



THE FORUM ON *European Expansion and Global Interaction*

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

It is a pleasure to take on the responsibilities of the Forum. George Winius deserves our thanks for presiding since the organization's foundation, and in fact, for playing a leading role in that foundation. He and Norman Fiering, director of the John Carter Brown Library in Providence, took the initiative in drawing together a diverse group of scholars with a common interest in the process of global interaction. Without their vision, the forum would not exist.

As we are set up, the forum holds a meeting every other year. The founding meeting took place in Providence in 1994. The first official meeting was held last weekend in Minneapolis. If all goes according to plan, we may meet in Charleston, S.C., in 1998. In between official meetings, the forum will be involved in co-sponsoring conferences related to our common interests. Expect to see notices about upcoming conferences in this Newsletter. Also in the off years we will co-sponsor a panel at the American Historical Association's annual meeting. For the AHA meeting to be held in January, 1997, in New York City, I am currently putting together a panel

under the auspices of one of the AHA's affiliated societies. Our Fall, 1996 Newsletter will carry precise information about that panel. The forum will be eligible to apply for affiliated status of the AHA in a few years, at which point we will be able to mount our own panels at AHA meetings.

If anyone has ideas for panels or conferences that would be of interest to FEEGI members, please let me know. I can be reached at the Department of History, University of Minnesota, 614 Social Sciences, 26719th Avenue South, Minneapolis. Phone [612] 626-1796; FAX [612] 624-7096; or e-mail: phi11002@maroon.tc.umn.edu.

FEEGI Congress I

The first biennial FEEGI Congress was held at the Holiday Inn Metrodome, Minneapolis, MN, on April 19-21, 1996. Professor William Phillips served as local host. The conference was well attended and a great success. The program is listed below:

Friday, April 19

1:45-3:30

Chair: Edward Farmer, University of Minnesota

"THE CONSTRUCTION OF RA-

CIAL IDENTITY: DUTCH COLONIES"

Markus Vink, University of Minnesota

"Images and Ideologies of Dutch-South Asian Contact, 1645-1690"

James Williams, Mesa State College

"Identity as Power: Defining, Defending, and Expanding Dutchness in the Early Middle Colonies"

4:00-4:45

Chair: Kathryn Reyerson, University of Minnesota

"THE CONSTRUCTION Or RACIAL IDENTITY: MEDIEVAL EUROPE"

James Muldoon, Rutgers University, Camden

"Medieval Conceptions of Race"

5:15-6:30

RECEPTION

James Ford Bell Library, University of Minnesota

7:00

DINNER

Holiday Inn Metrodome

Saturday, April 20

9:00-10:30

Chair: Norman Fiering, The John Carter Brown Library

"CONTRABAND TRADE"

Ernst Pijning, Johns Hopkins University

"Regulating Illegal Trade: Foreign Vessels in Brazilian Harbors [1695-1808]"

Eugenio Pinero, University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire

"Transactions and Quantification of Dutch Contraband Trade in Colonial Venezuela: Problems of Analysis"

Wim Kooster, The John Carter Brown Library

"Mercantilism, Patrimonialism, and the Atlantic Trade Networks, 1650-1730"

10:45-12:15

Chair: James Tracy, University of Minnesota "TRADE" Ivana Elbl and Martin Elbl, Trent University

"'Grains of Paradise' in the Early Overseas Expansion: The Decline of a Medieval Spice"

Leonard Blusse, *Itinerario*, University of Leiden

"Golden Letters on Silver Trays: Dutch Quest for ID in the 17th Century"

Katherine Bjork, University of Chicago

"Rivalry of Rogues: The Manila Galleon Trade and Intra-Continental Relations Between the Philippines and New Spain, 1565-1815"

12:30-1:30

LUNCH

Holiday Inn Metrodome

1:30-3:00

BUSINESS MEETING

3:15-5:00

Chair: George Winus, President, Forum on European Expansion and Global Interaction

"LITERATURE OF EXPANSION"

Adam Knobler, Trenton State College

"Popular Imperialisms in the Early Modern Period: Mass Culture and European Expansion"

Mary Fuller, MIT

"Roanoke and Newfoundland: Stories of Origin"

6:30

DINNER AT THE HOME OF CARLA AND WILLIAM PHILLIPS

[All participants and attendees are invited. Directions and transportation are available.]

