

## Organização

CITCEM/FLUP

## Comissão Científica

Comissão Executiva do CITCEM

## Comissão organizadora

Carla Sequeira

Joana Lencart

## Contactos

CITCEM/FLUP

Tlf: 226 077 177

E-mail: oic.citcem@gmail.com

citcem@letras.up.pt

As *Oficinas de Investigação* do CITCEM têm como principal objectivo o debate, alargado e transdisciplinar, de problemáticas de investigação, no sentido de cruzar questões teóricas e metodológicas e resultados de pesquisa.

As *Oficinas de Investigação* do CITCEM constituem, por isso, um espaço de divulgação e discussão regular de projectos de investigação individuais (teses de mestrado ou doutoramento, projectos de pós-doc, etc.) ou colectivos, dos investigadores e colaboradores do CITCEM, podendo associar investigadores de outros centros ou universidades nacionais e/ou estrangeiras.

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# OFICINAS DE INVESTIGAÇÃO CITCEM 21/22

**SESSÃO 03**  
[15.10.21 • 14h30]

Proponente da sessão  
Evaristo Garrido

«Anonymous protagonists in  
old wars: women and children  
between 1700 and 1815»



Em directo no canal YouTube do CITCEM FLUP:  
<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC21a8syabdh1bO6-fCgQnIA>





## PROGRAMA

**14h30** *Utilizados y a la vez perseguidos: Vicisitudes de la minoría gitana durante las guerras modernas en España* | Ismael Sarmiento Ramírez

**14h50** *Women and children as prisoners of war in Britain during the French Revolution* | Katherine Astbury e Abigail Coppins

**15h10** *The fundamental role of women played in view of the captivity of men. The case of Ignacia Llobera in the Peninsular War* | Evaristo Garrido

**15h30** *A study from alterity: women and children between Napoleonic Peninsular War and prison (1780-1816)* | María Zozaya Montes

**15h50** Debate

**16h20** Encerramiento

## NOTAS BIOGRÁFICAS E RESUMOS

**ISMAEL SARMIENTO RAMÍREZ.** Profesor Titular, Área de Historia Moderna, Universidad de Oviedo. Presidente de la Asociación de Estudios Americanos del Principado de Asturias (AEAPA). Especialista en Cultura Material e Identidad Cultural Hispanoamericana, con múltiples aportaciones en los campos del mestizaje, esclavitud africana, afrodescendencias, discriminación racial, Historia de la Alimentación y Guerras de Independencia en Cuba. Ha impartido múltiples conferencias, seminarios y cursos de pregrado, postgrado y doctorado en instituciones académicas de Europa, América Latina y el Caribe. Asesor y consultor en organismos e instituciones científicas y sociales internacionales. Coordinador y miembro de varios comités científicos de congresos, coloquios, jornadas, revistas e instituciones de prestigio internacional. En Cuba fue investigador del Instituto Cubano de Investigación Cultural (ICIC) «Juan Marinello» y creó el Museo de la Casa de Soledad de Ti Arriba.

### ***Utilizados y a la vez perseguidos: Vicisitudes de la minoría gitana durante las guerras modernas en España***

Se indaga en cómo evolucionó la población gitana dentro del ciclo demográfico moderno en España. La historiografía poco dice al respecto y son mínimas las contribuciones que brindan una consecución de su número entre los siglos XVI-XVIII, aunque esto solo sea con aproximados. Esta minoría no fue visible en las estadísticas generales del periodo y tampoco se acogió de manera voluntaria a los registros que los reyes se orientaron realizar de manera específica para ellos, hasta que llegó el censo ordenado por Carlos III en 1783, que fue el más efectivo. Sin embargo, los gitanos no pasaron inadvertidos para el resto de la sociedad española y de esto son muestras las tantas legislaciones que se dictaron para hacerles sedentarios y así mejor controlarles, más los miles y miles de documentos en que se mencionan. Hay períodos en los que no se alude a ellos cuantitativamente, pero donde las repeticiones de las mismas pragmáticas durante años, en ocasiones de uno a otro siglo, inducen a pensar en su rápida e incontrolable masificación. En esta ponencia se interrelacionan todos los datos tenidos a mano y se realiza una radiografía de la geografía gitana en la España moderna.

**KATHERINE ASTBURY.** is Professor of French Studies at the University of Warwick (UK). Publications include two monographs, *The Moral Tale in France and Germany 1750-1789* (SVEC 2012:07) and *Narrative Responses to the Trauma of the French Revolution* (Legenda, 2012) and dozens of articles on writers of the period 1750-1815. Since 2013 she has worked closely with English Heritage at Portchester Castle, advising on the reinterpretation of the Napoleonic prisoner-of-war theatre housed there. AHRC funding has enabled performances of a 3-act melodrama that the prisoners wrote and a brand new play by Lakesha Arie-Angelo entitled *The Ancestors*, inspired by the lives of the Caribbean women at Portchester in 1796.

