

RESUMOS

diplomática e económica do estabelecimento de Macau.

[Autor: António Aresta, pp. 50-59]

Soldados, Casados, Clérigos e “Gentios”... A Sociedade no Império Luso-Oriental Segundo C. R. Boxer

A historiografia tradicional portuguesa, em particular durante o Estado Novo, veiculou a tese da “ausência de preconceitos raciais” no império ultramarino português, a qual C. R. Boxer põe em causa em vários dos seus trabalhos. Revisitando a obra historiográfica de Boxer, procura-se aqui fazer uma síntese da desconstrução que o autor britânico faz dessa plena e absoluta liberalidade e harmonia nas relações interétnicas e culturais entre os Portugueses e os povos do império ultramarino, no caso na Ásia, até ao século XVIII. Não exagerando para caracterizações de “racismo”, o autor apresenta também o contraponto da capacidade de adaptação dos portugueses, causa da perenidade na longevidade do império, a par da criação e consolidação de uma sociedade euro-asiática singular, solidamente implantada geográfica e historicamente.

[Autor: Vitor Teixeira, pp. 60-75]

A América Portuguesa na Obra de Charles Boxer: Nos Meandros da História e da Historiografia

O objectivo deste artigo é apresentar a historiografia de Charles Boxer, privilegiando a parte de sua obra dedicada à história da América portuguesa e do Atlântico Sul, nos séculos XVII e XVIII, com destaque aos seguintes livros: *Salvador de Sá and the Struggle for Brazil and Angola, 1602-1686*, *The Dutch in Brazil, 1624-1654*, *The Golden Age of Brazil, 1695-1750*. Por outro lado, pretende-se investigar a maneira pela qual o Brasil colonial entra no Império Português, desenhado pelo historiador britânico. Interessa também avaliar, ainda que de passagem, a relevância e a repercussão da obra de Boxer na historiografia brasileira. [Autor: Alberto Luiz Schneider, pp. 76-92]

Charles R. Boxer e João de Barros

Charles R. Boxer tem em comum com João de Barros o facto de ambos terem sido historiadores da expansão europeia,

especialmente na Ásia no século XVI, diferenciando-se não só pelos séculos que os separam, mas ainda porque Boxer conheceu os locais de que falava e Barros não, pois saiu uma única vez de Portugal para cumprir uma missão na costa africana da Mina. Charles R. Boxer socorreu-se na sua notável e prolífica obra das famosas *Décadas da Ásia* de João de Barros, que cita muitas vezes. E das *Décadas* passou ao estudo de toda a obra conhecida de João de Barros. Desse bem fundamentado estudo resultou a publicação do livro *João de Barros, Humanista Português e Historiador da Ásia*, uma obra não muito extensa, mas muito interessante e reveladora de alguns aspectos singulares. Aí Boxer refere Barros como o maior humanista português e primeiro orientalista europeu, assinalando os traços caracterizadores do seu retrato físico e psíquico. Boxer percorre a diversificada e vasta obra de Barros, tendo escrito no prefácio do citado estudo que se considera acima de tudo seu biógrafo e estudioso, não seu crítico literário. Os autores do presente artigo consideram ainda alguns aspectos mais relevantes sublinhados por Boxer ao apreciar as obras de Barros, especialmente *Crónica do Imperador Clarimundo*, *Rópica Pnefma*, *Gramática da Língua Portuguesa com os mandamentos da Santa Madre Igreja* e *Décadas da Ásia*. Boxer refere-se ao reconhecimento internacional das obras de João de Barros, nomeadamente daquelas de que há notícia, mas das quais nada se sabe acerca do seu paradeiro, como é o caso da importante e grandiosa *Geographia Universalis*. [Autores: Jorge Bruxo e Lurdes Escaleira, pp. 93-110]

Cenários da China em Casas Portuguesas. A Propósito do Papel de Parede: Tratos, Rotas e Destinos