Sunday, April 21

9:00-10:15

Chair, Robert Hoover, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo

"EUROPEAN EXPANSION CONTINUES: EUROPE AND AFRICA"

Shannon Fleming, Social Security Administration, Chicago

"Spain and Morocco in the Nineteenth Century: European Interaction in North Africa"

Lauren S. Bernard, Rice University "From Battlefield Memories to Imperial Myth: French Impressions of Africans in France, 1914-1925"

10:30-11:15

Chair: Carla Rahn Phillips, University of Minnesota

"THE CONSTRUCTION OF RACIAL IDENTITY: THE SPANISH COLONIES"

Stuart Schwartz, University of Minnesota

"Ethnogenesis and Identities in the Early Spanish Conquest: Sexual Appropriations, Marriages, and Mestizos:

Program Chair: Patricia Seed, Rice University

Program Committee: James Axtell, William and Mary; Pierre Bouille, McGill; David Hancock, Harvard

[The conference has received generous support from the Center for Early Modern History, the Associates of the James Ford Bell Library, and the Department of History at the University of Minnesota.]

All attendees express thanks to the organizers and participants for an exceptional program of stimulating papers.

A business meeting during the Congress included the unanimous election of Carla Phillips [President] and David Hancock [Vice President]. Bob Hoover [Secretary] and Tom Cohen [Treasurer] were re-elected for another term. Gratitude to the outgoing President and Vice President was expressed by the membership. As editor of *Interario*, Leonard Blusse expressed his desire to find an American book review editor for the journal. The creation of a directory of members and programs was discussed, as well as a Web page entry for FEEGI. Norman Fienng reviewed our bylaws. Strategies for doubling FEEGI membership this next year were also examined. Action on these items was left to the

discretion of the new officers and board.

Upcoming Conferences

Michael Adas (908) 932-6747, 7908 and Phyllis Mach have announced the conference on "Religious Transformations: Colonial and Post-Colonial Encounters" will be held October 25-27, 1996, at Rutgers University, sponsored by the Rutgers Center for Historical Analysis, FEEGI, and Dr. Leonard Blusse, Director of the Institute for the History of European Expansion, University of Leiden. Following are the programs/papers:

October 25

Colonial Encounters

INDIA [Chair: Peter van der Veer, History, University of Amsterdam]
Joy Dixon [History, University of British Columbia]
"Waiting for the 'World Mother': Gender, Empire, and the Politics of Spirituality"
Richard Eaton [History, Woodrow Wilson Center]
"Conversion to Christianity of the Naga Tribes of Northwestern India in the British Colonial Period"
Gayuri Viswanathan [Comparative Literature, Columbia University]
"Silencing Heresy: Pandita Ramabai in England"
Keynote Address: Talal Asad [Anthropology, Johns Hopkins]

October 26

Morning

SOUTHEAST ASIA [Chair: Leonard Blusse, History, University of Leiden]

Ilana Miriam Gershon [Anthropology, University of Chicago]

"Phrases Before Swine: An Interpretation of the Paliu Cargo Cult Movement"

Elsbeth Locher-Scholten [History, University of Utrecht]

"Religious Encounters and the Family in Colonial Indonesia. Protestantism, Islam and the State on Women and Marriage, 1900-1942"

Henk Niemeijer

"The Interaction between Islam, Catholic and Protestant Missions in East Indonesia in Early 17th Century, as a Kind of Religious Frontier"

Afternoon

NATIVE [NORTH AND SOUTH] AMERICA: Moderator, Jim Gump, History, University of San Diego
Thomas Abercrombie [History, University of Miami]

"Counter-Reformations of Colonial and Postcolonial Andean Religiosity: Indian Idolatries and Heterodox Christianity, 1560-1680 and 1995"

Karen Ordahl Kupperman [History, New York University]

"The Meaning of Conversion in Sixteenth and early Seventeenth-Century English America"

