

Theses in Medieval History, 2010-2018: An Overview¹

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Abstract

The present paper provides a critical overview of the 36 medieval history dissertations concluded at Portuguese universities between 2010 and 2018. Their comparatively modest numbers (825 theses were completed in history) show the low productivity of the country's PhD programs in medieval history. Their small numbers notwithstanding, this crop of dissertations can be considered innovative: they brought forth research issues that were not a priority for earlier historiographical generations. Also, the themes studied were well integrated with international research trends on medieval history.

Keywords:

Medieval History; Historiography; Methodology

Resumo

Este artigo apresenta uma síntese crítica das 36 dissertações em história medieval defendidas nas universidades portuguesas entre 2010 e 2018. O seu número relativamente modesto (foram defendidas 825 teses em história) revela a reduzida produtividade dos programas doutorais em história medieval. Ainda que diminuto, este conjunto de dissertações pode ser considerado inovador. A maior parte dos doutorados não se limitou a replicar os modelos das décadas anteriores, antes contribuiu com temas de pesquisa que não eram prioritários para os historiadores da geração anterior. Do mesmo modo, os assuntos estudados estão bem alinhados com as tendências internacionais dentro do campo da história medieval.

Palavras-chave

História Medieval; Historiografia; Metodologia

¹ With an accompanying annex on pages 188-201 prepared by the editors of *e-JPH* with the assistance of Elsa Lorga Vila (Graduate of University of Evora; Master's Degree in History—Nova University of Lisbon).

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The present paper provides an overview of the theses on Medieval History that were successfully concluded in the period from 2010 to 2018 at Portuguese universities. The overview is built on a dataset (henceforth referred to as Dataset) supplied by the editors. This Dataset contains the main descriptive variables (supervisors, titles, keywords, university, year) of dissertations in medieval history, to which I have made two additions: firstly, as keywords were regrettably missing in many dissertations and carelessly chosen in others, I assigned keywords following the system used in the Leeds Medieval Congress; secondly, I consulted the theses (when available) in order to discover whether they received funding from the Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia (the Foundation for Science and Technology, henceforth referred to as FCT).

This critical overview assesses whether the 2010-18 crop of dissertations contributed to the advance and consolidation of knowledge in this field of study. Section 1 will provide an overall view, leaving section 2 to address the integration of these dissertations within the doctoral programs. Section 3 explores their methodological scope, whilst section 4 highlights the most important contributions of the theses to overall historiography. Section 5 looks at their links with international research.

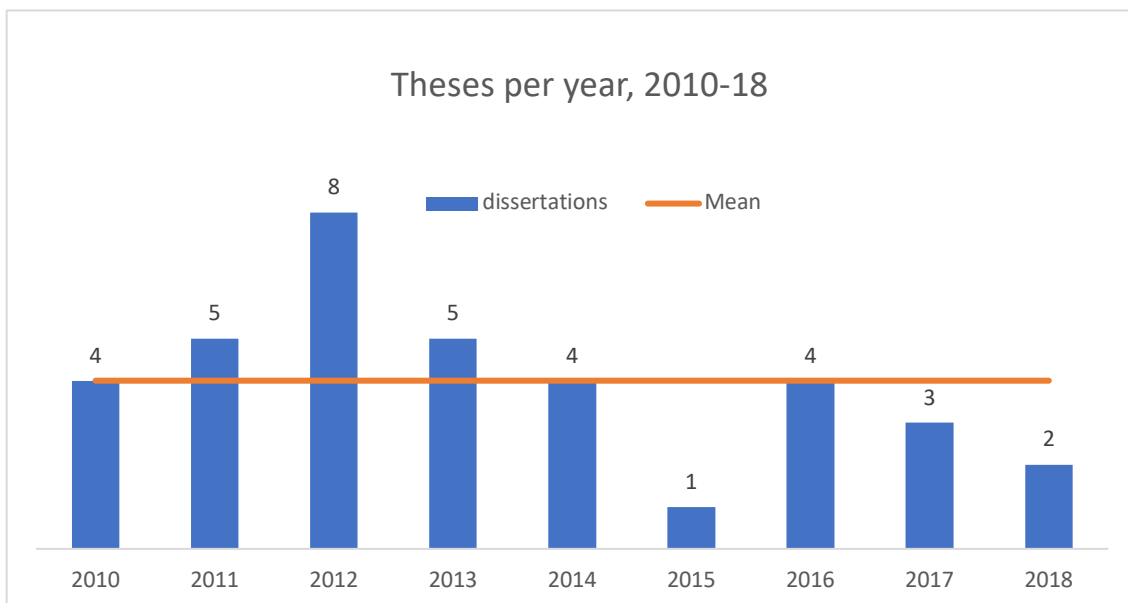
One final remark should be made, namely that this paper will not assess the relative merits of the individual dissertations on Medieval History. Together, these dissertations constitute an output of Portuguese academia as a whole (candidates, supervisors, examiners, teaching staff, colleagues, archives, libraries, funding bodies) and it is in this capacity that they will be collectively assessed.

1. Brief Description

Between 2010 and 2018, Portuguese universities churned out 825 Ph.D. dissertations in History (and related fields such as Archaeology and Art History), of which only 36 were classified as Medieval History. Thus, theses dealing with the medieval period are a small fraction (4.4%) of the total number of dissertations produced in History and related fields. This diminutive number needs to be seen in context. In contrast to Contemporary and Modern History, which have the highest number of theses (168 and 110, respectively), it is hard to improvise a Ph.D. thesis in Medieval History because the sources are very demanding in terms of both skills and time. This might intimidate some potential candidates and it is known to have played a part in indefinitely delaying or even killing off a handful of promising PhD dissertations already awarded funding with scholarships during this period.

In spite of these caveats, this small figure should be a cause for concern for medieval historians. Medieval History is on a par, or close to parity, with Contemporary/Modern or Early Modern History in terms of the number of teaching hours that it receives at undergraduate level and the importance that it is afforded in most syllabi. Considering that 415 doctoral students wrote their dissertations on either Contemporary, Modern, Early Modern or Medieval periods, the expected number of Ph.D.'s completed in Medieval History would be 138, that is to say 16% of the total number of theses in History in 2010-8 rather than the actual 4.4%.

The large gap between the actual and expected value indicates that, whatever the reasons, Medieval History is not attractive to prospective doctoral students. Equally worrisome is the apparent trend towards a decrease in the number of theses handed in during this nine-year timespan. Graph 1 shows that only in the first five years was the average number of four dissertations per year exceeded, while in the last four years this number was either equal to or below average. Nevertheless, it is important to stress that this is only a small sample being considered over a short period of time, so this “trend” might be deceptive.



Source: Dataset

The reasons for the small number of theses and for its apparent decline go well beyond the scope of the present paper. It could be that the completion rate in Medieval History is significantly lower than for the other periods. More likely, negative career expectations play a part in the reduced demand for the available medieval Ph.D. programs

and supervisors. If so, the directors of doctoral programs and the supervisors should do their best to dispel this negative perception and strengthen the share of transferable skills and knowledge in postgraduate courses. Curiously, a recent controversy brought up the fact that Medieval History is overrepresented among the most high-ranking political positions in the United Kingdom.³

Still, it is important to stress that the problem with Medieval History dissertations is one of quantity, not of merit. In fact, considering the criteria set by the FCT for awarding scholarships, Ph.D. projects in Medieval History are competitive: about half of the theses completed benefitted from funding from the FCT.⁴ Given that the application rules set by the FCT favor students with good grades at the BA level, this indicates that the possibility of completing a thesis in medieval history attracts strong candidates.

2. Integration into the Programs

Three quarters of the theses in Medieval History have come from three universities: University of Porto, Nova University of Lisbon (UNL), and University of Lisbon. However, only the latter two have a doctoral program in Medieval History. Throughout this period, the three doctoral programs in Medieval History (Coimbra, Lisbon, Nova) produced a grand total of 19 theses,⁵ roughly half of the existing dissertations, as shown in Table 1. This means that the other half of the dissertations result from a deliberate and possibly idiosyncratic choice of candidates within a broader PhD program in History. This has potentially negative implications for the historiographical relevance of their dissertation, as students in a broad history program might shy away from the highly specialized research agendas of today.

