

Neste Tomo se contém o tratado de arithmetica.
no principio algumas cousas de filosofia.



Arithmetica ē ars numerice operum
posterioribus ordinis.

per magnitudinibus deservunt.
tunc arithmetica interposita.

de arithmetica expediuntur. id quod ipse

Dividitur autem geometria in theoriam et praxin.

magnitudinis investigat. Illa est ratione ipsa.

recta linea apta nata est esse basis trianguli.

circuli per hoc assumptus. per omnes rectas lineas.

metrurus duorum circuloz. Praxi uero que nunc

investigat a te per instrumento. Et sub divisa

planimetria et solidimetria. Quam prima est de mensura

nuz. De mensura facie planorum. De mensura

strumenta que in his mensurandis deserviunt.

duz. astrolabium. armilla. nauicula. et torquus.

quas de magnitudine demonstramus. sunt per

equalitas. et inequalitas. regularitas. et irregularitas.

ilitas. et inmensurabilitas. Et veritales

te astutis. solent fieri altercationes. sed hoc ad

itatem. Suppono igitur principia demonstrationis.

diffinitiones. propositiones immediatas. cum per

non habent alias priores ex quibus demonstrantur.

poni habent in qualibet scientia. his namque principibus

et maxima propositio ad hoc primum reducitur.

geometria que dicuntur.

Arithmetica vocatur.



In primis tibi offerimus
pro ecclesia tua
sancta catholi-
ca. quam pacifi-
care custodire
adunare et regere
digneris to-
to orbe terrarum
una cum famu-
lo tuo papa
nostro. N. et an-
tistite nostro. N.
et rege nostro. N.
et omnibus
orthodoxis at-
que catholicis et
apostolicis fidei
cultoribus.

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Resumo

A importância da escrita ao longo da história da humanidade é indiscutível. Está presente desde sempre no nosso quotidiano, não de uma forma estática, mas mutável. A sua forma, o seu suporte e os ofícios que a ela estavam ligados sofreram diversas transformações, de acordo com o tempo e com a realidade em que estavam inseridos.

Pela sua riqueza textual, a interpretação das fontes documentais é fundamental para o conhecimento histórico. Ciências como a Paleografia e Diplomática, Sigilografia, Heráldica, Codicologia, etc., são determinantes para o trabalho do historiador. Porém, muitas vezes acabam por ser colocadas em segundo plano, continuando a ser vistas como “auxiliares” da História. No entanto (e não obstante o trabalho que tem vindo a ser feito por diversos investigadores), as questões que ainda levantam, as hipóteses que permitem e os desafios que colocam ao labor historiográfico constituem um campo fértil para o avanço dos seus estudos.

No primeiro congresso realizado pelo CIDEHUS em Paleografia e Diplomática, no ano de 2021, pretendemos dar a conhecer o desenvolvimento destas ciências especialmente no que diz respeito ao mundo digital. Ficámos a conhecer *software* de transcrição paleográfica, métodos de conservação de documentos e selos, técnicas de recolha de imagens sigilográficas, entre outros conhecimentos úteis ao trabalho prático do historiador.

Nesta segunda edição do congresso, para o ano de 2022, pretende-se assim colocar questões e debater hipóteses para o trabalho além, mas incluindo igualmente, as Humanidades Digitais na História. Novamente nos debruçamos sobre o futuro no âmbito da arquivística, da codicologia e da

sigilografia enquanto ciências, a montante e jusante do texto escrito, mas mantemos igualmente o enfoque na paleografia e diplomática.

Nesta segunda edição preparou-se também uma mesa redonda dedicada aos novos avanços no campo historiográfico do texto e da escrita. Entre outros, pretende-se reflectir sobre os novos desafios que se colocam ao futuro destas ciências e sobre novos métodos de trabalho e como os relacionar com o passado.

Convidamos assim todos os estudantes, técnicos e investigadores a apresentarem os seus trabalhos e a trazerem estas ou outras questões para o debate.

Synopse:

Throughout human history, writing has held indisputable importance. It is a constant presence in our daily lives, not static, but changeable. Its form, its medium and the crafts linked to it have undergone various transformations, according to the time and the circumstances in which they were found.