Sarah Penry [History, University of Miami]

"Contesting Christianity in the Andes: Colonial Rebellion and Nationalist Historical Consciousness"

Grayson Wagstaff [Musicology,

Virginia Commonwealth University]
"The Senses, Religious Experience, and Death Rituals in Colonial Latin America"

October 27

Morning

ISLAM IN EUROPE [Chair: Phyllis Mack, History, Rutgers]
Gerdien Jonker [Religion, -University of Groningen]
"Islamic Tradition and the Place of Orthodoxy in Migration: The Emergence of Muslim -Denominations in Berlin"

Herman Obdeijn [History, Theology, University of Leiden]
"Islam as an Ethnic Marker for Moroccan Immigrants in the Netherlands"

Leora Auslander [History, University of Chicago]
"Muslim Headscarves in French Schools, the Crucifix in Bavarian Classrooms, School Prayer in the US"

Afternoon

RELIGION AND POST-COLONIAL CULTURES IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD [Moderator: Michael Adas, History, Rutgers]

Clifton Crais [History, Kenyon College]

"Not in a Distant Time: Poverty and the Political Imagination in South Africa, 1856-1994"

Jody Davie [Folklore, Drew University]

"The Ethnographer and the Other: A Secular Jewish Woman Confronts Episcopalians. The

Secular Jewish Woman as the Other"
 Lisa McAllister [Anthropology and Religion, Wesleyan University]
 "Voodoo in New York City"
 Richard Shain [History, Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science]
 "Water and Fire: The Emergence of an Etulo Traditional Religion

Institute of Nautical Archaeology of Texas A&M, Ships of Discovery, and the Corpus Christi Museum of Science and History. The theme is "*Seaports, Ships, and Central Places*," a topic of interest to many FEEGI members. For information, contact Dr. David Carlson, [409] 847-9248.

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 Marcos Albuquerque [Universidade Federal de Pernambuco] has completed the excavation of the *itoria* of Cristovao Jaques, in first Portuguese factory in Brazil, dating to 1516, on the coast of Pernambuco. The post was designed to facilitate the Brazilwood trade with Portugal and deny it to French interlopers. Artifacts from the lower stratum of the site revealed inter-ethnic contact extending back into the 16th Century. This coexistence continued in the later strata with a gradual tapering off of indigenous elements. The factory was constructed of wattle-and-daub plastered with lime on a stone foundation, in contrast to the brick construction of Dutch forts. Its success was dependent on friendly local Indians, who supplied much of the food and ceramics to the garrison, isolated as it was from Portugal. The factory served as an entrepôt for native goods from several regions.

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 The American Society for Ethnohistory will hold its 1996 annual meeting in the Portland Hilton [Portland, Oregon], November 7-10. Ethnohistory is an exciting interdisciplinary approach to the past that involves historical, archaeological and ethnographic sources. It is especially useful in early contact studies. Contact Jaqueline Peterson for further details at [360] 737-2179.

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 The conference on "The Jews and the Expansion of Europe to the West: 1450 to the Revolution for Independence in the Americas", sponsored by the John Carter Brown Library in Providence, Rhode Island, and originally scheduled for June, 1996, has been postponed until June 15-18, 1997.

RECENT RESEARCH

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 The American Historical Association will hold its annual meeting in New York City ca. January 2-5, 1997. The Society of Spanish and Portuguese Historians will again sponsor a panel on early expansion studies. More information will be forthcoming in the Fall FEEGI Newsletter.

Jim Gibson [York University] is editing and translating, with a Russian colleague, a Hakluyt Society volume of documents on Russian California, 1812-1841. The long-term project began a decade ago and will not be published until the end of this decade, perhaps to coincide with the 200th anniversary in 1999 of the founding of the Russian-America Company. Jim reports that the material is excellent--detailed and reliable. He is also finishing a book manuscript on the Fraser-Columbia brigade system, 1811-1847, for UBC Press. Finally, although now a Professor Emeritus, Jim will continue to teach a course on the geography of the former Soviet Union. Never a dull moment for Jim!

