

ABSTRACTS

1. Rogério Miguel Puga, **“In Duty to a Father”**: as Dimensões Anglo-Portuguesa e Carnavalesca da Tragédia *The Maid’s Revenge* (c.1626) de James Shirley

The Maid’s Revenge, James Shirley’s (1596-1666) first tragedy, was written between 1625 and 1626, staged in that same year, and published in 1639-1640. The author freely adapts the seven ‘story’ (“A Portugal History: Antonio and Berinthia”) of John Reynolds’ second book of *The Triumphs of God’s Revenge against the Crying and Execrable Sin of Murder* (1621-1635). This paper deals with the plays Catholic subtext, its Portuguese characters, stereotypical attitudes, and spaces, as well as its carnivalesque subplots used to criticize the patriarchal and ‘noble’ world of appearances that demands both revenge and spiritual retreat.

2. Maria da Conceição Emiliano Castel-Branco, **“The Stormy Passage to England of ‘a Queen coming from far!’ ”**

The presence of Queen Catherine of Braganza in England has often been minimized and underestimated by historians and writers. Her life in England was described by Lancelot Reynolds, a contemporary poet, as a “Royal adventure”. She was, in fact, a stranger in a strange land. This paper looks at the first of her many “adventures”: her departure from Portugal, her embarkment and, especially, her voyage to England presented in some literary and historical records of her time, written by eyewitnesses in English as well as in Portuguese. Caught between two cultures, Catherine of Braganza, the Catholic Portuguese wife of King Charles II, had to adjust to her new circumstances and to

undertake many difficult situations during her thirty years in England. Her life as Queen of England was not exempt from adversities and difficulties, and the peaceful course of the life she had led unto then became inverted not long after her arrival. At first, there was a combination of joy, veneration and curiosity on the part of the English at her arrival. These ways of looking at the new queen along with others, clearly antithetical which were quickly developed, revealed and expressed, were to accompany her throughout her stay in England. As another poet pointed out, a lot was expected from this Queen coming from far.

3. Joshua Large e Juan Camilo Miranda **“British Slaves in Early Modern Portugal”**

This article examines the practice of black household slaveholding among British merchants in early modern Portugal. Making use of parish registers of the English churches at Lisbon and Oporto as well as British state papers, it charts the practice from its likely emergence in the late seventeenth century until its disappearance around the turn of the nineteenth century. Situating British slaveholding within the broader contexts of Anglo-Portuguese relations, trans-Atlantic trade, and the prior histories of slavery in Portugal and in Britain, the article seeks to shine a light on this heretofore all-but-unexamined phenomenon, as well as to draw forth some of the underlying tensions and complexities of Anglo-Portuguese relations. Black slaves of British merchants became, for instance, pawns in the contest between the Portuguese Inquisition and the British merchants over the fraught question of Anglican religious practice in Portugal. The very fact that slaves were not economically necessary in Portugal also suggests that the practice of keeping them—both among the British and the Portuguese—was connected to prestige and social display. Given the highly-privileged-but-not-colonial prerogative of the British merchants in Portugal, such conspicuous consumption in turn poses interesting questions about identity and class in the Anglo-Portuguese relationship.

4. Matilde Sousa Franco, **“William Elsdén – Importância dos seus “Riscos das Obras da Universidade de Coimbra”. Elementos Inéditos sobre a sua Vida e Actividade”**

The remarkable English architect William Elsdén, who was active in Portugal in the second half of the eighteenth century, has remained practically unknown to the public, despite the great quality and variety of his works which are scattered over the length and breadth of the country. After drawing attention on several occasions to Elsdén's work at the beginning of the eighties and publishing a survey including important drawings by the artist, in the volume “Riscos das Obras da Universidade de Coimbra – o Valioso Álbum da Reforma Pombalina”, in 1983, Matilde Sousa Franco now presents a more exhaustive study which includes much unpublished material.

