

# DICIONÁRIO DE HISTORIADORES PORTUGUESES

DA ACADEMIA REAL DAS CIÊNCIAS AO FINAL DO ESTADO NOVO

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**Faculty of Arts of the University of Porto** (1919-1931 and 1962 ff.)

Founded in 1911 as a 'federation' of the former Medical-Surgical School (EMC) and Polytechnic Academy (AP), initially the Social Sciences and Humanities barely featured in the University of Porto (UP), and was limited to a few subjects in the field of Political Economy which, coming precisely from the AP, would later lead to the Technical Faculty (1915-1926) and then the Engineering Faculty (1926 ff.).

The first FL/UP was planned from as early as 1915, and was established in 1919, following a prolonged crisis between the Minister of Public Instruction, Leonardo Coimbra (1883-1936), and the oldest Portuguese university. Existing from the year in question until its extinction in 1928, with an operating period until 1931, this first FL/UP, in line with its counterparts at the University of Coimbra and the University of Lisbon, had a 4th Cluster devoted to Clio, offering a licenciante (later a degree) in Historical and Geographical Sciences until 1926, and later a degree in Historical and Philosophical Sciences (1929 ff.). The respective teaching staff included Damião António Peres (1889-1976), Augusto Ferreira Nobre (1896-1930), Francisco Manuel Homem-Christo (1860-1943) and Aarão Soeiro de Lacerda (1890-1947, for the subsidiary subject of Aesthetics and History of Art; António Augusto Esteves Mendes Corrêa (1885-1960) also taught Clio subjects at the Porto School of Fine Arts; he was a teacher of the Palaeontology and Anthropology subgroup of the History and Natural Sciences department of the Faculty of Sciences/UP) along with Artur Magalhães Basto (1894-1960), both belonging to the Geography Cluster; at the end of its existence, he became assistant professor at the Torquato de Sousa Soares School (1903-1988).

This 4th Cluster and the respective Institute of Historical Studies published 3 volumes of a Historical Studies Journal from 1924 to 1926, which became the oldest historical periodical publication in our country; Damião Peres was the most active writer in this journal, in which a relative weight of Archaeology and Medieval and Modern History may be noted. It is also worth mentioning the « Barcelos» project of the History of Portugal (dir. Damião Peres) generated in the first FL/UP, which was published from 1928 to 1936.

Although the University, the City and the North of the country could never have come to terms with the School's disappearance, it was only in the post-war period that there was any kind of continuous movement towards the reappearance of the FL/UP. The most frequently cited is centred around 1947, and occurred with



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the merger of the University of Porto (Rector Amândio Joaquim Tavares, 1900-1974, lecturer in Medicine, in office from 1946 to 1961), the City Council (Mayor Luís José de Pina Guimarães, 1901-1972, also a lecturer in Medicine) and the Institute of High Culture: This was the creation of the Centre for Humanistic Studies, annexed to the UP, where higher education open courses were taught, research was funded, and journals (*Studium Generale*, *Cale*) and monographs ("Amphitheatrum" collection) were published. There were also opinion campaigns, such as that of the evening newspaper *Diário do Norte* (1945 ss.) and speeches by Porto representatives (e.g., Urgel Horta) in the National Assembly.

Curiously, the FL/UP would (re)appear during the *annus horribilis* of the Regime: 1961, by legal diploma of 17 August (Decree-Law no. 45 864, of 17 August, DG, 1st series, No. 190, of the same date); at a time when there were few novelties in the field of Higher Education: the only other to occur at that time was the conversion of the *Escola Superior Colonial* [Colonial Higher School] into the *Instituto Superior de Estudos Ultramarinos* [Higher Institute of Overseas Studies] (1955) and then into the *Instituto Superior de Ciências Sociais e Política Ultramarina* [Higher Institute of Social Sciences and Overseas Politics], which was integrated into the Technical University of Lisbon (1960); when Rector Amândio Tavares and Minister of Education Francisco de Paula Leite Pinto (1902-2000) who, since 1955, had been at the helm of a somewhat more 'buoyant' - although not always consistent - policy for the sector, were no longer in office; and when one of the most conservative governments of the post-war period was in office, after two reshuffles following the *Abrilada* of that year (an attempt by a sector of ministers and military commanders, led by the Minister of Defence Júlio Botelho Moniz [1900-1970], to remove Salazar from office); In August 1961, Manuel Lopes de Almeida (1900-1980), professor of History at the University of Coimbra, was appointed Minister of Education and Carlos Eduardo Bastos de Soveral (1920-2007), a History and Philosophy graduate, who was also an assistant at the FL/UL and Reader at Spanish universities and would also lecture at the restored School (1963-1968), took up his post as Under-Secretary of State.

History (4th Cluster, once again) and Philosophy (6th Cluster) were the founding disciplinary areas of the current FL/UP, plus the unloved Pedagogical Sciences Course. Further provisions were made for the academic year 1961/62 when the School was housed in part of the former Medicine building, which soon held the stocks of the Library of the first FL/UP; and, obviously, with the recruitment of the teaching staff, through the launch of tenders for the transitory category of *encarregado de curso* [Course Coordinator], already previously tested in the Faculty of Economics/UP [FEP/UP] (1953 ff.).

