EDITORIAL

The study of Travel Writing, which played a major role at NOVA FCSH in consolidating the area of Anglo-Portuguese Studies, continues to attract researchers and reveal new corollaries and analytical perspectives. In the article entitled "Portugal: A Historical View of the Age of Revolutions, from 1814 to 1827, by an English Eyewitness", which is reminiscent of some of the first works in this area, Rui Moura presents corrective research into the account of a British soldier who was present at the events, which was formerly erroneously attributed to Andrew Halliday. Although it could certainly be included within the scope of Travel Writing, the account is not merely a subjective description of the author's experiences, but an ambitious volume – historiographical in character – like those of Hew Dalrymple, Charles William Vane or William Granville Eliot, which far exceeds a straightforward account of personal observations. In an identical context, João Paulo Ascenso Pereira da Silva, in his review of Neill Lochery's *Lisbon: War in the Shadows of the City of Light, 1939-1945*, rightly considers it to be a "a narrative of a journey" to the recent past, albeit of unquestionable historiographical value, particularly from the social and cultural viewpoints.

On the other hand, Travel Writing has, itself, received important contributions from disciplinary areas such as (Post) Colonial Studies, Children's Literature or Migration Studies, as well as many others. This issue of *REAP/JAPS* includes three paradigmatic cases in which the articles establish a relationship with Visual Culture, Orientalism and Travel Journalism. Firstly, in "Macau na Geopolítica e na Cultura Visual Vitorianas: A Guerra do Ópio e a Presença Britânica na China no (Guia do) Panorama *Description of a View of Macao* (1840), de Robert Burford", Rogério Miguel Puga links virtual travel to Victorian visual culture in his study of a panoramic guide to Macao, which he defines simultaneously as a historical portrayal, an ideological tool at the service of the Empire and a popular cultural product. In "The Portuguese Mr. Bloom (?): Orientalism in *Ulysses* and in *Uma Viagem à Índia*", Nuno Miguel Santana Oliveira e Silva undertakes a comparative analysis of two fictional journeys, re-equationing the concepts of reality and identity according to the theoretical premises behind the notion of Orientalism

as Edward Said defined it. Finally, in her article "Travel Journalism and Anglo-Portuguese Relations during the Second Decade of the 20th Century (1913)", Gabriela Gândara Terenas analyses the journey to Portugal made in 1913 by a group of English-speaking journalists at the invitation of the Sociedade Propaganda, as a case of travel journalism, as it would be defined by theorists in the second half of the 20th century.

Periodicals have, in fact, served as a precious primary source for works by specialists in Anglo-Portuguese Studies on the image of Britain as it was portrayed in the Portuguese 19th and 20th century press. However, to ensure a more comprehensive view of the presence of Anglophone cultures in such magazines and newspapers, further sustained research into the portrayal of the United States remains to be carried out, not least within the scope of the ongoing project at CETAPS entitled "Cross-Cultural Anglo-Portuguese Discourses and the Press". Hence Teresa Pereira's article "A 'grande republica fundada por Washington': Harriet Beecher Stowe, a Guerra Civil Norte-Americana e a Escravatura Estado-Unidense em *O Panorama*" offers a significant contribution to the advancement of the project.

The close natural relationship between Translation Studies, Anglo-Portuguese Studies and Reception Studies is clearly evident in four of the articles in this issue. Firstly, in the "Projects" section, Miguel Alarcão evokes the relationship between Camões and English Literature in his article entitled "Chaucer and Camões" and suggests future research on the proximity between an episode from *Canterbury Tales* and another from *Os Lusíadas,* which raises the possibility of the influence of the former author on the latter. It is worth remembering, in this context, that a collective volume edited by Professor Maria Leonor Machado de Sousa under the heading *Camões em Inglaterra*, appeared in 1991 as the result of work carried out in the second Masters Degree Course in Anglo-Portuguese Studies at NOVA FCSH. Published with the aim of studying the projection of Camões' figure and work in Britain, the collection includes several texts which are devoted to the analysis of the translations into English of his *Os Lusíadas* and lyric poems and their respective translators, so that the present author's article would appear to pick up the threads of this initiative. In contrast, the

