BRAZILIAN BILINGUAL BOOK CLUB | MALBA TAHAN* | THE MAN WHO COUNTED: A COLLECTION OF MATHEMATICAL ADVENTURES | 17th January 2019, 18.30-21.00

2019 – The year of adding marvellous Brazilian novels to your reading lists this year!

*Full name of the author:
Ali Iezid Izz-Eduim Ibn Salim Hank MALBA TAHAN pseudonym of JÚLIO CÉSAR DE MELLO E SOUZA

O Homem que calculava: aventuras de um singular calculista persa. (1938)

translated into English as

On a blue magic carpet, be transported to delightful ancient places and times in the company of a 13th century Persian mathematical prodigy!

An unforgettable fairy-tale! And a beautiful love story!

How easy is it to resolve everyday problems? Discover examples of: the three brothers sharing an inheritance of 35 camels, the game of chess, Ali Baba and the forty thieves, the sage who could not look at the sky, the Raja’s pearls and plenty of divertentil!

Find out why Hypatia of Alexandria (c. 355-415 AD) could be an excellent role model for the education of girls.

Learn about Rhazes (854 CE – 925 CE) and his medical knowledge on the treatment of scarlet fever, childhood diseases, diseases of the kidneys and all sorts of maladies which afflict man!

Recognize how much poetry and music you find in thinking about numbers (including Omar Khayyam, Rabindranath Tagore…)?

Mindful awareness: sound knowledge migrates through space and time withstanding ravages of conquerors and ideologues!

A magnificent equation of human tolerance!

By an extraordinary Mathematics teacher and visionary, creator of Math Labs and Math Magazines, a master story teller: Every school in the world should aspire to have a Malba Tahan!

Usual cautionary advice: disregard both genuine and spurious reviews and famous critics; just enjoy reading the text first!

DETAILS OF AVAILABLE PUBLICATIONS:

ENGLISH


PORTUGUESE

Free download http://josenorberto.com.br/o_homem_que_calculava.pdf
NB: Various editions continue in print in Brazil
SHORT HISTORY OF THE BOOK AND TRANSLATIONS

Ali Yezid Ibn-Abul Izz-Eddin Ibn-Salin Hank MALBA TAHAN (1885-1921) appears as the author of the 1938 *O homem que calculava. Romance oriental. Aventuras de um singular calculista persa*. It has an addendum stating that it an annotated translation in Portuguese by a Professor Breno Alencar Bianco. Both the name of the fictional author and the fictional translator are an ingenious device that the author used to increase plausibility.

It is illustrated by a lady artist Felicitas Barreto and the geometrical illustrations are by Horácio Rubens. Both were Brazilian artists of the Modernist period in Brazil. The first edition was published by Editora A.B.C. in Rio de Janeiro in 1938 with 230 pages, in a leather-bound edition.

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A more faithful translation of the original title would be *The man who calculated. An oriental novel. Adventures of a singular Persian mathematician*. The meaning of 'singular calculista' can be gleaned from the narrative – the reader discovers that the man, who could calculate, was actually a prodigy or savant or, in other words, a highly skilled person or a mathematical sage.
Malba Tahan is the *nom de plume* of the author of various fictional books by a polymath and inspired maths teacher, Júlio César de Mello e Souza (1895–1974). He authored some 69 books of tales and published 51 on mathematics. Malba Tahan, as an author's name, is not different from any other similar fabulous story tellers' pen names such as Lewis Carroll - Charles Lutwidge Dodgson (1832-1898), George Eliot - Mary Anne Evans (1890-1880) and George Orwell - Eric Arthur Blair (1903-1950).

Malba Tahan, the short form of Ali Yezid Ibn-Abul Izz-Eddin Ibn-Salin Hank MALBA TAHAN (1885-1921), seems highly original considering that fictional birth and death dates are added. Júlio César de Mello e Souza would subsequently use his pen name as a teacher of math and had great fun in using it in the classroom as well as with the teachers he trained.

Malba Tahan’s novel is inspired by the ancient story telling techniques of *One Thousand and One Nights* (known in English as the Arabian Nights from the first 1706 English language edition rendered as *The Arabian Nights' Entertainment*). The first European translation dates back to 1704 into French by Antoine Galland (1646 – 1715).