Among the candidates, there were two names that were rejected outright by the Executive at the time, by resolution of the Council of Ministers: Joel Serrão (1919 -2008) and Joaquim Barradas de Carvalho (1920-1980). For the first four available places, the jury selected the following names: António Augusto Ferreira da Cruz (1911-1989), at the time Director of Porto's Municipal Public Library; José António Ferreira de Almeida (1913-1981), the only one holding a PhD at the time, and who had been working at Porto's Faculty of Arts since 1940 as a contract professor; Carlos Eduardo Bastos de Soveral, mentioned above; and Sérgio Augusto



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da Silva Pinto (1915-1970), librarian of the FEP/UP, at the time in commissioned service as a teacher at the Primary Magesterium of Braga. These were the first four «Clio priests» of Porto, who taught there from the academic year 1962/63 (year of the effective opening of the School). They would be joined a year later by assistants: Luís António de Oliveira Ramos (b. 1939), transferred from the FL/UL, where he had graduated and assisted Manuel Heleno (1894-1970), Vitorino Nemésio (1901-1978) and Virgínia Rau (1907-1973); he completed his PhD at the FL/UP in 1972; Jorge Henrique Pais da Silva (1929-1977), who taught at ESBAP and later at the FL/UL; and Flórido Teles de Meneses e Vasconcelos (1920-2005), later Director of Cultural Services at Porto's City Hall (1968 ff.). Other assistants would join in the following years, including Bernardo Xavier Coutinho (1909-1987), who held a PhD from Louvain and whose academic situation was only nationally resolved to his satisfaction in 1975; and the later mayor of Maia, José Vieira de Carvalho (1938-2002).

And 1968 was the year of the first turning point in Porto's School, whose 4th Cluster, from then on, almost always recruited new teachers from its own graduates: Carlos Alberto Ferreira de Almeida (1934-1996) and Eugénio Francisco dos Santos (b. 1937) were pioneers in this situation, both in the year in question; Luís Alberto Adão da Fonseca (b. 1945), 1 year later; Cândido dos Santos (b. 1933) and Francisco Fortunato Queirós (1933-2008) in 1970; Aurélio de Araújo Oliveira (b. 1944) in 1971; Fernando Alberto Pereira de Sousa (b. 1942) in 1973; and, in the new category of monitor (1970 ss.) names such as Armando Luís de Carvalho Homem (b. 1950; for Medieval History); José Marques (b. 1937; for Palaeography and Diplomatics); and Armando Coelho Ferreira da Silva (b. 1943; for Archaeology); all of them took office between April 1973 and January 1974.

From 1962 to 1974, the FL/UP followed the History curricula enshrined in the curricular reforms of the FFLL of 1957 and 1968: i.e., courses lasting 5 years + degree examination (the latter consisting of the public defence of a dissertation expressly prepared for such purpose); the second of these reforms reintroduced the bachelor degree in the Universities, which was obtained at the end of the 3rd year; the ultimate goal was to increase the number of potential candidates for teaching in secondary, technical and (especially) preparatory education (which had just begun).

When considering the teaching of History and the production of historiography in Porto in the School's first decade, the complementary qualities of experience and youth should be noted. The former is symbolized first and foremost in the erudition of António Cruz - practiced since the distant 30s - who, at the time of the School's inception, was in the final throes of his doctoral thesis on the medieval «scriptorium» of Santa Cruz in Coimbra (defended late 1964) and which forthwith marked the teaching of the curricular unit Palaeography and Diplomatics and also, occasionally, that of History of Medieval Culture and of History of Portugal II; In addition to being the first PhD holder of the FL/UP, António Cruz would also become the first full professor of the 4th Cluster (1969) and the first non-interim Dean of the School (1970-1974).

José António Ferreira de Almeida had a long experience of higher education and his encyclopaedic knowledge was clearly typical of the Lisbon School: one may consider Agostinho Fortes (1869-1940) who, to



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some extent, he succeeded; He was responsible for a wide variety of curricular units at both the FL/UL and the FL/UP, however in Porto he sought to concentrate on the areas of art and history, where he effectively created a number of structures and left a legacy of intellectual posterity, in addition to meeting the conditions for access to the chair (1972); Moreover, he was also proficient in the teaching of History of Modern Culture and, in his final years, in the History of Culture and Mentalities (18th-20th centuries).

In these circumstances, youth was embodied by the young graduates of the School who were recruited as teaching staff, as already mentioned, from 1968 onwards. They were essentially behind the modernization of programmes and bibliographies, which resulted in the graduates of the School becoming familiar with M. Bloch (1886-1944), G. Duby (1919-1996), J. LeGoff (b. 1924), L. Febvre (1878-1956), F. Braudel (1902-1985), L. Gênicot (1914-1995), F. Mauro (1900-1900), R. R. Palmer (1909-2002), J. Godechot (1907-1989) and many others; not to mention that in 1972 and 1973, some FL/UP graduates were among the national top five in the State examination that crowned the Pedagogical Internship... There are two more topics to be mentioned in this overview of the Porto School prior to 1974: 1) In 1970 the Revista da Faculdade de Letras [Journal of the Faculty of Arts][UP] was created, with different series according to the disciplinary clusters of the School. History was naturally one of the founding series, counting this inaugural series, and a total of 4 volumes until 1975, one of which was a double volume; Archaeology and Modern History predominate in the thematic contents and Carlos Alberto Ferreira de Almeida features as the most assiduous contributor (10 articles in a total of 27). 2) As already mentioned, at that time the degree was crowned by the defence of a thesis. From 1967 to 1975, 56 papers of this nature were submitted to the FL/UP, predominantly on Modern History (and, within this field, on Historical Demography, promoted by António Cruz and Cândido dos Santos, which followed a national trend of those years), and particularly notable works on Archaeology, Art History and, occasionally, on Medieval History.