Interpretation of documentary sources, with their textual richness, is fundamental for historical knowledge. Sciences such as paleography and diplomatics, sigillography, heraldry and codicology, among others, constitute a decisive element in a historian's work. They often, however, end up being relegated to the background and continue to be seen as "auxiliaries" in history. Nevertheless (and despite the work by several researchers), the questions that still arise, the hypotheses that they open and the challenges that they pose to historiographic work constitute a fertile field for advancing the study of them.

In the first conference on palaeography and diplomatics held by CIDEHUS in 2021, our aim was to raise awareness of the development which these sciences have undergone, especially regarding the digital world. Knowledge was gained of palaeographic transcription software, methods for preserving documents and stamps and techniques for collecting sigillographic images, in addition to other valuable knowledge for the practical work of historians.

In this second edition of the conference, scheduled for 2022, we intend to pose questions and debate hypotheses for work beyond, but also including, the digital humanities in history. We will focus once again on the future of archival science, codicology and sigillography as sciences, upstream and downstream of written texts, while also maintaining the focus on palaeography and diplomatics.

A round table has also been organised for this second edition, dedicated to new advances in the historiographical field of text and writings. Among other aims, the intention is to reflect on the new challenges facing the future of these sciences and on new working methods and how they relate to the past.

We are therefore pleased to invite all students, technicians and researchers to present their work and bring these or other issues to the debate.

Sessão de abertura/Opening Session

Roger Chartier (College de France)

"Erasure and Inscription: Book History, Sociology of Texts and History of Written Culture".

Sessão I - Diplomática: a análise do documento na construção da História / Session I: Diplomatics: document analysis in the construction of history.

Keynote: Maria Josefa Sanz Fuentes (University of Oviedo, Spain)

"Cancillería real castellano-leonesa: estructura y documentos".

Ana Catarina Soares (University of Oporto)

"Arenga as the Mirror of the Political Thought of the Medieval Portugal: The Ordenações Afonsinas"

Synonym of erudition and considered literary ornament, the Arenga are clear evidence of the *ars scribendi*, the only space of the juridic document where the scribe uses his creativity to justify the law. This richness of the preambles allows evaluate the inspirations, literary or juridical, that legitimate certain ordering. Despite of this, there are a few diplomatic studies that analyses the Arenga in the deeds of the royal chancellery, in Portugal. Therefore, by analyzing the Arenga of seventeen laws of the Ordenações Afonsinas, we aimed to understand the justifying principles of the legislation to comprehend the political thought in Medieval Portugal. We have observed that the literary richness that the Arenga provide to the legal text

complements all the action inherent to it, becoming a fundamental link for indoctrination. Directly or indirectly, we observe not only biblical, civil, and canonical legal mentions, but also textual inspirations in certain philosophical treatises. The Arenga also become fundamental to understand the influence they had on political thought at the time and the level of culture of those who wrote in Portugal in the Late Middle Ages.

Jordi Nadal Saura Nadal (University of Barcelona, Spain)

“El proceso de nombramiento de notarios reales en Cataluña en el siglo XIV: nuevos datos”.

Durante el siglo XIV se produjo un incremento muy considerable del número de notarios en toda la Corona de Aragón, sobre todo los de nombramiento real. A lo largo de la centuria, la monarquía lleva a cabo una auténtica estrategia – dentro del programa de fortalecimiento del poder real – para hacerse en exclusiva con la potestad de nombramiento de notarios públicos. La pugna con los otros poderes (nobleza e Iglesia, sobre todo) favorecerá, aun más, la avalancha de nuevos títulos de notario expedidos por la Cancillería Regia. El objetivo de la presente comunicación es doble. Por un lado, se pretende analizar el procedimiento de nombramiento de nuevos notarios reales en Cataluña durante la segunda mitad del siglo XIV. Por otro lado, se contempla el estudio cuantitativo de estos nombramientos, con el fin de obtener datos relevantes para la historia del notariado público catalán. Para ello, se parte del vaciado exhaustivo de las sèries Graciarum y Notariorum de la Real Cancelleria. De esta manera, se examinarán cuestiones como por ejemplo los períodos de mayor creación de fedatarios, las procedencias y

naturaleza de los nuevos escribanos públicos o, incluso, su movilidad en el territorio.

Sessão II - Paleografia, texto e contexto: o estudo das grafias e a construção da História / Session II: Palaeography, text and context: the study of spellings and the construction of history.

Keynote: Marc Smith (École Nationale de Chartes)

“Palaeography between past and present”.

