

MAPPING EUROPEAN BIOLOGICAL STATION - PUTTING UNIVERSITY OF PORTO ON THE MAP: CONSERVATION, INSTRUCTION, RESEARCH AND ECONOMY (END OF 19TH CENTURY)

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Resumo/Abstract

At the beginning of 20th century was published a notable report by the Department of Interior of the United States, Bureau of Education (*The Biological Stations of Europe*. Washington: Bureau of Education, Bulletin 1910, no. 4, 440,1910), written by the naturalist Charles Atwood Kofoid (zoology, plankton studies, 1865-1947) that traveled to Europe during 1908 and 1909 where he studied fresh water and marine biological stations with the support of the United States Bureau of Education, institution that was interested in create biological stations, namely at California coast. He described the great Naples Biological Station and others at Italy, France, Monaco, Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Scandinavia, Holland, Belgium, Spain, Russia, and Bulgaria.

Portugal was not mapped on this report despite an empirical research program was going on since the end of 18th century. At the end of 19th the monarch Charles, the “Wise King”, whose oceanographic studies have established ties with citizens (specially fishermen) and academic elites, promoted international exhibitions and oceanographic expeditions. Specifically, an international program was prepared, operating from the traditional path of the naturalism of the 18th century to zoological knowledge, developed by Portuguese scientists like Bocage at Lisbon (1823-1907) and Augusto Nobre at the University of Porto (1865-1946).

In this context, the aim of this proposal is threefold:

- 1- To interpret, review and map the European stations paradigms described in American Report, understand the guidelines of each station structure, their relation and interest to United States, assuming that they were a model to other countries.
- 2- To interpret the Portuguese scientific framework, specially Augusto Nobre activities, and his influence in the definition of maritime laboratories as areas of confluence of research, innovative experiences of education, of application of knowledge, techniques and methods in the ecological and socio-economic environment. His curriculum placed him in particular conditions to develop a scientific program in a larger research program. He produced specific work in Malacology, has founded the Museum of Zoology of the Polytechnic Academy of Porto (1916), and was the director of the scientific journal *Annaes Sciencias Naturaes* (Journal of Natural History, Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Fish, Porto, 1894-1907, 10 numbers). From the institutional point of view, he was member of the Central Standing Committee of Fisheries, member of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Member of the Central Fisheries Committee, Member of the Council of Studies of Oceanography and Fisheries, Director of Aquaculture Station of River Ave (1888), Minister of Education (1920-22), Dean of the University of Porto (1919-1926) and Member of the Portuguese Parliament (1913-1915).

3- To evaluate inside and outside of Portugal the construction of scientific networks around Augusto Nobre, identifying his informers, trying to understand the information channels and circuits, the established contacts, projects and achievements.

Methodologically, will be consulted private and public archives, mainly correspondence, and the above mentioned American report and the journal *Annaes de sciencias naturaes...*, which will allow us to draw and map the network concern with the preservation of marine species, and the public debate on how to protect sea and river resources.

CV

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