The 25th of April 1974 still represented a rift, albeit a controlled one. Without any real ad hominem hostilities on the part of the History students, António Cruz's position of Director would prompt his dismissal (referred to as «sanitation» at the time) which lasted absurdly until 1979; and «absurdly» since although the compulsory retirement measure was forced upon the Master in question in 1975, the very next year that measure was scrapped. José Vieira de Carvalho was also removed from office, without return, having been arrested following the 11th of March coup d'état of 1975 and dismissed from the Civil Service months later.

Furthermore, for the first time since 1968, the 4th Cluster of the FL/UP recruited new teachers from outside the country, such as Humberto Baquero Moreno (b. 1934), who had graduated from the FL/UL and had recently obtained his PhD from the University of Lourenço Marques; this was also the case of Victor Sá (1921-2004), who had graduated from the FL/UC and earned his PhD in Sorbonne (1969), and whose entry into the Civil Service had always been blocked by the Regime; Similarly, Vítor Oliveira Jorge (b. 1948) had graduated from the University of Luanda and studied at the Cursos de Letras of the University of Luanda (CL/UL; held at Sá da Bandeira); and, occasionally, Orlando Janeiro Romano, who had also previously been affiliated to the



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CL/UL; this was also the case of Flávio Gonçalves (1931-1987), who had graduated from the FL/UC, a Baroque scholar and teacher of Art History at ESBAP at the time; and, finally João Francisco Marques (b. 1929), who had graduated from the FL/UC and was a methodologist at the time of the Liceu D. Manuel II / Rodrigues de Freitas. There was also Rafael Ávila de Azevedo (1911-1985), a teacher of the Pedagogical Sciences Cluster, thereafter connected predominantly to the teaching of Contemporary History. In the school year of 1974/75, the three afore-mentioned teachers fell under the category of assistente eventual [trainee assistant], along with several other recent graduates of the School: Natália Marinho Ferreira-Alves (b. 1948), Joaquim Jaime Ferreira-Alves (b. 1945), Agostinho Araújo (b. 1951; all for History of Art), Rui Centeno (b. 1952; for Archaeology), Elvira Mea (b. 1948), Francisco Ribeiro da Silva (b. 1940), José Viriato Capela (b. 1951, all for Modern History), Armindo de Sousa (1942-1998; initially for Prehistoric Archaeology, later [1976 ff.] for Medieval History), Henrique David (1947-1997, with a degree in Chemical Engineering from the FE/UP and then in History from the FL/UP, for Introduction to Economics and Mathematics for Human Sciences) and Maria Ioannis Benis Baganha (1950-2009; for Contemporary History).

As suggested by the references of the foregoing paragraph, a minimum body of research and teaching areas began to take shape (Archaeology, History of Art, Medieval History, Modern History, Contemporary History), within the scope of the «pre-specializations» (PEs) which, in a context marked by the de facto extinction of the final dissertations, filled the 4th and 5th years until the degrees were re-structured to a four-year duration (1978). Although without such a sequence, to some degree the PEs predicted the History degree variants (Archaeology and History of Art, 1978, divided in 1981) and the subsequent master's degrees (the first were those of Medieval History and Modern History, with first editions in 1983/84).

The second half of the 1970s also saw the resumption of PhDs: Cândido dos Santos and Eugénio dos Santos, in 1977 (Modern History, supervisor Jean Delumeau, who would also become the "directeur de thèse" of João Francisco Marques in 1984 and then be awarded the title of Doctor Honoris Causa by the School); Carlos Alberto Ferreira de Almeida (in History of Art, supervisor José António Ferreira de Almeida), Francisco Fortunato Queirós (in Contemporary History, supervisor António Cruz) and Aurélio de Oliveira (Modern History; supervisor Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie ( who moved in the meantime to the University of Minho, from where he returned in 1985), all in 1979; and Fernando de Sousa (Contemporary History, supervisor A. H. de Oliveira Marques [1933-2007]), in 1980. From 1978 onwards, the open tenders for extraordinary professors (Humberto Baquero Moreno, Luís de Oliveira Ramos) and the title of "agregado" (Cândido dos Santos, 1979; Eugénio dos Santos, 1980) were also resumed. Thus, when the first Estatuto da Carreira Docente Universitária [Statute of the University Teaching Career] (ECDU) came into force at the end of 1979, the 4th Cluster of the FL/UP had four members qualified to take up the Chair (Baquero Moreno, Oliveira Ramos, Cândido dos Santos and Eugénio dos Santos) and all of them were appointed as such in the Summer of 1981, in a curious coincidence with the departure of some of the avatars of the School's first senior generation from the scene: namely the retirement of António Cruz and Rafael Ávila de Azevedo between July and October of the same year and the



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death of José António Ferreira de Almeida; in 1985, the new professors would be joined by Carlos Alberto Ferreira de Almeida, Luís Adão da Fonseca, Fernando de Sousa, Aurélio de Oliveira and Francisco Fortunato Queirós.

Much was expected of this generation. Let us consider the sequence, by areas of research and teaching.

As already mentioned, History of Art and Archaeology had already embarked on a process of autonomisation which converted them into variants of the degree course in 1981. Later, in the second half of the 1990s, these areas, plus Museology and Documentation Science, would give rise to the Department of Heritage Sciences and Techniques (DCTP), with its own degrees, master's degrees and doctorates.

