

## ABSTRACTS

1. Ceia, Carlos, "Portugal como fim do mundo em *Where Are the Snows*, de Maggie Gee"

*Where Are the Snows* (1991), by Maggie Gee, is a novel that studies the different aspects of two mature lovers selfishness who give up of the paternal responsibility for their adolescent children, abandoning them, and leaving out to a global adventure that includes a passage through Portugal. The problems of the human condition are treated in parallel to the problems of the world, which in Gee's fiction come down to ecological questions. Portugal is a symbolic passageway in this novel: it is the end of the world not only in the historical image of the last place on earth before the endless sea that our discoverers of the past wanted to explore but also as a place where some of the idiosyncrasies of the protagonists reveal to the reader.

2. Gomes, Diogo José, "A Legislação Régia no Início do Século XIII: Afonso II de Portugal (1211) e João de Inglaterra (1215)"

In 1211, with the clergy and nobility alarmed by the potential growth of royal power, and with a civil war looming in his political horizon, Afonso II of Portugal proclaimed a general body of laws to be applied to all his subjects without exemption. Four years later, in England, John *Lackland*, after a short civil war, would also be compelled to sign a document determining the rights of (some of) his subjects. Both monarchs, faced with strong opposition and fearing for their throne, resorted to legislation as a way of pacifying their subjects and guaranteeing their own continuity in power. This article tries to find the common ground in both bodies of law, by analyzing their contents and structure, first separately and then comparatively, in order to ascertain whether these (so far considered as totally separate) bodies of law do

or do not represent similar strategies pursued by two 13<sup>th</sup> century kings in order to preserve and affirm their personal power whilst at the same time keeping their subjects contented and controlled.

3. Casimiro, Tânia Manuel, “Faiança Portuguesa na Inglaterra e na Irlanda”

More than seven hundred Portuguese faience ceramic objects were identified in England and Ireland, exported between 1590 and 1720. These were found in domestic, industrial and commercial archaeological contexts, and reveal that these wares were appreciated by high status families such as nobles and merchants. Although represented by many forms, plates, bowls and bottles with Chinese styled decoration were the most frequent, certainly decorating the interior of many households across the country.

4. Sousa, José Baptista de, “Lisbon declared for Doña Maria’: Convidados e *habitués* portugueses da Holland House nos anos de 1802-1838”

The Holland House Dinner Books, a set of eight manuscript volumes deposited at the British Library, contain a daily and exhaustive record of the guests of Lord and Lady Holland between 1799 and 1845. The Dinner Books are a valuable source of historical and biographic information because they facilitate the contextualization of facts and personalities – leading to interesting findings and conclusions. We hope that this article, and especially the appendix – a comprehensive inventory of all Portuguese guests at Holland House between 1802 and 1838 – will be valuable to scholars who work on the political and cultural history of the early nineteenth century, and above all to those interested in Anglo-Portuguese political and diplomatic relations.

5. Lopes, António, “Comércio em tempos de guerra: a correspondência de Samuel Farrer – Parte 2 (setembro de 1812-Junho de 1813)”

The article consists of the second part of the translated correspondence between Samuel Farrer, residing in Lisbon,

and his brother Thomas, of Farnley, Leeds, from September 1812 to June 1813. In his letters, Samuel writes about the wool trade between England and Portugal, the state of the Portuguese economy, the way in which commercial transactions are carried out, the circumstances of the transport of merchandise, the quality of the wool cloths and their manufacturing process, fashions, business opportunities, Wellington's military victories and the preparations for his welcome reception in Lisbon, among many other topics.

6. Castanheira, Maria Zulmira, "Seeing and Admiring: The Formative Journey of José Félix Henriques Nogueira to Britain in 1853"

José Félix Henriques Nogueira (1823-1858), journalist, writer and politician with republican ideals whom historian Joel Serrão defined as one of the key personalities of mid-nineteenth-century Portugal, undertook in 1853 a journey, both for leisure and study purposes, to Spain, France, Belgium, Germany and Britain with a view to gathering knowledge which might prove of use to the reform plans which he dreamt of for Portugal. In 1857 he began publishing his 'Travel Memoirs' in the periodical *Arquivo Pittoresco*, interrupted by the sudden death of the author. The ten chapters he succeeded in publishing regard his visit to London exclusively.