A figura e a obra pioneira de Charles R. Boxer são ainda hoje marcos de referência nos estudos sobre Macau e sobre a presença dos portugueses na(s) Ásia(s). O autor traçou-nos fascinantes retratos deste mundo de negociantes e de negócios nos litorais da(s) Ásia(s) envolvendo portugueses, outros europeus, chineses, japoneses, indianos, javaneses e outros asiáticos, além de africanos, e colocando

em articulação os portos da Ásia Oriental, da Ásia do Sueste, da Ásia do Sul, da África Oriental, do Brasil e da Europa. Através de Boxer, entramos na pulsante circulação de cultura material em vários sentidos, em diferentes dimensões e em múltiplas escalas. É este o nosso ponto de partida para o caso de estudo de um dos produtos, largamente ignorado e nunca estudado, que surge arrolado nas listas de cargas das naus da Carreira da Índia, a partir do século XVIII: o papel de parede chinês. Mercadoria de luxo, de carácter efémero e frágil, com um enorme impacto visual, permitiu criar verdadeiros cenários exóticos da China em casas portuguesas. [Autoras: Cristina Costa Gomes e Isabel Murta Pina, pp. 111-124]

O Cânone da Música Ortodoxa Chinesa: Uma Selecção dos Apontamentos sobre Música

Recolhidos como capítulo do clássico confuciano *Clássico dos Ritos*, os *Apontamentos sobre Música* são uma compilação de 11 textos que balizaram a apreciação da música ortodoxa no período imperial chinês. Desse total, a presente tradução seleccionou cinco obras representativas, devidamente apresentadas e enriquecidas com anotações. No que se refere ao conteúdo, os *Apontamentos* tratam de dois conjuntos de temas. O primeiro, e mais caro à hermenêutica tradicional, é o que poderia ser chamado de “psicologia musical”: os chineses antigos também admitiam a correspondência entre estados de espírito, valores éticos e melodias. Dado que a doutrina confuciana estipulava um modelo de erudição e de moralidade, a Música possuía um papel educativo e terapêutico no plano individual. Disso decorre que, socialmente, a Música é alçada ao estatuto de instituição política. Neste plano é possível apreciar a importância do segundo grupo de temas discutidos pelos *Apontamentos*: a apreciação e *connoisseurship* de detalhes das apresentações musicais. Dado esse contexto, fica patente a maior importância relativa do erudito confuciano, especialista na interpretação dos espectáculos, do que a contribuição individual dos músicos e dançarinos os quais, na sociedade chinesa antiga, tinham uma posição social secundária. [Autor: Giorgio Sinedino, 129-146]

ABSTRACTS

Historians, Authors and Lovers: The 60-Year Partnership of Charles Boxer and Emily Hahn

Charles Boxer is rightly revered as an historian – possibly the preeminent 20th century historian of the Portuguese presence in our region. His works on Macao, Japan, and Portuguese explorations in general, remain among the most respected works on the subject of early European involvement in Asia. But there was much more to this man: a linguist, a soldier, and a husband. The life and career of Boxer was intimately intertwined with that of his wife, Emily Hahn, an American adventuress and author with whom he had a child in Hong Kong in 1941. Both survived the Japanese occupation and after the war they married, relocated to England and conducted successful but separate writing careers for another 50 years. In this article the author, who had met Professor Boxer a few year prior to his death, traces the life and career of Boxer, with an emphasis on role of Emily Hahn in the story. [Author: Richard Pflederer, pp. 6-10]

Charles Ralph Boxer: The Remarkable Career of a Master Historian

Charles Boxer was unquestionably the greatest non-Portuguese historian ever to have written about the history of Portugal’s expansion beyond Europe. He was also a distinguished historian of Netherlands overseas expansion. This essay describes his life in scholarship. Beginning with a sketch of his background, it explains how he became a collector of books and manuscripts, which he then used as a basis for reconstructing history, particularly when serving in Hong Kong in British military intelligence. Retiring from the army in 1946, he became a full-time university professor, first at King’s College, London, then from 1967 at various institutions in the United States. Overall, he wrote almost 350 historical works, averaging about one every three months, for over

four decades. They included eighteen books. His writing was characterised by exhaustive use of primary sources, down-to-earth empiricism and a firm focus on flesh and blood individuals. He eschewed models and theory and wrote in clear, pungent prose. He was an extremely effective teacher, generously encouraging and helping students and fellow historians alike. The essay concludes with some personal reminiscences based on my correspondence and face-to-face contacts with him, 1960s to late 1980s. [Author: Anthony Disney, pp. 11-23]