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 Valeda Lucena [Fundacao Joaquim Nabuco] has conducted archaeological studies on Obidos, a Brazilian defense post. Fort Pauxis [17th Century] and Fort Obidos [19th Century] are fully representative of the Portuguese colonial defense system designed to prevent the looting of natural resources by foreigners and to secure the territory. Important aspects connected to military architecture, weapons utility, and the speed of imported artifact

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 The 1997 Society for Historical Archaeology's Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology will be held at the Corpus Christi Marriott Bayfront, January 8-12. Hosts include the Department of Anthropology and

dispersal have been noted.

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Christopher DeCorse [Syracuse University] has been studying the early Portuguese presence in West Africa until the early 17th Century. During this period, European trade items were exchanged for gold in the Senegambia and Gold Coast. Substantial Portuguese forts were constructed during this period. Chris' work at Elmina has revealed Portuguese, Dutch and British presence, successively. A midden contains materials discarded by the Portuguese garrison--ceramics of 15th-16th Century Iberian contents and faunal remains.

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Ken Kelly [UCLA] has studied the later Portuguese presence along the Slave Coast and Benin. Small trading posts and ships dealt with slaves, tobacco and liquor from the late 17th Century. The town of Ouidah was exposed to new foods and material items. After 1758, a new era began in which Brazilian slave traders dominated. Freemen from Brazil transformed the local culture, especially in cuisine and in Brazilian-style Catholicism.

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Adeen Cremin [University of Sydney] has conducted research on the cultural impact of colonial crops on northeastern Portugal. In spite of a high rate of emigration and return, foreign food habits and methods of cultivation did not seem to significantly culturally

impact TraS-os-Montes, due to cultural conservatism and by the rise of permanent emigration.

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R. Ian Jack [University of Sydney] has examined the relationships among Henry the Navigator, the Order of Christ, and the town of Tamar. Religious and economic motives for expansion cannot be separated, the Order of Christ paying for much of the exploration. The growth of Tamar as an administrative center under Henry was aided by the wealth of new expansion.

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Maria Beltrao et al. [Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro] have conducted archaeological surveys of the Chapada Diamantina . in interior Bahia State, Brazil. They have reconstructed roadways of the 17th-19th Centuries. Rock art from the area contains elements of indigenous, Portuguese and maroon origins. Escaped slaves often decorated the rock faces with their own individual signs of identity--their band marks. She will curate her rock art exhibition in New York, Brazil, and Europe.

Faith in Sculpted Ivory: Only a Few Centimeters in Height, a Collection of Sacred Statuettes Laid the Foundation of European Culture in Asia.

In the 16th Century, while they were cutting down the former Atlantic Forest for Brazilwood, the Portuguese were also sailing in their caravels to the Orient. There in India, Ceylon, China and Japan, the countrymen of Cabral, likewise wielding the cross and sword, made a fortune in spices and ivory. From this remote and bloody time, Brazil ended up preserving a treasure in ivory. More than 200 sacred images were made during the 17th and 18th Centuries by Asian artists on order of Portuguese priests for the purpose of catechizing the unbelievers. The collection, belonging to the National Historical Museum of Rio de Janeiro, is important because it is probably the only one of this kind in the world. It is also precious because of the cultural syncretism in presenting Christian divinities with Oriental features. This patrimony will be exhibited beginning on March 28 in New York. Its centerpieces are the figures of the Child Jesus seen as a Buddha, and the Virgin Mary encumbered with extravagant draperies.

The collection was gathered gradually in Brazil between the 17th and 19th Centuries. It came in the holds of ships that traveled the Asian route. In the 1920's and 1930's, the collection was gathered together by the journalist Jose Luiz de Souza Lima. In debt, Souza Lima ended up pledging his treasure to the Office of the Economy in Rio. By decree of Getlio Vargas, the patrimony was finally donated to the museum in 1940. The latest person to be



bewitched by the collection was the American entrepreneur and patron of the arts, David Rockefeller, who was in Rio in 1933, and after becoming aware of it, decided to exhibit them in New York. The "Brazilian" works will be shown in the salons of the Americas Society, a club supported by entrepreneurs of the Americas to publicize the culture of the hemisphere.