*One Thousand and One Nights* is a collection of stories and folk tales compiled in Arabic. Their roots date back to ancient and medieval Arabic, Persian, Mesopotamian, Indian and Egyptian folklore and oral literature. In 19th century, John Payne (1839-41) made unabridged translations under the title *The Book of the Thousand Nights and One Night* (1882, nine volumes). Edward William Lane (1801-76) published his translations in 1882-84 and then Sir Richard Francis Burton (1821-1980) entitled *The Book of the Thousand Nights and a Night* (1885, ten volumes). Sir Richard was known in Brazil as he translated the novel *Iracema* (1865) with Lady Burton with the blessing of José de Alencar (1829-1872).

Júlio César de Mello e Souza read and paid homage to *La civilization des Arabes* (1884) by Gustave Le Bon (1841-1931) as well. The stories which Malba Tahan published contain many of such ‘Arabian’ tales handed down over the ages and popularised in Brazil by him with a variety of publications in children’s literature format – a continuous publishing success. The whole set of tales retold by him deserves attention from intellectual historians, who hitherto have largely ignored them.

The narrative in the novel is a delightful account of the singular talent of Beremiz Samir set in the 13th century. The accounts of how the main character solves mathematical puzzles are interwoven with a history of mathematics, including milestones such the history of zero, algorisms, the number π, magical squares and much more. However, it is a story about history of science and the humanities interwoven with an enchanting love story.

On publication of the novel, the publisher Editora A.B.C. adopted modern marketing techniques. They advertised *O Homem que Calculava* (*The man who calculated*) encouraging all to place their orders for the large format illustrated paperback. The ad started with

Não existe, em literature alguma do mundo,
obra de ficção que se assemelhe
ao novo romance de
MALBA TAHAN

(There is no similar fictional work in any literature in the world comparable to the new novel by MALBA TAHAN.)
The novel is a true page turner with a crisp plain narrative often describing complex ideas expressed in plain language. The reader will discover covert references to arithmetic, algebra, geometry as well as references to great world mathematicians, for example:

- the Greek mathematician Hypatia of Alexandria (Ὑπατία ἡ Ἀλεξανδρινή’, c. 355-415 AD) who was also an astronomer and philosopher in Egypt; she belonged to the Neoplatonic School of Alexandria,

- the notable Persian mathematician Muḥammad ibn Mūsā al-Khwārizmī (c. 780-c. 850), who was also an astronomer and geographer during the Abbasid Caliphate, a scholar in the House of Wisdom in Baghdad, and

- Omar Khayyám (Ghiyāth ad-Dīn Abū'l-Fath Ūmar ibn Ibrāhīm al-Khayyām Nīshāpūrī, 1048-1131), who was also an astronomer, philosopher, and poet. His poems in quatrains were translated as The Rubāiyāt of Omar Khayyám.

The dedication in Malba Tahan’s foreword contains in addition to al-Khwārizmī, who was a Muslim, significant names in mathematics and science with their religious denominations appended: René Descartes (1595-1650), a Christian; Blaise Pascal (1623-1662), a Christian Catholic; Isaac Newton (1642-1727), a Christian Protestant; Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz (1646-1716), a Christian Protestant; Leonard Euler (1707-1783), a Christian Protestant; Joseph-Louis Lagrange (1736-1813), a Christian Catholic; and Auguste Comte (1798-1857), an Agnostic.

It is noteworthy that Malba Tahan included Auguste Comte’s rarely mentioned first volume of The Course in Positive Philosophy (1830-42) on the philosophy of mathematics. It is regarded as a mathematical treasure. See for example
In referring to the religious denominations, the author also explained the meaning of the word ‘agnostic’. He stated that it was coined by the British naturalist Thomas N. Huxley (1825–1895). He also included the traditional conventional manner in which a Muslim person refers to a non-Muslim (e.g. Allah take pity of these infidels!) citing his source as the British Orientalist Sir Thomas Walker Arnold (1864–1930).
The original edition of the novel brings chapter numbers in Roman capitals and headings in phrases or short sentences, which remind us of chapter contents in the style of old medieval scientific treatises. By the same token, they represent an abridgement of chapter contents, a sort of ready reckoner. In the English Translations, the Roman numbers were replaced by Arabic numbers with a heading for each chapter, which does not appear in the original. Thus, the reference to medieval treatises typical of the period described in the novel was lost in the translation.
Malba Tahan became a publishing phenomenon in Brazil selling millions of books, the most famous of which is *O homem que calculava. Romance oriental. Aventuras de um singular calculista persa*. There have been numerous editions of this novel as well as various narratives/tales and mathematical recreation and school textbooks. The 54th edition of the publishing house Editora Record (2001) contains 164 pages of the main text and notes and historical appendices, glossary, bibliography and index, contained in the first 1938 edition along with commented solutions to all mathematical problems.