Palaeography allows us to access the writings of earlier generations and to translate them into forms that are legible for modern readers — and machines. By editing texts we add further links to long chains of textual transmission, an operation not fundamentally different from the work of mediaeval copyists, entailing comparable gains and losses at every stage, so that no edition can claim to be definitive. The rendering of manuscripts in the form of printed editions, by philologists and diplomatists, and their visual reproduction by and for palaeographers, long separated by technological constraints, can now be integrated in the digital medium, thus reuniting the two faces of the history of writing, form and content.

Sergio Torres (École Nationale de Chartes)

“The e-NDP project: collaborative digital edition of the Chapter registers of Notre-Dame of Paris (1326-1497)”.

In this work we present the e-NDP (Notre-Dame de Paris et son cloître) project leading with the automatic transcription and text structuration of the digitalized 26 volumes (14 thousand pages) of the capitular registers of Notre-Dame de Paris (1326-1497). The project aims at renewing our knowledge on Notre-Dame de Paris cathedral through the creation of a collaborative digital edition of the registers of its Chapter, the community of canons meeting three times a week on set days to take all administrative, financial and practical decisions pertaining to the cathedral, its estate and the society living in its cloister. The full corpus kept today in the French National Archives, has never been the object of a comprehensive study to understand the workings and history of this urban enclave and community.

The collaborative digital edition of the registers bringing together the Bibliothèque nationale de France, the Archives nationales, the École nationale des chartes and the LaMOP is based on a process of automatic handwriting text recognition (HTR), tested and supervised by scholars, and engineers combining expertise in Medieval history, paleography and artificial intelligence. We apply the new advanced techniques on HTR based on CNN+BiLSTM neural networks and we use the Scriptorium collaborative environment in order to generate ground-truth transcriptions.

Currently our HTR models, trained on a large set of transcriptions, are reaching 92% of accuracy and experiments shows that they can become a

capital resource for HTR works on many other document collections sharing chronology (14th-15th centuries) or writing families. These robust HTR models tested on a wide range of sources must provide us high quality text transcriptions allowing to perform Natural Language processing (NLP) tasks such as named entity recognition and topic classification aiming to transform our raw transcription texts into structured texts which are a necessary basis for any digital edition.

The HTR works on administration and managements documents from medieval times, as they from the Notre-Dame Chapter, are yet lacking and the exploitation of these growing digital collections, one of the most important for medieval times studies, remains blocked because transcription is a hard-consuming task. We will show that one of the causes of this is the hard fitting of ancient writing objects on artificial intelligence methods as multiple intellectual observations must be specifically treated including paleographical phenomena as abbreviations, meaning symbols, graphical variations as well as codicological as page arrangements, graphical distribution and paratextual elements. The computer does not make assumptions and all these elements must be clearly studied and indicated before and during the training. A deep structured edition of registers will allow a better and deeper insight into the Chapter’s administration, into its economical and political power within Paris, and the relationships it maintained with other institutions in the city. We aim at unearthing a major source for the research about history of men and women who, through their activities, brought a cathedral and a community alive, a place which was not

only a center of political and economical power, but a model for its architecture, the liturgy, the arts and scientific life

Hervé Baudry (University Nova of Lisbon)

“TraPrInq, an ongoing digital paleography project. Transcribing the court records of the Portuguese Inquisition: how and what for?”.

The digital paleography revolution brings us within reach of universal readability, one of the greatest new challenges for the future. Just as Gutenberg's invention transformed the rarity of the codex into the multiplicity of the printed matter, the new technologies and their new working methods allow everyone access to the archives, not only through their digitization in image format but above all thanks to text recognition tools (HTR, Handwritten Text Recognition). The exploratory project Transcribing the court records of the Portuguese Inquisition (1536-1821), funded by the FCT, uses these technologies to provide the means to facilitate work to this end. This paper aims to answer two essential questions. The first has to do with the technical side of the project. Six months after the start of TraPrInq, which has a team of twelve paleographers and historians (Brazil, Portugal) and four consultants (Austria, Portugal), it is already possible to propose not only a concrete description of the activities, but also a first balance, since it is the first undertaking of its kind in the country. Given the large size of the corpus, as well as its specificity, on which the project is based, a second question is required, the reasons. Why? this is of particular interest to inquisitorial studies, where the pertinence of this type of document is still debated; and for

what? this will answer everything that must come out of this first phase of exploration.

