

1st MEDIEVAL HUNTING MEETING:
HUMAN-*CANIS* RELATIONS



MHM

Medieval Hunting Meeting

Book of Abstracts

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Title

Medieval Hunting Meeting: Book of Abstracts

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Design

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Organising Institutions

Institute for Medieval Studies (IEM NOVA/FCSH)

Network for the Environment in Medieval Usages & Societies (NEMUS)

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PRESENTATION

In the context of Medieval Europe, what we now classify as *canis* were divided into two broad groups: domestic and wild – in other words, dog and wolf. The dog (*canis lupus familiaris*) has almost always been man's best friend, as a watchful guard, a faithful companion, and also a hunting partner. As to the wolf (*canis lupus*), widely despised and persecuted, was often perceived as a threat, the enemy of livestock and man. However, these were not always necessarily the attributes associated with *canis*, since these could vary depending on the context and even completely contradict the most commonly held beliefs. Although human communities have developed very different attitudes towards wolves and dogs throughout time, their common biological ancestry is a given. Over millennia, while domestic canids were systematically bred by humans into a wide array of animals with distinct physiognomies and functions, dogs and wolves progressively diverged ever further apart.

This meeting delves into the complexities of the relationship between *canis* and human. The first iteration of the *Medieval Hunting Meetings* is dedicated to this topic, addressing key questions that include: Which sort of relation did humans have with wolves and dogs in the Middle Ages? Did Medieval humans contribute to the proximity with, or disaffection from, these animals? What role did these creatures play in the sphere of hunting? To this end, we have brought together a series of contributions, coming from quite different perspectives, to reflect on the understanding of inter-species coexistence in the *longue durée*, largely based on the Medieval Iberian record but far from limited to it. We look forward to the combined insights into our past life with *canis*, from the ecological, biological, archaeological, artistic, and other approaches taken in these papers.

The event, hosted by the Institute for Medieval Studies (IEM NOVA/FCSH) and the Network for the Environment in Medieval Usages & Societies (NEMUS), is held in Lisbon, at NOVA University's Colégio Almada Negreiros, on 18 and 19 July 2024.

The organisers,
Afonso Soares de Sousa
Diana Martins
Tiago Viúla de Faria

1st MEDIEVAL HUNTING MEETING: HUMAN-CANIS RELATIONS

PROGRAMME

18th-19th July 2024

18th July

10:00h *Opening Session*

10:30h

KEYNOTE

Ana Elisabete PIRES (Faculdade de Medicina Veterinária | Universidade Lusófona-Centro Universitário de Lisboa)

Dogs in the Iberian Peninsula - a genomic study through time.

11:15h-12:35h

1st SESSION

Afonso Soares de SOUSA (IEM NOVA/FCSH; FLUC)

By the royal leash: the king's hounds in Medieval Portugal.

Marthe CZERBAKOFF (Université Bordeaux Montaigne – Casa de Velázquez)

On the Track of an Interspecific Companionship: Hounds and Hunters in Castilian Treatises on montería (14th -15th).

André SILVA (CITCEM/UP; CIDEHUS/UÉ)

Dog medicine in the Portuguese Middle Ages: What do we know? What can we know?

12:35h Lunch Break

15:00h

KEYNOTE

Aleks PLUSKOWSKI (University of Reading)

Lupus Redux: Revisiting the Idea and Reality of Wolves in Medieval Europe.

15:45h-16:45h

2nd SESSION

Ana Paiva MORAIS (NOVA/FCSH)

Taming the Wolf in Texts from the Middle Ages – the Subversion of Fear Through Laughter and Lessons.

Andreia Fontenete LOURO (CH-ULisboa)

Some aspects of wolf hunting in Portugal during the late Middle Ages.

16:45h Coffee Break

20:00h Dinner

19th July

10:30h

KEYNOTE

Dr Kathleen WALKER-MEIKLE (University of Basel/Science Museum Group)

Barking Around: The Multiple Meanings of the Medieval Dog.

11:15h-12.35h

3rd SESSION

Miguel Metelo de SEIXAS (IEM NOVA/FCSH)

Les loups dans l'héraldique portugaise de la fin du Moyen Âge.