³Trapper, James, "Is medieval history really bunk? Not if you're a cabinet minister," *The Observer*. History, 28 January 2018 (online edition: <https://www.theguardian.com/education/2018/jan/28/medieval-history-robert-halfon-cabinet-ministers>).

⁴ Of the 33 theses directly observed, seventeen mentioned that they received support from the FCT, while the remaining sixteen did not. I did not have access to three theses (from Évora, Nova Lisbon, and Porto). FCT also funded few other theses that should have been handed in during this period, but were not.

⁵ One thesis at UNL is from the history program.

University	Dissertations on Medieval History completed	Dissertations completed within a Medieval History PhD program
Porto	9	0
Nova Lisbon	9	8
Lisbon	8	8
Évora	5	0
Coimbra	3	3
Aberta	1	0
Católica	1	0
Total	36	19

Table 1: Dissertations 2010-18 by University
Source: Dataset

The existence of different doctoral programs is not a reflection of major fault lines within the university system. The high number of scholars involved in the supervision of these 36 dissertations (33) reveals that Medieval History scholars operate across faculty borders. Thus, medievalists are putting to good use the large capacity built up in Medieval History over previous decades (Mattoso 2011: 11-2; Freitas 2011: 620-2). The reason for this high number is that, contrary to what was the norm in the previous period, half of the dissertations had more than one supervisor. Whatever the actual inputs of each concrete co-supervisor, this situation clearly represents an appeal to external expertise: of the seventeen dissertations with co-supervision, twelve had supervisors from other universities (including six from foreign universities). Also, no less than five dissertations included specialists from other faculties or from other periods within the same university. Table 2 shows the distribution of supervisions between supervisors.

21 Supervisors with 1 supervision
5 Supervisors with 2 supervisions
5 Supervisors with 3 supervisions
1 Supervisor with 4 supervisions
1 Supervisor with 5 supervisions

Table 2: Supervisors and Supervisions

Source: Dataset

Note: with one supervisor added for one thesis, as revealed by direct observation

The flipside of this broad participation in a very small number of dissertations is the dispersion of the research agenda. Only twelve supervisors have seen the completion of more than one dissertation in Medieval History during this period. Together with the relatively scant output of the medieval doctoral programs, this provides further confirmation that medieval history dissertations are not only scarce, but also that their total number is also well below the overall capacity of medievalists. Even three PhD thesis supervisions in nine years can hardly be considered a maximum utilization of resources.

3. Scope

As mentioned, one half of the dissertations come from outside the PhD programs in Medieval History. Across the academia, the agenda of cutting-edge research developed by the leading scholars is brought to them by their students through PhD programs, regardless of their individual merits. As such, Ph.D. programs contain well-defined research issues and targets that make the accumulation of studies meaningful and allow for advances in the field. In the absence of such goals and guidelines, random individual preferences prevail and outputs become less coherent, however skilled and well-trained some of the candidates might be. As such, we must question whether the fact that half of the dissertations did not originate in a doctoral program in Medieval History had a negative impact on the relevance of the research.

As predicted, doctoral programs implied stricter research agendas. A set of 22 of these Ph.D. theses can be considered case studies, i.e. research in which the unit that is studied is selected as an instance of a concrete problem and the methodology is chosen accordingly. In fact, 12 of these case studies stem from doctoral programs in Medieval History. The remaining 14 theses are not uniform from a methodological standpoint. Four can be considered monographs and the rest can be considered exploratory syntheses. In

contrast to case studies, which are bound and constrained by the unit of study, exploratory syntheses combine methodologies in order to understand a given, concrete event, period, process, or culture. From a historiographical perspective, these exploratory syntheses appear to have been designed to plug gaps in knowledge. While not all are necessarily innovative or well-designed, they often tread paths that are somewhat removed from the normal research agendas in a way that case studies do not.

In the present situation, it can be argued that the exploratory syntheses and case studies have loosened the grip that structuralism imposed upon research into this historical period. Systematic data for the earlier period is not available and hence a systematic comparison with the previous years is impossible. Nevertheless, the previous decades saw the development of a dissertation model grounded in the French medievalist tradition that was highly influential in continental Europe: well-defined units subjected to layers of interrelated research avenues (administrative, economic, social, geographical, and political) during long timespans (often just simply described as being “in the Middle Ages”). Research questions were very broad, rather than carefully formulated, and the overall methodological design was secondary (although the concrete methodologies used in the different sections were often very sophisticated). This “total history” model was applicable to ecclesiastical institutions, towns, and, typically, regions. While this proved an expedient way of dealing with the maze of Portuguese sources, it had two serious shortcomings: it discouraged attention to non-structural changes and did not bind students to specific methodologies designed to answer problems highlighted by the historiography.

The new dissertations largely represented a break with this methodological tradition. Overall, the theses come across as far more bounded exercises, aimed at more specific research questions, and more rigorous in their choice of methodologies. By our reckoning, of the 36 dissertations that were completed, only 11 adhered to this “total history” structure.

4. Topics

In spite of their small numbers and the looseness of their research agendas, many of the 2010-18 medieval history dissertations made inroads into recent or little-explored topics. The selection of topics is arguably the most innovative feature of this new generation of Ph.D. theses. As mentioned, the typical dissertation of the previous generations was built around the unit of study rather than its subject, and combined layers of different questions and methodologies (economic, administrative, political, geographical, and social). In the

present population, not only did the topics become more important, but some candidates also dedicated their research to issues that occupied a distinctly minor position in the track record of Portuguese historiography on the medieval period.

One area that exerted a strong attraction for the new PhDs was religious history proper. Tellingly, in the landmark *Historiography of Medieval Portugal (HMP)*, religious history was emmeshed with ecclesiastical history. Curiously, the authors of the relevant article in the HMP even observed that “the history of religious practices seems unlikely to attract the attention of fresh researchers” (Rosa and Vilar, 2011: p. 347). Despite these negative expectations about the contents of dissertations, “religious life” and “lay piety” together are on an equal footing with “ecclesiastical history” in the keywords for 2010-18, with seven each. In this field of study, the shift from studying individual religious houses to focusing on religious orders proved to be a fruitful methodological move. By “zooming outside” the monastery walls, these historians covered the interaction between the state, the church structure, and lay religiosity, to some extent replicating what had happened to the religious military orders in earlier generations.

Economic history is a remarkable example of a relatively forgotten topic attracting the attention of candidates and being taken to levels that were unprecedented in previous decades. The University of Porto provided two exploratory syntheses: one on the Atlantic Trade and another on textile production, as well as a much-needed case study on Portuguese prices and wages. The University of Lisbon provided another exploratory synthesis on the “crisis” of the fourteenth century. Some dissertations on religious orders, regions, and noble households also dedicated sections to the study of economic themes. These dissertations contributed to the current trend of liberating economic history from the straitjacket of the *structuraliste* research of previous decades (Barata and Henriques 2011: 270).

The recovery of law as an autonomous historiographical subject is also seen in this crop of Ph.D.s. The *HMP* did not include a separate entry for “Legal History,” and law was subsumed into the article “Central Power: Institutional and Political History in the Thirteenth-Fifteenth Centuries” (Homem, 2011: 197-201). This neglect also extended to areas like constitutional history (Henriques 2009). Even allowing for the fact that one thesis on legal history came from a law faculty, it is noticeable that this subject merited an exploratory synthesis by the University of Porto and a study of the relationship between customary laws and everyday life. Furthermore, the dissertations provided new perspectives on the sociology of learned men (most of whom had a background in law) and on Muslim jurisprudence in a wider context.

Portuguese embassies and their diplomats also merited two case studies aimed at different periods. Interestingly, the authors focused on the social identities of the diplomatic staff and on their relationships with other polities. This represented a welcome addition to a field which was largely underexplored, except for the relations with the papacy and royal weddings (Branco and Farelo, 2011). Diplomatic history thus benefitted from the same prosopographical approach that also proved useful for dealing with subjects such as scholars and municipal elites.

Another important collective trend that can be observed in the dissertations is the reclaiming of diplomatics, paleography, and other auxiliary sciences as effective instruments for investigating the research questions of historians. Using such sciences to sharpen the tools available to historians was among the declared aims of at least four theses. These theses also built upon the already existing capacity.

5. International Trends

For the purpose of comparing the themes of the dissertations with the main international trends in the history written about the period, we classified the 36 theses according to the keywords used in the last four editions of the Leeds Medieval Congress (LMC), which is easily the most wide-ranging conference for medieval historians in Europe. As such, it is a useful benchmark for measuring whether this set of dissertations is in tune with the hottest “international” topics. As Table 3 shows, there is a clear overlap between the two sets of keywords.