Maria Clara Sousa (University of S. Paulo, Brazil), Vanessa Martins do Monte, Lucia Furquim Werneck Xavier, Cristiane Namiuti, Jorge Viana Santos, Aline Silva Costa, Bruno Silvério Costa, Mariana Lourenço Sturzeneker, Maria Clara Ramos Morales Crespo, Maria Lina de Souza Jeannine Rocha, Livia Magalhães, Natalia Zacchi, Joice Malta Santos, Laryssa Santana Viana Souza, Victor Moreira Rocha Brandão, Monique Quimbely Rocha dos Reis, Larissa Oliveira

“Digital technologies for Early Modern Portuguese manuscripts: An experiment with two ‘Handwritten Text Recognition’ software applications”.

The goal of this presentation is to assess and explore the challenges presented by automated ‘reading’ of non-contemporary manuscripts, by showing the results of an experiment using Handwritten Text Recognition (HTR) applications for 16th-century Portuguese manuscripts and discussing them in qualitative and quantitative terms. The experiment consists of a meticulous comparison between human-made conservative editions of the manuscripts and the outputs of automated text recognition of the same documents. The experiment was designed to test the accuracy of automated recognition and, more importantly, to identify the difficulties faced by the selected software applications. Therefore, the results will be presented both from the computational and from the palaeographical perspectives - in this case, showing the precise points that challenged the automatic recognition, such as word segmentation, individualized/stylized handwriting,

abbreviations, material blotches, and other idiosyncratic or systematic graphic features of the documents. These data may contribute to further development of the use of computational methods in the field of Portuguese palaeography. For the purpose of this presentation, we selected three manuscripts produced in the late 16th century, during the ‘Visitações’ of the Lisbon Inquisition to Brazil: ‘Denúncias contra Francisca Luís’, ‘Processo de Guiomar Piçarra’, and ‘Processo de Francisco Martins e Isabel de Lamas’, all in digital facsimile format. Despite having minor parts written by other hands, only the folios of the three documents produced by the same notary, Manoel Francisco, are used in the experiment - 57 folios in total. The manuscripts were edited by our research team following strict and rigorous philological methodology for conservative transcriptions. A digital version of the edition of ‘Denúncias contra Francisca Luís’ is published at <http://map.prp.usp.br/Corpus/FL>, as part of the Project ‘Mulheres na América Portuguesa’.

The Project is building a Corpus which will contain philological editions of at least 30 inquisitorial processes from the ‘Visitações’, and this experiment is an integral part of our research around the palaeographic challenges involved in the edition of this material. The software applications selected are two independently developed HTR applications: Transkribus, a comprehensive platform for the digitisation, text recognition and automated transcription of historical documents developed by ‘ReadCoop’, a European Cooperative Society; and LaPeLinC Transcriptor, a software for paleographic transcription of historical documents developed in the State University of Southern Bahia, Brazil. Both applications offer interfaces that

allow for very advanced visualization and manipulation of digital facsimiles. As both tools use machine learning technology, a specific HTR model for Manuel Francisco’s handwriting is produced with each one; and, as we shall show, each presents strong and weak points from the computational and philological perspectives. With the presentation of this experiment and its results, we hope to promote further discussions about the state-of-the-art and the challenges ahead on the road to what many already call ‘digital palaeography’ - in particular, with regard to Early Modern Portuguese manuscripts.

Ana Margarida Dias da Silva, Joaquim Santos, António do Carmo Gouveia (University of Coimbra, Portugal).

“The collaborative transcription project “Plant Letters”: a corpus for palaeographers to study the uses and practice of manuscript reading”.

Within Palaeographic studies, the main goal of this presentation is to present the results of the collaborative transcription “Plant Letters” as an open access *corpus* for palaeographers to study the uses and practice of manuscript reading.

The digital age brought about new uses and a new life to the science of Palaeography, bringing it closer to a wider public, specially profiting from the Internet, the web 2.0 and social media, taking advantage of all the tools existing in the Digital Humanities. There are several on-line and e-learning both of teaching and reading practice courses, as well as a growing number of transcription crowdsourcing and citizen science projects.