Silvana Vieira de SOUSA (CHAIA/UÉ)

Animalistic representations in the Romanesque architecture of “Entre-Douro-e-Minho”: the case of the wolf and the dog.

Fábio BARBERINI (Institut de Lléngua i Cultura Catalanes – Universitat de Girona)

«... na cadela, polo can». Presencias cinegéticas en la lírica gallegoportuguesa.

12:45h

Tiago Viúla de FARIA (IEM NOVA/FCSH)

Medieval reflections of Homo-Canis relations: final remarks

13:15h Lunch

ABSTRACTS AND SPEAKERS' DETAILS:

KEYNOTE LECTURE

Dogs in the Iberian Peninsula - a genomic study through time

Ana Elisabete Pires

(Faculdade de Medicina Veterinária | Universidade Lusófona-Centro Universitário de Lisboa)

Dogs are an important genetic patrimony and in Portugal, several functional breeds have been developed. The analysis of their genomes including those from ancient samples can provide a good opportunity to understand the origins and evolution of dogs from more peripheral regions, as well as to infer some of the morphological characteristics exhibited by past individuals.

The analysis of temporally-spaced archaeological samples identified as dogs dated from the Mesolithic (~8.000 years ago in Iberia) until the present have been studied by my team. Our multidisciplinary research involves the analysis of each sample by different approaches to extract the maximum information possible: genomic, zooarchaeological (archaeological context, odontometry, osteometry), isotope, radiographic and pathology analysis.

Environmental conditions in Iberia - a temperate region - are detrimental to ancient DNA preservation which greatly limits the recovery of nuclear genomic data. We carry out whole-genome analyses using high-throughput resequencing as well as mitogenomes sequencing in samples with sufficient endogenous DNA content (e.g. >1%). Whole genomes from present-day Iberian dogs and Iberian wolves were also retrieved for a comprehensive study of dog diversity.

Our results show evidence of early morphological diversification, at least since the Chalcolithic (4,000-5,000 years ago), the presence of distinct maternal lineages of the major haplogroups A and C in ancient dogs. In contrast, extant Portuguese native dogs show a wider range of morphotypes (associated with task performance) and genetic variability. They also show a single ancestry/breed meaning they are genetically well-defined breeds.

DNA (mitochondrial and nuclear) recovered from *Canis* archaeological samples helped document the presence of dogs (and wolves) and describe their genomic composition in Iberia. These dogs have gone through highly dynamic evolutionary processes, and their allele frequencies observed today are the end product of complex processes, such as natural and artificial selection; isolation and genetic drift.

ANA ELISABETE PIRES has a background in Biology, PhD in Molecular Biology and currently is a Researcher and Assistant Professor at the Faculdade de Medicina Veterinária | Universidade Lusófona-Centro Universitário de Lisboa.

She has significantly contributed to the fields of Population Genetics and Phylogenetics through her original research, focusing on the domestic dog's genetic variability, population structure, and phylogeography in the Iberian Peninsula and North-West Africa. Through archaeogenomics, her research aims to contribute to understanding the evolutionary paths of dogs in these places. This methodological approach allows for examining directly the genetic material from ancient specimens, providing insights into the historical biodiversity and past evolutionary processes, that the analysis of modern samples alone might not reveal.

1st SESSION

By the royal leash: the King's hounds in Medieval Portugal

Afonso Soares de Sousa

(IEM NOVA/FCSH; FLUC)

The first king of Portugal, Afonso I, was sent hunting dogs every year from a monastery he had founded; Afonso III (1248-1279) decreed that there would be *sabujos*, *alões* and *podengos* in his household at all times; Fernando I (1367-1389) hunted with so many tracking dogs, according to the chronicler Fernão Lopes, that no rabbit, fox or hare escaped him; João I (1385-1433) highly valued his *alões*, fierce catch dogs befitting of a warrior king who labelled them “the most beautiful type of dog”.

These are just a few examples of how medieval Portuguese monarchs surrounded themselves with different types of canine which leads us to the question: what was the importance of hounds in the courtly context? To provide an answer, we propose to explore the following query: Which dogs did Portuguese monarchs value the most? How were they bred and kept? What functions did they fulfil?

