

Nobis Tomo de contentis tabularum de his.
no principio aliquis consuetudine philosophia.



Geometria est arismetice operum
posterioribus ordinis

et magnitudinibus de his
tunc arismetice interposuit.

de arismetice expediunt. id quod ipse
geometria

Dividitur autem geometria in theoreticam et practicam
magnitudinis investigat scilicet ratione ipsarum
recta linea apta nata est de basi et anguli et
circuli per hoc assumptus. per omnes rectas lineas
metrus duorum circuloz practica uero que non

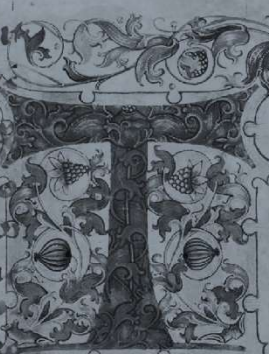
investigat a te o instrumento Et sub duobus
planimetria et solimetria Quas prima est de mensuris
nuz. Et de mensuras facie planorum Et de mensuris
strumenta que in his mensurandis deserviunt

duos. astrolabium. armilla nauicula. et torquus
quas de magnitudine demonstrant. sunt per
equalitas. et inequalitas. regularitas. et irregularitas
bilitas. et ingmensurabilitas. Et ut tales
te astriis. solent fieri altercatioes. Et hoc ad
litas. Suppono itaque principia demonstrationis
diffinitiones. propositiones immediatas. cum per
non hant alias priores ex quibus demonstrantur
poni hant in qualibus scilicet. his. n. principia
l. maxima propositio ad hoc primum reducitur
geometria que dicuntur

Et sub duobus
planimetria et solimetria
nuz. Et de mensuras
strumenta que in his
duos. astrolabium. armilla
quas de magnitudine
sunt per equalitas. et
bilitas. et ingmensurabilitas.

Et ut tales
te astriis. solent fieri
litas. Suppono itaque
diffinitiones. propositiones
non hant alias priores
poni hant in qualibus
l. maxima propositio
geometria que dicuntur

Alia
vatur



Tignitur deinde
assumit pater.
per ipsum christum
filium suum deum
patrem suppliciter
rogauimus ac
petimus. ut ac
cepta habeas
et benedicas
et dona
et
mueria
sancta sacra
cia illibata.

In primis que
tibi offerimus
pro curia tua
sancta catholi
ca. quam pacifi
care custodire
adunare et regere
digneris toto
orbe terrarum
vna cum famulo
nostro papa
nostro. N. et an
nitate nostro. N.
et rege nostro. N.
et omnibus
orthodoxis at
que catholice et
apostolice fidei
cultoribus.

III INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE PALAEOGRAPHY AND DIPLOMATICS

11-12 MAY 2023
UNIVERSITY OF ÉVORA



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Abstracts

Thursday 11th May

Opening Session

Attilio Bartoli Langeli (University of Padova, Italy) – “L’écriture et l’histoire, le document et l’histoire : les tournants de la paléographie et de la diplomatie”.

L’évolution de la paléographie et de la diplomatique au cours du siècle dernier peut être décrite comme une série de virages, de renversements et de changements de perspective.

La paléographie a changé de peau plusieurs fois. Elle a été une science auxiliaire de la philologie, privilégiant les écritures livresques. Elle s’est transformée en histoire de l’écriture, lue dans de multiples clefs. Tout en gardant ces deux vocations intactes, la paléographie s’est aujourd’hui découvert un nouveau visage, surtout grâce à Armando Petrucci : les typologies et les formes graphiques sont un moyen d’étudier les dynamiques de classe et les systèmes culturels des sociétés alphabétisées.

La diplomatique est restée fidèle à son statut de discipline, à son lien avec l’histoire des institutions et des sociétés. Mais elle a subi les mutations qui ont affecté le rapport entre le document et la vérité historique. Schématiquement, on peut définir l’évolution de la discipline au cours des deux derniers siècles en trois étapes: l’optimisme de la science historique positive ; le pessimisme de la *nouvelle histoire* ; le réalisme de la diplomatique d’aujourd’hui, pour laquelle le document est la source de lui-même, du fait qu’il a été écrit et conservé, des volontés qui l’ont déterminé.

Ces événements culturels et disciplinaires affectent sans doute l’usage des ressources informatiques dans nos disciplines. De quelle manière, je ne saurais le dire. J’attends les suggestions de ce beau congrès.

CV: Attilio Bartoli Langeli (Rome 1944) taught palaeography and diplomacy at the universities of Perugia, Venice and Padua and, in retirement, at the Higher School of Medieval and Franciscan Studies of the Antonianum Pontifical University in Rome. From 1977 to 1992 he coordinated the permanent seminar Literacy and written culture with Armando Petrucci. From about 2000 to 2010 he was a member of the Comité international de Paléographie. From 2000 to 2012 he was president of the Deputation of Homeland History for Umbria. From 2009 to 2016 he was one of the coordinators of the National Historical School for the edition of documentary sources at the Italian Historical Institute for the Middle Ages. Since 2015 he has presided over the Santa Rosa study center of

Viterbo onlus. Since 2019 he coordinates the SPeS, School of Paleography and History. Among his publications, as well as numerous documentary editions, are the monographs *The autographs of friar Francesco and friar Leone* (Brepols, 2000), *La scritta dell'italiano* (Il Mulino, 2000), *Notai. Writing documents in medieval Italy* (Viella, 2006), the collection of studies *Between Alcuin and Gigliola Cinquetti. Discourses on palaeography* (Padua, University Library Editions, 2020).

Session I: Paleography

Keynote – Julia Crick (King’s College, UK) – “Palaeography and the transnational”.

In the age of print palaeography advanced through the study of published national corpora. Self-evidently, incipient digitization, however incomplete and unevenly distributed, challenges our methods and tests our expertise. Digitization encourages trespass. We can educate ourselves by browsing, venturing beyond our familiar texts, languages, and even script-systems. Evidence of the whole book, and the behaviour of individuals in creating the book, is likewise being exploited in new ways. Comparative codicology, particularly in the hands of the Hamburg Centre for the Study of Manuscript Cultures, is advancing very rapidly. This age of exploration is opening up new research questions for palaeography globally, but also making possible fresh examination of old ones viewed in a much more local context. This paper looks again at scribal mobility. Books and scribes travelled east and west from and to the Atlantic islands in the early Middle Ages as is well known. This paper will discuss new palaeographical evidence for the mobility of individuals and modes of training in southern Britain in two very different historical situations in the ninth and eleventh centuries, and asks whether these are particular to time and place, or tokens of a much wider phenomenon.

CV: Professor of Palaeography and Manuscript Studies, King’s College London. Fellow of the British Academy (2021-); Chair, European Research Council Panel, SH6 (Starting Grants 2020); panellist European Research Council Panel, SH6 (Starting Grants 2018); Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries (2018-); Jinty Nelson Award for Inspirational Teaching and Supervision in History (Royal Historical Society, 2019); Member, Advisory Board British Library Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms exhibition (2015-8); Elected Member, Comité international de paléographie latine (2015-); Member, comité

scientifique, Monumenta palaeographica medii aevi (2012-); Committee member, Neil Ker Memorial Fund, British Academy; Committee Member, British Academy-Royal Historical Society Joint Committee on Anglo-Saxon Charters (2002-); Fellow of the Royal Historical Society (c. 1995-); Research Associate, Department of Anglo-Saxon, Norse and Celtic (2000).

João Alves Dias (CHAM, University Nova of Lisbon, Portugal) – “O português é tramado: formas gráficas na língua portuguesa”.

Written language is as alive as spoken language.

There are current ways of writing that did not exist in the past of the Portuguese language.

Understanding and trying to place writing in time is always complex. We are formatted by the current language. Sometimes we fight against reforms (or pseudo spelling reforms) that are being introduced nowadays, forgetting that the same problem has already been experienced throughout history. Each era registers an orthographic norm that is not always phonetic. Behind a graphic symbol (and each letter is always a graphic symbol) there is a whole era and a way of thinking.

