

Abstracts

O Porto contra os corsários. (A expedição de 1469)

Oporto against the Corsairs (the 1469 expedition)

By the end of the Middle Ages, sea trade was essential for the economic development of the city of Oporto. At the time, its trade fleet had already established a number of international routes and its merchants were frequently present in several European ports. However, one of the most serious problems faced by this activity were the acts of piracy they were subject to from the English, French and Castilian. Based on a document of 1469, we are able to understand mercantile dynamics and, above all, the mechanisms employed by city authorities to protect its sea trade against the attacks perpetrated by these corsairs.

Amândio Morais Barros

O Porto nas navegações ultramarinas quinhentistas. Embarcações e náuticos

Oporto and the 16th century overseas navigation. Ships and Seamen

This study aims to analyse the 16th century naval logistics of the city of Oporto and the nearby seaports of Leça and Matosinhos in order to: 1. Evaluate their importance, within the context of the Entre-Douro-e-Minho region in particular, and the country in general, both in terms of naval fleet and number of seamen; 2. Discuss the role of Leça and Matosinhos and their status as satellite ports of the city of Oporto; 3. Seek to establish the possible interactions between the borough's naval logistics and commercial dynamics.

Amélia Polónia

O Seminário-Colégio da Irmandade da Lapa e as ideias pedagógicas dos inícios de Oitocentos

The College-Seminary of the Lapa Fraternity and the Pedagogy of the early 19th century

The small College of the "Irmandade da Lapa" (Lapa Fraternity), declared a Seminary by its founders, was established by a licence signed by Queen D. Maria I in 1792 and began its activities in 1800 with two subjects: Reading and Writing and Latin Grammar. The initial goal of the college was to provide free education for boys, sons of Fraternity Brothers, who showed talent and aptitude but had limited resources. Right from the start, however, the Seminary admitted boys from the more privileged social groups, who could afford to pay the registration fee, from the city, northern Portugal, and, in significant numbers, from Brazil. The College was primarily a boarding school, although it did admit a reduced number of day

students. Apart from an ambitious programme in humanistic studies, the institution sought to provide its students with solid principles of citizenship, according to an ideal of respectful, responsible society and encouraged a sense of civic duty in keeping with Roman Christian traditions.

Francisco Ribeiro da Silva

O arranque do ensino industrial no Porto (1884-1910)

The implementation of industrial education in Oporto (1884-1910)

During the second half of the 19th century, Portugal suffered profound transformations largely impelled by its political stability and economic growth. Industrial education, a commonly employed mechanism during industrialization essential in training skilled workers, was implemented through laws passed in 1851, although the first schools were only established after 1854. In Oporto, over 15.000 students attended two of these schools - Faria Guimarães and Infante D. Henrique - until 1910. This paper presents a study on these schools.

Luís Alberto Marques Alves

O *thymos* segundo o Liceu Feminino do Porto (1917-1927)

The thymos according to the Girls' High School of Oporto (1917-1927)

The present text is part of a research process on the organizational culture and the construction of identities in high schools. The construction of a school's identity is a continuous, multidimensional, systemic and daily process, based on many factors from the hidden curriculum to the Internal Regulations, juridical and legal impositions to the organisation and the distribution of school tasks. In accordance with this line of analysis, the identification of a school cannot be based on the classic approach of the pedagogic and school domains. It is, in fact, essential that we analyse the professional domain in its contextual specificities, namely in relation to attitudes, representations and behaviours of teachers, who, in certain political and educational conjectures that marked the history of the school and the country, tended to attribute a certain value to the school and demanded the recognition of this value.

Luís Grosso Correia

Nos trilhos da cidade. Aspectos históricos dos transportes colectivos no Porto

City trails. Historical aspects of public transports in Oporto

In this article, we analyse the major policies regarding public transportation in the city of Oporto. We draw attention to its importance and to the history of some relevant events that marked the

organization of transportation companies, the different types of transport and their relationship with users and local authorities.

Jorge Fernandes Alves

Da Liga Patriótica do Norte ao 31 de Janeiro: um momento de viragem na história política portuguesa

From the Patriotic League of the North to the uprising of the 31st January: a turning point in the history of the Portuguese politics

From the national outrage against the English ultimatum of January 1890 to the Republican uprising of Oporto, we will seek to understand this political turning point, which consisted in identifying the Republican ideal with the nationalist «regenerative» discourse, thus legitimating the revolutionary action. The political manoeuvres of 1890, which initially gave priority of the national issue above the issue of the regime, would come to allow, especially from August when confronted with the collapse of rotativism, the appropriation of that discourse by Republican propaganda.

