

Noble Tomo de continer teblarons de l'ho.
no principio algunas cosas de filosofia.



Geometria ē anstretice ofecur
posteriores ordinis

roz ī magnitudinibz de fuyunt.
tne anstreticaz interposuit.

de anstretica expediūq. id qñes īpm

Diuiditur aut geometria ī theorica, coru

magnitudinis īuestigat sllō & rōne īpādm

recta linea apta nata ē ēē basīs t'anguli

circuli p'hor asūptuz. p' omēs rectaz lineaz

metruz duoz circuloz. Pratica uī que n

īuestigat a te p' instrumento. Et sub diuop

planimetia & polimetia. Quaz p'ma ē dem

nuz. 2^a de mensura fāde planoz. 3^a de mē

strumenta q' in h'g mensurandibz defūiūt

duz. astrolabiu. armilla nauicla. & torqu

quaz de magnitudine demonstrāq. sūt pe

equalitas. & īequalitas. regularitas. & īrē

lilitas. & īgnēsūmilitas. Et v'tales

te asb'is. solent fieri altercatōes. s' hoc ad

ltatē. Supono it' p'ncipia demonstratōis

diffinīōes. p'posīōes īmediatas. qm p'

nd h'nt alias priores ex quibz demonstrāti

poni h'nt ī qualibz stā. h'g. n. p'ncipia

l' maxima p'posīō ad hoc p'mū reducentur

ī geometria que dicuntur

Alho

geom

coru

et

assuue

pater.

Et sub

diuop

et

petuuus.

repta

habeas

et bñdicat

et

et

et

et

et

et

et

et

et

et

et

et

et

et

et

In primis q
nbi offerimus
pro ecclia tua
sancta catholi
ca. quā paci
care custodire
adunare & rege
re digneris to
to orbe terrarū
vna cū famu
lo tuo papa
nro. N. et an
nitate nro. N.
et rege nro. N.
et omnibus
orthodoxis at
q catholice et
apostolice fidei
cultoribus.

IV INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE PALAEOGRAPHY AND DIPLOMATICS

Resumos / Abstracts

WWW.PDCONGRESS.UEVORA.PT

ORGANIZATION



FUNDING



SUPPORT



CULTURA



BIBLIOTECA
NACIONAL
DE PORTUGAL



BIBLIOTECA
PÚBLICA DE EVORA

SESSÃO DE ABERTURA /OPENING SESSION

Dominique Stutzmann (Institut de Recherche et d'Histoire des Textes - CNRS; Honorary Professor (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin))

“AI, Image Analysis, and Medieval Manuscripts”

The integration of artificial intelligence and computational image analysis is transforming the disciplines of paleography, codicology, and diplomatics. Machine learning algorithms now enable automated transcription of historical scripts, writer identification across manuscript collections, named entity recognition and linking, detection of textual layouts, and identification of decorative elements with increasing accuracy. These tools facilitate the systematic study of writing practices across temporal and geographical boundaries.

However, this technological revolution demands critical examination of methodological biases, black-box effects, and epistemological implications for historical research. Drawing on large-scale projects analyzing Books of Hours for automated cataloging and codicological features, French royal chancery registers for handwriting recognition and named entity detection, and representations of written artifacts in manuscript illuminations to better understand the symbolics of the written word, this presentation interrogates fundamental challenges: How do training datasets shape algorithmic outputs and perpetuate scholarly assumptions? Can we ensure traceability when neural networks make decisions through opaque processes? Can computational models capture the nuanced human decisions embedded in medieval writing? How do we train future historians and archivists with new literacies combining traditional auxiliary sciences with critical data science skills?

By combining human expertise with machine capabilities, and through critical engagement and reflexive practices, we can develop hybrid approaches that honor disciplinary rigor while embracing transformative technological possibilities.

Keywords artificial intelligence, image analysis, books of hours, writer identification

PALEOGRAFIA/PALEOGRAPHY

João Alves Dias (FCSH-UNL, CHAM – Centro de Humanidades, Centro de Estudos Históricos – UNL)

"Os paleotipográficos em Portugal : da passagem do manuscrito ao impresso, reflexos da prática da escrita"

Quando nos deparamos com um texto manuscrito medieval temos a tendência para dizer que os nossos antepassados não tinham regras ao escrever.

Constituirá essa premissa uma verdade?

Se se tentar observar, estudar e interpretar, os textos que os paleotipógrafos interpretaram ao reescreverem o que encontravam manuscrito numa nova escrita, agora com tipos, talvez se consiga reencontrar as regras perdidas...

‘Paleotypographers in Portugal: from manuscript to print, reflections on the practice of writing’

When we come across a medieval manuscript, we tend to say that our ancestors had no rules when writing.

Is this assumption true?

If we try to observe, study and interpret the texts that paleotypographers interpreted when rewriting what they found in manuscript form in a new script, now with types, we may be able to rediscover the lost rules...

Regina Jorge Villela Haüy (Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da Universidade de São Paulo)

“Para uma definição de “palavra paleográfica”: fronteiras gráficas e materialidade da escrita”

O cuidado com a fronteira de palavras na transcrição de manuscritos é fundamental para o estabelecimento de textos, sobretudo em estudos filológicos e linguísticos. Trata-se de uma decisão que transcende o nível técnico e envolve uma operação interpretativa, que mobiliza saberes especializados e atenção ao gesto gráfico. Em contextos em que os hábitos de escrita, a fluidez do traçado e os condicionamentos materiais da manuscritura interferem diretamente na segmentação lexical, impõe-se a necessidade de repensar os critérios tradicionais que orientam a leitura e a edição de textos manuscritos. Neste trabalho, propõe-se o conceito de palavra paleográfica — unidade gráfica resultante de

uma prática escritural particular, na qual se articulam, de modo singular, as escolhas ortográficas do escriba, seus gestos caligráficos e fatores materiais, como a frequência da recarga da pena e o ritmo da escrita. A proposta busca contribuir para uma abordagem integrada entre Filologia e Paleografia

Palavras-chave: palavra paleográfica; normas de transcrição; filologia; fronteira de palavras.

“Towards a definition of ‘paleographic word’: graphic boundaries and the materiality of writing”

Careful attention to word boundaries when transcribing manuscripts is essential for establishing texts, especially in philological and linguistic studies. This is a decision that transcends the technical level and involves an interpretative operation, which mobilises specialised knowledge and attention to graphic gestures. In contexts where writing habits, the fluidity of the stroke and the material constraints of handwriting directly interfere with lexical segmentation, there is a need to rethink the traditional criteria that guide the reading and editing of handwritten texts. This paper proposes the concept of the palaeographic word — a graphic unit resulting from a particular writing practice, in which the scribe's orthographic choices, calligraphic gestures and material factors, such as the frequency of pen refilling and the rhythm of writing, are uniquely articulated. The proposal seeks to contribute to an integrated approach between Philology and Palaeography.

Keywords: palaeographic word; transcription rules; philology; word boundaries.

