

IN THE BEGINNING OF THE RELATIONSHIP PORTUGAL – LITHUANIA: MARTIM LOPES AND DAMIÃO DE GÓIS. TWO PORTUGUESE OF XVI CENTURY IN LITHUANIA

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1) Portugal and Lithuania: historical parallelisms

Both kingdoms have very old origins, having references at least since the eleventh century and the state of the Lithuania was created in the thirteenth century, it is considered that the date of its constitution is the one of king Mindaugas's official coronation, in 6th July of 1253 in Voruta/Vilnius. That united the rivals Lithuanian dukes in a nation and state helping Lithuania to endure several invasions the attacks during the thirteenth century like Mongols arrived of the Horde of Gold.

In the eleventh century Portugal was defining its territory¹. It was called "condado portucalense". The king of Lion was the one who arranged the conquest of these territories to the Muslims. But the Christian reconquest was made with military officers that came from abroad, like D. Henrique (of Borgonha). He came to help in the fights of the Christian reconquest and he was very important. The political and military conjuncture propitiates

that he married the infant D. Teresa (still before one thousand, and ninety nine-1099) the king's of Lion is daughter. They were been given this territory to defend and to expand, in the border zone with Islam. Portucalense was defined as a county between one thousand and ninety-six (1096) and 1099².

In the mean time, the Pope Urban II, began the first Crusade (1099), which was very beneficial for the kingdom of Portugal that used the passing Crusades. The county was a donation because of the marriage but it was not independent from Lion and Castile, it was a hereditary title and D. Teresa possessed the lordship while D. Henrique was "lieutenant" of the county. It was a feudal benefit with a exclusive character (it was given to a nobleman who became vassal of a feud). It was, D. Henrique e D. Teresa is son, D. Afonso Henriques that would create the kingdom of Portugal, independent from Lion in eleven twenty-eight (1128), after disputing the throne with its mother. D. Teresa. The following centuries were marked by several

¹ *Serrao Verissimo*. História de Portugal, vol. I, p. 76.

² *Idem*, *ibidem*, p. 76.

wars with the neighbouring kingdoms, Christians and Muslims, trying to maintain and expand the territory.

The history of the two kingdoms diverges in thirteen eighty-five (1385), when the Duke of Lithuania joined Poland, in personal union (the Lithuanian king Jogaila (Jagiello, in Polish language) was crowned king of Poland).

That same year, thirteen eighty-five, Portugal solved a very serious successor crisis, because the crown of Portugal, by law, should go to the king of Castile (he was married to the daughter of the Portuguese king, that didn't have any legitimate sons). But the Portuguese people and the inhabitants of Lisbon, supported an illegitimate son to the ascent to the throne, D. João the first, and he assured the independence.

2) Portugal in the end of the fifteenth century

D. João the second II, was born in fourteen fifty-five and died in fourteen ninety-five (1495). He governed from fourteen eighty-one (1481).

He was a great king, who participated in the European policies and that assured the maintenance of the independence of Portugal in face of the neighbouring countries like Castile, with a mixture of diplomacy and the force of the weapons.

Let us point out that Portugal was geographically a small kingdom and to its side, the neighbouring kingdom of Castile was expanding through the annexation of the other neighbouring kingdoms (Lion, Navarre, Aragon, Granada), which could happen to Portugal at any time. To try to protect the kingdom from this situation, Portugal made alliances with other Euro-

pean kingdoms (like England) and tried to expand through the sea.

During his reign the Portuguese ships moved forward along the African coast and the importance of the kingdom increased gradually. D. João bet on trade and exploration of the mines on the African coast, which allowed the arrival of the first gold and slaves to Portugal. The exploration of the African coast during the fifteenth century (XV) allowed that in the end (1488) Bartolomeu Dias crossed the cable of Good Hope, in search of India, which was reached (in 1498) with Vasco of Gama. This allowed the feitoria of Sofala to open in (1505) the beginning of the sixteen century commercial enter post), where the gold was exchanged by European cloth. The Portuguese progress proceeded to Malaca.

This policy of D. João, II the second, resulted and when he died, in 1495, it was continued by his cousin D. Manuel. He benefited from the Portuguese discoveries and got lots of wealth.