But if the graphic form can be more or less known, the form of the graphic construction of a word can, sometimes, today, not be perceptible. Its misinterpretation has recorded a wrong way of writing throughout the 13th-17th centuries.

The purpose of this communication is the case study and the attempt to document one of these forms that are commonly thought to have been a constant in the Portuguese language.

Keywords: Paleography; Diplomatic; Writing forms; Language evolution.

CV: João Alves Dias (João José Alves Dias) - graduate, doctor and aggregated in History, by the Faculty of Social and Human Sciences, of Universidade Nova de Lisboa, where he has been teaching since 1982. He is a researcher at CEH (Centro de Estudos Históricos) and at the CHAM (Humanities Center) of the same University. Author of more than a hundred studies published in Books and Magazines (national and foreign) on the History of Portugal, History of the Book and Paleography and Diplomatics (sources for the history of Portugal). His resume and work can be consulted at <http://joaoalvesdias.blogspot.com/>.

Chiara Rosso (“Sapienza” University of Rome, Italy) – “Standing on the shoulders of the giant: localizing ninth-century manuscripts after Bischoff”.

Localizing manuscripts written in Caroline minuscule is amongst the most difficult challenges that palaeography is faced with. Widespread throughout the Frankish kingdom, Caroline minuscule mostly fails to exhibit marked and distinctive differences on geographical basis. Apart from a few exceptions, very little is known about how to distinguish the manuscript production of a writing centre from that of another. Thus it is often difficult to establish whether a Carolingian codex should be traced back to a writing centre located in Northern Italy, for example, or to a French or even a German one. Within the ERC-Project PAGES. Priscian’s *Ars Grammatica* in European Scriptoria, which aims to provide a new critical edition of Priscian’s major work, 38 codices and about 40 fragmentary manuscripts written in Caroline minuscule, ranging from the earliest stages of the use of this script to the end of the tenth century, are under investigation. Taking the cue from a philological project and from the issues that this type of study raises, a strictly codicological and palaeographical research arises. Indeed, in addition to being studied from a textual point of view, each witness is examined in its material and graphic features, in order to try to better define its dating and localization. In this regard, necessary point of reference for each ninth-century manuscript is the judgement given by Bernhard Bischoff in his *Katalog der festländischen Handschriften des neunten Jahrhunderts*. On a case-by-case basis, the suggested localization is reconsidered, seeking further evidence and trying to narrow the area to which the manuscript can be traced back; this implies evaluating which palaeographical features can be considered as geographically distinctive. Bischoff’s work provide indeed the basis for a proper enlargement of the research, consisting in the comparison between each manuscript of Priscian’s *Ars* and other contemporary manuscripts that have been located by Bischoff in the same area. Thanks to the increasing availability of digitisations, a large number of manuscripts can be taken into account; specimina of graphic features (letter forms, ligatures, punctuation, abbreviations) are thus easily compared and collected in tables for further exploitations. The presentation will focus on some witnesses of Priscian’s *Ars* tentatively assigned to Eastern France or Western Germany (among others, the ms. München, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Clm 18375 and the fragments Gent, Rijksuniv. Centr. Bibl. 301, fly-leaves + Trier, Stadtbibliothek, Fragmente, Mappe III: Priscianus B). The aim is to discuss methods, critical issues and results related to the attempts to locate these and other coeval manuscripts, exploring the approaches which may hopefully allow to go any

further than what is already known (or supposed) thanks to Bischoff's studies, even without his unequalled knowledge of ninth-century book production, and thus add a piece to our knowledge of writing habits in the various regions of Frankish kingdom.

Keywords: Carolingian manuscripts - palaeography – Priscian - Ars grammatica

CV: Bachelor's degree in Humanities, curriculum Ancient and medieval (University of Turin, Italy, 2012) and master's degree in Philology, History and Literature of antiquity (University of Turin, 2015), both with theses in Latin Palaeography. PhD in Latin and Greek Palaeography ("Sapienza" University of Rome, 2019), with a thesis entitled: The manuscripts of St. Columbanus's monastery in Bobbio at the National University Library of Turin. Critical study and catalogue. Postdoctoral research fellow in Palaeography (University of Turin, Department of Historical Studies, 2020-2021). Currently postdoctoral research fellow in Palaeography within the ERC-Project PAGES. Priscian's Ars Grammatica in European Scriptoria ("Sapienza" University of Rome, p.i. M. Rosellini), in charge of the codicological and palaeographical analysis of the surviving eighth-tenth-centuries manuscripts bearing the Ars grammatica

Israel Aquino-Cabreira (University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), Brazil) - "Use of paleographic sources for the construction of metasources: potentialities and challenges in the production of historical knowledge" – online zoom.

This work is part of a doctoral research being developed at the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, and aims to discuss the production of metasources from primary documents of a paleographic nature, as well as the contributions of this methodological option to the process of construction of knowledge in the field of History.

As Carrara, Valência and Grava (2018) point out, the notion of metasource refers to collections or databases resulting from the collection and systematization of information extracted from traditional sources, being products of creative processes that, from the articulation between different documentary typologies, produce and add new information to preexisting data. Therefore, they offer new possibilities for analysis and interpretation by the researcher, by revealing information that would otherwise not be perceived or would not be available. Such procedures are commonly mediated by one or more information technologies (software), which is why the concept of metasource often appears related to the field of Digital Humanities.

On the other hand, despite the potential that this approach has to offer to historical research, working with metasources inspires care and imposes challenges, among which

we could mention the need for high investments and the allocation of a significant contingent of human and material resources to the work with large databases, the concern with the security and fidelity of the information produced and the availability of access to the data, in addition to the paleographic challenges involved, such as access and preservation of primary sources, their reading, interpretation and systematization.

In this way, in the current stage of the research, our efforts are focused on the construction of a database regarding the territorial occupation of the parish of Nosso Senhor Bom Jesus do Triunfo, constituted in the mid-eighteenth century in the extreme south of Portuguese America, in the captaincy of Rio Grande de São Pedro. The construction of this database has been supported by the articulation between different handwritten documental sources, among them the documents for the granting of sesmarias, the population lists and the available property censuses, as well as the land measurement processes (judicial demarcations) of the time course. From this experience, we propose to discuss the challenges and possibilities that arise with the construction of metasources produced from these collections, bringing examples of experiences produced from the use of software of network analysis (SNA) and Geographic Information Systems (GIS).

Our initial results suggest that the production and sharing of metasources bring potential for the production of new knowledge, in addition to contributing to the preservation of collections and enabling access and sharing of information with other researchers; however, challenges remain, such as the availability of resources, whether material or human, as well as access to and mastery of the tools and technologies necessary for the production and availability of databases.

Keywords: Database; History; Digital Humanities; Metasources; Paleographic Sources.

CV: Israel Aquino Cabreira is a PhD Candidate in the Postgraduate Program in History at the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, with a Master's degree in History from the same university. He is a member of the SARAS Research Group - Ancient Regime Societies in the South Atlantic - and conducts research in the field of Social History, with emphasis on the study of social and territorial dynamics built on the southern border of Portuguese America during the 18th century. He has experience in the area of Information Technologies applied to research in History, with an interest in the field of Digital Humanities. Currently, he works as a contributor to the NACAOB Database (NEPO/UNICAMP).

Francesca Pontini (University of Stirling, Scotland, UK) - “Secretary and Italic hand in Britain in the sixteenth-century: a problem of perceptions”.

In the past sixty years studies of sixteenth-century manuscript culture in Britain focused mainly on the appearance and use of the humanist/italic hand. The other script used in Britain in the same period, the secretary hand, has not been studied with the same interest. There is one main study Tannenbaum and some discussion on archival material from specialised archivists. The paper proposed will discuss why and how this difference of interests created a partial misrepresentation of hands used in Britain. When students and researchers approach manuscript culture in early-sixteenth century Britain they often expect to read some form of italic script, while this was not the most used hand. The paper will discuss what evidence is available to show that learned scribes often preferred the secretary hand, focusing mostly on marginalia in University books. The paper will show that, often, learned scribes kept preferring to use secretary even when they entered in direct contact with humanist/italic hand expressions.

