



CEANS AND SHORES

HERITAGE, PEOPLE AND ENVIRONMENTS

III CHAM INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

FCSH / Universidade Nova de Lisboa

12-15 July 2017

Organization:

Centro de História d'Aquém e d'Além-Mar

CHAM

Universidade Nova de Lisboa
Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas
Universidade dos Açores

FCSH

FACULDADE DE CIÊNCIAS
SOCIAIS E HUMANAS
UNIVERSIDADE NOVA DE LISBOA



Support:

FCT

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MINISTÉRIO DA EDUCAÇÃO E CIÊNCIA

About CHAM

The Portuguese Centre for Humanities (CHAM) is an inter-University research unit of the Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas, Universidade NOVA de Lisboa and of the Universidade dos Açores, funded by the Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia. CHAM's team includes researchers from different disciplinary fields (Archaeology, Art History, Heritage, Literature, Philosophy and History of ideas), different domains of History (Economic, Cultural, Political, Social, Religious, History of Science and History of books and reading practices) and specialists from various geographic spaces. From 2015 to 2020, CHAM's strategic project is focused on "frontiers". This multi-disciplinary project considers frontiers as limits that distinguished, throughout history, a plurality of societies and cultures, but also as social and cultural constructs that promoted communication and interaction. <http://www.cham.fcsh.unl.pt>

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Sponsors

We are grateful to FCT, Fundação Oriente, Instituto Cervantes Lisboa, Associação Para as Ciências do Mar (APCM), Associação Bandeira Azul da Europa and SANA Hotels for their financial and logistic support.

Conference organisers

The conference is organised by the team at NomadIT.

Recycling

NomadIT re-uses the plastic badge holders, so please hand these in at the boxes provided on the Reception desk, or to a member of the conference team when leaving the conference for the final time. This not only saves resources, but helps keep registration costs to a minimum. With similar concern for the environment, we ask delegates to please be careful to use the recycling bins for paper and plastic.

Printing

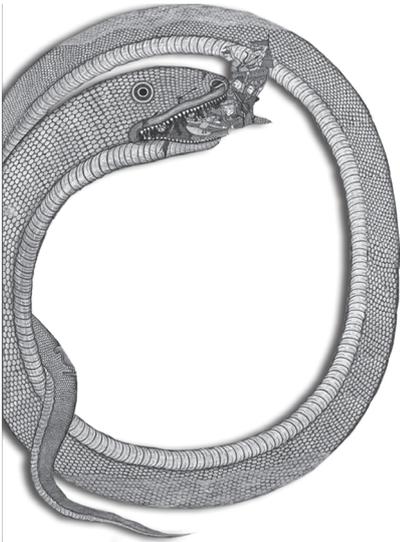
This can be done for a small fee, in NomadIT's office, in Bloco 1, Sala 0.03.

Wireless internet

There is free wireless access (no login information required) throughout the campus and in all the buildings within the conference venue, on the Faculty's own network "fcshunl".

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Welcome from CHAM

It is with great pride that CHAM hosts researchers from all over the world for the III CHAM International Conference. After the success of the first and second editions and great response we received, we are now proud to affirm that these conferences are a permanent space for dialogue on questions related to global history and the current historiographical issues and challenges. We are certain that this conference will represent an important moment for exchange and dissemination of innovative research in themes such as ocean and maritime history, culture and heritage, people and spaces.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of CHAM, I would like to welcome you and hope you will feel at home with us during this conference. CHAM – Centre for the Humanities – comprises a large number of researchers, including full-time researchers and affiliated doctoral students, with numerous post-doc fellows from Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, UK, The Netherlands, Brazil and the United States. In addition, CHAM is involved in numerous national and international research projects and networks. We invite you to visit our centre during your stay to become better acquainted with our research and dissemination activities, our publications and our staff.

Finally, I would like to wish you an excellent stay in Lisbon, a city that is open to the sea and to relations between people, always welcoming visitors, a true meeting point between world cultures and geographies.

João Paulo Oliveira e Costa
Director of CHAM
<http://www.cham.fcsh.unl.pt/>

The UNESCO Chair “The Ocean’s Cultural Heritage”

Research, education and dissemination of tangible and intangible cultural and natural heritage of the sea are the objectives of this UNESCO Chair.

The UNESCO Chair “The Ocean’s Cultural Heritage” held by NOVA University of Lisbon was launched in 2016 having as main research objectives, education and dissemination of tangible and intangible cultural and natural heritage of the sea. It is supported on a transatlantic network, following the UNESCO spirit of international cooperation, involving States parties from Europe to Africa and America, to raise institutional, academic and public awareness towards the oceans heritage. This network includes Cabo Verde University and the Institute of Heritage and Culture (Cape Verde), Cadiz University (Spain), Campinas University (Brazil), University del Norte (Colombia), Trinity College Dublin (Ireland), Cascais and Angra do Heroísmo Municipalities (Portugal), Portuguese National Commission for UNESCO (Portugal), DGPC – General Directorate of Cultural Heritage (Portugal), and the NGOs APCM – Maritime Sciences Association and OMA – Azores Ocean Observatory (Portugal).

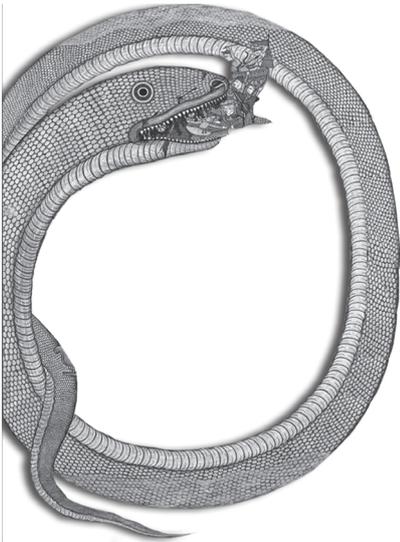
The Chair is led by Professor João Paulo Oliveira e Costa from CHAM – Centre for the Humanities. It also includes other research units from NOVA: IELT – Institute for the Study of Literature and Tradition, IEM – Institute for Medieval Studies and IHC – Institute of Contemporary History. Projects in oceanic history, cultures and societies, environment management, are to be developed within the framework of underwater archaeology, maritime cultural landscapes and marine environmental history. These themes are part of the current international agendas for science, development and cooperation, and the UNESCO Chairs programme offers the adequate background for the establishment of contacts and new integrated projects.

Focused on the Atlantic, this network will comply with the United Nations millennium development goals: developing global partnerships for the promotion of gender equality and empower women, sharing experiences among partners of different institutions, collecting information regarding tangible and intangible heritage and identifying, developing and enforcing risk assessments regarding this vulnerable heritage.

More info at: http://www.cham.fcsh.unl.pt/ext/catedra_eng/index.html

Cristina Brito

Executive Coordinator of the UNESCO Chair “The Ocean’s Cultural heritage”



Concept “Oceans and Shores: Heritage, People and Environments”

Coastal seas and open oceans have always been a realm for epic adventures, for misfortunes and new discoveries, a place for the construction of stories and legends, and for the creation of myths and imaginary geographies. Home of different ecosystems and of plentiful resources, in the offshore waters of the world oceans and in the nearby shores of all continents, sources of food were found and exploited, new industries, cities and ports were established and developed, different ways of communication and transfer of people, products and knowledge were created and explored.

Humans throughout time and geographies, by exploring the oceans and coastal regions, have produced new technical competences, new political and social strategies, new systems of exchange and circulation, new cultures and ways of living, and new worldviews. And by doing so, have created a panoply of historical, cultural and natural models that can nowadays be perceived and analysed in a multitude of perspectives. The presence of the sea in human societies and the use of sea by people have produced both tangible and intangible heritage, impacts and memories, that can help us understand the historical relation of people and the sea and shape its legacy for future generations.

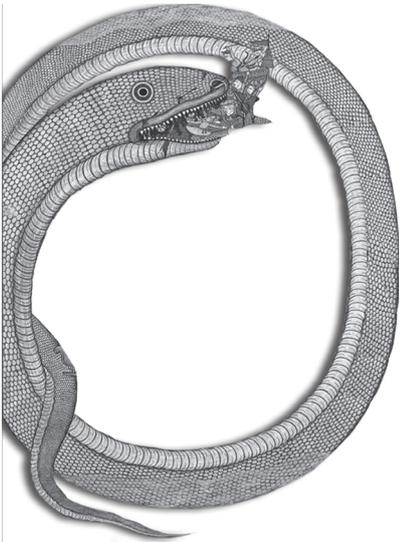
The III CHAM International Conference follows the main strategic scientific project of CHAM – Frontiers – also encompassing the global objectives of the UNESCO CHAIR “The Cultural Oceans’ Heritage” held by Universidade NOVA de Lisboa. In this conference a multidisplinary and integrative approach to the main theme “Oceans and shores: Heritage, people and environments” will be encouraged, allowing the presentation of worldwide scientific novelty, the discussion of comparative narratives and the implementation of complementary methodologies, with impacts in distinct fields of science and of the society.

Scholars were invited to submit panel proposals on the following themes:

- Historiography and new methodological approaches
- Best practices and multidisciplinary research
- The sea in ocean history
- Local and global identities
- Cultural and natural oceans’ heritage

Concept “Oceans and Shores: Heritage, People and Environments”

- History of marine environments
- Environmental and societal changes
- Coastal cities and communities
- Networks, trade and circulation
- Nature, science and world views
- Frontiers: visible and invisible
- Perceptions, conceptions, myths and realities
- Stories of the sea: Literature, memory and oral history



Keynote, panel, paper and poster abstracts

Keynotes

Wednesday 12 July, 18:30-19:15, Instituto Cervantes Lisboa

Coastal cultural heritage – legacy and resource

Poul Holm (Trinity College Dublin, Ireland)

Coastal cultural heritage is a legacy as well as a resource for shaping the future. My talk will deal with the ability of societies to mediate and cope with change, providing a brief overview of the diversity of the coastal heritage of Europe ranging from metropolitan areas in the Mediterranean, struggling with human and environmental pressures on a rich maritime heritage to sparsely populated, environmentally fragile, Arctic coasts, particularly vulnerable to climate change and pressure from rapidly growing tourism; from port cities in Western Europe, with empty docklands and deserted industrial buildings to areas in the Baltic that are still adjusting to a post-Soviet era which saw economic and migratory shifts in significant parts of the coastal population; and transnational cultural diversity including a rich and still largely unknown underwater heritage, such as in the depths of the North and Black Sea. Finally, I will use the Dutch-German-Danish Waddensea as a concrete case of how one can work with communities and industry to promote cultural heritage.

Thursday 13 July, 18:30-19:15, Instituto Cervantes Lisboa

El valor cultural del mar

Xavier Nieto Prieto (Cádiz University)

Friday 14 July, 18:45-19:30, Museu do Oriente

The cultural significance of the sea for coastal communities

John Mack (University of East Anglia, UK)

The starting point of this paper is the contention that, apart from the most land-locked parts of the globe, coastlines are the single most identifiable physical boundary in human experience. But, whilst a physical point of intersection, the coastline is also a conceptual boundary. Being at the margins, shorelines are places both of entry and of egress. Crossing this boundary has ritual, cosmological and symbolic implications which are often overlooked as recent scholarship has concentrated on port-to-port relationships and economic exchange. Whilst there is some literature which explores aspects of the boundary theme (Denning, Gillis or Corbin, for instance), littoral culture per se – the lives and understandings of communities living along coastlines - remains less well considered. It will be argued that coastlines are dynamic zones and that the communities that inhabit them are not simply the passive recipients of influences from the sea (or indeed the land). The essentially

economic model of cultural interaction – that there are suppliers and receivers of ‘cultural’ traits, attitudes and technologies as there are of trade goods and services – is itself questioned. The central question posed is how the sea itself is conceptualised in coastal communities, and what the implications are for relationships to the sea? There is great cultural variability in how this question is to be answered. To get a fuller perspective a number of the examples to be discussed are chosen from the Atlantic coast of Africa rather than the more familiar shores of Europe which have attracted the greatest amount of attention and have influenced assumptions more widely about how seas might be understood.