At the historical and artistic level, the following may be highlighted: the continued attention paid by the late Carlos Alberto Ferreira de Almeida to Romanesque architecture and the popular cultures of the Entre-Douro-e-Minho [Between the Douro and Minho] region; his continuator, Lúcia Rosas (b. 1957) would devote herself to the study of the restoration of Romanesque buildings in the late 19th century / early 20th century over a long period of time; Natália Marinho Ferreira-Alves and Joaquim Jaime Ferreira-Alves, disciples of José António Ferreira de Almeida, would distinguish themselves - even in the creation of the School - respectively in their approach to Baroque carving and 18th century urbanism; Fausto Sanches Martins would emerge from the teaching of Natália Marinho as a scholar of Mannerism in architecture linked to the Society of Jesus; and, in relation to several features of 19th and 20th century painting and architecture, the names of Agostinho Araújo and António Cardoso de Carvalho (b. 1932) are also noteworthy, the latter a disciple of José-Augusto França.

In Archaeology, a twofold trend: a continuity of the approaches to the Northwest Portuguese hillforts culture, a field initiated by Carlos Alberto Ferreira de Almeida as early as the 1960s and continued by Armando Coelho Ferreira da Silva (also an epigraphist, Sanfins scholar, director of the respective museum since the 1980s; within the scope of a «conciliation of Archaeologies», theorized in the 90s by Jorge de Alarcão, Armando Silva clearly represented a safe asset of a historical and cultural Archaeology, which in his case also involved a solid background in the field of Historical Linguistics), by Rui Centeno (one of the rare cultivators of Roman Numismatics in recent decades), by Teresa Soeiro (who would shift predominantly to Industrial Archaeology in the 90s) and by Carlos Brochado de Almeida (scholar of the Alto-Minho hillforts); additional names include the medieval archaeologist Mário Barroca, an epigraphist and scholar of military and tumulus architecture; the other orientation, connected to Prehistoric Archaeology, is of a post-structuralist nature, to which the names of Vítor and Susana Oliveira Jorge (b. 1953) and Maria de Jesus Sanches (b. 1958) in the next generation may be added; their fieldwork has been centred around the Northern and Northern-Inland regions of Portugal.

Medieval History, a field with limited antecedents in the historiographical practice of the School prior to 1974 would witness interesting developments, albeit not always consequential. Humberto Baquero Moreno and Luís Adão da Fonseca are the main names connected to this field.

The former produced a vast and solid body of work between the 1960s and 1980s; his monograph on the Battle of Alfarrobeira (PhD thesis from the University of Lourenço Marques in early 1974) undeniably marked



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an era, in the context of a political and social intersection; and he set a trend. Of note was also his attention to the institutions and municipal powers, including the publication of the Minutes of city council meetings (e.g.. Loulé) and their systematic study (Porto, from the late 15th century to the mid 16th century, a project undertaken in the final years of his teaching on the MA in Medieval History, ca. 1995-ca. 2001). He also coordinated a manual on the Institutional and Political History of Medieval Portugal (ed. of the U. Aberta, 1995, with the collaboration of Luís Miguel Duarte, Maria da Conceição Falcão and Luís Carlos Amaral).

Baquero Moreno's teaching practice (taken here as the supervision of doctoral theses) resulted in the emergence of José Marques, a former pupil of Avelino de Jesus da Costa (1908-2000) at Braga's Seminário Maior [Seminary] and, like his mentor, a scholar of the Braga Archdiocese (the subject of a doctoral thesis defended in 1982 and published six years later), in this case in the 15th century period and more specifically in the times of the archiepiscopate of D. Fernando da Guerra (1417-1467); José Marques would additionally become the long-standing head of Palaeography and Diplomatics at the Porto School, to which he transported the criteria for transcribing and editing medieval texts recommended by the Commission Internationale de Diplomatique (CID, of which he has been member since 1986), adapted to the context of Portugal, as proposed by Avelino de Jesus da Costa in the 1970s; Maria Cristina Almeida e Cunha, author of a doctoral thesis on the Archiepiscopal Chancellery of Braga, from its origins to 1244 (defended in 1999, published in Galicia in 2005), would also emerge from his own teaching. She would come to publish many other works in the field of municipal organisation and powers, royal charters and settlement, particularly in the Northern- Inland region of the country.

However, returning to Baquero Moreno's posterity, it also includes Armando Luís de Carvalho Homem and his studies of the 1970s and 1980s on Diplomatics and officialdom in the royal Chancellery (he has also been a member of the CID since 1990), a theme already partly present in 1974, in a final degree paper on the period of Peter I (1357-1367) and then forming the basis of a doctoral thesis covering the period from 1320 to 1433 (defended in 1985, published 5 years later); the references ranged from North American (Princetonian, max. J. R. Strayer [1904-1987]), English (Oxfordian, max. K. B. McFarlane [1903-1966]) and French (Sorbonnard and Chartist, max. Guenée [1927-2010] historiography, and R.-H. Bautier [1922-2010]), besides, among our own, the lessons of one such Vitorino Magalhães Godinho (1918-2011), an Oliveira Marques, a José Sebastião da Silva Dias (1916-1994) and a Martim de Albuquerque; Later on, Carvalho Homem became interested in the legislation of our monarchs (from the Laws of 1211 to the Manueline Ordinances) proposing, on the basis of such issue, a given periodization for the end of the Portuguese Middle Ages in terms of the History of Powers and the late-medieval origins of the Modern State: 1279-1521; he is currently working on a lengthy project on Lisbon's municipal ordinances (15th century); in addition, there is the «violon d'Ingres» of the Historiography and University Institution of our 20th century, the coordination (with M. Helena da Cruz Coelho) of vol. III (1096-1325) of the Nova História de Portugal [New History of Portugal], Joel Serrão (1919-1908) and A. H. de Oliveira Marques (in publication since 1987) and the scientific revision of the Portuguese



