

Abstracts

The making of Methuen: the commercial Treaty in the English imagination

O Tratado de Methuen: tratado comercial determinante para o imaginário inglês

Não obstante o Tratado de Methuen ser singularmente curto e relativamente vago, teve uma influência marcante no imaginário inglês, tornando-se um indicador seguro de união política e lealdade nacional. Contudo, este tratado comercial assinado na Inglaterra em 1703 teve um início pouco auspicioso. Praticamente ignorado durante a primeira década de vigência, chega mesmo a ser considerada a possibilidade da sua revogação, em 1713, na sequência da vontade de estabelecer um novo acordo com a França. Confrontados com esta conjuntura, os comerciantes e os produtores de lanifícios portugueses vêem-se envolvidos numa disputa política. Mas, mesmo com o recurso aos extraordinários textos de propaganda de Jonathan Swift e Daniel Defoe, com o propósito de denegrir o acordo e seus signatários, o governo Conservador foi incapaz de superar o clima de animosidade contra a França, assim como a suspeita de liberalização do mercado e a emergência de uma nova lealdade de cariz popular para com Portugal e os seus vinhos. Este trabalho examina o confronto entre os interesses comerciais de Portugal e França – e o papel desempenhado pelos diplomatas portugueses – confronto esse responsável pela ascensão de John Methuen à figura de ícone e à elevação do vinho do Porto a bebida nacional.

Paul Duguid

Portugal e a Inglaterra nos Tempos Modernos

Portugal and England in Early Modern Times

The first visit by John Methuen to Lisbon in May 1703 strengthened the Anglo-Portuguese friendship begun during medieval times with the Windsor Agreement. The entry of Portugal into the Great Alliance, next to England, the Netherlands, Germany and Austria, against Spain and Louis XIV's France represented an important political milestone. On 27th December of that same year, the signature of the treaty that has been perpetuated in our collective memory under the name of the English chargé d'affaires in Portugal, provided Portugal with a renewed economic position at the side of its traditional ally and opened the way to economic interdependence between our country and England during Modern Times, established through treaties signed immediately after the reconquest of our independence in 1640.

António Barros Cardoso

D. Luís da Cunha e o Tratado de Methuen

D. Luis da Cunha and the Methuen Treaty

The author underlines the role of D. Luis da Cunha, in the negotiations for the Treaties of 1703, sending information to his Court in order to show the conveniences of Portugal in the European relations. He also intended to influence the principal aims of the Portuguese Court, something which enabled him to take a leading role in the ordering of Portuguese foreign policy.

Abílio Dinis da Silva

**As Relações entre Portugal e Espanha na Época Contemporânea.
Ponto da situação historiográfica**

Historiographic analysis of the contemporary relationships between Portugal and Spain

This study aims to emphasize the growing interest revealed during the last three decades by the Portuguese and Spanish scientific communities in terms of comparative analyses and the study of the relationships between the two peninsular countries. Privileging the historiographic researches published during that period, this research begins with a brief introductory synthesis of the areas studied, followed by an analysis on their evolution and a bibliographical survey, which, although not exhaustive, includes some of the most representative works published in this area.

Maria da Conceição Meireles Pereira

Relações Externas Luso-Germânicas: 1916 e o despertar de um conflito latente

The Portuguese-German Diplomatic Relationships: 1916 and the beginning of an inevitable conflict

Specific events of the Portuguese contemporary history following the instauration of the republican regime had a direct influence in the conduction of the country's foreign affairs, particularly in its relationships with Europe. As we will see, the decision to send troops to fight in World War I and the diplomatic relationships between Portugal and Germany cannot be perceived separately. However, this study focus deliberately on specific aspects of the Portuguese-German relationships in 1916, but, whenever justified, we will also examine the contexts surrounding the political-military conjuncture of that period, without losing sight of the conducting line of events that precede it.

Rui Manuel P. Costa

**A instituição consular no Porto do século XVIII: subsídios para a
definição dos seus contornos**

A contribute for the characterization of consulates in Porto during the 18th century

The large numbers of foreigners established in the most productive Portuguese regions justified, in many cases, the interest of governments in appointing consular representatives to those towns. This paper, based on the portrait of the 18th-century town of Porto, seeks to illustrate the importance of these consulates, namely through the analysis of their mission and attributes.

Pedro Manuel Amaral Ramos

História Genealógica do Homem Comum: micro-história ou macro-história?

Genealogical History of Common Man: micro-history or macro-history?

• Distancing himself from some of the more traditional methods practiced by 'genealogists', the author endorses a genealogical history which should focus not only on the aristocracy and royal family but also on common families, the ancestors of each and every one of us. For this purpose, prime sources are undoubtedly notary records, but the author goes further. He recommends that studies should be made of sources as varied as family memoirs, household agendas, ledgers, and personal correspondence. In this type of research, 'major history' and 'minor history' intersect and complement one another, thus prevailing over the ancient dichotomy: history of structures versus personal paths and biographies.