In the kingdom, the monarch was accompanied by scholars, educated people, because he has an appreciator of literature, music, and with an illustrious mind; he tried to take advantage of these times of wealth to educate and to stimulate the youth of the court.

The wealth that arrived to Lisbon seemed not to have an end but in the long term, the bad administration and feeding crises end for draining the wealth.

But during the sixteen century XVI, D. Manuel, made products like African gold, slaves, malagueta, pepper and ivory reach Europe; spices from the east and the sugar from the Atlantic islands and Brazil.

But also Portugal expands to the East

and the Portuguese arrive to China in 1513, the 1st embassy arriving in 1517).

The portuguese reached to the most distant points, almost always by sea. So, in the beginning of the sixteenth century XVI, Portugal became the main middleman of the world trade.

But as we referred to the contacts of Portugal with the world were not only done by sea. We have the knowledge of two Portuguese, at least, that travelled through Europe, and both arrived to the Great Dukedom of Lithuania.

We referred to Dr. Martim Lopes and Damião de Góis.

It is about these two illustrious Portuguese that we will speak about now.

3) Dr. Martim Lopes

Dr. Martim Lopes was the medical doctor of D. Manuel's Royal house and very probably of Jews descend. We know that in the end of the fifteenth century XV, he had already travelled through Europe, to satiate the resulting curiosity of the reading of the "Cosmography". He began in fourteen ninety one- 1491 and finished in fifteen hundred – 1500.

He was a learned man and demonstrated to know geography works and authors as Ptolomeu, with possible training in law and knew the trips that happened in his time, under the Portuguese flag.

Reached us nowadays a letter written by him, to the monarch D. Manuel and it is this documents that we will analyze.

In it, he refers the urge to write after having known of the Portuguese arrival to India. He points out in the letter to D. Manuel, the things that seemed to be more profitable to the king of Portugal, the silver and copper mines that were discovered during his trips.

The fact of being a medical doctor of the royal family justified, by itself, the letter to the monarch and he says to know that many are the testimonies of the expeditions that, since the time of the Infant D. Henrique, were made heading South, but few or none referred to the North. He offers to describe the trips that during more than nine 9 years he had made to Germany, Esclavónia, Boémia, Hungary, Poland, Russia, Turkey, Tartária, Black Sea, Lapónia, Ocean Artic, Norway, Iceland, Sweden, Livonia, Lithuania and Rome. It was written on the first of February of one thousand, and fifteen hundred 1500, in Rome.

The Original text is in old Portuguese

Muyto alto e Illustrissimo Senhor Rey O doutor Martim Lopez subdito e servj-dor da uossa alteza beyjo vossas mãas e me encomendo em uossa merçee. Posto Senhor que muytos portugueses ja no tempo do Ifante dom enrryque que Deus aja e depois no dos Reis dom afonso e dom Joham da nobre memoria longamente passassem ao meyo dia e agora segundo dizem em tempo de uossa alteza chegassem ao mar Ruyuo e ha India pero poucos ssom ou çertamente nehuum que contra a parte do norte exçepcto aquelle pouco que he antre Frandes e Ingraterra ou pouco mais adiante alguma cousa uisem Eu sseendo os annos passados fora desta corte e desejando veer algumas cousas que leera na cosmographia deliberey chegar a algumas partes da uossa gente nom sabidas. Assy que passey logo a Alemanha e parte de Escraunja e Boemja e Ungria Pollonja e Vallaquja gram parte de turquja Russia e tartarja e cheguey ao mar de meoty e ponto, e donde em poucas jornadas passam ao mar Ruyuo a arabia e

