

DICIONÁRIO DE HISTORIADORES PORTUGUESES

DA ACADEMIA REAL DAS CIÊNCIAS AO FINAL DO ESTADO NOVO

<http://dichp.bnportugal.pt/>



Damião António Peres (Lisboa, 1889 – Porto, 1976)

Damião António Peres graduated after completing the Higher Course of Letters at Lisbon University, then went on to follow a teaching career as a secondary school history teacher. He was given a place at the Liceu Passos Manuel in Lisbon, later moving to the Liceu Jaime Moniz in Funchal where he remained as a teacher and later as principal from 1912 to 1915; it was there that he began his career as a researcher and where he published his first book, *Madeira sob os donatários* (Madeira under the Donee Captains), in 1914. Another outcome of the time he spent in Madeira was an annotated edition of Gaspar Frutuoso's *Livro 2º das Saudades da Terra* (2nd Book of Nostalgic Longings for my Homeland), Porto, 1925, as well as various studies on regional history.

In 1915 he moved to the Liceu Gil Vicente in Lisbon and in 1917 published a thought-provoking book of medieval political history about D. João I. He read in great detail the chronicles of Fernão Lopes and advanced innovative ideas about the 1383-1385 crisis and the solution that led to the enthronement of the Master of Aviz. In particular, he interpreted with a certain perspicacity the arguments put forward by João das Regras that led to the throne being declared vacant in order to proceed with the election of D. João I. He could understand how the most important nobles were organised around the Infante D. João (son of Inês de Castro); he saw clearly how the actions of Álvaro Pais and the role of the popular forces were the main dynamic behind the revolution; he recognized João Afonso as being the author of the proposal leading to the conquest of Ceuta. The second part deals with the 'Internal Organisation' of the Kingdom, with particular attention paid to the centralisation of power, "a single power before which everything had to bow" (p. 68). He even put forward the idea that there was a "plan to concentrate power", which is perhaps somewhat excessive, with this centralisation becoming a well-established topic in Portuguese historiography. The third part deals with the 'Economic Situation': he focuses on trade and does not leave out Fernão Lopes' famous page in which he refers to the four or five hundred cargo vessels that at times lay at anchor in the port of Lisbon (p. 92). He mentions the so-called "profound decadence" in agriculture which he says is "a sad state of affairs" (p. 99). D. Fernando wanted to provide an urgent remedy for this by passing a law, the *Lei das Sesmarias*, which was "radical in its procedures" and "was the violent cautery that the King believed ought to be applied as the remedy" (p. 101). This law would later be confirmed by D. João I along with other measures although it did not lead to the desired recovery. In addition, the author does not fail to mention the measures taken by the King to solve the difficulties caused by the shortage of manual labourers in the

kingdom. In the fourth and final part, the 'Intellectual Situation', he pays a great deal of attention to the University. Although he highlights the popular forces and their decisive importance for the profound transformation that Portugal underwent, it must be recognised however that Damião Peres does not show any great sensibility for analysing social structures and movements, a characteristic of his work that is evident even in these first texts.

At the Liceu Gil Vicente in Lisbon, he joined an impressive group of colleagues who had been chosen to teach at the new Faculty of Letters of the University of Porto, founded by Leonardo Coimbra in 1919. The same happened to Damião Peres. Aware of the didactic needs of secondary education he had published textbooks in collaboration with Manuel Paulo Merêa (1921) and F. J. Cardoso Júnior (1923). A notable orator – whose lectures inspired his students – he had a great impact on the teaching of History in the Faculty of Letters in Porto. He founded and edited the *Revista de História da Faculdade de Letras do Porto*, 1925-1927 (the first history journal of a Portuguese university) in which articles appeared that would later be collected in one volume entitled *Estudos de História* (Studies of History, 1926) together with texts on Indo-Portuguese coins in the Municipal Museum of Porto (whose catalogue he had written). He was also Director of the Historical Archive of the City of Porto (1925-1927).