Panels

P01 Riding the waves: politics, memories and sense making in contemporary maritime cultures

Convenor: *Amanda Kearney (University of New South Wales)*

Bloco 1, Sala 0.09: Fri 14th July, 09:30-11:00, 11:30-13:00

The panel explores the distinctive qualities of coastal and sea-based peoples’ cultures. Highlighting Indigenous relationships with the sea, it reflects on how people ‘ride the waves’ of ocean life, shaping their politics, languages, senses and social memories to reflect maritime connections.

09:30-11:00

Returning without ever leaving - Indigenous saltwater people, settler colonialism and the paradox of return

Amanda Kearney (University of New South Wales)

Fighting for rights that were never ceded & returning to a home that was never lost. These apt descriptions of Indigenous people’s encounters with colonisation and land/sea rights in Australia are explored through an account of one group’s fight for sea country and their saltwater lives.

Riding the Nazaré Wave

Celia Quico (Universidade Lusófona de Humanidades e Tecnologias)

What are the economic, social and environmental impacts of the global visibility of Nazaré’s Praia do Norte big waves? What changes are already visible? What changes are desirable and undesirable? Something is changing in Nazaré: what, how and to what extent only now are we beginning to understand.

The sea as a fluid canvas: drawing social and political boundaries on multicultural cargo-ships

Johanna Markkula (Stanford University)

Based on fieldwork onboard cargo-ships with mixed national crews, the paper considers the co-shaping of these multicultural communities and the sea as a political and social space. It also discusses how seafarers navigate the complex intersecting categories of difference in the social world onboard.

11:30-13:00

“I began to go to the sea right since I was six years old...” - Life stories: memories and identities of fishing communities in Portugal

Leonor Bettencourt (CIS-IUL / ISCTE-IUL); Paula Castro (ISCTE-IUL & CIS-IUL)

This study explores, through interviews, how life stories help make sense of place, professions and relationships in coastal communities, in a context of changing rights and obligations, due to the new marine and land policies of Natura 2000.

Deep effects: Embodied knowledge of divers and the historical production of valuation processes in pearl and chank fisheries of the Indian Gulf of Mannar

Aarthi Sridhar (University of Amsterdam)

This paper attempts a historical analysis of how long durations of human-animal-thing entanglements in labour processes in molluscan fisheries (for pearl and chank) in the Gulf of Mannar (India) re-produce representations of identity hierarchy, and value in contemporary fisheries.

Indigenous Ship Building Landscape and Community: Khalasis of Beypore, South India

Shahul Ameen (Ahmedabad University)

this paper traces the social, cultural and economic landscape of the Khalasis, the indigenous ship building community. It highlights the need to safeguard their knowledge system.

P02 L'Italia fuori d'Italia' revisited: Italian merchant diaspora(s) after the Renaissance

Convenor: Maarten Draper (European University Institute)

Bloco 1, Sala 0.06: Thu 13th July, 16:00-17:30

In this panel the character and function of Italian merchant communities in several early modern port cities are discussed in order to explore the idea of 'Italian merchant diaspora' and its role in the expansion of the European economic system.

New trades, new markets: the Florentine Merchant Giacomo de' Bardi in Lisbon (16th century)

Nunziatella Alessandrini (CHAM)

This paper is focused on the social and economic role of the Florentin Merchant Giacomo de' Bardi in Lisbon during the 16th century.

Italian merchants in Amsterdam, 1650-1700

Maarten Draper (European University Institute)

In this paper the social, religious, political, and economic activities and affiliations of the Italian merchants in Amsterdam in the second half of the seventeenth century is reviewed. The main question of the paper is: to what extent was 'Italianness' the basis of these activities?

Un genovese a Smirne nel XVII secolo: l'esperienza di Battista Durazzo (1668-1669)

Fausto Fioriti (Università degli Studi di Milano)

L'intento di questo intervento è quello di analizzare l'esperienza di Battista Durazzo che, per poco più di un anno, visse a Smirne come agente di una compagnia commerciale. Del suo caso ci interessa mettere in evidenza la sua formazione mercantile, le sue attività e le sue reti commerciali.

Beyond trade diasporas: circulation societies and Genoese merchant networks

Alejandro García-Montón (Universidad Pablo de Olavide (Seville))

This paper questions the appropriateness of the notion of "diaspora" to grasp how Genoese merchants were organized. Instead, it proposes the notion of "circulation society" as a more suitable framework. The heuristic value of this perspective will be confronted with the analysis of empirical data.

P03 A donde Neptuno reina: water and gods in the iconography of power during the Modern Era (XVI-XVIII)

Convenor: Pilar Diez del Corral (Technische Universität Berlin)

Bloco 1, Sala 1.11: Thu 13th July, 09:30-11:00, 11:30-13:00, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30

This proposal seeks to approach water iconography, with special attention to Oceans, as a mode of representation of power throughout modern Era and deals with its role in politics and culture. We are interested in visual arts (paintings, prints, drawings, etc), music, and literature.

09:30-11:00

Giorgio Vasari's Neptune as Cosimo 1 de' Medici: Element of Water as a political symbolism

Liana De Girolami Cheney (UMASS Lowell)

In *The Birth of Venus*, Giorgio Vasari personified Cosimo as Neptune, who observes the arrival of Venus from the sea with enthusiasm, an allusion to his political achievement and governance transformation on and expansion of sovereignty from Duke of Florence to Duke of Tuscany.

Heroic portraiture and political supremacy: 'Andrea Doria as Neptune' in Medals, Plaquettes, and the Heroic Portrait by Agnolo Bronzino.

Ilaria Bernocchi (University of Cambridge)

My paper will explore a series of depictions of the Genoese admiral Andrea Doria (1466-1560) in which he is portrayed in the guise of Neptune. I will analyse the choice of heroic disguise and the iconography of Neptune in the context of 16th century redefinition of power and propaganda in Italian states.

Gods and Monsters: Representations of Water in the Royal Entries of Henri II and Charles IX of France

Linda Briggs (University of Manchester)

This paper will demonstrate that water iconography in the royal entries of Henri II (1548-1550) and Charles IX (1564-1566) closely mirrored the changing territorial priorities of the French Crown.

From image to allegory: Faria e Sousa on Camoes' poetic images of Neptune

Jeremy Roe (Universidade Nova de Lisboa)

Drawing on recent ideological readings of *Lusiadas* de Luis de Camoens; comentadas por Manuel de Faria e Sousa this paper analyses firstly, the graphic and poetic images, and then, allegorical significance of Neptune in Faria e Sousa's seminal statement of Portuguese cultural and political identity.

11:30-13:00

About gods, Neptunian man, and horse mackerels: The Ocean in the representation of power in Infanta Beatrice's weeding theater play (1521)

Carla Alferes Pinto (FCSH - NOVA); Cristina Brito (NOVA/UAc)

This presentation will address Vicente's use of the sea and its marine creatures in the theatrical play *Cortes de Júpter* as a way of expressing the connection between the political, cultural and symbolic power of the sea and the foreign policy of the Portuguese crown in the early sixteenth century

Moved by the elementary power of Neptun

Christopher Kreutchen (Institut for art and material culture)

Marcus Sitticus represented his power as archbishop of Salzburg (1612-19) in creating his personal Arcadia Hellbrunn. Therefore he exploited the rich cultural source of legendary Neptune and arranged multiple aspects of that god there. Sitticus combined nature, art and guests to a sophisticated game

Rivers and Oceans in royal iconography and Spanish monarchy representation during the Modern Age*Álvaro Pascual Chenel (Valladolid University)*

The following proposal analyzes the uses and functions of allegories and personifications of rivers, oceans, as well as marine divinities, and their role in the construction and projection of the iconography and image of power of the Spanish monarchy.

"Iberi Imperii finis limes et orbis erit". China, Spain and the Ocean through the propagandistic and cartographic representations (XVI-XVII centuries)*Diego Sola (University of Barcelona)*

This paper will analyze how the Monarchy of Spain represented the Sea of China and its imperial confines after the establishment of the Castilians in the Philippines through the cartography as well as the ethnographical, political and missionary literature in the service of the king.

14:00-15:30

Reis d' Aquém e d'Além-Mar: emblematic representations of water in Portuguese royal festivities (17th century)*Filipa Araújo (University of Coimbra)*

Considering the historical meaning of maritime discoveries within the establishment of the Portuguese empire, this study aims to analyse the role of the emblematic figurations of water displayed by Lusitanian royal entries in the 17th century, according to the principles of the *repraesentatio maiestatis*.

The vision of the New World through the literature and theater of the Golden Age. Oceans and seas, myths and gods.*Laura García Sánchez (University of Barcelona)*

The literature of the Golden Age corresponds to one of the most brilliant periods of the Spanish culture of the XVII century. There were many and brilliant writers who with their works acted as a testimony of the reality of the empire of Philip IV.

The Neptune's Palace: iconographies of the power into the house of Stefano Durazzo in Genova.*Giacomo Montanari (Università degli Studi di Genova)*

Around 1732 the Genoese nobleman Stefano Durazzo commissioned a great fresco cycle depicting his deeds as Magistrate at the service of the Republic of Genoa. The chosen iconographies are all linked to the water element and were a fundamental "manifesto" to lead Stefano Durazzo to become Doge in 1734.

"Il gran Monarca è questi, che sempre dominò su'l Gange e'l Tago": Aquatic metaphors and allegories to the reign of John V in contemporary musical works.*Fernando Miguel Jaloto (Universidade Nova de Lisboa)*

Portugal perceived as "Tagus shores" and the Tagus as a symbolic limit of the Western world in musical libretti from the 18th century; ocean-related imaginary in musical poetry and its musical-rhetoric use during the reign of John V.

16:00-17:30

Mar Portuguez: The Atlantic Ocean as stage for Portuguese domination of the Americas*Fernando Morato (Ohio State University)*

Analyzing the representation of key moments of important Luso-Brazilian poems from XVII and XVIII centuries, this presentation aims to shed light over the important issue of symbolic appropriation of the Atlantic Ocean as a space which ties Europe and America.

P04 Practices of defiance: resisting colonial maritime power

Convenors: Srinivas Reddy (Brown University); Pedro Pombo (IIT Gandhinagar)

Bloco 1, Sala 0.09: Wed 12th July, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30

Offering new, transdisciplinary perspectives in the study of oceanic connections, we seek to understand the often invisible populaces who took part in multifarious activities of resistance and adaptation that counterbalanced the order of centralised colonial power in the Indian and Atlantic oceans.

14:00-15:30

From Princes to Slaves. Subalternity across the Indian Ocean

Rosa Maria Perez (ISCTE-Lisbon University Institute)

People of African origin in India have fallen under the category of slaves and subsequently vulnerable tribes. Yet, when we approach them in Gujarat from an anthropological perspective we are confronted with contradictions related to these classifications.

Being Siddi: The trials and tribulations of the Siddis of Haliyal

Mark Sebastian Pinto (ISCTE)

My objectives in this paper, are to understand the trials and tribulations of the Siddi community in Haliyal. Based on my field research, conducted in two short spells in December 2016 and January 2017 in Haliyal, as well through previous established written works I seek to uncover what it means to be Siddi.

Weaving networks: The economic decline of Diu and maritime circulations of the Vanza community

Pedro Pombo (IIT Gandhinagar)

The decline of maritime trading from Diu, in the late 1800s, exposed the weak Portuguese control on the trading in this territory. Analysing migration to Mozambique of the weavers' community we observe how lives across the Indian Ocean navigated relatively apart colonial intentions

16:00-17:30

Disrupting Mughal Imperialism: A Pirate's Tale

Srinivas Reddy (Brown University)

Considering characters like the English pirate Henry Avery, I seek to explore how the Mughal imperium was being assailed by sea through acts of aggression on the part of so-called European pirates who, incidentally, were simultaneously defying the strictures of their own state-sponsored colonialisms.

'The English Chieftain is very opportunistic': Qing Reactions to the British Suppression of Piracy in China

Ching-Yin Kwan (King's College London)

After the Opium War, Qing China became a victim of British imperialism. However, as the British proved effective in suppressing piracy, the Qing decided to cooperate with the British, and in doing so found a means accommodating an encroaching imperialist power.

P05 Going with the flow: oceans, animals and ideas on the move

Convenor: Marianna Dudley (University of Bristol)

Bloco 1, Sala 1.12: Thu 13th July, 09:30-11:00, 11:30-13:00

From ocean currents to explosive waves, the seas are relentlessly mobile. While this motion is often implicit in understandings of oceans, it also poses some conceptual challenges for scholars. This panel addresses oceanic mobility through empirical case studies and interdisciplinary conversations.

