

ABSTRACTS

Miguel Alarcão, “Uma Santa e Três Cavaleiros: a Propósito da Igreja Paroquial do Lumiar”.

In January 2018, a death in the family took us to the Parish Church of St. John Baptist, in Lumiar. While waiting for the service, our attention was drawn to the following inscription on the northern wall, transcribed in modern Portuguese: “Aqui nestas três sepulturas jazem enterrados os três cavaleiros ibernios que trouxeram a cabeça da bem aventurada Santa Brizida virgem natural de Ibernia cuja relíquia está nesta capela per memória do qual os oficiais da mesa da bem-aventurada Santa mandaram fazer este em Janeiro de 1283”. This allusion to three medieval knights prompted us to carry out some research on these events, as well as on the Irish Saint herself.

Gabriela Gândara Terenas, “‘From Britannic Heroes to the Glorious Alliance’: (Re)Configurations of the British in Portuguese Peninsular War Poetry (1808-1814)”.

Focussing on Portuguese poems written and published between 1808 and 1814, the present article analyses how their authors viewed Great Britain and its intervention on Portuguese soil, inevitably reflecting the spirit of the times whilst creating imagotypes of the British soldiers and their principal leaders, such as Wellington and Beresford, and the supreme figurehead of the allied nation,

King George III. Although the British presence in Portugal suffered a number of vicissitudes during the period under study – one may recall the notorious Convention of Sintra (1808), the arrogance of the British officers during the organisation of the Portuguese Army (1809 onwards), the pillage and destruction during the French retreat (1809 and 1810) and, above all, Wellington’s scorched-earth tactics – the poems clearly convey an image of admiration towards the Other. This image of virtual veneration towards a nation which was not always a loyal and generous ally was the outcome of a number of circumstances which are dealt with in this article, amongst which the following may be mentioned: the time of writing – both from the social and literary viewpoints – the political and military situation and the propagandistic nature of a number of the poems which were published in the contemporary press.

John Clark and José Baptista de Sousa, “John Russell’s visits to Portugal in 1808–9, 1810, 1812 and 1814, with a Fragment of a Journal of his Expedition in 1809”.

The present article aims to acquaint the readers with Lord John Russell’s relation with Portugal, his travels through the country and his novel *A Nun of Arrouca*, in the hope of exciting the curiosity of students and young researchers in the area of Anglo-Portuguese Studies and thus, perhaps, indirectly contributing for future studies on this astonishing individual. Hence, rather than consisting in a critical essay on Lord Russell, the article provides reference materials for further investigation, including a transcription of a small fragment of his diary written while in Évora in July 1809, preserved at the Public Record Office, as well as extracts of his correspondence.

Rogério Miguel Puga, “Da Estética da Sujidade às Paisagens Culinária, Monumental e Religiosa: Representações de Portugal em Guerra durante a Visita de Lord Byron (1809) no Diário de Viagem de John Cam Hobhouse”.

This article deals with the representation of Portugal and Lord Byron’s visit to Lisbon, Sintra and Alentejo (1809) in the diary that John Cam Hobhouse started to write in Latin. I analyse the diary’s aesthetics of filth and violence, and the author’s representation of sound, smell, and foodscapes to represent the Portuguese impoverished natural, social and religious landscapes during the Penseinular War.

Malyn Newitt, “The Rise and Decline of Porto Grande (Cabo Verde): a Microcosm of Anglo-Portuguese Relations”.

Porto Grande and the city of Mindelo came into existence in the 19th century to provide coal for steam shipping lines, most of which were British. As the port/city grew in importance the relationship of the British coaling companies with the Portuguese authorities and the local Cape Verdian population became increasingly tense. The Portuguese complained of the high price of coal, the British companies complained of the lack of infrastructure in the port and increasingly of the lack of law and order. The Cape Verdians, for their part, flocked to Mindelo to seek work, to take part in contraband trade and to stowaway on board ships bound for America or Brazil. These tensions worked themselves out against a background of recurrent drought and famine. These issues came to a head in an incident in September 1922 which throws a vivid light on the political and cultural misunderstandings which have marked Anglo-Portuguese relations over the centuries.

Susana Amante, Véronique Delplancq, Ana Costa Lopes e Susana Relvas, “Translation and Re-IMAGE[I]nation as locus and focus in *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*”.

Both Translation Studies and Literature for Children and Young Adults were neglected areas that only recently have received scholarly attention, crossing borders to be studied under a comprehensive multidisciplinary and holistic approach. However, the fact that this approach blends disciplines, particularly translating languages and cultures – and, even more specifically, with children and adolescents in mind – poses ethical queries. Fundamental questions about the representations that are conveyed in source texts and particularly in their corresponding translations are therefore brought up: do these books follow domestication or foreignisation strategies? Can translations be regarded as the locus of resistance or, on the other hand, are they sites that allow us to imagine different nations as exotic communities and map them outside the boundaries of modern landscapes? In this paper, we will attempt to address these questions, focusing on *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, by Mark Twain. As the main conclusion, we highlight the current trend in which translations are read as liminal spaces, a form of mediation; they are the Third Space, building bridges for fruitful intercultural dialogue and mutual understanding.