Ranking in theses	Keyword	Ranking in LMC
1	Social History	Top 5
2	Administration	
3	Politics and Diplomacy	Top 5
4	Economics	Top 10
5	Genealogy and Prosopography	
6	Ecclesiastical History	Top 5
	Military History	Top 20
	Muslims vs. Christians Conflict	Top 20*
	Geography and Settlement Studies	
10	<u>Law</u>	Top 20
11	Religious Life	Top 5
	Manuscripts and Palaeography	Top 5
	Monasticism	Top 10
	Charters and Diplomatics	
	Education / Learning	
16	Islamic and Arabic Studies	
17	Political Thought	Top 20
	Women's Studies	Top 20
	<u>Architecture</u> /Fortification**	Top 20
	Maritime and Naval Studies	
	Daily Life	Top 10

Table 3: Keywords in the 2010-18 Dissertations and in the LMC, 2016-19
Source: Dataset; Leeds Medieval Congress websites, programs for LMC 2016 to LMC 2019.

Note: given that the Leeds Medieval Congress is also a Medieval Studies conference, we excluded from the above ranking keywords such as Art History, Archaeology, Language and Literature, and Historiography-Medieval. We made some changes in order to better match the two sets: the original LMC topic of the Crusades was replaced by Christian *vs* Muslim Confrontation; Education and Learning were joined together, as were all the sub-fields of study within Economic History (trade, rural, urban); topics such as fortification or urban planning in Portuguese theses were interpreted as belonging to the field of Architecture.

As reflected in the mirror of the LMC, Portuguese dissertations on Medieval history are in tune with the broader academic community. All the top-5 LMC subjects can be found among the twenty most frequent keywords applicable to Portuguese dissertations. On the other hand, the top-10 LMC keywords are poorly represented here. While the neglect of LMC keywords like “Byzantine Studies” is hardly surprising, the absence of “Gender Studies”, “Mentalities”, “Theology” and the scant interest in “Daily Life” indicate that some areas are underrepresented in the population under study.

The discrepancy between the two sets of keywords should not be a cause for concern in Portuguese historiography. Most importantly, the theses in the Dataset retain a relatively strong interest in subjects such as “Islamic and Arab studies,” “Maritime and Naval Studies,” “Settlement Studies,” and “Confrontation between Christians and Muslims.” Specialization in these topics is welcome as they are especially relevant for Portuguese history and allow the historians of Portugal to contribute to the country’s greater internationalization via specialized networks that are currently very important. Furthermore, this shows that Ph.D. candidates and their supervisors rightly concentrated their efforts in areas in which the Portuguese sources have a comparative advantage, such as genealogy, noble households and prosopography, administration, or geography and settlement studies.

Admittedly, the perspective on internationalization suggested by matching keywords is incomplete. A far more important indicator of internationalization than the topic under study is whether the research questions and the methodology are deliberately chosen in order to participate in the ongoing discussion taking place on the international stage. In this respect, it is clear that some of the theses analyzed appear to have been designed to enable their authors to take part in international debates on specialized fields of study. This is the case with at least twelve, or one-third, of the dissertations under study. In what appears to have been a clear statement of intent, a few of these were even written in English.

When discussing internationalization, it is also worth noticing that no less than fourteen dissertations were written about cross-border topics. In some cases, the researched subject is not even related to Portuguese history, which is remarkable for a historiography that is overly centered on its own (past or present) political borders.

Conclusion

The 2010-18 crop of dissertations can be considered innovative. Guided by their supervisors, the candidates who saw their theses approved in 2010-18 were not simply replicating the tried and tested models of previous decades. Their small numbers notwithstanding, the dissertations handed in during these nine years brought forth research issues that were not a priority for earlier historiographical generations. The capacity that was shown by Ph.D. theses on Medieval History for following a marginally different research agenda from that of the previous generation and one that was more in tune with international topics is a noteworthy collective achievement.

This is probably the silver lining of an institutional flaw—the weak appeal of the doctoral programs and, consequently, the narrow spread of the research agendas. The challenge facing medieval historians, if they want to attract more students, is to broaden the scope of their research agendas and to be ready to join forces with specialists from other historical periods. While the period called the “Middle Ages” only exists within the realms of convention, “medievalists” have very real traditional strengths that might contribute to an overall improvement in Portuguese historiography as a whole.

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Annex: Medieval History

PhD Theses in Portuguese Universities (2010-2018)

Prepared by the editors of *e-JPH* with the assistance of Elsa Lorga Vila (Graduate of University of Evora; Master's Degree in History—Nova University of Lisbon)

ANDRADE, Maria Filomena Pimentel de Carvalho, *In Oboedientia, sine proprio, et in castitate, sub clausura. The Order of Santa Clara in Portugal (13th and 14th centuries)*, PhD in History submitted to the School of Social Sciences and Humanities of the Universidade Nova de Lisboa, supervised by Iria Vicente Gonçalves, 2011 (<http://hdl.handle.net/10362/6119>)

Keywords: Monastery; Nunnery; Cloister; Female monasticism; Foundation; Women's history; Women's spirituality; Religious orders; Franciscan; Poor clares; Monastic rules

Abstract: My research focuses on the Order of Santa Clara in Portugal, presenting the foundation and the lives of their nunneries, during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. So, I am concerned about the institution and the processes used to implement the first communities, the way they live the Rule, and express their faith. But to survive a female monastery must have a heritage - managed in common – and formed by the initial allocation of goods by the founders and benefactors and all those who enter the convents. It should also capture the powerful protection and development of networks, which transform the monastery into a center of power, organizer and distributor of life's graces and benefits. The female monasticism thus takes on an active role in society and contributes to an interpretative reading of the religious phenomenon in medieval.

ARAÚJO, Richard Max de, *The Construction of Ibn-Ḥaldūn's Historical Method: Between Jurisprudence and History*, PhD in History submitted to the Institute for Advanced Studies and Research of the Universidade de Évora, supervised by Filipe Themudo Barata, 2018 (<http://hdl.handle.net/10174/23154>)

Keywords: Ibn Khaldun; History; Historiography; Jurisprudence; Islam

Abstract: Ibn-Ḥaldūn (1332-1406) in *Xifā' as-Sā'il* and in *Muqaddimah* examined discussions on the development of civilization in western Islam. In the first book, which is judicial in nature, he speaks as a judge, using characteristic terminology and style. In the second, which is historical in nature, he speaks as a historian, while maintaining the style characteristic of a jurist. In his case the influence of the methodology of Jurisprudence in History helped refine his interpretative ability. His preference for a system of government ruled by God – the Caliphate – is motivated by God's divine transcendence that no human institution can match. In this sense, religion provides politics with just solutions.

BARRADAS, Aurélio Paulo da Costa Henriques, *Martyrologium Lamecense*, PhD in History: Medieval History submitted to the Faculty of Arts and Humanities of the Universidade de Coimbra, supervised by Saúl António Gomes Coelho da Silva and António Manuel Ribeiro Rebelo, 2013 (<https://estudogeral.sib.uc.pt/handle/10316/23337>)

Keywords: Not available

Abstract: Not available

BERTOLI, André Luiz, *War, violence and chivalry in Portugal, 1367-1481*, PhD in History: Medieval History submitted to the School of Social Sciences and Humanities of the Universidade Nova de Lisboa, supervised by Maria de Lurdes Rosa and Miguel Gomes Martins, 2016 (<http://hdl.handle.net/10362/18906>)

Keywords: War; Violence; Chivalry

Abstract: The timeline of this research goes through the government of the king D. Fernando until D. Afonso V reign, focusing in warfare and violence present in the wars against Castile and the Moors in North Africa. This study tries to analyze war and violence represented in the Portuguese medieval texts, believing this approach can fill some gaps between the Historic-Literary studies and those dedicated to Military History. Thus, this thesis observes the behavior models reproduced by the warrior culture and represented in narratives and documents that inform the contemporary historians about the Portuguese conflicts. Taking into account a wider tradition in Portuguese medieval historiography, this work tries to characterize the relation between war, violence and chivalry; to verify how this relation was perceived and written in the texts; to analyze the warrior violence in the Portuguese kingdom, and the ways this violence was mitigated by chivalry. It also attempts to systematize a typology of the violence visible in the documents and to shape a perspective about the relation between the writers' texts, the war practices and the warriors archetypes established during the late Portuguese Middle Ages. Doing a great effort to get close to the historiography that researches the importance of war, violence and chivalry to the organization of medieval society, this work aims at understanding how the noble and warrior culture were captured by the chroniclers and fashioned according to the main stream ideologies that they represented.