Right from his very first writings, his fondness for topics related to the history of the Discoveries and the Portuguese expansion was evident and he presented new data that was the result of research carried out in the Municipal Historical Archive in Funchal. His liking for numismatics, a field in which he was recognised as an expert, also revealed itself early on.

In 1928 he brought out *1580. O governo do Prior do Crato* (1580. The government of Prior do Crato), a small book supported by solid documentary evidence that shows us he was familiar with a variety of archives (Torre do Tombo, the Academy of Sciences, the Municipal Council of Porto and Simancas). Damião Peres reconstituted, virtually day by day, D. António Prior do Crato's government from his acclamation in Santarém on June 19 to his exile from the north of Portugal, some time after October 1580. The poor conduct of the rulers to whom D. Henrique had entrusted the regency while the Duke of Alba was advancing with his troops is described but, curiously, little is said of D. Álvaro de Bazan, the future Marquis of Santa Cruz, despite the importance of his galleys in this conflict. The author reviews those moments when D. António tries to establish his precarious royal claim by giving favours to his supporters, his dealings with the royal exchequer (and devaluation of the currency) and his attempts to defend himself. He focuses on trying to clarify what D. António's negotiations with Philip II were, negotiations by which he primarily sought to gain more time since it was by force of arms that Portugal capitulated and had to surrender to the Austrian in Madrid.

This short book, full of new ideas on political history, appeared under the stamp of the Companhia Editora do Minho [Minho Publishing Company] in Barcelos, a publisher that Damião Peres became associated with and later ended up running. What is more, this was the publishing house that would be responsible for the monumental undertaking he found himself involved in over the years, which was the publication in instalments of *História de Portugal* (History of Portugal), 1928-1937, with a Supplement wholly written by him in 1954, of which he was literary editor whilst Eleutério Cerdeira was the graphics editor. Many specialists



collaborated on this work, beginning with his colleagues from the Porto Faculty of Letters, Newton de Macedo, Ângelo Ribeiro, Hernâni Cidade, Mendes Correia and Aarão de Lacerda. Also called upon to collaborate were authors such as Jaime Cortesão, Paulo Merêa, David Lopes, Lúcio de Azevedo, José Joaquim Nunes, Queirós Veloso, Vergílio Correia, Joaquim de Carvalho, Manuel de Oliveira Ramos, Manuel Lopes de Almeida, Armando Marques Guedes, Luís de Pina and others – in effect, the best of those in Portugal working within this still very incipient field of historical research and writing. Despite the imbalance inherent to a work with so many different co-authors – all with different backgrounds and different interests – the Barcelos *História de Portugal* was the first attempt to present the complete historical past of the *patria* [mother country] with any degree of notable quality. Furthermore, it introduced quite a few new ideas which ran their course in the following years. It was a work that became obligatory for all those who studied history – or those who merely wished to be informed - to consult. The publication, with seven volumes (plus an eighth volume of indexes), appeared with remarkable regularity, ending in 1935 in accordance with the original plan– an outstanding achievement.

These were also years of intense teaching activity for Damião Peres – in particular, his lectures on the History of the Discoveries and the History of Numismatics as well as many other courses: Introduction to History, History of Portugal, General History of Civilization, Epigraphy, Palaeography and Diplomats, and the History of Religions. After having been Faculty Secretary, he was elected by his peers to become the Dean when Leonardo Coimbra's mandate ended in 1926. Peres had been Coimbra's Chief of Staff when he was Minister for Public Education (1925) and once again occupied the same position with the new Minister for Public Education, José Alfredo Mendes de Magalhães (1926-1928), the minister who would be responsible for closing down the Faculty of Letters in 1928. One highlight during this time though were the steps he took to acquire new premises for his Faculty (which he managed to do).

