

## **Abstracts**

### **Nautical Art, Technique and Science in Early Modern Portugal Contributions of the “wisdom of the discoveries” to European science**

**Amélia Polónia**

This article aims to discuss the extent to which technical and scientific knowledge resulting from the process of the Portuguese discoveries and overseas expansion was based, or not, on scientific procedures and praxes and whether it contributed, or not, to the construction of a new scientific system that came to mark Europe in the 17th century. To this end, we shall address in the first place the concepts and practices of the “art of navigating”, “naval technique” and “naval science” and, then proceed with some epistemological insights of the so-called “wisdom of the discoveries”. The considerations presented here are not drawn from original research on the topic under study, but merely from reflection on widely known data and information.

### **("Finding out how to do it": knowledge circulation amongst maritime communities in Early Modern Times)**

**Amândio Jorge Morais Barros**

In this essay I'll intend to analyse some aspects of the knowledge diffusion amid Portuguese and European maritime centres between late Middle Ages and Early Modern Times. The starting point will be the identification of maritime societies. Who are those members and how each one of them acted adding new outlooks in the subject? As we all recognize the 14<sup>th</sup> century has been a period of intense international bonds involving the major European costal zones: a period of development of enlarged maritime networks alongside with market enlargement and vital economic connections. Here we can find the origins of an enlarged maritime heritage which will be patent in times

ahead, namely in the 16<sup>th</sup> century Europe. In that way, we must try to define "maritime cultures" and articulated economic centres: from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, merchants and sailors find out how people deal with common problems in different areas: how to build a ship set to sail in a particular surrounding; how the seaports were planned and arranged; the rules and ways of commerce; the mentalities that were displayed by the men who lived from what the Sea provided. These are some of the basics of interaction and maritime cultural diffusion in this extended area.

The first part of the study, which is a foremost of a long term research project, will be dedicated to commercial techniques: how European merchants acquire privileged information about the ways of the trade. On the second part I'll look after shipyard procedure: how carpenters, caulkers, rope makers and other specialized workers developed solutions in order to build new and increasingly successful ships. Throughout this text the circulation of people all over European maritime centres observing, writing about ports, trades, and ships, and communicating what they saw to their fellowship will be emphasised. Circulation of people means information diffusion. These are the Modern Times at its best.

### **The healing universe in Capitania das Minas Gerais (1750-1808)**

**Ramon Fernandes Grossi**

This article studies the everyday of medicine in Minas Gerais, Brasil, in the eighteen century, considering the questions was suggest by that reality, how the analyses of the presence of magic belief about cure and of the new techniques of medicine.

### **The New Obstetric Knowledge and its Professional Effects (19<sup>th</sup> century)**

**Marinha do Nascimento Carneiro**

The role of the midwife was to care mothers in childbirth. For centuries, in the agrarian society, her action was based in a folk knowledge. Since the 19<sup>th</sup> century, her graduation was taken in academic institutions, due to the new institutional conditions, leaded by the

medical profession and its scientific strategies: the midwives should be supervised by medicine, according the knowledge and technology developed in the medical obstetric.

**Dementia in Porto:  
The Psychiatric Hospital of Conde de Ferreira  
(1883-1908)**

**Pedro Teixeira Pereira, Eva Gomes, Olga Martins**

Despite the fact that the *Hospital de Alienados do Conde de Ferreira* no longer assumes the same purposes for which it was created in the past, its importance and age-old prominence still prevail. Thus, this paper seeks to understand and analyze the Portuguese model of hospital assistance for the demented at the turn of the 19th century, based on the study of the services provided at the *Hospital do Conde de Ferreira*. We feel that it is particularly pertinent to determine to what extent this Hospital applied the scientific modernity of this period.

**ALEXANDER FLEMING (1881-1955)  
From the discovery of penicillin (1928) to the Nobel Prize (1945)**

**Ana Leonor Pereira e João Rui Pita**

Alexander Fleming's discovery of penicillin in 1928 is one of the most distinguished scientific discoveries in the history of science, medicine and pharmaceuticals of the 20th century. The authors point out the importance of this discovery and the transformation of penicillin into medication. Then, they present the results of their research regarding the reception of penicillin in Portugal during the second half of the 1940s.

## **Heterodoxy of the art of healing in 19th century Portugal – The homeopathy case**

**Yann Araújo**

This paper refers to the case-study of one of the therapeutic alternatives to the classical medicine, surgery and pharmacy of the Portuguese 19th century - homeopathy. We start by understanding the context in which it emerged as a sick-people medicine. We then describe the process of its reception, introduction and divulgation both by laypeople in medicine and physicians, at a personal and an institutional level. We seek therefore to evoke the history of a medical-pharmaceutical heterodoxy that was, for a large period of the Portuguese 19th century, an actual threat to the official medicine.

## **Archaeology of scientific practices in Portugal – a history of photography**

**Maria de Fátima Nunes**

In this essay, photography is regarded as a scientific practice that played an important role in Portugal during the 19th century. The commemorative role of the *Academia das Ciências de Lisboa*, in 1940, gave rise to several research hypotheses on *another* history of photography which can be closely linked to the material construction of the State. Thus, we were able to identify two fundamental references in the history of photography as a scientific practice: José Júlio Rodrigues and *Secção Fotográfica da Direcção Geral dos Trabalhos Geográficos*.

