

Mr. Ormond: the testimonial from a classmate of Fernando Pessoa

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For George Monteiro and his passion for setting records straight.

Keywords

Fernando Pessoa's education, Augustine Ormond, Durban Commercial School, João Gaspar Simões, Hubert Jennings, Albertino dos Santos Matias, Alexandrino Severino, Roy Campbell.

Abstract

This article presents newly discovered documents regarding Augustine James Ormond and reevaluates the bibliography available about him. Mr. Ormond provides one of the three testimonials from contemporaries of Fernando Pessoa about the life of the young poet in Durban, South Africa. After revisiting the research of Alexandrino Severino, João Gaspar Simões, Hubert Jennings and Roy Campbell concerning Mr. Ormond and his relationship with Pessoa, this contribution exhibits a dossier, including: facsimiles and critical transcriptions of documents found in the Fernando Távora private collection, as well as one drafted letter Pessoa addressed to Ormond himself, a document located at the National Library of Portugal.

Palavras-chave

Educação de Fernando Pessoa, Augustine Ormond, Escola Comercial de Durban, João Gaspar Simões, Hubert Jennings, Albertino dos Santos Matias, Alexandrino Severino, Roy Campbell.

Resumo

Este artigo apresenta documentos recém-descobertos sobre Augustine James Ormond e reexamina a bibliografia disponível sobre ele. O Sr. Ormond fornece um dos três testemunhos de contemporâneos de Fernando Pessoa sobre a vida do jovem poeta em Durban, África do Sul. Após revisitar as pesquisas de Alexandrino Severino, João Gaspar Simões, Hubert Jennings e Roy Campbell acerca do Sr. Ormond e sua relação com Pessoa, este contributo exibe um dossiê, incluindo: facsímiles e transcrições críticas de documentos encontrados na coleção particular de Fernando Távora, assim como um rascunho de carta de Pessoa destinada ao próprio Ormond, um documento proveniente da Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.

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I. A Game of Telephone

Augustine James Ormond (Mr. Ormond for short) is *not* a heteronym of Fernando Pessoa. Mr. Ormond existed as a flesh and blood entity independent from the imagination of the Portuguese poet—though the crossing of Pessoa’s and Ormond’s paths is precisely what interests this article. Together with the testimonials of Clifford Geerdt and Ernest Belcher (JENNINGS, 1984: 54), Mr. Ormond’s is one of the three firsthand accounts of Pessoa’s time as a young foreign student in South Africa and, therefore, an invaluable source to anyone pursuing the questions posed by Hubert Jennings, one of Pessoa’s first biographers: “Does the study of the boy help us to understand the man? Does that help us to understand the poet?” (JENNINGS, 1979: 21).

This essay will revisit each piece of information concerning Mr. Ormond located thus far in Pessoaan archives and, in light of the original documents, reexamine and, in some cases, challenge the bibliography. By considering Pessoa and Ormond himself as the primary informants in our search for Mr. Ormond, one may trace the links between available bibliography and original documents, going from the second-, third- and fourth-hand reports back to the primary sources.

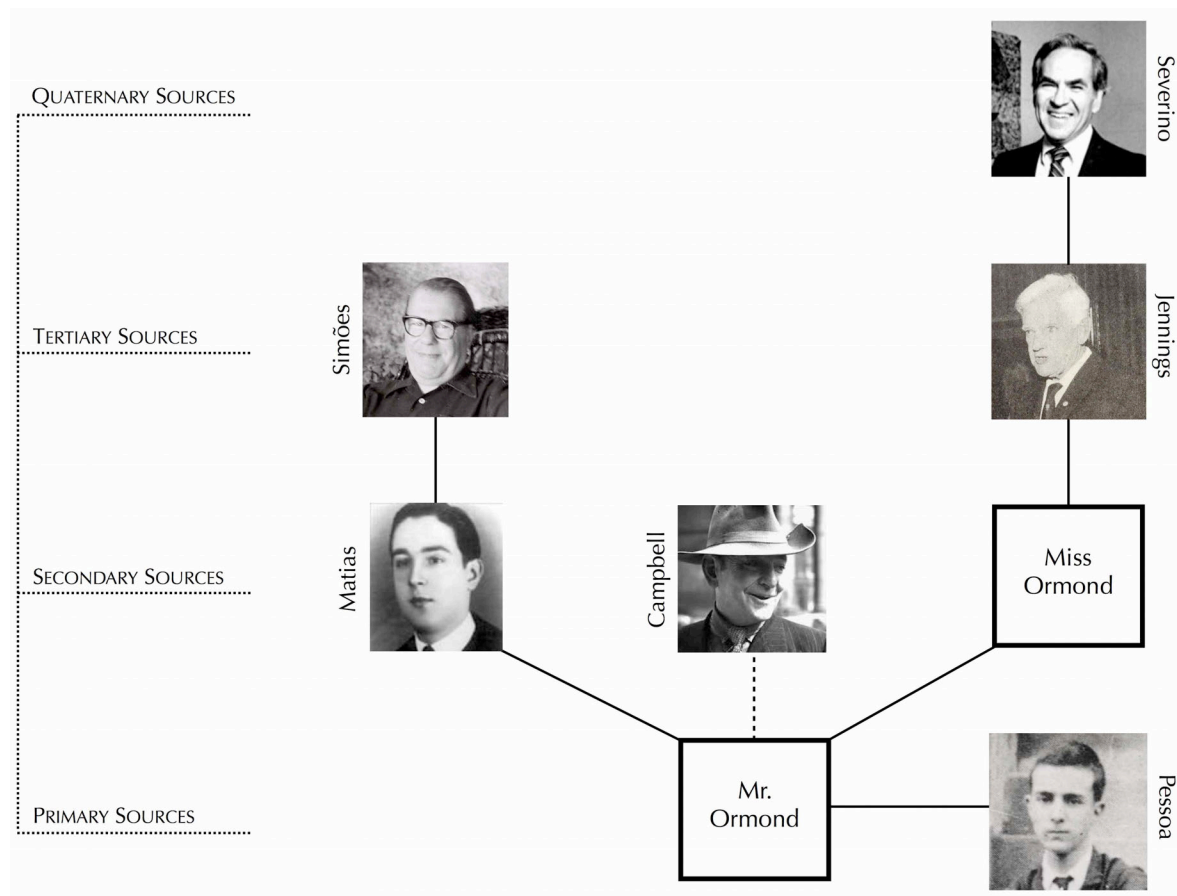


Fig. 1. Diagram connecting Pessoaan bibliography with primary sources.

Born in 1888 in Lisbon, Fernando Pessoa spent two stretches of time in Durban, South Africa: between February 1896 and August 1901 (age 7 to 13) and then from October 1902 to August 1905 (age 14 to 17). It was probably in 1903 that the young Portuguese poet met Augustine James Ormond, as we shall see.

In the game called “telephone” (or “Chinese whispers”), a phrase becomes more and more distorted as it is whispered to the next player... At the end of a round, the resulting message has little to do with the original. Like in this game, when real-life primary sources are quoted, re-quoted, translated and re-translated, oftentimes the result displays all sorts of distortions, from small inaccuracies to significant errors that may lead to incomprehension and wrongful credits.

For example, the entry dedicated to Mr. Ormond in the *Dicionário Pessoa* [Pessoa Dictionary] contains some of the original information (traceable to the primary sources), but also some of its distortions:

ORMOND, Augustine. Aluno da Commercial School (Durban) na mesma altura em que Pessoa a frequentou (1902-1903), Augustine Ormond tornou-se um grande amigo seu. O rascunho – ou talvez a cópia – de uma carta que Pessoa lhe dirigiu em 27/11/1903 sugere que os dois se incentivavam mutuamente a cultivar um estilo rebuscadamente literário (CE 31-33),^a parecendo confirmar que «ambos tinham a ambição de se tornarem grandes escritores», conforme informou uma filha de Ormond, numa entrevista telefónica feita pelo investigador H.D. Jennings (1984: 55-56). João Gaspar Simões teve a oportunidade de entrevistar o próprio Ormond (SIMÕES, 1950, 1991: 82), que frisou a admirável capacidade expressiva de Pessoa em inglês, língua que se preocupava em «falar e escrever [...] da forma mais académica possível». Recordou ainda que os dois se escreveram até ao fim da Primeira Guerra Mundial, mas não há vestígios dessa correspondência, para além da citada carta.

(ZENITH, 2008: 564)

[TRANSLATION]^b

ORMOND, Augustine. A student at the Commercial School (Durban) in the same period when Pessoa attended it (1902-1903), Augustine Ormond became a great friend of his. The draft—perhaps a copy—of a letter that Pessoa addressed to him on 27 November 1903 suggests that they encouraged each other to cultivate an ornately literary style (PESSOA, 2007: 31-33), apparently confirming that “both had the ambition of becoming great writers,” as reported by a daughter of Mr. Ormond, in a telephone interview made by the researcher H.D. Jennings (1984: 55-56). João Gaspar Simões had the opportunity to interview Ormond himself (SIMÕES, 1950, 1991: 82), who emphasized the admirable expressive aptitude of Pessoa in English, a language in which he strived to “speak and write [...] in the most academic form possible.” He recorded still that both had written to each other until the end of the First World War, though there are no vestiges of this correspondence, besides the aforementioned letter.

^a “CE” is an abbreviation used by the Pessoa Dictionary to refer to the work *Cartas*, vol. 7 of the collection *Obra Essencial de Fernando Pessoa*, edited by Zenith (hereinafter PESSOA, 2007).

^b Unless mentioned otherwise, all translations are by the author of this article.

While most pieces of information in this entry may be fact-checked, the assertion that Pessoa and Ormond became *great friends* is somewhat unprovable: besides Pessoa's letter cited by Zenith (that does not specify the degree of that friendship beyond the polite "dear" and "yours truly"), we have Ormond's word ("close friends"). My intent is never to disprove Ormond's friendship with Pessoa, but only to trace accounts back to their sources; thus, it is interesting to note that the adjective used to qualify that friendship gets inflated as our game of telephone progresses, and Ormond's word is reported by his daughter ("great friends"), Albertino dos Santos Matias ("amigo íntimo," i.e., *intimate* friend) and Roy Campbell ("closest friend").^c Surely, Pessoa's letter in itself, as a game between classmates, presupposes a degree of intimacy; however, Pessoa corresponded with scores of people, and playing word games was his very domain, which makes it hard to tell, from a single letter, how intimate his relationship with Ormond was.

The *Dicionário Pessoa* entry also contains a factual error: it credits João Gaspar Simões—instead of Albertino dos Santos Matias—as the one who interviewed Ormond in person (cf. Doc. 4). Matias was the Portuguese consul in Durban in 1949, when he gathered information for Simões's biography of Pessoa, which would be published in 1950. In June 1949, when Matias received a letter from Ormond and followed up with a house visit, Simões was reportedly in London (cf. Doc. 6)—and there is no evidence suggesting that the Portuguese biographer would have visited South Africa at that point. Thus, Matias should be the one credited for discovering and interviewing Ormond, as Simões himself does in the acknowledgements of his 1950 book:

Inúmeras são as pessoas que me prestaram esclarecimentos. Quero distinguir [...] Guilherme de Castilho, secretário da Legação de Portugal em Pretória, graças ao qual obtive não só inestimáveis informes sobre o período escolar de Pessoa na High School, de Durban, como a faculdade de me pôr em contacto com o nosso cônsul nesta cidade, o Sr. Dr. Albertino dos Santos Matias, cujos bons ofícios o levaram, inclusivamente, a descobrir um antigo condiscípulo do poeta, Mr. Ormonde [sic], e me permitiram publicar os documentos fotográficos sobre a velha Durban, que tanto enriquecem a iconografia «fernandina».

(SIMÕES, 1950: 12)

[TRANSLATION]

Innumerable people provided clarifications. I would like to acknowledge [...] Guilherme de Castilho, secretary of the Legation of Portugal in Pretoria, thanks to whom I obtained, not only invaluable reports about Pessoa's education at the High School in Durban, but also the chance to contact our consul in that city, Mr. Albertino dos Santos Matias, whose good offices also led him to discover a former classmate of the poet, Mr. Ormonde [sic], and allowed me to publish the photographic documents about old Durban, that so enrich the "Fernandine" iconography.

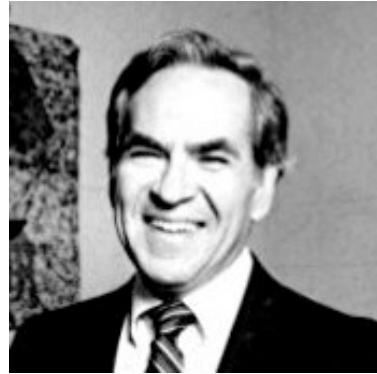
^c The accounts by Ormond's daughter, Campbell and Matias are fully quoted later in this article.