After the disastrous closure of the Faculty of Letters of Porto by the Military Dictatorship, Damião Peres decided to apply to the Faculty of Letters of the University of Coimbra, and submitted himself to public examination with a paper entitled *A diplomacia portuguesa e a sucessão de Espanha (1700-1704)* (Portuguese diplomacy and the Spanish succession, 1700-1704). This was based on research he had done in various archives, not only Portuguese ones. Above all, he used unpublished documental evidence analysing the different positions adopted and rejected over the years. He described apparently unstable situations, ranging from the alliance with Louis XIV and Philip V to the attempt at neutrality in the neighbouring conflict so that integration of the British, the Dutch and the Germans within the Great Alliance might finally come about. These were situations in which figures at the forefront of Portuguese representations abroad moved: D. Luís da Cunha (London), José da Cunha Brochado (Paris) and Francisco de Sousa Pacheco (the Low Countries). He talked with an understanding of the international moves made in the game, trying to satisfy a policy that lacked firmness on the part of its protagonists at the court in Lisbon during the negotiations which led to the treaties of 16 May 1703. With these treaties, Portugal began its participation in the conflict that would last for some ten years.

In Coimbra he was appointed to the Chair he had sought. And it was here in this Faculty of Letters that he

was to remain for the rest of his academic career until he retired in 1959. However, he did not exert any decisive influence on this institution, where he was the most prestigious of all the history professors, since he primarily devoted himself to his work as Director of the Portuguese Numismatic Museum in Lisbon, a part of the *Casa da Moeda* or Portuguese Mint, as well as to his numerous publishing activities. Only rarely did he appear to give his classes, travelling up from Lisbon by train which earned him the nickname 'Professor Railroad' given to him by a colleague. Perhaps this absence is the reason why António de Oliveira in his retrospective of history teaching and research at the Faculty of Letters in Coimbra only refers to him briefly in passing, without attributing any influence of note to him. Similarly, João Marinho dos Santos, when describing the situation of the teaching of overseas history, does not afford him any decisive position with regard to the teaching of the History of the Discoveries.

Nonetheless, back in 1934 he had published *História dos Descobrimentos Portugueses* (History of the Portuguese Discoveries) (re-printed in 1943 and revised in 1961), which was the result of his teaching and his pedagogic concerns. Here he sought to present the main issues of the subject in relatively simple didactic terms. Damião Peres was not a historian who was concerned with problematisation nor with theorisation based on historical investigation. He was a historian who had clear ideas but within conceptions that were not positivist but more marked by other concerns, or what had been called neo-methodical historicism: erudition, documental examination of evidence, care in both text construction and editing, writing texts that tried to cover everything and left few unanswered questions.

Although he positions Portugal well within the European context, what concerns him is what he terms "The Genesis of the Portuguese Discoveries". Right from the beginning, he highlights Portugal's vocation for fishing and producing salt – in this he mirrors António Sérgio – and goes on to describe with copious details based on documental evidence the chronological path of the discoveries from Madeira to Australia and New Guinea. It is a very careful and detailed investigation based on a vast bibliography and using archive material to reinforce his narrative and arguments. It is a work in which he takes pleasure in inserting his own new conclusions which, even these, "cannot do without the compendium of studies and other points of view which have been expounded on the various subjects dealt with in it" (*Américo Vespúcio...*, p. 17). He uses a fine toothcomb, which gives him exceptional security of information, although he loses historical problematisation which he almost always ignores. Either way, dated and marked by erudite concerns somewhat irritating at times, it remains a safe work and for this reason indispensable.

Following the same line of historiographical accuracy, *Como nasceu Portugal* (How Portugal was born) appeared in 1938. As it was a work that was compulsory reading in an education system chiefly concerned with the question of origin, Damião Peres' book became such a publishing success that it endured for decades even meriting a 10th edition in 1992. In it the author tries to show how the geographical, cultural (linguistic) and ethnic reality of the western seaboard of the Peninsula was not a decisive factor for the constitution of nationality. This – although without dismissing the original communities of a territory from which it could detach itself - resulted from the political desire of a group of barons from the Entre-Douro and Minho who led the *Condado Portucalense* (County of Portugal) until a kingdom could be established that

was politically distinct from León and Castile.