Macao and Charles R. Boxer’s Views on Portuguese Colonialism

This paper aims to honour the British historian, justly considered one of the greatest historians of Macao in the year that marks the 110th anniversary of his birth. *Fidalgos in the Far East, 1550-1770*; *The Great Ship From Amacon*; and *Macau na Época da Restauração (Macao Three Hundred Years Ago)* are some of the many books he wrote about the historical past of Macao. In 1963, the decade of the emergence of nationalist movements against the Portuguese colonial rule, Boxer published the book *Race Relations in the Portuguese Colonial Empire, 1415-1825*. This work, running contrary to the underlying Portuguese political overseas ideology, broke at the time the Portuguese unanimity among scholars on the historiographical value of Boxer’s studies. Armando Cortesão, an eminent historian and cartographer, opposed the thesis defended in the book, standing by the Portuguese policy that was influenced by Gilberto Freyre’s Luso-tropicalism theory. Boxer did not include Macao in the thesis developed in his book, and this essay aims to show that the omission is due to his deep knowledge of the uniqueness of Macao’s historical process, whose sociological experience should be studied in another seat, not the colonial one. [Author: Celina Veiga de Oliveira, pp. 24-33]

Local History as Global History? Weakness and Resilience of Early Modern Self-organised Portuguese Commercial Communities: The Case of Macao in the 16th and 17th Centuries

Recently, scholars move their attention to the role performed by informal trade and commerce companies and individual agents in the construction of European commercial dynamics in the pre-existing circuits of the Asian worlds. Charles R. Boxer opened the path to this kind of approach by examining the role of the Portuguese communities in the East and Far-East. In some of his books, such as *The Great Ship from Amacon* or *Fidalgos in the Far East, 1550-1770*, Boxer reassesses the presence and strategies of the Portuguese in that part of the world in the 16th and 17th centuries, and paved the way to new studies. This paper addresses the subject of Portuguese self-organised commercial communities by reassessing their role through specific examples of merchants and ports established in Macao but also in the Bengal Bay, and Southeast Asia. By examining documentation both from Portuguese and Spanish archives, mainly regarding the trade between Macao and Japan, it is my purpose to explain the apparent contradiction in this papers’ title. Methodologically, I’ll present the archive documentation – as said, mainly from Spanish archives – and the inquiry that frame the research, I’ll identify the communities and agents under scrutiny, the threats they faced and the reports they wrote, the solutions they found and, finally, the results they achieved. [Author: Amândio Jorge Morais Barros, pp. 34-49]

Charles Boxer and the Leal Senado of Macao

Charles Boxer was one of the greatest historians regarding the Portuguese presence in the far East, particularly in Macao. In this brief study we will discuss some Leal Senado’s political philosophy guidelines in its relationships

RESUMOS

with Portugal, Goa and China. For a long time, Leal Senado was the true government and the main responsible for the political-diplomatic and economic survival of Macao’s establishment.
[Author: António Aresta, pp. 50-59]

Soldiers, *Casados*, Clerics and ‘Heathens’... Society in the Luso-Eastern Empire According to C. R. Boxer

The traditional Portuguese historiography, in particular during the Estado Novo, ran the argument of the ‘lack of racial bias’ in Portuguese overseas empire, which undermines C.R. Boxer in several of his works. Revisiting the historiographical work of Boxer, the aim of our study it’s to summarise the deconstruction that the British author makes of the full and absolute generosity and harmony in inter-ethnic and cultural relations between the Portuguese and the peoples of the seaborne empire, in the case in Asia until the 18th century. Not falling in exaggerated characterisations like ‘racism’, the author also presents a counterpoint adaptability of the Portuguese, an important fundament of the continuity in the longevity of the empire, together with the creation and consolidation of a solidly implanted geographically and historically unique Eurasian society.
[Author: Vitor Teixeira, pp. 60-75]

The Portuguese America in the Work of Charles Boxer: In the Meanders of History and Historiography