AFONSO SOARES DE SOUSA is a member of the Institute for Medieval Studies at the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities of the New University of Lisbon (IEM NOVA/FCSH) and is developing a PhD project on the history of hunting, financed by the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology at the University of Coimbra. He holds a Master's Degree in Medieval History, since 2023, from the Faculty of Arts and Humanities - University of Coimbra, with a dissertation in the field of environmental, animal and hunting history entitled: “Monteiros e Montarias em Portugal na Idade Média”. He was a full researcher of the project *FALCO - Hypothesising Human-Animal Relations in Medieval Portugal* and belongs to the networks *NEMUS: Network for the Environment in Medieval Usages & Societies* and *REPORT(H)A: Portuguese network dedicated to Environmental History*.

On the Track of an Interspecific Companionship: Hounds and Hunters in Castilian Treatises on montería (14th -15th)

Marthe Czerbakoff

(Université Bordeaux Montaigne – Casa de Velázquez)

In Medieval Castilla, the “montería” usually refers to a hunting technique in which mounted hunters chase a piece of big game (such as bears, stags, wild boars) with the support of dismounted hunters and packs of hounds. The dog (*Canis lupus familiaris*) plays a central role in this aristocratic activity. Thanks to his developed sense of smell, he identifies the prey and tracks it; he forces it out of hiding and puts the hunters on its path through his trajectory and barking; then, after a long chase, he keeps the exhausted beast at bay until the hunters arrive and finally strike the fatal blow.

To shape the most efficient cynegetic auxiliaries, the handlers subject dogs to rigorous and extensive control of their behavior, reproduction, diet and health. Their knowledge and practices are recorded in technical treatises which bear witness to the interactions between the hunters and their hounds. In this respect, those texts radically break with the symbolic vision that usually predominates in medieval literature on animals and represent a valuable source to study this singular interspecific relationship. Based on a corpus of treatises on hunting written in Castilian language during the 14th and 15th centuries, this presentation aims to examine the dog-human connection in the context of hunting, with a special focus on the mutual attention, the reciprocal understanding and affection between those “companion species” (Haraway, 2003).

MARTHE CZERBAKOFF is currently a PhD candidate in Hispanic Studies at Université Bordeaux Montaigne and fellow at Casa de Velázquez (2022-2024). Her research focuses on zoological discourse, knowledge and representations in Castilian treatises on hunting (13th-16th centuries). She is particularly interested in the study of interactions between humans and non-humans in the late medieval period, a line of investigation she has developed over the last few years through several publications and scientific meetings. Thus, she has recently coordinated a monographic issue on “Animals and Nobility”, published in *eHumanista Journal on Iberian Studies* (2021), and organized an international symposium on “Animals as symbols, means and object of human violence in the Medieval and Early Modern Hispanic World” (Casa de Velázquez, 2023).

Dog medicine in the Portuguese Middle Ages: What do we know? What can we know?

André Silva

(CITCEM/UP; CIDEHUS/UÉ)

The growing importance of the formal practice of medicine in the Middle Ages was not limited to the healing activities in humans. Some species of animals received the attention of specialized practitioners. These species had, at least, one of two characteristics: they were a major economic asset to their owners, or, in addition, they were carriers of social prestige that justified the investment on expensive treatments. Horses and, in a lesser scale, bovines, were the main object of work of these specialists, as they provided a workforce and also a major symbol of status, in the case of the horse. In the Portuguese case, for instance, the proto-veterinarians were called *alveitaires*, after the Arabic word for horse keeper. However, species related to recreational hunting practices, an aristocratic and highly appreciated sport, were also important: birds of prey and hunter dog breeds were the main theme of several animal medical treatises. In Portugal, we have only small fragments and indirect references about this dog medicine that was certainly practiced in an aristocratic environment. Different dog breeds would require different treatments, but are we able to retrace these practices?

Comparing the little we know about the theme in Portugal with what is known in other regions, I will try, for the first time, to offer a preview about medical practices on dogs in Medieval Portugal.