a egipto E dally passey ao Ryo de tanay e aos montes Rypheos onde naquellas partes se acaba europa e se começa a asya E aly eu uy seerem nom muytas jornadas atee os montes hyperboreos os quaaes passados breuemente ocorre a India menor. Mas eu polla crueldade de algumas gentes que som em meyo nom passey ao oriente e segu- jndo contra ho norte em muytos dias che- guey a grandissimos aruoredos os quaaes tollomeu e outros cosmographos dizem seer terra deserta. Mas eu achey en elles homens poucos e quasy saluageens que soamente viuem da caças e pescados E ally he a fonte das pelles preçiosas nom sam cristãos nem judeus nem mouros vi- uem segundo natura e pareçem seer gente sem engano chaman sse no fallar daquellas partes lapy e vltimamente com gram fadi- ga por nom auer hy camjnhos che//guey ao mar oceano do norte que se diz em latim glaçiale donde tornando contra o oçidente per muytas jornadas vin teer ao Reyno de norueja onde emtendy hua jlha chamada em grego e latim tyle e naquelle fallar tyr- landt sseer longa de terra dozentas leguoas atee a quall nauegam do oçidente contra ho norte e nõ mais adiante e dally torney ao Reyno de daçia donde ho mar gotyco emtra pella terra dozentas leguoas atee Russia e vim dally ao Reegno de ssueçia donde fo- ram os godos e dy atrauessey aquelle mar e vijn a liuonja e daly passey en lithuanja onde ho gram duque della Jrmão dos Reis de pollonja e de boemja e de vngria ouujn- do que homem fosse e as terras que andara me reteue com grande auantajem açerqua de ssua Senhorja e finalmente me mandou ao papa com alguus seus negoçios em esta corte depois de noue annos que della parti- ra Onde ouujndo as terras que nouamente fezera achar vossa alteza pareçeo me

descortesia nõ scpreuer das que per outra parte vira e assy deliberey escpreuer a pre- sente fazendo ssaber a uossa alteza como ha muytas cousas em aquella partes que podem aproueytar a uosso Reyno como he muyta prata e jnfijndo cobre e outros metaaes e cousas muytas que la per pouco preço sse uendem e ysso mesmo homens no buscar das minas muyto çertos da qual cousa pouco ssabe a nossa gente e segundo que dizem as antijgas jstorias em spanha ssam mjnas muy ryquas prinçipalmente no Reyno de uossa alteza oquall pella mayor parte se chama lusjtanja. Assy Senhor que se conhecer as dictas cousas sserem gra- tas a uossa alteza per outra depois desta scpreuerey todo mays largamente. De Roma o primeyro dia de feureyro de 1500. Sacrae Regiae Maiestatis Vestrae deuotus et subditus Martinus Lupi Iuris utriusque artium et Medicinae Consultus. (o sobre- scrito:) Ao muy alto e Jllustrissimo Senhor dom manuell pela graça de deus Rey de portugall e dos algarues e Senhor de gu- jnee etc meu Senhor. ANTT

Portuguese actual:

Very great and very high King
doctor Martim Lopes a subject and
server of your highness Kiss your hands
and order myself in your grace.

Because sir that many Portuguese already
in the time of the Infant D. Henrique, that is
with God, and later in the time of Kings D.
Afonso and D. João, of the noble memory, .
they passed to the middle day and now,

as they say in time of your highness
they arrived to the Red sea and there to
India

but few are or certainly none that
against the part of the north except that lit-
tle that is between Flanders and England or
not very further on some thing saw

Me being the years passed out of this court and wanting to see some things that I had read in the cosmography deliberated to arrive to some parts of your people not known

As soon as I passed Germany and part of Escravonia and Boémia and Hungria, Polónia and Valaquia, great part of Turkey, Russia and Tararia and I did arrive to the meoti sea and point (Black Sea?), and from where in little days they pass to the Red-haired sea the Arabia and Egypt

AND of there I passed to Tania River and the Rifeos hills where in those parts Europe finishes and it begins Asia it is there I saw they be not a lot of days until the hyperborean hills the ones which passed shortly it happens smaller India.

But I, for the cruelty of some people that are in the middle, I didn't pass to the east and proceeding against the north in many days arrived the very big trees the ones which (P)tollomeu and other cosmographers say to be deserted earth. But I found in them few men and almost savages that only live of the hunts and fish

it is there the source of the precious skins, they are not Christian nor Jews nor Moorish, they live second (the) nature and they seem to be people without mistake

they call themselves, in speaking of those parts lapi (Lapões) and lately with great tiered, for there not being there roads, arrived to the sea ocean of the north, that is said in Latin glacial

where turning against the occident for a lot of days, i have to came to Kingdom of Norway where I understood an island, call in Greek and Latin tile, and in that to speak tyrlandt,