The project “Plant Letters”, launched in April 2019, was the first Portuguese project in Zooniverse, the largest and most active global platform for citizen science. Through the participatory transcription of documentation associated with the production of botanical knowledge and the study of the natural history collections of the University of Coimbra (UC), it was possible to extract from the digitised images an important set of natural history data, which enrich and update the value of these historical documents. In the first phase of the project, circa 1380 documents were made available in the platform, among manuscript letters, postcards and business cards, mostly in Portuguese, but, taking advantage of the international character of Zooniverse, also in English, French, Spanish, Italian and German. Over the course of one year and half, ca. 1250 volunteers participated in the project doing ca. 10,000 classifications, comprising a total of 3,809,000 characters, or over 641,000 words, the equivalent to more than one King James Bible.

Abiding by the open science principles, data obtained with citizens’ collaboration is now accessible at the database “Plant Letters” (cartasdanatureza.uc.pt), that makes available the searchable full content of letters and allows users to obtain historical records on plant species; biological material circulation; scientific processes of plant collection and classification, on the international networks of botanical knowledge production through the long 19th century, among others.

Also, the database allows that the original handwritten document and the transcriptions (a minimum of four) by amateur palaeographers to be observed simultaneously. It is thus possible to compare the transcriptions made by several participants, noting what were the major reading difficulties

and the most common reading errors. Thus, “Plant Letters” provides a public open access to a large corpus of the Institute and Botanic Garden UC documentation that enriches the use of digitised heritage content for palaeographic studies, but also of use for projects on Digital Palaeography.

“Plant Letters” is a good example of the participation from non-specialist citizens unveiling historical data for new uses but also the significant contribution of these projects to the development of reading palaeography, and more generally to the history of print culture. It is hoped that this work will make a further contribution to highlighting the importance of manuscript reading nowadays.

Fernanda Olival; Margarida Nunes; Gláucia Wanzeller; Teresa Ferreira; Ana Claro; Patricia Moita; Ofélia Sequeira; Hermínia Vilar (University of Évora)

“A materialidade da escrita. Que denunciam os processos de secagem das tintas (séc. XVI-XVIII)?”

No âmbito do projeto IRONIC, esta apresentação tem como objetivo dar conta de resultados do estudo interdisciplinar dos processos de secagem das tintas nos séculos XVI-XVIII. A partir de resíduos extraídos da documentação analisados em laboratório e processados estatisticamente, bem como do estudo qualitativo de fontes diversas da época, procura-se responder a questões como: de que modo era feita a secagem? Que denunciam os vestígios sobre os produtos utilizados? Que consequências podem eles ter no que respeita à preservação documental?

Sessão III Sigilografia, *validatio et comprobatio*: conferir valor e emitir documentos / Session IV: Sigillography, *validatio et comprobatio*: gauging value and issuing documents.

Keynote: Rosário Morujão (University of Coimbra, Portugal)

“Sigilografia: novos caminhos e desafios”.

O interesse pelo estudo dos selos tem crescido nas últimas décadas, podendo-se falar mesmo de uma nova sigilografia que se vem a desenvolver desde os anos oitenta do século XX, e que deixou de ver os selos apenas na sua qualidade de processos de validação documental, mas os passou a encarar como fontes históricas multifacetadas que dão um contributo único para o conhecimento do passado humano.

Nesta comunicação, apresentar-se-ão algumas das principais áreas de investigação em que os selos têm vindo a ser analisados como fontes de primeira importância, tanto no campo da história como no da história da arte e das técnicas de trabalho do metal, da cera, e até dos tecidos e dos couros.

Paralelamente, abordar-se-ão os riscos que se colocam à preservação dos espécimes sigilográficos, e a necessidade de continuar o trabalho de inventariação e catalogação dos selos, não apenas das impressões em cera ou chumbo que se encontram em muitos arquivos e bibliotecas, mas também das matrizes sigilares, conservadas em museus e colecções particulares, a maior parte das vezes não identificadas nem estudadas.

Sessão IV - Codicologia: o códice, o scriptorium, a biblioteca e a história do livro / Session III: Codicology: the codex, the scriptorium, the library and the history of the book.

Keynote: Cristina Mantegna (University of Roma La Sapienza, Italy)

"Codicology and History of the Book. Some remarks"

The reconstruction of the genesis and evolution of Codicology is an opportunity to return to the twofold nature of the discipline and the problematic relationship between Codicology and the History of the book. The research of Codicology, considered the archeology of the manuscript, has achieved significant results on book materials and manufacturing techniques but these results risk being limited to the descriptive level and not going further.