Gaspar Martins Pereira

Cidade do Porto e Área Metropolitana do Porto: realidades e desafios

The City of Oporto and the Metropolitan Area of Oporto: facts and challenges

It is generally accepted that we are living in an era marked by significant transformations in the most diverse domains, reflected in a profound territorial restructuring, especially in larger and more complex urban areas.

Within this framework, and in the case of Oporto in particular – the city and the metropolitan area –, it is our purpose to consider the process of restructuring and its main characteristics, as well as the possible effects of an important number of interventions in course or those foreseen in the next few years.

Bearing in mind the metropolis' urban growth, the increasing influence of projects involving several town councils and the strategic need to reinforce competitiveness and equity, we will also seek to defend the need to establish a project and institution with a metropolitan dimension.

José A. Rio Fernandes

A estruturação de um sector industrial – a pasta de papel

The structure of an industrial sector – the production of paper pulp

This paper analyses the emergence of the cellulose industry in Portugal, confronting the technological innovations achieved at an international level with the backwardness of this industrial sector in Portugal. After characterizing the Portuguese paper sector in the 1930's, we will analyse the State's role in the implementation of the wood-based paper pulp industry. A new juridical framework was established to overcome the industry's limitations through a new process of primary industry organization. The *Companhia Portuguesa de Celulose* (Portuguese Cellulose Company) emerges as a result of these concerns, but it is only able to achieve adequate organization very late, first with support from the Marshall Plan and, later, from the State Financial Plans (*Planos de Fomento*). The CPC, initially dedicated to the production of pinewood pulp and different types of paper, comes to discover the potential of a new product – eucalyptus pulp obtained by the *kraft* process, which will become its major activity, especially after winning the international market. The CPC became a reference in product marketing and in the training of skilled workers and the 1960's witnessed a boom in the requests for the creation of new factories. In 1975, this sector was nationalised and led to a phenomenon of concentration, translated in the creation of *Portucel*, Public Company.

Jorge Fernandes Alves

L'appréhension des mudéjares par la société chrétienne dans le midi portugais 1249-1496: quelques données et propositions de réflexions

A study on how the Christian community perceived the Mudéjares in southern Portugal 1249-1496: contributions and propositions for reflection

The life of the Portuguese Mudéjares is only known through documents produced by other social structures and systems. It is not only legitimate but necessary to "filter" these documents to learn more about their way of life. However, this can only be done after a prior interpretation of the social practices and ideology of Christian society regarding the Mudéjares, particularly since they were living in the midst of the Portuguese society and thus depended upon their relationship with the rest of the community. This article proposes some preliminary considerations (which we expect will be corrected and more deeply studied by M. F. de Barros in his PhD dissertation) on the other aspects of the life of the Mudéjares: since they were living in separated communities, these Portuguese citizens were seen with some mistrust both by the authorities and by their Christian neighbours. As a result of this, in the period between the years of 1320 and 1340, the Mudéjares were increasingly seen as foreigners.

Stéphane Boissellier

O desterro de Portugal na historiografia de Imanuel Aboab

The exclusion of Portugal from the historiography of Imanuel Aboab

Immanuel Aboab (1555-1628) was born in the city of Oporto and is a true prototype of the Sephardi people: an errant life throughout the main European cities of the Diaspora, to finally die in Jerusalem.

The main aim of his work “Nomologia” is the defence of the authority of Jewish tradition and of oral law. Although complementary, written law depends on oral law, given that the latter has a dynamic base, while the fundamentals of written law are static. Concurrently, he sought to bring closer together converted Jews and declared Judaism and combats the heterodox tendencies manifested among them.

Throughout his historiography, we are able to understand much of the vicissitudes related with his exile from Portugal. Worthy of note is his historiographic sense of permanent continuity based on the Jewish tradition, which links the medieval Jewish wise men with those contemporary of Aboab.

Moisés Orfali

A substituição de motores no capital industrial português (1850-1950)

The replacement of engines in Portuguese industry (1850-1950)

Within the capitalist model of production, the installation of industrial engines is conditioned by the profit rate and this rate, in its turn, by the amortization rate of power costs. A decisive factor is the market expansion, which introduces a historic and apparently aleatory problem. The conjugation of these conditions may determine technical irrationalities that, in the case of the Portuguese market, are manifest in the failure to adequately exploit its hydraulic and hydroelectric potential.

Maciel Morais Santos