to be long of earth two hundred leagues to which navigate of the occident against

the north and not further on and of there I returned to Kingdom of Dacia where the Gothic Sea enters even for the earth two hundred leagues Russia and I came of there to Kingdom of Sweden, from where they were the godos and of there I crossed that sea and I came Livonia **and of there I passed to Lithuania, where her great Duke, brother of Reis of Polónia and of the bohemia and of Hungary hearing that man I was and the lands that he had walked, retained me with great advantage concerning its Lordship and finally it ordered me to the papa with some its business in this court,**

after nine years that i had left of here, hearing the lands that your highness had find, I thought discourtesy not to write of the ones that I sees for other part,

and I deliberated to write this present (letter) making your highness to know that there is many things in those parts that can be advantage to your Kingdom, as it is a lot of silver and lost of cobre and other metals and many things there that have a price very low

quite so men very certain in looking for of the mines,

of the which thing our people little knows,

and second that say the old histories in (E)spanha is mainly very rich mines and in Kingdom of your highness.

Which calls Lusitanian for most. Like this Sir because i know that this things are thankful to your highness.

I will write another after this and put everything more broadly. Of Rome the first day of February of 1500 fifteen hundred.

Sacrae Regiae Maiestatis Vestra deuotus et subditus Martinus Lupi Iuris utriusque artium et Medicinae Consultus.

(the envelope:) To the very high and illustrious Master Manuel by God's grace king of Portugal and of the Algarves and Master of Guinea etc. mine Master. ANTT

It was written on the first of February fifteen hundred 1500, in Rome and we know that he was at the service of king of Lithuania to the Pope, what was an honour and it was not very usual.

But it was not also unlikely. During the middle ages, in the Iberian Peninsula, more than once they used ambassadors of a kingdom to do embassies for another king.

It would be very interesting to know that it was Dr. Martim or Martinho Lopes negotiating in Rome, on behalf of the great duke of Lithuania.

We know that D. Manuel wrote him a reply where he motivated him to make a book

in it he should write about the lands where he walked through, the nations and several places, and its treatment and way of living.

This rough draft is from the year of fifteen hundred 1500 but as it is a rough draft we don't know whether the original was sent and whether it arrived to its destiny or not.

In fact we don't know if Dr. Martins Lopes got to accomplish the incumbency that he had proposed to D. Manuel and intended to do

because there is no register of his work in the Portuguese archives,

which doesn't mean that it cannot be found in other Archives.

We suppose that he passed through the territory of the Lithuania and Poland in the time of the Grand Duke Alexander Jagiellon. He was elected after the death

of his father, Casimir (1440–1492) who had ensured the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the kingdom of Poland³.

Alexander, King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania, was an active Duke, he exempted the townspeople of Vilnius from customs duties in Lithuania, Russia and Žemaitija and from fees travelling on the Neris River (Velia) from Vilnius (Vilna) to Kaunas (Cawno) and back⁴. And like the Portuguese kings he was trying to maintain his krone. And "in his day the process of territorializing and consolidating the internal structure of the GDL advanced further"⁵.

The war began by Moscuvo when he arrived to the power, marked the foreigner policy, and it is important to make alliances against Moscuvo. And he sent his representatives to the Pope, and is in this policy that we can find why he sent also Dr. Martin Lopes.

In nomine Domini amen. Ad perpetuam rei memoria(m)... Sigismund the Old (Sigismundus), King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania, grants a part of the money collected from taxes and duties paid by Mileičičiai (Mileyczyce) estate to Mileičičiai Church in the district of Brest Authenticity Original. Place and date of issue Vilnius (Vilna), [October] fifteen twenty nine 1529. Signed by Sigismundus – Sigismund the Old, King of Poland and Grand

³ *Petrauskas Rimvydas*. "The Court of Alexander Jagiellon and its Account Books". XXVII, 2007.

⁴ Martynas Mazvydas National Library of Lithuania. Istoriniai Lietuvos dokumentai, dated of 26 of November in Trakai, in fourteen nineteen. Signed by Nicolaus, palatinus Vylnen(sis) necno(n) Magni Ducat(us) Lithuaniae cancellarius – Michael Radvila, Vilnius palatine and GDL Chancellor.