ANDRÉ SILVA with a degree in History (2013), a Master in Medieval Studies (2015) and a PhD in History (2021) from the Faculty of Arts of the University of Porto, he has worked mainly with the socioeconomic dimension of medical trades, health and disease in late-medieval Portugal. He was a doctoral fellow of the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology (2017-2021), in the project that culminated in the writing and public presentation of his thesis, entitled “The Black Death in Portugal: the cases of Entre-Douro-e-Minho and Entre-Tejo-e-Odiana”, awarded with the Prémio A. de Almeida Fernandes - História Medieval de Portugal 2023. Currently, he is an integrated researcher at CITCEM (University of Porto) and collaborator at CIDEHUS (University of Évora).

KEYNOTE LECTURE

Lupus Redux: Revisiting the Idea and Reality of Wolves in Medieval Europe

Aleks Pluskowski

(University of Reading)

The wolf remains without doubt an iconic and controversial apex predator in the northern hemisphere. Over the last two decades, European wolf populations have been recovering and reclaiming their former territories. Although this has been welcomed by many and heralded by conservationists as a triumph for biodiversity, the return of wolf packs to Europe's landscapes – alongside attacks on wild ungulates and livestock – has prompted renewed calls for culls and hunting. Most recently, the European Commission recommended the downgrading of wolf protection status as a precursor to the resumption of controlled hunting. Wolves are once more in the spotlight.

In the last two decades there has also been a resurgence of interest in wolves within the humanities and social sciences; part of the ongoing 'Animal Turn'. Within medieval studies, wolves – both real and imagined – have been examined from various disciplinary perspectives. This period of history has long been associated with the cultural demonisation of the European wolf, preparing the ground for the intensive hunts of the early modern era which wiped out lupine populations across much of the Continent. However, whilst the *lupus* of medieval Christian symbolism contributed to the species' diabolical reputation, regional studies have demonstrated how the interplay of ecological, political, economic and social factors resulted in varied responses to wolves. This paper reflects on the contribution of multi-disciplinary research on the medieval wolf over the last two decades and, at a time of renewed controversy over the value of European lupines, considers pathways for the future.

ALEKS PLUSKOWSKI is Professor of Medieval Archaeology at the University of Reading. His research interests include the environmental archaeology of frontier societies in medieval Europe and beyond, crusading archaeology and human-animal relations in the past. His PhD thesis was a comparative study of the wolf in medieval Britain and Scandinavia, and since then he has worked on faunal assemblages from medieval contexts across Europe. He directed the ERC-funded 'Ecology of Crusading' project in the eastern Baltic (2010-14) and was the main PI of the "Landscapes of (Re)Conquest" project (2018-23) funded by the AHRC UK research

council. He is currently a PI on the ERC-funded synergy project “Re-thinking the “Green Revolution” in the Medieval Western Mediterranean” (2023-29).

2nd SESSION

Taming the Wolf in Texts from the Middle Ages – the Subversion of Fear Through Laughter and Lessons

Ana Paiva Morais

(NOVA FCSH)

Based on the *Roman de Renart* (12th century) as well as on French fable collections – Marie de France’s *Esope* (12th century), the *Isopet de Lyon* (13th century) – and the Portuguese *Livro de Exopo* (14th century), this paper will focus on representations of the wolf in beast epic and didactic texts. It will examine, in particular, different modalities of the negative concept of this predator, aiming to provide an insight into the poetical perception of the wolf at the imaginary level considered as an, often subverted, reflection of the human relation to this animal.

ANA PAIVA MORAIS, NOVA FCSH, IELT / IEM. Her teaching and research within Universidade NOVA de Lisboa have covered topics in the fields of French and Portuguese medieval and contemporary literature, including the medieval *fabliaux*, the *exempla* and fables in medieval and traditional literature, gender and hagiography. She has coordinated the project *Catalogue and Critical History of the Fable in Portuguese Literature*.

Some aspects of wolf hunting in Portugal during the late Middle Ages

Andreia Fontenete Louro

(CH-ULisboa)

Since they first appeared in the world, human beings have always coexisted with various species of non-human animals, with which they have formed relationships of the most varied typologies. The human-wolf relationship is therefore almost as old as humanity itself.

