

Production and Work in the Cities in the late Middle Ages

Departing from the application of the concept of industry to medieval economy, this article presents some possible approaches to the subject matter of production and work in the Middle Ages. In the organisation of the productive sectors, special emphasis is given to the leather sector, pointing out comparisons between three cities (Pisa, Freiburg and Cologne). One highlights the technical innovations (in the fustian industry and in the printing press) and the importance of water to siderurgy and textile production, as well as the urban impact that stemmed from the entire industrial development of the late Middle Ages. Finally, one stresses the importance of the complementarity existing between city and surrounding region, proposing also an approach to the different aspects related to the social dimension of work.

Philippe Braunstein

Production of paper in Braga in the 16th century

Through the present article, one publicises the production of paper in Braga (1530-1534), completely unknown until now, and thus leading this centre in Braga to become the second (or third) location in Portugal to witness the fabrication of paper.

Aurélio de Oliveira

Why was the Public Society of Agriculture and Commerce of the Minho Province never actually formed?

The Public Society of Agriculture and Commerce of the Minho Province (Sociedade Pública d'Agricultura e Comércio da Província do Minho), proposed to Queen Maria I of Portugal by the businessmen of Viana in 1784, was never actually created. Despite being inspired by the model idealised at the time of Marquis of Pombal for the wine-growing Douro in 1756, the Board of the General Company for the Agriculture of the Upper-Douro Vineyards (Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto-Douro), heard at the request of the Queen on the subject of the creation of such institute, was fiercely opposed to its institution. The present study aims at making known the main reasons for this opposition, highlighting the conflict of interests between both institutes.

*António Barros Cardoso
Cláudia Vilas Boas*

The Atlantic traffic: the Porto commercial routes and the new geographies of international trade (16th-17th centuries)

This work introduces the part played by the Portuguese Northwest centres in the construction of the Atlantic system due to the international traffic developed from its ports. One discusses here traditional historiographical interpretations, namely in what concerns the amplitude of the trade developed in the beginning of the Early Modern Period by commercial agents who can be positioned outside the Iberian imperial schemes, and the centrality of the economic spaces in the same period.

Amândio Jorge Morais Barros

Valentim from Minho: Master of the São Romão mill Immigration, slavery and social mobility in the Mato Grosso mines 18th and 19th centuries

Drawing upon the case study of an immigrant from Minho (Northern Portugal), this article addresses several dimensions of the social structure in the region of Minas, in Mato Grosso (Brazil), in the 18th century.

Maria Amélia Assis Alves Crivelenti

**Turned stones into land - a case of entrepreneurialism and agricultural investment in the Northeast of Trás-os-Montes
(Clemente Meneres)**

The present article illustrates a case of entrepreneurialism centred on the Northeast of Trás-os-Montes, in Mirandela and neighbouring villages, developed by an ex-emigrant from Brazil, Clemente Meneres, from circa 1870. After several business experiences in Porto, Meneres concentrated his action on the acquisition of land for the production of cork, olive oil and wine, recovering areas which were abandoned, and later organising, in 1902, the Clemente Meneres Society, Ltd., which became a regional model of agricultural exploitation and has remained as a family owned property, keeping its activity until the present day.

Jorge Fernandes Alves

The capitalist associations of Évora: actors, areas of business and rhythms of formation (1889-1960)

Departing from the analysis of the commercial and industrial register, this article describes the emerging business areas in the area of Évora and the social actors involved in them, considering the legal types assumed by the capital associations, as well as their evolution through the period occurred between 1889 and 1960. One argues that the associations performed different “functions”, being a means for launching a new activity, involving creditors of pre-existing singular companies or guaranteeing the transfer of business. In this process, the elites participated in the constitution of wider societies, connected with banking, insurances, or the trade and processing of raw materials

originating from the great capitalist agricultural exploitation. The analysis of the commercial register has revealed the regional business networks with connections to the capital and the world economy, involving owners, farmers, tradesmen and industrialists.