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translation (1989-1991) of the *História da Vida Privada* [History of Private Life], dir. Philippe Ariès (1914-1984) and Georges Duby. Another of Baquero Moreno's disciples is undoubtedly Luís Miguel Duarte (b. 1956), with a long-standing interest in crime, royal justice, punishment and pardon, which are addressed, in a dense - albeit almost in-sequent - doctoral thesis defended in 1994 (and published five years later), among other works, where the conceptual and methodological influence of Claude Gauvard and António M. Hespanha is evident. L. M. Duarte, also interested in the municipal powers and in the publication of the respective Minutes (Porto, Loulé), has recently turned his attention to a rediscovery of the economic history of the late Middle Ages: prices, standards of living and urban labour, for example, are subjects related to his work and supervision of various PhD students. He is also responsible for a biography of King Duarte, in a collection published by the *Círculo de Leitores* and *Temas e Debates*, to which repeated reference will be made.

As for Luís Adão da Fonseca, who was awarded his PhD in Navarre in 1975 - and taught there until 1981 - with a thesis on Peter, Constable of Portugal, he worked during this period on the Portuguese naval presence in the Mediterranean, addressing the problems of piracy and buccaneering, among others. His return to Porto in 1981 - and his attainment of the chair in 1984 - would gear the bulk of his postgraduate teaching towards the Religious-Military Orders of the Portuguese Late Middle Ages and sixteenth century; Among the disciples he trained, the most notable were Paula Pinto Costa (b. 1966) - scholar of the Knights Hospitaller and today one of the School's professors - and Maria Cristina Pimenta (b. 1961) - scholar of the Avis and Santiago Orders. She wrote the biographies of Gama, Cabral and King John II (the latter in the aforementioned collection), as well as studies and source editions on the treaties of Windsor and Tordesillas.

But in this dialectic of masters and disciples, several other cases are noteworthy for their uniqueness.

The first, above all, is that of Armindo de Sousa (1942-1988). With a long-standing interest in the issue of our late Middle Ages Courts, he considered developing his doctoral thesis around this theme from a very early stage. Inexplicably, he received only sceptical reactions from the School: from João Pedro Ribeiro and the Viscount of Santarém to Gama Barros and Marcello Caetano everything had been said and done... The providential (re)meeting with António Cruz - who he had assisted in Palaeography from 1979 to 1981, i.e., between his reintegration and retirement - brought him back to his chosen field, in which he would indeed earn his PhD in 1988 (with António Cruz as supervisor...; thesis published in 1990). But the singularities did not end there. His doctoral thesis would clearly substantiate a case of resistance to novelty on the part of significant sectors of the scientific community. Hence the author's subsequent resumption of several essential points of his work, in order to renew or reinforce the essence of his argument. Armindo de Sousa was also responsible for solid studies on power representations (e.g., dynastic propaganda and chronicle discourse), as well as an initial approach to the agrarian history of the Santo Tirso monastery, a theme within the scope of which he supervised two master's theses. He was also responsible for the whole of part 2 (1325-1480) of Vol. 2 of the *História de Portugal* [History of Portugal] directed by J. Mattoso, and also collaborated in the *História do Porto* [History of Porto], directed by Luís de Oliveira Ramos, which will be referred to further ahead.





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Another «sui generis» case is that of José Augusto de Sotto-Mayor Pizarro. In 1983, while preparing a master's thesis on the monastery of Pedroso, he discovered the relationship of the «natives» of the monastery of Grijó in the mid-14th century - the monastery where Luís Carlos Amaral was working at the time, as will be seen further ahead - which would lead him to explore this source from the point of view of the structure of the noble family (supervisor José Marques, informal support from J. Mattoso). In 1998 he defended a doctoral paper on the national lineages in Dionysian times (1279-1325), at this stage with J. Mattoso as the official supervisor. Having become one of the most acclaimed 13th century experts, the new century would witness him as Dom Dinis' biographer (in the afore-mentioned collection) and editor of the *Inquirições* [Inquisitions] of said monarch (published by the Academia das Ciências [Academy of Sciences]).

Finally, a reference to Luís Carlos Amaral, who was attracted very early on to the teaching of D. José Ángel García de Cortázar (U. of Cantabria, Santander) in the context of medieval ruralities regarded as forms of «social organisation of space», a conceptualisation / methodology that had already shaped his Master's thesis (on the management of the landed heritage of S. Salvador de Grijó in the 14th century, 1987, published in 1994) to reach their peak in his doctoral thesis (*Formação e desenvolvimento do domínio da diocese de Braga no período da Reconquista* [Formation and development of the dominion of the diocese of Braga in the Reconquista period], [IX-1137], 2008), focusing on a much earlier period, a trend that has manifested itself in the School in recent years. In co-authorship with Mário Barroca, he recently produced a biography of the infanta and queen Maria Teresa for the *Círculo de Leitores* collection on queen-consorts.

A synthesis of the area of Modern History from the 1970s onwards is more complex, perhaps since the thematic and research fields are less consolidated.

Dean of the area, in 1972 Luís de Oliveira Ramos authored the first doctoral thesis in Contemporary History at the Portuguese universities, a biography of Cardinal Saraiva (Friar Francisco de S. Luís), which essentially addresses the first phase of the ecclesiastic's life and his dimension as a scholar and historian. At the FL/UP he marked the teaching of the History of Portuguese Expansion (where he routinely quoted Cortesão, Magalhães Godinho and M. Nunes Dias, when this was not yet common practice), of Modern and Contemporary History (addressing the independence of the USA and the French Revolution; with references in J. Godechot [1907-1989] and R. R. Palmer [1909-2002]), for example), of Modern Portuguese History and Institutional and Political History (19th-20th centuries) (R. Rémond [1918-2007] his main reference). In the 1990s he coordinated a History of Porto (1994), with almost full collaboration from the School, somehow replacing the History of the city of Porto (dir. D. Peres and A. Cruz, 1960s); more recently he wrote a biography of Queen Mary I (in the afore-mentioned collection); and Vol. VIII (1750-1810) of the afore-mentioned New History of Portugal under his coordination, by Joel Serrão and Oliveira Marques is - endlessly?- in press.