A. H. de Oliveira Marques

Protagonismo del partido portugués en la política castellana del siglo XV

The leading role of the portuguese political party in the Castilian politics of the 15th century

The presence in Castile in the 15th century of a group of families coming from Portugal, was determinant for its history. We are specially referring to the families Pacheco, Pimentel, Portocarrero and Acuña, settled in Castilian land from the end of the XIV century. Some of the members of those families were outstanding people in the important events of the kingdom; they directed the politics, they managed the king, they took part in all the international relationships, specially with Portugal, and they entered in the aristocracy, creating important lineages. Because of the common origin of these families, we find among them an approach of its ideas as well as political alliances reached by means of marriages. All of this helped the existence of the *portuguese political party*. These families with their social and economic origin and with their big influence on any political choice, became the real protagonists of the Castilian politics at the moment. They made up aristocratic leagues against the monarchic power, causing an important instability. In a general way, those families supported an oligarchic politics against the monarchic power. Certainly, their influence was very important to lead the kingdom's choices. The study of these lineages of Portuguese origin in going to be very useful to understand the political and social situation of Castile at the end of the middle age.

Keywords: Middle Age, The 15th century, Castile, relationships with Portugal, nobility, Portuguese exiles.

Paz Romero Portilla

Los seguros marítimos de Burgos. Observatorio del comercio internacional portugués en el siglo XVI.

The present article looks at 1.610 maritime insurance policies registered in the Burgos Consulate between the years 1565 and 1596 regarding Portuguese trade. A great many economic agents, ships, maritime routes and ports feature in them and, as a result, they undoubtedly become a significant factual basis for the study of the trade relationships, as well as the maritime and financial history of Portugal in the second half of the XVI century. Their perusal shows

that the Portuguese international trade, far from being peripheral or dependent, displayed complex and varied patterns. In the same vein, the analysis demonstrates that, besides Lisbon, which grew into Portugal's economic core, other spots to the north of Portugal such as Oporto, Viana do Castelo, Vila do Conde, Aveiro, Trancoso, Celorico da Beira and Guarda, also had some economic relevance.

Hilario Casado Alonso

L'essence de l'aristocratie en France au XIX^e siècle : entre luxe et simplicité

The essence of aristocracy in 19th-century France: from luxury to simplicity

The notion of equality before law in 19th-century France led to a certain social levelling in contrasting with previous exhibitions of opulence. What is, then, the essence of aristocracy, the cult of image or just simplicity based on egalitarian principles?

Old or recent nobiliary aristocracy, bourgeois aristocrats, talented aristocracy, all coexisted in French society with different manifestations of luxury: ostentatious luxury exceeding their social background, inherited luxury displaying past wealth, and, occasionally, a reserved luxury, reflecting the wish to maintain their social status and state social dignity. Simplicity, however, is also one of the traits of aristocracy, whether in social life, familial relationships and in charity.

During this period, society valued aristocrats according to their manners, compelling them to replace arrogance by simplicity, superiority by affability, even if this does not rule out a certain degree of condescension. Simplicity conferred aristocracy prestige, influence and social or personal superiority, becoming their essence in the extent that relationships with others were based on reciprocal respect founded both in hierarchical rights and in the right of human dignity.

Adeline Daumard

Facetas do quotidiano burguês no Portugal de Oitocentos

Some aspects of the 19th-century Portuguese bourgeois daily life

The material wellbeing and the different aspects of daily life are elements that help us distinguish the bourgeoisie from the rest of the population. By exploring the streets and houses and examining the household organisation (furniture, house fabrics and appliances, clothes, books and musical instruments, etc.), it is our objective to underline the differences between social groups. The use and the particular importance of such aspects of daily life reflect those differences.

Our aim is to elaborate a summary of the results already achieved and outline the main objectives of this research work.

Maria Antonieta Cruz

Uma instituição de ensino fundada por D. Pedro V: a Escola Real de Mafra

The Royal School of Mafra – an institution founded by D. Pedro V

This paper examines the history of the Royal School of Mafra – an institution founded by D. Pedro V (1837-1861). The study will be focussed, on the one hand, in apprehending the basic orientations that guided its foundation and established the “School’s identity” and, on the other hand, analyse the major aspects of its pedagogical system in contrast with the public primary schools of the second half of the 19th century.

A second objective is identifying how this institution, responsible for the diffusion of a coherent and distinctive pedagogical project, was a pioneer, if not in the establishment, at least in introducing the professional dimension of the primary school teacher.

Carlos Manique da Silva

A Indústria Transformadora de Cortiça em Santa Maria de Lamas, nos anos 50 e 60

The cork transformation industry of Santa Maria de Lamas during the 1950’s and 1960’s

In the fifties and sixties, specially at the end of the latter, we assist to the affirmation of Santa Maria da Feira, namely of Santa Maria de Lamas, at the centre of the cork industry. Its geography was the result of several factors, such as availability of workers and market proximity. The cork industry in Santa Maria de Lamas had, through the industrial initiative, the overflowing labour force at low costs, the family ties and the mingling of places, an advantage over similar industries in Setúbal and Faro. The *modus operandi* of the cork industry allowed us to know a generation skill which, in the aforementioned decades, suffered a huge transformation in the productive process, with the «drilling machine» replacing the «garlopa».

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