The fictional translator into Portuguese is Professor Breno Alencar Bianco. He included an introduction in the manner translators tend to do. There, he explained how footnotes were organised in his translation in addition to details of how he rendered words of Persian and Arabic origin in Portuguese. He included a reference to the philologist Ragy Basile, a founder member of the Brazilian Academy of Philology and the author of ‘*Dicionário etimológico dos vocábulos portugueses derivados do árabe*’(*The Etymological Dictionary of Portuguese words derived from Arabic*) 1944. Ragy Basile published on Arabic phonology and translated *Rubáiyat of Omar Khayyám* from Persian into Portuguese. The translators describes Ragy Basile as an illustrious philologist.

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**Ao leitor**

Quando, no decurso desta obra, as notas esclarecedoras (em pé de página) forem de Malba Tahan, declará-lo-emos entre parêntesis. As notas que se apresentam sem assinatura, ou acompanhadas das iniciais B.A.B., são da autoria do tradutor.

Para algumas palavras de origem árabe ou persa, conservamos as formas gráficas mais simples e mais ao gosto de nossos leitores, contrariando, em certos pontos, as recomendações ortodoxas de doutos filólogos, puristas e gramáticos. E assim escrevemos: “Allah”, “cheique”, “Islã”, “Kheibir”, “Raschid”!, etc...

Dentro da mesma orientação a dotamos as seguintes formas: “habith”, “Iallah”, “Ibn”, “Mac Allah”, “Maktub” e “Ramadã”.

Para atender ao pedido de muitos leitores e tendo em vista a dupla finalidade deste livro - educativo e cultural -, resolvemos incluir, na parte final, um apêndice. No apêndice encontrarão os interessados, esclarecimentos sucintos, dados históricos, indicações bibliográficas, etc, sobre os principais problemas e curiosidades que figuram no enredo desta originalíssima novela.

Oferecemos, no glossário, aos leitores e pesquisadores, as significações de certas palavras (árabes ou persas), frases, alegorias, fórmulas religiosas, etc, citadas nos diversos capítulos, e que não foram devidamente esclarecidas nas pequenas notas ao pé das páginas. Para as palavras já esclarecidas, o glossário indica apenas o capítulo e o número da nota desse capítulo, em que o sentido da palavra é devidamente elucidado.

O glossário é seguido de um pequeno índice de autores citados e de uma bibliografia.

Todas as notas que formam o apêndice são da autoria do tradutor. Os verbetes que figuran no glossário e no índice de autores foram cuidadosamente revistos pelo ilustre filólogo professor Ragy Basile.

A singular dedicatória deste livro encerra uma página de alto sentido moral e religioso. Convém ler, sobre essa dedicatória, a nota inicial do apêndice.

BRENO ALENCAR BIANCO
São Paulo, 1965

1Eis as formas que os puristas recomendam: “Ala”, “xeque”, “Islão”, “Quebir”, “Raxid”, etc.

The novel was translated into English in 1993 by Alastair Reid (1926-2014), a Scottish poet, translator and scholar of Latin American literature with Leslie Clark, a TV producer, writer and Alistair Reid's second wife. The illustrations are by Patricia Reid Baquero. It was published by W.W. Norton & Company Limited in New York and London. Alistair Reid became famous for translating Pablo Neruda (1904-1973), Jorge L. Borges (1899-1986) and other Latin American authors. More details about A. Reid at [http://www.scottishpoetrylibrary.org.uk/poetry/poets/alastair-reid](http://www.scottishpoetrylibrary.org.uk/poetry/poets/alastair-reid)

The translator(s) invented headings for the chapters but did not include the notes and historical appendices, glossary, bibliography and index, thus, removing some of the essential content.

Comments on the translation of the original term ‘calculava’ rendered as ‘counted’ have appeared in various commentaries pointing out that it is an inaccuracy since there is a difference in meaning, particularly in mathematical metalanguage and that ‘counted’ may be misunderstood.