⁵ *Petrauskas Rimvydas*. "The Court of Alexander Jagiellon and its Account Books", p. XXVIII, 2007.

Duke of Lithuania. Latin. There are records in Polish. Vilna

4) Damião de Góis

Damião de Góis was born in Alenquer, on February 2, 1502 fifteen hundred and two, and he died on January 30, 1574 fifteen seventeen four⁶, he was a historian and humanist⁷, important personality of the renaissance in Portugal. A encyclopaedic mind, he was one of the most critic spirits of his time, true union line between Portugal and learned Europe of the XVI century.

Of noble family, son of the almoxarife (civil servant who took care of the management of wealth of the Crown e coordinated a collect the royal writhes e payment of merçês, Rui Dias of Góis, worth of the Duke of Aveiro and of his fourth it wife Isabel Gomes of Limi, descending from Nicolau of Limi, noble flamenco merchant that settled down in Portugal. He belonged to a small family of the old rural nobility. In fifteen eleven (1511) Damião de Góis went to the court of D. Manuel I. and spent all his childhood in the Court. With the passing of the time he became a young man of camera and he benefited, just as others of the monarch D. Manuel's concern with the noble youths' education, who were ordered to attend frequent the general studies in Lisbon.

He attended the great events related with the Portuguese discoveries, to the sailors' reports and merchants on people and fantastic lands, from Africa to China⁸.

The finest products and the most exotic gifts and people of distant kingdoms came to D. Manel's palace. Everything impressed Damião de Góis, especially the embassy of Preste João of the Indians (Ethiopia), in fifteen fourteen (1514), which woke him up for the religious subjects and writh about it later⁹.

After D. Manuel's death, in 1521, he was still more two years in the Court as noble young man. And he embarked in the armada of Pero of Aguiar, In 1523 because he was placed by D. João III as secretary of Portuguese Feitoria in Antuérpia, Flandres, where feitor Rui Fernandes Almada was - also, in attention of his flamenco origin, where he was for 6 years.

These years resulted in several letters to king D. João III, about the main events, about trade and economics wants or policy.

Letter of Damião de Góis and other feitores of Flandres to the king, giving him knowledge that the emperor is army that was in Naples, giving mews of the death toll of the French, left on the field and victory 02/10/1515??? impossible

Letter of Damião de Góis and feitores of Flandres to the king about the war that the duke of Geldres did in that State. He was an ally of France and it caused great damage to the goods, for they couldn't pass in his borders.14/10/1515??? impossible

It is there that he has his first personal contact with the humanists (Garpheus) with which he would feel in complete synchrony¹⁰.

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⁷ *Serrao Joaquim Verissimo*. Historia de Portugal vol II, O Humanismo Português na Europa, Verbo, p. 370.

⁸ *Hirshc Elizabeth Feis*. Damião de Góis. Lis-

boa, Fundação Calouste Gulbenfien, 1987, p. 10

⁹ Damião de Gois e o Elogio da Cidade de Lisboa, Aires A. Nascimento, p. 51.

¹⁰ *Barreto Luis Filipe*. Damião de Gois: os cami-

Damião de Góis was a man that felt at home everywhere: citizen of the Europe, citizen of the world.

He made several works of the utmost quality about different subjects, contemporaneous of Portuguese discoveries, he gave them to knowledge of the other nations where he had let the king know travelled or in which he had studied.

In 1527 Damião de Góis let the king know about the emperor's wars; that in Cortes, in the presence of many princes and great gentlemen of Boémia and of Austria, he was chosen king of Hungary, the infant D. Fernando, who was determined to be crowned in Boémia. Letter of Rui Fernandes and 06/01/1527

He made several diplomatic missions and traded in Europe between fifteen twenty-eight (1528) and fifteen thirty-one (1531).

In 1529 he Travels to the Baltic, heading for Dantzic (Gdansk), by order of D. João III. It was in this time that he contact's João Magno Gothus, bishop of Upsala. He went to the trade route of the east, along the river Vístula, Lubeck to Vilna being a royal emissary¹¹.

In fifteen thirty (1530) he was ambassador in Flandres, and sends a Letter to the infant D. Fernando, Lletting him know that he had sent the things he had ordered in Armed, but not the tapestry, because it was being done. That's how we got to know that the Portuguese court liked the Flandres tapestries very much.