The purpose of this article is to present the historiography of Charles Boxer, focusing on the part of its dedicated to the history of Portuguese America and South Atlantic in the 17th and 18th centuries, highlighting the following books work: *Salvador de Sá and the Struggle for Brazil and Angola, 1602-1686*, *The Dutch in Brazil, 1624-1654* and *The Golden Age of Brazil, 1695-1750*. On the other hand we intend to investigate the manner in which the colonial Brazil enters the Portuguese Empire, designed by British historian. Interests also evaluate even in passing, the relevance and impact of the work of Boxer in Brazilian historiography.
[Author: Alberto Luiz Schneider, pp. 76-92]

Charles Ralph Boxer and João de Barros

Charles R. Boxer and João de Barros were both historians of the advent of European expansion, particularly in Asia in the 16th century. Their difference lies not only in the centuries between them, but also in their research approach: Boxer was acquainted with the population targeted in his works, while Barros left Portugal only once, on a mission to Mina (African Guinea). The famous João de Barros’s *Décadas da Ásia* is often quoted in the remarkable and prolific works of Charles R. Boxer,who also studied the works of Barros. That well-grounded study was published in *João de Barros, Portuguese Humanist and Historian of Asia*, a not very extensive, yet very interesting book, which presents some innovative aspects. Boxer portrays Barros as the most important Portuguese humanist and the first European orientalist, describing his physical and psychological traits. Boxer goes through the vast and diverse work of Barros, stating in the preface that foremost, he considers himself as his biographer and scholar, not his literary critic. The authors of this article also discuss some relevant aspects highlighted by Boxer regarding the works of Barros, namely *Crónica do Imperador Clarimundo*, *Rópica Pniefma*, *Gramática da Língua Portuguesa com os mandamentos da Santa Madre Igreja* and *Décadas da Ásia*. Boxer mentions the international acknowledgment of João de Barros’s work, in particular those that are known to exist, albeit of unknown whereabouts, such as the important and impressive *Geographia Universalis*.
[Authors: Jorge Bruxo e Lurdes Escaleira, pp. 93-110]

Chinese Scenarios in Portuguese Manor Houses Wallpaper: Trade, Routes and Destinations

The pioneer work of Charles R. Boxer remains to this day seminal in studies on Macao and on the Portuguese presence in Asia. In it, the author provides a fascinating portrait of the world of traders and trade in maritime Asia, comprising Portuguese and other Europeans, Chinese, Japanese, Indian, Javanese and other Asians, besides

African people, and articulating together the ports of East, Southeast and Southern Asia, West Africa, Brazil and Europe. Lead by Boxer, we come into contact with a lively, pulsating circulation of material culture in several directions, different dimensions and multiple scales. This supplies our starting point to the case study of Chinese wallpaper in Portugal. Although largely forgotten and never yet studied, this luxury product is featured in the cargo lists of the Carreira da Índia ships, from the 18th century onward. In spite of a fragile and ephemeral nature, its tremendous visual impact would allow for the appearance of truly exotic Chinese settings in Portuguese manor houses.
[Authors: Cristina Costa Gomes e Isabel Murta Pina, pp. 111-124]

The Orthodox Music Canon: A Selection of the *Remarks on Music*

Gathered as a chapter of the Confucian classic *Li Ji*, the *Remarks on Music* are a compilation of eleven texts which played a pivotal role in the appreciation of orthodox music during the Chinese imperial age. This translation selected a group of five representative works, thoroughly presented and annotated. The *Remarks* are thematically arranged around two sets of questions. The first, dearer to traditional hermeneutics, could be classified as ‘music psychology’: the ancient Chinese also acknowledged that states of mind, ethical values and melodies are correlated. Given that the Confucian doctrine prescribed a model of erudition and morality, Music played an educational and therapeutic role for the individual. Hence, considered as social phenomenon, Music was raised to the status of a political institution. And it is when music is treated as a social fact that the second set of questions discussed in the *Remarks* becomes relevant, such as technicalities in the appreciation and connoisseurship of musical performances. In this context, it becomes clear that the Confucian scholar was relatively more important, in the light of his interpretive capabilities, than the individual contribution of musicians or dancers who, in the Chinese ancient society, had a secondary social status.
[Author: Giorgio Sinedino, 129-146]

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da Região Administrativa Especial de Macau
Revista de Cultura
Praça do Tap Seac, Edifício do Instituto Cultural
Macao, China