

1180. As a result of the detailed study of land records and judicial documents, Mass points out, scholars are no longer as ready as once they were to accept that the authority of the imperial court then came to an end, or that a new institution, the Bakufu, was immediately devised to replace it. The full working out of both developments is seen to be more appropriately attributable to the fourteenth century, or even later, rather than the twelfth. What existed meanwhile was a division of power. This theme is pursued in the third paper, dealing with Minamoto Yoritomo's 'feudalism', as evidenced in his use of the title Shōgun and his appointment of *gokenin* to the offices of *shugo* and *jitō*. Neither phenomenon is now taken as part of some coherent system of government, consciously adopted. Reinforcing the argument, the second paper, which takes up the subject of anachronism, demonstrates that many of the technical terms relating to feudalism appear in contemporary records—at least, in what is now their accepted meaning—much later than historiographical tradition holds, whereas in and after the Muromachi period a number of older terms were given new significance, so enhancing the apparent age of what were in fact emerging institutions. The fifth paper, looking at what the author describes as 'black holes' in the Kamakura chronicles, takes up the issue from a different viewpoint by identifying material which should have been there, if the traditional timing is correct, but actually is not. It also points out some of the things we still need to know (as does the final paper).

The one general criticism one might make of these sections of the book is that the way in which the argument is presented—not by design, I believe—tends to give Western scholars rather more credit for these conclusions than is their due. They are, after all, still very few by comparison with their Japanese colleagues; most are young; and most have so far published their results in the form of articles, rather than more fully as books. The two remaining essays in the volume, which concern the methodology of research, might be said to aim at improving their documentary techniques and making it easier for others to be recruited to their ranks, thereby ensuring both the continuation and the refinement of what has been done. One takes a close look at the confusion surrounding the use of personal names in Kamakura records, the other at documentary collections and the problems of translating from them. Both are admirable, both should be required reading for research students starting work on medieval Japan (and a good many others). This, indeed, is true of the book as a whole.

W. G. BEASLEY

FRANCISCO DE SOLANO, FLORENTINO RODAO and LUIS E. TOGORES (ed.): *El Extremo Oriente Ibérico. Investigaciones históricas: metodología y estado de la cuestión. Actas del primer Simposium Internacional El Extremo Oriente*

*Ibérico, Madrid 7-10 noviembre 1988*. 661 pp. Madrid: Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional [and] Centro de Estudios Históricos, Departamento de Historia de América, CSIC, 1989.

This large volume contains the proceedings of an international symposium held in Madrid in November 1988 to survey research on the activities of the Spaniards in the Far East. The expression 'Iberian' in the title is rather misleading, as Portugal figures in a small way and only in relation to Spain. The volume constitutes an invaluable aid for Spanish researchers, who are riding a new wave of enthusiasm for the history of Asia and the Pacific, as well as for hispanophone scholars around the world, who have in the past been somewhat put off by the difficulties of working on poorly catalogued and inaccessible Spanish language sources. Much emphasis is placed on the former Spanish colonies in the Philippines and Micronesia, as well as on the major mission fields of Japan and China. One of the interesting aspects of the book is that it shows that the Spanish presence in the Far East did not vanish with Spain's defeat at the hands of the USA in 1898 but persisted down to our own day.

The volume is divided into three sections, on archives, bibliographies, and state of research, although contributions tend to straddle these sections and precious information on archives and bibliography is scattered throughout the volume. The survey of archives, while not exhaustive, is the most impressive aspect of the collection. The organizers not only solicited contributions on the main administrative archives in Seville, Madrid, Lisbon, Manila and Mexico, but also included presentations of many less prominent documentary collections, usually located in Spain. The four great religious orders active in the Philippines are all represented, and there is much material on Spanish naval and military archives. Information on company archives is scarcer, partly because of a continuing reluctance on the part of Spanish companies to allow researchers to use their papers, but two papers in the third section demonstrate that fascinating economic information can be culled from the Madrid notarial archives. The bibliographical surveys are of varying thoroughness, but taken as a whole they provide a rich offering of writings which have been little used by mainstream historians of East and South-East Asia.

The third section, on the state of research is a mixed bag. Many contributions are in effect archival or bibliographical surveys, while others are little more than potted chronologies, but there are some genuinely innovative pieces. Salvador Bernabeu Albert uncovers Spanish participation in the late eighteenth-century fur trade from Alaska and the North-Eastern Pacific to China, in competition with Russian and British subjects. José Gregorio Cayuela Fernández, on the basis of notarial records, begins to unravel the complex commercial and financial interests of Cuban

planters and 'coolie' traders in Manila, Macao and Hong Kong in the mid nineteenth century. And Júlio Salom Costa tells the story of the abortive attempts to set up a coaling station and commercial colony around the southern end of the Red Sea between the 1860s and the 1880s, as the opening of the Suez Canal provided a new route to the Philippines and the Far East. These three chapters are not only fascinating in their own right, but they also show how important Spanish-language sources can be for aspects of Asian and Pacific history only loosely connected with Spanish colonies and mission fields. In short, this is an important work of reference, which should be purchased by any library with a serious interest in East Asia, South-East Asia and the Pacific.