He reveals himself a very good commercial Agent for D. João III and a high class diplomat, after wide clerk practice –

nhos de um Humanista. Lisboa, CTT, 2002, p. 36.

¹¹ *Serrao Joaquim Verissimo*. Historia de Portugal, vol. II, O Humanismo Português na Europa, Verbo, p. 370.

secretary in the Portuguese feitoria of Antuérpia.

In fifteen thirty-one (1531) he takes a trip to the court of Frederico I from Denmark, it is in his stays in the north of Europe that he attends a sermon of Lutero, in Vitemberga and meets Filipe Melancton. The following year he publishes his first work in Antuérpia and on that same year he establishes contact with Erasmo. He is devoted to the studies in Lovaina where he studies Latin¹².

In fifteen thirty-one (1531) for Cortes of Sigismundo I of the polónia, assigned of royal business, he was invested of high powers to negotiate the marriage of the princess's Edviges, daughter of Segismundo I, with the infant D. Luís, which didn't happen.

In fifteen thirty-tree (1533) he abandoned officialy the Portuguese government's service and he was devoted exclusively to his humanist purposes, because had been called to Portugal, to be Treasurer of the House of India.

The following year fifteen thirty-four (1534) returns to Flandres and deepens his friendship with the Dutch humanist Desiderius Erasmus¹³, who puts him up, and guides him in his studies as well as in his writings, he contacts with other humanists. He studied in Pádua between fifteen thirty-four (1534) and fifteen thirty-eight (1538) where he was a contemporary of the Italian humanists Pietro Bembo¹⁴, here he meets Lazzaro Buonamico.

¹² *Barreto Luís Filipe*. Damião de Góis: os caminhos de um Humanista. Lisboa, CTT, 2002, p. 38.

¹³ *Serrao Joaquim Verissimo*. Historia de Portugal, vol. II, O Humanismo Português na Europa, Verbo, p. 371.

¹⁴ Góis Damião de e o Elogio da Cidade de Lisboa, Aires A. Nascimento, p. 48.

In fifteen thirty-six (1536) he returns to Friburgo but he doesn't arrive in time of finding Erasmo alive and on that same year the Inquisition is instituted in Portugal. And, fifteen thirty-eight (1538) he returns to Holland and he marries Joana Van Hargen, in Hague, daughter of a flamenco consultant of Carlos V'S court.

Damião de Góis was made prisoner during the French invasion of Flandres but was freed by the intervention of Dom João III that brought him back to Portugal, but he was deeply disappointed with the University¹⁵. He returns to the Portuguese Court in fifteen forty-five (1545¹⁶), in Évora but not for long because of the denunciação against him in the Inquisition.

We have a letter of 13/07/1546 where Damião de Góis, lets the king know that through the emperor he wants to know the truth about the Siege of Louvaina¹⁷, that he had been present, so he composed a work referring to the siege and the cause of his imprisonment.

In fifteen forty-eight (1548) he was named Great Keeper (guarda-mor) of the Royal documents of the Torre do Tombo, having a letter of the following year. 15/02/1549 to the king described the state that he found the Royal archive file of the Torre do Tombo¹⁸.

Provision of D. Nuno Álvares Pereira, intendant of the farm of the queen, to give Damião de Góis, Great Keeper (guarda-mor) of the Torre do Tombo, a London green cloth, of 7 covados, a desk and penknives 28/07/1550.

Warrant issued by the Queen D. Catarina ordering that the treasurer gave Damião de Góis, Great Keeper (guarda-mor) of the Torre do Tombo, a green cloth for the table, a desk with her penknives and gold scissors 14/06/1553

Warrant issued by the queen to pay Damião de Góis, Great Keeper (guarda-mor) of the Torre do Tombo is some money 18/03/1554

Acknowledge received by Damião de Góis, by virtue of the warrant issued by the Queen, the deed of dowry that António de Teive gave Pedro Vaz de Sequeira, nobleman of the king's house, and his wife, Maria Pacheca 01/08/1554.