Translated with DeepL.com (free version)

Ana Margarida Dias da Silva (CHSC - Universidade de Coimbra)

“Níveis de alfabetização dos Irmãos Terceiros Franciscanos de Coimbra a partir da análise das assinaturas autógrafas nos livros de Atas e Eleições do século XVII”

A partir das assinaturas autógrafas dos irmãos eleitos para o Conselho da Venerável Ordem Terceira da Penitência de S. Francisco de Coimbra, presentes nos livros de Atas e Eleições da fraternidade, procura-se analisar os seus níveis de alfabetização. Desenvolve-se um estudo de caso que analisa as assinaturas autógrafas, simultaneamente enquanto sinal de identificação e elemento de validação de documentos e como autorretrato gráfico do escrevente. Para a análise da literacia dos irmãos eleitos para o Conselho da

Ordem Terceira de Coimbra foram digitalizadas as todas assinaturas de todas e foi preenchido um quadro de identificação das mesmas. Após uma análise genérica de vários métodos de classificação de assinaturas, optou-se por uma metodologia que permitisse estabelecer critérios claros de identificação do nível de perícia caligráfica das religiosas, enquadrando essa perícia no contexto das normas gráficas vigentes à época. Em síntese, identificam-se quatro categorias: Elementar, Intermédio, Documental e Caligráfico. Este estudo insere-se no campo científico da Paleografia, enquanto ciência dedicada ao estudo global da história dos usos e práticas do escrito, numa abordagem sobre a função da escrita e a sua relação com a sociedade.

Palavras-Chave: Literacia, Assinatura, Paleografia, Venerável Ordem Terceira da Penitência de S. Francisco de Coimbra, Ordem Franciscana Secular

“Literacy levels of the Third Franciscan Brothers of Coimbra based on an analysis of handwritten signatures in the 17th-century Minutes and Elections books”

Based on the autograph signatures of the brothers elected to the Council of the Venerable Third Order of Penance of St. Francis of Coimbra, found in the fraternity's Minutes and Elections books, this study seeks to analyse their literacy levels. A case study is developed that analyses the autograph signatures, both as a sign of identification and an element of document validation, and as a graphic self-portrait of the writer. To analyse the literacy of the brothers elected to the Council of the Third Order of Coimbra, all signatures were digitised and an identification table was completed. After a general analysis of various methods of classifying signatures, a methodology was chosen that allowed clear criteria to be established for identifying the level of calligraphic skill of the nuns, placing this skill in the context of the graphic standards in force at the time. In summary, four categories are identified: Elementary, Intermediate, Documentary and Calligraphic. This study falls within the scientific field of Palaeography, a science dedicated to the global study of the history of the uses and practices of writing, with a focus on the function of writing and its relationship with society.

Keywords: Literacy, Signature, Palaeography, Venerável Ordem Terceira da Penitência de S. Francisco de Coimbra, Ordem Franciscana Secular

Phablo Fachin (Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da Universidade de São Paulo)

“Ler o manuscrito, formar o leitor: práticas paleográficas e inovação digital no acervo da Ordem Terceira Franciscana de São Paulo”

A formação de leitores de manuscritos históricos impõe um duplo desafio: decifrar a materialidade textual e compreender os contextos que a produziram. Esta comunicação apresenta resultados de uma experiência em andamento que busca enfrentar esse desafio por meio do estudo e da difusão do acervo da Venerável Ordem Terceira de São Francisco da Penitência da Cidade de São Paulo, Brasil. Reunindo cerca de 18 mil manuscritos datados dos séculos XVII ao XX, esse conjunto documental — composto por registros administrativos, financeiros e religiosos — constitui uma fonte privilegiada para a investigação da história da escrita, das práticas de letramento institucional e das relações sociais na cidade de São Paulo. O projeto, desenvolvido a partir de um acordo de cooperação assinado entre a Universidade de São Paulo e a própria Ordem Terceira, e financiado pela FAPESP (Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo), propõe uma abordagem metodológica que alia tradição paleográfica e inovação tecnológica. A comunicação discute as estratégias paleográficas adotadas, os obstáculos enfrentados na decifração dos documentos e os potenciais da articulação entre humanidades e tecnologia no campo da pesquisa documental.

Palavras-Chave: Paleografia; inovação digital; guia de leitura; Ordem Terceira Franciscana de São Paulo

“Reading manuscripts, educating readers: paleographic practices and digital innovation in the collection of the Third Franciscan Order of São Paulo”

Training readers of historical manuscripts poses a double challenge: deciphering the textual materiality and understanding the contexts that produced it. This paper presents the results of an ongoing experiment that seeks to address this challenge through the study and dissemination of the collection of the Venerable Third Order of Saint Francis of Penance of the City of São Paulo, Brazil. Bringing together some 18,000 manuscripts dating from the 17th to the 20th centuries, this documentary collection — consisting of administrative, financial, and religious records — constitutes a privileged source for researching the history of writing, institutional literacy practices, and social relations in the city of São Paulo. The project, developed under a cooperation agreement signed

between the University of São Paulo and the Third Order itself, and funded by FAPESP (São Paulo Research Foundation), proposes a methodological approach that combines paleographic tradition and technological innovation. The paper discusses the paleographic strategies adopted, the obstacles encountered in deciphering the documents, and the potential for collaboration between the humanities and technology in the field of documentary research.

Keywords: Paleography; digital innovation; reading guide; Third Franciscan Order of São Paulo

Helena Barros Pires (UCPorto)

“Abordagem Paleográfica ao Inventário dos Bens de Raiz pertencente ao Real Seminário dos Missionários Apostólicos de Vinhais”

Este artigo analisa a coexistência de diferentes tipos de escrita num conjunto de documentos, tendo como foco o Inventário dos Bens de Raiz do Real Seminário dos Missionários Apostólicos de Vinhais.

Através deste caso de estudo, procura-se observar os recursos de escrita empregues pelos escrivães transmontanos encarregues da elaboração do referido inventário. Em 20 de junho de 1834, foi publicada uma portaria que fixava as diretrizes para a arrecadação dos bens pertencentes às casas religiosas recentemente extintas, impondo a redação de inventários minuciosos e devidamente organizados.

Grande parte do património deste convento foi vendido, num contexto de profundas transformações políticas, sociais e económicas. A portaria de 4 de junho de 1834 estabelecia cinco categorias de bens a inventariar; contudo, no caso específico, algumas dessas categorias permaneceram incompletas, revelando as dificuldades e as limitações do processo. A análise das práticas escriturais presentes nestes inventários revela-se essencial para compreender não apenas os métodos administrativos em vigor na época, mas também as mutações do registo gráfico e documental que acompanharam a reforma eclesiástica. A diversidade da escrita adotada pelos escrivães espelha a necessidade de adaptação no contexto transmontano, ao mesmo tempo que evidencia a complexidade inerente à catalogação do património deste convento.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Inventário; Paleografia; Real Seminário de Vinhais

This article analyses the coexistence of different types of writing in a set of documents, focusing on the Inventory of Real Estate Assets of the Royal Seminary of Apostolic Missionaries of Vinhais.

Through this case study, we seek to observe the writing resources used by the Trás-os-Montes clerks responsible for drawing up the aforementioned inventory. On 20 June 1834, a decree was published setting out guidelines for the collection of assets belonging to recently extinct religious houses, requiring the drafting of detailed and properly organised inventories.