MALBA TAHAH - A SHORT (FICTIONAL) BIOGRAPHY

Malba Tahan, the author of *The Man who Calculated* written in the month of Ramadan in the year of the Hijrah 1321, was a native and well-connected resident of Baghdad, a sharif, a descendant of Caliph Ali Ibn Abi Talib, and a hajj in the year of the Hijrah 1255 (1877). Malba Tahan moved to Constantinople with his lifelong friend Beremiz Samir.

Malba Tahan was born on 6th May 1885 in the village of Muzalit, near Mecca. According to some, he lived in Manchester, England, for 12 years, where his father was a prosperous merchant. After his father retired, the family moved to Cairo. Malba Tahan studied first in Cairo and then in Constantinople, where he concluded his studies in social science.

His first literary works date back from the period that he lived in Constantinople. They were published in Turkish in several newspapers and magazines. He was still a young man when his friend emir Abd el-Azziz ben Ibrahim appointed him as the mayor of Medina, a post which he filled with distinction for several years. In 1912, at the age of 27, he received a large inheritance from his...
father, which allowed him to travel widely around the world, in Europe, China, Japan, Russia and India. He died near Riyadh, Arabia, in July 1931 fighting for the freedom of a local tribe.

JÚLIO CÉSAR DE MELLO E SOUZA was born in Rio de Janeiro but spent his childhood in Queluz, a small rural town by the Paraíba do Sul River, in the State of São Paulo. He was one of the nine children of João de Deus de Mello e Souza and Carolina Carlos de Toledo (Dona Sinhá). The author’s father decided to set up a small boarding school for the farmer’s children in the town of Queluz. His mother came to the same town to serve as the teacher of a school at the age of 17. However, the failure of farming there left his father with no option but to close his school. His father managed to get a job at the Ministry of Justice in Rio de Janeiro. Later, the family returned to Queluz.

The author had a happy childhood and collected toads and frogs there, a hobby that he would enjoy through his life. One of the toads, which he named ‘Monsenhor’, would follow the young Júlio César everywhere. As an adult he collected toads made of various materials.

Júlio César studied at a Military High School and, subsequently, at the prestigious Dom Pedro II High School in Rio de Janeiro. He graduated from the Escola Normal, the Teaching College, and obtained a civil engineering degree from the Polytechnic in Rio de Janeiro. He married Nair Marques Costa and they had three children.

The author became a master wordsmith from an early age. While he was at high school, his school mates found out that he was skilled at producing essays. He used to charge 400 réis a piece, showing his entrepreneurial skills. In his teens, he scripted stories creating odd-sounding characters such as Mardukbarian, Protocholóski or Orônsio. He did not succeed in impressing his family and friends, who were his readers at the time. His brother João Baptista de Mello e Souza or JB de Mello e Souza (1888-1969), a writer as well reminisced about his brother’s early literary exploits in town of Queluz in the state of São Paulo in his 1949 biographical novel Meninos de Queluz (The boys from Queluz).

At the age of 12, he went to Rio de Janeiro to attend school. During his school holidays, he returned to his home town Queluz spending them with his mother. His favourite pastime was to produce a handwritten magazine ERRE! Which featured reports, articles and quizzes. In 1908, he coined his first penname, as the editor of the ERRE! Magazine: Salomão IV.

When he was 23, he worked for the O Imparcial, a Rio de Janeiro newspaper and submitted some of his stories to the editor. He noticed that they remained unread on his desk, so he tried an alternative strategy stating that the stories were translations by a New York author, a R. S. Slade (or Slady). Immediately, the stories got published on the first page under his second pen name.

Júlio César de Mello e Souza realised that a foreign sounding name would do the trick and persuade Brazilian publishers who tended to prefer to publish foreign literature in most cases. He was aware that historically Arabs were exceptional story tellers. He then became immersed in studying Orientalism, the sacred books, the Talmud and the Quran creating his most famous character-author, under his most famous pen name, Ali Yezid Ibn-Abul Izz-Eddin Ibn-Salin Hank Malba Tahan.
Biographies of Malba Tahan appear in various editions of his publications (see bibliography below).

In 1925, the author decided to test the water by selling the concept of a series of tales on Oriental themes to Irineu Marinho, the editor of the newspaper A Noite (subsequently part of the Globo media group). A column Contos de Malba Tahan (Tales by Malba Tahan) by the Orientalist Malba Tahan appeared in the newspaper. As the tales were originally published in Brazilian Portuguese, a convincing translator-professor character, Professor Breno Alencar Bianco, was developed. The advantage was that the professor could add glosses to the foreign terms along with scholarly notes and even a bibliography of consulted works.