Therefore, most documents reproduced and transcribed in this article exist thanks to Matias (and also to Guilherme Castilho, as Simões explains). After being used as research data for his 1950 book, these papers were sold by Simões, on 12 July 1974, to the architect and collector Fernando Távora, together with a series of precious typescripts and manuscripts of Pessoa (in what received the general call number of “lot 31”).^d It was only recently, in June 2017, that the South African documents in lot 31 resurfaced, when the Távora family generously made the archive available to the editors of *Pessoa Plural* to prepare this special issue.

What follows is a bibliographic study of references made to Mr. Ormond, culminating in a dossier with facsimiles and critical transcriptions of the Távora documents, as well as of the drafted letter from Pessoa to Ormond, found at the National Library of Portugal (BNP).

II. A Quaternary Source: Severino

Alexandrino Severino’s work *Fernando Pessoa na África do Sul* was published in 1969—fifteen years before Hubert Jennings’s books on Pessoa’s life while in South Africa. Though the first to publish, Severino got most of his research on Pessoa’s youth thanks to Jennings. Rightly so, Jennings’s name appears a total of 82 times in Severino’s book, on 39 different pages (and this number does not include the appendices in the book, with 16 letters written by Jennings dating from May 17th to December 6th, 1965). In 1966, Severino would defend his doctoral thesis, which later became the 1969 book.



Mr. Ormond is mentioned on five pages of Severino’s work (1950: 74, 80, 92, 108 and 124). These contain four mentions in the main text and three in a footnote, as well as three more references in a letter from Jennings, dated 15 June 1965. Those mentions may be arranged in four thematic groups, corresponding to different key pieces of information:^e

1) THE INTERMEDIATE EXAM. Three mentions state variations of the same fact—that a “J.M. Ormond” took the Intermediate Exam through the South African College—with different additional details in each occurrence: that other students used to take the same exam through the Durban High School (p. 74); that Ormond would have continued his studies at Cambridge University (p. 80); and that Ormond would have taken his Intermediate exam three years after obtaining his

^d Jerónimo Pizarro presents a description of “lot 31” in this issue of *Pessoa Plural*.

^e It should be noted that Severino’s book is written in Portuguese, and that I have summarized his points while translating his words into English, in order to avoid long bilingual citations.

Matriculation certificate, while Pessoa took the Intermediate after the minimum stipulated time following the Matriculation, i.e., as soon as possible (p. 92).

2) THE DURATION OF THE CORRESPONDENCE. A fourth mention affirms that, after leaving Durban in August 1905, Pessoa kept in touch with some of his classmates at Durban High School (DHS). Severino cites “J. M. Ormond” and “Clifford Geerdts,” adding that Pessoa’s correspondence with these two colleagues lasted until the end of World War I (p. 108). No proofs are given. Though there is evidence of a 1907 letter-exchange between Geerdts and Pessoa (under a false pretense on Pessoa’s part)^f, we only have Ormond’s word^g that the correspondence between him and Pessoa would have continued after 1903.

3) CONTRADICTING SIMÕES? In a footnote (p. 74), Severino explains that, according to João Gaspar Simões, Ormond was a classmate of Pessoa at the Commercial School. Nevertheless—and here I translate Severino’s words—while the poet attended that school, J. M. Ormond, according to the registration of his time at the DHS (1898-1901), was taking the Intermediate Exam at Cape Town (1902); Severino concludes that, to him, it seems that the Pessoa-Ormond friendship would date from their time together at the DHS. Still in the footnote, Severino points to a letter from Jennings as the source of such information, which brings us to the last point.

4) GEERDTS REMEMBERS ORMOND: In a letter dated 15 June 1965 and reproduced in its entirety by Severino (pp. 123-124), Jennings describes one of his meetings with Clifford Geerdts, a DHS. classmate of Pessoa:

[Geerdts] is now 79 years old. He remembers Ormond and thinks he was the son of a doctor in Newcastle (a small town in Natal 300 km from Durban). The [Durban High] school records show that J. M. Ormond was at the School [in] 1898-1901, matriculated [in] 1899; took the Cape Intermediate [in] 1902 at the South African College (a forerunner of the present University of Cape Town) and then entered Trinity Hall, Cambridge. I have not been able to find anyone who came into contact with him after that. You will notice that he matriculated 4 years before Pessoa and that he was in Cape Town when Pessoa was supposed to have been at the Business College. He is the only Ormond in the School registers.

(Jennings *apud* SEVERINO, 1969: 123-124)

One may note that Severino (as well as Jennings in his 1965 letter) presents Ormond’s initials as “J. M.,” though we know from other sources (including Ormond’s own daughter), that his full name was Augustine James Ormond (which

^f Jennings reported his meeting with Geerdts in *Os Dois Exílios*, giving also details of Pessoa’s practical joke on Geerdts and Belcher (JENNINGS, 1984: 57-59).

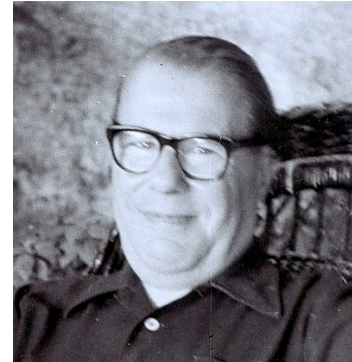
^g We also have the testimonial of Miss Ormond (Augustine’s daughter), gathered by Jennings (1984: 55-56), but she could be simply repeating what she heard from her father about the length of the correspondence and, thus, does not qualify as an independent source in this matter.

would give us “A. J.” instead). While Severino sounds confident in contradicting Simões, the last sentence in the quote from Jennings betrays a nuance of uncertainty—“He is the only Ormond in the School registers”—suggesting that Jennings also looked elsewhere. Would it be possible that there were two *Ormonds*, and that J. M. and A. J. would be different people? Severino does not comment on the discrepancy, and Jennings would only gather additional information in 1972, when he did a telephone interview with Ormond’s daughter.

III. Tertiary Sources: Simões & Jennings

The groundbreaking biography of Pessoa written by Simões and published in 1950 refers to Mr. Ormond in two places (not counting the aforementioned acknowledgements with the typo “Ormonde”). Here is the first of these places:

“Era então um rapazinho tímido e amável, de carácter doce, extremamente inteligente, com a preocupação de falar e escrever o inglês da forma mais académica possível”, informa um dos seus condiscípulos da *Commercial School*, Mr. Ormond, que muito bem se lembra dele, frisando que falava e escrevia o inglês melhor do que ele próprio e que era de “um invulgar senso comum para a sua idade”, como muitas vezes notara a mãe deste senhor que nessa altura privou igualmente com o jovem Fernando António. Aliás, ao saber que o seu antigo condiscípulo era hoje considerado um grande poeta português, Mr. Ormond, que se correspondeu com ele durante perto de vinte anos (até ao fim da primeira guerra), comentou: “Embora eu fosse muito novo naquela época, lembro-me de que se sentia nele fosse o que fosse, que, compreendo-o agora, era génio”. E acrescentou: “Fernando Pessoa era então um rapazinho vivo, alegre, de bom humor e feitio atraente; sentia-me arrastado para ele como um pedaço de ferro se sente atraído por um íman”.



(SIMÕES, 1950: 66-67)

I will not translate this quote into English, as it is, in part, already a translation into Portuguese. Though these words by Simões may give the impression that he was in direct contact with Mr. Ormond, they are, in fact, a compilation of passages from a letter written, in English, by Ormond himself (Doc. 5) and a report written, in Portuguese, by the consul Santos Matias after visiting Ormond’s home (Doc. 4).

Elsewhere in his book (besides in the acknowledgements already cited), Simões *does* credit Matias in footnotes such as:

Tinha “a preocupação de falar e escrever o inglês o mais académicamente possível, o que, alias, conseguiu ...”, disse Mr. Ormond, antigo condiscípulo de Pessoa, ao Dr. Albertino dos Santos Matias, nosso cônsul em Durban.

(SIMÕES, 1950: 51, *footnote 5*)

[TRANSLATION]

He “strived to speak and write in English in the most academic form possible, something he, in fact, achieved...” said Mr. Ormond, a former classmate of Pessoa, to Dr. Albertino dos Santos Matias, our consul in Durban.

It seems plausible that a reader of Simões’s book, without scrutinizing all footnotes, would be left with the impression that the biographer met Ormond in person—and this unverified assumption may have made its way into the “Ormond” entry in the *Dicionário Pessoa*. If, on one hand, one may not accuse Simões of intentionally obfuscating the credit due to Matias, one may also not blame Zenith for the wrongful credit, as Simões is far from explicit. In any case, Matias is a decisive secondary source, as the documentation shows—the sole responsible person for the rediscovery of Mr. Ormond.

Turning now to Hubert Jennings, one has to recognize the multifaceted value of his contribution: Jennings was not only the crucial field researcher for Severino’s thesis, but also a fact-checker of the previous investigation presented by Simões. Nevertheless, much like Simões, Jennings is still a tertiary source in this case, though his tireless efforts in Durban brought him as close as possible to Ormond in 1972—when he had the opportunity to interview, over the telephone, “Miss M. Ormond” (with the first name unfortunately abbreviated).



IV. Secondary Sources: Miss Ormond, (maybe) Campbell & (surely) Matias

In his 1984 book, written in Portuguese, Hubert Jennings recounts his interview with Miss M. Ormond. Two years later, in *Pessoa in Durban*, Jennings includes a version of that report, now in English:^h

In spite of strenuous efforts to trace Mr Ormond, it was not until 1972 that the writer [Jennings himself] obtained any news of him. The chance discovery that he had a daughter living in the vicinity of Durban led to this conversation, recorded at the time.

Telephone conversation with Miss M. Ormond of 11 Bideford Road, Bluff, Durban, February 3, 1972.

^h Though the English account is from 1986, it is the original text, which had been translated by António Sabler into Portuguese (in 1984), before the English book came out.

"I well remember my father telling me about the interview he had with the Portuguese consul concerning Fernando Pessoa. He remembered the latter very well. They were great friends and both had the ambition of becoming great writers. They wrote letters to one another for years with the frank object of practising their skill upon one another. He was delighted to find that Fernando had succeeded in his ambition.

My father came to South Africa in the same year as King George V (as Duke of York) visited the country (1901). He was 16 when he joined the Natal forces to put down the Bambata revolt (1906)ⁱ so that he must have been born in 1890. He was educated at St. Joseph's School and was himself a Catholic. I cannot remember his ever mentioning that he attended the Commercial School. He took part in the First World War and afterwards went to Australia. It may have been during this time that he lost contact with Fernando Pessoa. My father's full name was Augustine James Ormond and he was born in Ireland.

He was a friend of Roy Campbell and Uys Krige,^j the South African poets, and in his early days he lived in the house next to Miss Killie Campbell, Roy's cousin.

Unfortunately, I have no letters from Fernando Pessoa to my father."

(JENNINGS, 1986: 17-18)

Each of the four paragraphs of Miss Ormond's testimonial contribute very differently to our search for her father: 1) the first paragraph reveals a secondary source that is not independent from the memory of Augustine Ormond himself (unless Miss Ormond were born while her father and Pessoa were still correspondents, which is unlikely, her entire report comes from her father's memory); 2) the second paragraph is the best biographical note on Augustine Ormond located to date; 3) the information that the poets Campbell and Krige knew Ormond is important, and is corroborated by Campbell himself (as we will see shortly); 4) one draft of a letter from Pessoa to Ormond was located in Pessoa's archive, and is included in this article (Doc. 9).

It is noteworthy that Miss Ormond mentions the interview her father had "with the Portuguese consul," corroborating that Matias (and not Simões) had been that interviewer. Before further discussing the consul as a secondary source, though, one must address Roy Campbell, who was discredited as a reliable source in Jennings's book:

ⁱ The Bambata (or Bambatha) Rebellion is the likely inspiration of an incomplete sonnet by Pessoa, titled "Kitchener" (PITTELLA, 2016: 45-46).

^j For Uys Krige and his correspondence with Jennings himself, see HELGESSON, 2015: 265-281. The same paper includes a letter from Armand Guibert (who was friends with Krige) to Jennings, in which Guibert refers to Ormond vaguely: "I understand that one Mr Ormond, who was young Fernando's contemporary, may be still alive, but I don't know either his Christian name or address" (*idem*: 277). It is likely that Guibert learned of Ormond from Simões's book, though Krige could also have told him—if indeed Krige knew Ormond, as Miss Ormond suggests. Guibert and his research efforts in South Africa are referred to in Docs. 2, 4 and 8 included in this article.

Roy Campbell writes of Ormond as being his friend and as his (Pessoa's) closest school friend who "corresponded with him for twenty years and seems to have been the only person ever to have got to know him". But Roy Campbell, an excellent critic, was not a reliable biographer as can be seen by some of his other comments on Pessoa (p. 157 in *Portugal*) and there are some quite libellous comments on his friend Uys Krige earlier in the book. It is probable that he knew Ormond, since he lived next door to where Campbell's cousin Killie lived (the house then belonging to her father Sir Marshall Campbell and now a museum) but it is unlikely that the two saw much of one another for both were out of the country for a great deal of their lives and Ormond was ten years older than Roy. Pessoa lived quite close (during his later years in Durban) in 11th Avenue which joins Marriott Road quite near the Campbell House.

