

## ABSTRACTS

1. Miguel Alarcão, **“‘Identity Matters’: Notes Towards a(n) (In)Definition of ‘English’ Identity in the Report on the Conquest of Lisbon (1147)”**

Drawing collaterally upon terms and concepts of contemporary culture(al) studies, this article seeks to read *De Expugnatione Lyxbonensi* – the longest account of all those written on the conquest of Lisbon (1147) – in the light of possible historical-(con)textual marks of an Anglo-Norman (or perhaps still English and Norman) identity, rather than just (or already)an ‘English’ one. In fact, what makes sense is, in our view, that undefined(inable?) degree of (in)differentiation or ethnic “hybridity”, signaling the reshaping of ongoing identity processes under way and at work in mid-12<sup>th</sup> century England.

2. Karen Bennett, **“‘Like a Candle under a Bushel...’: Rhetorical Identities in Portugal and England (16<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> centuries)”**

This paper offers a historical approach to the oft-remarked differences between Portuguese and English writing styles, tracing their particularities back to the Early Modern period when Protestant and Catholic identities became differentiated not only through religious practice and dogma, but also through their attitudes to architecture, art, dress and indeed rhetoric. Of the three Classical styles of rhetoric, the English Protestants adopted the Plain style as the only one suitable for the new scientific knowledge that was in the ascendancy, while Catholics, led by the Jesuits in the context of the Counter-Reformation, became identified with the Grand style – the verbal equivalent of the ornate Baroque in architecture and art. The paper looks

at several moments in history when these two rhetorical attitudes came into conflict, finishing with a brief discussion of the rhetorical dilemma facing humanities authors in Portugal today in the context of globalization.

3. Mariana Gonçalves, **“Travelling through Portugal at the End of the Seventeenth Century: William Bromley’s Impressions of the Portuguese Kingdom”**

In 1694, moved by the “love to foreign travel”, the English gentleman William Bromley travelled through the Iberian Peninsula and in Portugal visited Lisboa, Coimbra, Aveiro, Porto, Guimarães, Braga, Viana do Castelo, Caminha and Vila Nova de Cerveira. At that time, Portugal maintained good relations with England, due to an alliance between the two nations that had been established by the marriage, in 1662, of Charles II of England to the Portuguese *infanta* D. Catarina de Bragança, sister of the new King D. Pedro II, and that helped Portugal to strengthen its independence from Spain. This paper aims to analyse how this English traveller observes the Portuguese towns and people, as well as their way of living and presenting themselves and their country. By accompanying Bromley’s physical journey from Lisbon to the North of Portugal on his way to Spain, the reader may also sense constant movement, as Bromley does not much expand his written account about any town in particular, mainly describing a few elements and customs that caught his attention and quickly moving on to the next destination. Some examples of topics imprinted in this traveller’s mind, given that he chose to mention them, are the summer country houses, the University of Coimbra, the main products traded by Portugal, or the way Portuguese women and men dressed and their fiery temper. This account allows us to see how an Englishman at the end of the seventeenth century perceives this Other, the Portuguese, and how his opinions about the country and its people, which are mostly very negative, result from the clash between English and Portuguese sensibilities and manners.

4. Laura Martínez-García, **“A Defence of Whig Feminism in Centlivre’s Portuguese Plays *The Wonder! A Wom-***

***an Keeps a Secret (1714) and Mar-plot; or the Second Part of The Busy Body (1710)***

This paper explores Lisbon's role in two of Centlivre's Portuguese plays and argues that the capital was chosen as the setting of these works, not just for comedic or literary reasons, but as a symbol for the author's political ideas and as a tool to explore the power struggle between two social systems. Although Lisbon seems to be a very plausible meeting place for the English, Portuguese and Spanish, a place where the three nations met and carried out their business transactions, it is also chosen as an exotic location where sexual intrigues and tales of seduction are commonplace. Furthermore, and more interestingly, Lisbon has a deeper dimension which makes these plays take on a more profound meaning: the city acts, first, as a distancing tool that allows for the creation of a *déplacement* that is the perfect vehicle for the author's criticism of Tory conservatism and her defence of Whig politics. Secondly, and more importantly, the city, as the meeting point of different nationalities which represent opposite world views, works as a "neutral" battlefield upon which the ideas of the old deployment of alliance class with the newly arrived gender and class notions of the deployment of sexuality.

5. Rogério Miguel Puga, **"The Epistolary Novel as Travel Writing: the Portuguese Imagotype and the Anglo-Portuguese Dimension of *The Forest of Comalva, a Novel; Containing Sketches of Portugal, Spain and France* (1809), by Mary Hill"**

In 1809, during the Peninsular War, the unknown author Mary Hill published the epistolary novel *The Forest of Comalva, A Novel; Containing Sketches of Portugal, Spain and France* (3 vols.), whose narrators, especially Frederic Hamilton, exchange letters that narrate travels, experiences and intimate feelings. This article analyses the narrative as an epistolary novel and travel writing, as well as the self-stereotype of 'Britishness' in comparison to the (national) identity of the Continental Others, namely the Portuguese, a confrontation that is made possible by the Grand Tour.