W. G. CLARENCE-SMITH

RODERICH PTAK and DIETMAR ROTHERMUND (ed.): *Emporia, commodities, and entrepreneurs in Asian maritime trade, c. 1400-1750*. xi, 509 pp. (Beiträge zur Südasiensforschung [Heidelberg], Nr. 13.) Stuttgart: Franz Steiner Verlag, 1991. DM 102.

KARL REINHOLD HAELLQUIST (ed.): *Asian trade routes, continental and maritime*. xi, 292 pp. (Studies on Asian topics, no. 13.) London: Curzon Press; for the Scandinavian Institute of Asian Studies, Copenhagen, 1991.

These collections of conference papers cover much the same ground, even having some authors in common, but the Ptak and Rothermund volume is undoubtedly the more substantial and tightly edited of the two. In theory Haellquist's collection spans a vast period from 3,000 B.C. to A.D. 1930, but in reality the great bulk of papers concentrate on the Early Modern period. The Ptak and Rothermund collection includes a paper on overland trade to Yunnan, and is thus not entirely maritime in scope. Both books refer essentially to the history of Monsoon Asia, given that Ptak and Rothermund's contributors say little about Western Asia, while the papers on the Middle East and Central Asia in Haellquist's volume are almost uniformly poor in quality. Indeed the papers in Haellquist's collection are brief to the point of terseness, several of them consisting of little more than notes or lists, while the book lacks any common analytical framework. The Ptak and Rothermund collection, in contrast, is structured around three themes, emporia, commodities, and entrepreneurs, even though the criteria for the allocation of contributions to the three sections in the book are sometimes far from clear.

The entrepreneurial theme is perhaps best represented by five pieces on Chinese traders. Pin-tsun Chang (Ptak and Rothermund) focuses on the fifteenth century flowering of

Chinese enterprise in the 'southern ocean', as far as Melaka and Aceh. He argues that Chinese maritime technology was adequate for long-distance maritime expansion as early as the twelfth century, but that it was the Ming decision to widen the tribute trading system which triggered off a sudden Chinese diaspora, with the people of Fukien to the fore. However, the enthusiasm of the South Chinese for emigration rapidly exceeded the plans of the Ming emperors, accounting for the first of many ineffectual attempts to stem the tide. At the same time, the arrival of the Europeans in the sixteenth century opened up new commercial niches and new forms of political protection for the Chinese. John Wills (Ptak and Rothermund) picks up the story in the late seventeenth century, when foreign trade was temporarily allowed by the Ching, in part to cope with the rice deficit in South China. He stresses the role for the development of Chinese enterprise of organizing royal sea-borne trade in Siam, taking up the Dutch tax farm in Batavia, and providing skilled labour for the Spaniards in Manila, while simultaneously exploiting every conceivable commercial niche from Nagasaki to Melaka. Ng Chin-Keong (Ptak and Rothermund) concentrates on Ch'en I-Lao, a key figure in the Batavia Chinese community in the mid eighteenth century, who was prosecuted on his return to Fukien. Through the legal arguments, Ng Chin-Keong examines the profound contradictions in official policies towards foreign trade and emigration, with the Ching authorities torn between a desire for revenue and social stability on the one hand, and a fear of civil disorder and foreign aggression on the other. Leonard Blussé, Jan Oosterhof and Ton Vermeulen (Haellquist) join forces for a masterful if brief survey of Chinese trade with Batavia in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. They show that junks from Fukien dominated this traffic and that the Portuguese from Macao could only get a substantial share of trade in periods when the Chinese government bore down heavily on its own nationals. They also demonstrate how resilient the trade was, with metals rapidly moving to the fore after the Dutch began to ship tea and porcelain directly to Europe in the 1750s. W. E. Cheong (Haellquist) tells how Fukien immigrants into Canton in the mid eighteenth century came to specialize in a semi-bureaucratic form of trade with North Europeans calling at this port. At the same time, they lost touch with the more dynamic and often clandestine commerce of their homeland with Nagasaki, Manila and Batavia.

Indians are particularly well analysed among traders other than the Chinese, whereas the treatment of Europeans remains a little disappointing. S. Arasaratnam (Ptak and Rothermund) provides a penetrating study on the merchants of the Coromandel Coast in the late seventeenth century. He analyses the success of Chettiar, Chulia and Indo-Persian merchants in by-passing attempts by the Dutch and other Europeans to enforce trade monopolies, by trading to areas over which European control was shaky or non-existent, exploiting the divisions between Europeans, working as agents for Europeans, capitalizing