(JENNINGS, 1986: 18-19)

The original passage in Campbell's *Portugal*, in which Ormond appears, is:

Pessoa, as a man, was a shadowy, retiring person: my elder brothers were at school in Durban with him, though his closest friend, my friend, Mr. Ormond, corresponded with him for twenty years and seems to have been the only person ever to got to know him. His literary friends in Lisbon speak of him as of a ghost: and Dr. Gaspar Simões, in his monumental book on his life and work, though he knew him personally, says it was harder to find particulars of his life than of anyone else's who had died 200 years ago.

(CAMPBELL, 1957: 156-157)

Campbell's argument may befit a largely disseminated image of Pessoa as a recluse and, by contrast, inflate the importance of Ormond's acquaintanceship with the Portuguese poet. Surely, Ormond's testimonial is precious, but Campbell was not as thorough a researcher as Jennings, who, in time, would find Geerdts and Belcher, other contemporaries of Pessoa.^k Furthermore, Simões's declaration of Pessoa's elusiveness may also be questioned—and very different profiles of the poet have been done since 1950.^l



The South African poet mentions Ormond three more times, in a manuscript left unfinished—and unearthed in 1994 by George Monteiro, who edited and introduced it in an article (with a republication in *The Presence of Pessoa*). The first reference to Ormond in this rescued text resembles the one from *Portugal*, with two distinct attributes: a crossed out phrase, and a commentary by Campbell on the disparate religious identities of Pessoa and Ormond:

^k For an overview of Pessoa's correspondence with Geerdts and Belcher, one may see PIZARRO (2007: chap. II), in addition to JENNINGS (1984: chap. VII; 1986: chap. 4).

^l The book *Como Fernando Pessoa Pode Mudar a Sua Vida* thoroughly challenges the myth of Pessoa's isolation (PITTELLA & PIZARRO, 2017).

I have known the friends of his [Pessoa's] childhood in South Africa, notably Mr. Ormond of Durban, his closest schoolfriend, with whom he corresponded for twenty years, and for whom he preserved a ~~loyal affection to his dying day~~^m feeling almost akin to affection, although he lapsed from the Catholicism in which his friend staunchly continues. (Pessoa was highly conscious of his Jewish ancestry on one side).

(Campbell, *apud* MONTEIRO, 1994: 132 & 1998: 109)

Besides the assertions of the special nature and length of Pessoa's friendship with Ormond—which we have already seen and questioned—here we learn something new: that Ormond was *staunchly* Catholic (to borrow Campbell's term) and that his affection toward Pessoa would be such, that Ormond was willing to overlook his classmate's "lapse from [...] Catholicism."

In another passage, Campbell makes a categorical assertion: "His [Pessoa's] friendships with Sá-Carneiro and Ormond were chiefly *intellectual*, though lasting" (*apud* MONTEIRO: 1994: 140 & 1998: 119). If we concede that Pessoa and Ormond may have had a "lasting friendship" (in spite of the lack of documents), Campbell's claim is insightful, at least in regard to Ormond—and is corroborated by Doc. 9 of this article. Pessoa's drafted letter to Ormond constitutes a truly intellectual game: the winner would be the one who could stick the longest to the most formulaic academic writing possible, while keeping the pretense of a letter.

The last reference to Ormond in Campbell's manuscript repeats the claims of the first—but now in the general context of Pessoa's supposed traceless youth in Durban, an argument already seen in *Portugal* and in Simões's book:

Now we come to one of the strangest things in the whole of Pessoa's life. His ten years in Durban, where he learnt the English language so well, that he had no trace of a colonial accent, and where he stripped most of the school-prizes from his British colonial competitors, left absolutely no trace on his writings except that he corresponded for twenty years with his friend, Mr. Ormond.

(Campbell, *apud* MONTEIRO, 1994: 152 & 1998: 134)

If Campbell's words need to be taken with a pinch of salt, the words of Albertino dos Santos Matias must be taken with nothing but gratitude. Though Miss M. Ormond was obviously closer to her father than the Portuguese consul who found himself in Durban in 1949, it was Albertino who provided us with the best account of Ormond's relationship with Pessoa. This account includes a typed copy of a letter Ormond sent to the consul at that time (unfortunately, the original document, possibly a manuscript, has not been located to date).

^m I have included the crossed-out phrase in the quote, although Monteiro presents it as a footnote.

Matias (1910-1992), born into a Portuguese family, was actually brought into this world in Manaus, Brazil. He attended elementary school in Nelas, Portugal, later completing his high school and receiving a law degree in Coimbra. A man of many interests, during college he partook in a literary group, contributed to a cinema magazine and played soccer as a goalkeeper for the Academic Association of Coimbra. After graduating and marrying, he lived in Mêda, working as a lawyer and notary. In 1943, he passed the diplomacy exam and began a career that would take him to Durban (1946-53), Tokyo (1954-56), Bangkok (1956-58), Dublin (1960-61), Quito (1962-65), Karachi/Islamabad (1967-73) and Athens (1973-75). Albertino wrote books on China, on disarmament and on the violence of the Modern world. Between 1977 and 1985, he was also the President of the Portuguese Association of Esperanto.ⁿ



Three years into his diplomatic appointment in Durban, the young consul was contacted by Guilherme Castilho, the secretary of the Legation of Portugal in Pretoria (and a friend of João Gaspar Simões, who, in 1949, was finalizing his biography of Pessoa). While Castilho obtained a letter from the Joint Matriculation Board (probably after translating and submitting a questionnaire prepared by Simões)^o, Matias did much more: he printed a public note in the Natal Mercury (Doc. 6), prompting a letter from Ormond (Doc. 5), which Albertino followed with a home visit to Ormond, an event he meticulously reported to Simões (Doc. 4).

The following dossier, presented in anti-chronological order, begins with the last letter from Matias to Simões and ends with the oldest document: the drafted letter from Pessoa to Ormond himself.

ⁿ The heirs of Albertino would donate more than 70 books in Esperanto from his library to the Foundation Lapa do Lobo, which promotes the study of that artificial language. It is also thanks to a biographical note prepared by this organization that we gathered most of the specifics on the consul's life and work used in this article.

^o The questionnaire (Doc. 7a) was clipped to the letter from the Matriculation Board (Doc. 7b).

V. Documents: Secondary & Primary Sources

DOCUMENT 1. [CFT, 31.16]



Meu Estimado Amigo,

O Sr. Ormond, o condiscípulo de Fernando Pessoa a que me referi, acaba de me enviar as fotografias juntas. Telefonei a agradecer-lhe e a pedir autorização para as enviar ao meu Bom Amigo no intuito de aparecerem na biografia que está fazendo. Disse-me que as fotografias eram minhas e por isso que não havia necessidade de mais formalidades. Agradei novamente e fui-lhe dizendo que o seu manuscrito já devia estar na tipografia, motivo pelo qual não sabia se iam a tempo. Isto, é claro, é para salvaguardar o facto de não servirem, por qualquer motivo, para ilustrar o livro. Se porventura fôr alguma ou todas publicadas peço o favor de lhes apor¹ a nota de que foram cedidas pelo Sr. Ormond, pois será um prazer para ele, prazer aliás justificado.

A antiga "Business School" ou "Commercial School" é hoje um alfarrabista, único² local onde se podem comprar livros franceses.

Nas fotografias do Convento puz umas ligeiras indicações que, espero, sejam compreensíveis.

Agradeia o favor de acusar a recepção e peço desculpa da pressa com que escrevo.

Creia-me

sempre

amigo certo,

Durban

4-11-1949^P

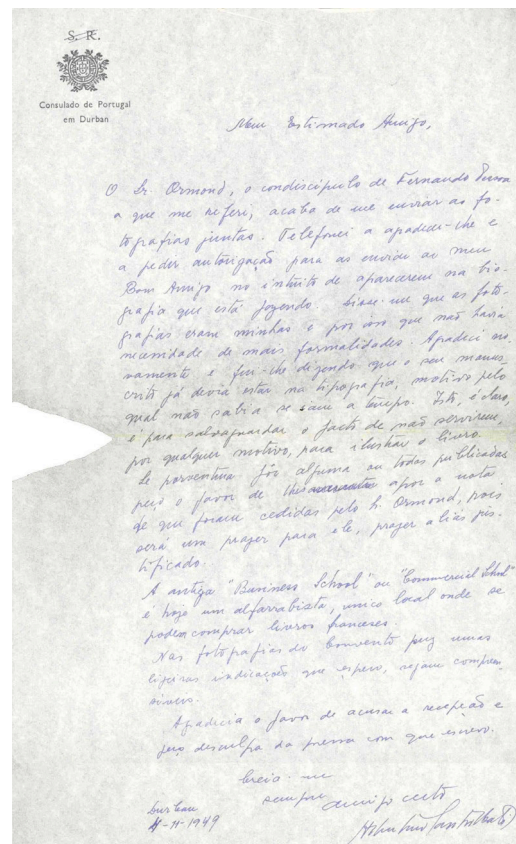


Fig. 2. Letter from Matias to Simões, 1949.

^P 4 November 1949.

DOCUMENT 2. [CFT, 31.15]

LEGAÇÃO DE PORTUGAL

PRETORIA.

19.8.49

Meu caro Gaspar Simões

Aqui tem, com a maior brevidade possível, todos os elementos que¹ consegui obter sobre o Fernando Pessoa. Como lhe dizia na minha ultima² carta considero o resultado das pesquisas verdadeiramente surpreendentes, considerando que se trata dum país em que não se liga a mínima importância às coisas do espírito e onde os papéis³ velhos não passam de “papeis velhos” que se destroem depois de terem preenchido a sua finalidade imediata. — A maior parte do seu questionário referia-se a factos passados ou relacionados com Durban e por isso tomei a iniciativa de escrever ao Consul naquela Cidade — Albertino dos Santos Matias. Como vê ele foi duma eficiência notável: fez as coisas com método e estou convencido que conseguiu o máximo. E pode ser que ainda venha a obter mais algumas informações. Como pode ver também, pelos documentos dele, já o Armand Guibert tinha pretendido caçar no mesmo terreno mas sei que não conseguira nada. Disse-mo um Secretário da Legação de França que aqui foi amigo do Nogueira e a quem este tinha falado no assunto. Ao Matias, pois, deve você a maior parte das informações; minhas apenas as que pode colher na carta da “Joint Matriculation Board”; era o único setor que estava ao meu alcance em Pretoria ou Cape Town. O mesmo Matias, em resposta à primeira carta que lhe escrevi falando-lhe no assunto, logo me mandou dizer que tinha o maior prazer e interesse em tratar do caso, acrescentando que o tinha conhecido a si muito bem, em Coimbra; que tinham sido companheiros de mesa numa pensão de estudantes; que lhe tinha escrito há tempos mas que você não lhe respondera, certamente devido aos seus muitos afazeres. Que conservava por si uma grande estima intelectual e que faria tudo para lhe fornecer os elementos que você pretendia. Não lhe parece que o rapaz merecia que você lhe escrevesse umas linhas?! Certamente que ele ficaria

LEGAÇÃO DE PORTUGAL
PRETORIA.
19.8.49

Meu caro Gaspar Simões

Aqui tem, com a maior brevidade possível, todos os elementos que consegui obter sobre o Fernando Pessoa. Como lhe dizia na minha ultima carta considero o resultado das pesquisas verdadeiramente surpreendentes, considerando que se trata dum país em que não se liga a mínima importância às coisas do espírito e onde os papéis velhos não passam de “papeis velhos” que se destroem depois de terem preenchido a sua finalidade imediata. — A maior parte do seu questionário referia-se a factos passados ou relacionados com Durban e por isso tomei a iniciativa de escrever ao Consul naquela Cidade — Albertino dos Santos Matias. Como vê ele foi duma eficiência notável: fez as coisas com método e estou convencido que conseguiu o máximo. E pode ser que ainda venha a obter mais algumas informações. Como pode ver também, pelos documentos dele, já o Armand Guibert tinha pretendido caçar no mesmo terreno mas sei que não conseguira nada. Disse-mo um Secretário da Legação de França que aqui foi amigo do Nogueira e a quem este tinha falado no assunto. Ao Matias, pois, deve você a maior parte das informações; minhas apenas as que pode colher na carta da “Joint Matriculation Board”; era o único setor que estava ao meu alcance em Pretoria ou Cape Town. O mesmo Matias, em resposta à primeira carta que lhe escrevi falando-lhe no assunto, logo me mandou dizer que tinha o maior prazer e interesse em tratar do caso, acrescentando que o tinha conhecido a si muito bem, em Coimbra; que tinham sido companheiros de mesa numa pensão de estudantes; que lhe tinha escrito há tempos mas que você não lhe respondera, certamente devido aos seus muitos afazeres. Que conservava por si uma grande estima intelectual e que faria tudo para lhe fornecer os elementos que você pretendia. Não lhe parece que o rapaz merecia que você lhe escrevesse umas linhas?! Certamente que ele ficaria

Fig. 3. Letter from Castilho to Simões, recto, 1949.

muito satisfeito com elas. —Peço-lhe que me escreva a acusar a recepção dos papéis; não tenho cópias mas suponho que o Matias as terá para o caso, aliás pouco provável, da encomenda se perder.