João Paulo Ascenso Pereira da Silva, “Aubrey Bell and *Portugal of the Portuguese* (1915): a Preview of the Future of Portugal in the Political Turmoil of the First Republic”.

Rightly considered one of the most distinguished of all British Lusophiles and Hispanists of the twentieth century, Aubrey Bell (1881-1950) produced a vast and diversified oeuvre spanning many decades. His works spread knowledge of Portuguese letters and culture ranging as they did from the translation and publication of classic texts to monographs and critical studies, all of which reflect his

particular predilection for the medieval and Renaissance periods. At the same time, Bell wrote works on the life, character and culture of the Portuguese that reflect a profound knowledge of the country and its people. This was the fruit of decades of direct contact with the national reality (1911-1940), his numerous travels around mainland Portugal and, naturally, his own thorough research. In this particular context, a work that is worth highlighting is *Portugal of the Portuguese* (1915), a mixture of travel guide and historiographical essay in which the author provides a detailed account of the Portuguese political panorama between the *Ultimatum* and the first years of the Republican regime. A close examination of *Portugal of the Portuguese* lead us to see we are dealing with a work that is somewhat unbalanced in its conception. This hypothesis springs from the fact that the topics of the first nine chapters make it seem in every way like a guide book aimed at potential British travellers since quite a detailed picture of a wide variety of aspects of the national reality are to be found there. However, from chapter X on, the author suddenly starts to provide a detailed account of Portuguese social and political life in the period between the *Ultimatum* and 1915. Besides its eminently historiographical nature, this could appear at first glance to be a 'narrative' of a propaganda nature or an authentic anti-republican and counter-revolutionary manifesto, similar in every way to the pamphlets that proliferated in Great Britain in the period following the establishment of the Portuguese republic and especially up until December 1917 when Sidónio Pais took power. Although *Portugal of the Portuguese* has undeniable merit from the cultural, ethnographic, historical and literary point of view, it is important to stress that the analysis it contains of the political events following the Regicide and the establishment of the Republic is far from being an impartial and reliable document of Portuguese life in the first decades of the twentieth century. For ideological and perhaps personal reasons, Aubrey Bell launches a violent attack on the republican government and on the political class in general. Most of the reforms brought in by the new regime as well as the political directives adopted at the time are subjected to a systematic

scrutiny, inspected globally through a “black magnifying glass”, one that covers the whole of the national reality in a distinctly sombre tone. In fact, at no time does the author seem to see anything positive in the political decisions taken at the time, with his arguments being tendentious and violent. We can say without any doubt that Aubrey Bell’s ultra-conservative arguments result in the systematic demonisation of the First Republic, something very characteristic of most of the authors ideologically positioned on the right wing of the political spectrum.

Paul Melia, “Ralph Fox’s Exposure of Portuguese Military Support for Spanish Nationalism and British Wilful Ignorance”.

Ralph Fox travelled to Portugal in the autumn of 1936 to expose the country’s supply of arms and aircraft to the Spanish Nationalist army, in contravention of the Non-Intervention Agreement. It was also the year when the rise of Fascism saw left-wing parties across Europe unite to defeat the threat. However, many on the Right, such as British Conservatives, thought of the Soviet Union and Communism as a greater danger. The result was that in the early stages of the Spanish Civil War reports by Britons like Ralph Fox to prevent intervention by Germany, Italy and Portugal had no chance of thwarting the Fascist powers in their war against the recently elected Spanish government. From evidence now available, especially British Foreign Office documents, in British government and diplomatic circles there was little or no interest in the illegal support given to Franco’s campaign or the atrocities they subsequently committed. Much more troubling for them was the prospect of Communist influence over Spain and possibly Portugal. It meant that from the start the Non-Intervention Agreement was a compromise which functioned more to placate the British Right than to contain the conflict in Spain.

Jorge Almeida e Pinho, “Dialect Usage in *Sophia’s Secret Translation*”.

Writers use dialects to convey information for readers to capture a detailed depiction of characters. This may look offensive and insulting to minorities, but it is a simple and common literary strategy and not a manipulative device. In *Sophia’s Secret*, by Susanna Kearsley, the historical moment deals with verbal transits ranging from the discussion about the dignity of vernaculars to conflicts and alliances at that moment in Europe’s history and Atlantic geopolitics. How can a current globalized usage of English as *Lingua Franca* cope with the needs of adapting to local cultures and how does translation emulate such dialectal uses, especially in an Anglo-Portuguese context?