Warrant issued by the Queen D. Catarina in which she orders Álvaro Lopes to give Damião de Góis, 7 covados of London of 400 réis (old Portuguese currency) the covado for a table cloth, a golden desk and a bag of stories that this year, the said lady would have 02/03/1556. Warrant issued by the Queen D. Catarina for Álvaro Lopes, to give Damião de Góis, guarda-mor of the Torre do Tombo, 7 covados of London cloth, a golden desk and a bag with leather thongs that the said lady gives him every year. 23/02/1557

The duke of Aveiro's order to the guarda-mor of the Torre do Tombo, Damião de Góis to give him certain certificates by virtue of a Warrant issued by the king. 18/09/1560

He was chosen by cardinal D. Henrique to write king's D. Manuel I official chronicle, which was completed in 1567.

King's D. Sebastião is letter to Damião de Góis, guarda-mor of the Torre do Tombo, to empty the room that he occupied in Paços of Alcáçova immediately to determine to inhabit the Paço and he wrote

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¹⁶ Damião de Góis e o Elogio da Cidade de Lisboa, Aires A. Nascimento, p. 43

¹⁷ *Idem*, *ibidem*, p. 44.

¹⁸ *Idem*, *ibidem*, p. 51.

to Lourenço of Sousa to order him to give him other premises. 27/04/1569

The king's letter for Damião de Góis, guarda-mor of the Torre do Tombo, he pass the papers that he had been given by the secretary Pêro of Alcáçova Carneiro given that the Tower was full, to king D. Fernando's chambers camera in the paço of Alcáçova, to if they deposit about sixty boxes of documents. 26/07/1569

King's D. Sebastião letter to Damião de Góis, guarda-mor of the Torre do Tombo, ordering that having already found among the papers, that he had given Pêro of Alcáçova Carneiro, the book of the style of the letters that the same gentleman wrote to the kings, princes, people of I title and other, to send soon with the transfer of the regiments of the jurisdiction that happened when the infant D. Luís went to the district of Alentejo and the ones that Jorge of Silveira, took that king D. Manuel sent with other jurisdiction. 17/10/1569

King D. Sebastião is letter 22/11/1569 having in service Damião de Góis, guarda-mor of the Torre do Tombo, the care that he had in the examination of the papers that he had been given by Pêro of Alcáçova Carneiro hoping his zeal would continue with as much diligence, and that shortly finish this business deal he had ordered.

28/11/1570 letter of Miguel of Moura for Damião de Góis, guarda-mor (keeper of the Torre do Tombo), to transfer of the past purity to D. António, count of Linhares, also to the bishop of Viseu D. Miguel de Silva for his Majesty to see. PT-TT-CC/1/109/31

02/12/1570 letter of Miguel of Moura for Damião of Góis, guarda-mor of the Torre do Tombo, to transfer the contracts of the demarcations of this kingdom

with the one of Castile to be given to the meirinho-mor (individual, usually noble, with function of inspector and govern of the province). PT-TT-CC/1/109/32. However this historical work of his displeased some noble families, and in fifteen seventy-one (1571) Damião de Góis was in the hands of the Inquisition, in a brutal way, because he was arrested and subjected to the process and later transferred to Monastery in Batalha. Fifteen seventy-two (1572) of Damião de Góis PT-TT-TSO/IL/28/17170 Tragic life end, because he was abandoned by his family, he appeared dead, suspicions of murder, in his house in Alenquer, on January 30, 1574, having been buried at Santa Maria of Várzea's church, in the same village.

His greatest works in Latin and in Portuguese are historical. They include Chronic of Felicíssimo King Dom Emanuel (four parts, 1566–1567) and Chronic of the Príncipe Dom João (1567). Unlike his contemporary João de Barros, he maintained a neutral position in his chronics on king Dom Manuel I and his son the prince João, later João III of Portugal Has several Latin letters to several individualities of the time.

5) Invitation for the research

I would like to leave a invitation for all the colleagues that want to research these interesting themes, maybe other Portuguese that come to Lithuania, and, who knows, until an investigation partnership between the University of Lisbon and the University of Vilnius.

6) Conclusion

In spite of Portugal not having sent many Portuguese's to Lithuania, without a doubt the ones that have been sent were the best of the nation, the better prepared and our best ambassadors.

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