Much of the convent's heritage was sold off in a context of profound political, social and economic change. The decree of 4 June 1834 established five categories of assets to be inventoried; however, in this specific case, some of these categories remained incomplete, revealing the difficulties and limitations of the process. The analysis of the writing practices present in these inventories is essential to understand not only the administrative methods in force at the time, but also the changes in graphic and documentary records that accompanied the ecclesiastical reform. The diversity of writing adopted by the clerks reflects the need for adaptation in the Trás-os-Montes context, while highlighting the complexity inherent in cataloguing the heritage of this convent.

KEYWORDS: Inventory; Palaeography; Royal Seminary of Vinhais

FILOLOGIA/PHILOLOGY

Guillermo Vidal Fonseca (Univ. Extremadura)

“A Instrucción para la comprobación de la averiguación por Real Decreto de 10 de Octubre de 1749: proposta editorial e aproveitamentos para a linguística galego-portuguesa.”

Os documentos elaborados na Coroa de Castela a partir de 1760 sob o nome abreviado Comprobaciones del catastro de Ensenada consistiram numa atualização, por parte da coroa castelhana, dos dados extraídos pelo antedito cadastro uns anos antes, com a pretensão de reformar o sistema impositivo da altura. Guardados no Archivo General de Simancas (Espanha) e desde há poucos anos parcialmente digitalizados no site PARES do governo espanhol, além de ficar num lugar mais secundário do que as primeiras operações do cadastro para os estudos das ciências sociais e humanas sobre o ocidente

do Estado espanhol, o seu processo de edição permanece na atualidade praticamente inédito. Em decorrência disso, pelo geral, caso

os pesquisadores precisem tirar dados dos documentos para as suas pesquisas humanísticas, têm que extrair a informação diretamente da fonte, sem contar com uma edição fiável prévia. Esta proposta inclui dois objetivos: impulsar um modelo unificado de edição da fonte onde os critérios fiquem claros e servir de proveito para as pesquisas das distintas ciências sociais e humanas. Nesse senso, incluem-se alguns exemplos de benefícios para a pesquisa da linguística galega que traz a edição dos documentos relativos à freguesia de Portor (Galiza), na onomástica e na linguística histórica.

Palavras-chave: Edição, Comprobaciones del catastro de Ensenada, linguística, séc. XVIII.

“The Instruction for the verification of the investigation by Royal Decree of 10 October 1749: editorial proposal and applications for Galician-Portuguese linguistics.”

The documents drawn up in the Crown of Castile from 1760 onwards under the abbreviated name Comprobaciones del catastro de Ensenada consisted of an update by the Castilian crown of the data extracted from the aforementioned cadastre a few years earlier, with the aim of reforming the tax system of the time. Kept in the Archivo General de Simancas (Spain) and partially digitised a few years ago on the Spanish government's PARES website, in addition to being in a more secondary position than the first cadastre operations for social and human sciences studies on the western part of the Spanish state, its editing process remains virtually unpublished today. As a result, in general, if researchers need to extract data from the documents for their humanistic research, they have to extract the information directly from the source, without having a reliable prior edition. This proposal has two objectives: to promote a unified model for editing the source where the criteria are clear and to be useful for research in the different social sciences and humanities. In this sense, some examples of benefits for Galician linguistics research are included, such as the editing of documents relating to the parish of Portor (Galicia) in onomastics and historical linguistics.

Keywords: Editing, Comprobaciones del catastro de Ensenada, linguistics, 18th century. XVIII.

Lode Moens (KU Leuven/Università degli Studi di Milano Statale)

“Computationally preselecting philologically interesting passages: a case study of the anonymous *Hypomnesticon*”

When a long text has a lot of manuscript witnesses, the collation balance becomes a genuine methodological concern. From a practical point of view, it is impossible to collate every witness in full. A concrete example where this issue emerges is the anonymous *Hypomnesticon*, composed in the 5th–6th century as a polemic against (Semi-)Pelagian views on grace, free will, and predestination. It counts over 25,000 words across approximately 170 manuscripts, rendering a full collation for all witnesses unfeasable.

Provisional collations for the manuscripts predating the 12th century resulted in a *stemma* with three branches, clearly defined by numerous *errores significatiui*. Still, the stemmatical position of the younger manuscripts must be adequately determined, viz. whether or not they belong to one of the existing (sub)branches. A method often used to overcome this problem is working with sample collations. This consists of collating smaller portions of a long text to determine the genealogy of its manuscript witnesses. However, as of now, selecting a suitable sample often happens randomly, by choosing a number of words in e.g. the beginning, middle and end of the text. Another option, which requires a lot of time, is that the researcher first lists all *loci critici*, then identifies samples where a sufficient amount of them appears, and finally compares every possible sample to all others manually to decide which one would make the best sample. However, by using a novel computational method, I managed to achieve an equally adequate preselection of suitable samples in a more efficient and less time-consuming way.

First, I took my digital collation and had it annotated automatically. Then, I statistically calculated variation by making use of entropy, first on the level of the *locus* and then on the level of a sample of the desired length. An expert analysis of the passage or passages that resulted from these calculations still needs to verify their actual usability as samples for sample collation. However, the overall selection process is sped up considerably. By adopting a statistical and computational approach, the entire process becomes significantly more transparent: readers of the edition can reasonably assume that the samples selected through this method are indeed the most appropriate for sample

collation purposes, and that the resulting *stemma codicum* is as accurate as possible without the need to fully collate every single textual witness.

Keywords: philology, digital humanities, *stemma codicum*, textual transmission

“Pré-seleção computacional de passagens filologicamente interessantes: um estudo de caso do Hypomnesticon anónimo”

Renata Ferreira Costa (Universidade Federal de Sergipe (UFS))

“Estratigrafia Textual E Edição: As Camadas Do Manuscrito Das Memórias Para A História Da Capitania De São Vicente, De Frei Gaspar Da Madre De Deus ”

O manuscrito original de imprensa das *Memórias para a História da Capitania de São Vicente*, do historiador brasileiro Frei Gaspar da Madre de Deus, conservado na Academia de Ciências de Lisboa, constitui um objeto fundamental para os estudos filológicos, sobretudo no que tange à análise de sua estratigrafia textual. Trata-se de um documento que revela ao menos duas camadas distintas de escritura: de um lado, o texto original das *Memórias*, redigido por Frei Gaspar em 1786; de outro, as intervenções realizadas pelo ouvidor de Cuiabá e sócio da Academia, Diogo de Toledo Lara e Ordonhes. Essas duas camadas se sobrepõem no manuscrito e evidenciam a tensão entre o gesto autoral e o gesto editorial, permitindo uma leitura crítica do processo de produção, revisão e circulação da obra. A primeira camada, de natureza autógrafa, é marcada pelo esforço erudito de Frei Gaspar em construir uma narrativa historiográfica que resgatasse as origens da Capitania de São Vicente e de parte significativa do território meridional do Brasil colonial. Já a segunda camada textual é constituída pelas modificações feitas por Diogo Ordonhes, responsável por levar o manuscrito original do Brasil a Portugal, e cuja atuação extrapola o mero papel de revisor. O estudo filológico desse manuscrito, ao identificar essas camadas textuais, permite compreender não apenas o processo de escrita de Frei Gaspar, mas também as práticas editoriais e os critérios de legibilidade e autoridade textual impostos por instituições científicas no fim do século XVIII. A análise estratigráfica evidencia como o texto se transformou materialmente em resposta a diferentes agentes e instâncias de mediação.