Muito gostei de saber que tem o seu livro quase pronto... e crescido, prometendo formar um belo par com o "Eça de Queiroz".⁹ Estou ansioso por o ler. Espero que não se esquecerá de mim, não é verdade? Muito obrigado pelo último livro que me enviou: foram óptimos⁴ momentos os da sua leitura. É um livro capital para a clarificação do conceito de literatura. Tenho lido, uma vez por outra, artigos seus no "Diário Popular". —Não deixe de me mandar notícias suas, do que vai fazendo, do que por aí se passa. Eu escreverei também, para matar a solidão espiritual em que me vejo mergulhado. No resto, a vida continua, graças a Deus, a correr-me bem.

Os nossos cumprimentos para a Mécia e Maria *Joana.⁵

Um abraço para si do seu *muito⁶ amigo

Gaspar Simões

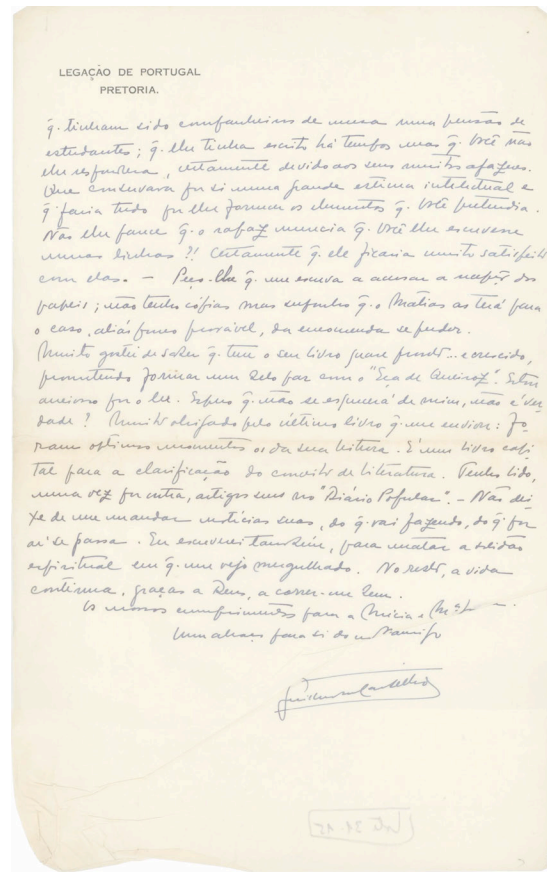


Fig. 4. Letter from Castilho to Simões, verso, 1949.

⁹ In 1945, Gaspar Simões had published his biography of Eça de Queiroz.

DOCUMENT 3. [CFT, 31.14]

RESPOSTA AO QUESTIONARIO

- 1 – A “Commercial School”, dirigida pelo australiano Dr. (?)¹ Hagggar e frequentada por Fernando Pessoa entre 1902 e 1904, já não existe.

O edifício onde funcionava, “London Chambers” em West Street, existe ainda, sem alterações de maior. – *Vide*² documentos nº. 1 e nº. 2:^r cartas de um condiscípulo³ de Fernando Pessoa, Senhor Ormond, e do Senhor Banks, Director da Educação da Província do Natal.

- 2 – As disciplinas ensinadas na “High School” em 1900 eram: Inglês, Francês, História,⁴ Latim, Grego, Matemática, Química⁵ e Física, as quais habilitavam os alunos a obter os diferentes graus académicos na Universidade do Cabo da Boa Esperança, em Cape Town. – *Vide* documento nº. 2.

- 3 – A população branca de Durban em 1896 era de 31.877 habitantes.

A população total da província⁶ do Natal na mesma época era, em números redondos, de 400.000 indígenas, 80.000 indianos e 40.000 brancos.

Junta-se uma fotografia de Durban tirada em 1895.

- 4 – O Consulado de Portugal de 1901 a 1903 era em West Street nº. 157. O edifício⁷ foi demolido, tendo sido erigido⁸ no local um templo da Igreja Baptista.

- 5 – Em 1896 o Consul habitava na “Casa Tersilian” em Ridge Road; de 1901 a 1903 no mesmo edifício da Chancelaria: West Street nº. 157; posteriormente no Bay View Hotel, imediações de Musgrave Road. – *Vide* documento nº. 4, cópia de uma procuração passada pela esposa do Consul, mãe do poeta.

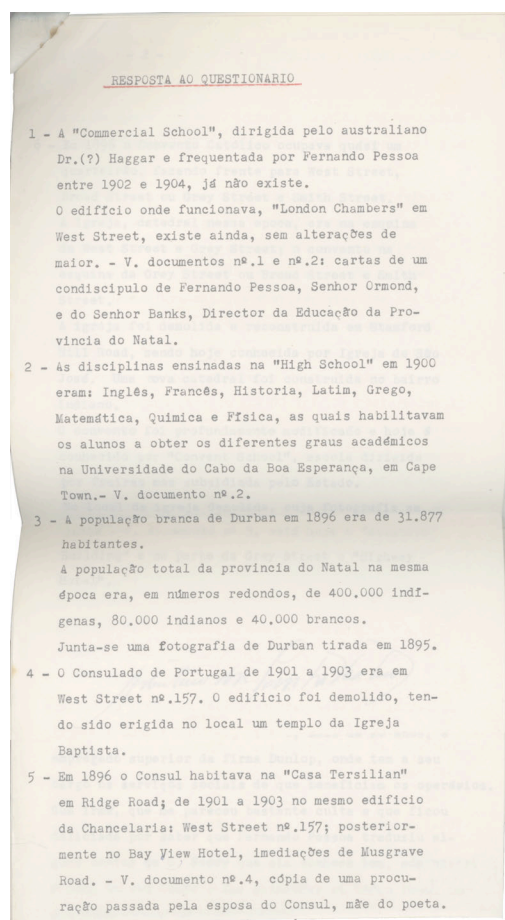


Fig. 5. Report from Matias to Simões, p. 1, 1949.

^r Note we have three different numbering systems at play here: 1) Albertino's initial numbers; 2) then Távora's, or perhaps Simões's, who renumbered the documents as part of lot 31; and 3) ours.

6 – Em 1896 o Convento Católico ocupava quási um quarteirão, fazendo frente para West Street, Broad Street ou Grey Street e Smith Street. A igreja, catedral nessa época,⁹ era na esquina da West Street e Grey Street; o convento na esquina da Grey Street ou Broad Street e Smith Street.

A igreja foi demolida e reconstruída¹⁰ em Stamford Hill Road, sendo hoje conhecida por Igreja de São José. Uma nova catedral foi construída no bairro indiano.

O convento foi profundamente modificado e hoje é conhecido por “Convent School”, escola dirigida por freiras mas subsidiada pelo Estado.

No local da igreja demolida, cuja fotografia se junta – *vide* documento nº. 5, está hoje o “Atlantic Building” e na parte da Grey Street o “Highway Hotel”.

Assinatura de Mr. Simões

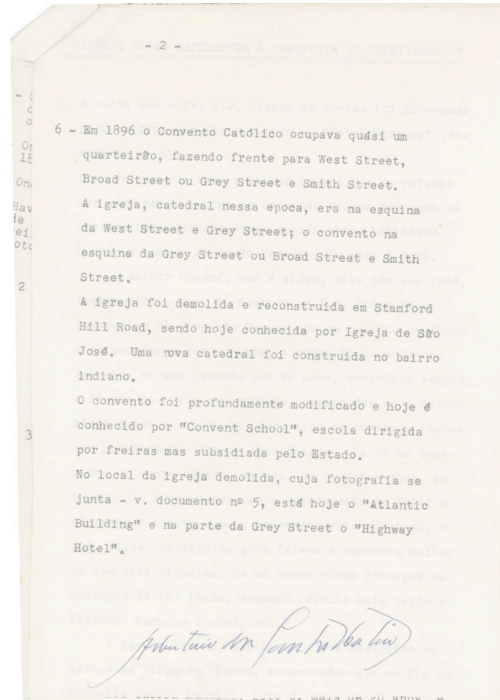


Fig. 6. Report from Matias to Simões, p. 2.

DOCUMENT 4. [CFT, 31.14, *addendum*]ALGUMAS NOTAS REFERENTES À "RESPOSTA AO QUESTIONÁRIO"

1 – A carta que o Sr. A. J. Ormond me enviou foi provocada pela notícia que fiz publicar no "Natal Mercury" (documento nº. 6).

Procurei¹ em sua casa o Senhor Ormond que me referiu ter sido amigo íntimo² de Fernando Pessoa com quem se correspondeu durante anos, quando ambos habitavam Durban e quando Fernando Pessoa saiu para o Cabo.

O Senhor Ormond, que é vivo, vive com sua irmã, também viúva, Mrs. K. Swatton em 514, Ridge Road. Falaram-me de Fernando Pessoa com um carinho profundo e referindo-me que sua mãe, a velha Senhora Ormond falecida no ano passado com 90 anos, recordava sempre a figura do poeta com saudade, apesar dos anos decorridos desde a separação. Para isso concorreu a impressão que Fernando Pessoa lhes deixou – "a de um rapazinho um tanto tímido, amável, de carácter doce, extremamente inteligente, com a preocupação de falar e escrever o inglês o mais academicamente possível,³ o que, aliás, conseguiu, pois falava e escrevia melhor do que eles próprios, de um senso comum invulgar em crianças de tal idade, segundo referia mais tarde a falecida Senhora Ormond, etc."

O Senhor Ormond, que lamenta ter destruído as cartas de Fernando Pessoa, conservadas até ao fim da Primeira Guerra Mundial, isto é, mais de 20 anos, é empregado superior da firma Dunlop, onde tem a seu cargo os serviços sociais de que beneficiam os operários.⁴ Sua irmã, que me pareceu bastante culta e que ficou deliciada por saber que Fernando Pessoa traduziu alguns contos de O. Henry⁵ que ela conhece bem, administra a casa de seu irmão e faz palestras na Radio local sobre jardinagem, em que é perita.

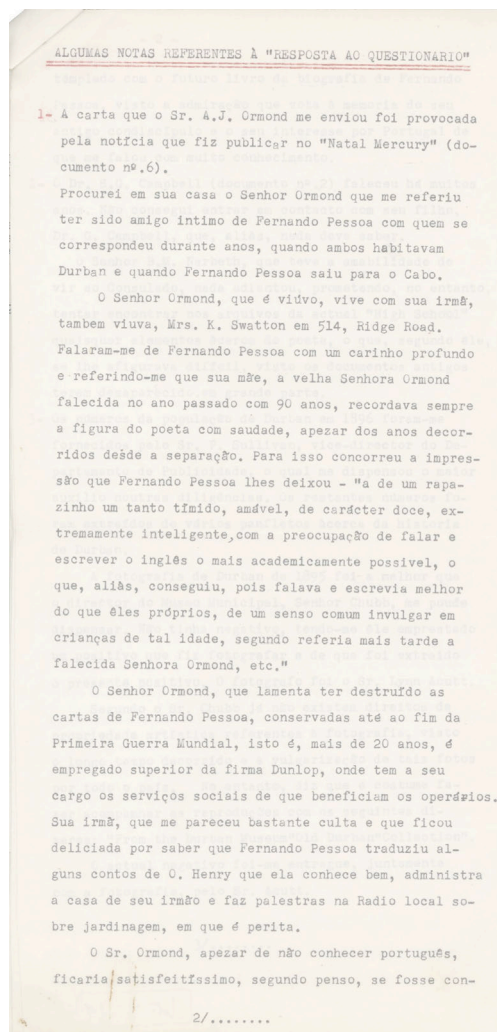


Fig. 7. Addendum from Matias to Simões, p. 1, 1949.

O Sr. Ormond, apesar de não conhecer português, ficaria satisfeíssimo, segundo penso, se fosse contemplado com o futuro livro da biografia de Fernando Pessoa, visto a admiração que vota à memória do seu antigo condiscípulo e o seu interesse por Portugal de que me falou com muito conhecimento.

- 2 – O Dr. S.G. Campbell (documento nº. 2)^s faleceu há muitos anos. Não consegui entrar em contacto com seu filho, Dr. G. Campbell, que, aliás, nada deve saber.

