

Abstracts

A Regra de S. Bento, norma de vida monástica: sua problemática moderna e edições em Português. “*Rectissima norma vitae*”, RB. 73,13.

Saint Benedict's Regula, the foundation of monastic life: a modern approach and the Portuguese prints. “Rectissima norma vitae”, RB. 73,13.

Saint Benedict's *Regula* (RB) was written during the High Middle Ages (5th century) and, since then, has been the primary and accepted basis of the rule of Catholic monastic orders. However, in the late quarter of the 20th century, and thanks to the studies of a French Benedictine monk, D. Adalberto De Vogüé, the originality of the *Benedictine Regula* was questioned as it was compared to the anonymous “*Regula Magistri*”, a document that, although already known in his time, had never been considered very significant. Despite De Vogüé's theory is today generally accepted, there are still some resistance. Confirming the merit of the French author's studies on the old monastic life, as well as his studies on the Benedict's *Regula*, we seek to demonstrate the primacy of the RB, in spite of the problems this text raises, review arguments and examine the two Portuguese editions.

Geraldo J. A. Coelho Dias, OSB

Norma e desvio na Ordem do Hospital

Norm and deviation in the Order of the Knights Hospitallers

Life within the Order of the Knights Hospitallers was ruled by an intricate set of regulations, which guided the conduct of the knights, the administration of the Order and of its assets. The sanctions prescribed were established for the non-observation of the professed vows, observance of the morals and acceptable behaviours, adequate use of the habit, correct administration practices, defence of the convents and even of the conduct during periods of war. It is possible to identify modifications to these rules, brought by historical conjuncture, since the early days of the Order. The set of rules and corresponding penalties represent an increasing complexity to the institution's organizational structure and a greater involvement of the knights with the civil society, parallel to more secular behaviours.

Paula Pinto Costa

A normalização do comércio de vinhos do Douro. (Da “crise” comercial de 1754 à instituição da Companhia dos Vinhos)

The regulation of the wine trade in the Douro Region. (From the 1759 commercial “crisis” to the establishment of the Wine Company)

The foundation of the *Companhia Geral da Agricultura dos Vinhos do Alto Douro* in 1756 represents a significant milestone in the future organisation of the production and industry of Port Wines. The studies about the reasons that originated this regulating institution have been primarily based on documents found in the institution and rarely on indirect documentation. In this article, the author reflects on the origins of the Institute created by the Marquis of Pombal, based on the latter type of documental evidences, of which emerge, not just the institutional point of view, but also this professional class' interests, which, by that time, dominated the wine trade in the town of Oporto.

António Barros Cardoso

Liberalismo, legislação criminal e codificação. O Código Penal de 1852. Cento e cinquenta anos da sua publicação.

Liberalism, legislation and the Portuguese Penal Code of 1852 on the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its publication

On the 150th anniversary of the appearance of the first portuguese penal code, we seek to clarify the conditions which lead to its approval. Although it was essentially a failed attempt to reform penal legislation, it was nevertheless a vital instrument to accomplish the transition between the absolutist and the liberal, constitutional regime.

Maria José Moutinho Santos

A organização corporativa dos sombreireiros do Porto

The structure of the Oporto hatters' guild

In this study we are going to analyse the “sombreireiros” (woolly - felt hats manufacturers), their professional organization and the rules that lead her hat-makers activity until 1834, according to two professional regulations dated from 1779 and 1804.

José António Real Pereira Ramada

Cenários portuenses de insegurança. Contributos do interacionismo simbólico para uma análise sociológica da construção mediática do desvio

Scenarios of insecurity in Oporto - contributions from symbolical interactionism for a sociological analysis of the media coverage of deviant behaviours

In this article we will discuss and describe the importance of symbolic interactionism as a sociological trend decisive to the analysis and interpretation of deviation, based on studies produced by one of its representatives, Stanley Cohen. Therefore, we are paying particular attention to the role played by the mass media on the (re) construction and amplification of deviations and spaces of deviation. Consequently, it is our purpose to analyse some of the most relevant results of an empirical study on newspaper articles about the so-called social housing in the town of Oporto, in order to illustrate and corroborate the theoretical principles of interactionism, and thus contribute for a (de) construction of deviation, deviant behaviours, its actors and spaces as portrayed in the mass media.

