

*Abstracts*



### The 1638 Rebellion of Porto

#### *Revolta do Porto de 1638*

As announced in 1979, we have here recovered the topic of the popular rebellion that took place in Porto in 1638, and placed this event among others that, in the meantime, have been discovered to have taken place in Northern Portugal (Vila Real in 1635 and Viana do Castelo in 1936), closely preceding the Revolt of Évora in 1637.

These events, although framed by the strain of tax charges (not exclusive to Portugal) and the heavy weight of the “Real d’água” (a tax charged on essential goods), were possibly caused by more serious motives, a number of which affected mainly the urban populations. Even though they did not take place in all places, the burning of registries and tax records and possibly land records, together with the well-documented absence of famine (as well as pillaging and theft), show a very specific type of rebellion, clearly different from other types of rebellions like the Famine ones, impossible to determine in the revolt of Porto in 1638 (and those that were contemporary to it).

In this rebellion which resulted in the burning down of registries, there are clear signs of the involvement of middle-high strata of the society and the town council itself was accused of obstinate opposition to these immediate tax demands and of not making any effort to discover those directly responsible for burning and destroying the registries.

*Aurélio de Oliveira*

### Modernization and Conflict in the Rural World of the 19<sup>th</sup> century: politicization and “popular politics” in Maria da Fonte rebellion

#### *Modernização e conflito no mundo rural do séc. XIX: politização e “política popular” na Maria da Fonte*

This paper aims to question the idea that conflicts and collective forms of popular action and mobilization, which greatly marked the Portuguese 19<sup>th</sup> century, were generally dictated by resistance from the rural world to the “modernizing” drive.

We consider that the implantation of liberalism not only brought the “modernization” of multi-secular institutional structures through phenomena like freedom from entailing estates and their progressive commercialization, the administrative reorganization of the territory, or the new tax policies, but also through the involvement of the rural world in political conflicts at national level and the institutionalization of new political practices.

Thus, based on the analysis of some of the conflicts that marked the rebellion of Maria da Fonte, especially those that resulted in the banishment of local authorities and their substitution by others through popular appointment, we contend that the politicization of the country-side which results from a process of nationalization of politics, is a perspective to be taken into account when analyzing the phenomena of conflict in the 19<sup>th</sup>-century rural world. It is also a key

aspect to consider when observing interactions between the local and national levels and between the old and new repertoires of collective action.

*Fátima Sá e Melo Ferreira*

**The Douro popular sub-elevation and the formation of the “Junta de Vila Real” during “Maria da Fonte”**

*Os levantamentos populares durienses e a formação da Junta de Vila Real durante a “Maria da Fonte”*

The rebellion of “Maria da Fonte” that started in March 1846, in Póvoa de Lanhoso, quickly extended to Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro.

In the Douro, the elites performed an important role in the preparation and conduction of the popular sub-elevation that occurred in the region, having formed in Vila Real, on 10<sup>th</sup> of May 1846, the first governmental council of state of opposition to “Cabralismo”. This council of state had a relief action in the order maintenance and in the Douro institutions.

*Célia Maria Tabora da Silva*

**From “Alijó mission” to the “Lamego riot”. Crisis and rebellion in Douro wine-grower in the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century**

*Da “missão de Alijó” ao “motim de Lamego”. Crise e revolta no Douro vinhateiro em inícios do século XX*

In the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, the situation of commercial crisis affected a lot of European viticultural regions, originated a climate of social dissatisfaction, favourable to the eclosion of rebellion movements. In these movements, often of regionalist character, converged actions of the local elites and popular riots, in defence of the denomination of the origin of its wines, against imitations, falsifications and other forms of disloyal competition. In the case of Douro wine-grower, the movements unchained in 1914-1915, that culminated in the tragic “riot of Lamego”, inscribe in the long regional combat in defence of the denomination of the origin of the Porto wine, placed in the protests against the 6<sup>th</sup> article of the Treaty Lusian-British of 1914, that considered as Porto wine any wine derived from Portugal and not only the one produced in the Douro region.

*Gaspar Martins Pereira  
Carla Sequeira*

**Leisure-cultural Union: senses of practice.  
The “Fenianos Portuenses” Club.**

*Associativismo recreativo-cultural: sentidos de uma prática.  
O Clube Fenianos Portuenses.*

This paper aims, through a case study, to approach the Porto’s cultural and associative movement, in the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, considering the active intervention of the local bourgeoisie in the construction of new economic, political and cultural realities. By the time, the cultural associations had an influent role in the changing sociability as well as in the legitimating of social rang, spreading their influence to the political dominions. The “Clube Fenianos Portuenses” is an example of this dynamics.

*Sandra Brito*

**Large databases: a new approach to social history. The Fichoz system**

*Les grandes bases de données: une nouvelle approche de l’histoire sociale. Le système Fichoz*

Fichoz is a database system that enables collecting and classifying all types of information regarding people from different historical periods. As an integrated system, biographical, classical, genealogical, notary, legal, parochial and administrative data can be saved in one single file, in a unique format that allows them to be processed simultaneously. This system was developed with the aim of providing an instrument capable of meeting challenges raised by recent trends in the dominant paradigm of social history. Considering action and relationship as basic elements, it places at the same level all the fields into which research is traditionally divided: social, economic, religious, institutional, legal, family history and others. It is rooted in the idea that each has its own logic, but that the social action of individuals is based on the relationships between these different logics, and that it is, therefore, essential they be processed simultaneously.