In the territory that is now Portugal, the existence of the wolf is attested since the Upper Palaeolithic (50.000 to 10.000 BC). From that time onwards, the wolf enjoyed very favourable survival conditions, related to low human density and the abundance of food, combined with an orography and vegetation cover that offered it good shelter.

Humans and wolves have always hunted the same prey. But from the moment the former became sedentary and began to domesticate and raise the so-called domestic animals, when its needs dictated it, the wolf fed on these animals, something that led to an increased hostility of humans towards this mammal. In very simple terms, this is how this conflict was created and why it has been going on for centuries, perpetuated by the fact that the wolf is one of the main threats to populations' livestock, which for a long time constituted, and in some cases still constitutes, the main livelihood of many communities.

This was the main reason why human beings began to develop hunting activities towards the wolf. And it is precisely some of the aspects surrounding these hunting activities that we intend to explore in this scientific meeting, focussing on the kingdom of Portugal between the 13th and 15th centuries.

ANDREIA FONTENETE LOURO graduated in History (2016), has a master's degree in Early Modern and the Discoveries History (2019) from the NOVA University of Lisbon. She is currently attending the PhD program in History at the School of Arts and Humanities of the University of Lisbon, with an FCT PhD research grant. Her thesis project is entitled “«A feral, cunning, carnivorous and very harmful animal»: the relationship between the cultural imaginary of the wolf and the conservation of the species (1220-1988)” [“«Animal feroz, astuto, carnívoro e muito daninho»: a relação entre o imaginário cultural do lobo e a conservação da espécie (1220-1988)”], and is being supervised by Professor Isabel Drumond Braga and co-supervised by Professor Francisco Petrucci-Fonseca.

KEYNOTE LECTURE

Barking Around: The Multiple Meanings of the Medieval Dog

Dr Kathleen Walker-Meikle

(University of Basel/Science Museum Group)

This keynote lecture will trace the various appearances, purposes, and symbolism of the dog in medieval culture, focusing on the High and Late Middle Ages. This introduction draws on the vast wealth of evidence available across a huge diversity of genres, including hunting, veterinary, sermons, didactic, poetry, chronicles, fables, letters, accounts, heraldry, medicine, magic, astrology, natural history, and iconography in various mediums.

KATHLEEN WALKER-MEIKLE (PhD History, UCL) is a specialist in the history of animals, science and medicine in the medieval and early modern period. She has published various books and articles, including her monograph (*Medieval Pets*, Boydell & Brewer, 2012). Her research focuses on medieval and early modern animal-human relationships, zoonosis and animals as vectors of disease, natural history, toxicology, pharmacology and cosmology. She currently is a researcher at the University of Basel (Prähistorische und Naturwissenschaftliche Archäologie institute) on the “Reservoir (Revealing evolutionary systems behind epidemic reservoirs of infectious, reemerging diseases)” project, and also works at the Science Museum Group as a research grants manager.

3rd SESSION

Les loups dans l'héraldique portugaise de la fin du Moyen Âge

Miguel Metelo de Seixas

(IEM NOVA/FCSH)

Le loup est une figure rare dans l'héraldique médiévale portugaise jusqu'à la fin du XIV^e siècle. Il existe cependant quelques exemples de la présence héraldique de cette bête, notamment dans les écus de Mécia de Haro, épouse du roi Sancho II, et dans ceux de Maria de Vilalobos, épouse de Lopo Fernandes Pacheco, noble proche du roi Alphonse IV. De ces exemples, on peut déduire une possible influence navarraise et léonaise sur l'introduction de cet animal dans l'héraldique portugaise, et son utilisation dans un environnement aulique. Mais à la fin du Moyen Âge, les loups ont pris une importance inattendue, tout d'abord en raison de la projection atteinte par l'héraldique de Pedro de Meneses, le premier comte de Vila Real, liée dans ce cas à la figure controversée de la « onça » (félin tacheté), expressive de la participation à l'expansion outre-mer ; et, d'autre part, par l'affirmation de la lignée Lobo dans ses différentes branches, appartenant elles aussi à la noblesse de cour. Le principe de l'emblème parlant sera également repris par d'autres familles, telles que Lobão, Lobeira et Lobato. Un cas particulier qui mérite d'être souligné dans ce contexte est celui de l'augmentation d'armoiries concédée à João Lobo, évêque de Tanger.

