

CHAPTER 2

AN ACCOUNT OF THE STUDIED TEXTS

Warhaftig Historia vnd Beschreibung eyner Landtschafft der Wilden, Nacketen, Grimmigen
Menschfresser Leuthen, in der Newnwelt America gelegen, vor vnd nach Christi geburt im
Land [...] Gedruckt zu Marpurg im jar. 1557. Hans Staden.



Image taken from *Destaaques da Biblioteca Indisciplinada de Guita e José Mindlin*, vol. I, *Brasiliana*. p. 48-49.

At one point, the use of the catchword was concomitant to the use of the numbering system. Numbering all pages of the book, handwritten or printed, is a more effective system for indicating the sequence of pages. However, this system of organization doesn't address the quires as units, but the text as a whole, and therefore making a page the minimum unit of organization in a book.

We studied over 300 works and documents containing catchwords⁶. In terms of the research criteria, only works that demonstrated frequent use of catchwords and those which had preferably more than 50 folios were considered in order to study the different circumstances in which catchwords could be used. We had access to several documents that made it possible to exemplify the use of the catchwords. These documents ranged from the sixteenth to nineteenth century and met the research criteria.

In choosing the texts, we considered the chronological date of the document, but did not question its origin; in this case, Brazil or Portugal and written in Portuguese Language. In texts published by the same publishing house or by the same group of copyists, a more detailed examination showed a pattern could be identified in the use of the catchwords, however this was not our objective. All works used in this research are listed below.

CENTURY	PRINTED DOCUMENTS
XVI	Historia da Província de Santa Cruz (1576)
XVII	As obras do Doutor Francisco de Sá de Miranda (1677)
XVIII	Arte da pintura, simetria e perspectiva (1767)
XIX	Vestígios da língua árabe em Portugal (1830)

⁶ The Estado de São Paulo Archive, the Cúria Metropolitana de São Paulo Archive, the Museu Paulista, the Biblioteca de Obras Raras e Especias (FFLCH-USP) and on the following websites: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal – www.bn.pt, National Library of Brazil – www.bn.br, Biblioteca do Futuro (USP) – www.bibvirt.futuro.usp.br, Núcleo de Pesquisas em Informática, Literatura e Linguística (UFSC) – www.cce.ufsc.br/~nupill, Virtual Books Online – <http://virtualbooks.terra.com.br>, Projeto Gutenberg – www.gutenberg.org and Livraria de Livros Raros Castro e Silva – www.castroesilva.com.

CENTURY	MANUSCRIPT DOCUMENTS
XVI	---
XVII	Auto (1613)
XVIII	Diário da navegação (1769-71)
XIX	Livro de compromisso (1801)

Now we will give a description of the selected texts, according to the sources to which we had access.

PRINTED BOOKS

História da Província de Santa Cruz (1576)

In the sixteenth century, most of the works written about Brazil were not created by Brazilians. It was the explorers who wrote about Brazil, in the style of informational or travel literature. In addition to this, literature of the Jesuit denomination composed of reports of the religious incursions for catechizing the Indians was also commonly found. *História da Província de Santa Cruz* gives a description of Brazil which at that time was called the Province of Santa Cruz. It was written by Pero de Magalhães de Gândavo to Dom Lionis Pereira, the governor of Malacca and other parts in southern India. In the prologue, the author states that after the discovery of Brazil, nothing had been written on the subject until that year, 1576, and it was for that reason he composed the work at the request of Dom Lionis. The first chapter describes Pedro Álvares Cabral's journey and reports that the expedition would have continued towards the east. However, because of a storm, Cabral's ship became separated from the fleet and after sailing for about a month with favourable winds, the crew spotted lands they thought were a great island, for they spent all day cruising the coast. He reports that they had no idea they were in the West, as they had no information about land for that hemisphere. However, they soon realized that they were not in the East when they spotted the locals, who were physically very different from the other aborigines seen so far. The work is a narrative of discovery, and contains the description of fauna, flora and food that could be obtained from the plants (the author describes cassava, for example, as a root "that people ate instead of bread"). It also provides an account of several historical facts, such as the expulsion of the French from São Sebastião, today the city of Rio de Janeiro, the death of the son of Mem de Sá and the wars waged by indigenous peoples.

The book was printed in Lisbon in the workshop of Antonio Gonçalves, in 1576. It was composed of 48 leaves and 96 pages and the use of signatures to mark the quires in this book is evident. Antonio Gonçalves also printed *Os Lusíadas* in 1572. According to information obtained on the website of the National Library of Lisbon, there are only two copies: one in the National Library of Rio de Janeiro and another in Lisbon. We had access to the facsimile of the first edition on the website of the National Digital Library of Lisbon under reference <http://purl.pt/121>. The printed copy is registered in the National Library of Lisbon under reference RES.365P.

As obras do Doutor Francisco de Sá de Miranda (1677)

This book is dedicated to “His Excellency D. Joam da Sylva, Marquis de Gouvêa and Count de Port’Alegre”. It was granted a license by the Holy Office (Santo Ofício), information given in the first few pages, which attests to a heavy influence on the part of the Catholic Church and it begins with the “Biography” of Francisco de Sá de Miranda. The author was born in the city of Coimbra, in the year 1495, coincidentally, on the same day that King D. Manuel ascends to the throne.