Instead, uncovering the history of the book means interpreting in the best possible manner, all the data provided by the codex related to the historical and cultural context that produced it. Only in this way will it be possible to fully grasp the complexity of the book and its various characteristics, primarily from a material, paleographical, and textual perspective.

Rui Neves (CHSC - University of Coimbra, CH - University of Lisbon)

“The Livro dos Pregos do Cabido da Sé de Coimbra: A codicological analysis”.

Preserved in the vault nº 28 of the Coimbra University Archive's collection, is the 15th century codex called Livro dos Pregos do Cabido da Sé de Coimbra. Despite being discreetly referenced in Guia de Fundos do Arquivo da Universidade de Coimbra, its value as a historical source is undeniable for those who wish to study the vast territorial domains of the diocese of Coimbra and its coutos. Although this medieval codex has already been used in several studies of agrarian and local history, namely by Maria Helena da Cruz Coelho and Saul António Gomes, it remains unheard to the vast majority of Portuguese medievalists.

As such, in order to promote future works from this medieval source, we present a codicological study on the Livro dos Pregos, in attempt to publicize this medieval codex and stimulate future studies on Portuguese medieval codicology. Its content is exceptionally multipurposed, since it is an administrative tomb, where all the domains belonging to the Coimbra's canons are collected and registered. In many cases, there is a detailed description of each property, the typology and dimensions of agricultural crops and the respective rents and methods of payment. Composed entirely of parchment of sheep origin, this codex presents a total of 14 notebooks, totaling 145 folios. As for its dating, it is not possible to present a precise date for this codex, since it is a manuscript which, over the 15th to 17th centuries, was subjected to corrections and additions, incorporating the registration of properties and respective jurisdictions and rights, but similarly used as a

settlement of letters and contracts by the prelates of Coimbra, as can be seen from the autograph registration of Bishop João Duarte Galvão (1459-1482). From its opening act, we know that the Livro dos Pregos was written by order of the prelate of Coimbra, D. Luís Pereira Coutinho (1444-1452), during his visit to the Arquivo da Universidade de Coimbra - Cofre nº 28: Livro dos Pregos da Sé de Coimbra.

Two canons were elected to visit and inquire the vast domains of the Conimbrian diocese. The inquiries were presided over by Álvaro Afonso who, by authority and ordinary power, would inquire and judge whenever necessary on behalf of the prior of the See. He was accompanied by Fernando Alfonso who would write down everything he saw and heard. About the course of the inquiries, we only know that they took place immediately, since on 6th July 1450, the canons were already inquiring the people of Vila Nova de Monsarros.

In addition, we believe that it is of interest to present a codicological analysis of the Livro dos Pregos, in order to enhance the content and importance of this medieval source, but also to encourage the performance of new codicological analyses, many of them central to understanding the history of medieval sources.

Gavino Scala (University of Frisbourg, Switzerland)

“Codices descripti and their managing: a study case (Madrid, Biblioteca Nacional de España, Res/31 and Paris, BNF, fr. 24233)”.

The aim of this paper is to show an interesting study case of codices descripti, in particular the manuscript Paris, BNF, fr. 24233 (P10) that is a

direct copy of the manuscript Madrid, Biblioteca Nacional de España, Res/31 (MR). This two manuscripts belong to the large manuscript tradition of the Livre du gouvernement des roys et des princes (1282), the French translation of Giles of Rome's De regimine principum, ordered by the French King, Philip III; it counts 39 manuscripts and the two considered codes are included in the P family, a group of manuscripts copied in Italy.

The relation between this two manuscripts (datable between the XIV-XV century) is demonstrable using codicological data and textual features: in fact, the decriptus (P10) contains a textual problem due to a binding mistake of his model, MR; and it is interesting too seeing also some marginal notes of a reader / student, that (probably during the 18th century) had marked the textual and binding issue. A large series of common mistakes confirms this first impression and permits, after the collatio executed on the whole tradition, to set this two manuscripts in the P family and in general in the stemma codicum. Another philological and codicological relevant detail about this family is the insertion of a latin chapter in the French framework: the rest of tradition has a short French summary in the place of this chapter (III II XXIII) while the P group has a reprise of the Latin text. As several elements show, the manuscripts of P group are copied in Italy: in particular, our MR probably is copied in the Bologne area because the decorations are referred to Bolognese style and are insered in the large tradition of didactic, juridical and medical manuscripts copied in this area during the XII-XV century.

