

ABSTRACTS

Eurico Dias, “British Symbiosis and Influences in the Portuguese Periodical Press (1808-1826)”

The Portuguese periodical press progressively adopted a somewhat belligerent spirit after the French Invasions of the early 19th century and throughout the period of English military occupation of the Portuguese territory, which in essence, tended to follow the political initiatives of the Portuguese exiles and emigrants in other countries, or the so called ‘first emigration’ in England, whose influences remain deeply understudied. In this setting, absolutist and liberal periodical publications will gradually assert themselves as political weapons, which in turn stimulated the patriotic cause of independence through the valorisation of their national History. The news discourses themselves would experience widespread change, and the political emphasis of acceptance and/or repudiation of foreign interference would be discussed in almost all Portuguese periodical newspapers after 1807. The growing conceptual and ideological gap between the ‘old Absolutist Portugal’ and the emergence of the Liberalism movements, will also be a determining factor and catalyst for the future political insurgencies planned by the exiles of the so called ‘second emigration’ movements – both in England and mainland Europe –, throughout the first quarter of the 19th century until the Evoramonte Convention (1834).

Marcus de la Poer Beresford, “Marshal William Carr Beresford and the Return to Portugal of the Portuguese Royal Family (1814-1830)”

The objective of the paper is to throw light on this passage of history following the conclusion of the Peninsular War. In particular it looks at the relationship between Marshal William Carr Beresford and Dom João (later King João VI), the events leading up to the liberal revolution of 1820 in Portugal, and the turmoil in that country over the following decade. The paper challenges the view that Beresford was the dictator who ruled Portugal from 1814 to 1820, and suggests the relationship was more complex. It suggests that Beresford sought to safeguard the Kingdom of Portugal and the Algarves for the Portuguese crown by encouraging the return of the royal family from Brazil. He strove to maintain the security of the Kingdom against foreign intervention and internal disruption. While he enjoyed a good relationship with Dom João, the latter was clearly guided by many advisers, with the result that Beresford’s advice was not universally adopted. He never had, nor sought, absolute power for himself, but was a keen supporter of the monarchy. The paper is one designed to provoke further exploration and discussion. It does not pretend to offer final answers.

Rogério Miguel Puga, “Beresford’s Negative Mythification and the Caranavalesque Representation of Anglo-Portuguese Interests in Sstau Monteiro’s Historical Play *Felizmente Há Luar!* (1961)”

This article deals with the negative representation of William Carr Beresford (1768-1854) and the carnivalization of Anglo-Portuguese interests in nineteenth-century Portugal in Sstau Monteiro’s historical and allegorical play *Felizmente Há Luar!* (1961) through the analysis of the English hero’s (de)mythification and several political and cultural self- and hetero-stereotypes in Portuguese literature.

Gabriela Gândara Terenas, “‘Never a Saint’: Dona Carlota Joaquina, the Leading Figure in Episodes from the Portuguese Civil War, as told in a British Historical Novel”

By constructing a narrative which is parallel to History itself, historical novels often succeed in making the fictionalised version better known to readers than the one in history books, as I demonstrated in the book *Entre a História e a Ficção: as Invasões Francesas em Narrativas Portuguesas e Britânicas* (2012). Picking up the thread of this earlier work, which offered examples of how figures from the Peninsular War were romanticised in Portuguese and British works of fiction, the present article looks at the process of recreation of a controversial figure from the same period, who was not included in the referred book. Dona Carlota Joaquina (1755-1830), a Queen who is not remembered favourably in the nation’s collective memory, appears as the leading figure in a British historical novel written by F.W. Kenyon which relates episodes which took place in the aftermath of the Liberal Revolution of 1820.

Rui Moura, “Tomás Guilherme Stubbs (1776-1844), Oficial do Exército Português de 1800 a 1844”

Tomás Guilherme Stubbs was born in England, named as Thomas William Stubbs, and having joined the British Army as a young officer saw action against the French revolutionary republic in the last decade of the 1700s, in the Mediterranean. His Regiment was sent in a deployment to Portugal in 1797, an event that transformed his life. The paper challenges the view that English officers were in the Portuguese Army only in the period of the Peninsular War and during Beresford’s tenure as Chief of the Army, and that the Civil War was merely an internal affair without foreign involvement. It proves that foreign-born officers were in the Portuguese Service before the arrival of Beresford and after his departure, and that the political positions

of the European monarchies impacted the Portuguese Civil War. The paper is designed to provoke further research and discussion, it does not pretend to offer a definite Memoir.

Maria Zulmira Castanheira, “Exílio e Escrita de Viagem ao Tempo do Liberalismo – A Experiência do Brigadeiro António Bernardino Pereira do Lago em Inglaterra: Ver e Aproveitar”

As a result of D. Miguel’s return to Portugal and his accession as absolute king in 1828, a severe setback in the process of implanting Liberalism in the country, many Portuguese with liberal ideas were forced to flee into exile abroad. Despite the hardships they endured, such an experience proved of great cultural importance, as it meant contact with other peoples and cultures, a broadening of mental horizons. António Bernardino Pereira do Lago (1777-1847), a military engineer endowed with great intellectual curiosity, was one of those Portuguese who had to leave home and family to escape Miguelite terror, having recorded in a body of work comprising letters addressed to his wife his impressions of five years of wandering through several European countries. This article analyses the representation of England in *Cinco Annos d’Emigração na Inglaterra, na Belgica, e na França* (1834), focusing in particular on the way Pereira do Lago deliberately saw in his political exile an opportunity to educate himself and to acquire useful knowledge. For this liberal activist, his compulsory removal from Portugal was a time of accumulation of cultural capital. His interaction with the English reality allowed him above all to observe first-hand the fruits and benefits of what it was to live in freedom, the value he most cherished and for which he fought, at great personal sacrifice. As the author says in one of his letters, a traveller should take advantage of his/her travels to learn about the diversity of the world: he certainly profited from what he saw.