The paper will also discuss how the secretary and italic hand were perceived by the scribes themselves. The studies made by Gibson on the use of Italic hand in Elizabethan England will be briefly summarised and the following discussion will focus on George Buchanan. Some of his manuscripts will be highlighted and there will be a brief palaeographical discussion. The paper will show how he chose to use the italic hand to communicate with other humanists, while extremely while trained in the secretary hand. Several hypotheses on such choices will be proposed and discussed.

In the conclusion, the presentation will propose a new perspective to understand the partial multigraphism that is recognisable in Renaissance Britain and how students and researcher can approach this topic with less preconcepts.

CV: graduated cum Laude in 2016 at the University of Bologna with a thesis on marginalia in Incunables. After the degree, worked for several libraries in Scotland, including the National Library of Scotland. In 2020 she started a PhD at University of Stirling, titled “Investigating Reading Practices in Scotland. 1495-1560”. In 2021 won a SGSAH PhD scholarship to complete the PhD full-time. Her research focuses on how recognisable and anonymous readers annotated printed books. The research is strongly focused on the hands that readers chose to use, and how these hands inform us on their education and on their will to be read by other readers. The PhD Completion date is September 2024.

Session II: Philology and paleography

Keynote – Alicia Duhá Lose, University of Bahia (UFBA), Brazil.

“Critérios de transcrição e o impacto no acesso aos dados linguísticos: o caso das "memórias do cardeal patriarca de Lisboa" ou "memórias do Marquês de Pombal", português do séc. XVII”

Ancient documents carry with them linguistic data of great interest, and one of the ways to give access to these data is through the publication of philological editions of manuscripts. Usually, language historians use editions prepared by philologists to extract linguistic data to be analyzed, however, depending on the editorial behavior in relation to the manuscript, some of this data can be masked if the transcription criteria are more conservative or less conservative. In this way, the present communication intends to discuss the influence of this editorial behavior in the linguistic data from the analysis of a polytestimonial document, being two copies and an original, this one produced by four scribes and an intellectual author. This document, of which 3 testimonies are known, is called "Memories of the Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon" or "Memories of the Marquês de Pombal", depending on the collection where they are found. Having this manuscript as an object, we will see how the editorial behavior can shed light or mask linguistic data if, for example, scribe alterations of the original are not indicated throughout the prepared edition. Palavras-chave: Comportamento editorial; análise paleográfica; dados linguísticos.

CV: Associate Professor Level IV at the Institute of Letters (disciplines of Palaeography, Diplomatics, Ecdotics and Textual Philology) and Permanent Professor at the Graduate Program in Language and Culture at the Federal University of Bahia. She is a CNPq Researcher Productivity Scholar. Graduated in Vernacular Letters from the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul, Master and Doctor in Letters and Linguistics from the Graduate Program in Letters and Linguistics at the Federal University of Bahia, with Post-Doctorates in Letters (Philology) from the Federal University of Bahia Bahia and in History (International Relations) from the University of Brasília. She is currently doing post-doctoral research at CIDEHUS-Univ. from Évora. She was a Scholarship holder of the Senior Visiting Professor Program (CAPES, 2018-2019) at the Center for the History of Culture and Society (Faculty of Letters, Department of History; Paleography and Diplomatic area) at the University of Coimbra. She is a president member of CEPEDOP-Memory & Art Paleographic Research and Documentation Center. He is the leader of the Modus Scribendi Research Group -

Paleographic, Philological and Historical Research Group (CNPq-UFBA) and a member of the Textual Criticism Research Group of the National Library (CNPq-BN) and Metamorphose - Materiality and interpretation of manuscripts and printed matter of the Modern Period (CNPq-UnB); Researcher at CLEPUL (Center for European Lusophone Literatures and Cultures), at the University of Lisbon; and the Center for Global Studies, of the Open University of Portugal. Develops safeguarding, recovery and editing projects in the collections of various institutions in the state, such as the Irmandade do Santíssimo Sacramento and Nossa Senhora da Conceição da Praia (Salvador), Congregation of Our Lady of the Humble (Santo Amaro da Purificação), Sociedade Protetora dos Desvalidos (Salvador), Convent of Santa Clara do Desterro (Salvador), Casa Pia dos Órfãos de São Joaquim (Salvador), Documentary Memory Center of the Military Police of Bahia (Salvador), Portuguese Reading Office of Bahia and Center for Bahian Studies (SIBI-UFBA) (Salvador). She is the author of two proposals approved by UNESCO for nominations to the Memory of the World Program (MowBrasil / UNESCO) and a contributor to two others.

Antonio Ackel (University of S. Paulo, Brazil) - “Teorias e métodos filológicos e paleográficos para o estudo de criptogramas”

Coded manuscripts written in Portuguese are still relatively understudied in the fields of philology and paleography. These documents, known as cryptograms, generate increasing interest due to their secret content. Many studies have been devoted to creating and deciphering supposedly infallible codes, especially in the realm of exact sciences. In 1649, the former governor of Bahia and Brazil, Antonio Telles da Silva, produced ciphered manuscripts for the King of Portugal, D. João IV, regarding the war against Dutch colonization and his own imprisonment conditions. This set of documents consists of two keys for two cryptograms (one corresponding to the other), and two plain-text manuscripts that reveal the code. The material provides insight into various aspects of philology and paleography, such as graphic patterns, ways of circulation and transmission, and possible reasons for its creation. This presentation aims to explore the material nature of encrypted writing, providing a basic description of its composition, specifically its dual nature consisting of two manuscripts: key and cryptogram. The first manuscript contains the correspondence between symbols and letters of the alphabet, words, and ideas, while the second contains the encoded text, formed by the association of symbols from the first. To be studied philologically, the cryptogram cannot be treated

as a unique example that was created directly, as is the case with most manuscripts. A product of this writing system requires its key to be effectively delivered, meaning the process of decoding precedes reading, a condition not applicable to other manuscripts, as we shall see. Technical terms from cryptography are associated with those of philology to describe this binary nature because, although identified as manuscripts, they possess different forms and functions, and therefore require individual interpretation. Moreover, based on comparative paleography theories and methods, this presentation highlights the graphic regularities produced by the author in his collection of documents. Telles da Silva's writing techniques in the process of encoding lead to different hypotheses about his knowledge in this area. The aim is not to evaluate the former governor's proficiency in cryptography but to describe his documentation in the context of paleographic studies in order to situate it in its historical context. These descriptions demonstrate that an in-depth understanding of this documentation, whose versatility of writing by a single author is rare in coeval manuscripts, confirms the importance of paleographic studies, which allow for the re-evaluation of data that is often considered definitive about a culture, language, and people. It is believed that this documentation strengthens the construction of the history of philology, joining forces with other sciences. Therefore, with the aim of adding a step to the study of cryptography as documentary material in the field of Portuguese philology, this presentation refers to the paths of secret writing, which began in antiquity and, through its developments, was practiced in Brazil in the 17th century.

Keywords: Philology, Paleography, Cryptography, Portuguese language.

CV: PhD candidate in Philology and Portuguese Language at the University of São Paulo, with a sandwich program at Leiden University, through the CAPES/PrInt scholarship (2021-2022). Currently working with a group of manuscripts related to Dutch colonization in Brazil.

Master's degree from the same Brazilian program, with an internship at the University of Groningen (2019) through Erasmus+ ICM, CNPq, and CAPES scholarships (2018-2019), where he presented a philological edition of personal letters written by people confined in a psychiatric hospital in Brazil in the early 20th century.