somewhat paradoxical British contribution to the process of translation and publication of the *Biblia Almeida* provides the theme for "Os Efeitos da Cooperação Britânica na Tradução, Edição e Popularização da *Bíblia Almeida*: Do Século XVII ao Século XIX" by Luís Henrique Menezes Fernandes. The centuries-old discussion which has left its mark on the history and the theories of translation – especially since the first translations of the Bible into the vernacular – takes on a curious Anglo-Portuguese flavour in this study, as it was the old argument between "word-for-word" and free translations which was at the heart of the debate surrounding the Almeida version, both in Britain and in the British communities of Oporto and Madeira. On a different note, Jorge Bastos da Silva has set himself the challenge of studying the reception of Milton's poetry in Portugal, especially as far as translations are concerned. In the first of a series of articles which he proposes to publish in this journal, entitled "Recepção da Obra de Milton em Portugal – Algumas Achegas (I)", the author focusses on certain aspects which are a constant feature in the study of translations such as (in)direct translation, critical discourse concerning translation, or the stylistic, technical or formal options of the respective translators. Finally, in "The Influence of Contemporary Social and Political Factors in the Translation of Kipling's Poem 'If' into Portuguese: A Tentative Chronology (1910-1960)", David Evans presents a contextualised and critical survey of translations into Portuguese (in Portugal and Brazil) of Rudyard Kipling's famous poem, an emblem of the Victorian myth of Empire. In the near future the Journal will offer an analysis, from the viewpoint of Translation Studies, of the numerous versions to be found in the appendix.

Curiously, the episode which was at the origin of "If", the Jameson Raid against the Transvaal Boers, is one of the principal events focussed in Miguel Ribeiro Pedras' article "The Day a Portuguese Man Stopped a 'World War': Soveral and the 1896 Anglo-German Conflict", which deals with the Marquês de Soveral's part in the affair. After the *Ultimatum* of 1890, a major landmark in Anglo-Portuguese Studies, Luís Maria Pinto de Soveral played a decisive role in Anglo-Portuguese diplomatic relations. Playing his hand with masterly skill, Soveral

succeeded in normalising the relationship shaken by the crisis of January 11th and consolidating the centuries-old alliance between the two countries. Most of his interventions have already been studied including the reinforcement of the relationship between the two countries to preserve the Portuguese Empire in Africa; his role in the drawing up of the "Secret Anglo-Portuguese Declaration" which was signed in 1898; the planning of the Official Visits of D. Carlos to London in 1902 and that of Edward VII to Lisbon, the following year; the drawing up of the Treaty of Windsor in 1904 and, after the instauration of the Republic, his support to D. Manuel during his exile in England. In this article the author reveals a different aspect of the Portuguese diplomat's activities in London – his intervention in the complex links between Britain and Germany, against the backdrop of rivalry between the two nations in Africa, particularly in territories where Portugal also had colonial interests.

Iolanda Ramos' review of Isabel Machado's historical novel *Isabel I de Inglaterra e o Seu Espião Português* (2022) recalls the prominence of the centuries-old Anglo-Portuguese Alliance. Emphasising the importance of the Alliance at a time when England and Portugal shared a common enemy, the powerful Spain of Philip II, the review underlines certain aspects which are relevant to Anglo-Portuguese Studies, such the exile in England of D. António, the Prior of Crato, and the presence of a substantial Portuguese community resident in London during the golden reign of Elizabeth I.

In April 2024, the Departamento de Línguas, Culturas e Literaturas Modernas da NOVA FCSH, with the support of CETAPS, IHC and the British Embassy in Lisbon, will organise an international congress on the long reign of Elizabeth II. Contributions related to Anglo-Portuguese relations between 1952 and 2022 are requested and will be considered for publication in the upcoming issue of *REAP/JAPS* which will be devoted to Anglo-Portuguese relations during the second Elizabethan era.

September 2023
Gabriela Gândara Terenas