O Senhor B. M. Narbeth, que teve a amabilidade de vir ao Consulado, nada adiantou, prometendo, no entanto, tentar encontrar nos arquivos da actual “High School” quaisquer elementos àcerca⁶ do poeta, o que, segundo êle, se lhe afigurava difícil, visto os documentos antigos terem desaparecido em grande parte.

- 3 – Os números da população de Durban em 1896 foram-me fornecidos pelo Sr. P. Sullivan, vice-director do Departamento de Publicidade, o qual me dispensou o maior auxilio noutras diligências. Os restantes números foram extraídos de vários panfletos àcerca da historia de Durban.

A fotografia de Durban de 1895 foi a melhor que o director do Museu Municipal, Senhor Chubb, me poudo dispensar. Não tinha negativo, tendo-me êle emprestado um positivo que fiz fotografar e de que foi extraído o presente positivo. O fotografo foi o Sr. Lynn Acutt.

Segundo o Sr. Chubb já não existem direitos de propriedade artística referentes à fotografia, visto o longo tempo decorrido e a vulgarização de tais fotos por todo o país. No entanto, diz que é costume fazer acompanhar as reproduções com os seguintes dizeres: “From the Durban Museum ‘Old Durban’ Collection”.

O actual negativo foi-me entregue, juntamente com a fotografia, pelo Sr. Acutt.

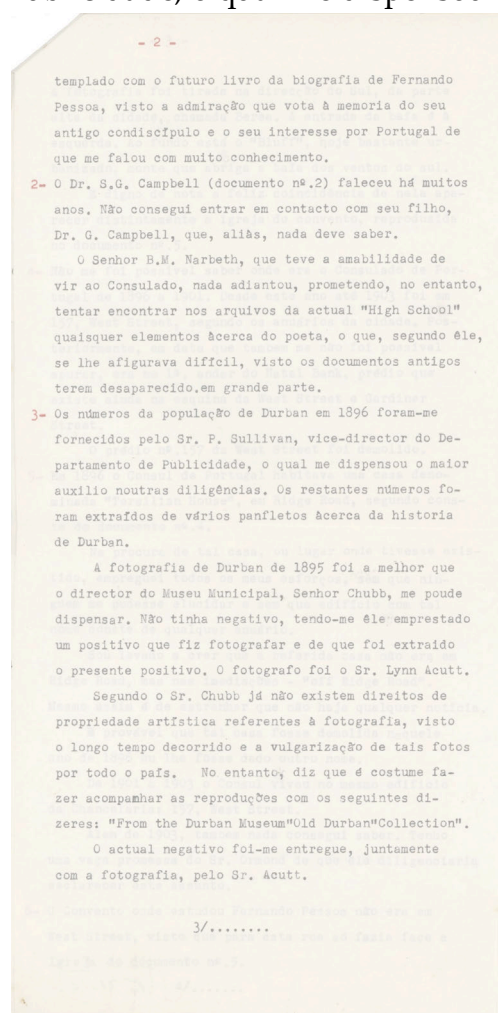


Fig. 8. Addendum from Matias to Simões, p. 2.

^s This “doc. 2” (in Matias’s numbering) has not been located to date.

A⁷ fotografia foi tirada na direcção do Sul, da parte alta da cidade, chamada Berea. A entrada da baía é à esquerda. Ao fundo está o “Bluff”, hoje bastante urbanizado, monte que abriga a baía dos ventos do sul.

É digno de nota a feliz coincidência de nela aparecer distintamente a igreja do convento, reproduzida no documento nº. 5.

- 4 – Não me foi possível saber onde era o Consulado de Portugal de 1896 a 1901. Desde este ano até 1903 foi em 157, West Street, segundo os anuários da cidade. Posteriormente, em data que também me não foi possível apurar, era no 1º andar do Natal Bank, prédio que existe ainda na esquina da West Street e Gardiner Street.

O prédio nº. 157 da West Street foi demolido.

- 5 – Em 1896 o Consul de Portugal habitava uma casa denominada “Tersilian House”, em Ridge Road, segundo consta do documento nº. 4.

Na procura de tal casa, ou lugar onde tivesse existido, empreguei todos os meus esforços, sem que ninguém me pudesse elucidar e sem que edifício com tal nome conste de qualquer anuário.

Sou levado a crer que a referida casa não era em Ridge Road, mas nas imediações – “off Ridge⁸ Road”. Mesmo assim é de estranhar que não haja qualquer notícia.

É⁹ provável que tal casa fôsse¹⁰ demolida naquele ano de 1896 ou lhe fôsse dado outro nome.

De 1901 a 1903 o Consul viveu no mesmo edifício¹¹ da Chancelaria: 157, West Street.

Alem de 1903, também nada consegui saber. Tenho uma vaga promessa do Sr. Ormond de que êle diligenciaria esclarecer este assunto.

- 6 – O Convento onde estudou Fernando Pessoa não era em West Street, visto que para esta rua só fazia face a Igreja do documento nº. 5.

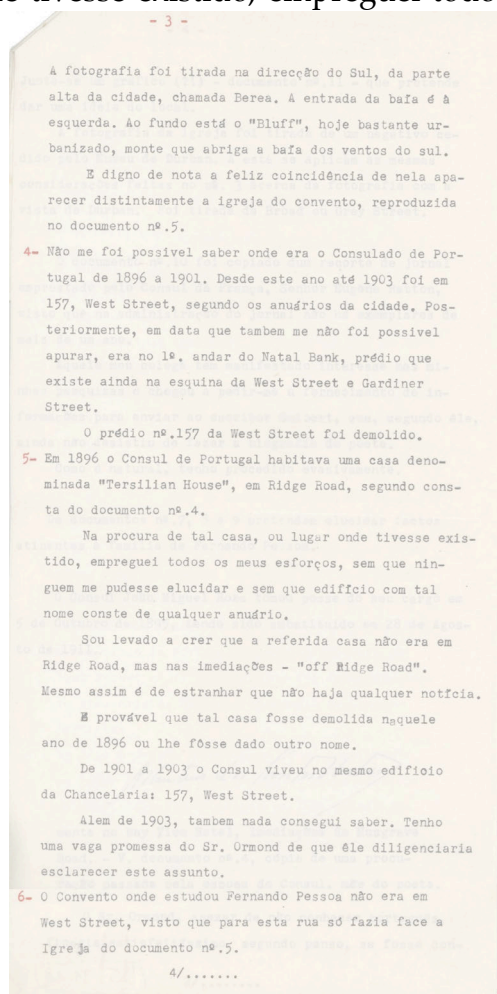


Fig. 9. Addendum from Matias to Simões, p. 3.

Junta-se¹² um gráfico (!) – documento nº. 11 – que pretende dar uma ideia do local.

A fotografia da igreja foi tirada de um negativo cedido pelo Museu de Durban. A esta se aplicam as mesmas considerações feitas no nº. 3 acerca da fotografia com a vista de Durban. Foi tirada da Broad ou Grey Street.

O documento nº. 10 foi copiado dum recorte de jornal emprestado pelo Consul da França, Senhor Eugène Ratton, visto que na administração do jornal não há exemplares de mais de um ano.

Aquele meu colega tem manifestado interesse nas minhas pesquisas e chegou a pedir-me o¹³ fornecimento de informações para enviar ao escritor Guibert, que, segundo êle, ainda não desistiu de fazer a biografia do poeta.

Como é natural, tenho procedido evasivamente.

Os documentos nº. 7, 8 e 9 pretendem elucidar factos atinentes à família de Fernando Pessoa.

O Consul João Miguel Roza tomou posse do seu cargo em 5 de Outubro de 1895, tendo sido substituído em 28 de Agosto de 1911.

Albino de S. Paulo Bahia

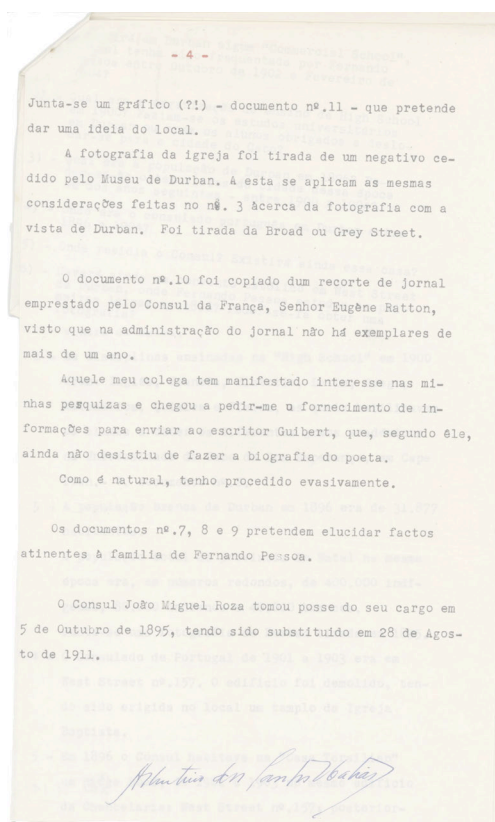


Fig. 10. Addendum from Matias to Simões, p. 4.

DOCUMENT 5. [CFT, 31.14, "doc. 1"^t]

514, Ridge Road,
DURBAN.

24th June, 1949.

His Excellency,
The Consul for Portugal,
Netherlands Bank Buildings,
Smith Street,
DURBAN.

Dear Sir,

I was very interested to read in the newspaper that you are seeking information about Fernando Pessoa.

I cannot perhaps say that I can afford much information about him, but it is true that in our youth we were, for a while, close friends.

Also, we used to correspond, although both living in Durban, but I am sorry to say that none of his letters to me, although preserved for a long while, has survived the exigencies of a lifetime; how was I to know that this friend of my youth would become one of the major poets of modern times? Had I known that, every word he ever wrote to me would have been closely treasured.

I knew Pessoa when we both attended for a while a Commercial School in London Chambers, in West Street, Durban, which was then run by a well-known character of the time—Dr. Haggard.

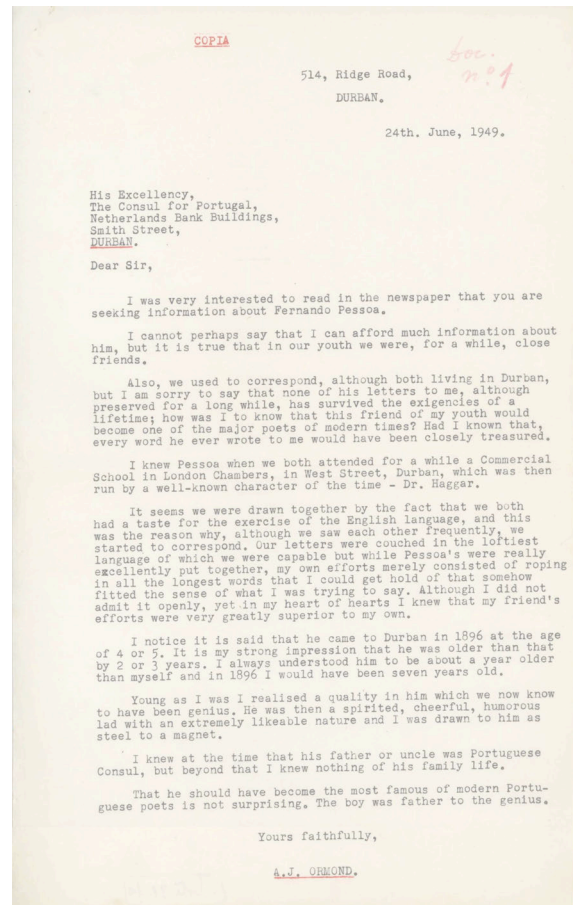


Fig. 11. Copy of letter from Ormond to Santos Matias, 1949.

^t Matias refers to this piece as "doc. 1" in the text we edited here as Doc. 3.

It seems we were drawn together by the fact that we both had a taste for the exercise of the English language, and this was the reason why, although we saw each other frequently, we started to correspond. Our letters were couched in the loftiest language of which we were capable but while Pessoa's were really excellently put together, my own efforts merely consisted of roping in all the longest words that I could get hold of that somehow fitted the sense of what I was trying to say. Although I did not admit it openly, yet in my heart of hearts I knew that my friend's efforts were very greatly superior to my own.

I notice it is said that he came to Durban in 1896 at the age of 4 or 5. It is my strong impression that he was older than that by 2 or 3 years. I always understood him to be about a year older than myself and in 1896 I would have been seven years old.

Young as I was I realised a quality in him which we now know to have been genius. He was then a spirited, cheerful, humorous lad with an extremely likeable nature and I was drawn to him as steel to a magnet.

I knew at the time that his father or uncle was Portuguese Consul, but beyond that I knew nothing of his family life.

That he should have become the most famous of modern Portuguese poets is not surprising. The boy was father to the genius.

Yours faithfully,

A. J. ORMOND.

DOCUMENT 6. [CFT, 31.14, "doc. 6"^u]

THE NATAL MERCURY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1949.