5. J. Pedro Duarte Tavares, **“William Elsdén, o Mosteiro e Alcobaça”**

Alcobaça was the Head of the Cistercian Order in Portugal for nearly seven centuries, an impressive Monastic Complex built on the flood plain where the Alcoa and Baça rivers meet. It was the subject of a permanent struggle between the determined power of the human mind to develop and create and the hazards of Nature responding when challenged. Its location, at the only exit gorge of a basin whose water collection is enhanced by a Carsic Mountain Range (Maciço da Serra d'Aire e Candeeiros), makes it rather vulnerable to flooding. Alcobaça Town itself has a peculiar history. Having grown around the Monastery at the end of medieval times and being given Royal recognition in the early 16th century, it creates an urban tension around the Abbey Complex. One of the most disastrous events took place in 1774. After a devastating earthquake in 1755, a flood of catastrophic magnitude also caused vast amounts of sediment to be deposited and settlements in constructions. It was at this time that the Marquis of Pombal, the autocratic Head of the Government of King José I, sent William Elsdén to Alcobaça, with a brief to investigate and evaluate the Library and the College. The Majestic new Cistercien Library right in the middle of the floodplain had sunk. The Conceição College, vastly ruined

by the earthquake, needed development. W. Elsdon, a Military Engineer of British descent who had already visible work done in Portugal, produced a remarkable 7 sheet document, the "Plan of Alcobaça Villa", dated 29th of December 1775. This Plan reveals much more to the observant and thoughtful eye than is visible at first glance. It shows mainly an attempt to bring order to the external urban chaos, while dignifying and enhancing the Monastery's Main West façade it also suggests an extension to the College Buildings. It includes several obvious and some less obvious recommendations. Some were carried out while others not and one happened to arise in a modern plan nearly two hundred years later when a British Monarch visited Alcobaça (HRH Elizabeth II, Feb. 1957). Elsdon's Plan reveals a concern, always present in Cistercien History, particularly in Alcobaça, of not revealing internal affairs to the outside world, much less internal catastrophes! But a surprising lack of survey data right in the central part of his drawing and precisely where he puts his signature, shows to the observant eye that together with his notes he registered there the magnitude of the flood catastrophe in Alcobaça. Already the best Alcobaça survey produced up to the end of the 19th century, this drawing becomes one of the most impressive testimonies of Alcobaça's permanently hazardous life, as seen to the present day.

6. John Clarke e José Baptista de Sousa, **"Extract of a Journal of a Journey to Portugal in 1804-1805 by Lord Holland"**

When Lord Holland arrived in Lisbon in December 1804 on his way back from Spain, Portugal was in crisis, threatened by a formidable France, while her old Ally, Britain, seemed unable or unwilling to assist her, if not actually looking for an opportunity to seize her colonies. The French Envoy, Lannes, had left Portugal in July 1804 to attend Napoleon's coronation as Emperor, while Junot did not arrive in Lisbon until April 1805 – shortly after the Hollands' departure – carrying with him a proposal for a Franco-Portuguese alliance against Britain. Confined to his lodgings at the parish of Santa Isabel until mid-January 1805, owing to his wife's illness and to a particularly wet winter that made

travel of any sort unappealing, Holland passed most of his time reading, thinking and writing about Portugal. The result was a remarkable piece of political inquiry identifying the dilemma facing Portugal: whether to stay true to her alliance with Britain, thus risking war and French invasion or to seek some accommodation with France, thus exposing her colonies to seizure by the British. Although incomplete, the text, which is now published for the first time, is closely argued and reveals Holland's capacity for a high level of political analysis, combining remarkable intuition and impressive clarity of reasoning.

7. António Lopes, **“Comércio em Tempos de Guerra: a Correspondência de Samuel Farrer – Parte 4 (Junho de 1814-Janeiro de 1815)”**

The article consists of the fourth and final part of the translated correspondence between Samuel Farrer, residing in Lisbon, and his brother Thomas, of Farnley, Leeds. This set of letters, housed at the National Archives in London, covers the period from June 1814 to January 1815, shortly before Samuel's untimely death on February 8. Samuel and Thomas discuss the problems of the wool trade between England and Portugal, the state of the Portuguese economy, commercial transactions, shipping conditions, insurance arrangements, the quality of wool cloths and their manufacturing process, business opportunities, the prices of real estate in England, among several other topics. There are also interspersed references to the Anglo-American War of 1812 and Napoleon's abdication in April 1814.

8. Maria Zulmira Castanheira, **“Representations of Elizabeth in the Periodical Press of Portuguese Romanticism: Flattering and Derogatory Portrayals”**