He studied classical literature, became a doctor, and rejected the position of judge, which he was offered several times, to continue with his philosophical and moral studies. He visited Italy and Spain and married D. Joana d’Azevedo with whom he had two sons, Gonçalo and Hieronymo. The biography is detailed and takes great care in extolling the poet, as well as providing details of his genealogy and tracing his psychological profile – something which is linked to the wisdom of a philosopher. With the death of his wife, in 1555, Sá de Miranda disregarded life and died at the age of 63. His epitaph is written in the Latin language.

The book’s *Taboada* contains eglogues, letters, elegies, songs, sonnets, *esparsas*, ditties, villancicos, epitaphs, epithalamiums, strophes and glosses, showing a wide range of poetic compositions, and demonstrating great versatility on the part of Francisco de Sá of Miranda. Some of the texts arranged in this compilation are in Spanish. The topics covered are extremely varied, such as the countryside (there are many texts about shepherds), the evils of love, and there are still a lot of tributes to children, friends and kings (the letter to his brother Mem de Sá reveals the care he took with his words) and even a text about wolf hunting.

The book was published in 1677, in Lisbon, by Antônio Leite, and has 346 pages. We had access to the facsimile of the first edition of this work

through National Library of Lisbon's website, under the reference <http://purl.pt/844>. The printed copy is registered in the National Library of Lisbon under reference L 3211P.

***Arte da Pintura, Simetria e Perspectiva* (1767)**

This book was made for apprentices and also had to be sanctioned by the Holy Office to be published. From the outset, we can see the exaltation of painting within the arts, the appreciation of the hyper-realistic naturalistic element, as well as a description of how numerous renowned thinkers and potentates of ancient Greece and Rome conceived this artistic discipline/branch.

Viewed as liberal art, painting is coupled with knowledge: according to the author, you cannot penetrate all its secrets, there is always something further to discover because of the great skill involved in this art. Painting contributes to several areas, such as medicine, as well as being linked to geometry and perspective (the book has sections that deal with optics). In addition, it is important to give prominence to the three noble qualities of painting: virtues, the supernatural and politics. The author also describes the steps for obtaining perspective. The presentation of graphics and drawings corroborates the didactic objective of the work, which serves as a painting guide. It talks about mathematical principles, reveals a concern over technique with a view to painting something with artistic value. Painting is defined and classified: oil, tempera and parchment. The author then proceeds to teach the specifics of his field; "the painter must first concern himself with how the light hits the subject".

Another aspect worked on in the book is symmetry – and here one also learns that mathematics is necessary in the arts to represent the proportions present in the natural world. Specialized vocabulary is used and precise recommendations are given to help achieve the desired effect on the representation of a subject; to make it look as real as possible. The author presents several ways of creating symmetry, giving the apprentice a range of skills to apply to his art.

At another point in the text, materials such as paints, cloths, and wood are studied, and it gives guidelines on the proper use of objects, as well as certain processes such as working with colors, polishing, how to make varnish and bitumen, etc. The author indicates the sources and encourages the reader. *Arte da Pintura, Simetria e Perspectiva* gives apprentices a series of suggestions and recipes to make materials themselves as part of the pictorial process. We see, therefore, the artisan well portrayed: holder of all knowledge to develop his work of art.

The book was printed in Lisbon, in 1767, by Officina de João Baptista Alvares, and has 116 pages. We had access to the facsimile of this edition on the National Digital Library of Lisbon's website, under reference <http://purl.pt/777>.

A printed copy is registered at the National Library of Lisbon under reference BA 1604P.

***Vestígios da Língua Árábica em Portugal* (1830)**

This book was written by Frei João de Souza, a famous Arabist born in Syria, in the city of Damascus in 1735, from parents born in Portuguese India. Since childhood he revealed a talent for languages and learned French, Italian and Spanish from the French based in Damascus who suggested to Frei João's parents that he be sent to Europe. So in 1750, aged 16, the adolescent left for Portugal, carrying some references and few financial resources. His trip was fraught with unforeseen and difficulties, however on arrival luck was on his side and he found himself at the residence of one of the most important noblemen of the time, João Vicente de Saldanha Oliveira e Sousa, heir to the Oliveira estate. Pitying the boy's helplessness, he treated him as one of his own and opportunities.

João de Souza already had a command of both eastern and European languages, however as his education was one of a man of commerce, he hadn't studied Latin. But his desire was to enter a religious order and for that Latin he needed Latin. He entered the Third Order of San Francisco.

In 1773 King Joseph had to send someone to Morocco to deal with matters of peace and chose João de Souza to act as secretary and interpreter. This gave João the opportunity to learn about the customs and politics there and also perfect himself in the Arabic dialect spoken in Morocco, which was very different from that spoken in Asia.

