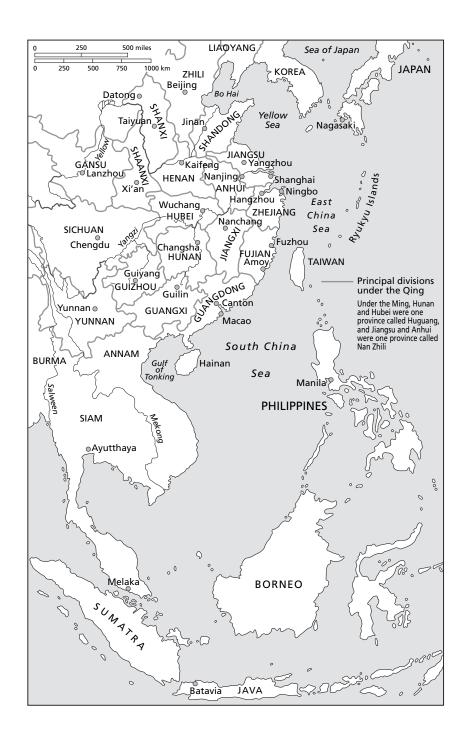


China and Maritime Europe, 1500–1800

China and Maritime Europe, 1500–1800, looks at early modern China in some of its most complicated and intriguing relations with a world of increasing global interconnection. New World silver, Chinese tea, Jesuit astronomers at the Chinese court, and merchants and marauders of all kinds play important roles here. Although pieces of these stories have been told before, these chapters provide the most comprehensive and clearest summaries available, based on sources in Chinese and in European languages, making this information accessible to students and scholars interested in the growing connections among continents and civilizations in the early modern period.

John E. Wills, Jr., is Emeritus Professor of History at the University of Southern California. He is the author of many books, articles, and chapters on China.







China and Maritime Europe, 1500–1800

Trade, Settlement, Diplomacy, and Missions

Edited by

JOHN E. WILLS, Jr.

University of Southern California

with contributions by

JOHN L. CRANMER-BYNG†

University of Toronto

WILLARD J. PETERSON

Princeton University

JOHN E. WILLS, Jr.

and

JOHN W. WITEK, S. J.⁺

Georgetown University





> CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS Cambridge, New York, Melbourne, Madrid, Cape Town, Singapore, São Paulo, Delhi, Dubai, Tokyo, Mexico City

Cambridge University Press 32 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10013-2473, USA www.cambridge.org Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9780521179454

© Cambridge University Press 2011

This publication is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements, no reproduction of any part may take place without the written permission of Cambridge University Press.

First published 2011

Printed in the United States of America

A catalog record for this publication is available from the British Library.

```
Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication data
Wills, John E. (John Elliot), 1936–
China and maritime Europe, 1500–1800: trade, settlement,
diplomacy, and missions / John E. Wills, Jr.
p. cm.
ISBN 978-0-521-43260-3 (hbk.) – ISBN 978-0-521-17945-4 (pbk.)
I. Europe – Relations – China. 2. China – Relations – Europe. 3. China –
History – Ming dynasty, 1368–1644. 4. China – History – Qing dynasty,
1644–1912. 5. China – Commerce – Europe. 6. Europe – Commerce –
China. 7. Missions – China – History. 8. Europe – History, Naval. I. Title.
D34.C6W55 2010
303.48′251040903–dc22 2010031361
ISBN 978-0-521-43260-3 Hardback
```

Cambridge University Press has no responsibility for the persistence or accuracy of URLs for external or third-party Internet Web sites referred to in this publication and does not guarantee that any content on such Web sites is, or will remain, accurate or appropriate.

ISBN 978-0-521-17945-4 Paperback



Contents

Map Contributors Preface Conventions		page ii vii ix xiii			
				Introduction	I
				John E. Wills, Jr.	
			I.	Maritime Europe and the Ming	24
John E. Wills, Jr.					
2.	Learning from Heaven: The Introduction of Christianity and Other Western Ideas into Late Ming China	78			
	Willard J. Peterson				
3.	Catholic Missions and the Expansion of Christianity, 1644–1800	135			
	John W. Witek, S. J. [†]				
4.	Trade and Diplomacy with Maritime Europe,				
	1644-c. 1800	183			
	John L. Cranmer-Byng † and John E. Wills, Jr.				
Bibliography		255			
Index		287			

V



Contributors

John L. Cranmer-Byng (1919–1999) was Professor of History at the University of Toronto.

Willard J. Peterson is Gordon Wu '58 Professor of Chinese Studies and Professor of East Asian Studies and History at Princeton University.

John E. Wills, Jr., is Emeritus Professor of History at the University of Southern California.