Postgraduate degree in Higher Education Teaching from the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul (2018), with a final project on the application of genetic criticism methods and theories for teaching Brazilian literature, using Lygia Fagundes Telles' work *Seminário dos Ratos*, as an example.

Visiting researcher at the Catholic University of Leuven (2016) and Bachelor in Linguistics from the University of São Paulo (2016).

Member of the Laboratory for Ethnicity, Racism, and Discrimination Studies - LEER at the University of São Paulo, where he collaborates with Travessias project, investigating the lives of two philologists who were refugees from the Nazi-Fascist regime in Brazil: Herbert Lichtenstern and Patrick Polderman.

Fernanda Olival (CIDEHUS), **Helena Freire Cameron** (Instituto Politécnico de Portalegre; CIDEHUS) **Renata Vieira** (CIDEHUS), **Fátima Farrica** (CIDEHUS-University of Évora, Portugal) - “Entidades Nomeadas e anotação de textos históricos: categorias e critérios”.

The increasing digital availability of historical textual sources has led to new approaches and has given rise to new problems in humanistic studies. Many historical texts are still on paper or exist digitally only in pdf or image formats and access to these continues to be dependent on reading and transcription by paleographers.

Fortunately, in recent years, a large investment has been made in the transcription and availability of historical sources in other formats, which thus can be read and treated by different audiences, in addition to being fully computationally processable.

The automatic annotation of historical texts constitutes a privileged instrument for extracting knowledge of past realities automatically in large textual volumes. This procedure involves computational capabilities and, as Artificial Intelligence consolidates, making its potential more and more evident every day, efforts to annotate texts are increasingly important, with a view to arriving at automatic systems that are very assertive and with high degree of reliability. However, in the case of the Humanities, particularly in History, respect for the context is a fundamental datum when it comes to annotating sources that can be used by different researchers or simple curious people. Thus, an apparently mechanical task is, in reality, a necessary transdisciplinary meeting point, essential for a necessary training of the machine, scientifically rigorous and correctly directed towards the pre-contemporary reality.

The main objective of this presentation is to take stock of the criteria and categories most used in various projects and by different teams from different countries and languages, discuss them and propose alternatives. Even so, the systems available for the Portuguese language will be privileged.

The general framework for annotation of named entities (EN) that is presented clearly distinguishes the EN from entities themselves and, for the time being, deals with the annotation of the former. It is the result of almost two years of work by a transdisciplinary team, which includes linguists, historians, paleographers and specialists in Artificial Intelligence.

It is intended that the categorical system be defined in an open way, which means that it is easy to expand it, ensuring that the annotation criteria meet the requirements of historians, taking into account the complexity of the plots that the sources contain. Although this implies greater computational processing difficulties, the criteria are not made easier just to provide faster learning by the machine.

The starting point are sources from the mid-eighteenth century, previously transcribed, but with different criteria, resulting from collaborative work, which represents yet another obstacle to computational processing.

It is hoped that the categories and parameters that have been defined will be applicable to other sources from the same period, and possibly adjustable for other periods of the Modern Period. The expectation generated by the annotated data is that they are linked to different knowledge bases, enhancing the improvement of knowledge.

Keywords: Named Entity Annotation; Artificial intelligence; Orthographic normalization; Digital Humanities.

CV: This presentation has four Authors, all PhDs, who form a CIDEHUS team in the areas of Linguistics, History, Computing (Artificial Intelligence), Paleography and Archival Science. All have invested in the area of Digital Humanities, nationally and internationally, publishing not only articles but also datasets.

Session III: Diplomats

Keynote Daniel Piñol (University of Barcelona, Spain) – “La historia del notariado hoy: investigación, oportunidades, retos”.

If an analysis of current research in Diplomats were carried out, it would come to the conclusion that the history of notaries is one of the lines that enjoys the most attention. This interest comes from a tradition that today leads to a consolidated reality, very fruitful and with various work topics, some of them novel and that open new fronts. This paper aims to examine where the history of the notary is located today, as well as to see what investigations and topics are at the center of the investigation. We even want to

analyze the academic and scientific context of projects, study centers and others whose purpose is the study of the notarial institution and its documents. But this state of the question should serve to explore what new ways of working can arise and, obviously, what challenges these novelties pose. Among the challenges, the instruments for more effective work with notarial sources will be taken into account, tools that belong to the Digital Humanities. Thus, issues such as digital editing or automatic text editing will be addressed, analyzing the advantages and disadvantages of their use.

CV: Daniel Piñol Alabart (Riba-roja d'Ebre, 1968). PhD in History from the Rovira i Virgili University, he is currently a tenured professor of Historiographic Sciences and Techniques at the University of Barcelona. He teaches Paleography and Diplomatics, History of the notary, Historiography and Medieval Cultures. He is a professor of the Bachelor's Degree in History and the Master's Degree in Medieval Cultures at his university, a professor of Paleography and Diplomatics at the Faculty of Church History and a professor of Diplomatics at the Diploma Europeo di Studi Medievali, in Rome. He is a specialist in medieval documentation and his main line of research is the History of Catalan notaries, a topic on which he focused his doctoral thesis. He has numerous publications and participation in national and international conferences and has directed five doctoral theses, all of them on Diplomatics. He has directed various research projects focused on the study of Catalan private archives and Catalan notaries in the Middle Ages, financed by the University of Barcelona, the Ministry of Science and Innovation and by Fundació la Caixa.

Enrico Fenu (Soprintendenza archivistica della Sardegna) – “El simbolismo gráfico en la firma autógrafa de los reyes de Aragón: notas sobre la "L coronada de Valencia"- Online Zoom.

In the diplomatic analysis of the royal documents produced by the Catalan-Aragonese Chancellery from the second half of the reign of Pedro IV the Ceremonious, one cannot fail to note the presence of a particular graphic sign in the L of the word Valencie in the intitlatio regia: this sign - a crown - appears every time the sovereign signs the document. The origin of this symbolic particularity is found in the specific nature of the Ceremonious to the use of the graphic-textual expression in the ordinary performance of his political-institutional activities. Pedro IV, putting this symbol in his hand at the time of signing, intended to remember the heroism shown by the city of Valencia in the two sieges suffered, in the years 1363 and 1364, during the war against

the Castilian king Pedro I the Cruel , for which reason it had granted the Valencian capital the honor of carrying the emblem of the city, made up of the Senyal Reial (that is, the posts of Aragon), with a crown, adding to the sides two crowned capital Ls (twice loyal). However, this documentary practice is inherited by the successors of Pedro IV, who personally continue to adorn the L of the place name with a crown at the time of the subscription of parchments and royal papers, as confirmed by the examination of the inks. The objective of this Communication is, therefore, to contribute to the studies of diplomatic semiotics by analyzing this phenomenon and defining its executive practice, its time limits, its legal Diplomatist value, with the analysis of the original documents conserved in the first place in the archives of the old Kingdom of Sardinia, and in other archives of the Crown of Aragon.

CV: He has a degree in Political Science - political historical management at the University of Cagliari and obtained the Diploma of Archivistics, Paleography and Diplomatics at the Cagliari State Archive in 2007. He worked as an archivist for almost ten years in a municipal archive. In 2018 He won the competition for State Archivist Official of the Ministry of Culture of the Italian Republic, taking service in an archival Superintendency where he deal in particular with personal and family private archives, reorganization of archival collections and the study of individual documents of the medieval and modern ages.

Since 2017 he has been a Diplomatics teacher in one of the 17 Archival Paleography and Diplomatics schools of the Ministry of Culture of the Italian Republic, where he has in charge, among other things, of deepening the study of the Catalan-Aragonese chancellery.

Luis Felipe Vélez Pérez (Universidad Nacional de Colombia) – “Diplomática y sigilografía en los protocolos de escribanos de la ciudad de Rionegro durante la Primera República de la Nueva Granada, 1810-1816” – online Zoom

The formation of government juntas in America during the period of the monarchical crisis and the occupation of Spanish territory by Napoleon's troops from 1808 had an important effect on the diplomatic and sigilography of the First Republic of New Granada (1810 -1816). Not only were institutions created, proclamations issued, government and justice reorganized, and autonomy and independence declared, but it was also necessary to support the different political changes through diplomatic formulas and the marking of official documents with seals, shields and different inscriptions.