His colleague A. A. Mendes Correia did not agree with him which led to a mild debate, for Damião Peres was no polemicist (*Portugal “ex animo portugalensium”. Resposta ao artigo crítico Portugal “ex nihilo”! do Prof. Mendes Correia*, 1938). In this text he firmly defends his position and we witness a confrontation between two views: that of the historian, who needs concrete proof to put forward explanatory hypotheses, and that of the geographer and ethnographer who moves from the present to the past without requiring any further proof to establish his basic ideas in time. As Damião Peres concluded: “Prof. Mendes Correia has – I suppose – a naturalist’s background; I, a humanistic background”(p. 10), with the supposition being, of course, the nasty words of a polemicist. But the acrimony between the two former colleagues went no further.

Damião Peres tried to encourage publishers to produce historical materials, something that had not been done before in Portugal. He did this first in Barcelos (at the Companhia Editora do Minho, then at Portucalense) and then in Porto and Coimbra where he oversaw publication of a series of important works in carefully edited editions: *Monstruosidades do tempo e da fortuna* (Monstrosities of time and fortune); D. Gregório de Almeida’s *Restauração de Portugal prodigiosa* (The Prodigious Restoration of Portugal); Frei Rafael de Jesus’ *18ª Parte da Monarchia Lusitana* (18th Part of the Lusitanian Monarchy) (with Manuel Lopes de Almeida and César Pegado); Bernardo Gomes de Brito’s *História trágico-marítima* (Tragic Maritime History) and the *Diário da viagem de Vasco da Gama* (Journal of the Voyage of Vasco da Gama).

In the 1950s he promoted publication through the Portuguese Academy of History of several texts that were considered important for the study of the history of the Portuguese expansion, with a special place given to those relating to Guinea: *Viagens de Luís de Cadamosto e de Pedro de Sintra* (Voyages of Luís de Cadamosto and Pedro de Sintra, 1948); *Os mais antigos roteiros da Guiné* (The oldest navigational route maps of Guinea, 1952); *Planta da praça de Bissau e sua adjacentes por Bernardino António Álvares de Andrade* (Map of the fort of Bissau and its surroundings by Bernardino António Álvares de Andrade, 1952); *Duas descrições seiscentistas da Guiné de Francisco de Lemos Coelho* (Two seventeenth century descriptions of Guinea by Francisco de Lemos Coelho, 1953); *Relações da viagem da fragata “Nossa Senhora da Estrela” a Bissau em 1753* (Accounts of the voyage of the frigate “Nossa Senhora da Estrela” to Bissau in 1753, 1953) and *Esmeraldo De Situ Orbis por Duarte Pacheco Pereira* (1954). He also published other texts which were carefully selected, judiciously presented and annotated in great detail.

He devoted some of his attention to the history of Brazil after having participated in the National History Congress in 1949 as an official representative, and he could not resist entering into a debate with a Brazilian writer who denied the provenance of his positions. In that year, in a joint Luso-Brazilian edition, he published *O descobrimento do Brasil por Pedro Álvares Cabral. Antecedentes e intencionalidade* (The discovery of Brazil by Pedro Álvares Cabral. Antecedents and intentionality). In this book he strove to defend Portugal’s priority in the discovery of Brazil. This led to a controversial debate with the São Paulo professor, Tomás Óscar Marcondes de Souza, who had questioned this priority since 1944 and had published several volumes on the subject, such as *O descobrimento da América e a suposta prioridade dos portugueses: de acordo*

com a história e a cartografia americana vetustíssima (The discovery of America and the supposed priority of the Portuguese: in accordance with history and very ancient American cartography). He had carried out a survey of all the Portuguese evidence that could contribute to clarify the issue of the discovery of Brazil. Similarly, he addressed Amerigo Vespucci's pretensions to be hailed as the discoverer in a communication to the 1949 National History Congress of Rio de Janeiro, to which Damião Peres replied with *Américo Vespúcio e a expedição de 1501-1502: resposta a Marcondes de Sousa* (Amerigo Vespucci and the expedition of 1501-1502: reply to Marcondes de Sousa, 1949). This would be his second controversial debate, and maybe the most acerbic, since the São Paulo author did not spare him in his remarks. Damião Peres, although he also presented good arguments and used courteous language, revealed some incongruities and a certain ignorance, especially in the field of palaeography in which the São Paulo professor was no expert either (pp. 18-23).