MIGUEL METELO DE SEIXAS est docteur en Histoire et chercheur à l'Instituto de Estudos Medievais de la Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas/Universidade NOVA de Lisboa, où il donne des cours aux 2^e et 3^e cycles. Il travaille surtout sur l'instrumentalisation politique, sociale et culturelle de l'héraldique comme code d'autoreprésentation et de communication visuelle, selon une approche diachronique qui va du Moyen-âge à l'époque contemporaine. Participant ou ayant participé à de nombreux projets de recherche portugais, français et espagnols, il a coordonné le projet "In the Service of the Crown. The use of heraldry in royal political communication in Late Medieval Portugal" (IEM et Universität Münster, financé par Volkswagen Stiftung). Il a été professeur invité dans les universités suivantes : École pratique des hautes études, Universidade Federal da Bahia, Università degli Studi di Firenze, Université de Poitiers, Università degli Studi di Viterbo et Università degli Studi di Roma III. Dans le domaine de l'héraldique et de l'histoire, il compte environ

une centaine de publications parues au Portugal, Brésil, France, Espagne, Allemagne, Grande-Bretagne, Italie et Chine, dont les livres publiés plus récemment : *Heraldry in Contact. Perspectives and Challenges of a Connective Image Form* (2023, coord. avec Urte Krass), *Devises, lettres, chiffres et couleurs : un code emblématique, 1350-1550* (2022, coord. avec Laurent Hablot et Matteo Ferrari), *State-Rooms of Royal and Princely Palaces, 14th-16th centuries : Spaces, Images, Rituals* (2022, coord. avec Torsten Hiltmann et João Portugal), *Heraldry in Medieval and Early Modern State-Rooms - towards a typology of heraldic programmes in spaces of self-representation* (2020, coord. avec Torsten Hiltmann), et *Quinas e castelos, sinais de Portugal* (2019). Il est membre titulaire de l'Instituto Português de Heráldica, qu'il a présidé entre 2010 et 2021 ; directeur de la revue *Armas e Troféus* ; et membre émérite du comité d'honneur de la Société française d'héraldique et de sigillographie.

Animalistic representations in the Romanesque architecture of “Entre-Douro-e-Minho”: the case of the wolf and the dog

Silvana Vieira de Sousa

(CHAIA/UÉ)

The study of medieval architecture, and even more so religious Romanesque architecture, must be studied in conjunction with the constructive aspect (material, artistic) and the natural and environmental aspect (the location in the territory). The temple sanctifies the place where it is built, and the various layers of construction remain in the same place over time - the original temple, and those that follow it (reconstructions, extensions...), hardly ever leave their original site, further emphasised by the burial function attached to religious temples. Romanesque sculpture is closely linked to the architectural building in which it is located, and one of the most interesting elements in the decoration would be the representation of *canis*. From the dog to the wolf, quite often combining this species of animal with the world of the fantastic and the monstrous, zoomorphic forms are used as a division between Good and Evil or even as protection of a space. Most of them are found in the modillions of temples from the 12th and 13th centuries, but also in some entrance openings and capitals, enriching the decorative and iconographic programme, and is often where the creative and technical skills of those who build them are evident. Starting from a small range of examples of Romanesque temples in the region, a journey through the various representations of the *canis* in them is proposed, in order to understand their techniques, functions and meanings.

SILVANA VIEIRA DE SOUSA (Ponte de Lima, 1992). She holds a degree in Art History from the Faculty of Arts and Humanities of the University of Porto (2015) and a Master in Portuguese Art History from the same teaching institution (2017). Currently, she is a PhD student in Art History and researcher of CHAIA at the University of Évora, developing a thesis: “Da Casa ao Lar: arquiteturas de habitação na cidade de Évora entre a Baixa Idade Média e o início da Modernidade” / “From House to Home: housing architectures in the city of Évora between the Late Middle Ages and the beginning of Modernity”. In 2018 Silvana was a research fellow of the HERITAS - Heritage Studies doctoral program (PD/BI/142934/2018) and from 2019 until 2023 she was a predoctoral fellow of the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology (SFRH/BD/147018/2019). Her main research interests are divided between late-medieval civil architecture, Romanesque architecture from

Entre-Douro-e-Minho, and domestic and residential spaces. As part of the communication proposed at this event, she will highlight her collaboration in the production of some texts for a recent publication, “Enciclopédia do Românico em Portugal”, (Fundación Santa Maria la Real, 2023).