This text analyzes the decisive moments and the most substantial changes that occurred during this period, in relation to the diplomatic formulas of notary public protocols and the use of sealed paper in these documents in the city of Rionegro, as it is one of the centers most determining urban factors in the process of political emancipation of the province of Antioquia (Colombia). However, other documents in addition to the protocols were reviewed, such as town hall minutes, edicts, proclamations, and reports, to understand more clearly the sequences of political changes and their reflection in diplomacy and sigilography.

The study of notary protocols during the period between the formation of the Superior Provincial Government Board of Antioquia (1810) and the restoration of the monarchy by Colonel Francisco Warleta in this territory (1816) reveals how sigilography was decisive at the time. In which the definitive rupture with respect to the monarchy was declared, since the seals and shields had to give public faith of the independent government. Likewise, the forms of the protocols incorporated a new semantics of law and authority, as they passed from royal power to state power. Also in this sense, the concepts of citizen, senate, department and republic temporarily replaced, although with an almost justifiable vagueness, old notions entrenched in the forms, such as the power of His Majesty, the condition of neighbor, the quality of gift and the affiliation to a certain council, among other aspects.

Finally, the arrival of Colonel Warleta as representative of the royal power to Rionegro and the province of Antioquia in April 1816, meant the restoration of the pre-revolutionary order, as well as the restoration of the old formulas of law in the protocols and the use of paper again, sealed with the royal insignia. The monarch Ferdinand VII once again extended his power and his sovereignty through symbols and representations on paper, as well as diplomatic inscriptions on official documents.

Keywords: Rionegro, diplomatic, sigilography, First Republic, protocols, public faith

CV: Historian and Master in History from the National University of Colombia, Medellín Campus, and teacher with occasional links to the subjects Paleography and Diplomatics and History of Colombia II of the same institution. He has worked on issues related to the colonial period and independence in the province of Antioquia, mainly on aspects related to cultural history. His master's work dealt with the study of religious festivals in Medellín precisely in the transition from the colony to the republic. In addition, he has worked on aspects of local history in the Antioquia province for the 18th

and 19th centuries. His closeness to Paleography has led him to openly take courses for the public on this discipline.

Friday 12th May

Session IV: Sigillography and Codicology

Keynote – Laurent Macé (University of Toulouse, France) - “ Un prélat dans un cercle de plomb. La bulle épiscopale dans la Provence rhodanienne (XIIe-XIIIe siècle)”

The use of the wax cake to immortalize the mark of the sigillant is characteristic of medieval sigillography. It should not, however, mask the use of another material, lead, which is not only attested in the chancellery and administration of the Byzantine Empire, but also in certain regions of the Christian West, notably in a large space located on either side of the Rhône corridor. At the crossroads of various influences (Germanic, Italian, pontifical) that we must try to circumscribe, this area experienced, in the second part of the 12th century, an important development of sealing by molybdobubbles, both on the part of the civil authorities and of from the ecclesiastical authorities. It is this last practice within the bishoprics that we will attempt to present and characterize on the basis of a few examples which will make it possible to take into consideration the areas of contact and exchanges which exist between the various actors who wish to manifest their power in this land often disputed between princes and representatives of the Church.

CV: Professor of medieval history at the University of Toulouse-Jean Jaurès (FRAMESPA laboratory), Laurent Macé has multiplied for two decades studies on sigillography in a very large South of France, from the Garonne to the Rhône. If his main line of research has developed around the dynasty of the counts of Toulouse (The majesty and the cross. The seals of the house of the counts of Toulouse (12th-13th century), Toulouse, 2018) as well as on other princely houses (Mirror games. The princely seal in the Middle Ages (XIth-XIVth century), Toulouse, 2021), many case studies have been presented in various scientific events (for the most recent: Medieval sigillography in Catalonia and in Mediterranean Europe. Comparative Studies, Barcelona-Naples, November 2022) as well as with the French Society of Heraldry and Sigillography of which he is a member (editorial advisor, reading committee).

Justina Sipaviciute – “Forgery of seals and stamps in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the 16th-18th centuries”

The legislation related to seals and the seals themselves were different in each state and in different historical periods. As Andrea Stieldorf, a German historian has put it very vividly in her book, by sealing a document a seal holder would assume long-term obligations, but notwithstanding the great significance of a seal, there was no global seal legislation that would be uniformly applied and defined in a written document, a kind of "Constitution of Sphragistics". Some regulations have been found that controlled what kind of documents could bear a seal and by whom and when they could be stamped, although they were period - or region - specific and thus possibly different. In order to learn about these regulations and norms, the practice of seal use is analyzed by looking at documents sealed by a specific group of persons from a specific region over a selected time period. In this paper, the concept of seal legislation is defined by examining the following five points: 1. Region: the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. 2. Seals: nobility and seals used in courts¹. 3. Period: 16th-18th centuries. 4. Key criterion: the seals and stamps forgery. The correlation between law and practice. To examine the legal norms of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania that regulated the use seals and most importantly, to establish how these norms were implemented in practice, i.e. whether the legal provisions were actually implemented in real life. 5. Law: The Statutes of Lithuania² and the Diet Constitutions.

CV: Justina Sipavičiūtė hold a Bachelor's degree of History (2013) - Vilnius University, Faculty of History. A Master's degree of History (2015) - Vilnius University, Faculty of History with the thesis "Seals of the land court in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the 16th-18th c.". From 2015 to 2020 she was a PhD student at Vilnius University and the Lithuanian Institute of History, with the theme "The Seal in Courts of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the 16th–18th c." PhD thesis successfully defended in 2020. (Humanities Science, History and Archaeology).

In 2019 she was awarded a scholarship from the Research Council of Lithuania for my academic achievements.

She participated on many conferences and research publications.

Sofia Orsino (University of Ca' Foscari Venice, Italy) – “Logical manuscripts from the Latin 12th century and how to describe them. Challenges and perspectives”.

This talk belongs to the ERC project “Polyphonic Philosophy: Logic in the Long Twelfth Century (c.1070-1220)”. This project studies all existing manuscripts of 12th-century Latin logical commentaries (that is to say, commentaries on: Porphyry’s *Isagoge*; Aristotle’s *Categories* and *De interpretatione*; and Boethius’ *De divisione*, *De differentiis topicis*, *De syllogismis categoricis* and *De syllogismis hypotheticis*). From a codicological and paleographical point of view, these are little-studied manuscripts. So far, they have been approached mainly by scholars interested in texts: it is the first time these manuscripts are fully studied with an eye to both content and material facts. The aim of my talk is to share some of the first outcomes of my research on this kind of books. The manuscripts I am considering are about 40, and normally date to the second half of the 12th century, at least. Also, each commentary is entirely self-standing, that is, it is separate from the text it is supposed to comment on. Twelfth-century Latin logical manuscripts share many features. They show a sober – or even poor – appearance; they are small-to-medium-sized books, written in two columns, without any form of fine decoration. Also, they seem to be copied by expert but not professional scribes, in a *minuta* or *minutissima* transitional script with a *caroline* basis (*pregothica*, in *Derolez* terminology). All in all, they seem to be scholars’ books, which were made for personal purposes. The composition of books is another engaging issue. The manuscripts may be divided into three groups, according to their structures: (1) small manuscripts worked by one main copyist in one go (for instance, Padua, *Biblioteca Universitaria* 2087; Milan, *Archivio della Basilica di Sant’Ambrogio*, M2); (2) larger manuscripts made of several production units and transmitting an ordered series of commentaries (such as Milan, *Biblioteca Ambrosiana*, M 63 sup.; sometimes these larger logical manuscripts have later been bound together with other sorts of material, for convenience: Assisi, *Biblioteca del Sacro Convento*, Fondo Antico comunale 573; Vatican City, *Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana*, Reg. Lat. 230); (3) finally, even larger ‘repositories of logic’, holding together up to 17 commentaries on the *logica vetus* (Orléans, *Bibliothèque Municipale*, 266; Paris, *Bibliothèque Nationale de France*, Lat. 13368). For each group, I will discuss some challenging case-studies, and address various possibilities for describing them.