09:30-11:00

Maritime Migration and Natural Forces in the Sixteenth Century Newfoundland Fisheries*Jack Bouchard (University of Pittsburgh)*

The 16th-century Newfoundland fishery was built on a seasonal, cyclical migratory system that emerged as an adaptation to and expression of the unique environmental pressures of the northwest Atlantic. Seasonal natural rhythms encouraged seasonal, cyclical migrations for mariners and First Nations

The Ocean as an Alternative Energy Future: Ocean Wave Energy Conversion in Norway since the 1970s*Thomas Brandt (Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU Trondheim))*

Why has it proven so difficult to use ocean waves as a source of energy? This paper will consider one specific attempt to solve the problems of ocean wave power conversion in 1970s and 80s Norway in a global context of ocean energy issues.

Transient Environments: Towards a History of Waves*Marianna Dudley (University of Bristol)*

Waves rise, flow, roll, break. They are, by nature, moving forces, never static. What challenges does this pose to environmental historians (and others)? This paper focuses on a case study of Hawaii in the modern era to think through just a few of the many ways in which waves and humans interact.

11:30-13:00

Eels, biocultural heritage and bio-commercial flows: the convergence of the local and the global in the estuarine River Severn*Peter Coates (University of Bristol)*

Bio-commercial flows, biocultural heritage and fish-based local and global connections and identities are explored through a case study of young eels (elvers) in the eelscape of Britain's Severn estuary, a bio-cultural waterscape/shorescape shaped by the world's second highest tidal regime.

"Within the Tides". Comparative Cultural Ecologies of Tidal Places in the UK, Holland and Beyond*Owain Jones (Bath Spa University)*

This paper reports upon collaborative NWO-AHRC research conducted by UK and Dutch cultural geographers and artists into tidal ecologies of place in the UK and Holland and beyond.

P06 The primeval oceans and the architecture of memory: the evocation of ancient cosmogonies, voyages, and imaginaries*Convenors: Helena Lopes (FCSH); Isabel Almeida (CHAM (FCSH/UNL))*

Bloco 1, Sala 0.06: Thu 13th July, 09:30-11:00, 11:30-13:00

In Antiquity, oceans were a strong motif in the cosmogonic conceptions, being, at same time, understood as the powerful forces that could destroy the creation. On the other hand, oceans also represented a domain to be crossed in order to reach marvellous lands, where fame and fortune awaited.

09:30-11:00

Sea and Seascape in IIIrd Millenium Mesopotamia*Lorenzo Verderame ("Sapienza" Università di Roma)*

In this paper I will analyse the geo-political evolution of the Persian Gulf coast and the impact this had on ancient Mesopotamian mythology, in particular how the sea and seascape from the main scenarios of the oldest Sumerian literature became a marginal and marginalizing element in later cosmological thought.

The Ultimate Frontier Conquering the Seas: Unfolding the Unknown for Glory, Profit, Military Advantage and Kemet

André Patrício (FCSH-UNL)

Hatshepsut and Tutmosis III use of the Seas, generate questions when their minds are compared being the most significant “why would the risk be taken if it was possible to get there by land?”. This and other questions will be addressed trying to give insight on the Egyptian mind of the New Kingdom.

Sailing in the Dark: The Great Gulf of Rhea and The Cronian Sea

Filip Budić (University of Zagreb)

From the period of the Dark Ages to the 4th century BC the Eastern Adriatic was quite an unexplored area for the Greeks. That fact can be perceived from archaeological records and from written sources. Some elements of the Greek mythology may reflect an ancient perception about the Adriatic world.

The primeval ocean and the nature of time: Conceptions about beginning and end in Mesopotamian literature

Maria de Fátima Rosa (CHAM)

In Mesopotamian literature, the primeval ocean represented, simultaneously, the force from which life, and therefore time, came to be and the chaotic state which preceded the ordained world. Thus, I intend to explore the role of the primeval ocean as a maker and marker of time.

11:30-13:00

Representations of the tsunami in the ancient world: a cosmological perspective

Manuel Álvarez Martí Aguilar (University of Málaga)

Several cosmological narratives in the ancient world present creation as the separation of dry land from a primeval watery chaos. In antiquity tsunamis were represented in cosmological terms as a conflict between two cosmic elements, the Earth and the Waters, and as a relapse into primeval chaos

From Ancient Mariner to Modern Seafarer: a search for age-old heroes on new-found shores

Nicolaas Vergunst (ex-South African National Museums, Cape Town)

This paper traces several classical motifs and their reception in an age of overseas expansion—the Underworld, a southern Paradise, Ulysses, Jason and the Argonauts, sea monsters, Cyclops, a Great Outer Sea and the Eternal Return—revealing continuities between Antiquity and the seafaring Portuguese.

Atlantic Imaginaries: Constructing the Ocean's Edge during the Age of Exploration

Christopher Pastore (University at Albany, State University of New York)

Drawing on the accounts of early modern explorers, naturalists, and cartographers, this paper examines European and Native American coastal mythologies, revealing that as geographic knowledge changed so too did human networks across the Atlantic world.

P07 The appraising eye: skilled vision, professionalization, and the sensory history of the coast

Convenor: Isaac Land (Indiana State University)

Bloco 1, Sala 0.08: Thu 13th July, 16:00-17:30

Analysis of visibility and the coast has focused on the appreciation of the sea in art, or in leisure activities. However, a variety of trades, disciplines, and professions looked at the coast with a vocationally trained eye. The anthropologist Cristina Grasseni has called this “skilled vision.”

Giovan Battista Confalonieri's coastal experience of the Mediterranean coast ca. 1593-1594*Sabina de Cavi (Universidad de Córdoba)*

This paper will discuss the ship travel of Giovan Battista Confalonieri, from Civitavecchia to Barcelona and return (1593 and 1597) and his arrival to Lisbon by boat (1593).

Hydrographic Vision in Eighteenth-Century British America*Emily Casey (Metropolitan Museum of Art)*

In this paper, I place maps, paintings, and literary texts in conversation with each other, to consider how geographic and ideological constructions of the Atlantic Ocean and its American coast were produced across a broad aesthetic field.

Coastal Sketchbooks and the Picturesque Gaze*Isaac Land (Indiana State University)*

This paper examines how three British artists on coastal itineraries in Britain and Australia deployed the picturesque gaze to approach natural history as well as human or moral history, resulting in a revealing yet incomplete portrait of the coast.

P08 Rivers and shores: 'fluviality' and the occupation of colonial Amazonia*Convenor: Rafael Chamboleyron (Universidade Federal do Pará)*

Bloco 1, Sala 1.12: Thu 13th July, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30

Throughout the 17th and 18th century, the settlement of the Amazon region by the Portuguese led to a society characterized both by its connections to other Portuguese territories, mainly through the Atlantic Ocean, and by the central role played by rivers in the occupation of this vast territory.

14:00-15:30

Riverine frontiers in the Lower Amazon. The influence of native dynamics on the Portuguese conquest (17th century)*Pablo Ibáñez-Bonillo (Universidade Federal do Pará)*

The Lower Amazon and its estuary acted as frontier zones since pre-Columbian times as Tupi, Arawak and Carib-speaking societies interacted from the two shores of the river. Europeans inherited this constructed frontier but the Portuguese conquest since 1616 deeply transformed native patterns of integration.

Imagining Amazonia in Petitions Sent to the Council of the Indies during the Seventeenth Century*Francismar Alex Lopes de Carvalho (State University of Rio de Janeiro)*

Throughout the seventeenth century, settlers and missionaries assiduously explored the Amazonian lowlands, located east of the Viceroyalty of Peru. The petitions that they sent to the Council of the Indies requested honors and awards for past or planned actions in the frontier.

Paths along the rivers: products, relations and spaces in the Amazon and Eastern Guianas, 1600-1750*Silvia Espelt-Bombin (University of St Andrews)*

This paper examines the Amerindian pathways used after the arrival of Europeans in the Amazon, and how these paths, the goods traded and the actors participating in the exchanges evolved (or not) between 1600-1750.

16:00-17:30

Catechesis upon the waters: rivers and mission in Colonial Amazonia (17th and 18th century)

Karl Heinz Arenz (Universidade Federal do Pará)

The wide-ranging network of missions, situated on the banks of the Amazon river and its main tributaries, but also along the sea shore, not only concentrated the main labour force, the Indians, but also stabilized the Portuguese dominion over the this frontier region by controlling the waterways.

A Arte da Cartografia Seiscentista da Amazônia

Edilson Nazaré Motta (Universidade Nova de Lisboa)

A crítica da arte da cartografia favorece tanto a compreensão de conteúdos factuais históricos e geográficos, quanto a compreensão da dialética de elementos normativos e de mentalidades, como ocorre na Amazônia desde o início da presença europeia do continente.

The sea leads to the North: conquering S. Luís, founding Belém (1614-1616)

Luís Sousa (Universidade Nova de Lisboa)

The proposed communication deals with the process that led to the expulsion of the French from Maranhão (the conquest of the establishment of S. Luís), and successful entry of the Portuguese in the Amazon River (the foundation of the city of Belém).

P09 The imperial/colonial policies on tobacco and its connection with the design of the Atlantic space

Convenor: Margarida Vaz do Rego Machado (University of the Azores)

Bloco 1, Sala 0.09: Fri 14th July, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30

The panel intends to debate the role of tobacco in the integration of the Atlantic economies (from the 17th to the 19th century).

14:00-15:30

Cultivar tabaco fuera de la metrópoli. ¿Hubo un cambio real en la política española de abastecimiento de tabaco en la primera mitad del siglo XIX?

Santiago Luxán Meléndez (Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria)

Pretendemos en esta intervención valorar si el Sistema de abastecimiento del estanco del tabaco español se modificó después del proceso de independencia de las colonias americanas y del desestanco del tabaco en Cuba.

Economic and social changes in Cuba: from the Creole Tobaccoers of the 18th to the Sugar Sugar Producers of the 19th

M^a Montserrat Gárate (Universidad País Vasco)

The objective of this work is to analyze the effects of economic activity on a part of Cuban society during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The activity of an Azorean tobacco traders seen through its correspondence copiers

Margarida Vaz do Rego Machado (University of the Azores)

The Tobacco commerce, under the scope of the colonial Ancient Regime, was based on a system of contracts and exclusive businesses, with associated financial and tax benefits. This paper aims to infer if the Azores Islands were included in this Atlantic system for tobacco.

16:00-17:30

Tobacco and fiscal income from the empire: why did tax farming become a rewarding business in late 18th century?*Leonor Freire Costa (University of Lisbon)*

This communication questions tobacco fiscal potentials. We show that relative prices pushed the demand up and trade flows connecting Brazil to West Africa solved supply bottlenecks. Market growth was not reflected on the value of the farm, so the state reaped the smallest share of the benefits.

Visiones del hábito placentero del tabaco en los mundos ibéricos: el caso de Canarias*María de los Reyes Hernández Socorro (Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria)*

A través de una serie de obras conservadas en Canarias (siglos XVIII-XX) podemos observar cómo el tomar tabaco, o el fumar, era una costumbre social arraigada y bien considerada.

P10 Migratory movements towards oceanic port-cities, 1400-1700*Convenors: Susana Mateus; Francesco Guidi-Bruscoli (Università di Firenze)*

Bloco 1, Sala 0.06: Fri 14th July, 09:30-11:00, 11:30-13:00

This interdisciplinary panel focuses on short- and long-term migration towards European, Asian, African or American oceanic port-cities, in the 15th-17th centuries. It includes comparative analyses and specific case studies both from the point of view of the migrants and of the host cities.

09:30-11:00

Settling in Iberian port cities in the 15th century: the case study of a young Pisan merchant*Joana Sequeira (CHAM-UNL, CITCEM-UP); Ana Clarinda Cardoso (CHAM/FCSH-UNL)*

In 1457, the Pisan merchant Michele da Colle left his hometown and travelled to the Iberian Peninsula, where he would stay until 1475, first living in Valencia and then in Lisbon. In this paper, we examine his business activities and life experience during this period.