However, Damião Peres' unruffled exposé on the original and prior discovery of Brazil by Pedro Álvares Cabral does not invalidate the intentionality of the fleet's being driven westwards. This is well grounded in the studies of natural conditions made by naval officers, especially Admiral Gago Coutinho. He concludes that the seamen methodically observed "waters and skies unknown until then, selflessly carrying out, in unknown seas, the plans that other people, in the stillness of their studies, were drawing up." (*O descobrimento do Brasil*, p. 146).

Still in this year and before an audience of Brazilian authorities, he delivered an improvised lecture in the Royal Reading Room of Rio de Janeiro on 10 June that he wrote up afterwards under the title *Sentido Universal da Expansão Portuguesa* (Universal Meaning of the Portuguese Expansion). There were pages of Luso-Brazilian exaltation much in line with the rhetorical taste of the time: "Brazilians and Portuguese people! Let us sit then at the fireside of History and let us open the book of the human epic; therein are splendid pages whose glory is common to us both, as our blood and tongue are also common!" (p. 6). For him, the major questions surrounding the discovery of Brazil were resolved, but he would later return and show an interest in three African voyages of the greatest importance; those of Diogo Cão in 1482 and 1486, and that of Bartolomeu Dias in 1487-1488. His purpose was always to show the priority of the Portuguese Discoveries, whilst seeking not to slip into a form of nationalist history which he condemned on several occasions.

While engaged on this, he continued to devote his attention to the history of coinage about which he would later publish the *História monetária de D. João III: subsídios para a história portuguesa* (Monetary History of D. João III: subsidies for Portuguese history, 1957); *as Casas da Moeda restabelecidas ou projectadas em Portugal-Metrópole e no Brasil durante a Restauração* (Mints established or planned in Metropolitan Portugal and in Brazil during the Restoration, 1959); and *O Conselho da Fazenda e as alterações monetárias do reinado de D. João IV* (The Treasury Council and the monetary alterations in the reign of D. João IV, 1959). In these matters no-one was his equal.

In 1960 he collaborated actively with the Commemorations of the 5th Centenary of the Death of the Infante D. Henrique, a figure who was always one of his own favourites, and a favourite shared by many at the time.



To disseminate knowledge of D. Henrique, Damião wrote an excellent work called *História dos Descobrimentos Portugueses* (History of the Portuguese Discoveries) which figures in the 'Coleção Henriquina' (Henrique Collection), the official publication of the Executive Commission of the Commemorations of the 5th Centenary of the Death of the Infante D. Henrique, along with works by Jaime Cortesão, Armando Cortesão, Vitorino Nemésio and other authors – some much less well-known. However, he also made another notable personal contribution by studying – and proving – the Portuguese priority of the circumnavigation of the southernmost tip of Africa by Bartolomeu Dias. In this text, as was his style, he investigates the history of the story of a supposed Arabic navigation written by Henry Major in 1868. This was a stance that had later been taken up by others so Damião Peres decided to study it again, ready to rebut point by point all the arguments that had been presented. This obliged him to look at documents on the writings of Arab geographers, navigational map makers and early cartography. At the centre of his argument was his analysis of the 1459 map by Fra Mauro. It was a worthy commemoration which he offered with incisive erudition and tight argumentation, thereby providing a convincing argument.