Keywords: Logic, commentaries, schools, composite manuscripts, 12th century.

CV: Postdoctoral fellow at Ca’ Foscari University of Venice, where she is working in the ERC project “Polyphonic Philosophy: Logic in the Long Twelfth Century” (p. i. professor Caterina Tarlazzi) as paleographer and codicologist. In 2022 she was admitted to the 7th International Training Course on manuscript’s issues, promoted by

SISMEL (International Society for the study of Medieval Latin Culture). In 2021 she defended her PhD dissertation in Latin Paleography at the University of Florence (at SAGAS department, under the supervision of professor Teresa De Robertis and professor Francesco Salvestrini). Her doctoral research has concerned the library of the so-called Badia of Florence of which I have drawn the catalogue of the Latin manuscripts (11th-15th centuries). She is part of the international scientific team “Ius Illuminatum” (Lisbon, NOVA School of Social Sciences and Humanities - Institute for Medieval Studies) since 2020, as associated researcher. Her main interests are Latin paleography and codicology of medieval Latin manuscripts, history of books and monastic libraries. She is currently working on the publication of the catalogue of the Latin manuscripts of the Badia of Florence for the SISMEL - Edizioni del Galluzzo publisher

Maria do Rosário Morujão (CHSC, University of Coimbra) - “Um coletor apostólico do século XIV e a sua matriz sigilar”

This communication intends to draw attention to the importance of sigillary matrices as a source for the study of sigillography and as works of goldsmiths, starting from the case of the gold matrix of the 13th century apostolic collector Geraldo Regafredo. This matrix was found a few years ago during the archaeological excavations carried out at the Machado de Castro National Museum, in Coimbra, which was the episcopal palace for centuries. A print of this matrix is known, preserved in the National Library of Portugal, affixed to a letter confirming the payment of tithes to the Pope in 1330. It was precisely in that 1330s that Geraldo Regafredo appeared in Portugal in the role of apostolic collector, as well as as procurator of the bishop of Coimbra, having received various ecclesiastical benefits in that diocese. This unusual example, in which the matrix and impression of a medieval seal are known at the same time, will allow a reflection on the circulation of seals in the geographical space of the medieval West, the use of gold in the manufacture of sigil matrices, and the importance of valuing and studying these objects, which are so often forgotten and unidentified in museum collections or archives.

Keywords – seal – sigil matrix – Middle Ages – apostolic collector

CV – Graduated in History in 1987 at the Faculty of Letters of the University of Coimbra with 17 values. Master in Medieval History from the Faculty of Letters of the University of Porto in 1992, with the classification of Very Good. PhD in History of the Middle Ages in 2005 by the University of Coimbra, with Distinction and Praise

unanimously. Assistant at the Faculty of Letters of the University of Coimbra between 1993 and 2005, Assistant Professor at the same Faculty since that date, integrated in the Department of History, European Studies, Archeology and Arts.

Integrated member of the Center for the History of Society and Culture at the University of Coimbra and collaborator of the Center for the Study of Religious History at the Catholic University of Portugal.

Member of several scientific organizations, among which the Commission Internationale de Diplomatie, the SIGILLVM: Network for Research Seals and Sealing: History, Art, Preservation, the Sociedad Española de Ciencias y Técnicas Historiográficas stand out due to their connection to the theme of the proposed communication and the Société Française d'Héraldique et Sigillographie.

Author of multiple publications, including books, book chapters and scientific articles, including more than a fortnight addressing topics of sigillography.

Session V: Archives

Keynote – Jorge Janeiro (Director of Distrital Archive of Évora, Portugal) – “Arquivística: de ciência auxiliar a ciência interdisciplinar”

Archives result from the informational production recorded by natural and legal persons over time. Alongside the practical component, a whole theoretical edifice has been erected in recent centuries, whose horizon is far from being reached. The growing historicist perspective that dominated historiography since the 18th century placed archives in a subsidiary place in relation to History as a discipline or science. Archives “helped” History. However, in recent decades, archival science has been responsible for providing archives with theoretical and methodological tools that place them as protagonists in their own right. Today, archives are crucial for the study of societies. Access, the state of conservation of documents, archival treatment, digital preservation and management of archive systems are key issues for understanding communities, namely the degree of democracy and manipulation of collective memory. Archival science has also been pushed towards interdisciplinarity. Historical archival science is one of these examples, seeking, through a retrospective analysis, to value the social role of archives and use them as essential testimonies for the understanding of societies by considering them as social constructions. This effervescence makes archives active agents in shaping the future, and should therefore be the object of extensive study.

Keywords: files; archival; auxiliary science; interdisciplinarity

CV: Jorge Janeiro – Born in Moura in 1983, he is married and has 4 children. Graduated in History (2005), postgraduate (2007) and Master (2009) in Information and Documentation Sciences from the Faculty of Social and Human Sciences of Universidade Nova de Lisboa. PhD candidate in Contemporary History at the University of Évora. Holder of the Advanced Studies Course in Public Management by the National Institute of Administration (2009). Master in Public Administration from the University Institute of Lisbon (2011). Holder of the Diploma of Specialization in Public Policy (2013) and the FORGEP (2016) by the National Institute of Administration. History Intern at Oeiras City Council (2006). Consultant in the field of archives at Universidade Nova de Lisboa (2007-2009). Senior technician at the Directorate-General for Information Technology and Support for Tax and Customs Services (2009-2010), in the area of computer security, and at the Directorate-General for Books, Archives and Libraries (2010-2014), in the support area the administration. Director of the Évora District Archive since 2014. In addition to managing this Service, he has participated in several DGLAB projects and developed an intense activity to boost the Alentejo-District of Évora Archives Network. Author of studies on History, Public Administration and Archival Science.

Ana Margarida Dias da Silva (University of Coimbra) – “Reconstruir o Cartório da Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Coimbra gaveta a gaveta (século XVI a XIX)”

The Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Coimbra, founded in 1500 by decree of D. Manuel on September 12, was ordered “for the repair, support, and redemption of poor, sick, and ashamed prisoners”. Lay institution, of royal protection and Catholic religious spirit, which attended to different situations and forms of poverty: sick, poor, condemned, young orphans and widows, with or without children, continues in activity 523 years later.

The archive of the Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Coimbra preserves documentation that allows studying the foundation and evolution of the institution, knowing who its leaders, brothers and workers were, what heritage it accumulated and preserved, the social action provided to the poor, the sick, travellers, women, the dead and the exposed, religious action and the relationships established with other institutions in the city of Coimbra and throughout the national territory.

From an archival perspective, not as a technique or an auxiliary instrument of History, but as an applied discipline of Information Science, the organic-functional study

is fundamental for understanding information flows and contextualizing information in relation to organs, services/use and memory.

For the reconstitution work of the Notary of the Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Coimbra, from the 16th to the 19th centuries, the starting point is the Inventories of the notary and also codices and loose documents that, often, give us information, in a note or in the margin, of that were in the “Almario 2nd drawer 4th”, in the “Almario 2nd en sima”, “In the same box 2nd”, in the “Almario 3rd drawer 6th”, or “board in the dispatch box”.

The reconstitution of the Registry will allow us to understand the organizational strategies chosen by the Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Coimbra, which will be useful for the elaboration of the Classification Table of the institution's archive in the 21st century.

CV: PhD in Information Science from the Faculty of Arts of the University of Coimbra, Master in Information and Documentation Sciences, specialization area in archives from the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities of the Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Master in Contemporary History from the Faculty of Arts of the University of Coimbra, Graduated in History, variant of History of Art by the Faculty of Letters of the University of Coimbra.