Beyond the Mediterranean sea: traders, commodities and financial resources from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic in the 16th century.*Benedetta Maria Crivelli (Bocconi University)*

Focusing on the products exchanged between Milanese enterprises set up in Venice and their agents settled in the port of Lisbon I explain how merchants used financial instruments to organize trade circuits and to what extent their economic connections were articulated within new spaces.

Oceans apart. New Christian migrations between Lisbon and Goa (16th and 17th centuries)*Susana Mateus*

The aim of this paper is to analyse the patterns of migration of some New Christian families between Lisbon and Goa between the 16th and 17th centuries. We will focus on the motives that encouraged the decision to migrate, as well as the different choices made by these families.

11:30-13:00

The social evolution of the captains of the State of India fortresses from King John III to Philip II of Portugal: continuities and ruptures of the empire*Ana Teresa Hilário (FCSH-UNL)*

The Portuguese power in the Indian Ocean has always been based on a careful network of fortresses and the State of India only existed thanks to the men who were constantly going from Portugal to these region, to represent their king there. It was these men who allowed Portugal to dominate the ocean.

Tribes, Arms And Slaves: Migrating Communities from Asia to Arabia to Eastern Africa

Beatrice Nicolini (Catholic University, Milan)

This paper will open the discussion on the Baloch people from South Central Asia and their role in the Persian Gulf region and East Africa during the eighteenth century.

P11 The ocean and its stories

Convenors: Leonor Santa Bárbara (FCSH/UNL)

Bloco 1, Sala 0.06: Wed 12th July, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30

Ancient civilisations believed that the earth was surrounded by the Ocean. Seen as a big river, it was also personified as the ancestor of all rivers. As such, it was a source of different kinds of stories.

14:00-15:30

The Ocean as a Metaphorical Border

Vassil Anastassov (between jobs)

The paper deals with the metaphorical meaning of water as the demarcation line between two worlds in myths and literature.

The water as flux in the Odyssey

João Matos (CHAM)

We want to explore the role of the water as flux in Homer's *Odyssey* in the context of Ulysses' journey to Hades: here, we will argue, the aquatic element is a symbol for the physical and mental vitality of life and the flow of temporality that opposes the stasis and mental paralysis of death.

Mastering the Seas: Politics of Maritime Exploration in the Abbasid (750-1258) Indian Ocean

Hayrettin Yucesoy (Washington University in St. Louis)

This paper examines the literature of Abbasid maritime explorations in the Indian Ocean. The polyphonic texts of voyages reveal not a politically innocent scholarship that can be exhausted within the discourse of "cultural-interaction," but rather, a politically situated body of knowledge.

In the Wake of the Gods: Melville's Ocean and the Pagan World

Simon Edwards (Center for Inter-American Studies - University of Graz)

This paper intends to analyse the relations between Melville's *Moby Dick* and classical literature.

16:00-17:30

The Dangers of the Oceans: Stories of Travelling the Seas

Leonor Santa Bárbara (FCSH/UNL)

This paper intends to work on different travel narratives from Classical Antiquity to the Modern Age, focusing on the presentation of risks and dangers.

A vision of Asia after the preface of João de Loureiro's *Flora Cochinchinensis*

Joana Mestre Costa (University of Aveiro)

This work focuses on a certain vision of Asia emerging from Loureiro's *Flora Cochinchinensis* (1790). Heir to the Humanism and in the frame of the East-West interchange, this Jesuit's magnum opus symbolises the scientific effort and summarises the cultural remarks of nearly 4 decades in Cochinchina.

Hasta Regia, mythology and history

Antonio Ruiz Castellanos (University of Cádiz (Spain))

Hasta Regia (Cádiz, Spain) was depicted as the capital of the Turdetani. But is it the truth? Its ruins suggest its greatness, but does the epigraphy confirm it?

The city of Lisbon: the perspective of Jorge Ferreira de Vasconcelos (16th century)

Maria do Rosário Laureano Santos (FCSH / NOVA)

The city of Lisbon is present in the Portuguese art and literature, mainly from the 16th century onwards, and there are many reasons that justify and contribute to this presence. Jorge Ferreira de Vasconcelos is one of the authors who emphasizes these reasons in the *Comédia Ulissipo* (c. 1561).

P12 Disasters in coastal and maritime environments: problems and challenges

Convenors: Ana Cristina Roque (Centro de História da Universidade de Lisboa); Joana Freitas (IELT, FCSH)

Discussant: Joana Freitas (IELT, FCSH)

Bloco 1, Sala 0.06: Thu 13th July, 14:00-15:30

This panel focus on the cultural responses to coastal and maritime disasters. From historical cases to present situations the human component of a disaster is a key-factor to understand its causes and consequences. It can also provide relevant information for facing future challenges.

The Sea Menace: coastal erosion in Beira (Mozambique) in an environmental history's perspective

Joana Freitas (IELT, FCSH); Ana Cristina Roque (Centro de História da Universidade de Lisboa)

This paper focus on the problem of coastal erosion at Beira. Using historical sources from the Portuguese archives and comparisons with other cases in Africa and Europe, the authors address societal responses to the problem and point their key-role in the disaster.

High impact storms over the North Atlantic coastal zones: variability, societal impacts and risk assessment

Margarida L. R. Liberato (Universidade de Lisboa)

Extreme windstorms are one of the most costly natural hazards in Europe. In this work examples of how different communities respond and adapt to these extreme events are compared allowing for a better understanding and assessment of future challenges.

Adaptive governance: exploring social responses to coastal risks in vulnerable areas in Portugal

Luisa Schmidt (Institute of Social Sciences - University of Lisbon); Carla Gomes (University of Lisbon); Joao Mourato (University of Lisbon)

Climate change poses high challenges to overpopulated coastal areas. This presentation discusses the results of Change, a three-year research project that analysed social responses to increased coastal risks in Portugal.

From a long river to the sea: The marine environmental damages resulting from the rupture of the Mariana dam

André Beirão (Brazilian Naval War College); Fabiana Piassi (Brazilian Naval War College/Faculdade Estácio de Vitória)

This work analyses the disaster resulting from the disruption of the Mariana dam in Minas Gerais, Brazil, when its waste, after travelling more than 500 km along the Rio Doce, expanded by an enormous stretch of the Brazilian coast and resulted in numerous economic and environmental damages.

P13 To each seaport its 'sertão': processes of cultural and social construction of hinterland spaces throughout the Lusophone Atlantic (19-20th centuries)

Convenors: Joel Andrade (Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte); João Figueiredo (CEIS20 - Universidade de Coimbra)

Discussant: Durval Albuquerque Jr (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte)

Bloco 1, Sala 1.12: Fri 14th July, 09:30-11:00, 11:30-13:00, 14:00-15:30

Coastal hubs depend as much on maritime trade routes as on their own hinterlands. This is a constitutive bond in economic, social, cultural, and conceptual terms. One cannot think about seaports without considering their backlands. How were these imagined, delimited and socially constructed?

09:30-11:00

Justice and citizenship: a study on the hinterland of Brazil's Empire

Vanessa Spinosa (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte); Andreza Nogueira (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte)

This work deals with ideas of citizenship in the hinterland of Brazil's Empire. The paper takes issue with the traditional conception of the Brazilian hinterland as a non-civilized space by focusing on the meaning of the judicial system for the society in these areas.

The conquest of the Brazilian backlands represented in the Portuguese schoolbooks (1880-1960)

Sarah de Oliveira (University of Coimbra)

What do the Portuguese schoolbooks contribute to create a certain imaginary of the Brazilian backlands or "sertão"? How is the conquest and occupation of this hinterland displayed by the historic narratives of these textbooks?

Space and history: the hinterland of Oswaldo Lamartine de Faria (1919-2007)

Evandro Santos

The premise of this paper is that the exploration of the notions of space and history may help us both clarify the differences between the multiple uses of the hinterlands as a category and problematize the modern contraposition between history and natural sciences.

Cordel, Sertão and the City: imaginaries, belonging and antagonisms

Lourival Andrade Junior (Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte)

Cordel in Brazil presents itself as the original speech of the "sertanejo" and his stories. In this process of elaborating his narratives we perceive the values attributed to this place, the "sertão" (hinterland), and its antagonism with the coast and a supposed urban modernity.

11:30-13:00

Visions of "Sertão": paradises, kingdoms and cities in the "utopias sertanejas" of northeastern Brazil

Joel Andrade (Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte)

This paper considers different utopias constructed in the literature about the "sertões" of the Brazilian Northeast. My analysis will be in consonance with recent studies that seek to rethink the notions of nation and nationality, while abandoning perspectives with a restricted focus on the coast

Entre o rio e o mar: política e economia na fronteira Oeste da Bahia no século XIX

Alex Costa (Universidade Federal da Bahia)

Este trabalho discute a movimentação econômica e as tensões sociais na região das bacias do Rio Corrente e do Rio Grande, na fronteira Oeste da Bahia, e sua relação com o litoral na primeira metade do século XIX

Sertões e sertanejos da Parahyba: arquiteturas da identidade local na escrita sensível de Maximiano Machado

Luíra Freire Monteiro (Universidade Estadual da Paraíba)

Nossa investigação tem como cerne a construção historiográfica de Maximiano Machado, que escreveu a história da Capitania Real da Parahyba. Empenhado nesse mister, sua narrativa permitiu que se vislumbrasse a multiplicidade do que se tratou, secularmente, por "sertão".

A lighthouse that illuminates us: dialogues about the right and desire to know in the other, the port that is in me.

Bertulino Souza (Universidade do Estado do Rio Grande do Norte); Eudes Alves da Silva (Universidade Federal da Paraíba UFPB)

We propose a discussion of the 'sertanejo' based on Guimarães Rosa's 'Grandes Sertões: Veredas', considering it an epic narrative. We will debate the condition of the man of the 'sertão' and its identity relations, which transform the image of the drought into a representation of life/struggle.

14:00-15:30

The spiritist symbolic [re]construction of Brazil as a "land of promise" and "country of the gospel"

Túlio Albuquerque (Universidade de Passo Fundo)

Brazilian Spiritism's actions in the international religious field are partially justified by the [re]construction of this region as one endowed with a spiritual mission. In order to understand spiritist expansion, it is necessary to understand how this socio-cultural construction happened.

Transatlantic Trajectory - The Professional Career Of The Portuguese Engineer Victor Da Silva Freire Junior, From Lisbon To Sao Paulo: A Documentary Contribution

Adalberto da Silva Retto Junior (Unesp - Campus de Bauru - São Paulo)

For a better understanding of the urban São Paulo debate, in the early twentieth century, we must rely on certain current ideas and practices which, on one hand, the movement of Brazilian and foreign professionals and their performances in the country like the engineer portuguese Victor da Silva Freire Jr.

P14 Archipelagos, islands and shores: history of land use and urban planning in the fifteen and sixteen century Atlantic world

Convenor: Antonieta Reis Leite (UNL/UAÇ e UC)

Bloco 1, Sala 0.08: Fri 14th July, 09:30-11:00

This panel proposes to discuss how different building cultures adapted to new worlds and environments, and how archipelagos, island and shores were used as experimentation territories, in the 15th and 16th centuries, for the construction of the Atlantic World.

The Early Portuguese Atlantic Urbanization. Islands and shores as a laboratory for landscape creation.

Antonieta Reis Leite (UNL/UAÇ e UC)

This paper proposes to discuss how the Portuguese building culture adapted to new worlds and environments and how islands and shores were used as experimentation territories for the construction of the Atlantic World, during the 15th and 16th centuries.

At the East of the Atlantic World: cities and territories

Vera Domingues (CES/III - University of Coimbra)

The Saragoça Treaty (1529) fixed the east limit of the previous Atlantic division. In the following decades processes of territorialization in the different spaces of the Portuguese empire were made towards a global geostrategic. In the East, at the center of these processes were the cities.

Azoreans in the construction of urban space in colonial Brazil

Luisa Durán Rocca (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul)

This paper studies the urban practices arising from the migration program subsidized azorean families settled in the north and south of Brazil from the 16th and until the 18th century and examines the association between migration, cultural identity, frontiers, urbanism and architecture.

Iberian American cities - a dialogue with Lisbon

José Manuel Fernandes (Faculdade de Arquitectura da Universidade Técnica de Lisboa)

Lisbon is the 2017 Capital of Iberian-american Culture. In this context, we analyse and compare different and complementary aspects of urban & architectural items, regarding 22 chosen iberian-american cities towards Lisbon. Those cities are selected among the different geographical-cultural areas involved.

