. Could not be filmed.

64. Feb. 18, 1822. Antonio Joze da Maia "complies with his duty". The Congregation must provide missionaries for the coast of Africa and Timor, the parish of Malacca and the convent of Macao which conducts a seminary to prepare priests for Timor. But the lack of "missions" from Europe for many years and the shortage of suitable subjects have left the Congregation in the utmost decadence. The income of the convents in Goa has declined. Six in Mozambique, six at Macao (including two clerics) and one on Timor. Antonio will send no one else to Timor, for he would have to beg and shelter with the people; the churches and presbyteries are in ruins. One at Malacca and one at Mylapor, but no one in Dio or Daman. Has none to send, anyway, not even to Mozambique where the situation improved with the royal decree of 1819 reuniting the cathedral with the conventual church of Tete. Of the twenty now at Goa, only six or seven are priests. The primate subjects their students to a "*rigorozissimo exame*" before admission to sacred orders. Few can pass; the rest continue to study moral theology. Nor can any work as missionaries outside Goa without the primate's permission.

MR 199B, ff. 354-55^v. Fine condition.

65. Nov. 13, 1822. Antonio Joze da Maia submits "*o actual estado*" of the Congregation and its missions. Twenty-three friars at Goa, of whom six are priests. Most are clerical students without hope of priestly ordination "because the archbishop's entire energies are devoted to destroying all the religious of India as soon as he can". If a student does pass examination, whether for orders or faculties, it is by pure caprice. The second cause of their poor showing is a lack of European subjects. Since the palm-groves of Goa have been in the worst possible condition for some years past, the Congregation cannot pay even outstanding debts. Six at Macao, of whom some

are destined for Timor where there is only one. One also at Malacca and another at Mylapor. Daman and Dio abandoned for lack of money. Six in Mozambique, of whom two are very old.

MR 200B, ff. 233-34^r. Fine condition.

66. Nov. 10, 1825. The same "complies with his annual duty". No one at Daman or Dio. About two dozen at Goa, of whom ten are priests and the rest students. Seven in Mozambique, "a Dominican cemetery", very short of funds. His only subject at Mylapor is governor of the see of Cochin. One at Malacca. One of the two at Macao is a public teacher of grammar. One in Timor. Since all the straw churches and presbyteries have fallen down, he will send no one else there until the civil authorities have rebuilt them. Need for European religious. Local ones are few, unsuited to study, unwilling to leave their families for the missions. Recent royal decrees, which would have sent out six religious a year at State expense, were never executed. Details on the ruinous financial state of the convents in Goa, now in debt, partly because of a "*prelado devastador*". Melted much of their plate. Antonio begs the King to remit the rest of their debt to the Rosary Confraternity.

MR 202C, ff. 178-79^v. Ink too strong, especially on first page; otherwise fair condition.

67. Nov. 6, 1826. Antonio Joze da Maia submits "*o estado actual*" of the Congregation and its missions. Only three now in Malacca and Timor combined. On Timor the death-rate is high, the churches in ruins, and the friars must beg. The two at Macao are occupied with "public instruction" and the Rosary confraternity. One at the hospice in Mylapor. Another will soon go to Dio, administered for some years by diocesan priests. Seven in Africa, where few religious ever grow old. Only 24 at Goa, far too few for the work in hand or to meet Mass-obligations. Practically no hope of reinforcement from Portugal where religious recoil in horror from the climate and food of the East. The few Goans who ask for the habit inspire no great hope. Both the church and convent of S. Domingos need annual repair, while the income from palm-groves is only half what it used to be. Asks for a recommendation to the Governor of Timor, and some good men from Portugal to lend lustre to the Congregation.

MR 203B, ff. 321-22^v. Fine condition.