He worked in numerous public and private archives in the city of Coimbra, namely, Archive of the University of Coimbra, Archive of the Confraria da Rainha Santa Isabel, Archive of the Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Coimbra, Archive of the Venerable Third Order of Penitence of S. Francisco da Cidade of Coimbra and, currently, Archive of the Department of Life Sciences of the Faculty of Science and Technology of the University of Coimbra.

Montserrat Andrea Báez Hernández (University of Teramo/KU Leuven) – “Desiderosi di avere il corpo di un S. Martire...The Archivio Storico del Vicariato di Roma, the archival source for the research of corpi santi donations from Rome to America, 1850-1890” - Online zoom

In 1578 the Roman catacombs, underground burials from the Early Christian era, were rediscovered. Thousands of human remains were found inside its loculi and were assumed to be early Christian martyrs, afterwards named Catacomb Saints or corpi santi. In 1668 the sacred Congregation of Indulgences and Relics established the signa martirii to distinguish the tombs of those believed to be martyrs: a palm leaf or arrows drawn on the tomb stone and the presence of the vas sanguinis. This abundance of relics caused an

international phenomenon of translation that began in the sixteenth century and lasted until the second half of the nineteenth century, when it was finally forbidden. The corpi santi were granted to the petitioners by the Pope throughout the Cardinal Vicar of Rome and the Cardinal Custodian of the Holy Relics. Therefore, the first step to achieve a donation was to send a written request to the Cardinal Vicar of Rome: a letter explaining why it was necessary to obtain a Roman martyr. Even though these relics were given under similar bureaucratic conditions, the purposes and needs behind their acquisition responded to the social context of the variety of territories where the applicants came from. These letters are nowadays preserved in the Archivio Storico de Vicariato, Rome, Italy. The purpose of this communication is to present, throughout selected cases of corpi santi donations to America, the importance of the Archivio Storico del Vicariato as the main archival source and starting point for the research of these donations to the Christian world, with a special interest in the martyrs given during the second half of the Nineteenth century. To achieve that, this communication will focus on certain cases of donations made to Mexico, Argentina, Uruguay, and Chile between 1850-1890, whose documentary data was located in the aforementioned archive.

Keywords: Italian Archive, Rome, Corpi santi, Americ

CV: Master in Art History from the National Autonomous University of Mexico, Bachelor of History from the Autonomous University of Puebla, Mexico, and academic exchange in History from the University of Concepción, Chile. Main lines of research: social and political conditions regarding the circulation of relics from the Roman catacombs between Europe and America, and relics and images in Novohispanic Christianity. She has presented lectures at national and international conferences in the United States, Belgium, Italy, and Spain; and published peer-reviewed papers in international journals on the topic. Editor and author of numerous articles related to the artistic and historic heritage of Puebla, Mexico. She holds 10 years of experience in the management of art collections and curatorship. Among her leading positions are the Head of Collection of the Museum of Art and History of Guanajuato (2017-2020) and the Head of the Curatorship Department of Museos Puebla (2020-2021).

Session VI: Agents and chanceries

Keynote - Carmen del Camiño Martínez (University of Seville, Spain) – “Agentes, cancellerías y escritura. Algunas reflexiones”.

Reflexiones en torno al papel que, en determinados contextos históricos y en determinadas cancellerías, han desempeñado los protagonistas de la actividad de producción documental en relación a los modelos gráficos utilizados y a la introducción de nuevas tendencias gráficas, así como al recurso a especiales artificios cancellerescos o a la ausencia de estos.

CV: Catedrática de Ciencias y Técnicas Historiográficas en el Departamento de Historia Medieval y Ciencias y Técnicas Historiográficas de la Universidad de Sevilla.

Ha centrado su investigación fundamentalmente en el campo de la Paleografía abarcando las distintas etapas y los distintos modelos gráficos de la historia de la escritura en la península Ibérica, desde el reino visigodo, Alta y Baja Edad Media, llegando en la Edad Moderna hasta el siglo XVIII, así como la difusión de estos modelos en Hispanoamérica. Dentro de los posibles ámbitos de uso de la escritura, ha preferido el de las escrituras documentales y su desarrollo en las distintas instituciones de poder (real, concejil, episcopal, capitular) y en el ámbito notarial tanto laico (escribanos públicos) como eclesiástico (notarios apostólicos) así como las escrituras del ámbito privado y de los escribientes no profesionales. Miembro del Comité Internacional de Paléographie Latine. Ha sido Presidente de la Sociedad Española de Ciencias y Técnicas Historiográficas de 2017 a 2021.

Adrián Ares Legaspi (University of Zaragoza, Spain) - “La escribanía del "bispado de Tuy da parte de Portugal": organización, componentes y funcionamiento” – online Zoom.

When in 1381 several canons from the cathedral of Tui left the chapter house to settle in Valença do Minho, with the Avignon Schism as a backdrop and the support of the crowns of Castile and Portugal for two different popes, it was created in the northwest peninsular a complex legal space, in which borders of various kinds overlap: political, ecclesiastical, administrative... From this moment, and until its integration into the Archdiocese of Braga, the territory known as O entre Minho e Lima had a " Bishop of Tuy" or “Perpetuum Non-Spiritual and Temporary Bishop Administrator of the Bishopric of Tuy from Portugal” as responsible for the ecclesiastical organization.

From then on, this authority issued diplomas from multiple places in the area (Valença do Minho, Viana do Castelo, Caminha, Monção...) on a recurring basis and for

very diverse purposes. However, was it used for this purpose by a proper chancery –and independent from Tudense– or should we speak of a documentary issuance office of a different nature? Responding to this question is the main objective of this research in which, from the methodology of diplomatics -and to a lesser extent paleography-, we will address various aspects related to this discipline.

In the first place, we will study which were the individuals in charge of the deed tasks that acted at the service of said bishop, verifying if they formed a hierarchical organization or if they exercised temporarily. Secondly, we will analyze whether these professionals had a specific assignment of functions and what was within the documentary issuance process developed in this office. Finally, we will examine other socio-professional issues of these individuals, such as their geographical origin, their training or their *cursus honorum*, to verify how the transfer or mobility of writing agents between different dioceses -or even the previous stay in institutions established in other territories Europeans, such as the Avignon curia – affected the chancelleries of this territory.

In short, we will verify whether or not there was a chancery at the service of the bishop or the perpetual administrator of the bishopric of Tui in O Entre Minho e Lima in the fifteenth century, also analyzing whether there were influences - that is, whether the different dimensions of The border also had some practical effect in the documentary sphere – between this and the offices in Tudense and Bracaraense as regards the structure, composition and operation of this office.

Keywords: O Between Minho and Lima, Tui, documentary border, notarized

CV: PhD in History from the University of Seville with a thesis on the graphic culture of Santiago de Compostela in the 15th and 16th centuries, he is currently a PhD Associate Professor in the area of Historiographical Sciences and Techniques at the National University of Distance Education. Previously, he was a professor at the University of Zaragoza and responsible for several postdoctoral research projects (University of Seville and University of Santiago de Compostela), as well as a member of various projects and research groups. The main lines of work that he develops are framed in the history of writing in the Crown of Castile, the production of documents and books in the Middle Ages and the social diffusion of writing. He has also been interested in the late medieval writings of the Crown of Aragon and the Archbishopric of Braga. He has participated in multiple conferences and is the author of publications related to paleography, diplomacy and codicology, for which he has obtained the national research

awards. *I Premio de Investigación en Historia Patrimonio documental y archivos Antonio García Rodríguez y el IX Premio a Jóvenes Investigadores en Ciencias y Técnicas Historiográficas.*

João Costa (CHAM – University Nova of Lisbon, Portugal) – “Das letras à política. Os tabeliães de Palmela e Setúbal na Idade Média”.