P15 Pensacola, Florida: 450 years as a coastal frontier

Convenors: John Jensen (University of West Florida); Jamin Wells (University of West Florida)

Bloco 1, Sala 1.11: Fri 14th July, 16:00-17:30

Panel explores Pensacola, Florida's 450-year history as a succession of physical, social, and cultural frontiers for native, European, and American communities struggling to exploit the land, sea, airspace, and peoples of the northern Gulf of Mexico.

The 1559 Luna Expedition: Tragedy on the Gulf of Mexico

Gregory Cook (University of West Florida); Meghan Mumford (University of West Florida)

This paper presents new archaeological findings related to Spain's 1559 expedition to Pensacola, Florida.

Pensacola's Maritime Community from 1850-1900

Amy Cook (University of West Florida)

This paper is an initial examination of Pensacola's maritime community and industry as it evolved in the last half of the 19th century.

On the Frontier of Coastal Change: The Contentious History of Fort Pickens Road

Jamin Wells (University of West Florida)

Case study exploring the social, technological, and environmental history of a barrier island road in the context of coastal change.

Training Twenty-First Century Coastal Preservationists—Testing A New Approach

John Jensen (University of West Florida)

Identification and preservation of our collective coastal heritage is one of the most pressing challenges facing preservationists in the twentieth-first century. This paper details a preliminary effort to train the next generation of historic preservationists at the University of West Florida.

P16 Accounts on shipwrecks of XVI and XVII centuries: for their characteristics analyzed by multifaceted views

Convenor: Kioko Koiso (University of Lisbon & CHAM)

Bloco 1, Sala 0.09: Thu 13th July, 09:30-11:00

The Tragic History of the Sea is a collectanea of 12 accounts on Portuguese shipwrecks occurred between 1552 and 1602, compiled by Bernardo Gomes de Brito in 1735-36. The goal of the panel is to gather the opinions, not only literary but of several areas to disclose the characteristics of this work.

Shipwrecks of slave boats on the commercial sea routes of the Hispanic world. 16th and 17th centuries

Aurelia Martín Casares (University of Granada); Ana Ruiz Gutiérrez (Granada University)

We will study shipwrecks with slaves in their cargo in order to understand what happened to these people, how the loss of their lives was valued in official counts, if they could become free people when they escaped alive, and other issues related to the topic.

Shipwrecks and Symbolic Codes of the "Other": Occum Chamnana, a Shipwreck Survivor

Maria Luísa Leal (Universidade de Extremadura)

The shipwreck of the Nossa Senhora dos Milagres (1686), by the Jesuit priest Pierre Tachard, allows an interesting gaze's crossing and allows us to put into perspective the Eurocentric visions of the Other exhibited by the Portuguese shipwreck narratives.

The anonymous manuscript of the Santo Alberto Shipwreck (1593)

Maria Paula (Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Lisboa)

In 1593, an anonymous survivor of the Santo Alberto shipwreck redacted a daily guide-book about the maritime disaster, the landing salvage and the interaction with the local African Peoples. We aspire to analyze and compare the text of an anonymous witness with Lavanha's official printed version.

Sepulveda's shipwreck: a clue to understanding the walking part by the coast in different editions

Kioko Koiso (University of Lisbon & CHAM)

In every new edition, the original account of Sepulveda's shipwreck suffered changes from the manuscript to the version published in the Tragic History of the Sea. In this presentation I will show how some words and expressions changed until the most common account we know of.

P17 The sea in contemporary international relations: foreign policy, geopolitics, and the national interest

Convenor: Pedro Ponte e Sousa (Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, New University of Lisbon (FCSH-UNL))

Bloco 1, Sala 0.08: Fri 14th July, 11:30-13:00, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30

This panel aims to discuss the relationship between contemporary international relations and the sea, looking particularly into: issues of sovereignty, foreign policy, national interest definition, geopolitics and sea power, among others.

11:30-13:00

Beyond the Waves: Shipping Companies in 20th Century Portuguese Colonial Seas

Maria Joao Castro (FCSH-UNL)

Overseas concentration camps in Portugal during the Great War

Catarina M. Liberato (Faculdade de Letras da Universidade do Porto)

Expulsion of subjects, which led to concentration camps in Portugal, suggests the participation in the Great War. Places were selected for natural and historical reasons. Reasons behind the choice of overseas camps, their meaning and consequences in the communities are analysed.

The German submarine U-581, sunk in Portuguese neutral waters. A case study in the context of the Portuguese neutrality in World War II.

Ana Garcia (CHAM - New University of Lisbon); Augusto Salgado (Escola Naval); Jorge Russo (CINAV)

The German submarine U-581, sunk in the Azores in 1942, was located at 870m deep. It was found during a research project in 2016 and the aim of this communication is to discuss the naval action between Germany and Great Britain in Portuguese waters, from the neutrality perspective.

The consequences of the extension of the Continental Platform to Portugal and Spain. What will come?

Teresa Maria Rodrigues (FCSH-UNL); Rafael Garcia Perez (University of Santiago de Compostela)

The extension of the scope of jurisdiction over the Atlantic continental shelf will force both countries to assume the monitoring and protection of a very large maritime area and carry out the exploration and exploitation of the seabed.

14:00-15:30

Geopolitics of Portugal after Brexit and Trump Doctrine

José Palmeira (University of Minho)

The analyse of the geopolitical consequences for Portugal determined by Brexit and by the Trump Doctrine, evaluating alternative options to an anticipated weakening of the euro-Atlantic link that has been the main Portuguese geostrategic bet, by the centrality that gives the Country.

The Atlantic as a new national goal & the current treats to its achievement

Renato Sousa (FLUP)

This paper is based on the portuguese sea and its potential. This work will focus on the assumption of the Atlantic as a new national goal to Portugal, analyzing the value of the ocean to the portuguese foreign policy, showing its potential and the problems to the achievement of this maritime treasure.

The sea in contemporary Portuguese foreign policy: a critical literature review

Pedro Ponte e Sousa (Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, New University of Lisbon (FCSH-UNL))

Recently, some authors argue for the need to strengthen and advance 'sea-related' issues as key in contemporary Portuguese FP. This is a critical literature review on those proposals, considering both conceptual, theoretical and their empirical elements.

Neptune versus Leviathan Duel: the evolution of sovereignty over the seas

André Beirão (Brazilian Naval War College)

This works analyses the evolution of the sovereignty concept passing by the absolute original vision, relative and sharing sovereignty, Sovereign rights – internationally added by the UNCLOS – and the new argues of sponsor States in the AREA, especially with the seabed mineral exploitations.

16:00-17:30

EU Maritime Strategies, a Path to Global Leadership?

João A. Silveira (FCSH-UNL)

Through the analysis of EU maritime related strategies this communication aims at assessing their coherence, infer what they reveal about the EU global strategy towards the maritime domain, and assess how maritime related strategies contribute to the assertion of the EU as a relevant global actor.

The Geopolitics of Mahan and Mackinder: Maritime dimension of the European Union Energy Security

Joao Piedade (*Instituto Universitário Militar*); Pedro Gabriel Silva Barata (*Portuguese Armed Forces - Navy*)

The debate between land and sea power initiated in the beginning of the 20th century, by Mahan and Mackinder, remains present and actual in EU energy security strategy. In this work we've analyzed the caveats presented to the European Energy Security due to the threats in the maritime domain.

P18 Coastal cultural heritage: assets, risks, opportunities

Convenors: Marisa Ronan (*Trinity College Dublin*); Sanne Bech Holmgaard (*Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research*); Ana Garcia (*CHAM - New University of Lisbon*)

Bloco 1, Sala 1.11: Wed 12th July, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30

Coastal cultural heritage (CCH) is a resource of societal resilience, welfare and income for European coastal regions. This panel will explore a range of insights into the Assets, Risks and Opportunities inherent in CCH.

14:00-15:30

Managing cultural heritage in peripheral coastal landscapes: interregional knowledge exchange

Linde Egberts (*VU University Amsterdam*)

This paper addresses why interregional knowledge exchange and cooperation are essential to improve heritage management in European peripheral coastal landscapes, based on interconnected pasts, common landscape features and similar societal challenges.

Coastal cultural heritage in the Arctic: Dilemmas of use and preservation

Sanne Bech Holmgaard (*Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research*); Alma Elizabeth Thuestad (*Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research*); Stine Barlindhaug (*Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research*); Elin Rose Myrvoll (*The Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research*)

Cultural heritage in the Arctic is being impacted by environmental change as well as increased human activity in a rapidly growing tourism industry. In this paper, we discuss dilemmas and best practices for a sustainable use and management of vulnerable cultural heritage sites in the Arctic.

Remains Of Privileged Spaces. Stakeholders In Coastal Heritage In The Netherlands

Maurits Ertsen (*Delft University of Technology*)

The question which coastal heritage elements are worth preserving is central within the activities of a successful Dutch stakeholder platform. This case offers theoretical and practical insights on stakeholder involvement and participatory aspects of heritage management.

Latin America: Conflictive memories and shared heritage arising from colonial dynamics

Amélia Polónia (*University of Porto - Faculty of Arts*); Cátia Miriam Costa (*Centro de Estudos Internacionais*)

The paper addresses new ways of dealing with memories and heritage arising from colonial dynamics in LA. We will focus on city ports as interfaces of transoceanic flows and as sites endowed with great potential for transforming contentious memories into sustainable heritage solutions in the future

16:00-17:30

Hulda Festival: A Coastal Cultural Platform

Ioanna Tokmakidou (*Ilhan Koman Foundation*); Piri Koman (*Koman's Art Association*)

The main topic of this paper is the examination of the Hulda Festival for Arts and Sciences as an example of an innovative programme for the promotion of the coastal cultural heritage.

Dialogues with the absent Other: How fishers in protected sites use the vocabulary of citizenship for contesting the institutions governing them

Paula Castro (ISCTE-IUL & CIS-IUL); Mehmet Ali Uzelgun; Tania Santos (ISCTE-IUL)

Fishers under resource protection laws and institutions were imposed new practices as professionals. We analyze a discursive format (reported speech) fishers use for 'talking' with the institutions that govern them – contesting legal impositions through the vocabulary of citizenship.

Lebanese coastal cultural landscapes jeopardized

Salma Samaha (Lebanese University)

The intensive pressure of the urban sprawl and the linear infrastructures jeopardizes the Lebanese coastal cultural landscapes. We will investigate their impact on the societal resilience and the permanence of the cultural landscape by a comparative study between four localities

P20 The ocean's cultural heritage: research and networking for the development of a UNESCO Chair

Convenors: Amélia Andrade (FCSH/NOVA UNIVERSITY); João Paulo Costa (CHAM)

Bloco 1, Sala 1.11: Fri 14th July, 09:30-11:00, 11:30-13:00, 14:00-15:30

The UNESCO Chair on the "The Ocean's Cultural Heritage" brings to the spotlight the importance of obtaining knowledge about and the management of tangible and intangible cultural and natural heritage of the open oceans, the underwater realm and the coastlines.

09:30-11:00

Oceans and scientific dissemination - national construction of maritime identities

Maria Fátima Nunes (University of Evora / IHC)

Oceans played a crucial role in the construction of scientific knowledge Portuguese. We cross in this proposal Oceans and Public Space with Sciences of the Nature and the Oceans: Bibliotheca of the People and the Schools (David Corazzi (1881-1912), crossed with Vasco da Gama's Aquarium, 1898.

(Dis)continuity in narratives about ecological change: Understanding artisanal fishers' responses to the governance of marine resources

Carla Mouro (Instituto Universitário de Lisboa); Tania Santos (ISCTE-IUL); Paula Castro (ISCTE-IUL & CIS-IUL)

The Governance of marine resources has been criticized for being a potential threat to the continuity of coastal artisanal fishing communities. We examine how the fishing laws and their assumptions are consequential for local narratives about the past, present and future of fishing.

Plural Views of the Littoral: the Beach as a Cultural and Environmental Heritage

Joana Freitas (IELT, FCSH)

This presentation focus on the littoral in the last three centuries. It addresses two main issues, how new perceptions and uses transformed the beach into a cultural landscape and how the impact of human actions is putting at risk this cultural and environmental heritage.