CAMPOS, Maria Amélia Álvaro de, *Santa Justa of Coimbra in Middle Ages: the urban, religious and socio-economic space*, PhD in History: Medieval History submitted to the Faculty of Arts and Humanities of the Universidade de Coimbra, supervised by Maria Helena da Cruz Coelho, 2012 (<https://estudogeral.sib.uc.pt/handle/10316/21840>)

Keywords: Not available

Abstract: This essay studies the collegiate church of Santa Justa in Coimbra, between the final of the 11th century and the beginning of the second half of the 15th century. Through the knowledge of the religious institution, of its chapter and the dynamics related to the acquisition and asset management, we try to find the characterization of the urban parish, from the social and territorial point of view. The first part of the work, defines the inclusion of the Santa Justa district in the urban fabric of Coimbra, bearing in mind the political, social and ecclesiastical profile of the city. For such, we present, briefly, the historical conjuncture of the city, since its definitive reconquest until the establishment of its nine parishes. Thereafter, we study the foundation of Santa Justa church and the subsequent definition of the respective ecclesiastical rights. Done the story of this church in the city context, it follows the topographic description of the parish area, its district and the presentation of the defining elements of its morphology. Finally, we characterize the secular society: the inhabitants of the district and the benefactors of the church. In development the second part studies the process of consolidation of the church community, as well as the normative that guided the communal life. Then, its exposed each of the positions that constituted the hierarchy of the community, their roles, liturgical and administrative assumptions. At a later stage, from a prosopographic analysis, we articulate several aspects of the course of the beneficiaries of this collegiate, with a view to their social characterization, to the perception of their client networks and the understanding of their levels of wealth. At last, focuses on the liturgical duties of the community, responsible for the liturgy of the capitular church, that was also the parish seat. In the last part of the dissertation, we treat the various aspects related to the heritage land of collegiate: the ways to acquisition and exploration of the property. We make the characterization of this patrimony, dividing it according to four different territorial areas: the outskirts Coimbra; the rural ring periurban; the country; other deployments

outside. And study the strategies of property management, based, almost exclusively, in the emphyteusis regime. Finally, characterizes, social and economically, the tenants of the use of domain of the collegiate buildings of Santa Justa.

CAMPOS, Nuno Miguel Silva, *The Teles: a lineage between Castile and Portugal in the Middle Ages (1161-1385)*, PhD in History submitted to the Institute for Advanced Studies and Research of the Universidade de Évora, supervised by Filipe Themudo Barata, 2012 (<http://hdl.handle.net/10174/22394>)

Keywords: Not available

Abstract: This thesis aims to study and analyze the power strategies of the Teles family members, working as individuals and as a family, in the kingdoms of Portugal and Castille, during the Late Middle Ages, between the years of 1161 and 1385. Concerning this purpose, we have proceeded to the identification, analysis and interpretation of sources and expressions of these family members' power, as well as the process of its construction and reproduction within the two kingdoms, since the members of family operate in both political territories. It was given special attention to the phenomenon of connections and circulation in the two kingdoms. The perception of this phenomenon is of utmost importance not only to identify the family's strategies but also to understand the peninsular society and policies relations', including the nature and the dynamics of established power.

CORREIA, Fernando Manuel Rodrigues Branco, *Fortification, war and powers in Garb al-Andalus (from the beginnings of Islamization in the North African domain)*, PhD in History submitted to the Institute for Advanced Studies and Research of the Universidade de Évora, supervised by Filipe Themudo Barata and Christophe Picard, 2010 (<http://hdl.handle.net/10174/11908>)

Keywords: Not available

Abstract: The thesis focuses on aspects of warfare and fortifications in the western part of the Iberian peninsula - known from Arabic written sources as 'Garb al-Andalus' - from the eighth century and first half of XIII. In geographical terms, the territory in question covers an extensive area between the basins of the Tagus and Guadiana - without border between Portugal and Spain a dividing line – extending, sometimes, to areas close to the Douro and the part the current western Andalusia. These pages use information from the written documentation of Arab and Mediaeval origin, but also from archaeological source, and they reinterpretate some information from toponymy. The origin of regional dynasties that managed to assert itself in the governance of the western part of al-Andalus is studied, as well as how the Arab Umayyad dynasty was able to assert in the region during the Emirate and the Caliphate of Cordoba. On the other hand, are also studied the impacts of both administrative and military Islamic dynasties of North African origin - Almoravids and Almohads. Thus, to focus on key aspects of contact between the occidental region of the Iberian Peninsula to the western Islamic world, this thesis is interested in fundamental aspects of a patrimonial heritage, history and art common to southern Europe and North Africa. In the other hand, it tries to show how in the medieval period have crossed into this territory plural influences from Christian and from Islamic societies.

COSTA, João Tiago dos Santos, *Palmela. Territory and people (12th to 16th centuries)*, PhD in History: Medieval History submitted to the School of Social Sciences and Humanities of the Universidade Nova de Lisboa, supervised by Bernardo Vasconcelos e Sousa and Luís Filipe Oliveira, 2016 (<http://hdl.handle.net/10362/20417>)

Keywords: Palmela; Order of Santiago; Territory; Population; Institutional relations

Abstract: To look at medieval Palmela for about 400 years of history means avail ourselves to the study of circumstances and structures that accompany the historical development of the Portuguese Kingdom since its formation until dawn of the Modern world. Being a territory of the Order of Santiago, that established there its first and last monastic seat, influences the whole development of local life and that's our starting point. It therefore matters to understand how the institutions and the people who represented themselves coorelated in Palmela and understand existing permeabilities between them, especially at the level of the local oligarchy. Simultaneously, understand the evolution of these behaviors lead us to also perceive the logics of occupation and exploitation of space, trying to be traced a geography of powers and a sociology of space. Finally, and because Palmela was not an isolated territory in the Portuguese Kingdom, we will discuss the institutional relationships established with neighboring municipalities that, in due measure, influenced the economic and social dynamics in Palmela.

DOMINGUEZ, Rodrigo da Costa, *The Financing of the Portuguese Crown in the late Middle Ages: between the "African" and the "Fortunate"*, PhD in History submitted to the Faculty of Arts and Humanities of the Universidade do Porto, supervised by Luís Miguel Ribeiro de Oliveira Duarte and Hilario Casado Alonso, 2013 (<http://hdl.handle.net/10216/72803>)

Keywords: Not available

Abstract: Not available

FERNANDES, Aires Gomes, *The Canons of St. Augustine in Northern Portugal in the Late Middle Ages: from the beginning of the 14th century to the Congregation of Holy Cross*, PhD in History: Medieval History submitted to the Faculty of Arts and Humanities of the Universidade de Coimbra, supervised by Saúl António Gomes and Maria Cristina Cunha, 2011 (<https://estudogeral.sib.uc.pt/handle/10316/20159>)

Keywords: Not available

Abstract: Not available

FERREIRA, João Paulo Martins, *The Galician-Portuguese nobility of the diocese of Tui (915-1381)*, PhD in History submitted to the Faculty of Arts and Humanities of the Universidade do Porto, supervised by José Augusto Pereira de Sotto Mayor Pizarro, 2016 (<https://repositorio-aberto.up.pt/handle/10216/102325>)

Keywords: Not available

Abstract: Not available

FERREIRA, Sérgio Carlos Moreira Matos, *Prices, wages and living standards in Portugal in the lower middle ages*, PhD in History submitted to the Faculty of Arts and Humanities of the Universidade do Porto, supervised by Luís Miguel Duarte, 2014 (<http://hdl.handle.net/10216/78953>)

Keywords: Not available

Abstract: Not available

FONTES, João Luís Inglês, *From «Poor Life» to the Congregation of the Serra de Ossa: Genesis and Institutionalization of a Heremital Experience (1366-1510)*, PhD in History: Medieval History submitted

to the School of Social Sciences and Humanities of the Universidade Nova de Lisboa, supervised by José Mattoso, 2012 (<http://hdl.handle.net/10362/8390>)