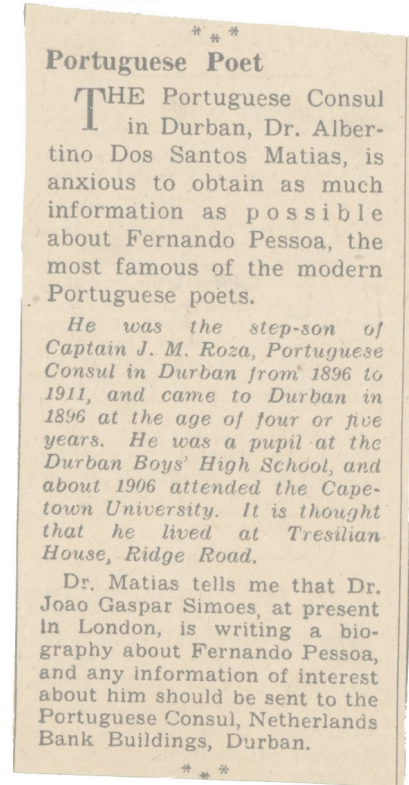
THE NATAL MERCURY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1949.

Portuguese Poet

THE Portuguese Consul in Durban, Dr. Albertino Dos Santos Matias, is anxious to obtain as much information as possible about Fernando Pessoa, the most famous of the modern Portuguese poets.

He was the step-son of Captain J. M. Roza, Portuguese Consul in Durban from 1896 to 1911, and came to Durban in 1896 at the age of four or five years. He was a pupil at the Durban Boys' High School, and about 1906 attended the Cape-town University. It is thought that he lived at Tresilian House, Ridge Road.

Dr. Matias tells me that Dr. Joao Gaspar Simoes, at present in London, is writing a biography about Fernando Pessoa, and any information of interest about him should be sent to the Portuguese Consul, Netherlands Bank Buildings, Durban.



Figs. 12 & 13. Notice on The Natal Mercury, 1949.

^u Matias refers to this piece as "doc. 6" in the text we edited here as Doc. 4.

DOCUMENT 7a. [EFT, 31.13—questionnaire, in Portuguese]

- I – Existirá o texto do ensaio de Fernando Pessoa a que foi concedido o “Queen Victoria Memorial Prize”, no acto de exame “Matriculation Examination”, realizado em Janeiro ou Fevereiro de 1904?
- 2 – Qual era a organização da High School¹ em 1900? Seguiam-se os estudos universitários em Durban ou eram os alunos obrigados a deslocar-se para a Cidade do Cabo?
- 3 – Quantos alunos teriam concorrido à “Matriculation Examination”, em 1904?
- 4 – De que cadeiras se compunha o exame?

JOINT MATRICULATION BOARD.
DIE GEMEENSKAPLIKE MATRIKULASIERAAD.

I - Existirá o texto do ensaio de Fernando Pessoa a que foi concedido o
"Queen Victoria Memorial Prize", no acto de exame "Matriculation Exami-
nation", realizado em Janeiro ou Fevereiro de 1904 ?

2 - Qual era a organização da High School em 1900 ? Seguiam-se os estudos
universitários em Durban ou eram os alunos obrigados a deslocar-se para
a Cidade do Cabo ?

3 - Quantos alunos teriam concorrido à "Matriculation Examination", em 1904 ?

4 - De que cadeiras se compunha o exame ?

Sir,

25th May, 1949.

Re - P.A. K. P. 1949

Fig. 14. Questionnaire, probably prepared by Simões, 1949.

DOCUMENT 7b. [EFT, 31.13—official letter, in English]

JOINT MATRICULATION BOARD.
DIE GEMEENSKAPLIKE MATRIKULASIERAAD.

All communications to be addressed to
The Secretary, Joint Matriculation Board,
P.O. Box 392, Pretoria.

Alle briewe moet gerig word aan:
Die Sekretaris, Gemeenskaplike Matrikulasieraad,
Posbus 392, Pretoria.

Tel. Address : Telephones :
Tel. Adres : Telefone : 2-3248
"UNIVERSITY."

OFFICES OF THE BOARD,
KANTORE VAN DIE RAAD,

"SOMERSET HOUSE,"
VERMEULEN STREET,
VERMEULENSTRAAT,
PRETORIA.

M/JS.

25th May, 1949.

Sir,

Re – F.A.N. Pessoa.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 20th instant.

The Queen Victoria Memorial Prize was found by the Jewish boys and girls of South Africa in 1902 as a memorial to the late Queen Victoria; the prize consisted of books to the value of about £7 and was awarded annually to the successful candidate at the Matriculation Examination who, in the opinion of the examiner, wrote the best English essay, and was not over the prescribed age for exhibition at the examination. It was administered by the University of the Cape of Good Hope, the body which at that time conducted the Matriculation Examination.

The first award was made on the results of the Matriculation Examination held in 1903, the award being published early in 1904. The prize winner was Fernando Antonio² Nogueira Pessoa, a pupil of the Commercial School, Durban. For your information I may add that he passed the examination in the third class, obtaining a total³ of 724 marks; his marks for the individual subjects, with the possible marks shown in brackets in each case, were:

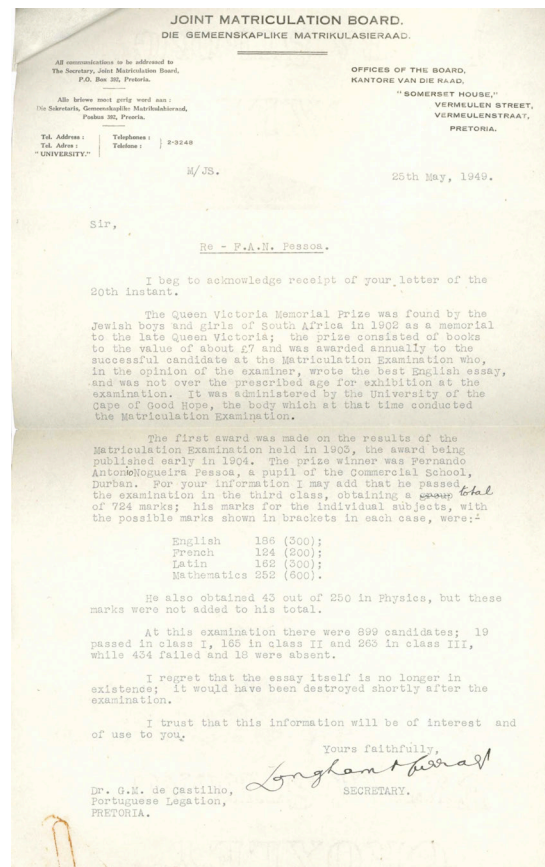


Fig. 15. Letter from Matriculation Board to Castilho

English	186 (300);
French	124 (200);
Latin	162 (300);
Mathematics	252 (600).

He also obtained 43 out of 250 in Physics, but these marks were not added to his total.

At this examination there were 899 candidates; 19 passed in class I, 165 in class II and 263 in class III, while 434 failed and 18 were absent.

I regret that the essay itself is no longer in existence; it should have been destroyed shortly after the examination.

I trust that this information will be of interest and of use to you.

Yours faithfully,



SECRETARY

Dr. G.M. de Castilho
Portuguese Legation,
PRETORIA.

DOCUMENT 8. [CFT, 31.14, "doc. 10"^v]

THE NATAL DAILY NEWS
28 de Fevereiro 1946

FERNANDO PESSAO [sic.]

Do any readers of the older generation who went to the Durban Boys' High School remember a clever, though[t]ful young Portuguese named Fernando Pessao [sic.]?

Although he has now become famous in his homeland and is regarded by many critics as Portugal's greatest modern poet, very little is known about his early life.

He died some years ago.

Born in Portugal, he is thought to have grown up in South Africa, to have attended the Durban Boys' High School, and the South African College School at Cape Town.

De luxe editions of Pessao's [sic.] works are being sold now in Portugal at high prices, and so, of course, are his first editions and manuscripts.

If you remember him,¹ or have heard of him, write to M. Armand Guibert, P.O. Box 6842, Johannesburg.

M. Guibert, whose job in the Union is to foster good relations between France and the people of the Union, is collecting material for a biography of Pessao [sic.].

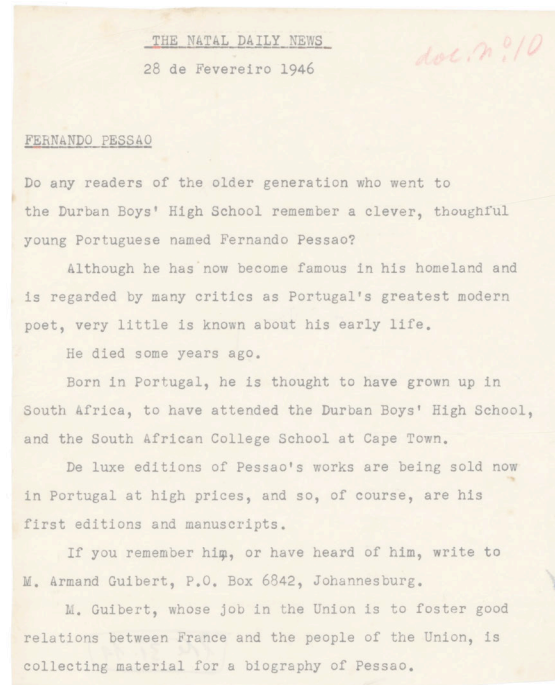


Fig. 16. Copy of notice on *The Natal Daily News*, 1946.

^v Matias refers to this piece as "doc. 10" in the text we edited here as Doc. 4.

DOCUMENT 9. [BNP/E3, 114³-3]November 27th 1903.¹

My dear Ormond,

Having² fortunately attained the conclusion of your petulant composition, the main intention of which is to disprove that which has been proved disproved, I have thence drawn³ the felicitous inference⁴ that the sooner a termination⁵ is put to this asinine discussion, the better it will be for the stability of our intellects⁶. Most controversies are agreeable and even refreshing to the concerned minds, the exertion of striving for⁷ the superiority calling forth all the unexercised powers⁸ of the brain, but when they fall into inanity or rise to the most crass obscurity⁹, they are more apt to nebulate the mind¹⁰ and procure ridicule on the reasoning powers of the various antagonists. In our inapposite strife after a supreme style, to which the subject-matter has been¹¹ entirely¹² sacrificed¹³, we have at last reached a point when all sight is¹⁴ lost of our original object¹⁵, as well as of the motives which prompted us to enter the lists of argument in this idiotic garb¹⁶. In other words, our conflicting¹⁷ reasons and beliefs, formulated¹⁸ in the most abstruse and unpleasant language, glare but do not burn, astonish but do not convince. Henceforth, my dear Ormond, be it our laudable aim to exercise our brains in the manner you have suggested, rather than cloy them by the passing of unauthorized remarks and ironies¹⁹ upon each other's²⁰ interests and abilities.

114³-3
November 27th 1903

My dear Ormond,

Having fortunately attained the conclusion of your petulant composition, the main intention of which is to disprove that which has been proved disproved, I have thence drawn the felicitous inference that the sooner a termination is put to this asinine discussion, the better it will be for the stability of our intellects. Most controversies are agreeable and even refreshing to the concerned minds, the exertion of striving for the superiority calling forth all the unexercised powers of the brain, but when they fall into inanity or rise to the most crass obscurity, they are more apt to nebulate the mind and procure ridicule on the reasoning powers of the various antagonists. In our inapposite strife after a supreme style, to which the subject-matter has been entirely sacrificed, we have at last reached a point when all sight is lost of our original object, as well as of the motives which prompted us to enter the lists of argument in this idiotic garb. In other words, our adverse/conflicting reasons and beliefs, formulated in the most abstruse and unpleasant language, glare but do not burn, astonish but do not convince. Henceforth, my dear Ormond, be it our laudable aim to exercise our brains in the manner you have suggested, rather than cloy them by the passing of unauthorized remarks and ironies upon each other's interests and abilities.

Yours truly,
Pessoa

Fig. 17. Draft of letter from Pessoa to Ormond, recto, 1903

Falling in with your valuable suggestion, I yesterday²¹ betook myself to the verandah of the London Chambers, and thence²² sprinkled my gaze on the surrounding beauties. Being of a decided aesthetic temperament, I was rather hurt by the unbecoming symmetry of the circumambient structures – a symmetry so contrary to the ordinary rules of Nature that I felt²³ myself compelled to turn elsewhere for a satisfactory object on which to settle my wandering²⁴ glance. There was none. The only objects made by nature that my eye could encounter were a black sky, 2 blacker kaffirs and a drop of rain that blinded me for a good five minutes. After I had regained my normal sight, which I did not succeed in doing without considerable trouble, since my first apparent treatment for a sore eye was to bump my head on one of the iron pillars that support the verandah (Devil²⁵ take the architect who put it there), I brought my mind slowly back to the fact that I was there for²⁶ some purpose and no less to the more distressing realisation that I was drenched to the skin. I beg²⁷, therefore, that you would again not²⁸ require of me such a difficult undertaking, for, believe me, a sore eye, a swelled head and a darned cold are not the exact rewards I expected from Nature for my kindest attentions. In your ensuing epistle, I would solicit your opinions on the above subject, in the carrying out of which I have unfortunately experienced the most ungratifying checks.