Palavras-chave: Filologia. Crítica Textual. Estratigrafia Textual. Frei Gaspar da Madre de Deus.

“Textual Stratigraphy and Editing: The Layers of the Manuscript of Memoirs for the History of the Captaincy of São Vicente, by Friar Gaspar da Madre de Deus”

The original manuscript of *Memórias para a História da Capitania de São Vicente*, by Brazilian historian Friar Gaspar da Madre de Deus, preserved at the Lisbon Academy of Sciences, is a fundamental object for philological studies, especially with regard to the analysis of its textual stratigraphy. It is a document that reveals at least two distinct layers of writing: on the one hand, the original text of the *Memórias*, written by Frei Gaspar in 1786; on the other, the interventions made by the ombudsman of Cuiabá and member of the Academy, Diogo de Toledo Lara e Ordonhes. These two layers overlap in the manuscript and highlight the tension between the authorial gesture and the editorial gesture, allowing for a critical reading of the process of production, revision, and circulation of the work. The first layer, of an autographic nature, is marked by Friar Gaspar's scholarly effort to construct a historiographical narrative that would rescue the origins of the Captaincy of São Vicente and a significant part of the southern territory of colonial Brazil. The second textual layer consists of modifications made by Diogo Ordonhes, who was responsible for taking the original manuscript from Brazil to Portugal, and whose role went beyond that of a mere reviser. The philological study of this manuscript, by identifying these textual layers, allows us to understand not only Friar Gaspar's writing process, but also the editorial practices and criteria of legibility and textual authority imposed by scientific institutions at the end of the 18th century. Stratigraphic analysis shows how the text was materially transformed in response to different agents and instances of mediation.

Keywords: Philology. Textual Criticism. Textual Stratigraphy. Frei Gaspar da Madre de Deus.

DIPLOMÁTICA/DIPLOMATICS

Susana Tavares Pedro (CH-UL)

“Assinar de chancela: notas de uma investigação em curso”

Dentre as variadas formas de validação e autenticação usadas na documentação desde o período medieval ao contemporâneo, a assinatura por chancela é, provavelmente, a menos bem conhecida. O seu estatuto é ambíguo, simultaneamente marca individual autógrafa e estampa de reprodução mecânica. Nesta apresentação dá-se a conhecer

alguns resultados, ainda incipientes, da investigação em curso que tem dois objectivos principais: i) recolher textos jurídico-normativos onde a prática da assinatura por chancela tenha sido contemplada ou regulada; ii) traçar, a partir das fontes primárias a origem, disseminação e utilização desta forma de autenticação documental, tanto na documentação pública produzida pelas principais instituições político-administrativas e jurídicas nacionais, como na prática regular do oficialato público e na documentação oficial de entidades privadas.

‘Signing with a wet stamp: notes on ongoing research’

Among the several means of validating and authenticating documents that were in use from medieval to contemporary times, signing one’s name by way of a wet stamp is probably the least well known. Its status is ambiguous, being both a personal autograph and a mechanically reproduced mark. In this presentation I share some preliminary results from ongoing research that has two main objectives: i) to collect legal and regulatory texts where the practice of stamped signatures has been considered or regulated; ii) to trace, from primary sources, the origin, dissemination and use of this form of document authentication, both in public documents produced by the main national political, administrative and legal institutions, and in the normal praxis of public officials and in the official records of private entities.

Alexandre Nascimento (FCSH - Universidade Nova de Lisboa)

“A definição do início do ano em Portugal: abordagens e desafios de investigação”

Celebrar a mudança do ano tem sido, ao longo da História, uma ocasião bastante inconstante. Além do calendário gregoriano, o mundo atual dispõe de uma pluralidade de começos do ano, resultado de calendários lunissolares, que assentam o primeiro dia do ano mediante o começo e fim das fases lunares.

Ora, no período Moderno, como atualmente, também vigorava uma multiplicidade de datas que determinavam o começo do ano ao longo do calendário, mediante o contexto geográfico e religioso. Os diversos dias predominantes que assentavam o princípio do ano incidiam sempre em festas litúrgicas que celebravam marcos relevantes da vida de Cristo.

Entre estas festas, as de maior relevância eram as que comemoravam a concepção de Cristo, a 25 de março, e o seu nascimento, a 25 de dezembro. Além destas datas, também

o primeiro dia de janeiro foi sendo celebrado como o dia de circuncisão de Cristo. Por último, embora menos preponderante e numa data móvel, em contraste com as restantes datas referidas, também na Páscoa foi celebrado o início do ano. São, portanto, estas as quatro datas que iniciavam o ano na Europa cristã do período Moderno. Indissociáveis da vida de Cristo, influenciaram os diferentes princípios e finais de ano e moldaram os assentos em documentação com sequência cronológica de registo, que são a fonte documental base desta investigação.

No decurso desta comunicação, apresentarei os objetivos de uma investigação, centrada no estudo sobre o começo do ano, e respetiva uniformização em Portugal no período Moderno, expondo problemáticas associadas a este estudo, bem como algumas dificuldades e as metodologias empregues para desenvolver esta dissertação.

Palavras-Chave: Diplomática; Calendário; Paleografia; Época Moderna.

“Defining the beginning of the year in Portugal: approaches and research challenges”

Throughout history, celebrating the change of year has been a rather inconsistent occasion. In addition to the Gregorian calendar, today's world has a plurality of beginnings of the year, resulting from lunisolar calendars, which set the first day of the year based on the beginning and end of the lunar phases.

In the Modern period, as today, there was also a multiplicity of dates that determined the beginning of the year throughout the calendar, depending on the geographical and religious context. The various predominant days that marked the beginning of the year always coincided with liturgical feasts celebrating important milestones in the life of Christ.

Among these feasts, the most important were those commemorating the conception of Christ on 25 March and his birth on 25 December. In addition to these dates, the first day of January was also celebrated as the day of Christ's circumcision. Finally, although less prominent and on a movable date, in contrast to the other dates mentioned, Easter was also celebrated as the beginning of the year. These are, therefore, the four dates that marked the beginning of the year in Christian Europe in the Modern period. Inseparable from the life of Christ, they influenced the different beginnings and ends of the year and shaped the chronological sequence of records, which are the documentary source for this research.

In this paper, I will present the objectives of a research project focused on the study of the beginning of the year and its standardisation in Portugal in the Modern period, discussing issues associated with this study, as well as some difficulties and the methodologies used to develop this dissertation.

Keywords: Diplomatics; Calendar; Palaeography; Modern Era.

Hlieb Bierastavy (Universidade Bialystok)

“On the edge of Latin Europe: arenga as a literary and propaganda medium in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, 1385–1492.”

From the end of the 14th century, the Grand Duchy of Lithuania was, in every respect, a state on the periphery of Latin Europe. The formal baptism of its local population took place in 1385, after which the state became part of the Jagiellonian Union. This opened the duchy to broader European influences, including in the field of document production. Alongside newly adopted documentary forms, structural elements such as the *arenga*, *narratio*, *corroboratio*, *invocatio*, and *promulgatio* were introduced, fundamentally transforming the duchy’s diplomatics.