Keywords: Portugal; Middle Ages; Hermitic Life; Congregation of the Hermits of Serra de Ossa; Reformation of Religious Life; Spirituality

Abstract: The present thesis studies the origins, expansion and institutionalization of the groups of hermits which, attestable as such since 1366, in the region of Serra de Ossa, South Portugal, were to become an institutionalized congregation in 1482, and to affiliate themselves as an autonomous community within the Order of the Hermits of St. Paul in 1578. At this latter date, the enforcement of the decisions of the Council of Trent in what concerned the religious life, would end up determining the progressive clericalization of its communities, the standardization of its liturgical life, the mandatory nature of the profession of the three vows, and the prohibition of accepting illiterate members. This study, however, focuses especially on the period which anteceded this last phase. We take as our starting point an apostolic sentence issued in 1378, which testifies with particular strength not only to the surprising expansion of these hermits close to the councils of Southern of Portugal, but also to the precocious papal approval of such form of religious life, to the point of including them in its religious reformation policies for the Kingdom of Portugal. The surviving documentary evidence and the study of the itinerary of Fr. Vasco, closely associated to the origins of the Jeronimous Friars in Portugal and Spain, allows for the reinforcement of the thesis which proposes to connect the first Portuguese Hermits to the influence exerted by circles close to the Italian fraticelli, and the Franciscan Spiritual Movements. On a second moment, we study the evolution and the expansion of the hermitical groups, during the Portuguese 15th century. We analyze the relationship of these hermits with the Royal Power, with the local and regional authorities and with the urban populations as well as with the other ecclesiastical institutions, so as to try and understand the reasons behind their success and popularity, and also the different institutional solutions adopted bearing in mind the preservation of their very specific way of life and discipline. The tendency would be that of a progressive institutionalization of the different groups, whilst managing to steer themselves away from the pressures to get them under the sphere of royal influence or the annexation by other religious orders (Lóios e Jerónimos). As a result of this, the hermits form, in 1466, a brotherhood in the Serra de Ossa and later on, in 1482, they would agree to accept to live under the more centralized model of Congregatio. The first articulate normative texts that came to our knowledge, date from this period, and they configure, together with the papal obligation of chastity vows, the form of life that these men of the community of Serra de Ossa were to live until the Great Reformation of 1578. The recruitment and composition of these communities allow us to understand in a clearer form, their capacity for resisting the consecutive attempts at including them into a more normal form of “religious” life. They, therefore, kept themselves away from the urban nuclea, living in communities mainly composed of lay members, who conciliated the contemplative dimension with the manual work and the option for a poor and austere life. Until 1536, they wouldn’t even be submitted to any kind of Rule, and until 1578 the only vows they took were the vow of chastity. Finally, the reconstitution of the biographies of the hermits, which takes up all the second part of this thesis, allows us to understand more clearly the parcourses of those who integrated these communities of poor life, thus bringing to life and exemplifying many of the aspects studied in the first part of this thesis.

LOURINHO, Inês Bailão, *Frontier of the Gharb Al-Andalus: Land of confrontation between Almoravids and Christians (1093-1147)*, PhD in History: Medieval History submitted to the School of Arts and Humanities of the Universidade de Lisboa, supervised by Hermenegildo Fernandes, 2018 (<http://hdl.handle.net/10451/34780>)

Keywords: Not available

Abstract: When in 1094 the Almoravids came into contact with the border of the Gharb al-Andalus, Granada and Seville were part of an empire born in the sands of the Sahara desert that, in 30 years, expanded to Ceuta and crossed the Mediterranean, towards the Iberian Peninsula, where the political instability facilitated their entry. Christians pressured the taifa kingdoms, provoking sedition among Muslims and demanding tribute in exchange for a supposed protection, which resulted in a tax overload and discontent of the populations and added a sense of injustice, which the Berber conquerors used to their advantage with the help of local elites and especially the families of judges and lawyers who had held power since the end of the caliphate of Cordoba and legitimized their governance.

MARINHO, Duarte Maria Monteiro de Babo, *The Portuguese ambassadors in the Iberian kingdoms (1431-1474): a sociodemographic study*, PhD in History submitted to the Faculty of Arts and Humanities of the Universidade do Porto, supervised by Paula Maria de Carvalho Pinto Costa and Maria Cristina Almeida e Cunha Alegre, 2017 (<https://repositorio-aberto.up.pt/handle/10216/106218>)

Keywords: Not available

Abstract: Not available

MARQUES, André Manuel Evangelista de Oliveira, *Landscape and settlement: from documentary representation to the materiality of space in the territory of the diocese of Braga (IX-XI centuries). Methodological essay*, PhD in History submitted to the Faculty of Arts and Humanities of the Universidade do Porto, supervised by Luís Carlos Amaral and José Ángel García de Cortázar, 2012 (<http://hdl.handle.net/10216/74822>)

Keywords: Not available

Abstract: Not available

MARTINS, Maria Odete Banha da Fonseca Sequeira, *Power and society: The Duchess of Beja*, PhD in History: Medieval History submitted to the School of Arts and Humanities of the Universidade de Lisboa, supervised by Manuela Mendonça, 2011 (<http://hdl.handle.net/10451/4941>)

Keywords: D. Brites; Duchess of Viseu; Duchess of Beja; History of Portugal; Middle Ages

Abstract: Princess D. Brites (?-1506), duchess of Viseu and Beja, was a personage who played a decisive role in the History of Portugal. She intervened directly in the policy of that particular time and with her sagacity and intelligence she managed and administered, on behalf of her sons, the huge patrimony of the Household. She controlled, powerfully, all the Court which moved around her assuming herself as an alternative.

MENINO, Vanda Lisa Lourenço, *Queen D. Beatriz and her House (1293-1359)*, PhD in History: Medieval History submitted to the School of Social Sciences and Humanities of the Universidade Nova de Lisboa, supervised by Bernardo Vasconcelos e Sousa, 2012 (<http://hdl.handle.net/10362/8087>)

Keywords: Queen; Beatriz; Afonso IV; Household; Queenship; XIVth century

Abstract: The infanta Beatriz of Portugal daughter of the King of Castile Sancho IV and queen Maria de Molina, became Queen of Portugal by marriage, in the year 1309, with Afonso IV. It was to serve the political interests of the two kingdoms that this marriage was established in the agreements of the Treaty of Alcanises (1297), contrary to the ecclesiastical doctrine that condemned as incestuous

marriages between those related by blood or related. In the present case, the future Portuguese monarchs were included in this ecclesiastical interdict, although they have received the necessary papal dispensation. The three roles played by Beatriz of Portugal, mother, wife and queen, we intend to demonstrate that the consort had a different role from that granted to the monarch, but that we cannot consider of less relevance. The documents showed that the queen exercised authority in their lands. With proceeds received from such land, the Queen maintained her vassals and retainers who shared the daily experience as a part of her household. Of the many conflicts that marked the reign of Bravo we believe that the one who deserved a greater attention on the part of The Queen was the one opposing the monarch to the infante Pedro, his son and future King of Portugal. In this open conflict between father and son, the Queen, not neglecting her role as a wife, did not oppose, openly, her husband. However, documentation allows us her concern as a mother, revealing a set of backstage playing by the Queen with the aim of achieving peace not only for the Kingdom, but also for their relatives. Death was a reality as constant and present in the everyday life of medieval society that it was accepted as inherent to human nature itself. However, this familiarity did not reduced the fear felt in the face of death. Because it is certain, but uncertain of its time, it was necessary to prepare the "exiting" of this world. In this context the queen Beatriz had wrote three wills and a codicil in which she established our her estate should be divided after the delivery of the soul to God and clauses regarding how to take care of her body. It is understandable that the Queen wanted to contemplate, in a privileged manner, those of their lineage, seeking to avoid irretrievable fragmentation of their goods. With the information obtained in her testament we can imagine the sovereign during her daily existence wandering about the different spaces in a manner which materialised in ostentation of her wealth, as was imposed by her social condition. The objects that once adorned her body and made her shine with all her glitz and glamour were, on the one hand, part of the memory of lineage, and, on the other, part of her own existence. The Union of this couple remained after death, having chosen the same location for their grave, the Cathedral of Lisbon, thus demonstrating the Union needed to face the unknown.