Paula Guerra

Diogo Gomes: Trato e diplomacia ao serviço da Expansão

Diogo Gomes: Tact and diplomacy at the service of the Expansion

Despite the importance of the role played by Diogo Gomes in the 15th-century Portuguese sea expeditions, very little is known of him and only now is it possible to establish the Portuguese town of Lagos as his birthplace. Concurrently, neither Prince Henry the Navigator, nor the Portuguese crown immediately perceived the immense commercial and political possibilities revealed during his missions to Africa and the Cape Verde Islands, the last of which on 1460. Like so many others commissioned by the Infant and the Portuguese crown, Gomes collected a valuable knowledge during his journeys leaving us a notable chronicle of those expeditions (even if it was written by another person), particularly those of 1456 and 1460.

Diogo Gomes was responsible for a significant transformation on the hostile and even brutal attitude of Europeans regarding Africa and its peoples, even if this was justified by their conversion, to such an extent that the first concept of a colony in Africa was supported by the peaceful and friendly relationships established during his expeditions. Gomes was more than just a middle-class merchant, he was the first true diplomat in the history of the Portuguese maritime expansion - an aspect particularly focussed in this research - besides being the first great explorer of the African Continent and of its gold trade, as well as an uncompromising and resolute sea captain who mastered the Atlantic sea routes and the first discoverer of some of the Cape Verde Islands, an archipelago located at the mouth of the Great Gulf of Guinea which would soon become of strategic importance for the control of the seas.

Aurélio de Oliveira

A Escola Faria Guimarães no contexto do Ensino Industrial (1885 – 1910)

The “Faria Guimarães” School in the context of the Portuguese Industrial Schools (1885 - 1910)

In the late 19th century the political authorities considered that the town of Oporto assembled most of the required conditions for the creation of an industrial school. A slow but regular demographic growth, the multiplication of small-sized industries, an increase in the demand for home deliveries and the geographical concentration of the working population established the necessity to create an industrial school in the parish of *Bonfim*, in order to educate and train a new generation of manufacturers and technicians. This is the context, which presided to the creation of the former Industrial School of *Faria de Guimarães*, presently known as *Soares dos Reis*.

Luís Alberto Marques Alves

Linhas de investigação para a história das mulheres nos séculos XIX e XX. Breve esboço

Lines of research for the history of women in the 19th and 20th centuries. A brief outline

In this study the author analyses the bibliography on Portuguese historiography, from the 19th and part of the 20th centuries, in the field of studies commonly designated as women and gender history. Along with the problem of the major theoretical questions raised by this historical research field (epistemological and documental, among others) the author describes the central guidelines of this research, and, in particular the major themes studied by other researchers.

Irene Vaquinhas

Namoro e casamento em Rio Tinto na passagem do século (1890-1910)

Courtship and marriage in Rio Tinto in the turn of the 19th century (1890-1910)

In this text, the authors present the conclusions of a research on the traditions involving courtship and marriage in the turn of the 19th century, in *Rio Tinto*. The authors also analyse the social and economic aspects of prenuptial agreements, i.e., the procedures associated with the group cohesion in which the new family would be integrated into.

João Emanuel de Gouveia Martins Carneiro

João Miguel Matos Soares

Manuel António Pereira de Couto

Maria de La Salete Coelho da Rocha Pereira da Silva

As escolas que viñeron de alén mar (Galicia, ss. XVII-XXI). Algunhas réplicas dende terras lusas

***The schools that came from overseas (Galicia - 17th to 21st century). Some replicas
from Portugal***

In the sequence of researches carried out in past years on the influence of overseas emigrants on the education system of Galicia, this study is a comprehensive analyse of the conclusions gathered and establishes an analogy with those emigrants who have settled in Portugal. Therefore, this study concludes that, from the early 17th century until recent years, the Galician emigrants living in the Americas have individually or collectively contributed to the improvement of the education infrastructures both in their origin and destination places. These initiatives had a decisive impact in the institutionalisation, growth and modernisation of schools in Galicia, particularly during the first quarter of the 20th century.

Vicente Peña Saavedra

De Bairro Lusitano a Zona Tronca: a presença dos portugueses em Caxias do Sul (1911-1931)

***From Bairro Lusitano to Zona Tronca: the presence of the portuguese in Caxias do
Sul (1911 – 1931)***

This study aims at rescuing the importance of the presence of a Portuguese-origin community from within the historical process of *Caxias do Sul*. Mainly professional coopers and their relatives formed the community. These workers came to *Caxias do Sul* in the early years of the 20th Century attracted by the economical growth of the wine and viticulture sector. Because of their skills, professional experience and class organization, they took the lead over the local workers. Together with the creation of capital-protection laws, the progressive introduction of technology in production ultimately determined the breaking up of the traditional group of coopers and their means of social expression, the *Lusitana* district.

Cleci Eulalia Favaro

