

ABSTRACTS

The Foundation of the Historical and Commercial Relationships Between Portugal and Timor (1512-1522)

The long history of relations between the Portuguese and the Timorese, although 15,000 km apart, constituted one of founding stones for the independence of East Timor. The interest in this question leads us, in this study, to probe and disseminate the little that is known about the first decade of this relationship, which began with the first cartographic representation of the island made by the pilot Francisco Rodrigues in the book he finished in 1515, in accordance with what he had seen in 1511 in the map of a Javanese pilot in Malacca. Our study finishes in 1522 with the arrival of the Portuguese in Timor, where they rescued two Spanish sailors who had taken refuge there after escaping from the vessel *Victoria* of the fleet of Fernando Magalhães. For this reason they did not complete the first circumnavigation accomplished by that ship. During that space of time the Portuguese noticed the importance that Timorese sandalwood had, not only in China, whose waters they had begun to navigate, but also in India and other points of the East. Starting from early 1515 the Portuguese began to move regularly from Malacca to Timor; the first description of the territory being dated from that year, as well as the first well-documented trip accomplished by Jorge Fogaça at the order of Jorge de Brito, captain of Malacca.
[Author: José Manuel Garcia, pp. 6-12]

Towards a History of Macao – Timor Relations (16th - 20th Centuries)

This article looks at relations between Macao and Timor, taking a long-term perspective covering the 16th-19th centuries. A complex and dense interlinking gradually brought Timor's people and economy closer to Macao, which in turn "governed", for a large part of the 17th century, the scattered fragments of Portuguese presence on the eastern part of the island.

In terms of the structure of Macao – Timor relations, this paper proposes three main spheres. Firstly, there is an analysis of political, institutional and administrative relations, in the light of Timor's gradual connection into the stability of Macao's Portuguese administration. Secondly, there are the long-standing trade relations between Timor and Macao, in particular the monopoly on sandalwood appropriated by Macanese merchants and institutions. Additionally there was active trading in slaves, especially of young Timorese women, and a lucrative line in wax traded on the Java batik markets. In closing, religious communication is analysed, with a focus on missionaries working out of Macao who slowly but surely, more noticeably in the 19th century, spread Catholicism into areas that were steeped in Timor's ancient cultural traditions.
[Author: Ivo Carneiro de Sousa, pp. 13-22]

Recollections of Some Timorese in Macao

This article is part of on going research on the Timorese community in Macao. Some of the interviews are being translated from Tetum into Portuguese. The author took care in interviewing a diversified group, looking at not only the variables of their ages, genders and professional activities, but also their previous life experiences, in order to obtain a global view of the same community. This research aims at a better understanding of the Timorese collective profile in the context of Macao and of the underlying tissue of their feelings, concerning their past and also their aspirations for the future.
[Author: Lisete Lumen Pereira, pp. 23-33]

Mambae Culture

These notes provide insight into the traditional religion of the *Mambae* population, with an extensive compilation and organisation of vocabulary. It is an anthropological, historical and linguistic contribution of great importance for the cultural heritage of East Timor. These *Mambae* words, organized thematically in an intelligent original way, were compiled from the local language

and culture rather than a foreign dictionary. An ancient culture is unmasked by dozens of words, "decoded" by a learned Timorese priest. Preceding the text there is an introduction and a brief biography of Father Francisco Fernandes who, at the time of his death, was parish priest at the Macao cathedral.
[Author: Francisco Maria Fernandes, pp. 34-47]

Arms Around the World. The Introduction of Smallpox Vaccine into the Philippines and Macao in 1805

At the command of King Carlos IV of Spanish, court physician Dr. Francisco Xavier Balmis of Alicante devised a plan to transport the newly discovered smallpox vaccine throughout the Spanish colonies. Balmis's ultimate objective was to carry the vaccine from Mexico across the Pacific to the Philippines. Set against the unfolding Napoleonic wars, which reached even into Philippine waters, Balmis succeeded in establishing the vaccine in the Philippines and setting up a *Junta Central de la Vacuna*, which kept the vaccine alive over the entire 19th century. Finally, Balmis went beyond his Royal Orders to carry the vaccine on to mainland Asia.
[Author: Thomas B. Calvin, pp. 70-88]

F.-X. D'Entrecolles S. J. and Chinese Medicine. A Jesuit's Insights in the French Controversy Surrounding Smallpox Inoculation