MIRANDA, Flávio Miguel Fernandes, *Portugal and the Medieval Atlantic. Commercial Diplomacy, Merchants, and Trade, 1143-1488*, PhD in History submitted to the Faculty of Arts and Humanities of the Universidade do Porto, supervised by Luís Miguel Duarte and Hilario Casado Alonso, 2012 (<http://hdl.handle.net/10216/98393>)

Keywords: Portugal; Medieval Atlantic; Merchants; Trade; Hundred Years War; Over-seas expansion; England; Zeeland; Flanders; Normandy

Abstract: This thesis is about the commercial relations between Portugal and the medieval Atlantic, roughly from the twelfth century until the end of the fifteenth century, covering the first commercial contacts with England, Zeeland, Flanders, Normandy, and Brittany, the consolidation of overseas commerce in those territories, the effect of the Hundred Years War on commercial exchange, and the changes produced in trade by the overseas expansion. The focus is both on commercial diplomacy and the role of Portuguese merchants in overseas trade, in order to understand when, how and why did traders begin to travel to Euro-Atlantic markets, how commercial statutes, treaties, and warfare stimulated or hindered trade routes, in what way Portugal's socioeconomic and political convulsions affected external commerce, and how significant were these circumstances for the kingdom's urban and economic growth, and institutional development.

MOITEIRO, Gilberto Coralejo, *The Dominican nuns of Aveiro (c. 1450-1525): Memory and identity of a textual community*, PhD in History: Medieval History submitted to the School of Social Sciences and Humanities of the Universidade Nova de Lisboa, supervised by Maria de Lurdes Rosa, 2013 (<http://hdl.handle.net/10362/10793>)

Keywords: Identity; Textual community; Rules; Memory; Monastery of Jesus in Aveiro

Abstract: This work focuses on a female convent of the Order of Preachers, between the years prior to its foundation in 1461 until the end of the third prioress government, who died in 1525. During this period, the nuns of the Monastery of Jesus received and composed a set of texts intended to serve both liturgical and identity needs. The argument is based on a textual universe formed by normative and memorial documents, which appears consistent with the context of its production. The documentary testimonies reflect the observant environment in which the Dominican nuns were part as reception and expansion agents of the reform at a national level. They show concern to provide the community with a set of written media able to join them around a religious discourse whose message should translate the power necessary for the making of their collective identity. This message is based on ethical contents present in the normative injunctions, but also in the written memory of community, which embodies the normative principles with examples, assuming an hagiographic dimension, with the power to inflame the spirits and to give sense to their behavior.

MOURA, Carlos Manuel da Silva, *The Manor House of the Counts and Marquises of Vila Real (15th-16th centuries)*, PhD in History: Medieval History submitted to the School of Social Sciences and Humanities of the Universidade Nova de Lisboa, supervised by João Silva de Sousa and João Paulo Oliveira e Costa, 2017 (<http://hdl.handle.net/10362/20464>)

Keywords: Noble households; House of Vila Real; Marquises of Vila Real; 1400-1500

Abstract: Formally established in the second quarter of 1400's, the House of Vila Real was one of the most important noble households in the kingdom of Portugal, between the mid-fifteenth and seventeenth centuries. In 1641, their representatives were judicially sentenced for alleged conspiracy and high treason against the king. Having a family background that dates back to bastard sons of kings of Portugal and Castile and also to warlords who served the first kings of Avis, the first holders of the House of Vila Real occupied a sociopolitical top place on the main nobility of the kingdom through which they carried out a number of various services, specially, being captains and governors of Ceuta, in Morocco. The high success of their military services and his familiarity with the royal house were decisive factors for their sociopolitical projection and for the increase of their lands and revenues between the mid-fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Between 1445 and 1543, the first three marquises – D. Pedro de Meneses, D. Fernando de Meneses and D. Pedro de Meneses – have accumulated for the House of Vila Real a large number of royal donations by which they have obtained several lands, jurisdictions, incomes, exclusive rights and privileges, including the granting of nobility titles and military dignities. All this, in exchanging of services provided to the different monarchs who reigned in that period. Analyzing a common set of data about the lives of these three nobles (birth and death; marriages and offspring; social alliances and family bonds; military dignities and nobility titles; wealth sources and inherited economic situation; ranks and sociopolitical rivalries; itineraries and residence places; symbols of power and social representation; and cultural signs of education, behavior and religiosity), our aim is to understand the evolution of the House of Vila Real, in the mid-fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Applying the biographical method in these first three marquises of Vila Real, simultaneously, the representatives and the embodiment of their noble house, we intend to give a further contribution to the social, political and behavioral knowledge of the Portuguese aristocracy from late-medieval period.

MUHAIJ, Ardian, *When all the ways lead to Portugal: Impact of the one hundred-year war on the economic and political life of Portugal (14th-15th centuries)*, PhD in History: Medieval History submitted to the School of Arts and Humanities of the Universidade de Lisboa, supervised by Manuela Mendonça, 2014 (<http://hdl.handle.net/10451/10663>)

Keywords: Hundred Years War; Portugal; Golden Age; Discoveries

Abstract: The Hundred Years War has had a profound impact on the history of France and England. Yet its impact and importance on the history of other European countries and of Europe in general has been overlooked and much less studied. Even the supporters of the so-called “late medieval crisis”, have not shown any interest in establishing any kind of relationship between the “crisis” of the Late Middle Ages, and the Hundred Years War, although both match perfectly in chronological terms. We aim to establish a relation between the Anglo-French conflict of the Late Middle Ages and the difficulties and/or the decline of some European countries and regions during the same time span. Before the war France was the commercial hub of Europe, but during the course of the war became its main battlefield. It was a conflict between England and France, fought and decided entirely in French territories and dependencies. So, how this transformation of the biggest, the richest, the most central and the most important kingdom of Europe, from a commercial hub to a battlefield, influenced the economic landscape of the continent, is a central question to answer? Instead of focusing the attention on the movements and itineraries of the fighting or ravaging armies, we aim to focus on the itineraries of the traders and on the shifting geography of the trade routes. Through her transformation in a battlefield France, once a paradise for the traders, became a paradise for the chivalry and the soldiers, but a hell for the traders. Thus, many countries and regions better suited to serve as an alternative choice for the commerce and the traders, increased their share of the commercial traffic, or better said, of the wealth available. Portugal became one of these commercial paradises that helped the stream of goods and wealth to flow. At the same time this shifting geography of the trade routes, not only helped these new commercial paradises to strengthen their economies, but it increased the costs of transactions and maintenance of the commerce. Goods and wealth flowed easily through the new routes, but these new trade routes were expensive alternatives of the old French-centred routes. With the end of the Hundred Years War, ended the need to avoid the French routes, and the flow of commerce shifted back to France, but the new geography of the expanded commerce and the wealth accumulated during the war continued for some time to foster the development of the these countries during the time that France was retaking its centrality in the commercial routes of the continent. Portugal’s economic outlook during the Hundred Years War has been traditionally linked by the historians to the French pattern, widely accepted as negative, depressionist and in deep crisis. The broad framework for this relation is the “late medieval crisis”, or the Malthusian interpretation of the history of Late Middle Ages. According to this interpretation, the “late medieval crisis” was general to the whole of Europe, and even beyond, although recognizing some insignificant exceptions. In fact, focusing on the broad picture, except the generalized effect of the Black Death, most parts of Europe did not go through a “late medieval crisis”. Portugal had all the conditions to gain from the shift of the trade routes, and was one of the most important countries that served the economic system of the continent to continue to run smoothly even with the significant obstacle of the war. During the supposed “crisis”, Portugal went from strength to strength in economic terms. The Black Death took its toll and the money was devalued, but commerce expanded, the area under cultivation increased, its political and geographical boundaries expanded, technological advance was one of the greatest in the continent, its international projection increased, its independence was assured, its towns increased at the time that agriculture boomed and the wealth and the welfare of its people increased.