The short form, Malba Tahan became a fully-fledged brand name. The brand icon created added a semiotic dimension. It was produced in the style of Lawrence of Arabia and appeared in his publications. Needless to say, his quick-witted understanding of the power of brand labels and brand images ensured that the author’s name became unforgettable. His pen name and brand are so powerful that people believe to this day that the character is real author.

Later in his life, the author explained that the surname Tahan was inspired by the surname of one of his students, Maria Zechsuk Tahan. Tahan apparently means ‘miller’ who is from Malba, being an oasis or a place name in Arabic.

Júlio César de Mello e Souza’s pen name was discovered by a reader. She was a poet, author and campaigner, Rosalina Coelho Lisboa Larragoiti (1900-1975). She spotted a translation of a work attributed to Rudyard Kipling in Malba Tahan’s bibliography, which did not exist. She was well acquainted with Kipling’s works, thus, realised that Malba Tahan was a pen name.

Rosalina Coelho Lisboa Larragoiti was an interesting figure. She campaigned for women’s causes and world peace writing various articles for leading newspapers and magazines from 1914. Her poetry book Rito Pagão (1922) was awarded a prize by the Brazilian Academy of Letters. In 1951, she was a Brazilian delegate to 4th United Nations General Assembly in Paris, at which she put forward a proposal to abolish corporal punishment in South Africa. This led to the decision of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights to condemn South African racism.

Once the identification of Júlio César de Mello e Souza’s pen name became public knowledge, the author adopted it in his public life. In 1952, the Brazilian President Getúlio Vargas (1882-1954) granted a special permission for the author to add ‘Malba Tahan’ to his own legal name in official documents.
Júlio César de Mello e Souza followed in the footsteps of his parents and became a teacher. He was an extraordinary and talented teacher. Initially, he taught history, geography and physics, and, later, moved to mathematics. He regarded mathematics as the best subject to teach because of its core value to all sciences and human knowledge along with its relative immutability. He dedicated a lot of effort to modernising the teaching of Mathematics in Brazil. In an innovative move he created Mathematics Labs which offered creative problem-solving activities, mathematical self-discovery, use of various props and experimentation in mathematics. He also published a magazine dedicated to the subject. He was a most talented populariser of mathematics. Later, he became the chair of the Teacher’s College at the University of Brazil, later the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, and was awarded the title of Professor Emeritus at the Escola Normal.

He used to say that math teachers in Brazil liked to complicate things and make mathematics excessively theoretical and lofty. He charmed his students with his innovative approach and nurtured all of the students of whatever ability level to develop top mathematical skills. His popularisation extended to the public at large and he took advantage of the broadcasting channels to convey his conceptual educational revolution. His broadcasts featured on radio and television channels, for example: the Rádio Nacional, Radio Clube, Rádio Mayrink Veiga, TV Tupi of Rio and the TV Cultura of São Paulo. He gave over 2,000 public lectures. Certainly, he was a forerunner of TED lectures.

He continued lecturing to the very end of his life. He died after one of such public lectures on the art of storytelling to trainee teachers in Recife at the age of 79. He left an invaluable legacy, which includes 69 fiction books and 51 on mathematics (recreational and school text books).

He had made plans for his funeral asking people not to wear black and quoting the words of the songwriter Noel Rosa (1910-1932), remarking that, ‘Black clothes
are vanities/of those who enjoy fancy dress;/I only wish for your memories/and memories are colourless’.

The greatest recognition of his extraordinary contributions to mathematics came with the decree of the Rio de Janeiro State Assembly on the centenary of his birth in 1995, which created the Mathematics Day to be celebrated every year on 6th May, the day of his birth, in Brazil.

He had a great passion for the cause of Leprosy sufferers, edited a magazine dedicated to the cause Damião, tirelessly advocating the reintegration of the sufferers into society. A message for leprosy sufferers was read at his funeral according to the terms of his will. He did not like obituaries but lengthy texts appeared – one example follows.