Small in size, between ten and 30 centimeters in height, the specimens were carved with gouge and penknife by anonymous Asian artists. Beyond realistic perfection and care for details, the talent of these artists lies in the respect they had for the curved grain of the ivory. Following the shape of the ivory, Asian sculptors composed dynamic images, with Christ agonizing on the cross, with body contorted to the side.

One of the images, probably carved in India in the 17th Century, has Jesus lying in the same post in which Buddha died after 49 days of meditation. The Portuguese "tolerance" in their evangelization ought to be viewed as a catechal concession. To popularize Biblical characters among the pagans of the Orient, it was necessary to allow the saints to be assimilated in various ways with the pagan gods. By permitting this syncretism, the Jesuits ended up losing the forcefulness of their proselytization. As museologist Lucila Morais Santos has observed in a study of the collection, there was "an evaporation of meaning" of Christian context.

For lack of great private collectors, the ivory did not rise to high prices on the international market. It is estimated that this Brazilian patrimony is worth about 300,000 reais, a figure that, while modest for

works of art of this period, does not detract from the brilliance of the collection. For the Brazilian public, the good news about the collection is that, from the end of the year onward, it will gain an exclusive room for permanent exhibition in the National Museum of History.

[Translated from Vg ia magazine 29:8:85 [21 Feb. 1996]. Editoria Abril, Sao Paulo, Brazil.]

Evidence for a ca. 1522-25 Portuguese Colony in Canada

Editor's note: The feature article this year on the little-known Portuguese settlement of Fagundes in Canada is written by Brad Loewen, a Ph.D. candidate preparing his dissertation on the history of maritime technology at

the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, based on documents and archaeological collections of cooperage, ca. 1500-1750. He also works with the Archaeological Research Division of Parks Canada on the analysis of a 16th century Basque shipwreck site at Red Bay, Labrador.

It has long been known as an obscurity of history that the Portuguese nobleman Joao Alvaro Fagundes from Viana do Castelo, who explored and claimed the Atlantic coast from Maine to Cape Race in 1520-21, was also involved in sponsoring a colony on Cape Breton Island. Initiated some time between 1522 and about 1525, this venture is the first known European attempt to colonize Canada after the Norse era of contact. Sufficient documentary evidence exists to suggest that its location and physical remains may yet be found.

The apparent intent of Fagundes throughout his ventures in Terranova was to entrench his claim to a territory lying east of a vaguely-defined line separating the Spanish and Portuguese spheres of influence, and south of Cape Race where the claim of the Azorean family of Cortereal began. The industry which attracted Fagundes' attention to the region was a lucrative fishery, conducted by European fishermen who installed themselves along the coast in the summer and fall to dry their catches of "bacalao," or cod. The fishery was evidently subject to violent disputes over access to the

best shore stations, traceable to the early fifteenth century Iceland. The career of Fagundes highlights the mingled histories of the official voyages of reconnaissance, fishing revenues, and sovereignty in sixteenth-century Terranova.

The evidence relating to the Portuguese colony was summarized in the 1930s by Ganong, to which nothing substantial has been added. The references to the colony are known, giving us its location on Cape Breton and its approximate date, but the rest of the story remains shrouded. A Portuguese source written by a descendant of Fagundes in 1570 speaks of the loss of contact, except for the reports of passing Basque mariners. Not mentioned by Ganong is a reference from a French routier from 1549 which says that local people, presumably fishermen, put an end to the doleful venture by killing the colonists.

Based on his toponymic analysis of early maps, Ganong advances two possible sites for the colony on Cape Breton Island: Mira Bay or, more likely, Spanish Bay in Sydney Harbour. It may be added that Mira Bay is a shallow, exposed water unsuited for navigation, with a sandy, windswept littoral that does not invite agriculture. Sydney Harbour is urbanized today, making archaeology difficult. The evidence is confused by reports of another Portuguese overwintering complete with domestic animals, likely at Sable Island during the

1560s. Earlier papers by Patterson and Haliburton, influenced by the local knowledge of physical remains, led to a site at St. Peter's near the Strait of Canso, subsequently found to be a later French fishing station. Ganong also noted the 1607 discovery of European cultural remains at Advocate Harbour on the north side of the Minas Basin, which he presented without conviction as another possible site of the Fagundes colony.