NORTE, Armando José Gomes, *Scholars and literate culture in Portugal (12th and 13th centuries)*, PhD in History: Medieval History submitted to the School of Arts and Humanities of the Universidade de Lisboa, supervised by Hermenegildo Fernandes, 2013 (<http://hdl.handle.net/10451/8941>)

Keywords: Cultural History; Middle Ages; Kingdom of Portugal; Scholars; Libraries; Authors and Auctoritates; Prosopography

Abstract: The present doctoral thesis aspires to produce a portrayal of the twelfth and thirteenth Portuguese literary culture. It was based on the study of the main cultural agents of the time and on the analysis of the libraries formed by the clerics and by the main monasteries and cathedral churches

settled in the kingdom. In the first part of the work, guided by a sociological approach, it has been attempted an identification and characterization of the group composed by the scholars supported in a prosopographic study. This study was conducted over individuals who exhibited a master or doctor degree in the sources, when those titles seemed standing for contacts with advanced studies. In the second part of the work, it has been attempted to reenact the cultural substract of those individuals. This was based on the surveillance of the manuscripts gathered in the shelves of monastic houses, church cathedrals and clergymen, in order to understand their intellectual interests, their favorite authors and their affiliation to the main cultural trends of the time.

PINA, Maria Isabel Pessoa Castro, *The Lóios Congregation in Portugal: On the beginnings of the Congregação dos Cónegos Seculares de São João Evangelista*, PhD in History: Medieval History submitted to the School of Social Sciences and Humanities of the Universidade Nova de Lisboa, supervised by José Mattoso and Bernardo Vasconcelos e Sousa, 2011 (<http://hdl.handle.net/10362/6635>)

Keywords: Portugal; Middle Ages; Fifteenth century; Religious orders; Reform of the church; Spirituality; Observance

Abstract: The Congregação de Cónegos Seculares de S. João Evangelista (Congregation of Secular Canons of St. John Evangelist), founded in 1425 and commonly referred to as Lóios, was a Portuguese congregation influenced by religious reform movements of the late Middle Ages, especially by the trend of observance that deeply renewed monastic spirituality. During the fifteenth century, along the lines of canonical tradition and imbued in the humanist and reformist ideals of the fourteenth century, the Congregação de Cónegos Seculares de S. João Evangelista quickly spread to the main dioceses of the country. Consisting of clergy and laymen, the congregation was affiliated with the Italian congregation of St. Jorge de Alga, in Venice, and adopted the institutional model of this Congregation. The Congregation benefited from the favors of the pontificate and, in Portugal, from the King's protection. Moreover, Lóios were representatives of Regal interests before the Roman curia, besides being very well known as confessors and preachers. These relationships may explain why they often found themselves in the midst of political fights. The first one involved the powerful archbishop of Braga, D. Fernando da Guerra and D. Afonso, first Duke of Bragança and head of the most important manor house in the kingdom. Afterwards, they were involved in the struggle between the king D. João II and D. Fernando, Duke of Bragança, accused of high treason and sentenced to death. The canon lóios collaborated in the reform of the Church, and in hospital and missionary activity. The Lóios was the first Portuguese Congregation to receive canonical approval as an institute of religious life without solemn vows and without adopting one of the traditional rules, anticipating, so to speak, the institutional model of the ecclesiastic congregations that, in the context of the post-Tridentine reform, would have a special place in the life of the Church. Therefore, the Congregação de Cónegos Seculares de S. João Evangelista was a link between the traditional orders and the new congregations. Similarly to what happened later on with the Regular canons or the Jesuits, the Lóios searched for new ways to answer both Church and society's needs, renewing the priestly order, recovering the communitarian discipline of religious and promoting a high level of education among its members. In line with the period in which they were founded, lóios' spirituality shows two distinct trends: first, as a reform movement of the 15th century Church it emphasized the call for ascetic rigorism and observance, and second, it encouraged the propagation of the *devotio moderna*, a spiritual movement that emphasized personal piety and a more interior and less formal relationship with God. Apart from these influences, the lóios suffered the direct influx of the historic-geographical context in which they were founded. Their religious practices reflect some of the most outstanding cultural and devotional trends in the Portuguese 15th century society, namely Italian humanism, conveyed by religious reformers; the previously mentioned *devotio moderna* and; the concern for moral, catechetical and hagiographic themes that characterized the country's devout society, mainly among the royal court.

PIRES, Hélio Fernando Vitorino, *Norse Incursions in Western Iberia (844-1147): Sources, History, and Traces*, PhD in History: Medieval History submitted to the School of Social Sciences and Humanities of the Universidade Nova de Lisboa, supervised by João Luís de Lima e Silva de Sousa and Maria da Graça Videira Lopes, 2012 (<http://hdl.handle.net/10362/7873>)

Keywords: Portugal; Galicia; Scandinavia; Norse; Vikings; Attacks; Literature; Legends; Fortifications; Christianization; Crusaders

Abstract: The Viking Age, which started at the end of the 8th century, inevitably reached the western part of the Iberian Peninsula, where the first recorded attack took place in 844. What followed were more than two hundred years of incursions, first by Norse pirates and, in time, by northern European crusaders who travelled to Palestine. The present work analyses that period of History in the greater context of the Viking Age and the changes that took place in Scandinavia at the time. It starts by presenting the essential sources for the study of the topic, including critical aspects that need to be taken into consideration when reading them, before entering the several centuries of attacks and, in the end, recording traces left by the Norse.

ROLDÃO, Ana Filipa Firmino Sequeira Pinto, *The memory of the city. Urban administration and writing practices in Évora (1415-1536)*, PhD in History: Medieval History submitted to the School of Arts and Humanities of the Universidade de Lisboa, supervised by Maria Helena da Cruz Coelho and Luís Filipe Barreto, 2011 (<http://hdl.handle.net/10451/4858>)

Keywords: Archive; Memory; Power; Évora; Middle Ages

Abstract: This doctoral thesis reflects on the constitution of the archives of the city council of Évora between the years 1415 and 1536, trying to evaluate to what extent the archive is a space of creation of the memory of the powers that cross in municipal administration. In Part I, called "The construction of the archive", the processes by which Évora's city council preserved the written objects produced and received by the city are evidenced, namely through a "treasure-archive", stored in the ark of the county, and of the reproduction of these documents in codices, which were called, preferentially, "books of the council". In Part II, entitled "The documentary projection of the powers", the material marks left by subjects with power (public powers or documentary powers) are identified and characterized in the parchment of the same "books of the council", glimpsed here as a "documentary territory", where these powers define dominant positions. The same approach is taken up in desultory documentation, recovering immaterial vestiges of political negotiation between the king and the county. The study of the political dimension of a municipal archive, such as Évora's, allows us to recover the fundamental foundations of an urban memory, in which the central sphere of powers - central and peripheral - seems to constantly overlap with the sphere of local powers. The years 1415 and 1536 are two milestones of this dynamics, within which the restructuring of documentary writing and preservation practices suffered by the chamber archive consists, above all, of strategies of power.

SANTOS, Maria Alice Pereira, *The sociology of the political-diplomatic representation in Portugal on the age of D. João I*, PhD in History submitted to the Department of Social Sciences and Management of the Universidade Aberta, supervised by Adelaide Millán da Costa, 2015 (<http://hdl.handle.net/10400.2/4461>)

Keywords: Diplomacy; Ambassadors; Foreign relations; Prosopography; João I, King of Portugal, 1357-1433; History of Portugal; Political History; Medieval History

Abstract: Starting from the election of D. João, Master of Avis as king in Coimbra's Courts in 1385, the sociology of the political-diplomatic representation in Portugal on the age of D. João I begins to reveal the guidelines present in this kingdom, in order to emphasize the political and diplomatic

aspects. With Castela, the armed action is highlighted, interspersed with several truces, but that only ends with perpetual peace signed in 1431. With other Christian kingdoms, like England and Flanders, military and commercial alliances are sought, cemented by matrimonial contracts, which are also extended to the kingdom of Aragon. With the Church, diligences are developed to legitimize the monarch, the presence in the councils is set and the Crusade spirit is stated. The content of the different embassies allows understanding not only the reasons that underlies them, but, above it all, to consider the men who were a part of it, with the use of the prosopographical method.

