

tuation having been modernized. Editorial notes, a bibliography, and a fine biographical prologue have been contributed by an able member of the younger generation of Cuban historians, Dr. Julio J. Le Riverend Brusone. We are indebted to him and to the Fondo de Cultura Económica for a well-prepared edition of an important work that has been available hitherto only as a collector's item.

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*Fidalgos in the Far East 1550-1770: Fact and Fancy in the History of Macao.* By C. R. BOXER. (The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1948. Pp. xii, 297. 12.50 guilders.)

This is the most recent study of book length on the history of the Portuguese in the Far East to come from the increasingly prolific pen of Charles R. Boxer, Camões Professor of Portuguese at London University, whose writings over the last twenty years, both in English and Portuguese, have established him as a leading authority in this field. It is a work that well deserves to be called to the attention of the specialist in colonial Hispanic-American history, for it throws much interesting light upon aspects of Iberian expansion too often neglected, and about which relatively little that is really good has been written in English.

In evaluating this book two things are important to bear in mind about the author. In the first place, Professor Boxer lived in the Far East, among other places in Japan and at Macao, for some twelve years, so that he is no stranger to many of the places about which he writes. In the second place, he has unusual command of the linguistic tools necessary to do outstanding work on early European, particularly Portuguese, expansion to the Far East. In the preface he points out that this volume is based upon "extensive reading" not only in Portuguese but also in Japanese, Dutch, and Spanish, and from the bibliographical lists appended to the various chapters it is evident that some reading was done in French and German as well. Professor Boxer admits (and deplores) his ignorance of Chinese, but in a bibliographical note (Appendix D) he does indicate some of the sources in that language which might be consulted on this subject.

As the author states in his preface, this is "not a history of Macao," but rather "a study of key episodes and periods connected with the story of the colony, centered around typical personalities of the time." He starts out in Chapter I by sketching the pattern of Far-Eastern trade when the Portuguese arrived in Asia in 1498, and

the opening and early vicissitudes of their commerce in China, which culminated in the founding of Macao in 1557. With Chapter II he launches into what is really the main theme of the first half of the book: namely, the ninety-year history of Portuguese trade from Macao as a base with Japan. Between 1550 and 1615 this famous trade was conducted by means of the annual "Great Ship" or car-rack, which ran from Goa via Malacca and Macao to Nagasaki and back, and thereafter until 1639, when the Portuguese were definitively expelled from Japan, by means of galliots and pinnaces. This is a subject which has long interested Professor Boxer, both in its economic and cultural aspects, and on which he has written a number of excellent specialized articles and monographs, many of them in Portuguese. Essentially, these are here summarized and synthesized for the English reader to produce a most interesting and valuable account, not only of the organization and operation of this trade but also of the rivalry it engendered with other European nations in the Far East, notably the Dutch and Spanish. In Chapter IV the sub-theme of the intrusion of the Dutch into East Asiatic waters begins to be woven into the main story, and the following chapter is devoted entirely to the Dutch attack on Macao in 1622.

The student of colonial Hispanic America should find Chapter VIII, entitled "Peter Mundy and the Manila Galleon," particularly stimulating. Besides describing Macao as Peter Mundy saw it in 1637, Professor Boxer here takes up the interesting and little-known story of the trade, officially prohibited but nonetheless active, between Macao and Manila. The evidence presented by the author indicates that this trade was on a considerably larger scale than has heretofore been realized. He concludes that "the Macao-Manila voyages at the time of the Portuguese revolt from Spanish domination in 1640, were strictly forbidden by the authorities at Lisbon and Madrid, but were connived at by their representatives in Asia, and carried on by the adventurous citizens of Manila and Macao to their mutual profit."

In Chapter X, entitled "The Church Militant and Mercantile," the author takes up the subject of the church as it functioned under Portuguese and Spanish aegis in the Far East. In erudite and interesting fashion he discusses the character of the Portuguese *padroado* in the Far East and the extent to which it was challenged by the Spanish from Manila, the controversy concerning the "Chinese (Confucian) Rites," and the troublesome matter of the income which the Jesuits in the Far East derived from trade. In this reviewer's opinion this is one of the best-written chapters in the book.

The last five chapters of this volume, although related to the general theme of Macao, range over a great deal of territory and touch upon a number of subjects. Chapter XI is a short (and good) history of Timor, based again largely on Professor Boxer's earlier monographic work on this subject. Chapter XII is virtually a brief biography of Antonio de Albuquerque Coelho (governor of Macao, 1718-1721), extending from his birth in Maranhão, Brazil, to his death at Goa in India. Chapter XIII deals with social conditions at Macao in general, and the problem of slavery and indentured servitude there and elsewhere in the Portuguese Far East in particular. Chapter XIV stresses the term of Antonio José Telles de Menezes as governor of Macao, 1747-1749, but follows "The Tiger Governor" to Goa, Mozambique, and finally Timor. The final chapter gives a picture of Macao as it was late in the eighteenth century.

Although this book shows some carelessness in final editing, it is physically attractive and well printed. It has several appendices, including a list of the "Captain-Majors of the Japan Voyage, 1550-1640," the "Governors of Macao, 1557-1770," and an excellent glossary of Portuguese, Japanese, Chinese, and miscellaneous terms. It has a good index, end maps, and a number of excellent illustrations.

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*El pleito de la curación de la lepra en el Hospital de San Lázaro, de Lima.* By JUAN CASCAJO ROMERO. [Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas. Escuela de Estudios Hispano-Americanos de Sevilla.] (Sevilla: Imprenta de la Escuela de Estudios Hispano-Americanos, 1948. Pp. 117. Paper.)

The early years of the eighteenth century in Lima, saw many significant medical developments. Among the outstanding ones were the establishment of the medical school, and the arrival of the vaccine fluid, carried by one branch of the Balmis expedition. Dr. Baltazar de Villalobos, the author of the new method for the treatment of leprosy, was one of the founders of the medical school, and his procedure was considered by some of his contemporaries as more important than the Jenner discovery.

Unfortunately, Dr. Cascajo has not found a description of the curative method, and the book refers mostly to the dispute about it: doctors, lawyers, judges, and even viceroys had their part in the fight, which lasted for many years. Some of the most prominent medical figures, like Tafur and Vergara were definitely on Villalobos' side.