



***Do Tempo e da História* [Of Time and History], Lisbon, 1965-1972**

The journal *Do Tempo e da História* [Of Time and History] was established under the framework of the *Centro de Estudos Históricos* [Centre for Historical Studies] at the *Instituto de Alta Cultura* [Institute of High Culture], affiliated with the *Faculdade de Letras* [Faculty of Arts and Humanities] at the University of Lisbon. The *Centro de Estudos Históricos* evolved from the *Centro de Estudos Históricos e Arqueológicos* [Centre for Historical and Archaeological Studies], which itself, founded in 1942, originated from the *Centro de Estudos Filológicos* [Centre for Philological Studies], founded in 1932. This makes it the oldest research centre of the *Instituto de Alta Cultura* associated with the *Faculdade de Letras* at the University of Lisbon. In 1952, the *Centro de Estudos Históricos e Arqueológicos* was divided into two sections: a history section, attached to the *Faculdade de Letras*, and an archaeology section, affiliated with the *Museu Etnológico Dr. Leite Vasconcelos* [Dr. Leite de Vasconcelos Ethnological Museum].

Manuel Heleno headed the archaeology section, while Virgínia Rau was appointed to lead the history section. On 26 February 1958, the *Centro de Estudos Históricos e Arqueológicos* was dissolved, giving rise to two separate entities: the *Centro de Estudos Arqueológicos* [Centre for Archaeological Studies], linked to the *Museu Etnológico Dr Leite Vasconcelos*, and the *Centro de Estudos Históricos*, attached to the *Faculdade de Letras* and directed by Virgínia Rau.

The primary aim of the *Centro de Estudos Históricos* was to promote and develop scientific research in the field of history. Since its foundation, the centre's director consistently sought to engage high-calibre collaborators, including teachers, students, and researchers. Among the most notable contributors were Jorge Borges de Macedo (the centre's secretary), A. H. de Oliveira Marques, José Mattoso, Eduardo Borges Nunes, Maria José Ferro Tavares, Maria José Lagos Trindade, Iria Gonçalves, and Maria do Rosário Themudo Barata.

In 1965, the journal *Do Tempo e da História* was launched under the direction of Virgínia Rau, with the objective of sharing the research conducted by the *Centro de Estudos Históricos* with the public. This purpose is explicitly outlined in the introductory text of the first issue, published in 1965: "There is no need to demonstrate the necessity for a *Centro de Estudos* to have its own publication where it can present the conclusions of its ongoing work or address issues and establish research [...] Furthermore, it goes without



saying that it is advantageous to have a publication that welcomes the work of national and foreign historians whose methods, problems, and conclusions are of interest to Portuguese historical culture" ("Apresentação", *Do Tempo e da História*, vol. I, p. 3).

At first glance, this periodical comprised five issues published over seven years. However, the publication schedule was uneven: the first volume appeared in 1965, followed by the second in 1968, the third in 1970, the fourth in 1971, and the fifth in 1972. Published in Lisbon, this journal, aimed at a specialised and university audience, was not formally divided into thematic sections. It usually consisted of a note from the director, a list of articles, and bibliographical notes. Other aspects of the journal, such as its print run and cover price, remain unknown.

However, the link between the journal and the research projects conducted at the Centre for Historical Studies is clear. This connection is explicitly mentioned in volumes IV and V, which state: "Some of the studies included in this volume are part of the LL-4 research project of the *Instituto de Alta Cultura*, being carried out by this *Centro de Estudos Históricos*" [Ibid.]. The LL-4 project, which ran from 1971 to 1973, was divided into three main research groups: Social and Economic Structures of Portuguese Rural Areas in the Middle Ages—This group included José Mattoso, Maria José Lagos Trindade, Iria Gonçalves, and Maria José Pimenta Ferro. Italians and the Political and Financial Dynamics of Portuguese Expansion (15th and 16th Centuries)—Researchers in this group were Virgínia Rau, Eduardo Borges Nunes, and Ana Maria Pereira Ferreira. 17th-Century Diplomacy and Epistolography (1640–1703)—This group was composed of Virgínia Rau, Maria Adelaide Salvador Marques, Pedro Canavarro, and Maria Teresa Trigo Neto e Cova.

The close collaboration between the *Centro de Estudos Históricos* and the history section of the *Faculdade de Letras* at the University of Lisbon was particularly significant, as it embodied the ideal integration of history teaching and research. Many of the Centre's leading researchers also held teaching positions. Furthermore, degree and doctoral theses were often directly tied to the research projects developed at the *Centro de Estudos Históricos*.