68. Dec. 10, 1827. Same to the Governor. Of the 25 Dominicans in Goa, 12 are priests, 10 clerical students and 3 brothers. There is a parish attached to the convent of S. Barbara. Heavy cost of upkeep of the three old convents. They are defrauded by those who owe them rent. When King João VI was in Brazil, he decreed that the provincial of Portugal should send six a year to India at the expense of the Fazenda Real, but none ever came. The nine in Mozambique run parishes in such places as Cabo das Correntes, Bahia de

Lourenço Marques, Sofala, Manica, etc. One at Dio. Another at Mylapor, "*governador episcopal*" of Cochin. Malacca (1), Macao (2), Timor (2). Impossible for some years past to send any to Timor: no means of subsistence, no government help. Asks that the Infanta Real may force the provincial of Portugal to obey the royal decree of João VI.

MR 204A, ff. 266-68^r. Fine condition.

69. Nov. 27, 1828. Antonio Joze da Maia to Governor. Nothing can be done unless missionaries come from Europe. Antonio did his best to get some, but none has come for many years. Four in Mozambique where three others died last year and a fourth left for Portugal. Two on Timor, without churches, money or food. No one else will be sent there. The parish priest at Malacca is extremely busy with his large flock. The two at Macao preach, confess and teach grammar. One at Dio. Another at Mylapor, "*governador do bispado de Cochin*". The income of S. Domingos hardly suffices to keep the friars, meet obligations and stop the place from falling down. At S. Tomas, most of the income goes towards the studentate. At S. Barbara, the walls lean so badly that the friars think it dangerous to attend choir. Unless the Governor forces the parishoners to repair the church, it will soon be impossible to use it.

MR 205A, ff. 131-32^v. Edges frayed and broken; slightly torn. Otherwise fine.

70. Nov. 13, 1829. Manoel de Souza to Governor. Outlines the financial state of the convents in Goa. S. Barbara can hardly support three. When it rains, the friars there are afraid to go to choir lest some rotten beam should fall and kill them. The convent too is falling down, despite many appeals to the Juiz das Comunidades. At Goa there are four brothers, seven clerical students and fourteen priests. When three leave soon for Mozambique, it will be hard for the rest to carry out their duties. Just now there are three in Mozambique, three others having died within two years and three more gone to Lisbon. One on Timor, expecting a second from Macao. One at Malacca with a parish of 4,000 people. Four at Macao, partly engaged in education. One at Mylapor. The lone friar at Dio recently returned to Goa loaded with debts, having lost his means of support under the unhappy Constitution of 1820.

MR 206A, ff. 184-86^r. Edges slightly frayed; some blots. Otherwise fine.

71. Nov. 10, 1830. Same to same. Largely repeats the preceding. Thirteen priests at Goa, of whom two are destined for Timor. Six in Mozambique, struggling with heat, hunger and disease. The hospice at Mylapor is occupied by the administrator of the diocese of Cochin [Manoel de S. Joaquim Neves O.P.]. Two at Macao await a ship to join the only friar on Timor. Shortage of men and money, not only on the missions, but in Goa itself. Convents

there in ruins. Need for help from Fazenda Real. All the farms of Goa have done badly in the past few years, and consequently all the convents which also suffer "from the tricks of the tenants, quite usual in this country".

MR 207B, ff. 287-88^r. Torn and blotted. The second page could not be filmed.

72. Nov. 29, 1831. Manoel de Souza to Viceroy. Now thirty at Goa, including novices and eleven priests, one of whom is destined to join the five in Mozambique. Three on Timor expecting another from Macao. Dio abandoned two and a half years ago for lack of cash. The income of each convent in Goa. Rents are not always paid; the farms are run-down. Implores the Viceroy to save "*minha tão desfalcada Congregação*". Largely copied from earlier reports of his own, with numbers changed as required.

MR 200A, ff. 174-76^v. Fine condition.

73. Nov. 28, 1832. Same to same. Now 23 at Goa, of whom 11 are priests. One is to go to Mozambique for the sake of his health! Three on Timor await the arrival of a fourth from Macao. All the parish churches and houses on Timor have fallen down. Macao (3), Malacca (1), Mylapor (1), Mozambique (4). Income of the convents in Goa. Largely an abbreviation of earlier reports.

MR 209, ff. 181-82^r. Ink too strong. Second page gauzed and almost illegible.