6. John Clarke and José Baptista de Sousa, **“The Reception of the Braganças in England as Recorded in the British Press, 1827-1851”**

This article investigates the Braganças' visits to Britain in the period 1827-1851, as recorded in the British press and other contemporary sources. It consists mostly of information collected by José Baptista de Sousa for his doctoral thesis *Portugal and Holland House, 1793-1840*, submitted to the University of Buckingham in 2015. Some material not used in the thesis is included here. Owing to its biographical interest for those who study Anglo-Portuguese relations in the second quarter of the 19th century, we thought it would be useful to publish it in the *Journal of Anglo-Portuguese Studies*.

7. Paulo Oliveira Ramos, **“Robert Bisset Scott and his “Roman Remains at Lisbon”**

R. B. S., a military writer born in 1774, came to Portugal in 1830. Two years later he published the article “Roman Remains at Lisbon” in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. This is a survey of archaeological remains of the Roman period the author found in and around Lisbon as well as a detailed description of the city's eighteenth-century aqueduct and its underground network of canals built to supply the Portuguese capital with water. Moreover, this article importantly offered English language readers a translation of two of the most remarkable documents in the history of heritage preservation in Portugal: the Royal Decree of 20 August 1721 and its successor, the Decree of 4 February 1802.

8. Maria Zulmira Castanheira, **“The Victorian Traveller as Other: Stereotypes and Humour in the Periodical Press of Portuguese Romanticism”**

The past three decades have seen a great deal of attention paid in the Social Sciences and Humanities to the theme of travel and travel writing; there have been countless, multi-disciplinary studies on these matters. Of the many studies produced there is a vast set devoted to travel in the Victorian era, analysing the histori-

cal and cultural context, the different types of journey, traveller and narrative, as well as matters associated to travellers' sex, social class, occupation and ideology, and his/her gaze and preconceived notions. The Victorian era witnessed an enormous surge in foreign travel. Some travellers were motivated by cultural concerns and intellectual curiosity, others by the wish to visit exotic, picturesque, sublime spots; yet others travelled for reasons of trade, diplomacy, missionary purposes, historical research and scientific exploration. Many men and an increasing number of women spilled out into the world and became, in turn, objects of observation. As the nineteenth century progressed, travelling became more and more associated with the British will to learn even more about the non-European world, to benefit from it, the better to explore and increase Britain's hold on it. Such intense mobility generated, in the eyes of foreigners, an image of the Briton as a great, bold traveller, imbued with enormous curiosity in acquainting him/herself with new parts of the world, but also a representative of British economic interests and the imperial vocation of the nation.

This essay analyses a number of literary texts published in the periodical press of Portuguese Romanticism featuring travelling Britons. Attention is devoted to the traits of the portraits presented therein and to the stereotyped image constructed by these Portuguese gazes, in which humour is often used as a resource with which to deal with cultural difference and to critique the British and their idiosyncracies.

9. Madalena Lobo Antunes, **“Modernism’s Novel Approaches to the Novel in the *Book of Disquiet* and *Ulysses*”**

This paper examines how two modernist novels subverted and changed the generic expectations formerly attributed to the *genre*. One of the texts examined, the *Book of Disquiet*, by Fernando Pessoa, is not a novel, however, its author, through metaliterary gestures, presents, discusses, and comments ironically on the expectations that the *genre* implies. The other text, *Ulysses*, is today considered a canonical specimen of the *genre*, but also transcended nineteenth century norma-

tive structures and *topoi* and introduced many aspects of other *genres* bringing together tradition and innovation. This paper also analysis Fernando Pessoa's opinions of James Joyce's modern epic. In addition to these aspects already mentioned, the paper sheds a light on how twentieth century authors overcame the tyrannical dominance of plot, and replaced its role with that of characters voicing their opinions in first-person monologues.

10. António Lopes, **“A Voz do Mineiro [The Miner's Voice]: Raising the Working-Class Consciousness in a British-Owned Mine in Southern Portugal – a Discursive Approach”**

The concession of S. Domingos mine was awarded in 1858 to Mason & Barry, an English mining company, for a period of 50 years, but they continued exploiting it until 1965. *The Miner's Voice*, a periodical owned by the SOIM S. Domingos [S. Domingos Mine Workers Association] was launched in February 1930, aiming not only to defend the miners' interests and rights against the company's policies, but also to raise their class-consciousness and construct their collective and political identity in one of the districts most stricken by poverty, hunger and social injustice. Although this project was short-lived, it played an important role in changing the miners' perception of social reality and in developing their own capacity for political intervention. This paper aims to discuss the discursive means by which *The Miners' Voice* sought to meet these goals.

11. Teresa Pereira, **“The Enchantments of the Portuguese Countryside’: Travel Writing and Tourism Propaganda”**

Adopting an Anglo-Portuguese perspective, this paper aims at shedding further light on *The Selective Traveller in Portugal* (1949). Written by Mary O'Malley and Susan Lowndes, the 1940's guidebook idealizes the Portuguese rural society, thereby persuading British tourists to embrace the Portuguese countryside. A powerful vehicle to disseminate information about the new po-

litical regime, the discourse adopted by the authors attempts to strengthen and validate *Estado Novo*. In fact, the typically bucolic scene portrayed by *The Selective Traveller in Portugal* reflects the political strategy advocated by the SNI. Therefore, assessing how O'Malley and Lowndes link pastoral, tourism and propaganda proves particularly interesting.