The chronological limit of this study is 1385 – the year in which new documentary practices, including the *arenga*, first reached the lands of the duchy. The upper chronological limit is 1492 – the year when Alexander Jagiellon became the new ruler of the Grand Duchy, marking the beginning of a period of rapid growth in documentation production – most notably, the final formation of the cartularies known as the *Metryka Litewska*. From this point onward, document production became large-scale and increasingly formulaic. Since then, the analysis of such documents has required computational, quantitative tools – rather than focusing on each *arenga* individually.

Since pioneering work of Heinrich Fichtenau, it has been well established the *arenga* is the most literary and propagandistic part of a document, offering the editor space to express ideological messages. While I don’t reject the postulates formulated by Fichtenau – now also supported by scholars such as Hagen Keller – I argue that, in the case of peripheral regions of

the Latin world like the Grand Duchy, these postulates need to be reconsidered or supplemented.

Firstly, language must be taken into account – the duchy was a space where three documentary languages coexisted: Latin, Polish, and Ruthenian. This multilingualism added complexity to the arenga tradition, giving rise to what might be called a polyphonic arenga – a nearly unique phenomenon.

Secondly, the duchy was a multi-ethnic state. Poles and newly baptised Lithuanians, familiar with Latin, were likely to grasp the arenga's content and its rhetorical intent. Ruthenians, however, came from a different cultural and liturgical background, and it remains unclear how they interpreted the arenga, if at all. Thus, I must also consider the document's intended audience when evaluating its potential propagandistic impact.

Thirdly, the arenga served to indicate the act of issuing a document – a function particularly emphasized in the widely used *memoria–oblivio* type. How the arenga in the Grand Duchy conveyed the notion of a 'document' in this context has not been fully explored. Latin, Polish, and Ruthenian each offered a wide semantic range for 'document' – from concrete terms like *lit(t)era*, *res*, and *scriptum*, to more figurative ones like *testimonium* or *munimentum*. The lexical choices made – whether practical or elevated – may reveal whether the author intended the arenga to be pragmatic or more ideological and propagandistic in tone.

Key words: Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Latin Europe, polyphony, arenga.

SIGILOGRAFIA E CODICOLOGIA /SIGILOGRAPHY AND CODICOLOGY

Carlos Guardado da Silva (FLUL)

“A Inquirição das igrejas de Torres Vedras (1309): Análise codicológica comparada de dois manuscritos da Sé de Lisboa”

Daniel Marques (FLUP–CITCEM) e Rui Pedro Neves (FLUC–CHSC / Universidad de Burgos)

“O Livro do Almojarifado de Coimbra de 1395: escrita e fiscalidade”

O Livro do Almojarifado de Coimbra, redigido em 1395 por ordem de D. João I, constitui uma fonte fundamental para o conhecimento da administração fiscal e patrimonial da Coroa portuguesa no final da Idade Média.

A sua produção enquadra-se num contexto de crise política e económica, marcado pelas consequências da peste negra, pela guerra com Castela e pela instabilidade interna associada à crise de 1383–1385. Estes fatores conduziram à perda de uma parte significativa do património régio, frequentemente apropriado por senhorios laicos e eclesiásticos. A elaboração deste registo visava, assim, identificar e quantificar os domínios usurpados, contribuindo para a reorganização dos recursos da Coroa e para a afirmação da nova dinastia de Avis.

A presente proposta visa analisar o *Livro do Almojarifado de Coimbra* a partir de duas perspetivas complementares. A primeira incide sobre a dimensão material e textual do códice, mediante a aplicação de métodos da paleografia, da diplomática e da codicologia. Serão analisadas a organização interna do manuscrito, as características da escrita e os critérios de sistematização da informação. A segunda abordagem centra-se no conteúdo fiscal e administrativo do registo, com particular atenção à tipologia das propriedades, rendimentos e direitos da Coroa nele consignados, bem como aos agentes envolvidos no processo, privilegiando-se, neste âmbito, o desenvolvimento de materiais cartográficos.

Esta leitura integrada permite compreender o códice não apenas como um repositório de dados fiscais, mas também como um instrumento ativo de governação e de afirmação do poder régio no território. Simultaneamente, oferece uma via de reinterpretação da presença da Coroa no espaço conimbricense — região com reconhecida importância social e económica no período medieval. Ao estudar este manuscrito de finais do século XIV, o *Livro do Almojarifado de Coimbra* permite uma perspetiva privilegiada sobre a presença da Coroa no território e sobre as práticas documentais que sustentavam a sua autoridade no final do século XIV.

Palavras-chave: Coimbra medieval; Livro do Almojarifado; Fiscalidade régia; Codicologia.

The Book of Almojarifado of Coimbra of 1395: Writing and Fiscality

The *Book of Almojarifado of Coimbra*, written in 1395 by order of King João I, constitutes a fundamental source for understanding the fiscal and patrimonial administration of the Portuguese Crown at the end of the Middle Ages.

Its production is framed within a context of political and economic crisis, marked by the consequences of the Black Death, the war with Castile, and the internal instability

associated with the crisis of 1383–1385. These factors led to the loss of a significant portion of royal patrimony, frequently appropriated by lay and ecclesiastical lords. The compilation of this register thus sought to identify and quantify the domains that had been usurped, contributing both to the reorganization of Crown resources and to the affirmation of the new Avis dynasty.

This proposal aims to analyze the *Book of Almoxarifado of Coimbra* from two complementary perspectives. The first focuses on the material and textual dimensions of the codex, through the application of palaeographical, diplomatic, and codicological methods. Particular attention will be given to the manuscript's internal organization, the characteristics of its script, and the criteria adopted for systematizing information. The second approach centers on the fiscal and administrative content of the register, with special emphasis on the typology of properties, incomes, and rights of the Crown recorded therein, as well as on the agents involved in the process. In this respect, the development of cartographic materials will also be privileged.

Such an integrated reading makes it possible to understand the codex not merely as a repository of fiscal data, but also as an active instrument of governance and of royal power projection over the territory. At the same time, it offers a pathway to reinterpret the presence of the Crown in the Coimbra region — a space of recognized social and economic importance during the medieval period. By studying this late fourteenth-century manuscript, the *Book of Almoxarifado of Coimbra* provides a privileged perspective on the Crown's territorial presence and on the documentary practices that sustained its authority at the end of the fourteenth century.

Keywords: Medieval Coimbra; *Book of Almoxarifado*; Royal Fiscality; Codicology.

Elena Lombardo (FLUL/CLUL, Universidade de Lisboa)

“O códice A.T./L.50a da Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal: descrição material e conteúdo”

Nesta comunicação, apresentam-se os resultados da análise codicológica e paleográfica do códice A.T./L.50a da Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, realizada com base numa abordagem que não dissocia o suporte material do conteúdo textual, numa lógica de interdependência interpretativa.