The periodical press, regarded as a relevant mediator in intercultural dialogue and a privileged means of making foreign cultures known to the reading public, is a vast and rich documentary repository of enormous interest to the field of Anglo-Portuguese Studies. Throughout Portuguese Romanticism, the founders of

and contributors to newspapers and magazines took up the civic mission of forming and informing the people, conveying new ideas and knowledge of a political, historical, literary, technical and scientific nature. Newspapers and magazines devoted to “instruction and leisure” and those of “useful knowledge”, although mainly concerned with national issues and themes, dedicated a very large number of pages to foreign matters and, not surprisingly, they paid special attention to hegemonic Great Britain and to British culture. Given the historicist tendency of Portuguese Romanticism, the periodical press of the time abounds in articles on British History, including a significant number of texts on Tudor England and especially on Elizabeth I. This essay examines a set of articles about Elizabeth I collected in about 300 literary and cultural newspapers and magazines published in Portugal between 1836 and 1865 and analyses the representations and image of the monarch, consisting of both flattering and derogatory words. Presented as an intelligent, educated, wise, astute, warrior queen, an architect of England’s greatness who possessed “manly” skills as a ruler, Elizabeth I is also described as a jealous, ruthless, cold and calculating woman (thus “unfeminine”), a despotic sovereign whose reputation was forever tarnished by the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots.

9. Leonor Sampaio da Silva, **“Linguagens em Movimento: do Viajante como Tradutor e do Tradutor como Viajante”**

A vast bibliography is available on the subject of travel literature. The current paper doesn’t have the purpose of repeating or contradicting the main conclusions it has made known. Instead, this study seeks to highlight a recent development of the reflections concerning the cultural scope of Translation Studies – the similarities between the traveler-writer and the translator. Michael Cronin’s *Across the Lines* (2000) provides the theoretical framework from which three travel books written by English and American writers who visited the Azores in the 19th century and their respective Portuguese versions will be examined. The elements in common between the two previously mentioned figures as well the way

they and their work interact for bridging peoples and cultures will be the main concern of the following pages.

10. Teresa Pereira, “**Methods of Barbarism’: a Guerra Anglo-Bóere na Imprensa Periódica Portuguesa**”

Following the outbreak of the South African War in 1899, the methods employed by the British authorities to meet the Boers’ guerrilla warfare, such as a scorched-earth policy and concentration camps for women and children, quickly aroused opposition in England and Europe. Adopting an Anglo-Portuguese perspective, the present paper attempts to examine a group of articles, on the South African burnt farms and concentration camps, from the twentieth century (1901-1902) Portuguese printed press, published in two of the most widely-read periodicals of the time: *O Popular* and *Vanguarda*. A complex system with the ability to build images of the cultural “Other”, the Portuguese press played a crucial role in manipulating the general public. Due to the political nature of the periodicals where they were published and to the historical context in which they were written, the texts that have been selected paint a contradictory portrait of Britain, revealing that they are cultural artefacts. Within this framework, the following paper aims at shedding further light on the Anglo-Portuguese relations.

11. Ana Maria Freitas, “**Fernando Pessoa e a Polémica Cadbury**”

A British journalistic investigation denounced the use of slave labour in the cacao plantations of the Portuguese colony of S. Tomé at the start of the 20th century. The accusations implicated Cadbury Bros., the important chocolate company that was the main cacao buyer, unveiling a scandalous fact in a company that had business ethics as its banner. The atrocities were denounced in newspaper articles and a book, causing the general public and several institutions to demand action from Parliament. There was an exchange of accusations between both governments and further investigations ending in a boycott of trade with S. Tomé. Fernando

Pessoa, who at one point labelled himself as a “português à inglesa” (an English styled Portuguese man), and who had recently left South Africa and returned to Portugal, felt the need to take part in the public discussion. In a text, that he left unfinished and unpublished, he answers the accusations against Portugal and analyses some psychological aspects of British character, its philanthropy and mercantilism. Besides displaying a tendency towards public controversy that is also present in other areas of Pessoa’s work (for instance, in the case of the pamphlets “Aviso por causa da moral” and “Sobre um manifesto de estudantes”), the text has the added quality of enlightening us about Fernando Pessoa’s feelings towards his country of origin, towards Great Britain and towards that *Dark Continent* – Africa – where he lived during his formative years, and that is so greatly absent from his work.

12. Ana Brígida Paiva, **“A Influência da Tradução na Recepção e Imagem das Obras Infantis de Roald Dahl em Portugal”**

As was stated by Stuart Hall, “there is no guarantee that every object in one culture will have an equivalent meaning in another, precisely because cultures differ ... in their codes” (61). Applying Hall’s statement to the topic of translation, children’s literature and the relationship between Portugal and the United Kingdom, this essay aims to understand the ways in which world-renowned children’s author Roald Dahl’s child images (as portrayed in his children’s books) have affected his reception in Portugal. Seen as the author’s work is mostly presented to the Portuguese child reader by means of translation, this study will undertake an interdisciplinary approach, connecting Imagology Studies with Translation of Children’s Literature Studies.