In the history of the Discoveries, Damião Peres made an effort to elucidate some issues which from an erudite point of view had not been resolved, for example, the date of the discovery of the Azores, the voyages of Diogo Cão and Bartolomeu Dias, and the major failures of Vasco da Gama, Pedro Álvares Cabral and Ferdinand Magellan. He dedicated to these some extremely astute analytical studies with the purpose of clarifying once and for all complex problems of documental interpretation. He was successful in this careful and extremely cautious investigation, which he fine-tuned to enable the students who followed his infrequent courses to understand. In his writings his concern with gathering exhaustive information about each of the problems he dealt with is very noticeable. No chronicle, travel account, map or piece of indirect information remained unanalysed, neither did any reference to authors who had touched on the subjects in question, whether they agreed or disagreed with his theories. All this made the *História dos Descobrimentos Portugueses* a weighty tome, with no major discussion of any problematical issues and requiring a somewhat fastidious reading. This was totally unlike his classes where his extemporisation (well prepared, certainly) was always brilliant and stimulating. This was how he was continually improving his writings, which he always counted on re-editing.

And so it was with the Discoveries, but he also dealt with other difficult moments in the life of Portugal such as the birth of the State from the *Condado Portucalense* in 1140, the 1383-1385 crisis and the collapse of 1580 (by dint of the corruption of the ruling groups and Castilian arms). All were complex situations and structural turning points which he elaborated on at length despite focussing strictly on events and not forcing himself to go much beyond the descriptive even when he studied the Republic in the *Suplemento à História de Portugal* (Supplement to the History of Portugal, 1954). He maintained, however, a relative neutrality which was not common at the time.

A conservative republican (accommodating to the *Estado Novo*), he served in posts and on numerous missions that were allocated to him. He was Director of the General Library of the University of Coimbra (1940-1943) and General Secretary of the Lisbon Academy of Sciences and of the Portuguese Academy of

History. He won several distinctions such as being awarded degrees *Honoris Causa* by the University of Montpellier and the University of Bordeaux, and he was elected a correspondent member of the Madrid Academy of History and the Brazilian Historical and Geographical Institute of Rio de Janeiro, among other distinctions. He was able to use his talent as an excellent mass communicator on the radio: his lectures on the History of Portugal had many listeners and merited publication (and re-printing): *História de Portugal: palestras na Emissora Nacional* (History of Portugal: lectures on the National Radio Station, 1951-1952 and 1960).

Damião Peres' last publications reveal that he started to give his attention to certain subjects he had been somewhat removed from: the annotated re-edition of the *História da Igreja em Portugal de Fortunato de Almeida* (History of the Church in Portugal by Fortunato de Almeida, 1967), an informational work on *A gloriosa história dos mais belos castelos de Portugal* (The Glorious History of the Most Beautiful Castles in Portugal, 1969), and the *História do Banco de Portugal – 1821-1846* (History of the Bank of Portugal – 1821-1846, 1971) which covered the Bank's early years. These were subjects though that he did not make any decisive contribution to although they are not unworthy of such a varied and full career of considerable quality.

Damião Peres was a historian who left his personal mark on the works he wrote, the publications he endorsed and the undertakings he embarked on. He left no disciples, perhaps because he had distanced himself from the Faculty of Letters of Coimbra. However, there remained the memory of his "fascinating teaching", but no school especially since he persisted in sometimes lecturing on already outdated topics of the history of the Discoveries, continuing to be more concerned with establishing Portuguese priorities than with more recent problematisations (João Marinho dos Santos, "A docência...", pp. 357-361). He never invested in training any disciples, leaving it to other – much less able – colleagues to hire young people (perhaps with the exception of Luís Ferrand de Almeida, who in a certain way continued his work on the study of diplomacy). This was a pity as he could have contributed to the modernisation of the Faculty which, partly due to his absence, continued with a form of teaching that was at times backward and at others anachronistic and which was thus forced to wait for a new era to regenerate it.