O códice A.T./L.50a reúne dois elementos codicológicos de natureza distinta: um exemplar impresso, incompleto e danificado, da Segunda Parte da *Chronica do muito*

alto, e esclarecido Principe Dom Sebastiam Decimo Sexto Rey de Portugal, ... Que contém as suas acçoens, e successos do seu governo, atribuída ao cronista D. Manuel de Meneses (1565-1628) e impressa em 1730; e um conjunto de 217 fólhos manuscritos que constituem parte de uma outra crónica sebástica, inédita e aparentemente em processo de composição. O elemento codicológico manuscrito, por sua vez, é formado por fólhos de diversas proveniências, copiados em três letras distintas. Uma delas (mão A) pode ser atribuída com segurança ao Padre José Pereira Baião (1690-1743). Esta identificação assenta tanto nas características morfológicas da escrita – comparáveis às da letra utilizada no COD. 9479 da mesma Biblioteca, por ele compilado e onde figura a sua assinatura – como numa referência explícita no mesmo códice (fl. 142v). A segunda mão (B) aparece em 38 fólhos intercalados ao longo do códice, enquanto a terceira (C) foi utilizada em trechos muito extensos.

A análise codicológica e paleográfica, articulada com o exame do conteúdo textual, permite atribuir ao Padre José Pereira Baião a responsabilidade pela compilação e reelaboração dos materiais que integram o elemento codicológico manuscrito do A.T./L.50a, visto que a sua mão intervém para copiar, emendar, integrar e dar coerência aos fios da narração. Assim, é legítimo sugerir que o conteúdo deste códice corresponda a uma etapa do processo de redação de *Portugal cuidadoso e lastimado*, refletindo uma composição ainda em curso, baseada numa operação de refundição da *Crónica de D. Sebastião*.

Palavras-chave: análise codicológico-paleográfica; Padre José Pereira Baião (1690-1743); D. Sebastião (1554-1578); escrita historiográfica na Idade Moderna.

“Codex A.T./L.50a of the National Library of Portugal: material description and content”

This paper presents the results of the codicological and palaeographic study of codex A.T./L.50a, held at the National Library of Portugal. The analysis adopts an integrated approach, examining the material structure and textual content in their interpretative interdependence.

Codex A.T./L.50a combines two distinct codicological elements: an incomplete and damaged printed copy of the Segunda parte da Chronica do muito alto, e esclarecido Principe Dom Sebastiam Decimo Sexto Rey de Portugal, ... Que contém as suas acçoens, e successos do seu governo, attributed to the chronicler D. Manuel de Meneses (1565-

1628) and printed in 1730; and 217 manuscript folios forming part of another, unpublished chronicle about D. Sebastian, apparently still in the process of composition. The manuscript codicological element itself is heterogeneous, comprising folios from different sources written by three distinct hands. One of them (hand A) can be securely identified as that of Father José Pereira Baião (1690-1743), based both on paleographic comparison with COD. 9479 from the same library—compiled and signed by him—and on an explicit reference in the same codex (fol. 142v). Two additional scribes (Hands B and C) contributed to the codex, the former appearing in 38 folios, the latter in more extensive passages.

The combined material and textual evidence supports the attribution of the compilation, revision, and integration of the manuscript codicological element of A.T./L.50a to Baião. His interventions demonstrate a deliberate effort to amend, organize, and harmonize the narrative. On this basis, the codex can be interpreted as a preparatory stage in the composition of Portugal cuidadoso e lastimado, reflecting an evolving reworking of the Crónica de D. Sebastião.

Keywords: codicological and palaeographic analysis; Father José Pereira Baião (1690-1743); King D. Sebastian (1554-1578); historiographical writing in the Modern Age.

ARQUIVOS, LIVROS E HUMANIDADES DIGITAIS / ARCHIVES, BOOKS AND DIGITAL HUMANITIES

Alice Borges Gago (UCP-CEHR)

“Arquivos de memória religiosa”

A comunicação pretende apresentar o trabalho que vem sendo realizado na área dos arquivos pessoais e de instituições de carácter religioso ou com ele relacionado pelo Centro de Estudos de História Religiosa (UCP-CEHR).

Desde a sua instituição em 1988, o UCP-CEHR recebe, organiza e disponibiliza fundos pessoais e/ou de famílias – Arquivos Braga da Cruz, António Lino Neto, Susan Lowndes, e mais recentemente dos Irmãos Moita ou de Benevenuto de Sousa, só para dar alguns exemplos – assim como tem prestado apoio na descrição de coleções criadas com objetivos memoriais – como a constituída pelo Forum Abel Varzim, que resultou de uma

recolha documental sobre a vida e obra do Padre Abel Varzim, ou ainda em instituições como a Cáritas Portuguesa, o Patriarcado de Lisboa ou em Congregações Religiosas.

Todas essas descrições de encontram públicas na PAPIR – Plataforma de Arquivos Pessoais e de Instituições Religiosas, promovida pelo UCP-CEHR e por instituições e famílias que, dessa forma, podem divulgar os acervos que têm à sua guarda, ou ainda em plataformas próprias, detidas pelas instituições.

“Religious memory archives”

This presentation aims to showcase the work being carried out by the Centre for Religious History Studies (UCP-CEHR) in the area of personal and institutional archives of a religious nature or related to religion.

Since its establishment in 1988, the UCP-CEHR has received, organised and made available personal and/or family collections archives - such as the Braga da Cruz, António Lino Neto and Susan Lowndes, and more recently those of the Moita brothers and Benevenuto de Sousa, to give just a few examples – as well as providing support in describing collections created for memorial purposes – such as that created by the Abel Varzim Forum, which resulted from a collection of documents on the life and work of Father Abel Varzim, or in institutions such as Cáritas Portuguesa, the Patriarchate of Lisbon, or religious congregations.

All these descriptions are publicly available on PAPIR – Platform for Personal and Religious Institution Archives, promoted by UCP-CEHR and by institutions and families who, in this way, can publicise the collections in their care, or on their own platforms, owned by the institutions.

Giuseppe Consolo and Tamas Kovacs (Universidade de Graz)

“Formulas and Semantics in Digital Diplomatics”

The study of recurring clauses in medieval notarial charters is a central aspect of diplomatic analysis [1;6]. These formulaic elements define the document’s structure and reflect its legal function and involved actors. Digital diplomatics now allow for deeper analysis using computational tools [3;6]. This research investigates the correlation between formulaic structures and the social identity of actors involved in notarial charters[7]. A pilot analysis of sixteen 15th-century sales charters drawn up by notaries operating in the Kingdom of Naples from the “Sabino Loffredo” Municipal Library of

Barletta [5] shows that clauses like *tenere et possidere precario nomine* appear exclusively in transactions involving religious institutions as buyers, while general formulas like *defensio* occur across all documents regardless of actor type.

According to the *Vocabulaire international de la diplomatie* (no. 449), the *precarium* clause is a voluntary grant of possession or property, usually revocable and often used in ecclesiastical contexts as a protective legal device. This suggests that some formulaic patterns may function as sociological markers, reflecting variations in notarial language based on the parties' legal or institutional roles. This confirms how formulaic expressions ensured legal security and social comprehension, and reflected scribes' creative adaptation of memorized formulas to specific contexts [8].

