

One of the earliest and most ambitious projects carried out by the Society of Jesus was the mission to the Christian kingdom of Ethiopia, which ran from 1557 to 1632. In about 1621, crucial figures in the Ethiopian Solomonid monarchy, including King Susenyos, were converted to Catholicism and up to 1632 imposing missionary churches, residences, and royal structures were built. This book studies for the first time in a comprehensive manner the missionary architecture built by the joint work of Jesuit *padres*, Ethiopian and Indian masons, and royal Ethiopian patrons. The work gives ample archaeological, architectonic, and historical descriptions of the ten extant sites known to date and includes hypotheses on hitherto unexplored or lesser known structures.

**Víctor M. Fernández**, PhD (1983), Universidad Complutense de Madrid, is professor of archaeology at that university. He has conducted excavations in Sudan and Ethiopia since 1978 and published monographs and articles on those areas, including *The Blue Nile Project* (2003).

**Jorge de Torres**, PhD (2012), Universidad Complutense de Madrid, is research cataloguer at the British Museum, London. He has conducted excavations and published about the archaeology of Spain, Morocco, Ethiopia, Somaliland, and Mozambique.

**Andreu Martínez d'Alòs-Moner**, PhD (2008), European University Institute, Florence, is associate professor at the University of Gondär, Ethiopia. He was editor of the *Encyclopaedia Aethiopica* at the University of Hamburg and has published *Envoys of a Human God: The Jesuit Mission to Christian Ethiopia, 1557–1632* (Brill, 2015).

**Carlos Cañete**, PhD (2009), Universidad de Málaga, is researcher at the Centro de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales (CSIC, Madrid). He has conducted fieldwork in Spain, Morocco, and Ethiopia. He is a historian specializing in the history of representations of African and Mediterranean cultures.