Analysis of typographical information in the 1570 Portuguese document suggests that to these possible locations may be added St. Anne's Bay, one of the most fertile and most beautiful coasts of Cape Breton. The document states that some 45 or 50 years earlier certain noblemen of Viana do Castelo formed an association with a view to settle a part of "Terra Nova do Bacalhao"...

...as in truth they did in a nau and a caravel, but finding the region to which they were bound, very cold, they sailed along the coast from east to west until they reached that running northeast and southwest, and they were settled. And as they had lost their ships, nothing further was heard from them, save from the Basques who continue to visit that coast in search of the many articles to be obtained there...

Here two comments may be made. We can only infer that the bearings in the document are based on the pole star, and not on magnetic

north, which in Nova Scotia today is some 28 ° west of true north. Second, the reference to continue visits by Basques, under Spanish jurisdiction, indicates that the colony's intent failed, whatever its fate may have been. Returning to the text, the site of the settlement is described further:

This is at Cape Breton, at the beginning of the coast that runs north, in a beautiful bay, where there are many people and goods of much value and many nuts, chestnuts, grapes (*berries?*) and other fruits, whereby it is clear that the soil is rich.

To this document we may add a passage from the *routier* of Jean Alfonse, a pilot from a Portuguese family who settled at Saintes in Poitou, a coast with significant Basque commercial colonies during the late middle ages. Alfonse also directs us to Cape Breton Island, here called the island of Sant Iehan, and give us a clue as to the fate of the colony:

...Passe le cap de Ras tourne la coste a l'Oest iusques au gouffre de S. Iehan. Auant que to t'approches dudit gouffre to en trouerras vn autre, qui fait de la Terre-neufue vne isle, & s'assemble avec l'autre duquel nous auons desia parle. Toutes ces terres sont hautes montaignes.

Au gouffre S. Iehan y ha vne isle, qui se nomme S. Iehan, qui ha bien trente ou quarante lieues de coste, & bien quinze

ou vingt lieues de large, & est au milieu du destroit. Elle est toute peulee de gens, qui sont comme ceux de la Terre-neufue. Hespagne, la terre est quasi a mesme hauteur.

Autrefois les Portugalois ont voulu peupler la terre qui est la plus basse, mais les gees du pays les feirent faillir d'entreprinse, & tuerent tous ceux qui estoient venuz.

Au Sud de ceste isle bien deux cens lieues en la mer, est plantee vne grande isle, qu'on nomme les Sept-citez, que l'on dit estre peulee de gens.

Au Sudoest d'icy bien trois cens lieues, y ha vne autre isle nommee la Vernude.

We are led to Cape Breton Island by two facts, first by the dimensions of the island, about 200 kilometers by 100, and second by the fact that one can sail directly south for 1,100 kilometers and arrive at Bermuda, called Seven Cities, and on again 1,700 kilometers to arrive in the Antilles.

Can further evidence about the Viana do Castelo colonist be anticipated? Three possible avenues of inquiry may be suggested. First, a reexamination of Portuguese toponymy, as found in early cartography, may be due. Apart from evidence relating directly to the colony, recent appraisal of the same cartographic evidence from a Basque linguistic perspective has built upon the pioneering work of Ganong,

Prowse, and HARRISSEE. Based on the Basque work, a comparable analysis of Portuguese toponymy would add much to our knowledge of Portuguese activities in sixteenth-century Terranova.