Works by the author: *D. João I*. Lisboa: Livraria Ferin, 1917; *1580: o governo do Prior do Crato*. Barcelos: Companhia Editora do Minho, 1928; *História de Portugal*, direcção literária. Barcelos: Portucalense, vol. I, 1928; vol. II, 1929; vol. III, 1931; vol. IV, 1932; vol. V, 1933; vol. VI, 1934; vol. VII, 1935; vol. VIII, 1937; Suplemento, 1954; *A diplomacia portuguesa e a sucessão de Espanha (1700-1704)*. Barcelos: Portucalense, 1931; *História dos descobrimentos portugueses*. Porto: Portucalense, 1934.; *Como nasceu Portugal*, Barcelos: s. n, 1938; *Viagens de Luís de Cadamosto e de Pedro de Sintra*. Lisboa: Academia Portuguesa da História, 1948; *Américo Vespúcio e a expedição de 1501-1502: resposta a Marcondes de Sousa*. Porto : Portucalense Editora, 1949; *O descobrimento do Brasil por Pedro Álvares Cabral: antecedentes e intencionalidade*. Porto – Rio de Janeiro: Portucalense Editora – Livros de Portugal, L.da, 1949; *Esmeraldo De Situ Orbis por Duarte Pacheco Pereira*. Introdução e anotações históricas de

Damião Peres. Lisboa: Academia Portuguesa da História, 1954; *Diogo Cão*. Lisboa: Agencia Geral do Ultramar, 1957; *História monetária de D. João III: subsídios para a história portuguesa*. Lisboa: Academia Portuguesa da História, 1957; *Uma prioridade portuguesa contestada mas incontestável: a circum-navegação da África Austral por Bartolomeu Dias*. Lisboa: Academia Portuguesa da História, 1960; *História do Banco de Portugal - 1821-1846*. Lisboa: Banco de Portugal, 1971; *Fernão de Magalhães e o problema da comunicação do Atlântico com o Pacífico*. Lisboa: Centro de Estudos da Marinha, 1972.

Works with references to the author: Godinho, V. Magalhães, “A historiografia portuguesa do século XIX – orientações, problemas, perspectivas” (1955) e “Le Portugal devant l’histoire: tour d’horizon bibliographique”, *Ensaio III. Sobre teoria da história e historiografia*. Lisboa: Sá da Costa, 1971, pp. 236 e 251-258; *Jubileu Universitário do Doutor Damião Peres*. Coimbra: s. / n., 1960; Magalhães, Joaquim Romero, “Leonardo Coimbra e a criação política da Faculdade de Letras do Porto”, in *República, Universidade e Academia*. Coimbra: Almedina - Centro de Estudos Interdisciplinares do Século XX – CEIS20, 2012; Marques, A. H. de Oliveira *Antologia da historiografia portuguesa*. Mem Martins: Publicações Europa-América, 1975; Moreno, Humberto Baquero e Soares, Torquato de Sousa, *Elogio do Prof. Doutor Damião Peres*. Lisboa: Academia Portuguesa da História, 1979; Nunes, João Paulo Avelãs, *A história económica e social na Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Coimbra. O historicismo neo-metódico: ascensão e queda de um paradigma historiográfico 1911-1974*. Lisboa: Instituto de Inovação Educacional, 1995; Oliveira, António de, “As histórias da minha geração: uma perspectiva historiográfica”, in *Pedaços de História Local*. Coimbra: Palimage, 2010; Oliveira, António de, “Seis décadas de história na Faculdade de Letras de Coimbra (1911-1970). Um esboço das suas tendências”, in *Revista Portuguesa de História*. Coimbra: nº 42, 2011; Santos, João Marinho dos, “A docência e a investigação de história ultramarina na Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Coimbra (1911-1974)”, in *Revista Portuguesa de História*. Coimbra: nº 42, 2011; Sousa, Maria Armada de Almeida e Ventura, Zélia de Sampaio, palavras prévias de Salvador Dias Arnaut, *Damião Peres: biobibliografia analítica (1889-1976)*, Coimbra: Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Coimbra, 1989.

Joaquim Romero Magalhães