

ABSTRACTS

Macao and East Asia Military Architecture: Context, Networks and Influences

For several centuries, Chinese fortifications influenced military constructions in Asia. During the sixteenth century, the Portuguese and Spaniards arrived in Southeast Asia. Bringing military technology, like cannons and firearms, they influenced the warfare and historical-political outcomes in China, Japan and Korea. Macao served as a Portuguese base, and a platform for educated Jesuits such as Luís Fróis, who introduced Western technological and scientific concepts to the elites of Japan. The warlord Oda Nobunaga, a daimyo feudal lord from a small province in central Japan, rapidly achieved military supremacy by successfully using Western technology and tactics in the art of war in his pursuit of the unification of Japan. With the construction of Azuchi castle-palace, he also revolutionised the construction of castles in Japan, adopting many elements from European castles, with innovations that revoked the old Japanese models. There is a strong possibility that these innovations were possible through Portuguese and Jesuit influence. Portuguese forces from Macao also helped the last remains of the Ming dynasty

to fight the invading Qing forces. Through several centuries, Macao played an important role in the struggle against pirates in the region. The consolidation of the Tokugawa Shogunate (1615) in Japan and the Qing dynasty (1644) in China initiated a long period of peace. Military architecture evolution practically stagnated during this period. Today, the surviving fortresses have been adapted or restored as important educational assets for cultural tourism, particularly in Japan. Several seventeenth-century Japanese castles were rebuilt in the twentieth century.

The objective of this paper is to analyse the influence of Macao in East Asian military actions and architecture history, as well as to help to understand the historical settings that make possible these influences to occur. The conclusion of this paper shows the important role of Macao in military actions, and the influence from missionaries and traders on the evolution of Japanese military architecture, taking into account the case of Azuchi, the first feudal tower, keep, place of residence, and administration, that served as inspiration for hundreds of new castles and castle towns. Finally in Kaiping, the neighbourhood region to the west of Macao, there is a resurgence of European-style

keeps, known as *diaolou*, which are part of the World Heritage. (Author: Francisco Vizeu Pinheiro, pp. 6–39)

Modernising Macao: Public Works and Urban Planning in the Imperial Network (1856–1919)

This thesis focuses on a period which saw the beginning of the planned transformation and expansion of the Macao urban landscape, from the 1850s to the early twentieth century. More specifically, it analyses public works and other government-sponsored urban interventions under the influence of the Portuguese overseas administration, with the purpose of filling a gap in the current knowledge of the history of this former Portuguese province's transition into a modern urban landscape.

It is set in the broader context of the long-nineteenth-century's so-called 'age of imperialism' and its burgeoning 'world urban system', where the major cities of the world became increasingly interconnected, trading not only in people, knowledge, images and ideas, but also in capital, labour and goods.

It is as if the world had become, through the influence of the Western network of empires, one large, interdependent city,

mainly fostered by the progress of transport and communications. The purpose of this study is, therefore, to present a globally aware case study which may contribute to nurturing a better-informed, more locally aware, global narrative of urban modernisation.

It also hopes to contribute to strengthening the ties between primary-source-based historical research on the long-nineteenth-century Western urban modernity and the reassessment of its heritage value. This is a more operational ambition, which sees in the history of modern urban planning a valuable resource for devising better-informed, more integrated strategies of urban landscape conservation and management. This regards the Historic Centre of Macao UNESCO-classified property, as well as any other similar context throughout the European world, where the under-researched modern urban landscape may fall prey to several irreversible pressures with significant loss of cultural assets. (Author: Regina Campinho, pp. 40–66)

Exploring the Catholic Church's Position in Macao

Known as the 'City of the Name of God of the Port of Macao' in the sixteenth century,

Macao outnumbered many Western cities in terms of having the most churches and chapels per square mile. Its religious creed name bestowed a sense of importance to Portugal and Rome, and more importantly, it marks a symbolic power in the Far East. In its early period, the Church was the key provider of medical, educational and social services to the city. And at one point, Catholicism was also employed as a privilege to acquire upward mobility, a peculiar phenomenon that existed during the colonial period.