Second, an archaeological survey of possible sites might be fruitful. The lost ships may lie nearby (including an example of the much-sought Portuguese caravel), while two shiploads of colonists would leave significant physical traces on land

A third avenue would be a return to Portuguese archival collections. a review of documentary holdings in Viana do Castelo shows that new light on the colonists cannot be expected there. The earliest parish registers contained in the Arquivo Distrital de Viana do Castelo, which might contain records of services for departing colonists or people who died overseas, begin in 1550. These registers were transferred to Viana do Castelo in 1895 from the medieval administrative seat of Braga. The registers held at Viana do Castelo begin as a fully developed collection, indicating that earlier registers for the region existed, possibly held at Braga or at the Torre do Tomba in Lisbon. The Arquivo Distrital de Viana do Castelo contains several important record books, but little of a systematic nature from the sixteenth century. The notarial acts for the town, housed in the Arquivo Distrital, commenced in 1590. Here again, it is possible that older acts were recorded in Braga. Most early Portuguese

records have been assembled in the Torre do Tombo, especially in the imposing Corpo Cronologico, which has often been plumbed and never fails to surprise. Since a relation between the cod fishery and the Viana do Castelo colonists can be hypothesized, the activity of the men of Aveiro, were the Terranova fishery was based, assume special importance. A few records from 1512-13 relating to the fishery remain in Aveiro, and information on the Aveiro fleet in the sixteenth century can be gleaned from documents deposited in Lisbon.

The information on Fagundes himself that may be gleaned from archives in Viana do Castelo has recently been summarized - from the first time his name appears in 1498, to the last record of his activity in 1521, and evidence from 1523 that he is already dead -but no new details of his Terranova ventures have come to light.

Brad Loewen
Ottawa
21.10.1992

Itinerario: European Journal of Overseas History

As you may be aware, one of the central aims of FEEGI is to strengthen trans-Atlantic exchange on issues of European expansion. Itinerario, the premier European quarterly journal on the history of European overseas expansion, has been adopted as the official journal

of the forum. Pat Seed (Rice University) and Michael Adas (Rutgers University) have been added to the board of editors to facilitate this exchange. Either may be contacted with questions about potential articles and reviews. Expansion scholars, including promising graduate students, are encouraged to submit inquiries. FEEGI members will want to support their journal with a subscription of \$35.00 (SU.S.) per annum. American subscribers can avoid costly foreign exchange rates by sending checks directly to Itinerario, c/o The John Carter Brown Library, Box 1894, Providence, RI 02912, (401) 8632725.

FEEGI Membership Information

FEEGI welcomes members of diverse interests and from many disciplines who share an interest in European expansion and its effects. Whether you are a historian, geographer, anthropologist, literary scholar, or art historian, there is something for you in FEEGI. We hope to double our membership this year and sponsor an even more spectacular array of conferences and events. The cost of membership for a year is only \$10.00. This includes a biannual newsletter listing conferences, research, publications, and articles of interest. Dues are payable in Fall. Memberships not renewed by January 31, are dropped from good standing. Send memberships (new or renewals) to Prof. Tom Cohen, FEEGI Treasurer, Oliveira Lima

Library, Catholic University of America, Washington, DC 20064. Tom indicates that only 64 of our maximum of 104 members have renewed this year, leaving FEEL I with a bank balance of \$868.48.

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Call for Newsletter Contributions

The FEEGI newsletter is intended to draw together our diverse membership and provide a conduit of valuable information for scholarly networking. Its success

is dependent on reader contributions. Send information on conferences, research, and book reviews to the editor: Bob Hoover, Social Sciences Department, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, CA 93407, (805) 544-2528 fax.

News Deadline: October 20, 1996.

Recent Publications

The latest issue of *Itinerario* features an interview with H. L. Wesseling, generally credited as the founder of the Leiden Center for the History of European Expansion, with which FEEGI is affiliated. In this piece, Wesseling summarizes his original concept of the Center: "As far as I am concerned, European expansion is a fascinating subject. It is one of two possibilities to think on a world-historical level. One is macro-sociology, which means looking at a certain problem in various different parts of the world, and the other one is to study the world-historical process. And in that the history of European expansion is unique. It has not always been there, and one day it will not be there any more. That makes it a historical process. The cultural, mental, and economic --not political -- unification of the world is a historical process which has taken place in time. You can ask what its origins, development, and periodisation have been. And that, fundamentally, is my approach."