**ABIGAIL COPPINS.** is a historian and archaeologist and is currently doing a PhD at the University of Warwick where she is writing a thesis on the women and children from the Caribbean who were brought to Britain as prisoners of war during the 1790s. She co-curated the award-winning permanent exhibition at Portchester Castle about the prisoners of war from the Caribbean and has published a podcast (<https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/inspire-me/speaking-with-shadows/episode-2/>), and number of blogs about the prisoners, including <https://blog.english-heritage.org.uk/portchester-castles-black-prisoners/in-2017> and <https://citizan.org.uk/blog/2020/Oct/14/african-caribbean-prisoners-war-forton-prison-1796-1800/in-2020>.

### ***Women and children as prisoners of war in Britain during the French Revolution***

In 1796 over 2000 prisoners of war from the Caribbean arrived in Britain. Most were Black or mixed race and the entry registers at Portchester Castle give us a precious insight into their lives. There were a significant number of women and children whose story has largely been ignored but the archival records allow us to widen our understanding of the treatment of prisoners of war by looking beyond the more usual focus on military history. By uncovering their story, we can get a glimpse into lives that otherwise would be forgotten. Lives like that of Daniel Chanouette, an 'Infant of Colour [colour]' who was 3 months old when he died inside Forton's prison in March 1797. His mother would have been heavily pregnant during the Atlantic crossing. The document that records his death gives few details about his brief life besides his name and the date and cause of his death. His parents' names are not recorded but they were from amongst the African-Caribbean prisoners. Daniel's brief life, and the lives of the other African-Caribbean women and children prisoners at Forton and at Portchester Castle point us towards new ways of looking at historical and archaeological evidence.

**EVARISTO GARRIDO.** Doctor in History from San Pablo CEU University (Madrid), specializing in military History during the Ancien Régime, including the Peninsular War. Up to this moment he has been a Marie Curie Fellow at the University of Warwick developing an international research project on prisoners of war between the Bourbon nations and the United Kingdom during the 18th Century. In 2007, he was awarded the research award "Padre Patac" for a study on the War of the Spanish Succession. He has

developed his career in different universities in Spain, Hungary and the UK. Researcher of the CITCEM, and peer reviewer for the Project Proposals submitted to the Science Fund of the Republic of Serbia, he also organized and led several activities in the Academic Area. He has published several monographs and articles dealing with social-military History and prisoners of war.

### ***The fundamental role of women played in view of the captivity of men. The case of Ignacia Llobera in the Peninsular War***

When referring to prisoners of war, the parallel female role is not usually considered, which could be really important from different points of view. The moral support, consolation, hope, work of cohesion and management of the family economy are aspects to be taken into account. For captives these ones were not trivial and, with this, the lack of freedom would be more bearable. On the other hand, it is to vindicate the great value of the role of women in the social history of war. There are examples of all this in the protagonist of this work, Ignacia Llobera, wife of a Spanish brigadier held captive in France in times of the Napoleonic era.

**MARÍA ZOZAYA MONTES.** She studied History at the Complutense University of Madrid, where she was awarded with the BA prize of the Academic year 1999 and the PhD Extraordinary Award for doctoral dissertation in History (2009). Between 1998 and 2008 she obtained several research grants that were held at the CSIC (National Council for Spanish Scientific Research). She had a Juan de la Cierva senior research contract to investigate in Valladolid's University (Spain, 2008-2011). Besides she has received the Real Maestranza de Caballería de Ronda Prize (1999); the Spanish Social History Society Research Prize (2007); Villa de Madrid Award Antonio Maura (2008). She studies elite Napoleonic prisoners of war since 2007. Currently, she has a research contract at Évora University, held at CIDEHUS research centre, where she began to work in 2013 with a Post-Doctoral grant by the FCT (Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology). Since 2019 she has a research contract with Evora University, which includes lecturing.

### ***A study from alterity: women and children between Napoleonic Peninsular War and prison (1780-1816)***

This study focuses on analyzing women and children in the time of conflict and prison during the Napoleonic Peninsular wars. It applies the perspective of Gayatri Spivack's otherness, according to which these subjects are always rescued from other sources that relate to them and never are written by themselves. Therefore, those sources offer a relate filtrated by previous preconceptions, which we want to explore. Various sources are shown in which these subjects are portrayed, either as individuals or as groups. The emotional facet is discussed, the profile of childhood itself is sought, and the gender associations to which women may appear. We will use several sources: Firstly, official records: some letters from the General Military Archive of Madrid, and some files from the General Military Archive of Segovia and the Municipal Archive of Saragossa. Secondly, various first-hand accounts such as military or engineers diaries. We focus on the diary of José María Román, where various references are made to women and children from an affective perspective. In the scholar's eyes, this engineer portrayed childhood ruled education and various rites of passage typical of the French Napoleonic State.