![Image of a newspaper article titled "Aos 79 anos, faleceu Malba Tahan"](image)

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

The first table is a source for his biographies and lists of works. It contains an excerpt of the treasure trove of recreational and didactic materials for mathematics and language learning which Malba Tahan produced – some of which became classics. [http://www.malbatahan.com.br/biografias/](http://www.malbatahan.com.br/biografias/)
The second table contains a translated content section for some of the fictional works from the complete bibliography available at His *œuvre* has not yet been fully researched and offers limitless inspiration for teachers, teacher trainers, educationalists, parents & grandparents!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alma do oriente</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Oriental tales with details of Arab life and desert nomads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amor de beduíno</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Oriental tales. Foreword by Prof. Jean Achar. Cover by Prof. Chamberland. The tales were included in other selections. Very rare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A pequenina luz azul</td>
<td>S. D.</td>
<td>An Arab short story for young readers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A sombra do arco-iris I</td>
<td>1941</td>
<td>3 volumes with a foreword. Oriental novel for teenagers featuring 870 Brazilian poets and over 100 foreign poets. The most beautiful poems in Portuguese. A unique work in universal literature with a perfect message of beauty and love. With a glossary for Persian and Arab words by Ragy Basile, member of the Brazilian Academy of Philology. [best loved by the author NK]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A sombra do arco-iris II</td>
<td>S. D.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A sombra do arco-iris III</td>
<td>S. D.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aventuras do rei Barbê</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>Oriental novel for young readers. Illustrated by Solon Botelho, Renato Silva and Calmon Barreto. Includes the legend on the origin of the word 'xibolete'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caixa do futuro</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>A novel for children. Illustrated by Calmon Barreto. Features a strange country called Brenan, where everything is 'brenan'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Céu de Allah</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Oriental tales. Illustrations by Solon Botelho, Renato Silva and M. Constantino. The most famous oriental tales.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contos de Malba Tahan</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>Foreword by the author. Illustrations by M. Constantino and Belmonte. Malba Tahan launched his literary career with this book.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iaiazul</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>A selection of the most curious and appealing oriental tales’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lendas do bom rabi</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>A selection of tales.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lendas do céu e da terra</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>Christian tales (180 tales). Foreword by the author. Approved by the Catholic Church. Illustrations by Acquarone. Textbook used in religious studies in schools in Brazil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lendas do óasis</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>Oriental tales. With a biographical sketch of Malba Tahan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lendas do povo de deus</td>
<td>1943</td>
<td>Yiddish tales. Prayers, legends, parables, Israeli allegories from the Talmud, the Bible, lives of saints and main Jewish anthologies with sources. Glossary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maktub</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Oriental tales. With a foreword by the Turkish general Khara Ulugberg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mil Histórias Sem Fim I</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Tales without end. Foreword by Humberto de Campos. Illustrations by Solon Botelho and Renato Silva.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MilHistórias Sem Fim II</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minha vida querida</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>With an article Radia! Radia! (O Poeta das três Recusas) and biography of Malba Tahan. Illustrated by Calmon Barreto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novas Lendas do Deserto</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>Oriental tales. Foreword by Olegário Mariano.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novas Lendas Orientais</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>With a dedication in Arabic by Prof. Ragy Basile. Illustrated by Ramon Lampayas. Some of the best Oriental tales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O Homem que Calculava</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>See the full text BRAZILIAN BILINGUAL BOOK CLUB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O Livro de Aladim O Rabi, o Cocheiro e os Anjos de Deus.</td>
<td>1943</td>
<td>Oriental tales, contendo várias notas sobre o Islam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Os Sonhos do Lenhador</td>
<td>S. D.</td>
<td>A Chinese tale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terceiro Motivo</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Oriental tale and legends. With an appraisal of the Arab world by the writer Minister Mansour Chalita. With glossary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O Tesouro de Bresa</td>
<td>S. D.</td>
<td>Tale about ancient Babylon. Aims at praising books and the value of Knowledge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romance do Filho Pródigo</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Novel based on the parable of the Prodigal Son.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salim, o Mágico</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Novel in the times of the El-Walid caliphate, of Damascus/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seleções</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>Anthology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sources (content and photos)
The dedicated website brings recordings of the author’s interviews and comprehensive materials
www.malbatahan.com.br

The Oswaldo Cruz Foundation website on Malba Tahan and an excellent source of information on science in Brazil:
http://www.museudavida.fiocruz.br/brasiliana/cgi/cgilua.exe/sys/start.htm?infoid=55&sid=5

The BBC featured Malba Tahan in 2014 (Alex Belos)
http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/magazine-27254747


2019: #AddBrazilianNovels2yourReadingLists

HAPPY READING!

Attendance is free, but booking is essential: nadia.kerecuk@itamaraty.gov.br

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Creator and Convenor of the © Brazilian Bilingual Book Club at the Embassy of Brazil in London