This research integrates structural and semantic analysis through a methodology combining FLAME (Formulaic Language Analysis in Medieval Expressions - <https://github.com/kreeedit/FLAME>), which clusters documents by formulaic similarity, and ANNIE (Annotation Interface for Named-entity & Information Extraction - <https://github.com/kreeedit/ANNIE>), which supports manual named entity annotation and identifies recurring references such as persons, roles, goods, places, and dates. Both tools, developed by DDr. Tamas Kovacs, within the DiDip project (From Digital to Distant Diplomatics, PI: Prof. Georg Vogeler), helped move beyond close reading and better explore the link between documentary form and social context [10].

The paper will report from the testing phase, reflecting the growing importance of treating notarial diplomatics as a distinct discipline that particularly benefits from digital methodologies for the interpretation of documentary forms [9]. These notarial, strongly formulaic documents (sales, wills, donations, etc.) will serve as a testing ground for the integrated methodology combining structural analysis (via FLAME) and semantic annotation (via ANNIE). The method can be extended to larger collections – for instance, within the Monasterium.net platform – where it may support detection of formulaic structures, improve filtering by document type within the MOM-NG environment, and cross-regional comparison [4;7]. We consider the extension of the methodology to larger datasets by leveraging ANNIE's ability to automatically recognize named entities across multiple documents, and by experimenting with FLAME to identify clusters of formulaic similarity. While still at an early stage, these developments point toward a scalable approach to semantic and structural annotation within digital charter collections. This

integrated methodology also reflects recent computational research showing that no single method can capture the full complexity of formulaic language, and that combining statistical and machine learning techniques is essential to reveal patterns of formulaic variation over time [2]

Keywords: Digital Diplomatics; Formulaic language; NER; Notarial charters

Maria Filimonova (Universidade de Lyon 2 Lumière)

“Digital Palaeography in Action: Training a Handwritten Text Recognition (HTR) Model for Reg. Vat. 291”

This paper presents a case study in digital palaeography, focusing on the transcription and automated text recognition of the *Registrum Vaticanum 291* (Reg. Vat. 291), a manuscript from the late medieval papal chancery. The research combines traditional palaeographic analysis with modern computational methods, specifically the training of a Handwritten Text Recognition (HTR) model to transcribe the manuscript’s rubrics and text.

1. Rubric Transcription and Structural Analysis. The study begins with a manual transcription of the manuscript’s rubrics, which serve as navigational markers in the register. These rubrics are analyzed for their diplomatic and linguistic features, shedding light on chancery practices during the period.
2. HTR Model Training. Using Transkribus and eScriptorium, a custom HTR model is trained on the transcribed rubrics and sample folios of Reg. Vat. 291. Challenges in medieval Latin abbreviations, ligatures, and scribal variations are addressed through iterative model refinement. The paper evaluates the model’s accuracy, comparing automated transcriptions against manual verifications.
3. Digital Palaeography and Diplomatics. The project demonstrates how HTR can accelerate the study of medieval administrative documents while preserving scholarly rigor. It explores the intersection of traditional palaeography and machine learning, assessing the strengths and limitations of automated transcription for complex chancery scripts.
4. Broader Implications for Medieval Studies. The case study highlights the potential of HTR to streamline large-scale manuscript analysis, particularly for papal registers and other bureaucratic texts. It also discusses best practices for integrating digital tools into palaeographic training and research.

Linda Gil (Universidade Paul-Valéry)

“Beaumarchais, las mil y una formas del archivo epistolar”

Como parte del proyecto de inventario de los documentos manuscritos y la correspondencia del escritor (ANR @rchibeau), y con el fin de estudiar la configuración general de su archivo, deseo emprender una exploración racional y analítica de las múltiples formas de comunicación epistolar presentes en el corpus del archivo familiar recientemente donado a la Biblioteca Nacional de Francia. Cartas (memorias, cartas secretas, cartas ostensibles, cartas abiertas): la correspondencia de Beaumarchais adopta diversas formas, según los contextos de comunicación y los destinatarios. Demuestra una conciencia original y moderna de la comunicación política. La versatilidad de los documentos, su uso, reutilización, circulación y clasificación dan testimonio de una actividad dinámica que desafía las categorías tradicionales del archivo epistolar. ¿Cómo podemos describir e inventariar estos intercambios polifónicos, estas misivas a múltiples destinatarios, estos escritos corales? ¿Cuáles son los problemas codicológicos, epistemológicos, materiales y técnicos que se le plantean al investigador frente a tal variedad textual en el contexto de un inventario razonado?

Palavras-chave: correspondencia - circulación - reutilización - Luces

« Beaumarchais, the thousand and one forms of epistolary archives »

As part of the project to inventory the writer's manuscripts and correspondence (ANR @rchibeau), and in order to study the overall configuration of his archives, I wish to undertake a rational and analytical exploration of the multiple forms of epistolary communication present in the family archive recently donated to the National Library of France. Letters (memoirs, secret letters, ostensible letters, open letters): Beaumarchais' correspondence takes various forms, depending on the contexts of communication and the recipients. It demonstrates an original and modern awareness of political communication. The versatility of the documents, their use, reuse, circulation and classification bear witness to a dynamic activity that challenges the traditional categories of epistolary archives. How can we describe and inventory these polyphonic exchanges, these missives to multiple recipients, these choral writings? What are the codicological, epistemological, material and technical problems that arise for the researcher when faced with such textual variety in the context of a reasoned inventory?

Keywords: correspondence - circulation - reuse - Enlightenment

CHANCELARIAS E AGENTES DE ESCRITA / CHANCELARIES AND SCRIBES

Maria João Oliveira e Silva (FLUP)

"Chancelarias episcopais portuguesas: uma aproximação comparativa"

O principal objetivo desta comunicação é fazer uma análise comparativa entre práticas de *scriptio* e de *dictamen* em chancelarias episcopais medievais portuguesas. Para esta comparação, será usada como ponto de partida os estudos efetuados sobre a chancelaria da Sé do Porto. No outro "prato da balança" estarão outras chancelarias episcopais, nomeadamente as de Braga, Coimbra e Lamego, dependendo do tema a tratar. A comparação será centrada em três pontos específicos: a evolução gráfica, a evolução de um tipo documental (muito concretamente das cartas de instituição de clérigo), e a evolução do uso de uma fórmula secundária, designadamente a invocação. Esta observação tricéfala permitirá conhecer melhor algumas das práticas de chancelaria das mais antigas dioceses do norte e centro de Portugal.

"Portuguese Episcopal Chanceries: A Comparative Approach"

The main objective of this paper is to carry out a comparative analysis of *scriptio* and *dictamen* practices in medieval Portuguese episcopal chanceries. As a starting point for this comparison, the studies conducted on the chancery of the Cathedral of Porto will be used. On the other "side of the scale" will be other episcopal chanceries, namely those of Braga, Coimbra, and Lamego, depending on the topic under discussion. The comparison will focus on three specific aspects: graphic evolution, the evolution of a particular document type (specifically, charters of clerical appointment), and the evolution of a secondary formula, namely the invocation. This three-pronged observation will allow for a better understanding of some of the chancery practices in the oldest dioceses of northern and central Portugal.