«... na cadela, polo can». *Presencias cinegéticas en la lírica gallegoportuguesa.*

Fábio Barberini

(Institut de Lletres i Cultura Catalanes – Universitat de Girona)

Aunque numéricamente escasas, las presencias caninas en la poesía lírica gallegoportuguesa aparecen en contextos de especial relevancia, ya que contribuyen a la elaboración de retratos satíricos muy peculiares. Las comparaciones construidas en torno a la figura del perro, aunque no particularmente originales o innovadoras, en el panorama de la poesía lírica romántica medieval, constituyen sin embargo el vehículo para la expresión de una crítica social muy mordaz que llama la atención sobre vicios como codicia, calumnia y maledicencia, infidelidad, costumbres sexuales al borde de la legalidad. La intervención ofrece una revisión comentada de algunos episodios significativos.

FABIO BARBERINI earned his Ph.D. in Romance Philology, specializing in Old French and Provençal Languages and Literatures, from the University of Messina in 2014. He is currently a research fellow at the University of Girona, conducting research at the Institute for Catalan Language and Culture (ILCC). He is the PI of the project “TroBIB – The Trobar in the Iberian Courts” (Beatriu de Pinós Programme).

During his career, he was a research fellow at the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities at the NOVA University of Lisbon and a member of the Institute for Medieval Studies (IEM NOVA/FCSH), from 2019 to 2021. He also worked at the University of Girona in 2018 and at the French CNRS and the University of Toulouse 2 “Jean Jaurès” from 2016 to 2017.

Since 2013, he has been a member of the Editorial Board of *Cultura Neolatina*, an international journal of Romance Philology. He is the co-founder and co-editor-in-chief of the *Révue d'études médiévales et de philologie romane*. His research has primarily focused on various aspects of medieval Romance poetry, specifically Old Provençal and Galician-Portuguese lyrics. These aspects include textual transmission, exegetical studies, and critical editions. He has conducted research on Anglo-Norman literature, with a focus on epic and biblical translations. He has also studied contemporary Portuguese poetry, with a specific focus on the works of Eugénio de Andrade and his connections with Spanish poetry from the Generation of 1927.

CLOSING LECTURE

Medieval reflections of Homo-Canis relations: final remarks

Tiago Viúla de Faria

(Instituto de Estudos Medievais NOVA/FCSH)

TIAGO VIÚLA DE FARIA (DPhil Oxford, 2013) is the founder and co-chair of *NEMUS: The Network for the Environment in Medieval Usages and Societies*. A research fellow of the Instituto de Estudos Medievais (IEM) at NOVA University Lisbon. He is a keen proponent of disciplinary crossover. He leads the ongoing Project FALCO, an interdisciplinary venture which has already attracted funding from Portugal's Science Agency during 2022 and 2023 to develop research focused on "Hypothesising Human-Animal Relations in Medieval Portugal".

Besides, he has served as a member of the IEM's steering committee and as coordinator of the research group "Territories and Powers – a 'Glocal' Perspective" up until recently. His main interests also lay in late medieval statecraft, external relations and policy-making, especially between Portugal and England, having worked broadly on issues of cultural and literary transfer, in the context of late medieval diplomacy. He is the editor of *Philippa of Lancaster and the Court Culture of Medieval Portugal*, forthcoming with Palgrave MacMillan.

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE:

Carla Varela Fernandes (NOVA University of Lisbon)

Fabrice Guizard (Université Polytechnique Hauts-de-France)

Isabel Drumond Braga (University of Lisbon)

José Manuel Fradejas Rueda (Universidad de Valladolid)

Leontina Domingos Ventura (University of Coimbra)

Maria Helena da Cruz Coelho (University of Coimbra)

Paulo Catarino Lopes (Instituto de Estudos Medievais, NOVA University of Lisbon)

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