Paulo Eduardo Guimarães

Electricity in the city of Évora: from the Évora Electricity Company to the Portuguese Electrical Union

Between the late 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the production and distribution of electricity became a safer and more effective alternative for public and private illumination and for the supply of motive power. In this context, several entrepreneurial initiatives emerged which aimed at the production and distribution of electricity in different urban centres.

In this text, one addresses the emergence and evolution of the Évora Electricity Company (Companhia Eborense de Electricidade), since its formation in the beginning of the 20th century until 1942, when the distribution of electricity to the city of Évora began to be secured by the Portuguese Electrical Union (União Eléctrica Portuguesa).

Ana Cardoso de Matos

Longra Steelworks (1920-1993): casting anchor for a study under the regimes of action

Built upon two levels – the factual and the critically referential –, this history of Longra Steelworks (Metalúrgica da Longra – M.L.): workshop, factory, company – congregates a diversified plurality of discourses united in empirical and theoretical research, a documentary corpus necessary for the factory's structural approach. Appearing in 1920, in a rural space (Felgueiras), in 1970 is one of Portugal's leading companies in the office furniture and industrial furniture design sector.

M. Otilia P. Lage

The Bobbin Lace-Makers of Vila do Conde: How they Organise their Work in the Present in Relation to the Past

The present article intends to outline, rather briefly, the way in which the bobbin lace-makers (*rendilheiras de bilros*) of Vila do Conde organise their work in the present in relation to the past, namely in what concerns the technology adopted, the organisation of production, the rights of ownership over the means of production and over production itself, their qualifications, their professional trajectories, their professional group, even their own socio-familial milieu and their relation to their work, stressing also the characterising elements of the work and the female workers.

Filipa Lopes

**Mutualism or an attempt at catholic syndicalism?
On the Catholic labour circles movement (1898-1910)**

The present article analyses the activity of the Catholic circles with regards to the labour issue, focusing on the Catholic Labour Circle of Porto (Círculo Católico de Operários do Porto) as a central object of this study, in the context of the publication of the *Rerum Novarum* encyclic.

Eduardo C. Cordeiro Gonçalves

**Collateral effects of “industrial promotion”.
The example of the Portuguese wolfram sub-sector until the 1950s**

In this article, one intends to characterise and analyse the way in which, in Mainland Portugal, from the 1870s to the 1950s, and in the mining tungsten sub-sector, the relationship between industrial or artisanal activity and neighbouring rurality was structured, in aspects such as the working and living conditions, work accidents and illnesses, pollution and the type of integration into the global economy. More than judging or taking a stand on the object of study, one seeks to describe and explain, contextualising, the traits of “normality” and of “exceptionality”, the permanences and mutations detected.

João Paulo Avelãs Nunes

The trade union movement during Portugal’s New State: current state of research

In this article, that establishes the ‘state of the art’ of syndicalism during Portugal’s New State, through the analysis of the sustaining principles of the corporative system, the author attempts to demonstrate how the national trade unions, as structures of that same system, never ceased to be weak institutions, with a limited capacity for action in a dictatorial political regime which placed work at the end of the corporative scale of values.

Hélder Miguel Marques

Sanitary management, health professions and midwifery courses in the 19th century

Being part of a wider research, the present article approaches the sanitary management notion arisen from the new medical paradigm which emerged in the 19th century and its effects on the various health professions, focusing in more detail on the promotion of midwifery courses at medical schools which have introduced a new training model for midwives.

Marinha Carneiro

The Medical Association and the condition of medical work during Portugal's New State

The promotion and defence of the professional classes have been associated with institutions which congregate the common interests of their members. In the case of the contemporary medical class, it was in the context of the Medical Association (Ordem dos Médicos) that these professionals publicised and discussed the promotion of their class before the ruling political power. In this essay, one addresses the trajectory of this institution, the efforts it developed and its more significant moments in the political context of Portugal's New State. One emphasised mainly the process established by the Association which aimed at setting up the legitimacy of the class to perform the duties of supremacy and control within the national health system. At the same time, one stressed the role played by Miller Guerra, analysed as an outstanding actor in this context of revendication and promotion of medical power.