SARDINHA, Carlos Manuel de Morais Seixas Pires, *Between Germanism and Romanism: high treason and lèse-majesté in the context of the problems of the history of primitive Visigothic law*, PhD in Law: Legal History submitted to the Faculty of Law (Lisbon) of Universidade Católica Portuguesa, supervised by Nuno J. Espinosa Gomes da Silva, 2010 (<http://hdl.handle.net/10400.14/3507>)

Keywords: Not available

Abstract: Not available

SEQUEIRA, Joana Isabel Ribeiro, *Textile production in Portugal in the late Middle Ages*, PhD in History submitted to the Faculty of Arts and Humanities of the Universidade do Porto, supervised by Luís Miguel Duarte and Mathieu Arnoux, 2012 (<http://hdl.handle.net/10216/93909>)

Keywords: Textile; Middle Ages; Production; Industry; Wool; Flax; Hemp; Silk; Cotton; Fabric; Dyeing; Women; Trade

Abstract: This doctoral thesis is about the textile production in late medieval Portugal, examining production, labour, and products. It characterizes the different textile sectors (wool, flax, hemp, silk, and cotton) and it presents its geographical distribution. It also analyses the technical resources and the different production stages in order to put in evidence certain features and phenomenon which contribute to explain the evolution and development of Portuguese textile industry in the Middle Ages. This study gives particular attention to textile work, especially in the areas related to learning, labor specialization, external organization, and the role of women, and it scrutinizes the production methods. It also includes a catalogue, designed as consultation tool, which gathers 23 entries on Portuguese medieval fabrics. Lastly, it discusses the commercial projection of Portuguese textiles in domestic and external markets, seeking to ascertain the importance and significance of the textile industry in the kingdom's economy.

SERRA, Joaquim António Felisberto Bastos, *Governing the City and Serving the King. The Municipal Oligarchy of Évora in Medieval Times (1367-1433)*, PhD in History submitted to the Institute for Advanced Studies and Research of the Universidade de Évora, supervised by Hermínia Vilar, 2016 (<http://hdl.handle.net/10174/18151>)

Keywords: Oligarchy; Medieval Évora; Municipal governance; Aldermen; Prosopography; The 1383-85 crisis

Abstract: This dissertation focuses on the study of a group of individuals and their respective families who controlled the municipal government of the city of Évora in the period corresponding to the reigns of Ferdinand and John I, specifically from 1367 to 1433, and which comprises the dynastic crisis. In this context, the men who were leading the municipality assumed a relevant role in supporting the cause of the Master and, therefore, enhanced their governance role and their social status. By leveraging an exceptional context, and the strong proximity to the crown, these men embarked, through mechanisms that we seek to identify, in ascending processes that have drawn

them near to the privileged groups, which is a clear process of aristocratization of the Évora municipal setting.

SILVA, Isabel Maria Botelho de Gusmão Dias Sarreira Cid da, *Évora's foral: diplomatic, codicological and paleographic study - notes for an archaeology of the written culture in Portugal at the time of Dom Manuel I*, PhD in History submitted to the Institute for Advanced Studies and Research of the Universidade de Évora, supervised by Saul António Gomes, 2010 (<http://hdl.handle.net/10174/11575>)

Keywords: Foral Manuelino of Évora; Diplomatic study; Codicological study; Palaeographic study; Archaeology of written culture; Time of D. Manuel I

Abstract: Not available

SILVA, Manuel Fialho, *Urban Mutation in Medieval Lisbon: From the Taifas to D. Dinis*, PhD in History: Medieval History submitted to the School of Arts and Humanities of the Universidade de Lisboa, supervised by Hermenegildo Nuno Goinhas Fernandes and Maria João Violante Branco, 2017 (<http://hdl.handle.net/10451/29987>)

Keywords: History of Urbanism; Urban History; Lisbon; Middle Ages; Islamic Period; Christian Period; City Council; King Dinis; King Afonso III

Abstract: This doctoral thesis lies within an area shared between the History of Urbanism and Urban History, aiming to study the changes of urban form that took place in Lisbon, in the period between the Taifa kingdoms and the end of King Dinis reign. Through the possible reconstitution of urban form, it is intended to understand the processes that triggered the changes in the image of the city in this period. The use of different methodologies depending on the multiple sources here analyzed made it possible to recover the urban logics that marked the city of Lisbon. Thus, we crossed several sources to obtain a more complete picture of our object of study. Documentary, archeological, cartographical and iconographic sources as well as the current urban property limits were all analyzed and taken together to obtain consistent images of various key points of the medieval city. The size of a city like medieval Lisbon forced the analysis of urban processes to be conducted through a selective focus, where the topography was considered as the main guiding line. This option led to a deliberate fragmentation of the city in different spaces: the Almedina, the Alcáçova, and the three suburbs, Western, Oriental and Moorish. This division allowed us to observe how different dynamics shaped the city's image, without losing sight of these forces in the city as a whole. Thus, the structure of this study reflects its analysis process, a prologue followed by five parts. In the prologue are addressed three issues inserted in two moments of transition: from late antiquity to medieval times and from the time of Muslim rule to the Christian rule. In the first part we study the urban changes occurred in the space included by the urban fence. In the second part we observe the changing of urban form in the city Alcáçova. The Western area was studied in the third part of this work, with a textual dimension comparatively greater in weight than the other parts that reflects the importance of this area. The urban mutation processes of the Eastern area were treated in the fourth part. In the fifth and last part the urban evolution of Arrabalde of the Moors was studied. In the conclusion we observed the city as a whole, identifying the global processes that shaped the city's image. This study, based on various sources of information, noted that the medieval metropolis was not confined to the perimeter comprised by the urban fence because, at least from the time of Islamic rule, their economic and commercial center was on the Western area of City. It was also possible to understand the action of different medieval institutions in shaping the urban form, namely the Crown, the city council and the ecclesiastical institutions. This work revealed the defining role of urban dynamics that occurred in medieval times and how they sustained further developments in modern times.

SILVA, Maria João Oliveira e, *Writings in the Cathedral: the Episcopal Chancelaria of Oporto in the Middle Ages (Diplomatic and Paleographical Study)*, PhD in History submitted to the Faculty of Arts and Humanities of the Universidade do Porto, supervised by Maria Cristina Almeida e Cunha Alegre and Maria José Azevedo Santos, 2010 (<http://hdl.handle.net/10216/50390>)

Keywords: Not available

Abstract: Not available

TAVARES, Maria Alice da Silveira, *Customs and foros of Riba-Côa: regulations and society*, PhD in History: Medieval History submitted to the School of Arts and Humanities of the Universidade de Lisboa, supervised by Manuela Santos Silva, Hermenegildo Fernandes and Ana Maria Martins, 2014 (<http://hdl.handle.net/10451/11343>)

Keywords: Customs and foros; Administration; Justice; Economy; Society

Abstract: In this dissertation we present the daily experiences and modus vivendi of the medieval urban population of the villages of Riba-Côa (Alfaiates, Cáceres, Castelo Bom, Castelo Melhor, Castelo Rodrigo, Coria and Usagre), starting with their customs and foros. The aim is to focus on the social, economic, administrative and legal components of the villages of Riba-Côa as suggested by the study of the customary corpus inherited from them. The second part dedicated to urban society aims to unveil the daily experiences of different groups, such as the warriors (knights, pedestrians, miners, adail and crossbowmen), dependents, women, the minorities, Jews and Muslims, and finally the poor. Thirdly, we intend to consider the management of the local economy, especially at the level of the agricultural, livestock, industrial and commercial sectors. The fourth part dedicated to urban administration aims to analyze the organization of municipal assemblies and enumerate the various positions detectable in customary ordinances, making known their functions and privileges. With the study of justice we approach the knowledge of crime and the various forms of judicial action.

VICENTE, Maria da Graça Antunes Silvestre, *Between Zêzere and Tagus: property and settlement (12th-14th centuries)*, PhD in History: Medieval History submitted to the School of Arts and Humanities of the Universidade de Lisboa, supervised by Manuela Mendonça, 2014 (<http://hdl.handle.net/10451/10602>)

Keywords: Middle Ages; Southern Beira Interior; Population; Economy; Property; Society

Abstract: The present dissertation has as main objective to follow the process of occupation and settlement of the geographical space of Southern Beira Interior, through three main vectors: to identify the genesis and evolution of towns and villages in this space; to identify the sharing and exploitation of land and other resources among the various agents, collective or individual, who participated in the movement of occupation of this territory, during the first two centuries of its integration in the new kingdom of Portugal; and to identify the political-judicial, economic, social and religious structures that supported it.

VITÓRIA, André Miguel da Cunha, *The Legal Culture in Portugal from the Twelfth to the fourteenth Centuries*, PhD in History submitted to the Faculty of Arts and Humanities of the Universidade do Porto, supervised by Luís Miguel Ribeiro de Oliveira Duarte, 2013 (<http://hdl.handle.net/10216/97042>)

Keywords: Not available

Abstract: Not available