

zentrieren, durch kenntnisreiche und detaillierte Schilderungen und Analysen überzeugen.

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PATRICK TUCK (ed.), *Britain and the China Trade, 1635–1842*. 10 vols, selected and with a new introduction by Patrick Tuck. London/New York: Routledge, 1999. £ 625.00 (hb.). ISBN 0-415-18998-5

With this ten volume set on British-Chinese economic and political history between 1635 and 1842 the editor presents a luxurious reprint of the basic primary sources as well as the literature which is mainly founded on primary sources, to an academic readership. The first five volumes comprise Hosea B. Morse's *Chronicles of the East India Company Trading to China, 1635–1834* (first publ. by Clarendon Press, Oxford 1926). Volume six is Earl A. Pritchard's *The Crucial Years of Early Anglo-Chinese Relations, 1750–1800* (first publ. by Pullman, Washington 1936). *The Instructions of the East India Company to Lord Macartney on His Embassy to China and His Reports to the Company, 1792–4* by the same author (first publ. in *The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* 1938) and *Lord Macartney's Embassy to Peking in 1793: from official Chinese documents* by J.L. Cranmer-Byng (first publ. in *Journal of Oriental Studies* 4 (1957–8), pp. 117–87) are reprinted in the seventh volume, and volume eight consists of the latter author's *An Embassy to China: Lord Macartney's Journal, 1793–1794* (first publ. by Longmans Green and Co. Ltd. 1962). Volume nine comprises Michael Greenberg's standard work on the *British Trade and the Opening of China 1800–42* (first publ. by Cambridge University Press 1951) and, as a kind of annex, Jonathan Spence's article on *Opium Smoking in Ch'ing China* (first publ. in F. Wakeman/C. Grant (eds.), *Conflict and Control in Late Imperial China*, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London). The reprint edition is completed by George Thomas Staunton's *Notes of Proceedings and Occurrences During the British Embassy to Peking in 1816* (first publ. by Havand Press 1824).

Though Patrick Tuck's selection is on the whole balanced, it is especially H.B. Morse's *Chronicles* which do not fit in the edition. Based on primary sources Morse systemises the East India Company's correspondence, despatches, letter books and diaries year by year between 1635 and 1840, in order to demonstrate the Company's annual development at Canton. Starting with the member of the Council at Canton, Morse continues with the books on merchandise, sales, sometimes emphasizing tea and silk. This is interspersed with a mixture of political affairs, anecdotes and economic difficulties which occasionally appear unorganised. Though the *Chronicles* are based solely on original materials and Morse often quotes from them at length, the edition lacks references, which makes it strictly speaking useless for scholars. Besides, the headings of the chapters do not highlight the main event of the year they refer to but seem to be arbitrary in most cases. Even more striking is the fact that H.B. Morse follows an "imperial historiography". The "baddies" (Dutch, French, Americans) and "goodies" (English and sometimes the Portuguese) are always clearly distinguished. In some instances Morse uncritically follows the well trodden paths of prejudices of the early nineteenth century in his description of British dealings in and with China.

The editor probably knows about the defects of the *Chronicles* as can be read between the lines. Certainly, the *Chronicles* are a "very detailed and concise abstract, culled from over three hundred volumes of material in the archives of the India Office" and they are "valuable for the precision and accuracy of their transcriptions of the statistical and primary material" (I, vii). However, the main defect certainly does not lie in their confusing volume sequence, as Patrick Tuck complains, volume V actually breaking with the chronicle of annual developments. Due to missing materials, which were later discovered, volume V comprises the years 1742–1774. The weakness of the "Chronicles" are their old-fashioned and obsolete presentation of history, which becomes quite evident in the description of China's Hong system as a rather static organisation, thus reflecting "orientalism" at its best.

The weakness of Morse's *Chronicles* is partly compensated by E.H. Pritchard's *Crucial Years of Early Anglo-Chinese Relations*. Using Morse's statistical material together with additional sources, Pritchard compiled a well-referenced set of tables showing the changes in British-Chinese trade relations during the second half of the eighteenth century. Besides the recently discovered volumes of the Records of the Court of Directors for the period 1784–1800, Pritchard uses original Chinese materials such as edicts and state documents for the first time.

Michael Greenberg's *British Trade and the Opening of China* is a follow-up to Pritchard's study, dealing as it does with the first half of the nineteenth century. Writing on the same high analytical level, Greenberg describes the major and obviously fundamental changes in Anglo-Chinese trading patterns. He especially emphasises the role of the private merchants, hitherto a fairly neglected field of research. Free trade capitalists eventually enforced the "opening of China". As Greenberg stresses the dominant role of the aggressive opium merchant, the editor decided to add Jonathan Spence's short analysis of "Opium Smoking in Ch'ing China". Patrick Tuck, obviously seems to consider the opium trade as the driving force in the British-Chinese trade relations. The second item, tea, definitely as important as opium and if not more so, has not been taken into consideration at all. Hoh-cheung Mui's and Lorna H. Mui's comprehensive, instructive analysis of *The Management of Monopoly. A Study of the English East India Company's Conduct of its Tea Trade, 1784–1833* (Vancouver 1984) would have been a valuable and necessary supplement.