11:30-13:00

Hermeneutics and Poetics of Places and Memory: Encoding the Ethnographic Landscape of Sklavokampos (Crete). Rethinking Memoryscapes.

Nevena Markovic (University of Rovira i Virgili (URV) Tarragona (Spain))

Landscape-rooted (in)tangible heritage elements are investigated on the example of Ethnographic Landscape of Sklavokampos on Crete. By reading memoryscape and languagescape, rethinking the islandscape, the researcher questions desirable trends in integrative conservation of Mediterranean landscape.

Boita Bandana Ceremony of Odisha: a living reminiscence of maritime heritage*Arindam Mukherjee (Institute of Social and Cultural Studies)*

The maritime activities of the sea-shore people shape their life and culture. The annual festival Boita Bandana of Odisha bears this testimony. In Boita Bandana the people of Odisha revisit the maritime history of their association with the distant shores of South East Asia.

The historical construction and the present heritage of a Portuguese thalassocratic mythology*Guilherme Azevedo (Audencia Nantes)*

This study is a cultural interpretation built upon ethnographic fieldworks and multidisciplinary hermeneutical efforts. It advances the argument of the present Portuguese cultural heritage containing a unique thalassocratic mythology that combines dominion over the sea and the domination by the sea.

14:00-15:30

Living aboard: The intangible memory of Santa Catarina do Monte Sinai as a wedding vessel (1521)*Carla Alferes Pinto (FCSH - NOVA); Maria Dávila (CHAM (FCSH-UNL))*

We will discuss the relevant role played by the sea and the vessel Santa Maria do Monte Sinai in the wedding of Beatrice of Portugal to Charles II of Savoy, namely through the connectedness of Europe and the Empire to this significant moment for the Portuguese crown foreigner policy

U-581, Dori and Patrão Lopes: three case studies of contemporary shipwrecks in Portuguese waters in the context of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage.*Ana Garcia (CHAM - New University of Lisbon); Jorge Freire*

Taking as referent some contemporary underwater archaeological sites as case studies like the submarine U-581, the Liberty Ship Dori or the Patrão Lopes the aim of this communication is to reflect about this sites as a culture heritage elements based in UNESCO convention.

P21 Historical uses of the ocean and shores: natural resources and patterns of exploitation*Convenors: Cristina Brito (NOVA/UAc); Nina Vieira (Universidade Nova de Lisboa)*

Bloco 1, Sala 0.08: Wed 12th July, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30

Molluscs, algae, fish and marine mammals are important resources as exchange currency, food items or instruments, and they were gathered, captured or hunted over time. Techniques and practices developed over the centuries that ultimately lead to the decimation of entire species or populations.

14:00-15:30

The value of whales in early modern South Atlantic: Whale hunting in the coast of Brazil*Nina Vieira (Universidade Nova de Lisboa)*

Whale hunting was a Portuguese royal monopoly between 1614 and 1801 with an impact on economic, social, cultural and scientific levels. I intend here to make a revision about whaling in Brazilian shores, between the 17th and the 18th centuries, using different kinds of historical sources.

Ethnographical narratives about whales and whaling: coastal operations from Chile*Daniel Quiroz (Universidad de Chile); Gaston Carreno (Universidad Academia de Humanismo Cristiano)*

The history of commercial whaling in Chile distinguishes three foreign whaling traditions installed on a local pre-existing tradition: processing of stranded whales. This sequence of overlapping processes has been narrated and evaluated by contemporary witnesses in the turn from XIX to XX century.

The preservation of archaeological remains of whalers from Antarctica: memories of the first moments of occupation of the Continent.

Gerusa Radicchi (Universitat Politècnica de València)

The proposal aims to present questions about the preservation of the sealers archaeological remains of the South Shetland Islands (Antarctica), the first occupants of this part of Antarctica since the eighteenth century.

16:00-17:30

Fishing in the Persian/Arabian Gulf: The Benefits of Mediocrity

Noah Haiduc-Dale (Centenary University, NJ)

Before oil, the Persian/Arabian Gulf had few exploitable resources on land or in the sea. The dearth of large numbers of fish meant little interference for coastal communities that maintained relative freedom of political control as a result.

Ngulu-maza, mami wata or manatees: Historical use of sea cows as food, medical and magical items in West Africa

Cristina Brito (NOVA/UAc)

Manatees have historically been used as food elements and with medical and religious purposes in West Africa. History and tradition play an important role in local communities, and understanding past uses of natural resources may be a step towards conservation of this vulnerable species.

Crossing seas and ontological boundaries: considerations about the particularities of the development of marine mammal behavior studies

Carolina d'Almeida (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro)

Ethology was defined and redefined through different perspectives, constituting a peculiar trajectory as multidimensional science. I intend to elucidate the controversies and historical, ontological and epistemological particularities in the development of the marine mammals behavior, since they developed from dialogues and dissolutions of borders between local knowledge and scientific knowledge.

P22 The ocean in the Middle Ages: practices, imaginary and representations

Convenor: Paulo Catarino Lopes (FCSH/NOVA-FCT)

Bloco 1, Sala 1.12: Fri 14th July, 16:00-17:30

This panel intends to answer fundamental questions related to the way of conceiving the ocean and the practices associated with it during the Middle Ages, particularly in the centuries that preceded and inaugurated the movement of Iberian discovery and expansion (12th to 15th centuries).

The centrality of the periphery: the representation of the ocean in late medieval Christianity

Paulo Catarino Lopes (FCSH/NOVA-FCT)

This paper focuses on two fundamental questions: how did the late medieval Christian conceive the ocean; and what is the weight of this "worldliness" in the direct and daily contact with the oceanic element, especially on the southwest coast of Christendom.

"The Battle of Sea Gods" by Andrea Mantegna and its political interpretations

Paula Vermeersch (São Paulo State University)

One steel engraving by the Italian painter Andrea Mantegna, probably made in 1480, shows a battle between characters of Neptune's kingdom. This communication is about the models of this engraving- like some Roman reliefs and coins, and its political interpretations.

P23 The eye of the beholder: historical and ethnohistorical data in the study of past maritime communities

Convenor: *Christian Supiot (Ohio State University)*

Bloco 1, Sala 1.12: Wed 12th July, 14:00-15:30

In this panel we hope to further explore the role of historical and ethno-historical data in MCL frameworks, looking particularly at the way historical accounts of foreign travellers in the Asia-Pacific world can be used to develop new ways of thinking about the maritime cultures of the region.

Chroniclers in the castles of the sea: witnesses of a transpacific adventure in the seventeenth century

Ana Ruiz Gutiérrez (Granada University); Aurelia Martín Casares (University of Granada)

In this paper we hope to perceive the details of the navigation of the Galleon of Manila, we will be guided mainly by magnificent chronicles of the seventeenth century, described the vicissitudes of this itinerary, to create the cultural landscape of the "Nao de China".

Majestic Pirates, lorchas and other junks: the depiction of ships in Mendes Pinto's Peregrinação

Christian Supiot (Ohio State University)

This paper analyzes the representation of asia-pacific ships and sailors in the 1614 *Peregrinação*, by Fernão Mendes Pinto. This analysis aims to shed light over the ways Pinto portrays the non European ships in order to convey or not an image of European superiority.

P26 Old Goa: the city/port as a place of encounter and cross-cultural exchanges, shaping identities, urban spaces and built-up heritage

Convenor: *Sidh Losa Mendiratta (Universidade Lusófona do Porto)*

Bloco 1, Sala 0.06: Fri 14th July, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30

At the centre of a vast maritime network, Old Goa functioned as a vital space of encounter and cultural exchanges during the Early Modern period. These exchanges left a wide array of marks upon the city's socio-cultural identities, urban shape, and built-up heritage.

14:00-15:30

The old city of Goa at the turn of the 19th to the 20th century

Alice Santiago Faria (FCSH, Universidade Nova de Lisboa)

This presentation will look into the history and heritage of the old city of Goa between 1843 and the early 20th century, a period marked by a systematic dismantling of the city but also by attempts to preserve Old Goa monuments.

The church of Nossa Senhora do Carmo, Chimbél (Goa): field and research notes.

Fernando Velho (Independent Researcher)

Built from 1747 onwards, the church and convent of N. Sra. do Carmo at Chimbél, Goa, has been all but forgotten by architectural historians. Housing the Cloistered Carmelites, an order for Goan clergy of non-Brahmin background, the ruins of the church are a surprising element of Goa's heritage.

[Old] Goa defensive's core

Nuno Miguel de Lopes (CES/Universidade de Coimbra)

Goa's defensive system developed by the Portuguese, has indelibly influenced the composition of the contemporary territory. Understanding this defensive system implies understanding its significance: an organising, aggregating network of the territory, a defining element of the Goan identity.

With this Sea-Port I thee Wed: Of Royal Dowries and Self-Making in Salman Rushdie's *Midnight's Children*

R. Benedito Ferrao (College of William and Mary)

This paper will examine how Rushdie's novel, *Midnight's Children*, uses the early modern history of sea-ports and maritime trade to underscore the postcolonial location of characters and their Lusophonic connections as subaltern legacies subsumed in post-British India.

16:00-17:30

Italy in Goa: the role of the Theatines and the shaping of the art forms

Mónica Esteves Reis (CHAM/Fundação Oriente)

A Religious Order at the margins of Padroado, the Grand Duke Cosimo III from Florence-Italy and Guarino Guarini, they all relate to shape the baroque of Goa churches.

Old Goa's treasures still hide behind the layers of time...and layers of paint: the Vice-Roys and Governors portrait gallery

Ana Teresa Teves Reis (Faculty of Fine-Arts, University of Lisbon); Antonio Candeias (University of Evora)

This portrait gallery's purpose was to emphasize the Portuguese's achievements overseas as well as their precedence in ultramarine territories. Their current conservation condition misrepresents what was once an amazing collection and rises misinterpretation issues that need to be urgently addressed

Nagas, Naginis and Mermaids: celebration of the exotic or an iconographic appropriation

Nadia Rodrigues (Faculty of Humanities, University of Coimbra)

The existence nagas – Hindu and Buddhist aquatic deities – inside the catholic churches of Goa is commonly understood as an appropriation of the indigenous mythology created by Jesuits, in order to convert. Nonetheless, these entities attributes and ornaments suggest an additional interpretation.

Old Goa's urban development: the first hundred years of Portuguese administration

Sidh Losa Mendiratta (Universidade Lusófona do Porto)

Under Portuguese rule, Old Goa's urban fabric expanded for about one century, until the time when the city's economic stagnation and decline became manifestly visible along its cityscape. Focusing on the history of the built landscape, I will describe and map process, from 1510 to ca. 1615.

P27 Port cities, shipwrecks and maritime cultural landscapes.

Convenors: José Bettencourt (FCSH/NOVA); Patrícia Carvalho (CHAM), André Teixeira (CHAM)

Bloco 1, Sala 0.09: Thu 13th July, 11:30-13:00, 14:00-15:30

European coastal and maritime regions developed a multi-layered and varied cultural heritage. We aim to approach this heritage through an interdisciplinary methodology, enhancing the importance of archaeological sources in the study of the maritime landscape evolution and especially in port cities.

11:30-13:00

Atlantic trade along the NW Portugal coast during the transition from 1st BC to 1st AD millennia: from Baetica to Northern Iberia

Helena Granja (CIIMAR); César Oliveira (REQUIMTE/LAQV-GRAQ); Rui Morais (University of Porto)

Along the coastal zone of Esposende a huge quantity of artefacts remains (especially amphorae) was found, pointing to the existence of natural anchorage conditions of the area and its importance for Atlantic trade during the transition of 1st BC and AD millennia.

Sines and the Atlantic. Maritime and Commercial Relations in the context of the Portuguese Expansion

Sandra Patrício (Sines Municipality); Paula Pereira (Câmara Municipal de Sines)

Sines is not referred in the Portuguese historiographical literature on the Expansion. However, new archaeological remains in the churchyard of S Salvador, in Sines, corroborated by archival documentation, can change this vision.

Cathedrals at Sea: musical practice and religious observance on board of 16th/17th-century portuguese ships to Brazil and India.

Cristina Cota (CESEM/FCSH-UNL)

The Oceans and its musical heritage: on board of the portuguese ships of 16th-17th centuries, devotions and religious customs were accompanied by a surprising polyphonic musical practice and musical instruments. Evangelization had another missionary order: sacred music in "floating cathedrals".

