

Culturas em Diálogo

**BIBLOS**

REVISTA DA FACULDADE DE LETRAS  

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UNIVERSIDADE DE COIMBRA

## **Concursos e Provas**

### **CONCURSOS PARA PROFESSOR CATEDRÁTICO**

Em 2003 foram aprovados em concurso para Professor Catedrático:

- Doutor Fernando José de Oliveira Catroga (Grupo de História).
- Doutor João Marinho dos Santos (Grupo de História).

### **CONCURSOS PARA PROFESSOR ASSOCIADO**

Em 2003 foram aprovados em concurso para Professor Associado:

- Doutora Carmen Isabel Leal Soares (Grupo de Estudos Clássicos).
- Doutor António Manuel Ribeiro Rebelo (Grupo de Estudos Clássicos).
- Doutor Henrique Carlos Jales Ribeiro (Grupo de Filosofia).
- Doutor José Carlos Seabra Pereira (Grupo de Estudos Românicos).

## **DOUTORAMENTOS**

Em 2003 realizaram-se na Faculdade os seguintes Doutoramentos:

- Lic<sup>o</sup> Rui Jorge Gama Fernandes (Grupo de Geografia), *Dinâmicas industriais, inovação e território: abordagem geográfica a partir do centro litoral de Portugal*, em 9. 1.03.

*Industrial dynamics, innovation and territory: geographic approach of the coastal center of Portugal*

Of increasing form the industrial geographers have come to underline the importance of the knowledge for the creation and

maintenance of the competitiveness of the industries, as well as of the paper of the localization in the process of the learning. The first concern of this research is connected, in this context, with the analysis of the processes of production and transference of technological innovations and with the formation of territories with specific conditions in terms of innovative industrial activity or with innovative characteristics. The second element mentions the access and the diffusion of the innovation and the formation of innovation networks. The third aspect becomes related with the companies and the territories. We privileged the vision of the innovative environments (and, in parallel, elements of other approaches), for being among the new forms of territorial organization of the production, that one that not only incorporates the aspects related with the joint that if verify between organization of the industrial production and the social organization that its reproduction makes possible (and that it makes possible centred processes of innovation in the territory), as also it allows to understand the collective process of learning and the innovation of territorial base.

-Mestre Antonio Filipe da Rocha Pimentel (Historia da Arte),  
*A Morada da Sabedoria I - O Paço Real de Coimbra: das origens ao estabelecimento da Universidade*, em 22. 7. 03.

*The Residence of Wisdom I - The Royal Palace in Coimbra: since its origins until the establishment of the University*

Being its goal the Royal Palace in Coimbra in the first stage of its existence, till 1537 when the Portuguese University was established there, and starting from a complete analysis of sources which had never been done in such a large scale, supported on a wide amount of archeological interventions, the thesis would allow the exhumation of the primitive structure of Coimbra fortress, the embryo nucleus of the today building — a vast quadrilateral flanked by round towers, much on the Umayyad and Abassid palaces at the Near East style, built by Almançor at about 994 — and also recognize its evolution through the times till about the 16<sup>th</sup> century: the construction of the primitive *palatium*, consisting of a chapel and an annexed *aula*, built by *avazir* D. Sesnando after the definitive reconquest of the town at about 1080; the intense works campaign performed by Alfonse IV at about 1330; John I intervention in the last years of the 14<sup>th</sup> century; Intante D. Pedro's, his son, between 1415 and 1430; the grandiose reform encouraged by Manuel I since 1507 and

concluded by his son John III, in 1533; the works resulting from the establishment of the University, which were at last performed in 1537 and specially in 1544 when the institution, divided as to its transfer to Coimbra, regains its old unity. The documentary research and the archeological intervention would allow the reconstitution of the building morphological evolution, both in a plan and volumetrically, turning the ancient Royal Palace in Coimbra into one of the medieval royal residence which are better known now in Europe.

-Mestre José Luís Lopes Brandão (Grupo de Est. Clássicos),  
*Suetónio e os Césares: Teatro e moralidade*, em 23. 7. 03.

*Suetonius and the Caesars: theatre and morality*

When Suetonius writes *De Vita Caesarum* he doesn't confine himself to an erudite compiler of anecdotes and curiosities or to an indifferent narrator of facts: the illustration of virtues and vices through the examples of actions and significant sayings, a circumstance that involves the author's reflection; the selection or exclusion of facts, the generalization and the progressive order restrain the reader's opinion and feelings. The biographer inclusively seems to look for theatrical effects, which expose the tragedy, comedy or the mime's influence. We can even relate Suetonius to the notion of "tragic history", seeing that rather than history he has the preference for mimesis, as a representation process by selection and abstraction; he manages not only the particular but also the general; he gives an account not only of historical personalities but also of literary characters; he reports not only factual actions but also potential ones; he brings forth a progression throughout *De Vita Caesarum* towards an outcome.

When Suetonius ascribes the designation of Roman virtues of the *mos maiorum* to the character's qualities, a moralizing effect is granted to the intrigue of *De Vita Caesarum*. The reader, taking into consideration the outcoming of a specific behaviour, comes off enlightened as a man and as a citizen.

-Mestre Ana Maria Fausto Monteiro de Carvalho (História da Arte), *Os Reais Colegios da Companhia de Jesus no Brasil*

*The Royal Colleges of the Society of Jesus in Brazil* - PhD  
Dissertation in History of Art under the direction of Prof. Pedro

Dias, Full Professor of the Institute of History of Art of the College of Art - University of Coimbra.

The objective of our study was to recover the special articulation and architecture of the three juridical and administrative poles of the Society of Jesus during the colonial period in Brazil, that is the Royal Colleges of Salvador, Rio de Janeiro and Olinda. Due to their relevant location those institutions received royal endowment and could have stable income. The first one, located in the city which was seat of the General Government of the province of Bahia and whose central position on the Brazilian coast assured the defense and the Portuguese commercial circulation with Africa and Asia; the second in the city which was the seat of the Rio de Janeiro province and constituted a strategic port for the defense of the Southeastern region; the third in the village which was the seat of the most prosperous province, Pernambuco, due to its high development of sugar-cane economy. In reconstructing their visual aspects, each college exhibit differentiated moments of reforms or remakings of their early buildings, especially of their churches. These changes express the passage from an aesthetics of austerity and formal contention - typical of a severe Mannerism characteristic of the Militant Counter Reformation extending over the Portuguese world through Spanish domination (1580-1640) - to a real Baroque of the Triumphant Counter Reformation which was visible after the Restauration and under the absolute regime of King John V (1707-1750). The not so harmonious relationships between the missionary and colonizing practices become aggravated during Pombal's rule and consequently interrupt that monumental constructing project and drive out the jesuits from Portugal and its colonies in 1759.

## MESTRADOS

Em Literaturas Clássicas:

- Fernanda Monteiro Vicente, *O locus amoenus na literatura portuguesa do Renascimento e do Maneirismo* (aprovada com Muito Bom), em 20. 5.

Em Literatura Portuguesa:

- Rui Manuel Afonso Mateus, *A recepção de Camões no Barroco português. O caso de Estevão Rodrigues de Castro* (aprovado com Muito Bom), em 24. 4.