I remain, my dear Ormond,
Yours truly (but very sore)

Fig. 18. Draft of letter from Pessoa to Ormond, verso, 1903.

VI. Appendices

APPENDIX 1. [CFT, 31.14, "doc. 4"^w]

PROCURAÇÃO OUTORGADA POR D. MARIA MAGDALENA
NOGUEIRA ROZA EM 30 DE ABRIL DE 1896, SEGUNDO O "LIVRO
DE NOTAS E OUTROS ACTOS" DO CONSULADO DE PORTUGAL EM DURBAN
A PAGS. 172.

...⁴ compareceu Dona Maria Magdalena Nogueira Roza, de trinta e quatro annos de idade, casada commigo, João Miguel Roza, residente em Durban, Ridge Road, casa denominada "Tersilian", a qual é minha conhecida e dou fé de ser a própria. E, na presença da testemunhas adeante nomeadas e assignadas, e com meu pleno assentimento como seu marido, disse constituir seu bastante procurador o Senhor João Nogueira de Freitas, residente na cidade d'Angra do Heroismo, Ilha Terceira, Archipelago dos Açores, ao qual confere os poderes neccessarios para que possa, em nome d'ella outhorgante, receber rendas, ou effectuar vendas, dos fôros de que ella outhorgante é senhora na referida Ilha Terceira, fazendo o mesmo procurador tudo quanto necessario seja para o fim especial da presente procuração; e mais declarou que, pela presente procuração, fica nulla e de nenhum effeito uma que, para o mesmo fim especial, a outhorgante passara a seu thio o Senhor Joaquim José de Sousa Freitas, tambem residente em Angra do Heroismo, em epocha de que não conserva memoria, e tudo prometteu haver por firme e válido sob a responsabilidade da sua pessoa. Assim o disse e outhorgou na presença das testemunhas, que conheço como os próprios os Senhores Victor Leite de Sepulveda, de maior idade, casado, segundo tenente da Armada Real Portuguesa, Commandante do Vapor "Neves Ferreira" surto no porto de Durban, e Manuel Maria Ferrão Castello Branco, de maior idade, solteiro, guarda-marinha, immediato do referido Vapor, que assignam com a outhorgante, depois de a todos ser lido em voz alta este instrumento por mim, João Miguel Roza, Consul, que o escrevi e assigno. >)

^w Matias refers to this piece as "doc. 4" in the texts we edited here as Docs. 3 and 4.

APPENDIX 2. [CFT, 31.14, "doc. 7"^x]

doc. n.º 7

PROCURAÇÃO OUTORGADA POR D. MARIA
MAGDALENA NOGUEIRA ROSA EM 6 DE JULHO DE 1899 - LIVRO DE NOTAS
DO CONSULADO DE PORTUGAL EM DURBAN A PÁGS. 248.

compareceu D. Maria Magdalena Nogueira Roza, casada commigo, João Miguel Roza, a qual dou fé de ser a própria. E, na presença das testemunhas adiante nomeadas e assignadas, e com meu pleno assentimento como seu marido, disse que constitue seu bastante procurador com poderes para substabelecer o Sr. João Nogueira de Freitas, residente em Angra do Heroísmo, ilha Terceira, Açores, e lhe concede os poderes necessários para, em nome da outorgante, proceder a todos os actos, assinar todos os documentos que precisos sejam para que ela outorgante entre na posse da parte dos bens que pertenciam a sua Mãe, D. Magdalena Xavier Pinheiro Nogueira, parte que por fallecimento d'este senhora coube à outorgante; para, depois, receber quaisquer rendimentos que para a outorgante possam provir dos mesmos bens, e, bem assim, para receber as rendas dos foros de que a outorgante é senhora na Ilha Terceira, podendo o mesmo procurador preceder à venda de qualquer ou de todos os ditos fôros quando isso lhe pareça a bem dos interesses da outorgante; e tudo o que o referido procurador assim fizer, ella promete levar por firme e valido. Assim o disse e outorgou, de que dou fé, na presença das testemunhas que conheço como os próprios, Joaquim Antonio Neves da Silva, Capitão tenente da Armada Real Portuguesa, agora de passagem em Durban, e Francisco Infante de la Cerda, proprietario, também agora de passagem em Durban, que assignam com a outorgante depois de a todos ser lido, em voz alta este testamento por mim, João Miguel Roza, consul, que o escrevi e assino.

^x Matias refers to this piece as "doc. 7" in the text we edited here as Doc. 4.

APPENDIX 3. [CFT, 31.14, "doc. 8"^y]

doc. n.º 8

PROCURAÇÃO OUTORGADA POR D. MARIA MAGDALENA
NOGUEIRA ROSA NA QUALIDADE DE TUTORA DE SEU FILHO
FERNANDO PESSOA. LIVRO DE NOTAS DO CONSULADO DE POR-
TUGAL EM DURBAN A PÁGS. 250.

Saibam quantos este instrumento de procuração especial virem, que, no ano de Nascimento de Nosso Senhor Jesus Christo de mil oitocentos e noventa e nove, aos seis dias do mes de Julho, nesta Chancelaria do Consulado da Nação Portuguesa na Colonia do Natal, e cidade de Durban, perante mim, João Miguel Roza, Consul de Portugal, compareceu D. Maria Magdalena Nogueira Roza, casada a qual é minha conhecida e dou fé de ser a própria. E, na presença das testemunhas adiante nomeadas e assignadas, disse que constitue seu bastante procurador o senhor Antonio Maria Silvano, General de Brigada reformado, residente em Lisboa, rua de S. Paulo numero cento e cinquenta e oito, e lhe concede os poderes necessários para o fim especial de em Lisboa, representar a outorgante em todos os actos em que, como tutora de seu filho menor do primeiro matrimonio, Fernando António Nogueira Pessoa, ella tenha de intervir, podendo portanto, o mesmo procurador receber as pensões de differentes montepios, já vencidos ou a vencer, a que o dito menor tem direito, e empregar as quantias assim recebidas de forma que lhe pareça mais conveniente para os interesses do mesmo menor; e tudo o que o referido procurador assim fizer, ella outorgante, como tutora do mesmo seu filho, prometeu haver por firme e válido. Assim o disse e outorgou, de que dou fé, na presença das testemunhas que conheço como os próprios, Joaquim António Nunes da Silva, Capitão tenente da Armada Real Portuguesa, agora de passagem em Durban, e Francisco Infante de la Cerda, proprietario tambem agora de passagem em Durban, que assignam com a outorgante depois de a todos ser lido, em voz alta, este instrumento por mim, João Miguel Rosa, Consul, que o escrevi e assínei.

^y Matias refers to this piece as "doc. 8" in the text we edited here as Doc. 4.

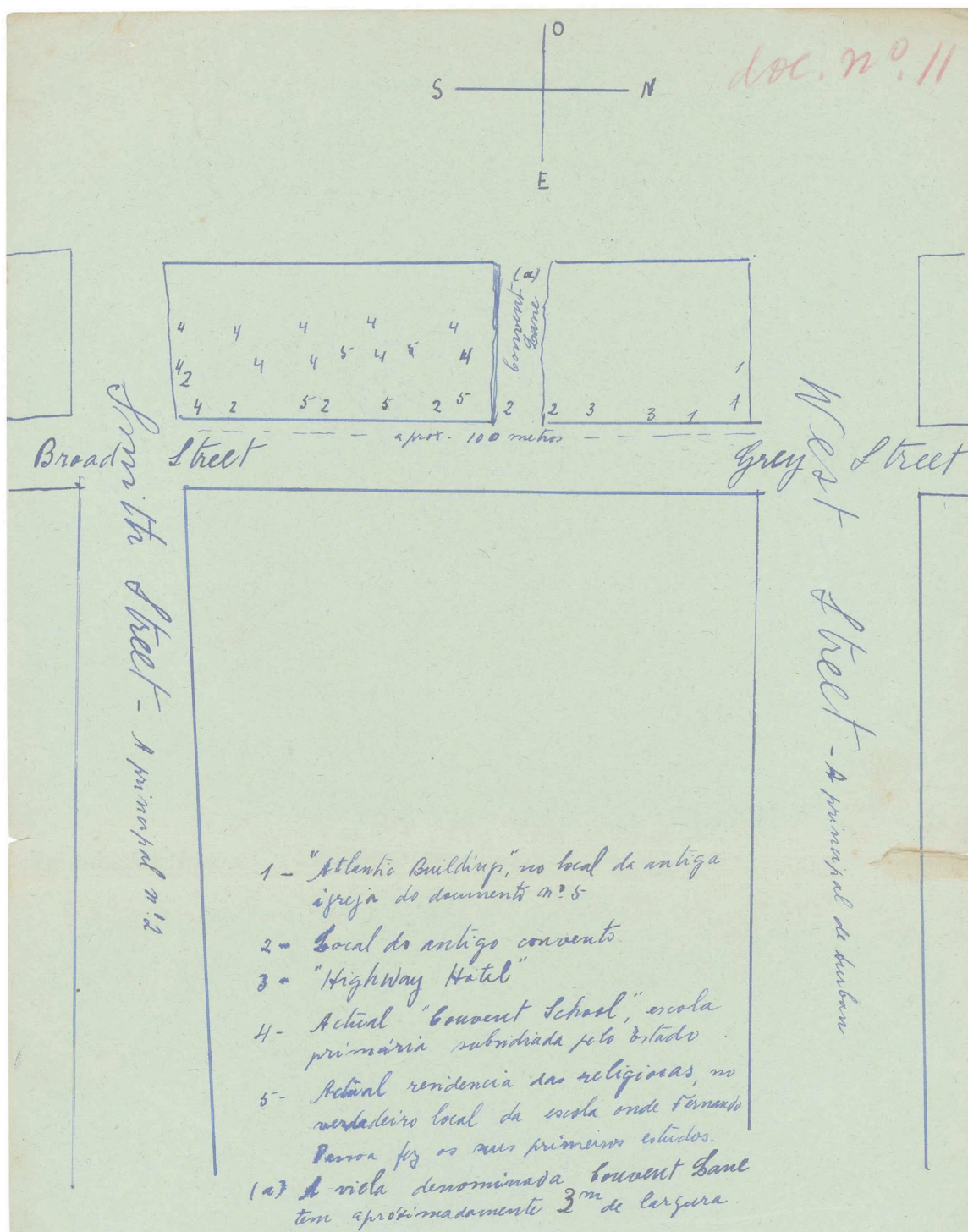
APPENDIX 4. [CFT, 31.14, "doc. 9"^z]

doc. n.º 9

REGISTO DE NASCIMENTO DE MARIA CLARA
NOGUEIRA ROSA, IRMÃ UTERINA DE FERNANDO PESSOA

Segundo consta do livro de "Registo de Nascimentos" do Consulado de Portugal em Durban, fls. 1, registo n.º.1, lavrado em 15 de Setembro de 1904, "nasceu em Durban às 13 horas e 15 minutos de 16 de Agosto de 1904 Maria Clara Nogueira Rosa, filha legítima de João Miguel Rosa, casado, capitão de fragata da Armada Real Portuguesa, exercendo em comissão o cargo de Consul de Portugal no Natal, natural de Lisboa, e de Maria Magdalena Nogueira Rosa, casada, natural de Angra do Heroísmo, Ilha Terceira, neta paterna de João dos Santos Rosa, casado, negociante, natural de Lisboa, já falecido, e de Henriqueta Margarida Rosa, viuva domiciliada em Lisboa, neta materna de Luiz Antonio Nogueira, casado, director geral do Ministério do Reino, natural de Angra do Heroísmo, já falecido em Lisboa e de Magdalena Xavier Pinheiro Nogueira, natural da Ilha de S. Jorge, viuva ao tempo que faleceu na cidade de Angra do Heroísmo. Foram testemunhas os subditos portugueses Boaventura Mendes de Almeida, primeiro tenente da Armada Real Portuguesa, comandante da canhoneira "Chaimite" agora surta no porto de Durban, solteiro, e Luis de Castello Branco de Almeida Trigo, segundo tenente da dita Armada Real, oficial imediato da mesma canhoneira, solteiro.....tendo a declarante (a mãe da registanda) acrescentado que a naturalidade de Henriqueta Margarida Rosa, avó paterna da recém-nascida é Lisboa".

^z Matias refers to this piece as "doc. 9" in the text we edited here as Doc. 4.

APPENDIX 5. [CFT, 31.14, "doc. 11"^{aa}]

^{aa} Matias refers to this piece as "doc. 11" in the text we edited here as Doc. 4.