In conclusion, codicology, philology and cultural history of manuscripts interact and contribute to help the job of the editor: considering

this study case of codices descripti, it is interesting to see how the editor can manage this kind of data during the collatio phase first and then during the preparation of a critical edition of the text.

Sessão V – O património documental e a sua preservação / Session V: Documentary heritage and its preservation

Keynote: Silvestre Lacerta (Director ANTT)

“Instrumentos e indicadores para a gestão e conservação do património documental”.

**Teresa Ferreira, Margarida Nunes, Ana Claro
(Hércules/Cidehus/CHAM)**

“There is nothing hidden that cannot be disclosed. Looking beyond the writing inks of the *Orthographia Pratica de Varias Letras*.”

During the XVII century, António Pessoa, a Portuguese Jesuit father, wrote *Orthographia pratica de varias letras* devoted to D. Teodósio, Prince of Brazil, Duke of Braganza, heir-apparent son of John IV king of Portugal. Inventoried as Codex 99 from the Manizola collection, it is held by the Public Library of Évora, where it is housed nowadays. The Codex comprises three treatises, Orthographia, Arithmetica and Sciencias. On 265 folios, the manuscript is written in iron gall ink (IGI) on paper support. Most of the manuscript is very well preserved, but unfortunately, a set of folios carrying

fine calligraphy presents dramatic degradation patterns associated with the use of IGI.

So far, the Codex has received little attention, and its value has gone unnoticed. The work here presented is part of a broader study that includes historical and physical sciences approaches, intending to enlighten the quality of the Codex and its conservation state for future safekeeping. For this, decoding the materials used to produce the Codex and its degradation processes will help conservators on BPE adopt a decision-making framework to grapple with the challenges of dealing with this type of object.

Sandra Piñeiro-Pedreira (University of Compustela, Spain)

“En las espaldas de los pergaminos: una aproximación a las prácticas de ordenación y conservación del archivo monástico de Santa María de Meira (ss. XII-XIX)”.

Durante sus casi setecientos años de historia, desde la fundación claravalense a mediados del siglo XII, hasta la exclaustración decimonónica, el monasterio cisterciense de Santa María de Meira (España, Lugo) generó y consumió un amplio patrimonio documental, que luego procuró preservar en su archivo.

El presente trabajo se interesa por las distintas prácticas de ordenación y conservación del archivo meirense -tanto medieval como moderno- y, más concretamente, por el estudio de las notas marginales y dorsales realizadas en sus diplomas. Estas anotaciones escritas en los márgenes y en las espaldas de los documentos, que buscaban facilitar la labor de los archiveros monásticos,¹ nos permitirán analizar las diferentes etapas de la historia de su

archivo, así como los sistemas de organización del conocimiento: clasificación, organización o descripción.

De igual forma, a través de su estudio, podremos conocer los diversos instrumentos de ordenación y consulta del archivo (cartularios, tumbos, apeos, forales, etc.), muchos de ellos ya perdidos, y constatar la finalidad práctica, patrimonial y administrativa del mismo. ² Ahora bien, para el examen de las notas marginales y dorsales, llevaremos a cabo los siguientes procedimientos metodológicos: - Establecer la estratigrafía cronológica de las diversas notas conservadas en los documentos a partir de su escritura, base para una datación de las anotaciones. - Estudiar el estilo en la redacción de las notas, el sistema analítico que sintetiza y transmite el contenido, la elección de las palabras clave o la consignación -acertada o fallida- de un determinado tipo documental. - Examinar el número de anotaciones que reciben unos diplomas frente a otros, la ubicación de las notas en el dorso de los pergaminos y su relación con respecto a los pliegues de conservación, en las diferentes fechas en que se realizaron. En definitiva, a través de este análisis, que parte -a grandes rasgos- de la escritura, contenido y ubicación de las notas marginales y dorsales en los documentos meirenses, hemos podido percibir varias “campanas de anotaciones” (tanto medievales como modernas), ³ fruto de las distintas reorganizaciones que sufrió esta dependencia monástica a lo largo de su vida y las correspondientes actualizaciones por parte de los instrumentos de ordenación y consulta del archivo.

Sessão VI – Agentes e chancelarias / Session VI: Agents and chanceries.