Men of Letters and Letters guarantee, through their work, the functioning of institutions, of society and, by this means, of the current regime itself. From its existence and its calculation, it is possible to assess the demographic, economic and political dynamics of a place. His pen governs the lives of the simple – in the language of Garcia da Orta – and the privileged, shaping them on paper or parchment the possession of land, movable and immovable property, registering their prerogatives and rights, and imposing on them various duties and burdens, including tax, military and religious, safeguarding even their soul in the post mortem. History has always shown us the buoyancy of individuals with literate culture between the various exercises of the *res publica*. Notaries were no exception. We could even say that in the definition of his work there will be this permeability between service to the community and the exercise of public power – not least because his action as a notary public is carried out in municipal houses. In this context, we intend to return to “our” Medieval Palmela, reminding and updating the paths of these men of letters between the 13th and 16th centuries, but this time analyzing them together with the data already available for the neighboring village. of Setúbal, in the same period. We will try to trace the individual paths of these central characters in the medieval construction of this territory on the south bank of the Tagus, perceiving the logic of institutional belonging – oscillating between councils and the Order of Santiago – and geographic jurisdiction – which touched, from time to time, the municipality of Sesimbra itself –, and seeking to answer a question that we left open in 2016, about the existence, or not, of local dynasties in this art, monopolizing the writing and validation of documents in this region.

Keywords Notary public; Order of Santiago; Palmela; Setubal

CV: João Costa (Setúbal, 1986). Researcher at CHAM/NOVA and CEH-NOVA. Sub-coordinator of the research group “Information, Reading and Forms of Writing” (CHAM). PhD in Medieval History from NOVA/FCSH (2016), with the thesis “O espaço e as gentes (séculos XII-XVI)”. Research assistant in several international projects: “Açúcar em Águas revoltas: cristãos-novos e judeus. Brasil, Portugal e Holanda e o

comércio do açúcar – 1595-1618” (2010-2011), “Portugal in the Sea of Oman (2008-2017)”); and “Portugal and UAE. Then and now (2017 Research has focused mainly, for the medieval period, on the territory of the Setúbal peninsula (Palmela, Sesimbra and Aldeia Galega do Ribatejo) and, for the Modern period, on the Near East (Arabic Peninsula). Currently responsible for the projects: “A Misericórdia de Aldeia Galega do Ribatejo, das origens à implantação da República” (promoting entity: Misericórdia de Montijo); “Inventário de Fontes para a História de Lagoa” (entidade promotora: Câmara Municipal de Lagoa). Currently working as a researcher hired by the National Archives of Abu Dhabi, in the context of historical research on the History of the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula. Works already edited: *Os Forais de Setúbal – 1249-1514* (2015); *A Misericórdia de Aldeia Galega do Ribatejo. 1571-1910*, vol. I (2020); *Lagoa nos Arquivos e Bibliotecas Portuguesas* (2022).

Marcin Sumowski (Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, Poland) – “A Long Life of the Accounting Book. Medieval Accounts of Toruń Churches from Writing Down to Electronic Edition”.

The purpose of the presentation is an analysis of how accounting materials were utilised in the chancellery of a medieval town and their subsequent fate. The problem will be presented on the example of numerous surviving accounts from SS. Johns’ Church in Toruń (Prussia, present day Poland). They span a long period of time, from the late 14th to mid-16th centuries. These sources are characterized by great diversity, both as regards their content and form. This is because they include rental inventories, records of payments and lists of income and expenses. However, from a paleographic and diplomatic perspective, the way they were kept and their external construction, which depended on the variability of the content, were their most significant features.

Church accounts were kept by lay town officials, known as churchwardens (*vitrici, kirchenveter*). They usually were the ones who made the entries. Because of the long time span over which the entries were made, we have a wide variety of different handwritings. This is particularly evident in rent payment registers, where annual annotations of payment were made for many years. The analysis of this material allows us to observe variability in continuity.

Yet another aspect is the physical construction of the accounts. The churchwardens would prepare them for reporting purposes, probably based on previous notes, and present them to the town council. This resulted in the creation of paper sections, which often covered a year or several years in office. During the period of organizing the archives in the 18th-19th centuries, they were combined into archival units, often without chronological order and quite haphazardly. The change of classification marks in the 1970s had even more significant impact on the use of these materials, as these units were excluded from the set of municipal ledgers and transferred to church sources. This change probably caused the archive users to start considering these sources as ecclesiastical, and as a result they were not widely used in the study of the town's history. It was only in recent years that a scientific edition of these sources has been made, combined with electronic publication. Among other things, such edition was intended to restore the original layout of the accounts.

The fate of the Toruń accounts is thus a good example of heterogeneity and variability of the form of historical sources. Their long history under changing conditions and constant internal and external reconstruction give us an insight to the 'life' dynamics of the of late medieval sources - from their creation to the use by historians.

Keywords: accounts, parish church, codicology, digital editing

CV: His research is focused on the lower medieval clergy and their relationship with the society, as well as the editing of historical sources. He received his doctoral degree in 2018. He has received scholarships from the Lanckoroński Foundation (2018, 2020), the Polish Historical Mission in Würzburg (2013, 2014, 2015, 2017) and the Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz in Berlin (2014). In 2018, he completed a research internship at the Institut für vergleichende Städtegeschichte in Münster. He led two projects of the National Science Centre projects and is a member of several research teams. Winner of the START scholarship from the Foundation for Polish Science (2018). In 2021, he received a scholarship from the Minister of Education and Science for outstanding young scientists.

He has published a number of articles in recognized Polish scientific journals and two books. The latest book titled *Duchowni i mieszczanie. Kler niższy w społeczeństwie późnośredniowiecznych miast pruskich* [*Clergy and Townsfolk. The Lower Clergy in the Society of Late Medieval Prussian Towns*] was released in 2022.

Closing session – Manuel Salamanca Lopez (University Complutense of Madrid, Spain) – “When History needs to be written: the “green book” by Marcelino de Vergara”.

On 24 May 1715, it was proposed that a compendium should be written to clarify the panorama of the commissions and charitable trusts of Madrid. This work would see the light of day on 12 January 1722, and an enlarged 19th century copy has come down to us. The green book, named because of the colour of its binding, is an unrivalled source of information on the history of Madrid, as it doesn't only focus on the tasks that each commission was responsible for and its way of acting, as well as providing information to reconstruct the proceedings in which they participated, directly or indirectly, but it also reveals a multitude of aspects relating to the daily life of the people of Madrid from the Middle Ages until the beginning of the 19th century. All this without forgetting the process of development of the work, which turned Martín Marcelino de Vergara, secretary of the Council, into an improvised researcher. Not for nothing, he noted the documentation he consulted, in addition to preserving the draft on which he based the wording of the final text of the work, which, logically, ended up being different from the original.

CV: Manuel Joaquín Salamanca López holds a PhD in History, was awarded an extraordinary doctorate prize and, at present, is associate professor in the area of Historiographic Sciences and Techniques at the Complutense University of Madrid, coordinator of the Master's degree in Written Historical Heritage (UCM) and manager of the UCM Virtual Campus.

He has enjoyed more than 20 mobility stays under the Erasmus programme and international agreements. He has organised and taught more than 35 national and international online courses, more than 30 face-to-face courses in national and international institutions outside the UCM and more than 20 postgraduate courses at the Complutense University of Madrid.

In the field of teaching innovation, he has been director of four projects and member of another five; author and co-author of more than 15 national and international articles and monographs; organiser and speaker at more than 50 national and international conferences and seminars, and has given nearly 30 teacher training courses.

Regarding his research work, he has published, as editor, author and co-author, close to 100 articles and monographs in national and international journals and publishing houses. He has directed 14 research projects and has been a member of 18. He has

participated as a speaker in nearly 100 conferences and has been keynote speaker at ten conferences and at 30 seminars or lecture series. He has been the director of 12 international conferences and a member of the scientific committee of 10 conferences.