*Jean Pierre Dedieu*

**“Actors, networks, processes”***“Actores, redes e processos”*

“Actors, networks, processes” reflects on how to apply social network analyses to a history that tends towards a global perspective. To this end, they are described as efficient tools for an inductive analysis based not on pre-established categories but rather on the observation of individuals, in order to discover the effective relationships between them and, therefore, their actual social configurations.

As a starting point, men and women are considered subjects of a history, their own history, which is at the same time economic, political, social and cultural, and which can therefore be taken as a principle of coherence and guideline to a research that seeks the non-supervening internal coherence of that same history.

However, to make this possible, social network analyses cannot be merely restricted to surveying techniques, nor can the principles of sociology of contemporary networks be uncritically transferred to past societies. Following this line of thought, the article evaluates the contributions of such analyses but, at the same time, reflects on the insufficiencies that limit their range and proposes a more integrated model of relational analysis, which takes into account the relationships between actors and forms of social organisation.

The final part focuses more specifically on the society of the *Ancien Régime*, seeking the necessary balance between the structural elements of its social ties and the analysis of the actors and their self-centred networks, analyses how they can be applied to the ruling elites of 18th-century Spain and, in relation to document sources, proposes an intensive study of epistolary correspondence in particular.

*José María Imízcoz*

**The challenging adaptation of the Military Orders to the late-medieval “crisis”***As adaptações das Ordens Militares aos desafios da “crise” tardo-medieval*

The answers of the Portuguese Military Orders to the late middle ages’ challenges can be interpreted, by one hand, in the context of the general economic difficulties and, in the other hand, in the context of a identity crisis, resultant of the complicity that these institutions have with the monarchy, which will required to them a new dynamic and a performance adapted to kings’ projects, interfering in to their own rules. These institutions had in the late middle ages many challenges, which had consequences in their behaviour and required internal reflections in the juridical rules,

*Paula Pinto Costa*

### Comments on the plague of Porto in the second half of the 15<sup>th</sup> century

*Notas sobre a peste na cidade do Porto na segunda metade do século XV*

The city of Porto, as usually in Europe, suffered various plague outbreaks. This reality can be observed through the reports of the “Livros de Vereação”, which reflects preventive measures in order to avoid the fast propagation of the epidemic in the end of the Middle Age. This study synthesizes the measures that were taken by the “Town Hall officers”, on the second half of the XV century, to enable the pestiferous threat.

*Francisco Ferraz*

### Pardon deeds in Porto notary (1650-1700)

*Escrituras de perdão num notário do Porto (1650-1700)*

Based on the pardon deeds found in the books of a notary in the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, we seek, on the one hand, to know the crimes that were executed, why, who and when they were executed and, on the other hand, why someone, instead of claiming for justice, claimed for other pardons and what counterparts were at play. Besides, we draw the granters profile that took part in the notary act, characterize them from the socio-professional point of view, geographic origin and gender. More than pointing conclusions, we want to raise lecture hypothesis and interpretation of the collected data, considering the limitations of the main used source.

*Hugo Ribeiro da Silva  
Susana Cardoso*

### The slave community in Leça da Palmeira in the 17<sup>th</sup> century

*A comunidade escrava de Leça da Palmeira Seiscentista*

The existence of slaves and free communities resident in the national space, along the Modern Age, is a frequent subject that comes up in Portuguese historiography. In spite of being social minorities, this community's economic and social role must be considered in the analysis of the group of the modern Portuguese social tissue.

The northern parish of Leça da Palmeira, result of a geographic and economic particular frame, welcomed since the late 50's several black people, whose community grew in the next centuries. In this article we present the main traces of this community's experience, considering different perspectives that help to reconstruct their social scene through the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

*Francisco Araújo  
Sandra Alves*

**The Maritime Commerce of Porto in the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century***Episódios do Comércio Marítimo Portuense na Segunda Metade do século XVIII*

Based on the notary deeds, especially on the almost unknown freightage contracts, in this text, we try to draw some considerations about the maritime commerce of Porto on the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. As a current practice, the act of freight, whose proceedings are trying to be understood, shaped a great part of the maritime-commercial life of the city. Responsible, at one level, by a strong foreign presence (visible in the significative affluence of ships of many nationalities in the Douro port, but also in the establishment of a dynamic community), the structure was made, at another level, of the frame of the Porto business man in the maritime trade.

*Sérgio Carlos Ferreira  
Joana Isabel de Almeida Ribeiro  
Pedro Gentil Rodrigues*

**Industrial patrimony, education and investigation – the Project “Rota do Património Industrial do Vale do Ave”***Património industrial, educação e investigação – a propósito da Rota do Património Industrial do Vale do Ave*

This paper was presented on the seminary about the production of materials in the area of the project “Rota do Património Industrial do Vale do Ave”. It aims to encourage the discussion around the notions of industrial patrimony and its use for didactic purposes and investigation.

*Jorge Fernandes Alves*

**The Porto University and national life: synoptic chronology (1911-2003)***A Universidade do Porto e a vida nacional: cronologia sinóptica (1911-2003)*

The 200<sup>th</sup> year of the “Trade and Navy Royal Academy” registered a synoptic chronology of the University of Porto which had had within that same Academy one of its preceeding institutions.

*Armando Luís de Carvalho Homem*