He returned to Portugal at the end of 1771 and then devoted himself to his Arabic studies and philological research into the Arabic language. In 1789 he published his work *Vestígios da Língua Árábica em Portugal*, for which he became renowned throughout Europe. In 1790, he published *Documentos arabicos para a historia portugueza, copiados dos originaes da Torre do Tombo* and in 1794, was appointed professor of Arab studies in the Convento de Jesus where he died from pulmonary complications, in January of 1812.

The book was printed in Lisbon in 1789 by the Royal Academy of Sciences. For the purpose of this research into catchwords, we used the edition registered at the rare books department of the Biblioteca da Faculdade de Filo-

sofia Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP, under reference sj 725v. This book is not as rare as the previously mentioned ones, and there are several copies still in circulation today.

MANUSCRIPTS

Auto (1613)

This book was written by Antonio da Motta Lucena, a royal scribe, and was commissioned by the judge Affonso Garcia Tinoco who presided over the Royal Estate. *Auto* is a detailed account of how to bring a process to a decision (Belloto, 2002, p. 49). An excerpt from the summary of the document tells us that the order was drawn up “in compliance with royal provisions which had ordered the levy and collection of the 1% tax on tithing contracts, the product of which was destined for pious works”. It also gives us the place and date: Bahia, July 8, 1613.

This document is part of the collection of the Projeto Resgate and can be found at the IEB-USP – Boxes 1/2 – Dates: from 1613 to 1751. It was written in Brazil, more precisely in Bahia. The document has only 15 folios, and the last one is completely blank. We used this document even though it has so few pages because of the difficulty of finding another more extensive one as old as this, which presents readable catchwords. Often the location of the catchwords on the folio is the part that is most easily damaged by handling and bookworms.

Diário da Navegação (1769-71)

This diary, whose full title is *Diário da navegação do rio Tietê, rio Grande Paraná, e rio Gatemi em que se dá relação de todas as coisas mais notáveis destes rios, seu curso, sua distância, e de todos os mais rios que se encontram, ilhas, perigos, e de tudo o acontecido neste diário pelo tempo de dois anos e dois meses. Que principia em 10 de março de 1769*, was written between March 1769 and May 1771 by Sergeant Major Teotônio José Juzarte. It tells us in minuscule detail of an expedition that left Ararituaba, today Porto Feliz (SP) on the banks of the Tietê, on April 13, 1769, bound for Praça de Iguatemi, located on the left bank of the river of the same name, near to where the city of Iguatemi (MS) can be found today.

Thirty-six vessels and more than seven hundred people undertook this expedition and faced many difficulties including discomfort, hunger and even death. It took two months and two days to travel from Ararituaba to Iguatemi,

and in total the expedition lasted two years and two months until its return to Ararituaba in May of 1771.

The order for Teotônio José Juzarte to command the second expedition of Iguatemi was given by Dom Luís Antônio de Souza Botelho and Mourão, heir of Mateus (captain general, governor of the captaincy of São Paulo).

The album, bought in 1960 by the National Library of Rio de Janeiro, is composed of 56 manuscript folios and shows maps of all stages of the expedition from Ararituaba to Iguatemi, as well as many details observed and annotated by the author.

The original manuscript has 132 folios and belonged to Eduardo Prado's collection of rare works. It was purchased in 1916, by Armando Prado, for the Biblioteca do Museu Paulista, and was first published in 1922 in volume I of the *Annals of the Museu Paulista*.

The document that served as the basis for this commemorative edition of the 500 years of Brazil is in the Museu Paulista. These originals, in their 132 folios, present bookworm damage, but do not harm reading too much. The handwriting is regular but it's too well-crafted to be attributed to a semi-illiterate "sergeant" and there are also some variations in the color of the ink used. It is known that in the National Library of Lisbon there is another testimony of this diary, but it is believed that it is a copy, although it appears in the settlements of that library that is an original.

For the purpose of this research we studied Edusp's edition, published in 2000 by Jonas Soares de Souza and Myoko Makino; in this publication the full facsimile edition of the original journal can be found.

Livro de Compromisso da Irmandade da Senhora do Rosário dos Pretos da Freguesia das Areias. Ano de 1801

Livro de Compromisso looks at the composition of a brotherhood, its functions, activities, and its rules and norms (Belloto, 2002, p. 58). According to the Code of Canon Law "associations of the faithful who have performed pious or charitable work are called *pias uniões*, which, if they are constituted in a society, are called *irmandades* (brotherhoods). And the brotherhoods that exist to increase public worship receive the particular name of *confrarias* (confraternities)" (Boschi, 1986, p. 14-15).

The document is in good condition. The binding consists of a cover lined with brown leather and the writing pad appears to be made of laid paper, the

leaves have different thicknesses. There is some damage caused by bookworms, but that does not detract from reading. It has nine folios (1r, 2r, 3r, 3v, 4r, 4v, 5r, 5v, 6r, 6v, 7r, 7v, 8r, 8v, 9r).

As far as we know, this document has yet to be published. It can be found in the Archive of the State of São Paulo, under reference number E00614. It's also worth noting that it was difficult to find manuscript of the time with both catchwords and 50 folios or more.