Keynote: Hermínia Vilar (University of Évora, CIDEHUS's Director)

“Escrivães e políticas de escrita nas Chancelarias dos sécs. XIII e XIV” /
“Clerks and writing politics in the Chancellery of 13th and 14th centuries”.

Javier E. Jiménez López de Eguileta (University of Cadiz, Spain)

“La cancillería señorial de la Casa de los Guzmán, condes de Niebla y duques de Medina Sidonia, en la Baja Edad Media”.

La Casa de los Guzmán, desde su fundación en el siglo XIII por Alonso Pérez de Guzmán “El Bueno”, tuvo en su poder el señorío jurisdiccional más importante de todo el reino de Castilla durante la Baja Edad Media. La posición social de sus titulares destacó siempre por encima de otros señores feudales del momento e hicieron del propio linaje un paradigma de influencia en los designios del territorio castellano. En concordancia con ello, la familia Guzmán comenzó a crear desde muy pronto una oficina documental que saciase las necesidades escriturarias resultantes del ejercicio de su gobierno. Esta cancillería señorial, al principio muy rudimentaria, comenzó a crecer rápidamente, en relación también a la extensión que alcanzaron los dominios de la Casa, dispersos sobre todo por las provincias de Cádiz, Huelva y Sevilla. El personal al servicio de esta fue asimismo en aumento, complejizando su estructura y tareas documentales con el paso del tiempo.

Por su parte, la praxis seguida en esta oficina tuvo desde el principio un espejo claro, en el que se fijó para la composición diplomática de sus

soportes y textos: la cancillería real. De ella toma, adaptándolos previamente, los principales tipos diplomáticos confeccionados en su seno, así como las principales fórmulas del tenor documental. En este sentido, sus elementos de validación evocan igualmente los de los diplomas reales, usando no solo la suscripción del señor y de los escribanos-secretarios a su servicio, sino también los sellos que, en sus variables pendiente o adherente, completan el panorama documental de los Guzmán. Esto, junto con algunos datos de los agentes intervinientes en esta cancillería señorial, particularmente su nominación y funciones, pretenden ser tratados pormenorizadamente en la aproximación de caso que supone la presente comunicación.

Natalia Casagrande Salvador (University of Minas Gerais, Brazil)

“Secretary office in the Third Order of Saint Francis in Mariana, Minas Gerais, Brazil (XVIIIth and XIXth centuries)”.

The Third Order of Saint Francis in Mariana, was a laic brotherhood composed and administered by white, wealthy, men of the gold mining region of Minas Gerais, Brazil. It's administrative head was elected annually by the preceding one and each office had its obligations and specificities. For Secretary of the Order, it was required that the candidate was, first of all, literate, for he should write everything down- from meeting minutes to the entry of new brothers, also letters, registries and various other documents. Everything official concerning the Order must thereby be written down by the Secretary, in order to become valid. Those and other admonitions can be found in the Third Orders' Statute, from 1765.

The document consists in the norms established for both office holders and ordinary brotherhood members concerning their benefits and obligations. The Secretary, as it states, must also be clean of hands, and trustworthy, math savvy, for working with the Treasurer registering income and expenses and of discrete nature, so to maintain within the Head of the Order all decisions and discussions. But researchers of manuscripts know well enough that not always that which is law, is made effective during practice, and that is why confronting documents is so important in History.

While the Statutes define one thing, what we noticed on the minutes during more than a century's registry of meetings is that the elected Secretary passes on his writing duties to a third party. From the first meetings in 1758 to the last years of 1860's, most minutes have two different handwritings, one for the title, opening and content, and another one for the closure, which we presume is the official hand of the elected secretary. All this was substantial evidence, until we found a minute which explicitly records the informal habit of this partnership. We intend to explore these documents and discuss the model of entries in the Third Order of Saint Francis' book of Terms.

Sessão de encerramento / Closing session.

Maria Luísa Pardo Rodriguez (University of Sevilla, Spain)

Mesa Redonda / Round Table:

“A historiografia na Paleografia e Diplomática: novos avanços e novas perspectivas”/ “The historiography in Palaeography and Diplomatics: new approaches and perspectives”.

Filipa Roldão (University of Lisbon, Portugal), Diego Belmonte Fernandez (University of Sevilla, Spain), Leonardo Marcotulio (University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), Nestor Vigil Montes (University of Murcia, Spain).