John W. Witek, S. J. (1933–2010), was Professor of East Asian History at Georgetown University.

vii



Preface

The essays collected in this volume are revised versions of chapters originally prepared for publication in volumes 8 and 9 of The Cambridge History of China. The authors have undertaken this separate publication because they believe their subjects are connected with each other in ways that might not be apparent in the contexts of the two Cambridge History volumes and because they wish to make them more accessible to scholars who might not notice their appearance in those volumes and would appreciate having access to them in this more compact and convenient format. We have particularly in mind our colleagues in various areas of study of early modern European relations with Asia who do not specialize in the study of China - scholars of the Islamic world, South Asia, Southeast Asia, Japan, and Korea - including historians of Christian missions elsewhere in Asia. All of these studies are in the midst of vigorous revivals. Specialized conferences and publications abound, so that we are likely to meet these intellectual collaborators at a meeting in Macao or Pondicherry, at a Vasco da Gama quincentenary conference in Australia, or at a meeting in Europe focused on the career of a particular missionary. Our studies and those of all these colleagues are contributing more or less deliberately to the very exciting efforts to develop a non-Eurocentric historiography of the early modern world.

Our chapters offer much context, data, and bibliographic guidance for those who wish to make further contributions to the already flour-ishing literature on early modern world trade, in which China's provision of high-quality manufactures and tea and its nearly insatiable appetite for silver were important driving forces. They will also be of use to others working on world history topics that have been energetically

ix



x Preface

discussed only very recently, such as the comparison of the internal authority structures and foreign relations of state systems, the indigenization of religions of foreign origins, and the dynamics of multiethnic societies, especially those in port cities. We hope that our colleagues working on all these themes in relation to China and other parts of Asia will find in this book some small payment on the great debt we owe them for their recent sophisticated studies and summaries. Finally, we have enjoyed contacts with and encouragement from colleagues in the People's Republic of China in ways we could scarcely imagine when we began work on these chapters in the 1980s. Chinese scholars long were frustrated by the difficulties of learning foreign languages and obtaining access to non-Chinese sources, but a younger generation is overcoming these obstacles and becoming full participants in the international networks of scholarship on the topics discussed in this volume. Here too we hope the volume will be of use in maintaining dialogue and establishing some sound basic narratives.

Versions of the first and second chapters of this book appeared in volume 8 of *The Cambridge History of China*. The author of Chapter 1 has taken advantage of this second publication to add a few references to recent scholarship and to include one paragraph of exposition that was unaccountably omitted from the volume 8 text. The authors of Chapters 2 and 3 have added some references to recent scholarship. We have made every effort to keep our bibliographies up to date and to revise our expositions and analyses in the light of the most recent scholarship. We hope readers will use these pointers to explore further and to keep up with emerging work. For missionary-related topics, we are especially happy to be able to refer readers to the treasures of information and interpretation in Nicolas Standaert, ed., *Handbook of Christianity in China: Volume One:* 635–1800.

Many other chapters of *The Cambridge History of China*, volumes 7, 8, and 9, will be of great importance to readers of the present work. We would mention especially William Atwell's "Ming China and the Emerging World Economy, c. 1470–1650," in volume 8. Other chapters in volumes 8 and 9 provide excellent accounts of basic contexts of economic, social, and cultural change and of Ming China's foreign relations with other areas. Volumes 7 and 9 include in their reign-by-reign summaries of Ming and Qing politics many excellent passages on foreign relations.

The authors have exchanged drafts and comments at many stages. The editor has taken responsibility for coordination and interaction with



Preface xi

Cambridge University Press. We are grateful for the advice and encouragement of Frederic Wakeman, Denis Twitchett, C. R. Boxer, and John King Fairbank, and we mourn the deaths of all these eminent colleagues. We are very sorry that our friends and collaborators John L. Cranmer-Byng and John W. Witek, S. J., did not live to see their contributions to this volume in print. Father Witek was active until the final editing stages. This book is dedicated to the memory of these two colleagues in gratitude for their contributions and in token of our respect and friendship.

John E. Wills, Jr. Pasadena



Conventions

Pinyin romanization is used throughout except for the conventional Western usages of Canton (Guangzhou) and Amoy (Xiamen). Non-Chinese place names appear in modern forms, e.g., Melaka, not Malacca; Banten, not Bantam. We use the local English standard, Macao, not the Portuguese Macau.

MING AND QING REIGN PERIODS, 1368-1820

Throughout the Ming and Qing dynasties, years were counted by year designations (*nianhao*) that were adopted at the beginning of each reign and, unlike the case in earlier dynasties, were not changed until a new emperor came to the throne. Thus the identification of an emperor with his reign period was very strong. It is common and correct to refer to "the Qianlong emperor" using his reign period; to write "Qianlong" as if it were a personal name or title of an individual is not correct but not rare. Volumes 7 and 9 of *The Cambridge History of China* contain excellent reign-by-reign summaries.

MING DYNASTY

Hongwu, 1368–1398 Jianwen, 1399–1402 Yongle, 1403–1424 Hongxi, 1425 Xuande, 1426–1435 Zhengtong, 1436–1449

xiii



xiv Conventions

Jingtai, 1450–1456
Tianshun, 1457–1464
Chenghua, 1465–1487
Hongzhi, 1488–1505
Zhengde, 1506–1521
Jiajing, 1522–1566
Longqing, 1567–1572
Wanli, 1573–1620
Taichang, 1620
Tianqi, 1621–1627
Chongzhen, 1628–1644
(Omitted: Reign periods of "Southern Ming" loyalist regimes after 1644 and of Qing before 1644.)

QING DYNASTY

Shunzhi, 1644–1661 Kangxi, 1662–1722 Yongzheng, 1723–1735 Qianlong, 1736–1795 Jiaqing, 1796–1820