Lisbon waterfront archaeology during the Early-Modern period: an overview

Patrícia Carvalho (CHAM); Inês Coelho (CHAM); Cristóvão Fonseca (CHAM); Gonçalo Lopes (CHAM); Tiago Silva; José Bettencourt (FCSH/NOVA)

In this presentation we intent to make an assessment regarding Lisbon waterfront archaeology during the Early-Modern period, including the formation processes of the archaeological record, their chronology and relationship with the construction of the waterfront and port operation.

14:00-15:30

A comparative study between two Atlantic port systems of the Portuguese and the British Empires - Charleston and Salvador da Baía: the first attempts of a port.

Ana Garcia (CHAM - New University of Lisbon)

American territories had been explored by several European nations. Taking both Portuguese and British cases, Charleston and Baía, the aim of this communication is to compare the emergence of two continental port cities of two Modern maritime empires in the context of European expansion.

Seeing a harbour grow: Bilbao and its relationship with the maritime landscape

José Manuel Matés Luque (University of the Basque Country)

This presentation is about understanding how Bilbao, a city by the estuary of the Nervión-Ibaizabal river, became the most important port town in the Basque Country from the Middle Ages due to its constant need to conquer and adapt such river.

Harbour Archaeology in Sergipe: Initial Results and Considerations

Paulo Fernando Bava-de-Camargo (Federal University of Sergipe)

In this presentation, I intend to discuss some results achieved by the project 'Harbour Archaeology in Sergipe', developed in the Federal University of Sergipe. We will highlight mainly the remnants and structures identified along the Sergipe/ Cotinguiba Rivers, in the state of Sergipe, Brazil.

P29 Water imaginary. Representations and perceptions

Convenor: Alice Santiago Faria (FCSH, Universidade Nova de Lisboa)

Bloco 1, Sala 1.12: Wed 12th July, 16:00-17:30

This panel will focus on water as a vital element, contemplated and regarded throughout humankind history. Several visions and representation will be presented here in a broadly chronological perspective.

Globes, Nostalgia and Aphrodite - Johann Wenzel Bergl and Melk Abbey, Austria

Christine Fischeneder-Meiseneder (University of Vienna)

Globes, frescos and mythological paintings in the library and exotic plants and animals in the abbey's garden pavilion reflect the 18th century scholarly curiosity, the ideas of the Age of Enlightenment combined with the tradition of humanism and an abbot's or monastery's need for representation.

The Representation of Water in Ceramics. Study cases.

Ana Alho (FLUL)

In art the importance and meaning of water in human life can be attested by its constant appearance throughout the history of art, whether as a representation or as an integral material in the work.

In the presence of water: the coexistence between water and stucco ornaments at gardens

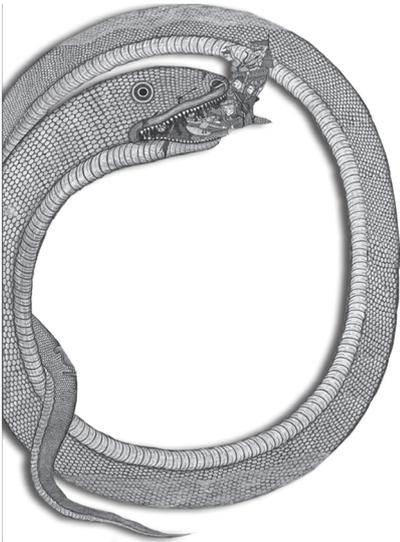
Patrícia Monteiro (Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Lisboa)

Since the 16th century, stucco ornaments were part of artificial caves' decorations, located in the palaces' gardens throughout Portugal. This paper will demonstrate how stuccowork cohabited with water, creating complex and coherent decorative ensembles.

How to see the «Waves in Undulation Vast» between the 18th and the early 20th Century

Ewa Kawamura (University of Tokyo)

The emotion of the sublime evaluated the paintings and literature depicting rough sea or shipwrecks. In the early 20th century, there are many impressive examples in seaside resorts postcards represented the storm with tidal waves. It will be analyzed the differ of trend that depends on the nations.



Posters

P28 Poster session

Convenor: *Francisco Zamora Rodríguez (CHAM Centro de História d'Aquém e d'Além-Mar / Portuguese Centre for Global History FCSH/NOVA-UAc)*

Foyer space & Bloco 1, Sala 0.08: Thu 13th July, 11:30-13:00, 14:00-15:30

The posters will be on display throughout the conference in the foyer space. However authors will be beside their posters and presenting their work to those interested, during the times specified.

The social evolution of the captains of the State of India fortresses from King John III to Philip II of Portugal: continuities and ruptures of the empire

Ana Teresa Hilário (FCSH-UNL)

The Portuguese power in the Indian Ocean has always been based on a careful network of fortresses and the State of India only existed thanks to the men who were constantly going from Portugal to these region, to represent their king there. It was these men who allowed Portugal to dominate the ocean.

For Sea Architectures

Ricardo Ribeiro (Faculty of Architecture of Lisbon); Eduardo Antunes (Faculty of Architecture of Lisbon)

The current coastal areas urban occupation is incompatible with the biophisic landscape transformation. In this sense, the present communication seeks to explain an intrpretation methodology of the relationship between biophysical functional systems and human occupation processes for sea architectures.

Connected margins and disconnected knowledge: Exotic marine mammals in the making of early modern European natural history

Cristina Brito (NOVA/UAc)

Early modern accounts of exotic marine mammals and fantastic beings, such as manatees and mermaids, allow a discussion about the circulation of the well-established encyclopedic knowledge about Nature and the construction of an empirical natural history of the new marine world across Europe.

Urban Archaeology: the case study of Campo das Cebolas in the riverfront context of Ribeira Velha (Lisbon). Preliminary Results.

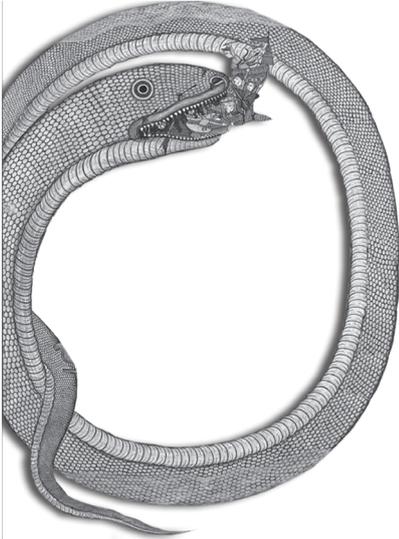
Ana Garcia (CHAM - New University of Lisbon); Jorge Freire

The urban rehabilitation of one of the most important locations of Lisbon waterfront, Campo das Cebolas, has been under an archaeological intervention. The aim of this poster is to show the main results of this project and the archaeological complexity and historical richness of the site.

Italy in Goa: the role of the Theatines and the shaping of the art forms

Mónica Esteves Reis (CHAM/Fundação Oriente)

A Religious Order at the margins of Padroado, the Grand Duke Cosimo III from Florence-Italy and Guarino Guarini, they all relate to shape the baroque of Goa churches.



Local information

Taxi phone numbers

Autocoope - Taxis de Lisboa: +351 217 932 756 (<http://www.taxislisboa.com/>)

GEOTAXI: +351 218 444 400

Taxis 7C: +351 934 959 169 / +351 966 346 030

Taxitours + 351 964 120 673 (<http://www.taxitours.com.pt/>)

Rádio-táxis de Lisboa: +351 218 119 000

Taxi apps have been slow to catch on in Lisbon, but 99Taxis (www.99taxis.com), MyTaxi (www.pt.mytaxi.com) and Uber (www.uber.com) are available.

Taxis are a good way of getting around. Lisbon taxis are cheap. Taxi fares are calculated on the basis of an initial flat charge, currently €3.25. If luggage is carried (bigger than 55x35x20cm) a further 1.6€ is charged. The call-out is charged at 0.80€.

From the airport to most locations in central Lisbon should not cost more than €12 plus any baggage and call-out charges. Meters are displayed in all licensed taxis so the fare should not come as a shock. Tips are voluntary: 10% is the norm.

Lisbon local taxis charge 20% more after 10pm and on weekends (using Rate 2 rather than Rate 1). The fare outside of the city is calculated on a km basis upon leaving the city limits, about €0.47/km, and any motorway/bridge tolls are paid by the client. When taking a cab, try to enquire about the price to your destination first. Save your receipt and check if the license plate matches the receipt details. See if the meter is running and rate code is correct.

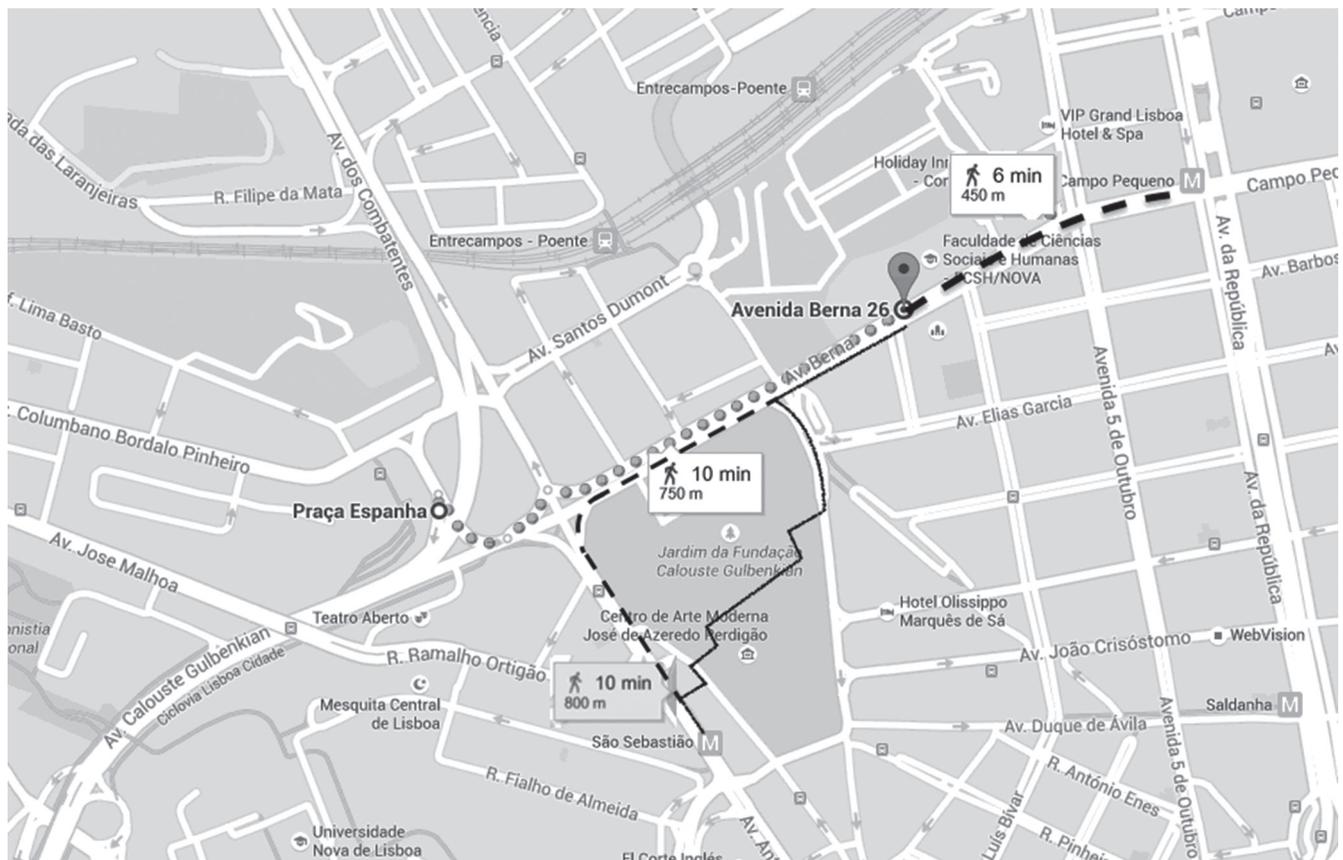
Local information

Metro - Metropolitano de Lisboa

This is one of the easiest ways to get around Lisbon. Accessible and relatively cheap, the metro has four main lines:

- yellow (Rato - Odivelas)
- green (Cais-do-Sodré - Telheiras)
- blue (Santa Apolónia - Reboleira)
- red (S. Sebastião - Aeroporto)

NB: the stations closest to the conference venue are Campo Pequeno (yellow line), Praça de Espanha (blue line) or S. Sebastião (blue and red line).



