

EDITORIAL

This issue of *REAP/JAPS*, which is dedicated to the memory of its founder, the late Professor Maria Leonor Machado de Sousa, focusses once again on travel writing and, in particular, British travellers to Portugal, the field of study which was at the genesis of Anglo-Portuguese Studies. In his article "An Anglo-Portuguese Romantic Encounter during the Shelley-Byron Circle's Intertextual Summer in Geneva: The Identity of the Mysterious Portuguese Lady", Rogério Miguel Puga exhibits the skills of a detective in revealing and analysing the previously-unknown identity of a Portuguese lady traveller who, in Geneva in the summer of 1816, became part of the social and cultural circle of the two poets of the second romantic generation. In "O País Vinhateiro do Alto Douro: Olhares dos Viajantes Ingleses na Primeira Metade do Século XIX", Didiana Fernandes evokes several of the travellers whom were previously studied under the guidance of Professor Machado de Sousa – Costigan, Kinsey, Forrester, Kingston – reinterpreting them here against the shared backdrop of the Douro region, which is re-examined according to the interests and motivations of the different travellers.

In addition to her work on British travellers in Portugal, Professor Maria Leonor left us with valuable contributions in several other areas within the field of Anglo-Portuguese Studies, such as the projection of Inês de Castro in Britain and the literature of terror in Portugal, which are revisited, in one way or another, in this issue. Hence, in the article entitled "The Spectacle of Inês de Castro in Spanish Drama: Building on Maria Leonor Machado de Sousa's Premise", Aida Jordão takes the *magnum opus* *Inês de Castro, um Tema Português na Europa* as her point of departure, analysing a sixteenth-century Spanish drama inspired by the figure of "she who after death became queen", which was staged in 2019, which demonstrates that the theme is still of interest to the public today. Next, in "The Anglo-American Gothic Shadow in Contemporary Portuguese Art and Literature", Maria Antónia Lima examines Anglo-American Gothic influence on Portuguese contemporary art and literature, exploring basic concepts which are open to psychoanalytical interpretation, such as that of "the shadow", the dark side of personality, as postulated by Jung. In her article entitled

“Lisboa, 1755: Paisagens Sonoras e Olfactivas no *Thriller* Histórico *The Day of Atonement* (2014), de David Liss”, Maria Zulmira Castanheira studies a historical thriller whose origins date back to the Gothic novel of the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century, comparing it with a subject which was also studied by Professor Machado de Sousa, the portrayal in English writing of the great Lisbon earthquake of 1755.

The comparativist approach, which is intrinsic to Anglo-Portuguese Studies, has been used to analyse both imagological issues and the reception and/or influence of Anglophone writers in Portugal (and vice versa), with the aim of understanding under what circumstances the interpretation of a text written by a certain “Other” was carried out. This strategy is adopted by Ana Cláudia Salgueiro da Silva in her article “A Mulher em Jane Austen e Júlio Dinis: a Antecipação da Futura Emancipação Feminina”, which, as its title suggests, compares the female characters of the novels of Jane Austen with those of Júlio Dinis whilst considering the possible influence of the English author on the work of the Portuguese novelist.

The history of the centuries-old Alliance is omnipresent in the analysis of texts in an Anglo-Portuguese context (as Professor Machado de Sousa pointed out in the first sessions of the seminars) and it is always subjacent to this area of studies. Before the signing of the Treaty of Windsor, in 1386, which marked the formal celebration of the Alliance, there were other treaties, such as the Treaty of Tagilde, which was signed 650 years ago and which is appropriately commemorated in Teresa Pinto Coelho’s text entitled “Testemunho”.

It will be recalled that English soldiers had already come to the aid of the first King of Portugal in his successful attempt to take Lisbon in 1147 and that, in recognition of the fact, D. Afonso Henriques appointed an Englishman as the first Bishop of the city. It can thus be affirmed that religious relations between the two countries accompanied those of a political and bellicose character. In her article which is entitled “William Gardiner, Inglês de Bristol: Heresia, Transgressão e Martírio na Capela Real do Paço da Ribeira em 1552”, Ana Isabel Buescu examines these religious links, focussing on a controversial

British figure who was at the centre of an episode which left a scar on an Alliance which by then had already survived 182 years of existence. The Alliance would later be reinforced by the Anglo-Portuguese wedding of Charles II to Catherine of Braganza in 1642, as Maria da Conceição Castel-Branco explains in her article “Evocação dos 360 anos do Casamento Real Anglo-Português de D. Catarina de Bragança com Carlos II de Inglaterra.”

The union against a common enemy in wartime has been a feature of the Alliance on a number of occasions along its history, and different conflicts have contributed greatly to the study of Anglo-Portuguese relations, particularly through memoirs and accounts written by British and Portuguese soldiers and poetical texts which were inspired by such events.

Jesse Pyle’s article “The Battle of the Lys: Understanding How and Why its History is Distorted”, deconstructs the preconceived, stereotyped accounts of the Portuguese expeditionary forces (CEP) which were disseminated by the British who fought side by side with them at the Battle of La Lys and who clearly saw them as an inferior race. Drawing upon an ample range of sources, the author endeavours to prove that the information he gathered largely contradicts the ‘official’ version of the incapacity of the Portuguese troops which was the product of the proverbial British attitude of superiority which has marred Anglo-Portuguese relations from the beginning. In the article entitled “Tudo o que não escrevi” in the “Projects” section of this issue, Miguel Alarcão generously suggests several ideas for development within the scope of Anglo-Portuguese Studies, one of which, in a curious coincidence, refers to the analysis of the repercussions in Portugal of Britain’s participation in the Great War, which would undoubtedly contribute further to the previous topic.

Two distinct but essentially complementary articles deal with the struggle between Liberals and Absolutists in the Iberian Peninsula at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The first, entitled “Carlos Van Zeller (1811-1837): um Militar-Artista Anglo-Português nas Guerras Liberais Ibéricas” and jointly written by Rui Moura and José Norton,

deals with the life and artistic production of an Anglo-Portuguese military officer and analyses his pictorial portrayal of the Liberal and Carlist wars. The second article, “ ‘Iberia y Lysia Libertadas’: Britain and Portrayals of the Liberal Triennium in Portuguese Poetry (1820-1823)”, written by Gabriela Gândara Terenas, examines the image conveyed in Portuguese poetry of Portugal and Spain, the two nations freed with British support (as during the Peninsular War) from the Absolutist yoke. Evidently, in both articles Anglo-Iberian Studies are interwoven with Anglo-Portuguese Studies.

This issue demonstrates, once again, how Anglo-Portuguese Studies are growing and embracing other areas of research, Translation Studies, for instance, which are represented here by Rita Faria’s article “‘Would you shut up, man?’ The Translation of Forms of Address in the Portuguese Press”, which is also clearly important from the sociological viewpoint.

As these lines are being written the news of the death of Queen Elizabeth II is dominating the press. Shortly before she died, the Queen had bestowed the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (MBE) upon Professor Maria Leonor Machado de Sousa for her outstanding work towards relations between the two nations, which is exemplified by this journal. Let us hope that wherever Professor Maria Leonor might be, she will be gratified by the contributions to the journal she founded, for it remains her most important legacy and one in which she is always present in spirit.

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Gabriela Gândara Terenas