This article analyses how Henriques Nogueira narrates his experience of travelling in the United Kingdom, precisely the nation in which railways and steamers had recently made possible the industrialisation of leisure. Coming from a peripheral, poor, underdeveloped country, his visit to London – a centre of power, progress and prestige – represented for the author the materialisation of a dream, the chance to acquaint himself with the 'magnificent aspects of a new world, the world of civilisation'. My article also focuses on the relation of the traveller with the foreign space, his reaction to the unknown, the author's gaze at the 'social', conditioned by his interests and ideology, the articulation in his discourse of hetero and self-images, the more or less explicit presence of intercultural comparison processes, in sum, how Henriques Nogueira's narrative, as a locus for the construction of memory, records an inebriating and enriching travel experience, a rending of horizons where the visited Other appears to the foreigner as a civilisational model from which

he can extract useful examples for projects of political and cultural renovation in his own country.

7. Neves, Marco António Franco, “A Discreta Aliança: a Imprensa Portuguesa e a Inglaterra no Tricentenário de Camões”

This article analyses how the Portuguese press looked at England and Anglo-Portuguese relations during the commemoration of the tercentenary of the death of Luís de Camões, in 1880. This commemoration was an opportunity for the press to reflect on the Portuguese History, especially on the past glory and subsequent decadence of Portugal, since Camões was, by 1880, a symbol of that lost glory. A reflection on the History of Portugal would supposedly include multiple references to Portugal’s oldest ally, England. However, in fact, when analysing articles published during 1880, we find relatively few references to England, contrasting with multiple references to other European countries and their own commemorations and translations of Camões. This article tries to analyse the reasons for this scarcity of references to England.

8. Benmansour, Katarzyna, “*In Portugal* (1912): Aubrey Bell’s depiction of Portuguese society under the First Republic”

The following article provides an overview of Aubrey Fitz Gerald Bell’s work and achievement, with specific focus on *In Portugal*, a travelogue that dates from 1912 and relates the lusophile’s journey through this country from 1911.

This text is the result of a systematic, qualitative research, based on the analysis and critical reading of primary and secondary literature. Our study comprises a detailed survey of evidence from Bell’s travelogue; it also includes a compilation of analytical data that is presented into two tables (the occurrences of the word “picturesqueness” and “colour” in four publications of Aubrey Bell).

It has been endeavoured to outline Aubrey Bell’s depiction of Portuguese society and reality under the First Republic. During his journey the lusophile became familiar with the countryside, the varieties of the Portuguese language, customs, as well as with the many aspects of Portuguese life. The author would invariably glorify the country’s landscape, its rich flora and the simple-ways of Portuguese rural life,

contrasting it with the commercial and cosmopolitan life of the capital that, in the eyes of Bell, was no longer compatible with the heritage of traditional culture and the values associated with it.

9. Puga, Rogério Miguel, “All Lisbon is an aquarelle... like a town in dreamland’: *Ekphraseis e Paisagens Acústicas e Ecológicas em Moments in Portugal or Land of the Laurel* (1939), de *Lady Lowther*”

In 1939, Alice Lowther, née Blight (d. Bournemouth, 20-11-1939), better known as *Lady Lowther*, published *Moments in Portugal or Land of the Laurel*, which consists of excerpts from the diary she kept during her travels in mainland Portugal after visiting Madeira, between April and May 1936, three years before her death and shortly before the Spanish Civil War. This paper deals mainly with the initial section of the work and analyses themes such as the traveller’s perception, the lyrical representation of ecological landscapes and soundscapes of the Portuguese capital (ecocriticism), paratextual elements and narrative strategies such as intertextuality, ie, the inter-arts dialogue in twentieth-century Travel Writing.