The new book by Felipe Fernndez-AArmesto, *Millenium: A History of the Last Thousand Years* (1995) necessarily has much in it of interest to FEEGI members, although generally one of Fernandez-Armesto's aims seems to be to minimize somewhat the special significance of European expansion in an era when other cultures were also expanding. For example, from p. 308: "Despite the shortcomings of the missionaries or of their congregations, the enormous extension of the frontiers of [Buddhism, Islam, and Christianity] remains one of the most conspicuous features of the early-modern history of the world. Buddhism and Islam expanded into territories contiguous with their existing heartlands; by overleaping the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, Christianity registered a spectacular difference In the long run, the sheer size of the New World counted for most. By Catholic domination of the American missions, the losses of followers and revenues inflicted on Rome by the Reformation in Europe were reduced to the proportions of a local difficulty. The exclusion of Islam from the western hemisphere helped to ensure that when the Americas made up and exceeded their demographic lost ground in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, Muslim preponderance among world civilizations slipped.

[Thus] In the balance of resources, Christendom acquired, in the era of evangelization, vital extra weight."

We cannot fail to take note of certain "Expansion" activities by the leadership of FEEGI. Members will be interested in a series of pamphlets published by the American Historical Association under the general editorship of Prof. Michael Adas, Entitled "Essays on Global and Comparative History," many of the pamphlets that have already appeared relate closely to FEEGI interests. The most recent essay in the series is *Shapes in World History in Twentieth-Century Scholarship* by Jerry H. Bentley, which reviews global thinking by philosophers, social scientists, and professional historians. Adas is on the executive committee of FEEGI and the editorial board of *Itinerario*.

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FEEGI's past president, George Winus, has just published *Portugal, The Pathfinder: Journeys from the Medieval toward the Modern World, 1300 -ca. 1600* (Madison, Wisconsin, 1995). The work, which is a special publication of the LusoBrazilian Review, contains some eighteen essays, including five by Winus himself and contributions also by a number of other wellknown historians of Portuguese expansion.

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It is one of the explicit purposes of FEEGI to push the college curriculum in early modern history into taking grater account of the significance of the Portuguese in

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this period. Insofar as European expansion deserves attention as a thematic focus for teaching, those nations that played major roles in the process of expansion deserve proportionate attention, most notably Portugal and the Netherlands, both of which are vastly neglected as subjects of undergraduate and graduate study in the United States. Portugal and the Netherlands were amazing maritime powers in their day, and maritime history is closely intertwined with the history of European expansion. Readers will be interested in learning of two other collections of essays that fall under the maritime rubric, both edited by John H. Hattendorf of the Naval War College in Newport, Rhode Island. *Maritime History: Vol. I, The Age of Discovery* and *Maritime History: Vol. II, The Eighteenth Century* are published by Krieger, P. O. Box 9542, Melbourne, FL 32902 and each contains nearly twenty lectures that were presented at NEH Summer

Institutes at the John Carter Brown Library, one in 1992 and one in 1993. Many distinguished historians of the European conquest of the oceans were participants.

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A Heresia dos Indios by Ronaldo Vainhos throws light on a new and revealing facet of the Portuguese conquest of America. During the 16th century, European colonizers were harried by a religious phenomenon, among the Tupi of Bigel - the quest for "holiness" through the medium of dances, trances, and hymns in the midst of the inebriating tobacco smoke. This book, therefore, is a microhistoric study of indigenous "society" of the Jaguaripe at the end of the 16th century and of inquisitorial action taken against this incipient syncretism. Sao Paulo: *Cia dos Letras*, 1995, 275 pp.

Robert Weddle's trilogy of Spanish influence in the Gulf of Mexico is mandatory reading for those interested in the Southeast in the early contact period. Spanish Sea: The Gulf of Mexico in North American Discovery, 1500-1685

portrays the Gulf, the theatre from which the Spanish tried to conquer, explore, and settle North America's interior. The French Thorn: Rival Explorers in the Spanish Sea, 1682-1762 is the story of 17th and 18th century rivalry between Spain and France for the Gulf Coast region from Mexico to peninsular Florida. Changing Tides: Twilight and Dawn in the Spanish Sea, 1763-1803 is a finale of political intrigues, hurricanes, shipwrecks, and rich historiography that marks the period. All can be obtained from Texas A & M University Press.

