

ABSTRACTS

da Índia português controlou a cidade portuária de Malaca. A supremacia portuguesa em Malaca devia-se, em grande parte, à poderosa fortaleza que durante décadas foi uma das mais impressionantes erigidas na orla marítima do Sudeste Asiático. Com base em diversos desenhos portugueses dos séculos XVI e XVII, é possível esboçar a história da Famosa, como aparece denominada em fontes europeias de inícios da era moderna. [Autor: Rui Manuel Loureiro, pp. 78-96]

Luís Fróis em Macau

Falar do jesuíta Luís Fróis em Macau é falar de dois momentos capitais da sua vida: o primeiro, diz respeito aos seus propósitos missionários; o segundo, refere-se ao balanço da sua obra. O Pe. Fróis esteve em Macau, em duas épocas distintas, entre Agosto de 1562 e Junho de 1563; e entre Outubro de 1592 e Junho de 1595. Este artigo baseia-se no escasso mas significativo material disponível, designadamente, duas cartas, inéditas, escritas em Macau; uma pelo padre italiano, João Baptista do Monte, e outra pelo próprio Fróis, e as três cartas (pessoais) deste, também escritas em Macau e já parcialmente

publicadas, na edição da *Historia de Japam* de 1976. Neste estudo, apontaremos os traços mais marcantes do carácter do padre jesuíta. Por um lado, a qualidade da vocação do missionário Luís Fróis, durante a primeira estadia em Macau, tudo fazendo, através da pregação e do exemplo, para orientar a conduta dos mercadores portugueses. Por outro, o grau de generosidade de que sempre deu provas, constantemente activo e zeloso e de uma dedicação sem limites – um aspecto mais acentuado aquando da sua segunda passagem por Macau, com a saúde já extremamente debilitada.

[Autor: António Rodrigues Baptista, pp. 97-107]

Os Têxteis Bordados Sino-Portugueses do Victoria & Albert Museum

No quadro do vastíssimo e diversificado acervo que integra o espólio do Victoria & Albert Museum, em Londres, merece-nos atenção no presente texto, a sua colecção de peças bordadas chinesas destinadas ao mercado de exportação, em concreto o português. Trata-se de um conjunto que, embora pequeno,

se constitui como uma importante referência de estudo dos têxteis bordados sinoportugueses, na medida em que integra exemplares, não só datáveis de um período relativamente lato de tempo, coincidente com o início e apogeu da sua produção para exportação (entre os séculos XVI e XVIII), como também representativos das tipologias que elegemos no âmbito do estudo desta manufactura têxtil, em termos morfológico-funcionais e plástico-compositivos. Com efeito, verificamos que, dentro da relativa quantidade e diversidade de peças que reúne, se reconhecem não só as mesmas opções técnico-materiais e iconográficas, como também espécimes muito semelhantes aos que identificámos no núcleo inventariado em Portugal continental, o que se revela assaz interessante, atendendo ao facto de se tratar de um acervo reunido num único local, fora do país. É precisamente o que nos propomos confirmar ao longo do texto, através da análise das peças do museu inglês e da sua comparação com outros espécimes estudados. [Autora: Maria João Pacheco Ferreira, pp. 108-134]

ABSTRACTS

New Translation of *Teppoki* (Chronicle of the Rifle)

Although the year 1543 is, in general, accepted as the “official” date of the arrival of the Portuguese in Japan, until now only a few of the many Japanese, Iberian and Chinese sources available for study on this theme have been exploited.

It seems strange that contemporary Chinese sources have not merited up to now the same attention attributed to the Japanese and Iberian sources.

In this study, in order to fill this shortfall, we intend to carry out a new annotated translation of *Teppoki* (Chronicle of the Rifle), together with the revelation of an almost unknown Chinese source, published in 1592, about the introduction of the rifle and production of gunpowder in Bungo.

The aim of this research is to present a new perspective on the arrival of the Portuguese in Japan. Therefore, the supposition and possibility that Fernão Mendes Pinto was one of the first Portuguese to arrive in Japan and the man who introduced the rifle in Bungo becomes more remote. All these details lead us to the conclusion that the arrival of the Portuguese in Japan, a discussion that seemed to have been closed some decades earlier, continues in open debate and only by cross-referencing the European sources with numerous Asian sources can the matter be clarified. It is in this context that the Chinese documents take on particular relevance, insofar as it was the Chinese sailors who were the main actors in the first contacts

that were established between peoples from the distant West and the Far East.