APPENDICES 6 & 7.

In Docs. 3 and 4, Matias describes a photograph of a church that had been demolished, and, in his own numbering, refers to it as the enclosed “doc. 5.” Though that photograph was not sold to the collector Távora as part of lot 31, it was published by Simões, with the caption: “Igreja do Convento de Durban (St. Joseph’s School), onde Fernando Pessoa estudou as primeiras letras (Fotografia da ‘Old Durban’ Collection, do Museu de Durban)” (1950: bet. 96-97).



The Hubert Jennings Papers (at Brown University John Hay Library) contain a different picture of the same location, with the caption “ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL AND CONVENT, GREY STREET | From photo belonging to Museum.”



APPENDICES 8 & 9.

In Docs. 3 and 4, Matias describes a photograph of Durban in 1895. He does not number it explicitly, but it should constitute the “doc. 3” in Matias’s inventorying. Though the photograph was not sold to the collector Fernando Távora as part of lot 31, it was published by Simões, with the caption: “Durban em 1895 (Fotografia da ‘Old Durban’ Collection, do Museu de Durban)” (1950: bet. 72-73).



The Hubert Jennings Papers (at Brown University John Hay Library) contain a different picture of Durban in 1895, with the following handwritten notes on the *verso*: “Local History Museum copyright | only the small church has survived to this day | Durban 1895 | Note horse-trams.”



VII. Critical Apparatus

Doc. 1. [CFT, 31.16]

DESCRIPTION: one piece of paper with the letterhead of the “Consulado de Portugal em Durban” handwritten in blue ink and signed by Albertino dos Santos Matias. Above the Consulate’s emblem, one reads the crossed-out initials “S. R.”

DATE: <*2>/4\ -11-1949 [4 November 1949]

PUBLICATIONS: unpublished.

NOTES:

- 1 <acrescentar> apor
- 2 unico] *without accent in the doc.; we added it, as “condiscípulo” (another proparoxytone in the same letter) is marked by the writer.*

Doc. 2. [CFT, 31.15]

DESCRIPTION: two pieces of paper with the letterhead of the “Legação de Portugal | Pretoria,” handwritten in black ink and signed by Guilherme de Castilho.

DATE: 19.8.49 [19 August 1949]

PUBLICATIONS: unpublished.

NOTES:

- 1 q[ue] *we expanded the abbreviation in all its occurrences.*
- 2 ultima] *without accent in the doc.; we added it, as other proparoxytones are marked by the writer.*
- 3 papeis] *always without accent in the doc.*
- 4 optimos] *same as in note 2.*
- 5 M[ari]^a *Joana] *there’s a fold in the digitized image, but the illegible word may be the middle name of Gaspar Simões’s daughter.*
- 6 *This conjectured word is also made illegible by the fold in the document; however, we know, from his correspondence with Jorge de Sena, that Castilho used to sign off his letters with “seu muito amigo” (SENA & CASTILHO, 1981: 20, 21, 48, etc.)*

Doc. 3. [CFT, 31.14]

DESCRIPTION: one long piece of paper and one shorter one typed in black ink, with the title underline (on p. 1) in red ink; p. 2 contains the signature of Albertino dos Santos Matias in blue ink. These two pages are clipped together with the next document, which may be considered its addendum.

DATE: between 24 June and 4 November 1949, respectively the dates of Mr. Ormond’s letter (Doc. 5) and a handwritten letter by Santos Matias likely sent after this initial report (Doc. 1).

PUBLICATIONS: unpublished.

NOTES:

- 1 *The doubt is meaningful; Jennings, for example, would refer to Haggas as a self-proclaimed “doctor.”*
- 2 V[ide] *we expanded every occurrence of the abbreviation “v.” and rendered it in italics.*
- 3 condiscipulo] *without accent in the doc.; we added it, as most proparoxytone words are marked by the writer (furthermore, the same word appears with an accent in the previous document).*
- 4 Historia] *without accent in the doc.; as the writer marks “cópia” in the same document (an analogous accentuation case), we added a diacritic sign in every occurrence of the word.*
- 5 *Same as in note 3.*

- 6 *provincia*] *without accent in the doc.; see note 4.*
- 7 *edificio*] *without accent in the doc.; see note 4.*
- 8 *erigida*] *instead of "erigido," as a typo.*
- 9 *Same as in note 3; moreover, the writer had already marked "época" in item #3.*
- 10 *reconstruida [...]* *construida*] *we added accents in both cases, marking the hiatus.*

Doc. 4. [CFT, 31.14, addendum]

DESCRIPTION: three long pieces of paper and one shorter one stapled together and typed in black ink, with the title underline (on p. 1), the item numbers and the upper-margin page numbers (as from p. 2) in red ink; p. 4 contains the signature of Albertino dos Santos Matias in blue ink. These four pages were clipped to the previous document, and may be considered its addendum.

DATE: same date as previous document.

PUBLICATIONS: unpublished, but with excerpts quoted by SIMÕES (1950a: 66-67); republished by JENNINGS in the original Portuguese (1984: 54) and in English translation (1986: 17).

NOTES:

- 1 *Editorial indent.*
- 2 *intimo*] *without accent in the doc.; we added it, as most proparoxytone words are marked by the writer.*
- 3 *possivel*] *without accent in the doc.; as the writer marks "amável" in the same paragraph (an analogous accentuation case), we added a diacritic sign in every occurrence of the word.*
- 4 *operá<->/r\ios*
- 5 *See "Dois Contos de O. Henry ('A Theoria e o Cão' e 'Os Caminhos que Tomamos')"* and *"A Decisão de Georgia", the translations of O. Henry's short stories made by Fernando Pessoa and published in Athena—Revista de Arte, vol. I, Oct. 1924 to Feb. 1925, Lisbon, pp. 89-102 and pp. 173-184, respectively (the volume is extant in Pessoa's private library, call number CFP, 0-28MN).*
- 6 *The grave accent appears in all occurrences of "àcerca" in the doc., and we maintained it.*
- 7 *Editorial indent.*
- 8 *<r>/R\idge*
- 9 *<é>/E\] though the accent does not appear in the uppercase letter, it existed in the lowercase still visible in the overstrike.*
- 10 *fosse*] *without circumflex here, but with the accent later in the same sentence; we added it for consistency.*
- 11 *edificio*] *without accent in the doc.; as the writer marks "notícia" in the same page (an analogous accentuation case), we added a diacritic sign in every occurrence of the word.*
- 12 *Editorial indent.*
- 13 *<u>/o*

Doc. 5. [CFT, 31.14, doc. 1]

DESCRIPTION: one piece of legal paper, typed in black ink, with three interventions in typed red ink and one in handwritten red pencil. One of the typed red ink interventions is the word "COPIA" on the upper margin of the page, indicating that this is a copy of a letter whose original was not located to date (Albertino dos Santos Matias, the Portuguese consul in Durban in 1949, likely received the original letter from Mr. Ormond and created or requested the creation of this typed copy which was sent to João Gaspar Simões). The handwritten note red pencil, "Doc. nº 1," was probably made by Santos Matias, with the numbering corresponding to the document titled "ALGUMAS NOTAS REFERENTES À «RESPOSTA AO QUESTIONÁRIO»" (see Doc. 4).

DATE: 24th. June, 1949.

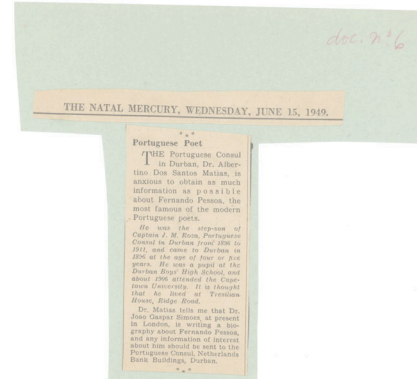
PUBLICATIONS: unpublished, but with excerpts quoted, in Portuguese translation, by SIMÕES (1950a: 67); republished by JENNINGS in Portuguese (1984: 54-55) and, curiously, in English *translation of the Portuguese translation* (1986: 17), for Jennings did not have access to the original English letter, but only to the quotes already translated into Portuguese by Gaspar Simões (therefore, the English translation and the English original differ significantly in some passages).

Doc. 6. [CFT, 31.14, doc. 6]

DESCRIPTION: two newspaper clippings from *The Natal Mercury*, comprising the date of the publication and the notice submitted by the Portuguese consul with a call for information on Pessoa; the pieces of paper were glued onto a thicker paper for support.

DATE: 15 June 1949.

PUBLICATIONS: *The Natal Mercury*, June 15, 1949.



Doc. 7. [CFT, 31.13]

DESCRIPTION: a smaller piece of paper (with a Portuguese questionnaire typed in black ink) and a longer piece of paper constituting an official letter from the Joint Matriculation Board, typed and signed in black ink by the Board's secretary.

DATE: 25th May, 1949 [the date is in the letter, while the questionnaire must precede it in time].

PUBLICATIONS: SIMÕES, 1950: 65-66 (partially quoted, in Portuguese translation).

NOTES:

- 1 High Sc<k>/h\ool
- 2 Anton[io]
- 3 obtaining a <group> [→ total]

Doc. 8. [CFT, 31.14, doc. 10]

DESCRIPTION: a copy of a published notice submitted by the French consul with a call for information on Pessoa. We do not know if the critical typo ("Pessao" instead of "Pessoa") appeared in the publication or only in the typed copy.

DATE: 28 de Fevereiro 1946 [28 February 1946].

PUBLICATIONS: *The Natal Daily News*, 28 February 1946.

NOTES:

- 1 hi<,>/m\,

Doc. 9. [BNP/E3, 114³-3]

DESCRIPTION: one loose smooth piece of paper manuscript on both sides: on the *recto*, in black ink and gray pencil, with emendations made with both utensils; on the *verso*, in gray pencil. The paper displays two horizontal creases, consistent with the folding of a letter the poet intended to place inside an envelope.

DATE: November 27th 1903.

PUBLICATIONS: VIZCAÍNO, unpublished: no final page number^{bb}; PESSOA, 2007: 31-33, 1999: 35-36.

NOTES:

^{bb} Vizcaíno's transcription of Pessoa's letter to Ormond is part of her unpublished doctoral thesis and was kindly shared with me for the purposes of this article, for which I am grateful.

- 1 *There has been disagreement over the letter's given date: whether it is "1903," as Zenith transcribed it (PESSOA, 2007: 31) or "1909," as Parreira da Silva first edited it (PESSOA, 1999: 35). Here we understand it to be "1903," both because of the notable differences between the last digit and the previous "9," and because the letter would thus date from the end of Pessoa's term at the Commercial School (Durban), where the poet studied from October 1902 to the end of 1903 and where he met Mr. Ormond.*
- 2 <I have> [→ Having]
- 3 I <have come to> [↑ have thence drawn]
- 4 <conclusion> [↑ inference] } braces made by Pessoa, suggesting hesitation before "conclusion" was crossed out.
- 5 a<n end> [↑ ter<n>/m\ination]
- 6 <minds> [→ intellects] <(minds)>
- 7 <attain> [→ striving for]
- 8 the [↑ unexercised] powers
- 9 <incomprehensibility> [↑ the most crass obscurity]
- 10 <brains of> [↑ mind]
- 11 {<rises>} [↑ has been] braces made by Pessoa.
- 12 ent<r>/i\rely
- 13 <secondary> [↑ sacrificed]
- 14 <of> /is\
- 15 original <motives> [→ object]
- 16 idiotic <manner.> [→ garb]
- 17 adverse (conflicting)] note Pessoa did not cross out the first variant.
- 18 formulated] henceforth the manuscript continues solely in pencil.
- 19 sarcasms (ironies)] note Pessoa did not cross out the first variant.
- 20 each others'] a common grammatical mistake, which we corrected for "each other's."
- 21 I [↑ yesterday] betook
- 22 <therein> [→ thence]
- 23 fe<t>/l\t
- 24 <questioning> [↑ wandering]
- 25 D[evi]l] Pessoa abbreviates it as "D—l."
- 26 fo<*re>/r\
- 27 <Don't ask me again> [→ I beg]
- 28 would [↑ again] not

VIII. Credits of Profile Photographs

- EYSEN, J. C. B. [dir.] (1968). "O conferencista Hubert Dudley Jennings." *Notícias da África do Sul: Revista de Cultura, Turismo e Economia*, year 18, n.º 260, Jul., p. 11 [CFT, no call number].
- HULTON, Edward [publ.] (ca. 1946). "Roy Campbell." *Hulton-Deutsch Collection*. CORBIS.
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- SANTOS, Delfim (1963). "Portrait of João Gaspar Simões taken in Sintra." *Estate of Delfim Santos*.
- Unknown (undated). "Matias." *Zerozero.pt*, zerozero.pt/player.php?id=392835 (retr. 26 Nov. 2017).
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