Ticket

Before hopping on the metro you must buy an electronic ticket, *Viva Viagem*, and charge it up (minimum charge €5). The card itself costs 50 cents and can be bought at the ticket office or using the vending machines. Upon charging the card, keep the receipt as it may be useful if you need to change a damaged card. A ticket exclusively for the metro can only be charged up to €20. You can check your card balance using the machines, choosing the option '*carregamento/leitura*'.

Tip: recharge your card with the approximate number of trips in mind, as you get a small bonus each time you charge it with more than €5.

A single ticket costs €1.30 and is valid for one journey, after validation, throughout the metro.

A one-day ticket Carris/Metro costs €6.15 and is valid for an unlimited number of journeys throughout the Carris and Metro networks for 24 hours after validation.

Hours

The first trains leave 06:30 from the terminal stations of each line; the last trains leave at 01:00 from the terminal stations of each line.

Business hours

Opening hours for shops and businesses across Portugal are usually 9.30am to 7.30pm, Monday to Saturday. Malls close late (11pm or 12am) daily. Cafés tend to open from 8am or 9am until 8pm daily; restaurants 12am-3pm and 7-10pm daily; banks 8.30am to 3pm (Monday to Friday); pharmacies 9am to 8pm, Monday to Friday; and supermarkets 9.30am to 8.30pm daily.

About Lisbon

In 1620, Nicolao d'Oliveira explained that Lisbon, the principal city and head of the Kingdom of Portugal, was "more populated than all other cities of Europe". Oliveira emphasized the "very healthy, mild air" of Lisbon, and vividly described the wide variety of goods that arrived in the city from India, Iran, Brazil, Ethiopia or Arabia. Only five years later, in 1625, António Coelho Gasco called Lisbon a "princess", "imperial lady" and "Emporium of commerce", and also indicated that "all the peoples of the world, even the most remote" travelled to Lisbon.

These words may inspire the visitor to discover the real city that lies behind the imperial rhetoric and Eurocentric view of the foreign peoples and goods that arrived to Lisbon, as well as, of course, behind the ghostly heritage of the 1755 earthquake, which resulted in the complete reconstruction of "Baixa", in a new, "enlightened" fashion. Lisbon was on the first true world cities and still is a very cosmopolitan one.

We invite you to explore World Heritage architectural marvels, the Jerónimos Monastery and Belém Tower, with their intricate carvings showcasing all the glory and excitement of the Age of Exploration, and to discover the treasures from the East and the West inside the world-class Calouste Gulbenkian Museum, Museu Nacional de Arte Antiga, Fundação Oriente, Museu Nacional do Azulejo, or the acclaimed Design Museum (MUDE) and the Berardo Museum of Contemporary Art. The city's legendary seven hills will also seduce you with their characteristic mosaic pavements and dazzling tiled façades, and will reward you with strategically-placed viewpoints offering breathtaking panoramas over the city after a ride on a charming old tram (don't miss No. 25 and 28)

You'll find yourself wandering through colourful 18th-century squares downtown and getting lost in the medieval maze of the Alfama district overlooked by an ancient (reconstructed) castle. Follow that with a dive into the spectacular Oceanarium and spend your nights indulging in the city's gastronomic delights, listening to the sounds of Fado, or bar-hopping through the cobbled alleys of the shabby-chic Bairro Alto district. You're sure to become mesmerized by Lisbon's wonderful mix of the old-fashioned and the hip; of the historic and the modern, but you'll also want to go outside the city to the fairytale town of Sintra and to the cosmopolitan shores of Cascais and Estoril.

Please check our walking tours if you wish to discover Lisbon with us.

Lisbon districts

Baixa: broad squares, 18th-century architecture, patterned pavements, popular cafes

Local information

Bairro Alto & Chiado: vibrant nightlife, picturesque streets, classic and alternative culture, chic shopping, restaurants

Belém: the Age of Discovery, grandiose monuments, museums

Alfama: medieval maze, spectacular views, an imposing castle, the sounds of Fado

Uptown: masterpieces and museum treasures, shopping malls

Parque das Nações: the 21st century by the Tagus; futuristic architecture

Closest metro stations

Bairro Alto: Baixa-Chiado (blue and green lines)

Cais-do-Sodré: Cais-do-Sodré (green line)

Alfama: Santa Apolónia (blue line)

24 de Julho: Cais-do-Sodré (green line)

Parque das Nações: Oriente (red line)

Docas: Tram no. 15, 18; bus no. 28, 714, 727, 732

Nightlife

Traditionally, the centre of Lisbon's nightlife has been the Bairro Alto, with its fado clubs, traditional, canteen-style bars, and upscale discos. In the past year, the requalification of the riverside quarter of Cais-do-Sodré led to its rebirth as a nightlife centre – currently the most trendy - with a large spectrum of bars, tascas (traditional eating places) and clubs. The bars are often open as late as 2am and the clubs from 4am to 6pm. Much of the action also moves onto the Docas (Docks) district, situated just to the east of Ponte 25 de Abril (bridge). But don't rule out other districts such as 24 de Julho, Alfama, Bica, Parque das Nações (Expo).

10 nightlife possibilities

Club Lux (Av. Infante D. Henrique, Armazém A, Cais da Pedra a Sta Apolónia, 1950-376): partly owned by John Malkovich, this is hailed as "the city's most stylish club" for the design, the crowd and the music.

Club MusicBox (R. Nova do Carvalho 24, 1200-014): in Cais do Sodré, one of the city's live music hotspots, hosting both Portuguese and international artists as well as regular DJ sets (rock, dance, hip-hop or reggae). Drinks are expensive, but totally worth the atmosphere.

Clube Ferroviário (Railway Club - Rua de Santa Apolónia 59-63, 1100-468): near Santa Apolónia train station, a club with an amazing view of the Tagus River from the rooftop terrace. The club is spacious the downstairs halls have live music and /or DJs playing and the rooftop terrace offers tapas and drinks and various entertainment.

Bairro Alto bar hop: Lisbon's lively street party. Check out Majong – usually so crowded most of people stand outside in front of it.

Docas: located at the old docks next to the 'Ponte 25 de Abril' bridge along the river in Alcantara between Baixa and Belem, this area is full of trendy cosmopolitan restaurants and bars.

Hot Club Portugal (Praça da Alegria, 48): one of the oldest and best jazz clubs in Europe

Chapitô (Costa do Castelo 7, 1149-079): Located near downtown (Rossio), on the hill of the Saint George castle, Chapitô offers a breathless panoramic view over Alfama and the river. Drink among young artists (Chapitô is divided into bar, restaurant, discotheque, bibliothèque, theater, training school) and enjoy the best night-time city views at this restaurant-bar.

Incognito (Rua dos Polais de São Bento 37): An established 'alternative dance bar', Incógnito offers a discerning mix of music from across the indie-rock-dance spectrum. You need to ring the doorbell to get in!

Senhor Vinho (Rua do Melo a Lapa 18, 1200-723): the city's best Fado House

Solar do Vinho do Porto (R. São Pedro de Alcântara 45, 1250-237 Lisboa): sample the country's famous wine

Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation (Av. de Berna 45 A, 1067-001): world-class classical music program

Op Art (Doca de Alcantara): One of the most famous night clubs at Docas (music played is mostly electro and house), where you can watch the sun rise to the sound of music.

Useful links

Timeout Lisbon: <http://timeout.sapo.pt/>

Agenda Cultural de Lisboa: http://agendalx.pt/cgi-bin/iportal_agendalx/

goLisbon: <http://www.golisbon.com/night-life>

Lisbon Guide: <http://www.lisbon-guide.info>

Turismo de Lisboa: http://www.visitlisboa.com/Home_UK.aspx?lang=en-GB

Time Out Lisbon: <http://timeout.sapo.pt>

tipsguidelisboa: <http://www.tipsguidelisboa.com>

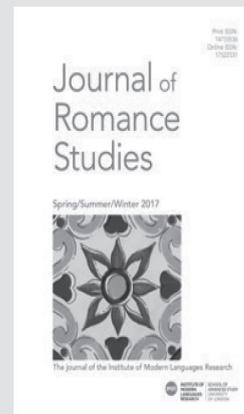
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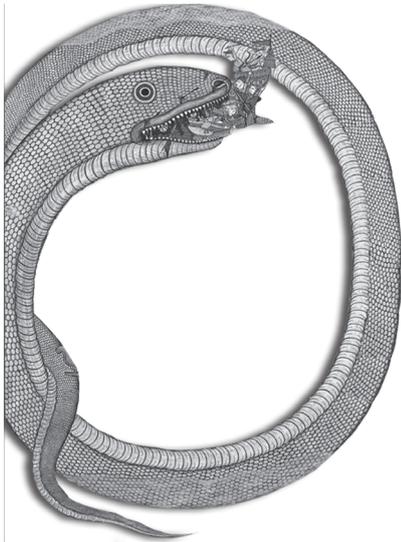
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Locations

The III CHAM International Conference will take place at Universidade Nova de Lisboa: Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas, Av. de Berna 26-C, 1069-061 Lisboa, centred in building Bloco 1.

The first and second keynotes will take place at Instituto Cervantes, near Avenida da Liberdade and Marquês de Pombal (R. de Santa Marta 43F, 1169-119 Lisboa, Portugal). [Metro: 5 mins walk from FCSH to Campo Pequeno Metro station; Campo Pequeno to Marquês de Pombal; 6 mins walk to Rua de Santa Marta. Bus (Carris): 5 mins walk to Campo Pequeno; 727, 736, 738, 744, or 783 to Marquês de Pombal; 8 mins walk to Rua de Santa Marta.]

The third keynote and the conference dinner will take place in the Museu do Oriente, on the water front near Alcantara Mar (Av. Brasília Doca de Alcântara Norte, 1350-362 Lisboa). [Metro: 5 mins walk from FCSH to Campo Pequeno Metro station; Campo Pequeno to Cais do Sodré; then Bus 728, 732, 760 or Tram 15 to Avenida Infante Santo and 10 mins walk to the Museum. Bus (Carris): 5 mins walk to Campo Pequeno; 25 mins on 738 to Avenida Infante Santo; 6 mins walk to the Museum.

Timetable

Wednesday 12th July

12:30-14:00	Reception desk open
14:00-15:30	Panel session 1 (P04, P11, P18, P21, P23)
15:30-16:00	Refreshments (in foyer space)
16:00-17:30	Panel session 2 (P04, P11, P18, P21, P29)
18:30-19:15	Keynote 1 (at Instituto Cervantes Lisboa): Poul Holm
19:30-20:30	Drinks reception

Thursday 13th July

09:00-09:30	Reception desk open
09:30-11:00	Panel session 3 (P03, P05, P06, P16)
11:00-11:30	Refreshments
11:30-13:00	Panel session 4 (P03, P05, P06, P27, Posters)
13:00-14:00	Lunch (in canteen)
14:00-15:30	Panel session 5 (P03, P08, P12, P27, Posters)
15:30-16:00	Refreshments
16:00-17:30	Panel session 6 (P02, P03, P07, P08)
18:30-19:15	Keynote 2 (at Instituto Cervantes Lisboa) : Xavier Nieto Prieto
19:30-20:30	Drinks reception

Friday 14th July

09:00-09:30	Reception desk open
09:30-11:00	Panel session 7 (P01, P10, P13, P14, P20)
10:30-11:00	Refreshments
11:30-13:00	Panel session 8 (P01, P10, P13, P17, P20)
13:00-14:00	Lunch (in canteen)
14:00-15:30	Panel session 9 (P09, P13, P17, P20, P26)
15:30-16:00	Refreshments
16:00-17:30	Panel session 10 (P09, P15, P17, P22, P26)
18:45-19:30	Keynote 3 (at Museu do Oriente): John Mack
19:30-20:30	Guided tour, Museu do Oriente
20:30-22:30	Conference dinner, Museu do Oriente

Saturday 15 July

Excursions