One of Jean Delumeau's first disciples, Cândido dos Santos was, as an assistant at the start of his career, one of the systematic didacts of the Economic and Social History of the 16th-19th centuries; but as a historian,



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and apart from an initial phase in which he cultivated Historical Demography, he has essentially been a scholar of the religious life of Ancien Régime Portugal and of the University of Porto (and the teaching institutions that preceded it). In the first of these fields, he produced a degree thesis (1969, published later) on the diocese and episcopacy of Porto on the eve of the Council of Trent, a doctoral thesis (1977, with two later editions in print) on the Order of Saint Jerome and multiple studies on various aspects of religiosity in the 16th-19th centuries, with an emphasis, in recent times, on Jansenism or the figure of Fr. António Pereira de Figueiredo. As far as higher education in Porto is concerned, he has already given us an initial thorough overview of the UP's past (two editions and an English version between 1996 and 2011) and the beginning of the publication of the University Senate Minutes (1911-1929; with interpretation and transcription by Flávio Miranda, 2011).

Another of Delumeau's disciples, Eugénio dos Santos, worked for some time on the Congregation of the Oratory in Porto and the North of Portugal (undergraduate and doctoral theses between 1968 and 1977). A later phase saw him dedicated to domestic missions in Portugal during the Ancien Régime. More publicist and less erudite in later phases, and highly focused on the problem of Luso-Brazilian relations, he would gain prominence as a collaborator of the History of Portugal, dir. João Medina, and author of the biography of King Peter IV in the collection already mentioned regarding other authors.

The third disciple of the author of *Naissance et affirmation de la Réforme* was, as mentioned above, João Francisco Marques. A scholar of homiletics in the Philippine period (degree thesis, UC, 1970, supervised by Manuel Lopes de Almeida [1900-1980]) and the Restoration (doctoral thesis, UP, 1984), this author rapidly became the greatest national expert on the subject and one of the most prominent names in the ecclesiastical history of our country in the modern era, including studies - which he produced or supervised - on Protestantism among us. At the age of 83, he is undoubtedly a young spirit in Portuguese historiography. A friend of José Régio (1901-1970, on whom he published a volume of correspondence with the aforementioned Art Historian Flávio Gonçalves) and Manoel de Oliveira (b. 1908), he is a long-standing historical consultant of the latter's filmography.

In turn, Aurélio de Oliveira soon found his monastery to be the object of research in the rural history of the Ancien Régime: Tibães and the Cávado valley. In 1970, he wrote his degree thesis on this monastery (publ. 1973). Working later in Paris with Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie, he would present an extensive doctoral thesis in 1979 on the property regime in lower Cávado (1680-1820), which unfortunately was never published. Later on, he would dedicate himself incessantly to the Economic History of the Ancien Régime (rents, tithes, prices, viticulture...), with some forays into the social and documentary History of the Baroque. In recent years, and somewhat in the manner of late-António José Saraiva, he devoted himself to the essay on sixteenth century society, using the acts of Gil Vicente as a source.

Francisco Ribeiro da Silva (b. 1940) is from a biologically close but academically posterior generation. Connected to the teaching of Oliveira Ramos, he wrote an important doctoral thesis [1986] on Philippine Porto, which on the one hand represented Porto's equivalent of Coimbra económica e social [Economic and Social



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Coimbra], 1537-1640 [1971] by António de Oliveira (b. 1931), but on the other, due to its greater focus on institutions and powers, represented the homology in Modern History of what Carvalho Homem and Armindo de Sousa were building in Medieval History. Author of an extensive bibliography on the municipalities of the Ancien Régime - with some emphasis on studies of the Porto region, for which he was responsible for a monograph on the revolt of 1757 -, from the 1980s onwards he also left his name linked to the increased studies on viticulture in the North of the country and particularly the Douro valley. He also studied the problem of literacy in Ancien Régime societies. António Barros Cardoso, who was also interested in themes related to Porto and the Douro wines, to which he dedicated his doctoral thesis (2002), was another to emerge from his teaching; at the beginning of his career, this author studied the History of the Ancient Book, a subject to which he dedicated a thesis for pedagogical aptitude and scientific capacity examinations, addressing the library of Cardinal Saraiva (1993). Finally, in this generation, Elvira Mea (b. 1948) is also worthy of mention: from a degree thesis on Sephardism in Portuguese Culture (1971, publ. 1974), she soon turned her attention to research in the fields of History of the Inquisition and New-Christians. She was awarded her PhD in 1990, with a thesis on the Inquisition of Coimbra in the 16th century (supervisor Manuel Augusto Rodrigues, UC; thesis published in 1995). Her previous and subsequent bibliography is extensive, including a biography of Captain Artur Carlos de Barros Basto [1887-1961] (in collaboration with Inácio Steinhard, 1998) and a dictionary of Judaism in Portugal (2010).