As mentioned, the primary aim of the journal *Do Tempo e da História* was to present the results of the research conducted at the *Centro de Estudos Históricos*. Another significant objective was to foster innovative and up-to-date scientific discussions, incorporating the latest contributions from international historiography into the study of Portuguese history. It is important to note that, during the 1960s, the Centre for Historical Studies played a pivotal role in the renewal of Portuguese historiography, particularly in the fields of economic and social history. The decisive contributions of Virgínia Rau and Jorge Borges de Macedo were especially noteworthy in this regard. The centre's research plan reflected this "new" conception of history, as summarised in the presentation text of the journal's first volume: "The Centre's research plan has been articulated around three fundamental points: the history of the structures of Portuguese society (from cultural to administrative, official, or private), historical demography, and the history of Portugal's international relations. The first two aim to articulate a history of Portuguese society in truly concrete terms (and not doctrinally concrete, as is often the case), based on a prior study of the real conditions of its evolution. The third point seeks to give international



relations the role they have played in national history, thus breaking the isolation in which Portuguese historical research is so often carried out and which so many criticise for the lack of perspective that it inevitably displays" ("Apresentação", *Do Tempo e da História*, vol. I, pp. 3-4).

The journal *Do Tempo e da História* featured contributions from two categories of authors: established national and international researchers and young graduates fresh out of university. Among the regular contributors, Virgínia Rau stood out for her frequent participation. Other noteworthy Portuguese researchers who published notable articles included Avelino Teixeira da Mota, Eduardo Borges Nunes, Iria Gonçalves, Isáias da Rosa Pereira, Jorge Borges de Macedo, José Mattoso, Manuel Henrique Côrte-Real, Maria Adelaide Salvador Marques, Maria José Lagos Trindade, Maria José Pimenta Ferro, Maria Olímpia da Rocha Gil, Maria Teresa Trigo Neto e Cova, and Martim de Albuquerque. From an international perspective, contributions by Carmelo Trasselli, Frédéric Mauro, Henri Lapeyre, Hermann Kellenbenz, and Peter E. Russell were particularly prominent.

An analysis of the articles reveals two dominant historical periods: the mediaeval and modern eras, with contemporary history being notably scarce. This same trend is observed in the most important university history journal of the time, the *Revista Portuguesa de História* [Portuguese Journal of History] (founded in 1941). The near-absence of articles focused on contemporary history may be explained by the "scientific fear" of studying more recent history, that is, the belief that history requires a certain chronological distance, combined with a sense of the "political danger that such matters posed" (Luís Reis Torgal, *História e ideologia*, p. 161).

The primary areas of historiography and specialities covered in the articles are economic and social history (9th–17th centuries), where themes related to methodological issues stand out. Other significant areas include nobility (9th–11th centuries), numismatics (13th–14th centuries), the properties of military orders (13th–16th centuries), public finances (14th century), foreign merchants and trade (15th century), grazing (15th and 16th centuries), the movement of goods at the port of Ponta Delgada (17th century), economic policy (17th century), minorities (Jews), assistance (hospitals), and sugar production in Sicily. Another key area covered in the journal is cultural history, including topics related to anthroponymy (14th–15th centuries), universities, students (15th century), monastic libraries, private bookshops (15th–18th centuries), and political culture (17th century). Religious history is also represented, particularly through studies on monasticism and spirituality (10th–11th centuries), as well as royal favouritism (15th century). The history of the Portuguese discoveries features prominently in the journal, with several articles on maritime routes (15th–16th centuries), historiography, and documentary sources. Although less frequently represented, the journal also includes themes from the history of technology, particularly milling techniques (16th century), the history of international relations, particularly with the Holy See, and historical demography, with a focus on the Portuguese population (15th–16th centuries) and related methodological challenges.

Below are the articles from the journal that we believe best represent these themes. Thus, in the field of economic and social history, the following works can be highlighted: *Problèmes et possibilités d'une histoire*