[Authors: Jin Guoping & Wu Zhiliang, pp. 6-24]

Military Issues in the Trade Between Macao and Nagasaki in 1587

This article looks at the private clientele structures and the official Portuguese structures that attempted to organise and control the circulation of goods in the seas of the Far East. Using Portuguese, Spanish, Italian and Japanese sources, it was possible to understand that the political relations between the Jesuits and the Japanese governor Hideyoshi were essentially based on military and economic goals. [Author: Lúcio de Sousa, pp. 25-41]

RESUMOS

Chinese-style Gunpowder Weapons in Dai Viet (Vietnam): The Archaeological Evidence

Based primarily on archaeological evidence, this paper deals with the Chinese-style firearms (guns and cannon) in Dai Viet (Vietnam) during the 15th and 16th centuries, supplementing the author's previous research on Vietnamese gunpowder technology, based mainly on textual sources. The current research selects some representative firearms and discusses their typology, measurements, inscriptions, dates, and relationship with Chinese prototypes. It demonstrates that relatively large quantities of Chinese-style firearms were manufactured in Vietnam especially during the 15th and 16th centuries, and thus provides more evidence substantiating this author's argument that Chinese-derived gunpowder technology affected the history of mainland Southeast Asia in general, and Dai Viet in particular. The research on Chinese-derived gunpowder technology in Southeast Asia is very new, and this paper is the first attempt at approaching the topic from archaeological evidence. This article also aims to contribute to the understanding of the spread of Chinese gunpowder technology to Southeast Asia, of Vietnamese gunpowder technology, and of Vietnamese history in the early modern period. [Author: Sun Laichen, pp. 42-59]

The Fortress of Quelang (Jilong, Taiwan): Past, Present and Future

One of the Renaissance techniques exported throughout the world by European powers, and usually neglected by scholars, is the military architecture. The first castle built in the New World was made in Santo Domingo in 1503, latter followed La Real Fuerza (1558) in Cuba, which was a square fortress but very small in size. The trend continued along centuries being one of the most outstanding the castle of San Marcos (1672) in Sant Augustin (Florida). This new architecture had been developed in Europe in the 16th century and reached the Far East soon later, being brought by the Portuguese, the Spaniards and by the Dutch. After the Treaty of Westphalia (1648) some of the castles loosed their strategic value and stated to be ruined. Later, after the breakout of the Opium Wars, new models

of fortifications emerged in the coastline of China, outdating totally those Renaissance fortifications. This paper tries to explain the history of the fortress of Quelang (Taiwan) in its colonial context, showing that it was one of a kind, and will deal with the present situation of the old foundations. The first news about the fortress comes from the Spanish Period. The Spaniards started to build the main fortress and a small one, called La Mira, on top of the hill, as soon as they reached the island of Quelang in 1626. It is known that the planner of the construction was an engineer named Nicolás Bolen, whose surname already belies that he was at least of Flemish or Dutch descent.

[Author: José Eugenio Borao, pp. 60-77]

Historical Notes on the Portuguese Fortress of Malacca (1511-1641)

Within maritime Asia, Malacca was a very strategic port-city, located, in the words of 16th century Portuguese apothecary and geographer Tomé Pires, "at the end of the monsoons". Its outstanding geographic position, at the connecting point of the Indian Ocean with the South China Sea, meant that Malacca was a crossroads for the most important Asian maritime routes. Well aware of this fact, the Portuguese, after their arrival in India, soon began to cast covetous eyes on the Malayan port that soon was to play a vital role in their overseas empire. For 130 years, the Portuguese *Estado da Índia* controlled the port-city of Malacca, from its conquest by Afonso de Albuquerque in 1511 until its fall to the Dutch in 1641. Portuguese supremacy in Malacca was due, in large part, to the powerful fortress that for decades was one of the most impressive strongholds in maritime Southeast Asia. On the basis of several Portuguese drawings produced in the 16th and 17th centuries, it is possible to outline the history of *A Famosa*, as this mighty fortress was styled in early modern European sources.

[Author: Rui Manuel Loureiro, pp. 78-96]

Luís Fróis in Macao

The life of the Jesuit Luís Fróis can be summarized in two parts: his missionary zeal and his life work. Father Fróis stayed in Macao during two distinct periods

in his life: from August 1562 to June 1563, and from October 1592 until June 1595. This article looks at scant but significant material in the form of two unpublished letters written in Macao—one by the Italian priest Giovanni Batista da Monte, and the other by Fróis himself—and three personal letters from Fróis, parts of which were published by J. Wicki in an 1976 edition *Historia do Japam*. The study looks at the most important characteristics of the Portuguese Jesuit missionary: firstly, his efforts during his first sojourn in Macao to guide the behaviour of the Portuguese merchants by example and preaching; secondly, his constant and active generosity which was even more obvious during his second visit to Macao when his health was already much weakened. [Author: António Rodrigues Baptista, pp. 97-107]

The Embroidred Chinese-Portuguese Textiles Housed in the Victoria & Albert Museum

Among the vast and wide-ranging collection of the Victoria & Albert Museum in London, this text focuses on its collection of Chinese embroidered pieces destined for the export market, specifically for Portugal. It is a set that, although small, constitutes an important reference for study of Chinese-Portuguese embroidered textiles, insofar as they are samples, not only datable to the broad period of time, coinciding with the start and height of their production for exportation (between the 16th and the 18th centuries), but they also represent the different kinds of textile items in morphological-functional and plastic-compositional terms. Indeed, we see that, within the relative quantity and diversity of the pieces, one can recognise not only the same techniques/materials and iconography, but also very similar specimens to those we identified in the inventory found in mainland Portugal. The items are extremely interesting given that they are a collection gathered in a single place outside the country. This is precisely what we intend to confirm throughout this text, by analysing the pieces accommodated in the English museum and comparing them with other specimens studied. [Author: Maria João Pacheco Ferreira, pp. 108-134]