Daniela Santos (CEH, FCSH - Universidade Nova de Lisboa)

"Os alvarás de privilégio para a impressão de livros na Chancelaria Régia do século XVI"

O sistema de privilégios para a impressão de livros estabelecido em Portugal no início do século XVI funcionou de acordo com as matrizes gerais instituídas nos sistemas de outros centros culturais europeus. Para obter um privilégio de impressão – que garantia ao titular o exclusivo da impressão e venda de um determinado livro – era necessário

submeter uma petição a justificar este pedido de mercê régia. Após avaliação e aprovação, o privilégio seria atribuído na forma de um alvará régio, registado em chancelaria.

Estes documentos adquiriam o estatuto de uma lei privada, assegurando ao titular do privilégio a obtenção do lucro com o negócio da venda do livro, bem como uma proteção adicional em relação a contrafações e à competição do mercado livreiro. Além do formulário habitual das cartas régias de privilégio, estes alvarás eram compostos por normas específicas que definiam a utilização do privilégio, como um prazo e condições. As cláusulas destes alvarás variaram consideravelmente ao longo do século, impondo até, em alguns casos, condições ao titular do privilégio.

A presente proposta tem por objetivo analisar a evolução da composição destes privilégios, procurando compreender em que medida as transformações na redação destes documentos terão sido expressão de uma dinâmica de mútua influência com as necessidades do mercado livreiro, e de que forma contribuíram para a concretização dos objetivos subjacentes ao privilégio.

Palavras-chave: Chancelaria Régia; Livro impresso; Privilégios de impressão; Tipografia.

“Printing privilege charters in sixteenth - century Portuguese Royal Chancellery”

The book printing privilege system established in Portugal in the early sixteenth century operated in a similar manner comparable to those developed in other European cultural centres. To obtain such a privilege – granting the petitioner an exclusive right to print and sell a specific book – it was first necessary to submit a petition to the competent authorities, justifying the request. Once examined and approved, the privilege was conferred in the form of a royal charter.

These charters assumed the status of private law, guaranteeing the beneficiary not only the commercial profits arising from the sale of the book, but also additional safeguards against counterfeiting and competition.

The royal charter followed the established formula common to all grants of privilege, while also incorporating a specific set of clauses defining the scope and conditions of the monopoly, including its duration and limitations. The terms of these privileges varied considerably across the corpus of sixteenth-century Portuguese charters, in some cases even imposing obligations upon the privilege holder.

This proposal seeks to analyse the evolution of privilege charters issued by the Portuguese Royal Chancellery during the sixteenth-century, in order to assess how changes in their composition shaped, and were shaped by, the dynamics of the early modern book trade.

Keywords: Royal Chancellery; Printed book; Printing privileges; Typography.

Zsolt Hunyadi (Instituto de Historia, Universidade de Szeged, Hungria)

“Hospitaller and Templar chanceries in the medieval Kingdom of Hungary (13th-14th centuries)”

Some decades ago a unique phenomenon of the commanderies of the military-religious orders (Hospitallers and Templars) has been identified, namely they were involved in a peculiar Hungarian institutional system, the places-of-authentication (*locus credibilis*). These institutions (i.e. chanceries) performed a very similar activity to that of the notaries public several parts of contemporary Europe. In the medieval Kingdom of Hungary, instead of distribution of notaries public, ecclesiastical institutions started issuing charters authenticating private legal actions from the end of the twelfth century. These were (both cathedral and collegiate) chapter houses and houses of religious orders settled in Hungary (first of all Benedictines and Premonstratensians). These institutions witnessed private affairs, performed investigations upon royal mandates and issued charters and/or prepared reports. They also kept a copy of the issued charters in safekeeping and upon request they procured authenticated or simple copies.

The involvement of the commanderies of the Hospitallers and the Templars from the mid-thirteenth century still seems to be unique. Some similar features were detected in the Hospitaller Priory of Champagne but in general the brethren of the military-religious orders were by no means men of letter (*litterati*). Moreover, the places-of-authentication performed all the written part of the activity in Latin, thus it could, theoretically, be performed even by foreigners having a good command of Latin and having experience how to procure a charter with legal content. There are two major difficulties the Hospitallers and Templars – who arrived from France, Italy or the Iberian peninsula (at times via Rhodes) – faced: the knowledge of vernacular language and that of the customary laws of the region. Even though the language of the charters were Latin, the parties who appeared in front of the personnel of these chanceries spoke exclusively the

vernacular (Hungarian or Slavic languages). The use of interpreters is not to be excluded but their application might have raised further complication and might have raised the price of the procedure. The personnel of the chancery (or the interpreter) was supposed to be familiar with the legal terminology of customary law, especially in cases when it was far from either the terms of Roman law or that of the *ius commune*. The paper also shortly presents the use of seal of the Hospitaller and Templar chanceries in the period covered. I would like to argue that while this activity bore roughly the same features as in general in the European commanderies, there are some local characteristics to mention. I certainly would like to gather some experience from the Iberian peninsula tracing any comparable feature or similar chancery activity of the (local or international) military-religious orders.

keywords: military-religious orders, chancery, customary law, use of seals

SESSÃO DE ENCERRAMENTO

Antonio Díaz Rodríguez (Facultad de Filosofía y Letras, Univ. de Córdoba)

“Transformación digital, paleografía e inteligencia artificial aplicada a la documentación notarial de la Andalucía del siglo XVI: experiencias y reflexiones”

Gracias al trabajo llevado a cabo mediante una colaboración interinstitucional liderada por la Universidad de Córdoba, esta ciudad se ha situado a la cabeza del proceso de transformación digital de la documentación histórica notarial en el sur de España. Tras seis años de experiencia acumulada, llega el momento de compartir dudas y reflexiones sobre las diferentes líneas de acción de la estrategia que venimos desarrollando. Estas líneas han ido tomando forma como proyectos financiados diferentes, pero relacionados y dependientes unos de otros. En primer lugar, la digitalización de esta abundantísima documentación histórica de la Edad Moderna, tomando a la ciudad de Córdoba como estudio piloto (proyecto DARCO), más tarde ampliado al sur del reino (proyecto SURCO). Con base en los varios millones de objetos digitales ya creados, hemos iniciado dos nuevas líneas. Una de ellas es el análisis paleográfico de esos documentos y desarrollo de modelos de inteligencia artificial para el reconocimiento de escrituras manuscritas en español, aplicado a los protocolos de toda Andalucía. La otra, la capacitación de estudiantes en estas competencias y en la valorización social de este rico tesoro de nuestro patrimonio (proyecto e-Scribano).

‘Digital transformation, palaeography and artificial intelligence applied to notarial documentation in 16th-century Andalusia: experiences and reflections’

Thanks to the work carried out through an inter-institutional collaboration led by the University of Córdoba, this city has taken the lead in the digital transformation of historical notarial documentation in southern Spain. After six years of accumulated experience, the time has come to share doubts and reflections on the different lines of action of the strategy we have been developing. These lines have taken shape as different but related and interdependent funded projects. Firstly, the digitisation of this abundant historical documentation from the Modern Age, taking the city of Córdoba as a pilot study (DARCO project), later extended to the south of the kingdom (SURCO project). Based on the several million digital objects already created, we have initiated two new lines of action. One of these is the palaeographic analysis of these documents and the development of artificial intelligence models for the recognition of handwritten Spanish script, applied to protocols throughout Andalusia. The other is the training of students in these skills and in the social valorisation of this rich treasure of our heritage (e-Scribano project).