Rui Manuel Pinto Costa

**The Egyptian collection of the Porto University Museum of Natural History:
the statuette of Ptah-Sokar-Osiris**

The statuette of Ptah-Sokar-Osiris is one of the most interesting objects of the Egyptian collection of the Porto University Museum of Natural History. Besides offering a morphological and iconographical description of the small monument, this article also seeks to provide clues to understanding its religious meaning, as well as its ritual use.

Rogério Ferreira de Sousa

**The Monastery of the Benedictine nuns of the Purification,
A Work designed by Fernando Mergulhão,
Emblematic monument of Moimenta da Beira.**

The occurrence of the 400 year anniversary of Fernando Mergulhão's death (14th November 1604-2004), abbot of S. Clemente de Basto, judge of the High Court of Archbishop D. Frei Bartolomeu dos Mártires, and founder of Moimenta da Beira Monastery provided the author with subject matter to dwell on the Mergulhão family and the Benedictine monastery. In truth, Fernando Mergulhão belonged to a family of Spanish origin, followed an ecclesiastical career, as well as his brother, who became a Jesuit. Of his four sisters, only one married, and the others entered the Semide Monastery, in Coimbra, as Benedictine nuns. It was certainly for them, and for remedy of his soul and his parents', that he decided to found with his patrimony the Monastery of Our Lady of the Purification in his native land. The author traces the history of the monastery, founded in 1596 and closed around 1812, at which time its nuns were integrated in the Convent of Chagas, Lamego.

Geraldo J. A. Coelho Dias

The Order of the Temple in Portugal: some considerations around the sources for its study

With this study, we intend to call attention to the problem of the sources concerning the Order of the Temple. The absence of a separate register office, the dispersion provoked by the process of extinction and its international dimension are aspects which make their identification more difficult, given that these sources are scattered and are often mistaken for the documentation of the Order of Christ, the preferential heir of its patrimony.

Maria Cristina Ribeiro de Sousa Fernandes

Corregidores/Auditor magistratres and Corregidores' visits in the Portuguese municipalities (a 17th century example from Feira County)

The duties of District Corregidores are described in its respective title of the Kingdom's Ordinances. In spite of the fact that their fundamental action was carried out within the scope of the administration of justice, one can neither ignore nor underestimate its municipal management surveillance role in the municipalities of their District. Therefore, within this framework, one of the obligations of the Corregidores in each of the municipalities was their annual visit. The Auditor Magistratres in the Donee Lands had the same annual visit obligation. In this essay, one studies precisely the historical reach of the Corregidores' visits that took place in the municipality of Vila da Feira, Feira County, between 1745 and 1766, and its influx in the municipal governance.

Francisco Ribeiro da Silva

The Museum of Emigration and the "Brazilians" from Rio: the public and private and the construction of modernity in Portugal

This article presents the path of an emigrant from Fafe in Rio de Janeiro as pretext for introducing the Museum of Emigration, Communities and Luso-Descendants, created in Fafe.

Miguel Monteiro

Elections in Porto and Gondomar: From Monarchy to Republic

Studying comparatively the municipal elections of the city of Porto, urban space, Gondomar, rural space contiguous to the Northern capital, and Vila Real, a space that is also rural but with the specificities that derive from the connection with Port wine production, one intends to add a contribution to the study of the electoral geography, seeking to highlight the legislative repercussions in the formation of the elector and eligible bodies. We will also analyse the profile of the elected and their suitability for the goals of the community that elect them.

Maria Antonieta Cruz

**Mechanisms, Processes and Democracies: the Historical Sociology of Charles Tilly
and the Brief but Turbulent Story of a Lake**

Compared to its alternatives, the claims that democracies result from the material-economical modernisation, the incarnation of a certain type of political culture or the institutional objectivation seem to be less and less reasonable. The aim of this article is not only to familiarise the reader with one of the most promising theoretical perspectives of contemporary comparative historical sociology – that of Charles Tilly – but also to demonstrate how a processual analysis of political regimes is the more suitable to understand and improve today's real democracies.

António Rosas