Despite what has already been said, it was not always easy for the subsequent generations to set a trend of Modern History. The first half of the 80s would see some rather autonomous names 'take the stage' in relation to the more veteran sector of modernists. One of the first was Ivo Carneiro de Sousa (b. 1957, in office 1981 ff.), who successively focused on questions of mercantile arithmetic and the History of spirituality in Portugal in the 15th and 16th centuries, on which he wrote a thesis, between 1984 and 1993, for pedagogical aptitude and scientific capacity examinations and a doctoral dissertation. Later on, with a penchant for the History of the Misericórdias [charitable institution], the late 20th century would see him increasingly interested first in African themes, then in Portugal's relations with Southeast Asia. At a domestic level, he was the great architect behind the Honoris Causa Doctorates of D. Carlos Ximenes Belo, Xanana Gusmão and José Ramos-Horta (2000). However in 2005, a somewhat badly explained story dictated his departure from the UP. Today he lives, works and teaches between Macao and Hong Kong.

Inês Amorim (b. 1958, also in office since 1981) belongs to the same generation. At an initial stage, her interests also lay with rurality. In 1986 she wrote a thesis for pedagogical and scientific examinations on the monastery of Grijó in the 16th century. Ten years later she would defend a doctoral thesis on Aveiro and its Provedoria [Ombudsman office] during the Ancien Régime. More recent phases have seen a focus on the history of the coast, ports and port structures, resources and ecology, in a highly international career and with points of contact with that of Amélia Polónia, who will be discussed further ahead.



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Helena Osswald (b. 1957), most certainly one of the most cerebral historians of the Porto School in recent times, took up office in 1981. With a keen interest in the family structures and population dynamics of Porto in the modern era, she developed a thesis on this for pedagogical and scientific examinations (1985; later published in the USA) and a doctoral paper (2008). She collaborated in the afore-mentioned vol. VIII of the New History of Portugal, by Joel Serrão and Oliveira Marques.

Amélia Polónia da Silva (b. 1961) emerged some time later (1985-ff.): working initially with Cândido dos Santos, she prepared a thesis with him for pedagogical and scientific examinations on Cardinal D. Henrique as Archbishop of Évora (1990); she dedicated a biography to the later purple-King in 2005, in the afore-mentioned *Círculo de Leitores* collection. However, in the 1990s, she was diverted to the field of the History of Expansion by the system, which was eager to ensure internal researchers in this area: fortunately with very positive outcomes - in 2000 she defended a doctoral thesis on the port of Vila de Conde in the context of the 16th century navigations (supervisor: João Francisco Marques). While still studying 16th century cultural and religious history, Amélia Polónia has designed highly demanding international programmes precisely in the fields of the coast and port structures. In a somewhat 'thankless' area of the DHEPI [Departament of History and Political and International Studies]- which boasted six full professors in the 1990s, and then none from 2007 to 2010, having had Elvira Mea (2010) for a few months, and which today finds itself empty once again in this regard -, the name Amélia Polónia, along with that of Inês Amorim and Helena Osswald, promises a future in one of the sectors in which the 4th Cluster of the FL/UP most precociously established itself.

The full emergence of Contemporary History (19th-20th centuries) was, in fact, relatively late: 1994 - somewhat paradoxical, considering that the 4th Cluster already boasted 4 (four !!!!) authors with theses on the 19th century in 1980: Victor de Sá (Sorbonne, 1969), Luís de Oliveira Ramos (UP, 1972), Francisco Fortunato Queirós (UP, 1979) and Fernando de Sousa (UP, 1980). Episodes largely of petite histoire will help explain this circumstance. It should be noted that from the outset the MA in Modern History offered Seminars on The French Invasions and the North of Portugal (taught by Oliveira Ramos; prompting the career of Jorge Martins Ribeiro [b. 1956], later a scholar of Portugal/USA relations and mentor of a Master's course in History, International Relations and Cooperation) and on Historical Demography and the History of Populations (18th-19th centuries) (under Fernando de Sousa [who had completed a doctoral thesis on the Portuguese population at the dawn of the 19th century and later studies on emigration from Trás-os-Montes to Brazil, among others], with the collaboration of J. Manuel Nazareth [UNL] and Jorge Arroiteia [U. Aveiro]); from here the careers of Jorge Fernandes Alves [b. 1954] and Gaspar Martins Pereira [b. 1957] would be born and that of Henrique David would ephemerally flourish. And it was partly through the action of these latter three, who received their doctorates in 1993, that a Master's in Contemporary History was created the following year.

Until the second half of the 1990s, this Porto contemporaneity was largely centred around the 19th century, with the History of Populations, «lato sensu», being one of the highlighted fields: one may consider Henrique David's doctoral thesis on the mortality crises in the municipality of Braga (1700-1880); the studies of Jorge F.



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Alves on emigration to Brazil and the educational work of the Count of Ferreira; the work of Gaspar M. Pereira on the families of Porto, from the mid-1900s to the end of the monarchy; and the thesis of Maria Antonieta Cruz [b. 1948] on Porto's bourgeoisie in the second half of the nineteenth century (defended in 1995), with the methodological mark of Adeline Daumard (1924-2003), and supervised by Luís de Oliveira Ramos. The emergence of an interest in the history of Douro viticulture was also witnessed, starting with Gaspar M. Pereira; his enthusiasm eventually 'spread' to scholars from almost all periods (Carlos Brochado de Almeida, Luís Miguel Duarte, José Augusto Pizarro, Francisco Ribeiro da Silva, António Barros Cardoso, Maria Antonieta Cruz and others), which led to the creation of an R&D Unit, a Journal (Douro: Estudos & Documentos [Douro: Studies & Documents]) and a collective History of the Douro. But soon other interests would emerge: such as the Iberian issue, with Conceição Meireles (b. 1959); the History of Gender and the prisons and prison systems of Liberalism, with Maria José Moutinho Santos (b. 1949); and the (re)interest in the History of Education and education institutions: within this scope, Luís Alberto Marques Alves (b. 1955) was the pioneer, with a particularly noteworthy doctoral thesis on the origins of Technical and Vocational Education in the city of Porto (1999); subsequently, and besides numerous publications, he embarked on various institutional initiatives, of which the most recent was the creation of a Master's in History and Geography Teaching in Primary and Secondary Education, which he planned and of which he was the first director. In this area, Luís Grosso Correia (b. 1965), with a doctoral paper on Porto's Liceu Rodrigues de Freitas (2005), and Olga Lima (b. 1948), with a doctoral thesis on History manuals in the most elementary levels of education, defended at the U. Sevilha (2008), emerged later.