In 1724 François Xavier D'Entrecolles S. J. sent a letter to the Académie des Sciences in which he detailed the Chinese practise of smallpox inoculation. This technique predated Jenner's vaccine, and created much public debate in Europe. In France, there were three conflicting points of view. The *philosophes* defended the practice by arguing that the statistics revealed a lower risk to people who took the vaccination, thus proving the technique's effectiveness mathematically. Physicians, on the other hand, were represented by the Paris School of Medicine, rejected the practice

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as dangerous, complex, foreign and expensive. Finally, the Church was also divided between Protestants and Catholics. The former favoured inoculation relating it to predestination beliefs that the 'seed' of the smallpox disease must already exist in the individual. The latter regarded inoculation as an act of defiance against God's will. D'Entrecolles' letter stands out as a bridge between the two general factions of supporters and enemies of inoculation. A "Jesuit's Insights" provides an eloquent testimony of the sensitivities and cross cultural dialogues concerning smallpox vaccinations, with China playing a main character in the story.

[Author: Beatriz Puente Ballesteros, pp. 89-98]

Odes on Guiding Smallpox Out. Qiu Xi's Contribution to Vaccination in China

Smallpox inoculation can be traced back to as early as the 16th century in China. In the 17th and 18th centuries, it was widely practiced in most regions of China, and was introduced into Mongolia, Korea, Russia, and even Europe. Edward Jenner then came up with the idea in 1796 of using the cowpox virus to vaccinate for smallpox, which proved to be safer and more effective. In 1805, the new method was introduced into China. Many people were involved in this significant event including Spanish, English, Portuguese and Chinese doctors and merchants. Qiu Xi was the earliest Chinese doctor to adopt this new method of vaccinating and dedicated his life to propagating it. Qi Xi was instrumental in convincing Chinese who were skeptical about this method, because it was foreign and because it used cowpox instead of a virus from the human body. He wrote a treatise entitled *Yin Dou Lue* to explain the method, and he asked officials and literati to write poems and articles to commend those who vaccinated their children. Qi Xi published these under the title *Yin Dou Ti Yong*, which is now a very rare document of Chinese history.

[Author: Dong Shaoxin, pp. 99-111]

Smallpox Vaccinations and the Portuguese in Macao

This paper focuses on the 19th century introduction of the smallpox vaccination through the activities of the Balmis' Royal Expedition in Macao. It more specifically explores the interlinked themes of this unprecedented Iberian medicine encounter involving a colonial network of diverse agents with their strong connections to trade when smallpox epidemics haunted the profitable sea routes in Asia and the Americas. The use of the latest smallpox immunization technique successfully led by Dr. Balmis had a longstanding impact. It contributed not only to the dissemination of the smallpox vaccine in Macao and mainland China, but it was pursued subsequently through the establishment of state-sponsored vaccination boards and health care institutions which put into place immunization mechanisms and techniques leading to the smallpox eradication program. The event contributed to Macao becoming a well-known supplier of live vaccine attracting neighboring countries to the delta for the sole purpose of obtaining the smallpox vaccine. Further attention is devoted to some official records issued by the administrative government and health-service authorities in Macao to provide a vivid portrait of health conditions and prevention at the time. Macao's medical records on the vaccination process provide additional information about the city's different social structures. They show that colonial vaccination campaigns transcended geographic boundaries and humanitarian concerns were intertwined with stronger economic and political motivators, which forcibly led to a more egalitarian approach to health prevention.

[Author: Isabel Morais, pp. 112-124]

Manila, Macao and Canton. The Ties That Bind

Manila, Macao and Canton have been dependent on one another and have maintained a close relationship for hundreds of years. Since the late 16th century to the present, there has been

much interaction between these places, with each area having significant influence and impact on the others. In the 17th and 18th centuries, for example, the Portuguese and Chinese in Macao and the hong merchants in Canton were heavily dependent on Spanish silver from Manila to finance trade, and the Manila merchants were dependent on their Macao and Canton connections for access to Chinese products and markets. By the time Balmis arrived in Asia in 1805, these ties had very deep roots, with many layers of business and family connections on all levels of society. And those connections have grown to enormous proportions since then, with tens of thousands of Filipinos now living and working in the Pearl River Delta and flying back and forth on a regular basis. The transmission of the smallpox vaccine to Macao and Canton was probably an unexpected outcome of Balmis's voyage, but one that truly represents the long and lasting relationships between these regions. On this 200th anniversary of the arrival of Balmis to the delta, it is thus appropriate to remind ourselves of the historical and binding relationships between these people that continue to uphold and support both regions and that will carry us into the future.

[Author: Paul A. Van Dyke, pp. 125-134]