économique quantitative de l'Amérique Latine depuis l'Indépendance: le cas du Brésil [Problems and possibilities of a quantitative economic history of Latin America since Independence: the case of Brazil] (Frédéric Mauro); *A nobreza portugalense dos séculos IX a XI* [The Portuguese Nobility of the 9th to 11th Centuries] (José Mattoso); *Para o estudo da numária de D. Dinis* [For the Study of the Coinage of King Dinis] (Maria José Lagos Trindade); *A nobreza portugalense dos séculos IX a XI* [The Nobility of Portugal in the 9th to 11th Centuries] (José Mattoso); *Para o estudo da numária de D. Dinis* [For the study of D. Dinis' numaria] (Maria José Pimenta Ferro); *A propriedade das ordens militares nas inquirições gerais de 1220* [The property of the military orders in the general enquiries of 1220] (Maria José Lagos Trindade); *As doações de D. Manuel, Duque de Beja, a algumas igrejas da Ordem de Cristo* [The donations of D. Manuel, Duke of Beja, to some churches of the Order of Christ] (Maria José Pimenta Ferro); *As ordens militares e a tributação régia, em Portugal* [The military orders and royal taxation in Portugal] (Virgínia Rau and Iria Gonçalves); *Bartolomeo di Iacopo di ser Vanni mercador-banqueiro florentino «estante» em Lisboa nos meados do século XV* [Bartolomeo di Iacopo di ser Vanni Florentine merchant-banker "estante" in Lisbon in the mid-15th century] (Virgínia Rau); *Aspectos do «trato» da «Adiça» e da «pescaria» do «coral» nos finais do século XV* [Aspects of the "treatment" of "Adiça" and the "fishing" of "coral" at the end of the 15th century] (Virgínia Rau); *Alguns problemas do pastoreio, em Portugal, nos séculos XV e XVI* [Some problems of pastoralism in Portugal in the 15th and 16th centuries] (Maria José Lagos Trindade); *O porto de Ponta Delgada e o comércio açoriano no século XVII (elementos para o estudo do seu movimento)* [The port of Ponta Delgada and Azorean trade in the 17th century (elements for the study of its movement)] (Maria Olímpia da Rocha Gil); *Política económica e mercantilismo na correspondência de Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo (1668-1676)* [Economic policy and mercantilism in the correspondence of Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo] (1668-1676)" (Virgínia Rau); *A importância económica e a posição social dos judeus sefardins na Espanha dos fins da Idade Média* [The economic importance and social position of the Sephardic Jews in Spain at the end of the Middle Ages] (Hermann Kellenbenz); *O hospital do Espírito Santo da vila da Castanheira* [The hospital of the Holy Spirit in the town of Castanheira] (Isaías da Rosa Pereira); *Sumário duma história do açúcar siciliano* [Summary of a history of Sicilian sugar] (Carmelo Trasselli); *Gli investimenti finanziari genovesi in Europa tra il Seicento e la Restaurazione* (Giuseppe Felloni) - Critical Review by Henri Lapeyre; "The development of the Spanish textile industry - 1750-1800" (James Clayburn La Force, Jr.) - Critical Review by Jorge Borges de Macedo. In the field of cultural history, the following articles should be mentioned: *Antroponímia das terras alcobacenses nos fins da Idade Média* [Anthroponymy of the lands of Alcobaca at the end of the Middle Ages] (Iria Gonçalves); *Amostra de antroponímia alentejana do século XV* [Sample of 15th century Alentejo anthroponymy] (Iria Gonçalves); *Físicos e cirurgiões quatrocentistas. As cartas de exame* [Four-century physicists and surgeons. The examination letters] (Iria Gonçalves); *Alguns estudantes e eruditos portugueses em Itália no século XV* [Some Portuguese students and scholars in Italy in the 15th century] (Virgínia Rau); *Leituras cistercienses do século XV* [Cistercian readings in the 15th century] (José Mattoso); *Músicos de câmara no reinado de D. José I* [Chamber musicians in the reign of King José I] (Maria Adelaide Salvador Marques); *O pensamento político*



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de Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo [The political thought of Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo] (Maria Teresa Trigo Neto e Cova). As far as religious history is concerned, the following titles can be highlighted: *S. Rosendo e as correntes monásticas da sua época* [S. Rosendo and the monastic currents of his time] (José Mattoso); *O monaquismo ibérico e Cluny* [Iberian monasticism and Cluny] (José Mattoso); *Inquisição e cristãos-novos* [Inquisition and New Christians] (António José Saraiva) - Critical Review by Virgínia Rau. With regard to the History of the Portuguese Discoveries, the following texts are worth mentioning: *Ilha de Santiago e Angra de Bezeguiche, escalas da carreira da Índia* [Island of Santiago and Angra de Bezeguiche, stops on the India route] (A. Teixeira da Mota); *As rotas marítimas portuguesas no Atlântico de meados do século XV ao penúltimo quarto do século XVI* [Portuguese Maritime Routes in the Atlantic from the Mid-15th Century to the Penultimate Quarter of the 16th Century] (A. Teixeira da Mota); *Fontes documentais castelhanas para a história da expansão portuguesa na Guiné nos últimos anos de D. Afonso V* [Castilian Documentary Sources for the History of Portuguese Expansion in Guinea in the Last Years of King Afonso V] (Peter E. Russell). As far as the history of technology is concerned, there is the study entitled *Engenhos de moagem no século XVI (Técnicas e estruturas)* [Milling mills in the 16th century (Techniques and structures)] (Maria Olímpia da Rocha Gil); As far as the history of international relations is concerned, there is the following work: *Parecer do Doutor "Velasco di Portogallo" sobre o beneplácito régio (Florence, 1454)* [Opinion of Doctor 'Velasco di Portogallo' on the Royal Approval (Florence, 1454)] (Eduardo Borges Nunes and Martim de Albuquerque); Lastly, in the field of Historical Demography, the following article is worth mentioning: *Para a história da população portuguesa dos séculos XV e XVI (Resultados e problemas de métodos)* [For the History of the Portuguese Population in the 15th and 16th Centuries (Results and Methodological Issues)] (Virgínia Rau).

To conclude, it should be noted that one of the key merits of the journal *Do Tempo e da História* was its strong connection with foreign historiography, particularly from the Anglo-Saxon world, France, Italy, Spain, and Germany. This is evident through the participation of foreign historians in several volumes, as well as the inclusion of topics not directly related to Portuguese national history. Another notable feature is the journal's critical reviews, the majority of which address international works.

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