The remaining three volumes of this reprint edition concentrate mainly on the British embassies to China in 1793 and 1816, as they were recorded in private and official papers. Volumes seven and eight comprise the Macartney embassy to Beijing in 1792–4. Volume seven concentrates on two perspectives, the first being the British instructions to Lord Macartney and his reports to the Court of Directors of the East India Company. The second covers the same historical period and events but is based on Chinese official documents. Cultural misunderstanding is well illustrated by the "confrontation" of this source material. Volume eight reprints Macartney's journal, giving a more personal insight into the mission. Scholars further interested in the subject will find a brilliant analysis of the disastrous Macartney mission in Alan Peyrefitte's *The Collision of Two Civilisations. The British Expedition to China in 1792–4* (London 1993, first publ. in France, 1989), an exhaustive but still unsurpassed study. Instead of Morse's *Chronicles* and in order to balance

the source material on the Macartney mission with an analysis of the historical events, Peyrefitte's work would certainly have deserved to be included. The edition is completed by Sir Thomas George Staunton's *Notes of Proceedings and Occurrences During the British Embassy to Peking in 1816*. Originally the book was published only for private circulation and it is now reprinted for the first time since 1824. Patrick Tuck's extensive introduction of 42 pages is absolutely necessary and provides the reader with a scholarly and well written explanation of the specific historical and personal circumstances.

Despite the reviewer's fundamental objections to the reprinting of outworn and obsolete books on history, the edition of *Britain and the China Trade, 1635-1842* has been a worthwhile undertaking, reprinting the major primary sources on the subject and, unfortunately, a one-sided selection of scientific works. The rather exorbitant price of £ 625.00 will reduce potential purchasers to a handful of "collectors" and a few (university) libraries.

Michael Mann

ROMAN MALEK (Hrsg.), *Macau. Herkunft ist Zukunft*. Nettetal: Steyler Verlag, 2000. XVIII, 666 Seiten, 639 Abb. u. Skizzen, DM 70,-. ISBN 3-8050-0441-9

Macau, die erste und letzte portugiesische Kolonie in Ostasien, wurde am 20. Dezember 1999 Sonderverwaltungszone innerhalb der Volksrepublik China unter vollständiger Kontrolle der Zentralregierung in Beijing. Sie wird jetzt verwaltet nach dem von Deng Xiaoping entwickelten Prinzip „ein Land, zwei Systeme“. Dieses Ereignis war Anlaß für Roman Malek, diesen Band über Macau herauszubringen.

Eine dynastische Tafel in den Präliminarien soll die Orientierung in der Geschichte Chinas erleichtern. Es folgt eine 120-seitige Chronologie von Macau. Sie beginnt mit dem Jahr 1152, der Entstehung des Kreises Xiangshan während der Südlichen Song-Dynastie, und bringt neben bedeutenden historischen Daten der Weltgeschichte hauptsächlich Daten aus der Missions- und Religionsgeschichte bis zum 20. Dezember 1999. Die Chronologie ist mit ihren detaillierten Angaben eine wahre Fundgrube, denn Paul Raabe vom China-Zentrum konnte zahlreiche Quellen aus dem Portugiesischen übersetzen, die der Herausgeber gekürzt zusammenstellte und mit einer Reihe von Abbildungen versah. Auf den Seiten VII-XVIII werden die Abbildungen und Skizzen des ganzen Werkes kurz erläutert.

Der I. Teil des Bandes widmet sich den wirtschaftlichen, demographischen und geschichtlichen Aspekten Macaus in Beiträgen von Roderich Ptak, K.C. Fak, Zhang Haipeng und Manuel Teixeira, dem bekannten Macau-Historiker.

Peter Zheng Weiming beschreibt im II. Teil die heute noch überaus lebendigen volkstümlichen Glaubensvorstellungen in Macau. Zhang Wenqin behandelt die Verehrung von Schutzgottheiten der Seefahrer und Tan Shibao die Geschichte des Ama-Tempels. Es werden wertvolle Einblicke in Volksbräuche geboten, die auf dem Festland nicht zuletzt durch die kommunistische Herrschaft seit 1949 nahezu in Vergessenheit geraten sind.

Teil III gibt einen Überblick über Macau als Brücke zwischen China und dem Westen. Das 16. und 17. Jh. stellt Huang Qichen vor. Manuel Cadafaz de Matos wür-