

## ABSTRACTS

### **Macao, the 'Salzburg of the Orient': from Dream to Reality. The Macao International Music Festival during the Transition Period (1987-1999)**

This article looks at what happened in the field of music during the Transition Period (1987-1999) and raises relevant questions. There were two clear and opposing approaches to the Macao International Music Festival (MIMF). In the first stage (1987-1991) there was the legitimate concern and focus on creating and maintaining the event whilst aware of and drawing attention to the complex issues of mounting this kind of artificial event in such an alien cultural environment. Subsequently (1992-1999), there was a blatantly institutional approach which sought to maintain a policy of status quo yet in the face of obvious shortcomings failed to assess the real conditions in which the festival occurred, or its role within the community. In the field of music the insistence on quick fixes, and in the specific case of the music festival a self-indulgent illusion that it had achieved its goal meant that any debate or considered reflection on the deeper issues was put off from year to year. Did the Festival manage to achieve its goal? In the author's opinion, given Macao's historical, geographical and social contexts the MIMF could have given even greater value had it been accompanied by more development in the fields of education, and professional and artistic training. [Author: Oswaldo Veiga Jardim, pp. 6-43]

### **Auguste Borget: A Painter's Vision in South China**

In 1836 Auguste Borget (1808-1877), a young artist from Berry, set off on a four-year journey around the world which would take him to America, China, the Philippines and India. Once he returned to France, he decided to make use of the sketches, drawings and impressions he had brought home with him. This article focusses on Borget's role in the history of painting of his day, his voyage to South China, during which he sailed along the

coastline of the southeastern provinces from August 1838 until July 1839, and his encounter with artists such as George Chinnery (1774-1852). Likewise, his friendship with the French trader living in Macao, J. A. Durrant, was critical once Borget arrived in China. This article uses drawings and paintings by Borget kept in various collections in France and other countries to illustrate his talent for observing nature and people, the quality and honesty of his portrayal of Chinese life, and his stylistic research. It concludes by using a comparison with Chinnery to better understand the specific nature of Borget's exotic work and his stylistic innovations.

[Author: Barbara Giordana, pp. 44-56]

### **Ethnographic Landscapes of Macao and South China in *A Chinesinha* by Maria Pacheco Borges, and *Aquarelas de Macau 1960-1970* by Ana Maria Amaro**

Macao has been portrayed in the realist school of western literature: Maria Pacheco Borges' *A Chinesinha* and *Aquarelas de Macau 1960-1970: Cenas de Rua e Histórias de Vida. Um Olhar Retrospectivo, Um Olhar de Saudade*, by the professor of anthropology Ana Maria Amaro are embedded in this tradition. Their subject matter lends itself to a reading of how the 'ethnographic' images of the enclave are conveyed by female narrative voices whose perceptions and attitudes are almost those of an ethnographer. The cultural, ethnographic and natural environments and images of Macao and Guangdong in these two works are analysed. The article is the result of a comparison of the anthologies by Maria Pacheco Borges and Ana Maria Amaro following separate research on the individual anthologies presented in the International Congress 'Images of Macao and the Orient in Portuguese Literatures' held in Florence in 2010 and the International Conference 'Cross Travel – Mobility and Transfers' held in Funchal, also in 2010.

[Author: Rogério Miguel Puga, pp. 65-87]

### **A Sociodemographic Portrayal of the 'Hong Kong Portuguese' (1879-1949)**

Of all the places across the globe where the various Macanese communities established their piece of the diaspora, Hong Kong has a particular historical and geographical significance. Historically the 'Hong Kong Portuguese' were the first community in the Macanese diaspora, settling in Hong Kong from 1842. Geographically, Hong Kong's proximity to Macao also lends special characteristics which are not found in other communities, for instance that of Shanghai. This article creates a sociodemographic picture of the community that settled in British colony using the records left by the Macanese in the 'Register of Portuguese Citizens' kept in the Portuguese Consulate from 1879 until 1949, supplemented with information gleaned from Jorge Forjaz's *Famílias Macaenses*.

[Author: Alfredo Gomes Dias, pp. 90-101]

### **A Man in the Shadow of Magellan: Francisco Serrão, the First European in the Maluku Islands (1511-1521)**

Biographical materials on Francisco Serrão, the first Portuguese to settle in the Maluku islands, where he arrived in 1511 and died in 1521, are scant and inconsistent as to his character and deeds. Such information was intentionally distorted to serve the Portuguese-Spanish dispute over these islands. Although we know many aspects of the actions of Francisco Serrão in Asia, there is no information about his life prior to his departure from Portugal to India. A biographical essay on this important figure who spearheaded the Portuguese presence in Eastern Indonesia and whose acts influenced decisively subsequent developments has been awaited for many years. This article takes up the challenge, although in the knowledge that only a few elements of his life can be established beyond any doubt, in particular his influence over Magellan, who prepared his famous expedition based

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on information provided by Francisco Serrão. This paper also seeks to review the earliest Portuguese expeditions to Maluku, while paying attention to early 16<sup>th</sup> century political history in the region, to which the activities of Francisco Serrão are closely related.  
[Author: Manuel Lobato, pp. 102-120]

### **Portuguese Missionaries' Contribution to Japanese Linguistics: On João Rodrigues and the Linguistic Outline in the First Japanese Grammar *Arte da Lingoa de Iapam***

Portuguese missionaries analysed and tried to create a grammar book of the unfamiliar Japanese language basing their efforts on the style of a modern western grammar. João Rodrigues, who was educated in a Japanese seminary, was the first to compile a grammar book of the Japanese language, *Arte da Lingoa de Iapam*. It is a significant milestone in the history of Japanese linguistics and a great contribution to study in this field. After several stages of development, the process of studying Japanese and compiling grammar books, once initiated by the Society of Jesus, attained a high level. After a comparison with *Emmanuelis Alvares Societate Iesu De Institutione Grammatica Libri Tres* and describing the compilation, contents and characteristics of *Arte da Lingoa de Iapam*, this article studies the linguistic outlook reflected in the *Arte* and its influence on later generations.  
[Author: Chen Fangze, pp. 121-132]

### **From Siam to Guangdong and Macao: A Note on the Mongoose in Ming and Qing Sources**

The starting point for this research note is a short quotation from the *Aomen jilüe* which concerns an animal called *menggui*. An analysis of that passage and of related terms found in various sources of different periods suggests that the creature in question should be some kind of mongoose. The Indian mongoose in particular is known for its extraordinary ability to catch rats and snakes. Chinese sources refer to such mongooses in the

context of Southeast Asia, for example in descriptions of Siam and Annam. They also tell us that these animals were available in Macao and sold on the markets of Guangzhou. Moreover, children in Macao kept them as beloved pets. More generally, this article is a philological contribution towards understanding Macao's natural history and the history of maritime trade.  
[Author: Roderich Ptak, pp. 133-142]