One day, however, this contemporaneity would have to enter the 20th century more decisively. There were, of course, antecedents, and as early as the 1970s: the First Republic (and particularly the Constituent Assembly and its representatives, the Fundamental Text of 1911 and the subsequent Congress of the Republic) had attracted the early interest of Luís de Oliveira Ramos, Fernando de Sousa, Francisco Ribeiro da Silva and later Jorge F. Alves. In the late 20th century, Porto's contemporaneans would, for example, study the political regimes (from the Estado Novo to the times of the Constitution of 1976) and their underlying characterization (e.g., Manuel Loff [b. 1965] and the issue of "fascisms" from a comparative perspective, the subject of his doctoral thesis, defended in 2004 at the European University Institute, Florence); address issues of political representation and electoral systems (Maria Antonieta Cruz); test the biographical approach, with Gaspar M. Pereira (Eduardo Santos Silva and Artur Santos Silva [Father]) and Jorge F. Alves (episodes of the electoral campaign of Humberto Delgado, Jorge de Melo); and cultivate industrial and business history, with Fernando de Sousa, Jorge F. Alves and Maciel Santos (b. 1959) [multiple monographs on companies or on metallurgy in Porto].

Clearly, it has not all been a bed of roses in the life of the initial 4th Cluster of the FL/UP over the last three decades. The period from 1981 to the dawn of the new century was one of stagnation of a senior generation, eager for power but not really coordinated with its future successors and predominantly conservative: hence,



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the heroes of the Lusitanian « History making » being placed almost exclusively in figures such as Virgínia Rau (1907-1973), Jorge de Macedo (1921-1996), José Vitorino Pina Martins (1920-2010) and Joaquim Veríssimo Serrão (b. 1925); and, consequently, the excluding tendency of names such as José Sebastião da Silva Dias, Vitorino Magalhães Godinho and even Oliveira Marques (but here the younger ones were able to impose themselves...) and establishing the Portuguese Academy of History or the inauspicious (at least until 1995...) National Commission for the Commemorations of the Portuguese Discoveries (CNCDP, 1986-2003) as ultimately in places... For these and other reasons, our country had almost no participation in the international program The Origins of the Modern State in Europe (1300-1800), of the European Science Foundation (1990s); of course, one may say, to each his own; but to expect other generations to have exactly the same way of thinking...

The 1980s were particularly difficult, especially in 1987 with the disastrous curricular reform (triggered in 1983 by the infelicitous Minister of Education of the Central Bloc Government, 1983-1985, an opportunity that was promptly seized upon by the avatars of the most conservative elements of the teaching staff of the FL/UP), which would take almost 15 years to eradicate: in the 1990s, various new restructuring efforts always ran into the flaccid resistance of the system or the bureaucracy of the Pedagogical Council... Only in 2001 would it finally be possible to reform the curriculum, with the adoption of the semester regime and credit units, precluding, à la longue, the Bologna regime (2007 ss. ). But this reform was no longer the work of the old schoolers ... As the departmentalization of the 4th Cluster had not been or come to be, first as the Department of History (2000), then as the Department of History and Political and International Studies (2005) ...

Between 1999 and 2007, nine members of the so-called senior generation retired. In 2001, as we have seen, the curriculum for the degree course adopted a semester regime. And in the last of the years mentioned, the Bologna regime came into force. What evaluation can be made, as we enter the second decade of the 21st century and celebrate 50 years of Clio at the UP? It is difficult to be optimistic in this last quarter of 2011. But in the midst of all that has been happening in Portugal and in the world, the current DHEPI, from the 90s to the present, has managed to overcome situations that have not been easy, ranging from a clearly hostile Rector (Alberto Amaral by name, chemistry professor at the FC/UP, in office from 1985 to 1998), to an absurd reduction of the « numerus clausus » in the first half of the 90s, by the grace of minister Roberto Carneiro (in office from 1987 to 1991), to the subsequent ill-will of another minister by the name of Fernando Couto dos Santos, as well as of a secretary of state for higher education called Pedro Lynce de Faria (1992-1993), to the fundamentalisms with which the later minister José Mariano Rebelo Pires Gago (2006-2011) brought the Bolognese reform into force... The current DHEPI has survived, managing to keep the "numerus clausus" of 80-90 students in the degree course for several years and to bring together on a national scale the largest group of History scholars (1st, 2nd and 3rd cycles) - just as in the 80s and 90s it boasted the largest national contingent of Clio PhDs. And in 2011 it jubilantly celebrates its 50th Anniversary, paying tribute - although not only - to the memory of the oldest historians of the UP (the old schoolers had allowed them to fall into oblivion



...), whose birth centenaries have recently been celebrated: Bernardo Xavier Coutinho, António Cruz, Rafael Ávila de Azevedo, José António Ferreira de Almeida... Worthily.

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