**Port Wine:  
Between Craftsmanship and Agricultural industry**

**Gaspar Martins Pereira**

The production of Port Wine, comprising the complexity of an agricultural process involving several stages of transformation, as well as being strongly business-orientated, takes on specific characteristics determined by the natural conditions of its territory of origin, the relations between that territory and its markets and the history surrounding it. Technical evolution is, in this case, characterized by a strong connection between elements of tradition and modernity, bound by a centuries-old line of continuity, which has adapted to both slow evolutionary processes and revolutionary ruptures and innovations, especially in times of crisis, as was the case of the changes wrought by the various vine diseases during the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**The Diffusion of Actuarial Techniques and the Early Assurance Companies in  
Porto in the 19th Century**

**Jorge Alves**

This study aims to question the assurances companies establishment in Porto in the liberal period in the context of the actuarial techniques development and its generalization in the maritime, fire and life branches of assurance. After giving a general outline of the assurance practices in Porto, we proceed to recapitulate some aspects of Segurança, Garantia and Previdente companies, seen as case studies.

**ALTERITY ON THE BORDER FRONT OF GRANADA**  
**(An analysis of war and peace, 13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> centuries)**

**Manuel García Fernández**

Studies on the diverse forms of *alterity on the Border front of Granada* during the historical period of its genesis, evolution and definition (13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> centuries), are not unlike other border-related issues that were amply commented on in the medieval historiography of Andalusia. The scarcity and difficulty of known document sources undoubtedly restricts our understanding; or rather confines it to perspectives imposed by the dominant Christians. In Andalusia, the image of the neighbouring realm – basically that of Muslim Granada – is shaped by negative / positive features arising from relations evolving around daily survival, which, in turn, were based on war and peace as a way of life, and on the institutions that guaranteed the peaceful coexistence between two cultures, which were nevertheless antagonistic. The Crown, the king's officials and the Castilian noblemen did not always understand or accept the forms of alterity of the Southern inhabitants as correct. Thus, peripheral attitudes and mutual relations emerged that often diverged from the official directives. *El enemigo en el espejo* (The enemy in the mirror).

**Privatization in the second half of the 18th century: reflections from a Porto**  
**Notary Public**

**Sérgio Ferreira**

This paper aims at contributing to a greater understanding of the different realities sustaining privatization actions during the second half of the 18th century. The study comprehends the political involvement and legal framework, practical procedures and material aspects, as well as the intellectual context which emerged, reflecting an exceptional historical moment.

In this sense, a number of issues will be addressed, such as the neutrality of the seas, the strategies of privatization approaches, detention and trial of prisoners, as well as the behaviour of the victims, in an attempt to capture, at this level, the world revolving around the emotions, skills and values of the 18<sup>th</sup> century seafaring man.

**Bourgeoisie Sociability in Viana do Castelo in the second half of the XIX century:  
the Assembleia Vianense**

**José Augusto Arriscado**

During the second half of the 19th century, Assembleia Vianense became itself in the main place of the bourgeoisie sociability in Viana do Castelo. This space of social relations was determined from the necessity of reinforcing its cohesion. They have integrated it the most remarkable individualities in the town and a small bourgeoisie associated to the public officials. Endogamy was a predominant element in this circle, and the action of its members has been reflected on local and national public life.

**The idea of 'home schooling' in the Portuguese 20<sup>th</sup> century**

**Carlos Manique da Silva**

Throughout the 19th century, the dichotomy school/home became a structural element in the buildings designed for primary education. On the other hand, when considering the chronology under analysis, we note that the public school areas tend to close in on themselves, and do not taking advantage of their “surroundings” for educational purposes, a fact medical and pedagogical discourses are not able to truly counterbalance in their proposals for openness to the environment and nature.

## **The Carnival and the Bourgeois World**

**Sandra Brito**

The present article intends, through a historic-social boarding of the Carnival celebration in the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, to apprehend its inherent social directions, on behalf to understand the alliances and conflicts that characterize the social relations that served to it of base, as well as all the process of reorganization of this Celebration of the “Momo”, that then occurred in the Porto city. We look for, also, to understand of that it forms and under that arguments the Porto’s bourgeoisie reorganized this celebration, placing it its service structuralizing it in accordance with the two main pillars of the bourgeois society: the profit and the power.

### **Pioneering, discipline and paternalism in work relations between the owners and the Portuguese immigrants in the XIX century: the case of New Lousã colony, in São Paulo**

**Oswaldo Truzzi e Ana Sílvia Volpi Scott**

In 1867, João Elisário de Carvalho Monte-Negro, born in Lousã, became a farmer in Pinhal, at the hinterland of São Paulo. He called his property Nova Lousã (New Lousã) and brought to it families from his village to work as free wage labourers, in a time when slavery prevailed in Brazil. His farm succeeded and was taken as a model of free labour adoption in São Paulo. In this paper, we discuss how work was organized in Nova Lousã, and argue that paternalism and fellow countryman bonds structured the pattern of relations between rural workers and farmer in Nova Lousã.