This paper will explore the different positions the Catholic Church held and the causes that undermined its role in the local social service sector. The pivotal societal changes of the mid-1960s and the mid-1970s will also be examined in an attempt to demonstrate the socio-political changes that shaped the Catholic Church and its population as perceived in Macao today.

(Authors: Margarida Cheung Vieira, Zhixin Feng, pp. 67–78)

200 Years of Spanish Shipping in Canton and Macao (1640–1840)

Spanish shipping in Canton and Macao from 1640 to 1840 has recently received more attention from scholars but the

history still remains somewhat ambiguous. The Spanish trade in opium in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries has been given wide coverage in recent years, but the number of vessels involved and many other aspects of the trade are still incomplete, vague, and obscure. This outcome has been especially true for the years from 1700 to 1785, which has received little scholarly attention.

With new information that has now emerged it is possible to fill in some of these gaps in our understanding. We can now construct a more reliable list of Spanish ships in the Delta, and show some of the problems with the historical data. The Spanish trade in the Delta was very important for several reasons: the ships brought huge amounts of silver to China, which helped to finance trade; their small ships exported large quantities of expensive silk, which meant that their cargos might be worth more than a ship much larger; and they imported large amounts of opium and rice. While the outcome of the trade would have certainly been much better off without the opium, many Chinese would have suffered significantly if the Spanish rice had failed to arrive. Spaniards played an intricate role in the development of Macao and

the Delta, and deserve a place in the history of the trade.

(Author: Paul A. Van Dyke, pp. 79–111)

Macao in the Portuguese Parliamentary Institution — A Journey

The Portuguese Constituent Courts founded in 1821 should have included representatives from Macao and all other parts of the Portuguese Empire. However, due to local and national developments, the presence in Macao was delayed. Nevertheless, in 1822, Macao sent a representative to make known the issues of most concern in the territory. This initiated a presence that was generally effective and, with several changes, was maintained throughout the remaining periods of the Portuguese administration in Macao.

This article intends to show the most important elements of this presence of Macao in the Portuguese parliament and also considers more general issues that presupposed it, various elections, key personalities and other salient themes.

(Author: Célia Reis, pp. 112–123)

Between Macao and Lisbon: Difficult Representation at the Beginning of Liberalism

The Portuguese Revolution of 1820 led to a transformation and thus separation of powers, in

which the application of liberal theories resulted in national representation. Knowledge of this change was delayed in reaching Macao but it had important implications there.

Although the established authorities were usually set upon a continuation of absolutism, there is nonetheless evidence of their support for the new regime. At the same time, this change was resisted by opponents who were determined to resist and change in the *status quo*.

These events took place with an appeal to the Constitution and the Courts, where elected representatives would serve in the legislative body. However, geographical distance from Lisbon led to a delay in the implementation of this representative system in Macao.

(Author: Célia Reis, pp. 124–140)

António Correia: The Writer and his Literary Work

António Correia is a Portuguese poet and prose writer well known in Portugal, Angola, Macao and Brazil. This study is the result of research into his literary work as well as research articles about him, together with elements gleaned from conversations with him. This research aims at objectivity and the avoidance of bias, maintaining an

independent critical judgement, the better to contribute to a deeper understanding and a wider diffusion of António Correia's short stories, novels and poetry.

Taking a chronological approach, some of António Correia's main biographical notes are analysed, linking his life with the development of his literary output. In addition, the contents of his work are occasionally included, to provide a synthetic and necessarily incomplete approach to the life and work of this author, especially aspects relating to his life in Macao, so powerfully reflected in his literary work.

By listing Correia's published work, we open a door to a critical and contextualised reading and analysis, showing that each word is the result of an individual and social universe experienced in the first person and a determination to give life to thoughts and feelings that highlight a singular life path.

(Authors: Jorge Bruxo, Lurdes Escaleira, pp. 141–159)